



**USER MANUAL**  
**MODEL: SH2000H HATCHER**  
**DIGITAL EGG HATCHER**



**VERY IMPORTANT!**  
**READ THIS USER MANUAL BEFORE USING YOUR**  
**HATCHER**



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## **Thank you for your choosing Surehatch!**

*Incubation and hatching is an exciting journey – thank you for trusting Surehatch as your hatcher 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 Hatcher Owner's Club** on Facebook and meet some fellow Surehatch users!*

*Happy hatching!*

**Team Surehatch**

**Facebook:** Surehatch Egg Hatcher Owner's Club

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**Technical Specs: SH2000H Hatcher**

**Voltage:** 120V AC, 60Hz Single Phase

For Indoor Use Only

Take caution when operating as moving parts can cause injury

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

**All Surehatch hatchers 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.

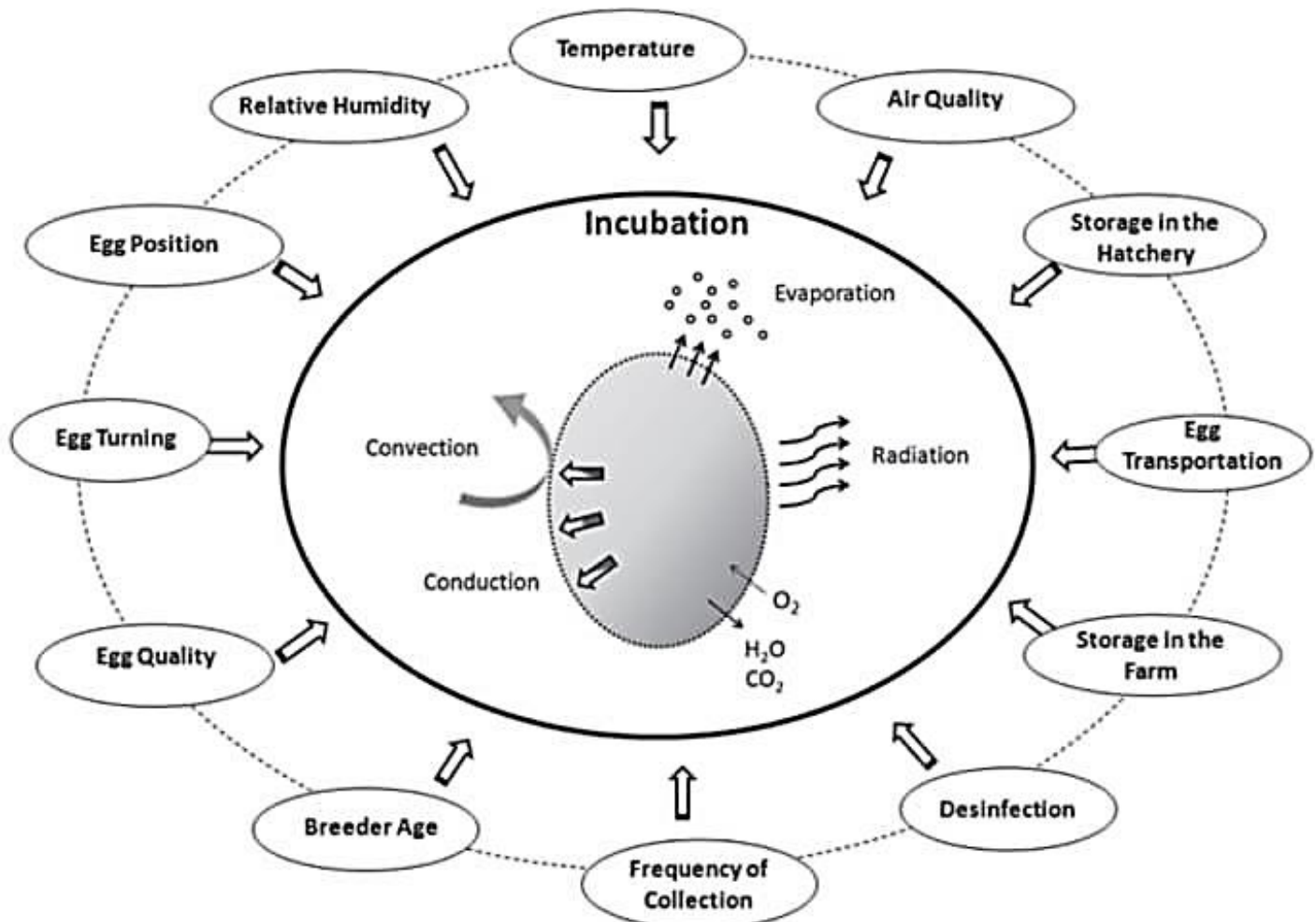
The information provided in this user manual aims to help ensure optimal functioning of the hatcher to achieve the best possible incubation results. In addition to the contents of this user manual we also recommend that you further your knowledge of incubation by studying additional hatchery management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

**NOTE:** It is recommended that you operate the hatcher with a small quantity of inexpensive eggs to be assured of your operating procedures and the performance of the hatcher 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 hatcher (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 hatcher 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 have the 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.

### Eggs Suitable for Incubation



Good quality eggs

### Eggs With Low Hatching Percentage



Rough shell

White (not genetically)  
and fragile shell

Small egg

Slightly dirty egg

Oblong egg

### Eggs To Be Scrapped



Soiled egg

Blood on  
the shell

Fecal material  
on the shell

Yolk on  
the shell

Slight crack



Broken



Pierced



Misshapen



Thin shell



Coarse shell

## **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 ideal for incubation. Older flock produce eggs which have lower hatchability
- **Only set eggs which are uniform and clean.** Never set “dirty” eggs – eggs with visible manureon, as you will introduce pathogens into the hatcher
- 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 hatcher to check for fertility. Eggs cannot be checked for fertility before 10 days in the hatcher
- **Remove eggs which are not fertile** as they can potentially become “poppers” – eggs that burstand 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 hatcher 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 inthe hatcher

## Location/Placement of the hatcher

- Hatcher/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 hatcher/hatcher cools down via the air which it pulls in from the room. If the room temperature goes over 86°F the hatcher 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 hatcher. The door of your hatcher/hatcher will not shut properly if the floor is uneven.
- Place the hatcher/hatcher **away from direct sunlight**. You may place the hatcher on a table or on the ground, whichever suits you best. Place the hatcher 2 feet away from a corner or 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 CO<sub>2</sub> (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 hatcher has been designed to be capable to regulate its humidity under most conditions – however, the more stable the room humidity, the easier it is for your hatcher 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 hatcher/hatcher to decrease humidity in the hatcher/hatcher
- **Maintaining hygiene is particularly important in your hatcher/hatchers** as well as in the hatchery room. **Do not keep chicks in same room as the hatcher/hatcher**. Use a separate room to place hatched 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 hatcher/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 hatcher for up to 24 hours after they have hatched.
- **DO NOT TO OPEN THE HATCHER/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 hatcher is **pre-set to regulate the temperature to 99.5°F**
- **Ideal hatcher 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 hatcher. **You can't check for fertility before they are placed in the hatcher.**

## **CONTENTS INSIDE YOUR HATCHER:**

**Water Bucket:**  
Must be filled with clean water. Bucket supplies water to water pan inside. Refill when empty

**Temperature and humidity Sensor:**  
Sensitive to water. Don't spray water directly onto sensor when cleaning machine!

**Auto ON/OFF Switch:**  
Hatcher will switch off when you open the door and back on as you close it

**Connection pipe for water bucket**

**Hatcher Control Panel:**  
Shows hatcher Temperature and Humidity %

**Humidity Control Air Vent**

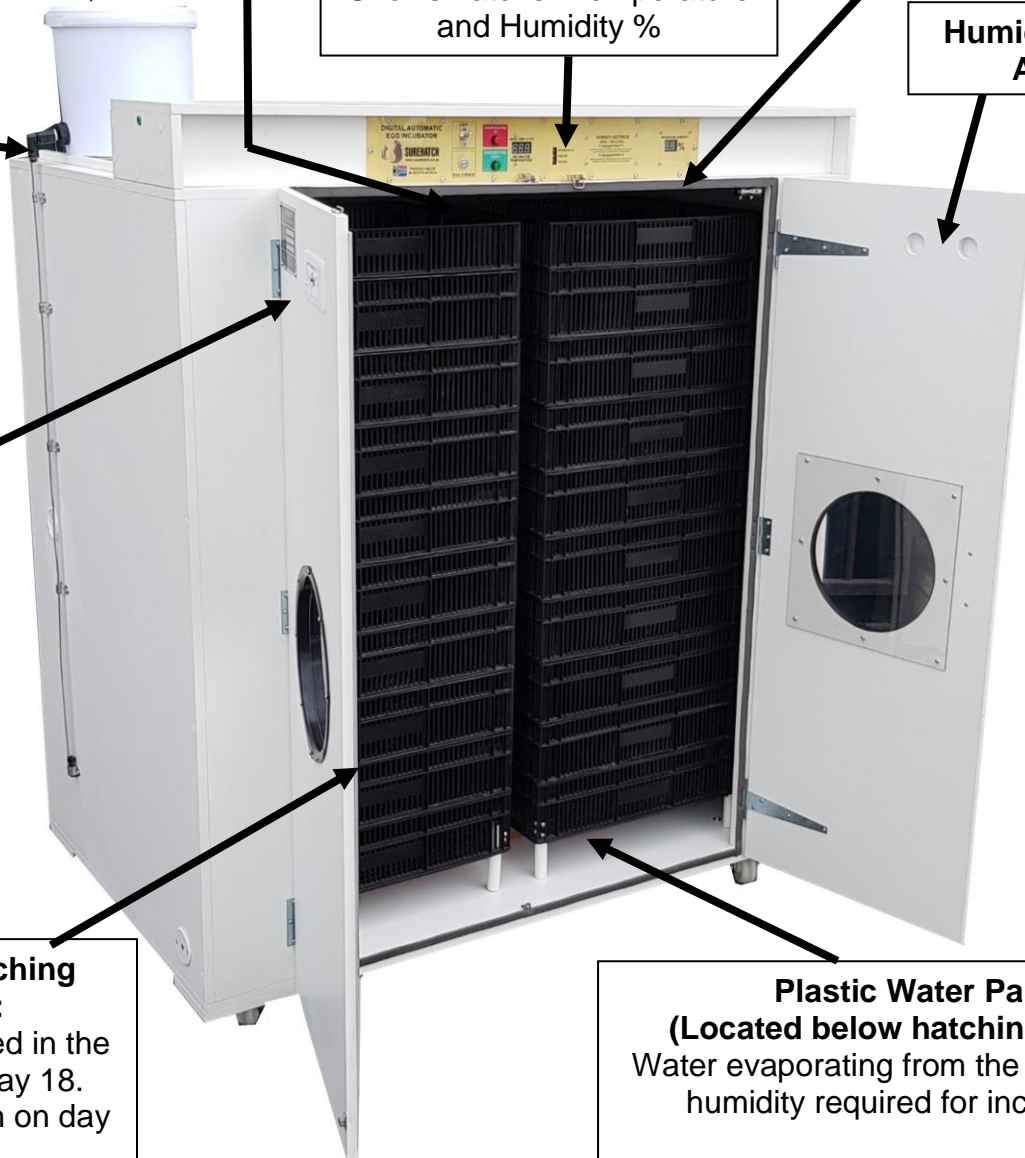
**Humidity Control Air Vent**

**Plastic Hatching crates:**  
Eggs are placed in the hatcher on day 18. Eggs will hatch on day 21/22.

**Plastic Water Pan:**  
**(Located below hatching crates)**  
Water evaporating from the pan creates humidity required for incubation.

**DON'T OPEN THE HATCHER FROM DAY 18 to 21.**  
Remove chicks only after most have hatched after day 21

The water pan will automatically fill itself with water coming from the bucket on top of the machine.





## **STARTING UP YOUR HATCHER:**

### **STEP 1: Plug in your hatcher:**

Switch **ON** your hatcher by **plugging it in to the wall plug.**

### **STEP 2: Connect water bucket to hatcher and fill bucket with water**

Your hatcher has an automatic float valve inside that will allow water to flow into the inside water pan from the bucket on top of the machine. Make sure that you check the bucket daily and fill with CLEAN WATER as required.

### **STEP 3: SETTING HATCHER TEMPERATURE: (This will take about 1 hour)**

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

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

#### **Next steps:**

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



## 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 hatcher. You can regulate humidity % by decreasing or increasing the SURFACE AREA of the water and by regulating the fresh air that comes into the hatcher

**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 hatcher 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 hatcher 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 hatcher**

## Hatcher light:

Your hatcher has a light located on the inside of the hatcher. This light may be switched on in order to view the eggs or chicks inside the hatcher.

**VERY IMPORTANT:** Don't leave the light on as this will negatively effect the functioning of the hatcher. Only use the light when necessary. Switch the light **OFF** after you have viewed the eggs/chicks inside the hatcher.

# ***CONGRATULATIONS!***

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

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

Before cleaning inside the hatcher, 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 hatcher 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 HATCHER:**

### **Check the following once per day — Correct where necessary**

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

- **CHECK Hatcher Temperature**

Ideal temperature is **99.5°F (Fluctuation between 96°F to 101°F is normal)**

- **CHECK Hatcher Humidity**

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

- **CHECK Hatcher Fan** - Must always be **ON** and spinning
- **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 hatcher AIR VENT**
- **CHECK that there's NO DIRECT SUNLIGHT on the hatcher**
- **CHECK ROOM TEMPERATURE** — Ideal room temperature = **68°F - 82°F**
- **Don't let the room temperature exceed 86° F.**
- **CLOSE hatcher DOOR** after you have opened it.
- **Make sure no one can tamper with hatcher while you are away!**
- **ONLY incubate CLEAN, FRESH, FERTILE eggs**

### **MAINTAINING BIOSECURITY AND HYGIENE**

- **WIPE CLEAN** the insides of your hatcher after every hatch
- **WASH YOUR HANDS EVERY TIME BEFORE** you work with the hatcher 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**

*Clear Eggs with no embryonic development (infertiles)*

**Probable Cause**

- Males undernourished
- Too few males
- Seasonal decline in fertility
- Competition among breeding males
- Diseased flock
- Frozen combs and wattles
- Old males
- Selected mating in pens
- Male sterility
- Crowded breeders
- Improper artificial insemination techniques or use of old/over-diluted semen.

**Corrective Measures**

- Follow a recommended feeding program to provide adequate nutrition. Replace underweight males with vigorous ones
- Increase the number of males in the flock.
- Use young cockerels more resistant to environmental stress.
- Do not use too many males. Rear all males together. Place temporary partitions within large pens.
- Conduct an approved disease control program.
- Provide comfortable housing. Properly select and maintain drinking fountains.
- Replace with younger males.
- Artificially inseminate infertile hens. Replace males in the pen/house.
- Replace males in the pen/house.
- Provide recommended floor space, at least 3 ft<sup>2</sup>/bird.
- Follow recommendations of primary breeder company.

Eggs damaged by environment  
Eggs stored too long or incorrectly

Gather eggs frequently (at least once daily).  
Store eggs at 50-60 degrees F. and 60% relative humidity. Incubate eggs within 7 days of lay.

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**Symptoms**

**Probable Cause**

**Corrective Measures**

*Blood rings*

Improper storage  
Improper incubation temperatures  
Improper breeder nutrition  
Improper fumigation

Follow recommended egg storage and gathering recommendations.  
Check thermometer accuracy and hatcher functions. Follow recommended temperature settings.  
Feed breeders a diet with balanced nutrient levels.  
Follow fumigation recommendations.

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**Symptoms**

*Many dead embryos at early stages*

**Probable Cause**

Improper incubation temperatures (usually too high)  
Improper egg turning  
Inherited low hatchability  
Improper ventilation  
Pullorum disease or other salmonellosis  
Improper nutrition of breeders

**Corrective Measures**

Follow recommended incubation temperatures.  
Turn at least 3 times daily.  
Avoid cross breeding. May need to secure different breeding stock.  
Increase ventilation rate in hatcher and/or room, but avoid drafts. Add oxygen at high altitudes.  
Use eggs from disease-free sources. Have NPIP representatives blood-test the breeder flock.  
Provide a well-balanced nutritional diet to breeders

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**Symptoms**

*Chicks fully formed, but dead without pipping*

**Probable Cause**

Low average humidity  
Improper incubation temperature  
Improper ventilation in hatcher  
Improper turning of eggs  
Chilling of eggs  
Diseased or poorly conditioned breeder flock

**Corrective Measures**

Maintain recommended humidity for species of bird incubated.  
Check thermometer accuracy and hatcher functions. Follow recommended temperature settings.  
Adjust ventilation to provide optimum moisture-loss rate from egg during incubation.  
Turn eggs at least three times daily until 3 days prior to hatching.  
Gather eggs frequently and store under proper conditions.  
Conduct a good disease control and breeder management program. Use a well-balanced nutritional diet.

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**Symptoms**

*Pipped eggs, but died without hatching*

**Probable Cause**

Insufficient moisture  
  
Improper ventilation  
  
Improper setting of eggs causing malpositioned embryos

**Corrective Measures**

Increase humidity during the hatching period.  
  
Increase ventilation rate in hatcher and/or room, but avoid drafts.  
Set eggs with small end down. Turn eggs properly but avoid turning within 3 days of hatching.

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**Symptoms**

*Early hatching (may have bloody navels)*

**Probable Cause**

High incubation temperatures  
  
Improper egg storage

**Corrective Measures**

Follow recommended incubation temperatures. Check equipment for proper function. Guard against electrical surges or high hatcher room temperatures.  
Store eggs at 60 Degrees F. and 60% R.H. Turn at least 3 times daily.

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**Symptoms**

*Late hatching or not hatching uniformly*

**Probable Cause**

Low incubation temperatures  
  
Old or improperly stored eggs

**Corrective Measures**

Follow recommended incubation temperatures.  
  
Gather eggs frequently, cool immediately and store eggs properly. Do not store longer than 7 days.

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**Symptoms**

*Sticky embryos (embryos may be smeared with egg contents)*

**Probable Cause**

High average incubation humidity  
  
Low incubation temperature  
  
Lethal genes  
  
Inadequate ventilation  
  
Improper fumigation of eggs

**Corrective Measures**

Follow recommended incubation humidity. Check size of air cell as an indicator for adjusting humidity condition.  
  
Follow recommended temperature settings.  
  
Avoid cross breeding. May need to secure different breeding stock.  
Increase ventilation rate in hatcher and/or room, but avoid drafts.  
Fumigate eggs by following the procedure carefully.

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**Symptoms**

*Embryos sticking or adhering to shell*

**Probable Cause**

Low incubation humidity (especially during hatching)  
  
Excessive ventilation rate

**Corrective Measures**

Increase incubation humidity by increasing water evaporation. Embryos dried too much.  
  
Reduce ventilation rate but maintain minimum air exchange to prevent suffocation of embryos.

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**Symptoms**

*Crippled and malformed chicks*

**Probable Cause**

Improper incubation temperatures (usually too high)  
Low incubation humidity  
Improper egg setting position or turning during incubation  
Heredity  
Slick hatching trays  
Improper nutrition of breeders

**Corrective Measures**

Follow recommended incubation temperatures.  
Increase incubation humidity by increasing water evaporation. Embryos dried too much.  
Set eggs with small ends down. Turn eggs atleast 3 times daily. Do not turn eggs within 3 days of hatching.  
Proper culling and breeding practices will reduce problems.  
Use trays with wire floors or place crinoline on hatching surface.  
Provide a well-balanced nutritional diet to breeders.

**Symptoms**

*Abnormal, weak, or small chicks*

**Probable Cause**

High incubation or hatching temperatures  
Small eggs hatch small chicks  
Insufficient incubation humidity  
Improper ventilation in hatcher unit  
Diseased or poorly conditioned breeder flock  
Improper nutrition of breeders  
Excessive fumigation in

**Corrective Measures**

Follow recommended incubation temperatures.  
Set only standard or large sized eggs.  
Maintain recommended humidity for species of bird incubated..  
Increase ventilation rate, but avoid drafts.  
Use eggs from disease-free sources only. Have NPIP representatives blood-test the breeder flock.  
Provide a well-balanced nutritional diet to breeders (especially vitamin levels).  
Fumigate using proper procedures.

**Symptoms**

*Chicks with labored breathing*

**Probable Cause**

Excessive use of fumigant  
Respiratory diseases

**Corrective Measures**

Follow recommended fumigation procedures.  
Check disease status of breeder flock. Conduct a thorough cleanup and disinfection of hatcher and hatching facilities.

**Symptoms**

*Rough or unhealed navels*

**Probable Cause**

Improper incubation temperatures  
High hatching humidity  
Navel infection (Omphalitis)

**Corrective Measures**

Follow recommended incubation temperatures.  
Maintain proper humidity.  
Clean and disinfect hatcher and hatching units between settings of eggs. Maintain dry hatching trays. Properly store and fumigate eggs.

**Symptoms**

*Short down on chicks*

**Probable Cause**

High incubation temperatures  
Low incubation humidity  
Excessive ventilation

**Corrective Measures**

Follow recommended incubation temperatures.  
Follow suggestions to correct insufficient humidity.  
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.

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**Symptoms**

*Excessive yellow coloring of down*

**Probable Cause**

Improper and excessive fumigation in hatcher unit

**Corrective Measures**

Follow recommended fumigation procedures.

## Trouble Shooting Failures with Surehatch Egg Hatchers

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

### **Symptoms**

### **Probable Cause**

### **Corrective Measures**

Hatcher not running

Hatcher 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 Hatcher 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)

Hatcher 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 Hatcher Owner's Club

**Website:** [www.surehatch.com](http://www.surehatch.com)

**E-mail:** [sales@surehatch.com](mailto:sales@surehatch.com)

**LIMITED WARRANTY & 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.