SUREHATCH®

EGG INCUBATORS & HATCHERS

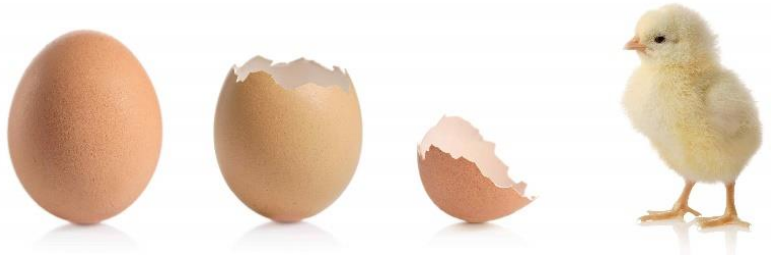
USER MANUAL

Model: SH180

DIGITAL AUTOMATIC EGG INCUBATOR & HATCHER

VERY IMPORTANT!

READ THIS USER MANUAL BEFORE USING YOUR INCUBATOR



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Thank you for your choosing Surehatch!

Incubation and hatching is an exciting journey – thank you for trusting Surehatch as your incubator brand of choice in this endeavor. We wish you all the best and hope that you enjoy this journey as much as we do!

Feel free to contact us for advice or assistance at the details below. Join the ***Surehatch Egg Incubator Owner's Club*** *on Facebook and meet some fellow Surehatch users!*

Happy hatching!

Team Surehatch

Facebook: Surehatch Egg Incubator Owner's Club
Instagram: @surehatch
Website: www.surehatch.com
E-mail: sales@surehatch.com

Technical Specs: SH180
Voltage: 120V AC, 60Hz Single Phase
For Indoor Use Only
Take caution when operating as moving parts can cause injury

Surehatch Incubators have been designed for easy operation to produce the best possible hatch rates taking all the variables of successful incubation into account.

All Surehatch incubators and hatchers have been tested in our factory and are made to high quality standards. Ultimately the success of your hatchery operation lies in the hands of the hatchery manager/user and the quality of the hatching eggs. It is therefore critically important that the hatchery manager ensures that he/she follows the best recommended practices for successful incubation.

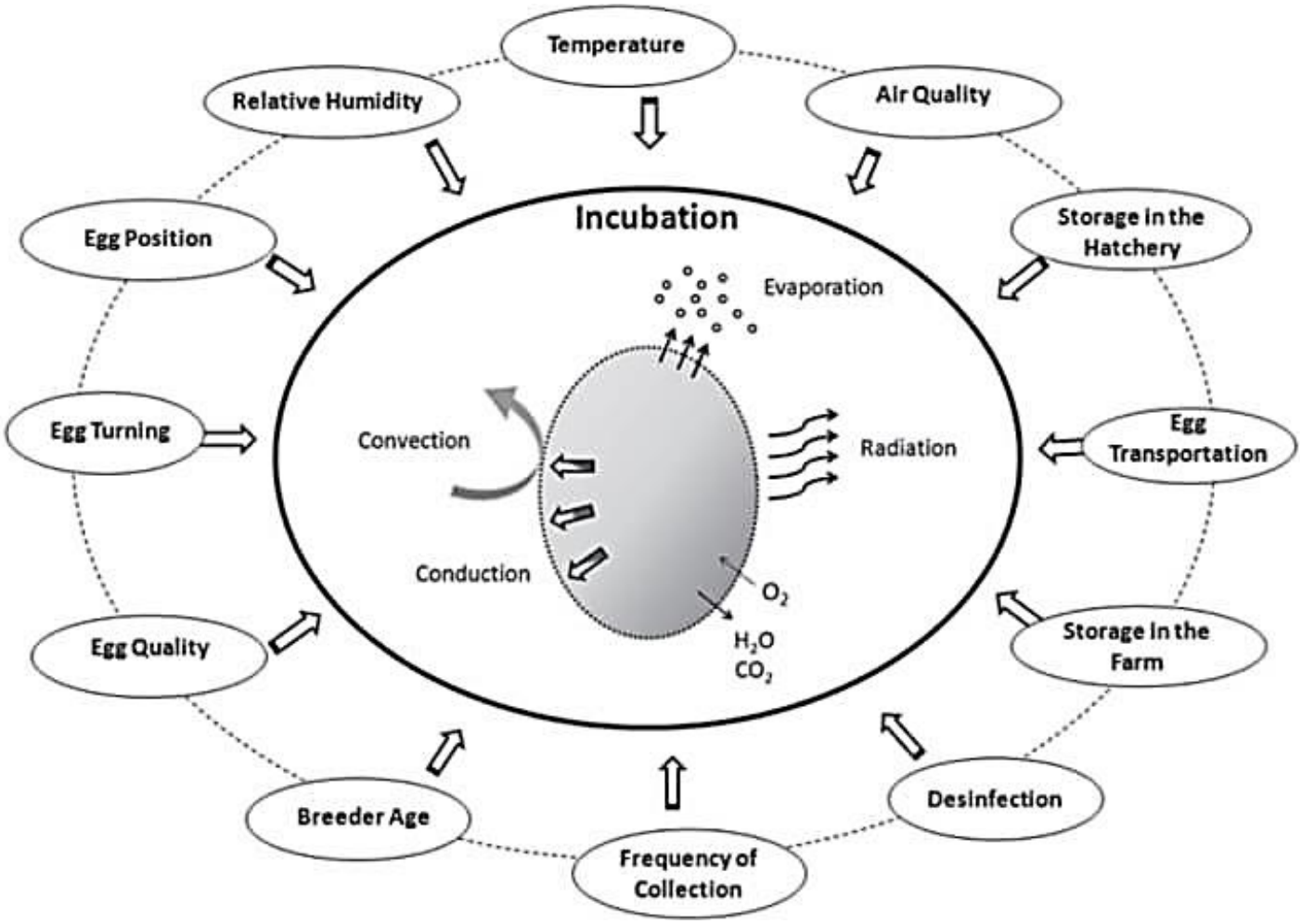
The information provided in this user manual aims to help ensure optimal functioning of the incubator to achieve the best possible incubation results. In addition to the contents of this user manual we also recommend that you further your knowledge of incubation by studying additional hatchery management info available on the internet.

NOTE: It is recommended that you operate the incubator with a small quantity of inexpensive eggs to be assured of your operating procedures and the performance of the incubator before attempting to hatch large quantities of eggs or expensive eggs.

Success in incubation has 3 main pillars which determines hatching results – these are:

1) **The incubator (That is our part)**
2) **The quality of the hatching eggs (That is up to the hen and cock)**
3) **The inputs/management of the entire process (That is you)**

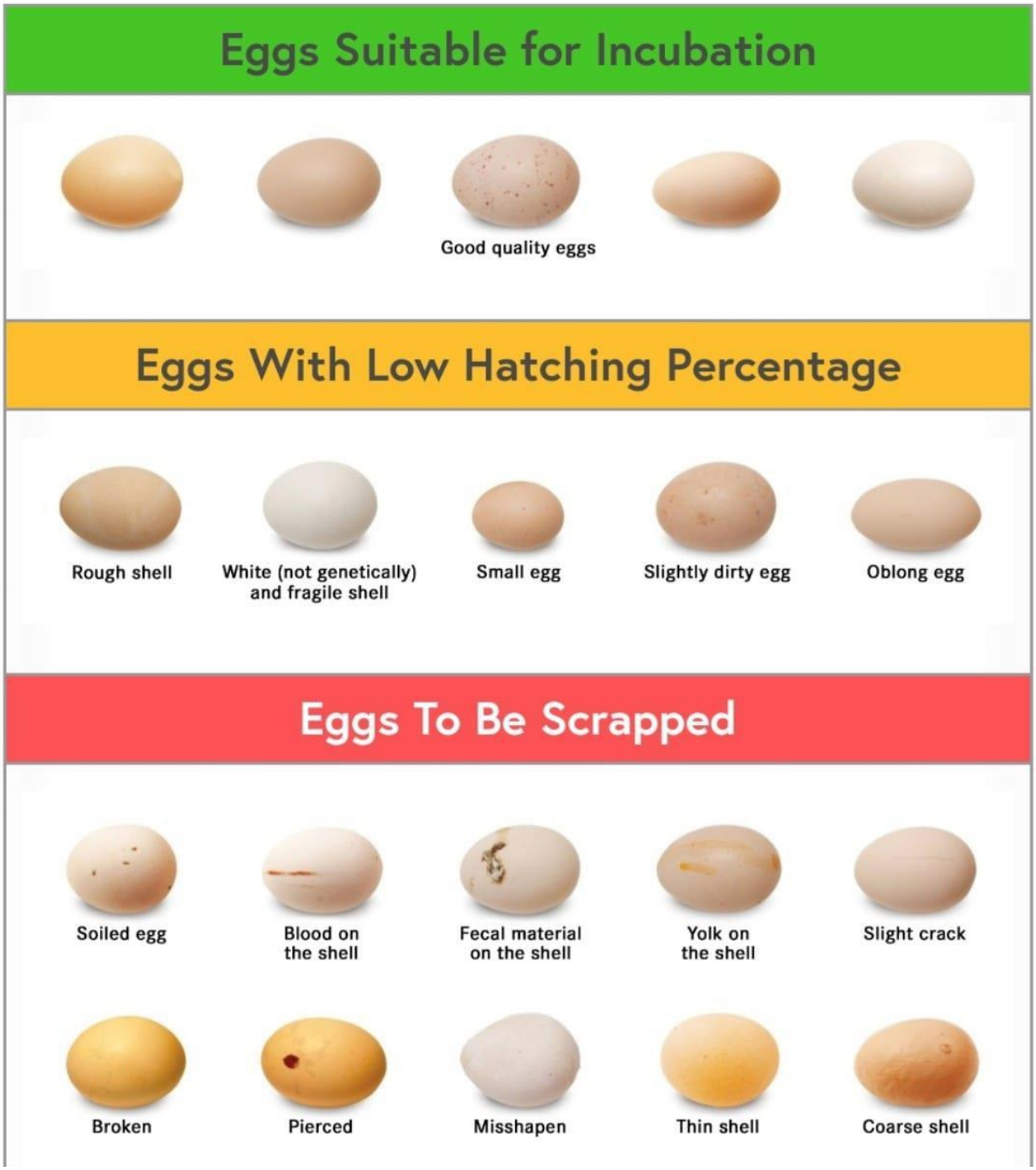
All 3 pillars need to work together to produce a successful hatch. Below shows the interaction of all the variables which determine incubation success:



Hatching Egg quality and Pre-Incubation Egg Storage

It is important to note that the incubator can only give good hatch rates if the eggs which are placed in it is of good quality. Infertile eggs will never hatch, poor quality eggs will give low hatch rates. Good quality hatching eggs havethe best chances of successful hatching. Shipped eggs have lower hatchability due to the vibration/disturbances to the embryo and non-ideal temperature conditions during transport.

Choose eggs of normal shape. They must not be elongated, spherical, undulated or with any other malformation.



Only use good quality, clean fertile hatching eggs

- **Do not store eggs for longer than 7 days before incubating**. On average, one day's storage adds one hour to incubation time. This must be taken into account when eggs are set, so freshand stored eggs should be set at different times

- **The longer you store the eggs, the lower the hatch rate**. Hatchability is depressed by prolonged storage. The effect increases with storage time after the initial six-day period, resulting in losses of 0.5 to 1.5% per day with the percent increasing as storage extends further

- Use eggs from good medium aged flock – young birds produce small eggs which are not idealfor incubation. Older flock produce eggs which have lower hatchability

- **Only set eggs which are uniform and clean**. Never set "dirty" eggs – eggs with visible manure on, as you will introduce pathogens into the incubator

- Don't wipe eggs before setting as you will close the egg pores which they need to breathe through – rather use a brush to clean eggs

- If you smell a bad egg, remove immediately and discard

- Candle eggs after 10 days in the incubator to check for fertility. Eggs cannot be checked for fertility before 10 days in the incubator

- **Remove eggs which are not fertile** as they can potentially become "poppers" – eggs that burst and release pathogens

- **Don't use a permanent marker when marking eggs**. The egg can absorb the toxic chemicals inthe permanent marker which leads to potential early death. Rather write on the plastic tray

- Never mix waterfowl (like duck eggs) with dry or game fowl (like chickens) in the same incubator or hatcher. Waterfowl have potential pathogens on their shells which may negativelyaffect chicken eggs and cause early deaths of embryos

- **Place eggs with their sharp end pointing downwards** both in storage as well as when placing in the incubator

Location/Placement of the incubator

- Incubator/hatcher must be placed **INDOORS.**

- Select a suitable room which has an **average temperature** of **68°F - 82°F**

- **Don't let the room temperature exceed 86° F.** The incubator/hatcher cools down via the airwhich it pulls in from the room. If the room temperature goes over 86°F the incubator will struggle to cool down and can potentially overheat the eggs

- Have a reliable source of electricity - **(110V Household Electricity – Single Phase**).
  If you use a generator as a back-up make sure it's an INVERTER GENERATOR. Any other type of generator could damage the electronics.

- Ensure that the floor surface is level where you place the incubator. The door of your incubator/hatcher will not shut properly if the floor is uneven.

- Place the incubator/hatcher **away from direct sunlight**. You may place the incubator on a table or on the ground, whichever suits you best. Place the incubator 2 feet away from a corneror wall so that air can move around it freely.

- The room must have **good ventilation**. It's important that there is **always fresh air that comes into the room**.

- Depending on your room layout, we recommended that you make use of a wall/window extractor fan to pull the air out of the room. As eggs develop into chicks, they release C02 (Carbon Dioxide) which needs to be extracted out of the room. Ensure that fresh air (Oxygen)enters the room. Ideally the air in the room needs to be replaced by fresh air every 4 to 6 hours.

- **Try to maintain on average a 50% to 60% humidity in the ROOM**. It is normal for humidity to fluctuate day by day – this is fine as long as you don't have extremes (Like 20% or 90% humidity in the room). Your incubator has been designed to be capable to regulate its humidityunder most conditions – however, the more stable the room humidity, the easier it is for your incubator to regulate.

- If you are in a very dry climate, place some water pans in the room to increase humidity. If you maintain an average room temperature as suggested earlier then your room humidity usually results in about 50%

- If you are in a very humid climate, you can remove the water pan/containers out of the incubator/hatcher to decrease humidity in the incubator/hatcher

- **Maintaining hygiene is particularly important in your incubator/hatchers** as well as in the hatchery room. **Do not keep chicks in same room as the incubator/hatcher.** Use a separate room to placehatched chicks. This is done to maintain hygiene.

- We recommend having strict access control to the hatchery room. Do not let any unauthorized persons tamper with the incubators/hatchers while you are away.

Some basics about incubation you need to know

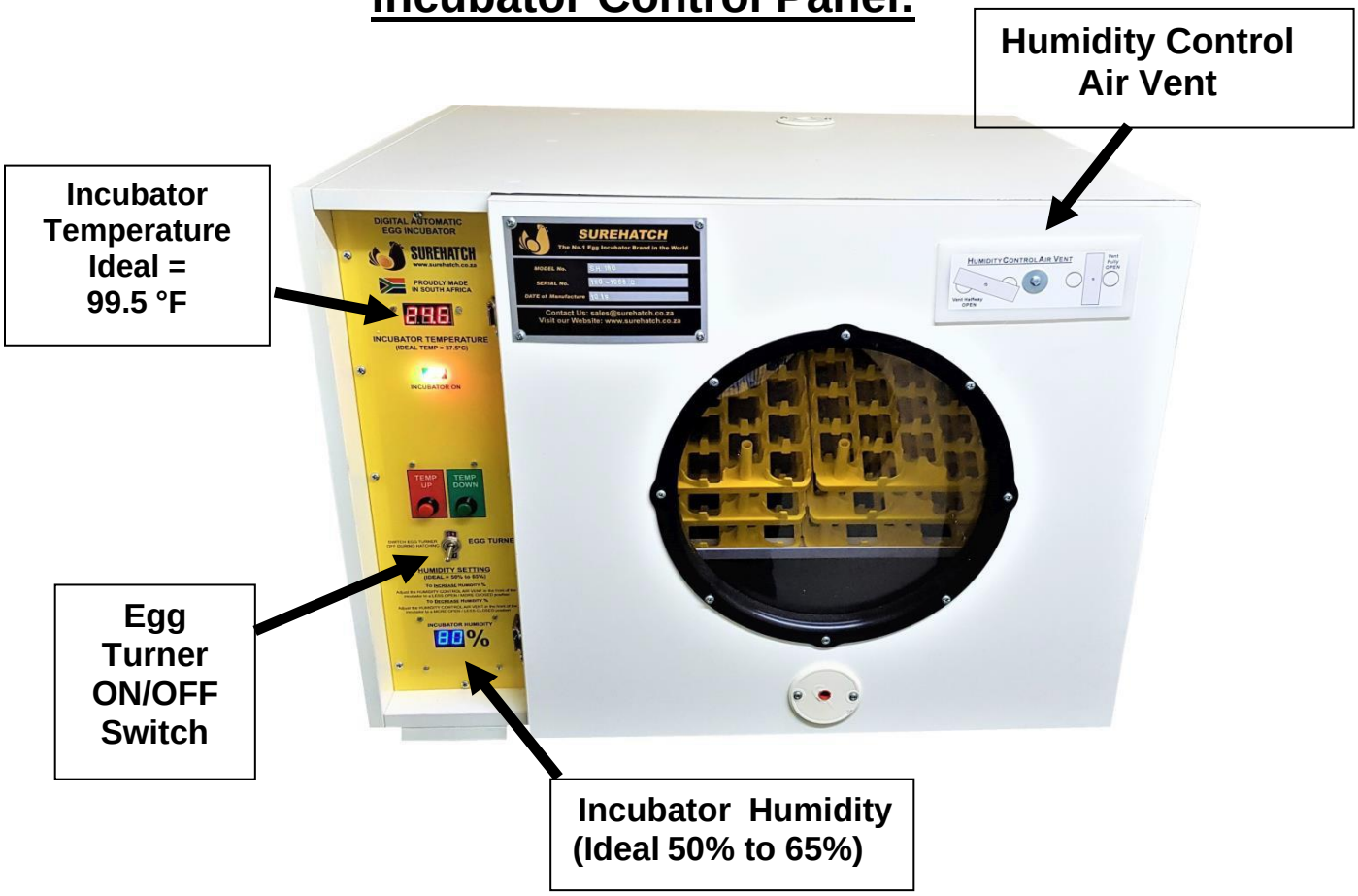
- Chicken eggs take **21 days to incubate**
- For the first 18 days eggs are placed in plastic egg trays (**Also called the setter**)
- On the morning of day 18 the eggs must be moved from the plastic egg trays(setter) **to the hatcher** (Hatching crates below the egg tray).
- The eggs must lay still in the hatcher. On day 21/22 the chicks will start hatching.Chicks can be left inside the incubator for up to 24 hours after they have hatched.
- **DO NOT TO OPEN THE INCUBATOR/HATCHER FROM DAY 18 to 21** – opening the door causes major moisture loss and may "shrink-wrap" the chicks inside the eggs
- Ideal incubation temperature is **99.5°F** (Fluctuations between **96°F** to **101°F** is normal). Your incubator is **pre-set to regulate the temperature to 99.5°F**

- **Ideal incubator humidity: Day 1 to 18: 50-60%. Day 18 to 21: 60-65%**

- **Eggs must lose 12% of weight due to moisture loss in the first 18 days.**

- **Only eggs which are fertile can stand a chance to hatch**. There are various reasons why eggs don't hatch – at the end of this manual you will find reasons why eggs fail to hatch. You can check if the eggs are fertile after 10 days in the incubator. **You can't check for fertility before they are placed in the incubator.**

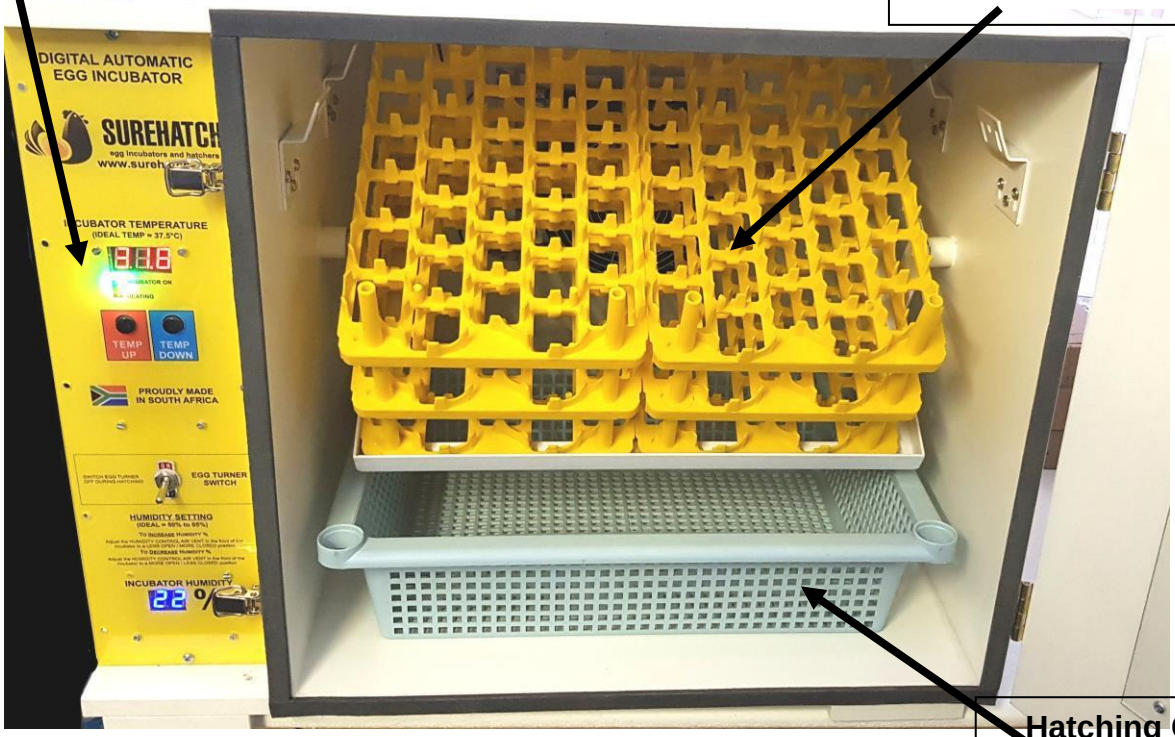
Incubator Control Panel:



CONTENTS INSIDE YOUR INCUBATOR:

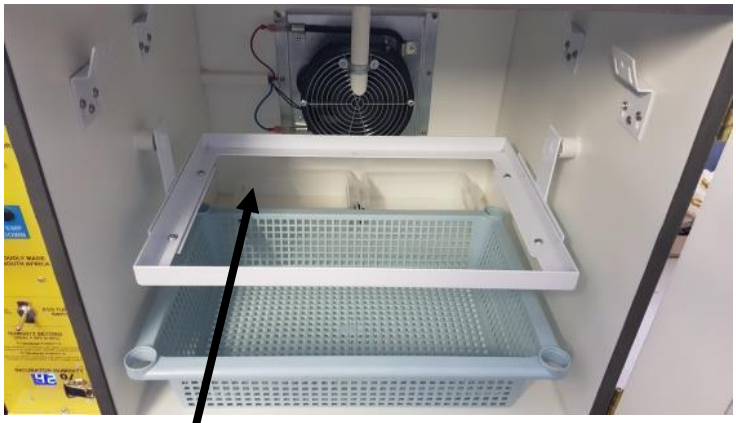
Egg Trays:
Eggs are placed in the egg trays for the first 18 days of incubation (Referred to as the setting period. This period differs for different egg types)

Incubator Control Panel:
Shows incubator Temperature and Humidity %



Hatching Crate/s:
This is where you move the eggs to on Day 18 (In the case of chicken eggs).

Chicks will hatch in these crates on day 21. Chicks must be removed from the hatching crates and placed in a brooder after hatching. Chicks can stay in the hatching crates for up to 24 hours after they have hatched.



Plastic Water Containers:
(Placed behind hatching crate)
Water evaporating from the pan creates humidity required for incubation.

STARTING UP YOUR INCUBATOR:

STEP 1: Plug in your incubator:
Switch **ON** your incubator by **plugging it in to the wall plug**.

STEP 2: Fill both water containers with clean water and place at the back of your incubator

Make sure that you check the containers daily and fill with CLEAN WATER as required.

STEP 3: SETTING INCUBATOR TEMPERATURE: (This will take about 1 hour)

The incubator has been factory set to heat up to 99.5°F (37.5 Degrees Celsius) when you switch it on. The incubator will take about 1 hour to heat up to 99.5°F

*****You can change the temperature display from Fahrenheit to Celsius by pressingboth TEMP UP and TEMP DOWN together at the same time and keeping it pressed for 6 seconds.**

Next steps:
- Close incubator door
- Wait for incubator to reach 99.5°F
- To change the incubator temperature set-point simply press the “Temp Up” or “Temp Down” Button (Generally not required – only for advanced users)

STEP 4: SETTING INCUBATOR HUMIDITY (This will take 1 to 2 hours)

You can start adjusting humidity once the incubator has been running at a temperature of **99.5°F** for an **at least 1 hour**.

The main way in which to change humidity on your incubator/hatcher is to adjust the **Humidity Control Air Vent** on the front of the incubator. **(Slide this plastic vent up or down to open or close the vents).**

******The more open the vent is, the less the humidity will be. The less open, the higher the humidity will be.**

Never close the humidity control air vents completely – it's always good to keep them slightly open to assist in sufficient air exchanges for the eggs.

There are two water containers in your incubator. Depending on your humidity levels you may choose to remove one of them to decrease humidity.

During incubation, water vapor is lost from the egg through the pores of the shell. The rate at which this moisture is lost depends on the number and size of the pores (the gas conductance of the shell) and the humidity in the air around the egg. For best hatchability, an egg must lose 12% of its weight by 18 days of incubation.

HUMIDITY SETTINGS (IDEAL = 50% to 65%)

Humidity % is determined by the surface area of the water container/ pan and the amount of fresh air exchange in the incubator. You can regulate humidity % by decreasing or increasing the SURFACE AREA of the water and by regulating the fresh air that comes into the incubator

The ideal humidity % for incubation is between 50% and 65%

TO INCREASE HUMIDITY %

1) Fill water container/pan with WARM WATER
2) Adjust the HUMIDITY CONTROL AIR VENT in the front of the incubator to a LESS OPEN/ MORE CLOSED position

If the above two steps fail to increase humidity, do the following in addition to the above:

3) Place water pans and humidifier in the room where the incubator is standing to increase room humidity

TO DECREASE HUMIDITY %

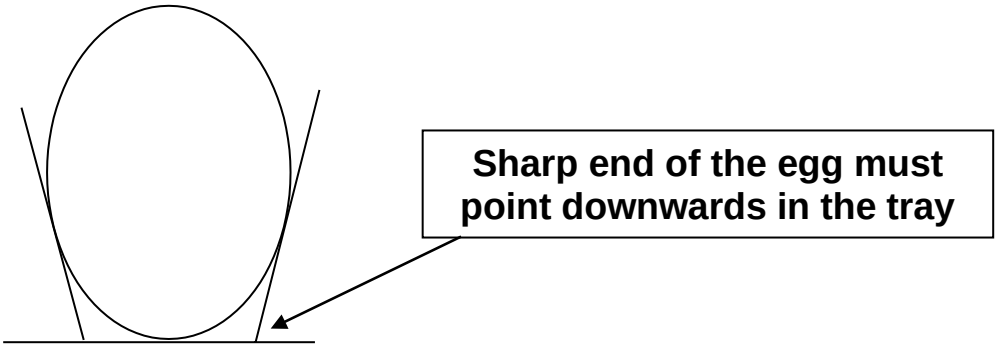
1) Adjust the AIR VENT in front to a MORE OPEN / LESS CLOSED position
2) Remove one of the water containers

If the above two steps fail to decrease humidity, do the following:

3) Remove both water containers completely (Only in very humid / wet areas)
4) Place a dehumidifier in the room (Only in very humid / wet areas)

After you are satisfied with the temperature and humidity you may place the eggs in the incubator

REMEMBER TO PLACE THE EGGS WITH THEIR SHARP END POINTING DOWNWARDS IN THE TRAY AS SHOWN BELOW



Eggs must be in the egg trays for the first 18 days before transferring them to the hatching baskets

To avoid temperature shock to the embryo and consequent condensation on the shell, eggs should pre-warmed before setting in the incubator. Ideally, eggs should be pre-warmed in a room at around 75-80 °F (24-27 °C) so that all can achieve the desired temperature.

Effective aircirculation and correct room temperature are essential to achieve the necessary even pre-warming of eggs. Uneven pre-warming increases variation in hatch time - precisely the opposite of the desired effect of pre-warming. Even with good air circulation, it will take 8 hours for eggs to reach 78 °F (25°C), irrespective of their initial temperature. With poor air circulation, it may take twice as long.

So, the recommendation is to:
• Provide good air circulation around the eggs while pre-warming.
• Allow 6 to 12 hours for pre-warming.

Automatic Egg Turning:

Your Surehatch Incubator is automatically set to turn the eggs every hour by tilting the egg traysforwards and backwards. Make sure that once you have loaded eggs that the **EGG TURNER is Switched ON**

There may be times when you want to take some trays out of the incubator (When loading or transferring them to the hatcher). To do this you need to adjust the egg turner to go back to a horizontal (flat) position.

******How to get the egg trays to a horizontal (flat) position:**
When you switch the egg turner on it will swing the trays backwards and forwards. You can stop the tray in the position that you want by simply toggling the turner switch on and off once it reaches the desired position. Remember to switch the egg turner back ON when you are done working with the eggs. The incubator will continue to turn the eggs every hour after being switched on.

Using your SH180 as a HATCHER ONLY:

The SH180 can also be used as a stand-alone hatcher. When using the SH180 as a hatcher only please remember to switch the **EGG TURNER OFF**

SH180 shown below in Hatcher Configuration.

CONGRATULATIONS!

YOU HAVE NOW SUCCESSFULLY SET UP YOUR SUREHATCH EGG INCUBATOR. NEXT YOU NEED TO FOLLOW THE DAILY CHECKLIST

Remember to clean the incubator after each hatch. Sanitation is CRITICALLY important for successful hatching. Before loading any eggs, clean the incubator by wiping the insides with a cloth and incubator sanitizer. It is essential that the incubator and trays/crates be cleaned thoroughly between hatches.

Before cleaning inside the incubator, be sure to disconnect its electrical cord from the outlet to avoid possible electrical shock. Take care not to introduce moisture or water into the electrical system of the incubator and allow all surfaces to dry before again reconnecting the electrical cord to the outlet.

BE CAREFUL not to spray water directly onto the temperature or humidity sensor located inside the machine as this will damage the sensor.

DAILY CHECKLIST FOR YOUR SUREHATCH INCUBATOR:

Check the following once per day — Correct where necessary

- **CHECK Electricity -** Electricity must always be **ON.** Power interruptions will negatively affect the eggs.

- **CHECK Incubator Temperature**
  Ideal temperature is **99.5°F (Fluctuation** between **96°F** to **101°F is normal)**

- **CHECK Incubator Humidity**
  Ideal humidity % for incubation is between 50% and 65%. Humidity takes hours to build up and is quickly lost when the incubator door is opened. It is normal for humidity to fluctuate 10% to 15% from day to day due to changes in outside humidity.

- **CHECK Incubator Fan -** Must always be **ON** and spinning

- **CHECK Egg Turner Switch —** Must always be switched **ON** after loading and handling eggs

- **Check for smelly, rotten eggs —** remove and throw away if any

- **Check that FRESH AIR is coming into the room**

- **CHECK that nothing is blocking incubator AIR VENT**

- **CHECK that there's NO DIRECT SUNLIGHT on the incubator**

- **CHECK ROOM TEMPERATURE —**Ideal room temperature = **68°F - 82°F**

- **Don't let the room temperature exceed 86° F.**

- **CLOSE incubator DOOR after you have opened it.**

- **Make sure no one can tamper with incubator while you are away!**

- **ONLY incubate CLEAN, FRESH, FERTILE eggs**

MAINTAINING BIOSECURITY AND HYGIENE

- **WIPE CLEAN the insides of your incubator after every hatch**
- **WASH YOUR HANDS EVERY TIME BEFORE** you work with the incubator or touch the eggs
- **WASH** your hatching crate/s and egg trays after every hatch with disinfectant
- **Keep your incubation room clean and sanitized!**
- **Throw away any eggs which are smelly, dirty or rotten**

Trouble Shooting Failures with Egg Incubation

When incubation of eggs fails, indications are often available that a well trained professional uses for diagnosing the causes for failure. The information listed below includes the more common symptoms for incubation failures, the causes for each symptom, and the recommended corrective measures Symptoms of incubation/breeder management problems include:

- **Clear eggs with no visible embryonic development.**
- **Blood rings in incubated eggs.**
- **Many dead embryos at an early stage.**
- **Chicks fully formed, but dead without pipping.**
- **Pipped eggs, but died without hatching.**
- **Early hatching.**
- **Late hatching or not hatching uniformly.**
- **Sticky embryos.**
- **Embryos sticking or adhering to shell.**
- **Crippled and malformed chicks.**
- **Abnormal, weak, or small chicks.**
- **Chicks with labored breathing.**
- **Large, soft-bodied mushy chicks.**
- **Rough or unhealed navels on chicks.**
- **Short down on chicks.**
- **Excessive yellow down color.**

Symptoms	***Probable Cause***	***Corrective Measures***
Clear Eggs with no embryonic development (infertiles)	Males undernourished	Follow a recommended feeding program to provide adequate nutrition. Replace underweight males with vigorous ones
	Too few males	Increase the number of males in the flock.
	Seasonal decline in fertility	Use young cockerels more resistant to environmental stress.
	Competition among breeding males	Do not use too many males. Rear all males together. Place temporary partitions within large pens.
	Diseased flock	Conduct an approved disease control program.
	Frozen combs and wattles	Provide comfortable housing. Properly select and maintain drinking fountains.
	Old males	Replace with younger males.
	Selected mating in pens	Artificially inseminate infertile hens. Replace males in the pen/house.
	Male sterility	Replace males in the pen/house.
	Crowded breeders	Provide recommended floor space, at least 3 ft^2/bird.

	Improper artificial insemination techniques or use of old/over-diluted semen.	Follow recommendations of primary breeder company.
	Eggs damaged by environment	Gather eggs frequently (at least once daily).
	Eggs stored too long or incorrectly	Store eggs at 50-60 degrees F. and 60% relative humidity. Incubate eggs within 7 days of lay.

Symptoms	***Probable Cause***	***Corrective Measures***
Blood rings	Improper storage	Follow recommended egg storage and gathering recommendations.
	Improper incubation temperatures	Check thermometer accuracy and incubator functions. Follow recommended temperature settings.
	Improper breeder nutrition	Feed breeders a diet with balanced nutrient levels.
	Improper fumigation	Follow fumigation recommendations.

Symptoms	***Probable Cause***	***Corrective Measures***
Many dead embryos at early stages	Improper incubation temperatures (usually too high)	Follow recommended incubation temperatures.
	Improper egg turning	Turn at least 3 times daily.
	Inherited low hatchability	Avoid cross breeding. May need to secure different breeding stock.
	Improper ventilation	Increase ventilation rate in incubator and/or room, but avoid drafts. Add oxygen at high altitudes.
	Pullorum disease or other salmonelloses	Use eggs from disease-free sources. Have NPIP representatives blood-test the breeder flock.
	Improper nutrition of breeders	Provide a well-balanced nutritional diet to breeders

Symptoms	***Probable Cause***	***Corrective Measures***
Chicks fully formed, but dead without pipping	Low average humidity	Maintain recommended humidity for species of bird incubated.
	Improper incubation temperature	Check thermometer accuracy and incubator functions. Follow recommended temperature settings.
	Improper ventilation in incubator	Adjust ventilation to provide optimum moisture-loss rate from egg during incubation.
	Improper turning of eggs	Turn eggs at least three times daily until 3 days prior to hatching.
	Chilling of eggs	Gather eggs frequently and store under proper conditions.
	Diseased or poorly conditioned breeder flock	Conduct a good disease control and breeder management program. Use a well-balanced nutritional diet.

Symptoms	***Probable Cause***	***Corrective Measures***
Pipped eggs, but died without hatching	Insufficient moisture	Increase humidity during the hatching period.
	Improper ventilation	Increase ventilation rate in incubator and/or room, but avoid drafts.
	Improper setting of eggs causing malpositioned embryos	Set eggs with small end down. Turn eggs properly but avoid turning within 3 days of hatching.

Symptoms	***Probable Cause***	***Corrective Measures***
Early hatching (may have bloody navels)	High incubation temperatures	Follow recommended incubation temperatures. Check equipment for proper function. Guard against electrical surges or high incubator room temperatures.
	Improper egg storage	Store eggs at 60 Degrees F. and 60% R.H. Turn at least 3 times daily.

Symptoms	***Probable Cause***	***Corrective Measures***
Late hatching or not hatching uniformly	Low incubation temperatures	Follow recommended incubation temperatures.
	Old or improperly stored eggs	Gather eggs frequently, cool immediately and store eggs properly. Do not store longer than 7 days.

Symptoms	***Probable Cause***	***Corrective Measures***
Sticky embryos (embryos may be smeared with egg contents)	High average incubation humidity	Follow recommended incubation humidity. Check size of air cell as an indicator for adjusting humidity condition.
	Low incubation temperature	Follow recommended temperature settings.
	Lethal genes	Avoid cross breeding. May need to secure different breeding stock.
	Inadequate ventilation	Increase ventilation rate in incubator and/or room, but avoid drafts.
	Improper fumigation of eggs	Fumigate eggs by following the procedure carefully.

Symptoms	***Probable Cause***	***Corrective Measures***
Embryos sticking or adhering to shell	Low incubation humidity (especially during hatching)	Increase incubation humidity by increasing water evaporation. Embryos dried too much.
	Excessive ventilation rate	Reduce ventilation rate but maintain minimum air exchange to prevent suffocation of embryos.

Symptoms	Probable Cause	Corrective Measures
Crippled and malformed chicks	Improper incubation temperatures (usually too high)	Follow recommended incubation temperatures.
	Low incubation humidity	Increase incubation humidity by increasing water evaporation. Embryos dried too much.
	Improper egg setting position or turning during incubation	Set eggs with small ends down. Turn eggs at least 3 times daily. Do not turn eggs within 3 days of hatching.
	Heredity	Proper culling and breeding practices will reduce problems.
	Slick hatching trays	Use trays with wire floors or place crinoline on hatching surface.
	Improper nutrition of breeders	Provide a well-balanced nutritional diet to breeders.

Symptoms	Probable Cause	Corrective Measures
Abnormal, weak, or small chicks	High incubation or hatching temperatures	Follow recommended incubation temperatures.
	Small eggs hatch small chicks	Set only standard or large sized eggs.
	Insufficient incubation humidity	Maintain recommended humidity for species of bird incubated..
	Improper ventilation in hatcher unit	Increase ventilation rate, but avoid drafts.
	Diseased or poorly conditioned breeder flock	Use eggs from disease-free sources only. Have NPIP representatives blood-test the breeder flock.
	Improper nutrition of breeders	Provide a well-balanced nutritional diet to breeders (especially vitamin levels).
	Excessive fumigation in	Fumigate using proper procedures.

Symptoms	Probable Cause	Corrective Measures
Chicks with labored breathing	Excessive use of fumigant	Follow recommended fumigation procedures.
	Respiratory diseases	Check disease status of breeder flock. Conduct a thorough cleanup and disinfection of incubator and hatching facilities.

Symptoms	Probable Cause	Corrective Measures
Rough or unhealed navels	Improper incubation temperatures	Follow recommended incubation temperatures.
	High hatching humidity	Maintain proper humidity.
	Navel infection (Omphalitis)	Clean and disinfect incubator and hatching units between settings of eggs. Maintain dry hatching trays. Properly store and fumigate eggs.

Symptoms	Probable Cause	Corrective Measures
Short down on chicks	High incubation temperatures	Follow recommended incubation temperatures.
	Low incubation humidity	Follow suggestions to correct insufficient humidity.
	Excessive ventilation	Reduce vent openings to restrict but maintain adequate air exchange.

	Holding chicks in hatcher too long after hatching	Remove all chicks as soon as fluffy but within 24 hours after hatching.

Symptoms	***Probable Cause***	***Corrective Measures***
Excessive yellow coloring of down	Improper and excessive fumigation in hatcher unit	Follow recommended fumigation procedures.

Trouble Shooting Failures with Surehatch Egg Incubators

In general there is very little that will go wrong with your Surehatch incubator. In the unlikely event that something goes wrong, please contact us or consult the trouble shooting below. NB Always switch off the incubator when making repairs. ONLY ELECTRICIANS SHOULD MAKE REPAIRS due to the dangers of electrical shock.

Symptoms	***Probable Cause***	***Corrective Measures***
Incubator not running	Incubator not plugged in or electricity not on. Auto off switch at door faulty	Make sure that all plugs are correctly plugged in and that the electricity is on. Check auto off switch on door
Fan is working but Incubator not producing heat	Faulty Temperature Controller or faulty heating elements	Replace Temperature Controller. Once this is done and the problem persists, consider replacing the heating elements (Very unlikely to happen)
Incubator does not regulate temperature	Faulty Temperature Controller or temperature sensor	Replace temperature controller or temperature sensor
Egg trays not turning	Egg Turner not switched on or eggs loaded incorrectly	Make sure egg turner is switched on. Load eggs in balance (Load equal number of eggs in front and back of the machine). If all eggs are loaded in front or back then the turner will not turn
Incorrect temperature	Someone adjusted temperature or faulty temperature controller	Adjust temperature and monitor. If not resolved consider replacing temperature controller and temperature probe
Humidity too high (Shows 99% Reading)	Faulty Humidity Sensor due to water spilled onto it	Dry out sensor with hair dryer (Blow on sensor for 3 min on cold setting of hair dryer). If reading does not go back to normal replace humidity sensor

Thank you for your support!

We wish you all the best and look forward to doing business again.

Happy hatching!

The Surehatch Team

Facebook:
Surehatch Egg Incubator Owner's Club
Website: www.surehatch.com
E-mail: sales@surehatch.com

LIMITED WARRANTEE & LIMITED LIABILITY

Whereas Surehatch has no control over usage of equipment supplied, it assumes no responsibility for losses or damage from their equipment. No guarantee on hatchability of eggs.
Do not expose electrical parts to water. Installation of replacement electrical parts should be done by qualified electrician.

STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS APPLY

Contact us via email to receive your copy.