Information manual for the artificial incubation of eggs

Automatic Incubator  REAL 12/24/49

1 – GENERAL INFORMATION

The REAL Automatic incubator is designed for hatching chicks of hen, pheasant, guinea fowl, quail, partridge, grey partridge, rock partridge, palmipeds (goose, mallard, all breeds of duck, etc.), peacock, turkey, pigeon, exotic birds and birds of prey.

The machine’s automatic system operated by an external motor performs a complete tilting of the egg tray every two hours.

The heat necessary for incubation is created by a high-quality electrical resistor controlled by an electronic precision thermostat, that allows the setting of the internal temperature in a constant and accurate way.

The temperature is set by pressing the buttons on the control panel.

Ventilation is made thanks to a turbine fan that uniformly distributes the hot and humid air.

The natural surface-type humidification occurs thanks to the water in the internal basins at the base of the incubator that are filled through the two external openings: a practical system that avoids the incubator being opened. This fast and practical operation allows users to reduce drastically the loss of humidity.

2 – CHARACTERISTICS AND TECHNICAL DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Incubator model</th>
<th>REAL Automatic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type of eggs to incubate</td>
<td>Hen, pheasant, guinea fowl, quail, partridge, grey partridge, rock partridge, turkey, palmipeds (goose, mallard, all breeds of duck, etc.), peacock, pigeon, exotic birds and birds of prey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voltage and rated frequency</td>
<td>Single phase, 230 Volt CE - 50/60 Hz CE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum power</td>
<td>45 W Real 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average daily consumption</td>
<td>MAX. 0,5 Kw/24H Real 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Display</td>
<td>Digital temperature setting with decimal point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ventilation</td>
<td>Turbine-type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermostat</td>
<td>Electronic precision thermostat +/-0.1°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature range</td>
<td>From min. 30°C to max. 40°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humidity in the incubator</td>
<td>45-55% with water in one basin 60-65% with water in both basins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiltings of egg turning motor</td>
<td>One complete tilting every 2 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity of the incubator 49</td>
<td>49 eggs on the egg tray, or 196 small eggs (e.g. quail eggs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity of the incubator 24</td>
<td>24 eggs on the egg tray, or 96 small eggs (e.g. quail eggs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity of the incubator 12</td>
<td>12 eggs on the egg tray, or 48 small eggs (e.g. quail eggs)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3 – EGG SELECTION AND STORAGE FOR INCUBATION.

It is advisable to incubate eggs near where they were laid, as eggs which have travelled long distances will have hatching rates below 50% due to travelling stress, vibrations, sudden changes in temperature and embryos asphyxiated by packaging.

In any case, if you are using eggs that have travelled, let them rest in an egg tray for least 24 hours with their point downwards before incubating them.

Choose eggs from breeders that are well-developed, well fed and healthy.

NB: Breeders must not be blood-related (no siblings, ie males must come from a different farm) as they would create eggs with weak embryos (the chick develops but remains trapped in the egg as it not is strong enough to break the shell, and so it dies). Nature is very selective and doesn’t allow weak subjects to be born.

Breeders must be sexually mature and the correct proportions between males and females must be respected. See table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bird</th>
<th>PROPORTION BETWEEN</th>
<th>SEXUAL MATURITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male and Female</td>
<td>Male and Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hen</td>
<td>1 6 6/8 months</td>
<td>6/8 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pheasant</td>
<td>1 4 6/7 months</td>
<td>6/7 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duck</td>
<td>1 4 8 months</td>
<td>4 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goose</td>
<td>1 4 8 months</td>
<td>7 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea fowl</td>
<td>1 2 8/10 months</td>
<td>8/10 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partridge</td>
<td>1 1 10/12 months</td>
<td>10/12 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quail</td>
<td>1 3 60 days</td>
<td>50 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>1 8 7 months</td>
<td>7 months</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please remember that breeders older than 3 years lose their fertility.

Embryos start developing before incubation and therefore need to be appropriately taken care of, as otherwise the hatching rate will decrease.

Here are some rules that will help to obtain eggs suitable for incubation:

1. Collect the eggs at least 5 times a day to avoid contamination. Do not incubate eggs that have been kept at a temperature above 26°C or below 5°C (beyond these temperatures the embryo dies).
   NEVER store the eggs in the refrigerator.

2. Do not incubate dirty eggs as during incubation temperature and humidity would create bacterial flora that would contaminate all the eggs, infecting the embryos and resulting in the death of the chick during hatching. Never wash the eggs. At most you can brush them with a dry abrasive sponge.

3. Keep the eggs in a cool room with the temperature between 14°C and 18°C and humidity of about 65-75%.

4. **NB: Keep the eggs in the egg trays with the point downwards.**

5. Eggs are suitable for incubation from the second to the sixth/seventh day from hatching. Incubating eggs older than 8 days considerably reduces the hatching rate, reducing it to close to zero in case of eggs stored for more than 15 days!

6. Choose eggs with normal shape (they must not be oblong, spherical, corrugated or with any other malformation).

7. The egg shells must not be cracked, broken, wrinkled, soft, thin or blue spotted (old eggs).

8. Allow the cold eggs (from storage temperature) to warm to room temperature gradually before putting them into the incubator. A sudden heating from 12°C to 38°C would cause moisture on the egg shells that would lead to a lower hatching rate.
   The eggs must not be blood stained.

**NB: DO NOT add eggs once the incubation has started!**
4 – PREPARATION AND START-UP OF THE INCUBATOR

For successful hatching we suggest keeping the incubator in an appropriate place, not a barn, porch or garage.

The room temperature must be between 20°C and 25°C. The suitable room must be well aired but not draughty. Make sure that the machine is not exposed to direct sunlight or placed next to heat sources such as radiators, stoves, etc. The relative humidity must be between 50% and 75%.

**WARNING: DO NOT USE THE INCUBATOR IN ROOMS WITH TEMPERATURE BELOW 20°C OR ABOVE 25°C!**

**NB: we strongly suggest keeping the incubator in your home!**

Do not use or store the incubator in rooms where there are chemicals, poisonous, toxic or flammable substances, even in small concentrations, as they negatively affect embryo development. Do not use the incubator where it could be splashed by water or other substances. Place the incubator on a flat wooden table. Remove the lid and put it beside the incubator. Remove the plastic hatching grill that you don’t need at present (it’s necessary only for hatching), make sure that the egg tray supports are correctly in place and that the steel tongue of the egg turning motor is perfectly inserted in the slot of the corresponding tray support. Fill one of the basins (no matter which) nearly up to the rim with lukewarm water. Using one of the openings outside the base of the incubator, pour in the water slowly. Do not allow water to overflow from the basin: too much liquid would cause an increase in the humidity rate that would lower the percentage of hatching.

**NB: DO NOT leave the hatching grill in the machine during incubation. It will be put in only in the last three days before hatching. Replace the lid, making sure that the rim of the base of the incubator fits perfectly into the slot under the cover.**

Plug the machine in (using the electric cord of the cover). The ventilation starts immediately.

The internal temperature will appear on the display and the yellow LED will come on for 20-40 minutes until the preset temperature is reached. Set the temperature at 37.7°C (ideal temperature for all bird species).

**WARNING:** IF THE FAN DOES NOT START, UNPLUG THE INCUBATOR IMMEDIATELY AND CONTACT THE SERVICE CENTRE.

To set the temperature press the (+) and (-) buttons on the control panel. After pressing one of the two buttons you will enter memory mode (you will see the letter “P” beside the temperature). Press the button until you reach the desired temperature. After a few seconds the display will again show the preset temperature followed by “C”: the desired temperature is memorised.

**NB: Run the machine empty (without eggs) for at least 2-3 hours to stabilise temperature and humidity.**

After having made sure that the machine works properly, remove the lid and put it beside the incubator. Gently put the eggs into the tray cradles with **their point downwards**. Replace the lid.

Plug in the egg turning motor. It will start, tilting the tray from right to left (and vice versa). The cycle lasts 2 hours. The movement is not noticeable as it is very slow (like the action of the hands of a clock).

The incubation cycle starts now. We suggest marking the date on a calendar and following the instructions in the table below. Check the water level daily, topping up through the special opening with clean lukewarm water. There is a water level gauge for each basin.

**NB: NEVER cover the incubator with blankets or keep it in a box with a view to saving electricity! The incubator is designed to allow air to enter through the holes in its base and through the inspection windows (which are not flush with the lid, allowing air to flow): if the embryo does not breathe it will be asphyxiated!**

**NB: The water surface area and not its quantity generate the humidity, so if the water level in the basin is low, medium or high, the humidity in the incubator will be the same!**
INCUBATION OF PALMIPED-EGGS (GOOSE, DUCK, ETC.)

From day 10 of incubation to three days prior to the expected hatching, open the incubator once a day and let the eggs cool for 15 minutes. Before putting the lid back on, lightly spray the eggs with water. During this operation you should unplug the machine.

NB: In case of power failure, place bottles of boiling water on all four sides of the incubator, then put a blanket on top of everything. This allows the temperature to be maintained inside the incubator. Once power is restored, remove all of these items immediately. Do not keep the incubator covered for long periods: poor oxygenation inside the incubator would drastically reduce the hatching rate.

INFORMATION FOR CORRECT INCUBATION

Suggested temperature at the beginning of incubation: 37.7°C
Suggested temperature during the last 3 days before hatching: 37.2°C

Please refer to the following chart which gives guidelines for successful hatching:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Incubation time</th>
<th>For correct humidity at the beginning of incubation</th>
<th>Do not tilt the eggs after</th>
<th>For correct humidity during the last 3 days before hatching</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hen</td>
<td>21 days</td>
<td>Fill up one water basin</td>
<td>Day 18</td>
<td>Fill up both water basins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pheasant</td>
<td>23-25 days</td>
<td>Fill up one water basin</td>
<td>Day 20</td>
<td>Fill up both water basins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quail</td>
<td>16-17 days</td>
<td>Fill up one water basin</td>
<td>Day 14</td>
<td>Fill up both water basins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea fowl</td>
<td>26-28 days</td>
<td>Fill up one water basin</td>
<td>Day 23</td>
<td>Fill up both water basins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>28 days</td>
<td>Fill up one water basin</td>
<td>Day 25</td>
<td>Fill up both water basins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partridge</td>
<td>23-24 days</td>
<td>Fill up one water basin</td>
<td>Day 20</td>
<td>Fill up both water basins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peacock</td>
<td>28 days</td>
<td>Fill up one water basin</td>
<td>Day 25</td>
<td>Fill up both water basins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goose</td>
<td>29-31 days</td>
<td>Fill up one water basin</td>
<td>Day 27</td>
<td>Fill up both water basins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duck -Mallard</td>
<td>27-28 days</td>
<td>Fill up one water basin</td>
<td>Day 24</td>
<td>Fill up both water basins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muscovy duck</td>
<td>33-35 days</td>
<td>Fill up one water basin</td>
<td>Day 30</td>
<td>Fill up both water basins</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary:

During incubation keep the temperature at 37.7°C and fill one water basin.

During the last 3 days do not tilt the eggs, increase humidity by filling the second basin and set the temperature at 37.2°C

The correct incubation table is a guideline: it is advisable to leave the incubator on for another 2 or 3 days to allow any late eggs to hatch.
5 – PERIODIC CHECKING OF EGGS DURING INCUBATION (CANDLING).

Candling is a delicate and complex operation that can lead to the accidental elimination of fertilised eggs. Since it is optional, we advise inexperienced users not to perform it but proceed directly to incubation.

You can periodically check the incubated eggs by candling them.

This operation must be carried out in a dark room, using a strong beam (the egg tester is available on our website www.borotto.com), as per the following chart:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>1st check</th>
<th>2nd check</th>
<th>3rd check</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hen</td>
<td>at 8 days</td>
<td>at 11 days</td>
<td>at 18 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pheasant</td>
<td>at 8 days</td>
<td>at 12 days</td>
<td>at 19 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea fowl</td>
<td>at 8 days</td>
<td>at 13 days</td>
<td>at 24 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>at 8 days</td>
<td>at 13 days</td>
<td>at 24 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partridge</td>
<td>at 8 days</td>
<td>at 12 days</td>
<td>at 19 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peacock</td>
<td>at 9 days</td>
<td>at 14 days</td>
<td>at 24 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goose</td>
<td>at 9 days</td>
<td>at 15 days</td>
<td>at 24 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duck / Mallard</td>
<td>at 9 days</td>
<td>at 13 days</td>
<td>at 24 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muscovy duck</td>
<td>at 10 days</td>
<td>at 15 days</td>
<td>at 25 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Take the eggs out of the incubator one by one and check them immediately. The egg can stay out of the incubator for a maximum of two minutes. With a little experience, and if you use the egg tester, you can candle the eggs without lifting them. In this case, open the incubator and lay the egg tester on each egg. The beam allows you to see the embryo. Never shake or violently turn the egg as this would break the blood vessels and therefore cause the death of the embryo.

1st check: beginning of incubation

Normally it is difficult to see the embryo, as it is incorporated in the yolk: next to the air cell and at its point you will see blood vessels. If the egg is not fertilized, its interior is uniform, it does not show blood vessels and the yolk is right in the middle. Discard these eggs.

It is possible that eggs with a thick shell or brown shell do not allow a clear view of their interior at this stage: leave them until the second check.

2nd check: development of the embryo

You will normally see a network of blood vessels at the point of the egg and the embryo will look like a dark spot. If the blood vessels are not present, it means that the embryo is dead.

3rd check: verification of the embryo

Normally the embryo occupies the entire egg, therefore the blood vessels will no longer be visible. The air cell is large. If the embryo does not fill the whole egg, the blood vessels are still visible, the air cell is small and the albumen has not disappeared, this means that the embryo is underdeveloped and the egg must be discarded.

6 – HATCHING AND BIRTH OF THE CHICK.

NB: The operation described below is very delicate and must be done quickly to prevent the eggs from cooling. We suggest that two people perform it in order to reduce the time as much as possible.

A) Three days before the expected hatching date, stop the egg turning motor by unplugging it when the eggs are in a vertical position.

B) Remove the eggs from the swinging tray and lay them gently on a blanket.

C) Remove the egg tray.

D) Put the supplied plastic grill floor into the base of the incubator, making sure that the two plastic tongues cover the internal side of the water openings, so that the chicks will not fall into them and drown.

E) Distribute the eggs on the grill and close the lid. Fill the basins with lukewarm water according to your needs (as in the table in part 4).

F) Set the temperature at 37.2°C.
VERY IMPORTANT: During hatching (in the last three days) DO NOT open the incubator: if you needlessly lift the lid, the accumulated humidity will escape and many hours will be necessary for the humidity to return to its previous level. Opening and closing the lid merely out of curiosity to see the chicks hatching results in their deaths from dehydration. At most it is possible to open it once a day to extract the well-dried live chicks and close it.

Keep the chicks in the incubator for about 12 hours. They can stay in the incubator for 3 days without eating or drinking without any suffering.

The correct incubation table is a guideline: it is advisable to leave the incubator on for another 2 or 3 days to allow any late eggs to hatch.

7 – FIRST DAYS OF LIFE.

House the chicks in a room devoid of draughts where they can have the necessary heat and light, and be fed and watered.

TIPS: you can use a 50x50 cm cardboard box. Cover the bottom with newspaper that will have to be changed daily. Otherwise you can use the plastic pen or the heating plate both of which are available on our website www.borotto.com

For heating, you can hang a reflector with an infrared heat lamp with infrared bulb at a height of about 20-25 cm from the ground. Regulate the temperature by changing the height of the lamp. The box or the pen must be big enough to contain a drinker and a feeder.

BENEFITS OF THE INFRARED HEAT LAMP: The infrared heat lamp does not only heat the chicks but also aids the tissues and muscles, fixing the calcium in the bones and helping the expansion of the blood and lymph vessels, thus improving blood circulation and the nutrition of the cells. This facilitates the healthy growth of the chicks and they will also be more resistant to diseases.

The reflectors (to increase the concentration of the infrared rays) and the infrared bulbs are available on our website www.borotto.com

NUTRITION:

Normally the chicks start eating and drinking from their second/third day of life.

Put a drinker and a feeder for fine fodder in the box/pen. We suggest you sprinkle some fodder on the newspaper sheets too.

Feeders and drinkers are available on our website www.borotto.com

If you use different drinkers, make sure that the depth of the water in the basin does not exceed 3-4 cm, otherwise the chicks may get wet or drown. We suggest you put some pebbles inside the basin, which will also attract them towards the drinking water.
### 8 – PROBLEMS THAT MAY ARISE DURING INCUBATION.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROBLEM</th>
<th>POSSIBLE CAUSE</th>
<th>SUGGESTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clear eggs. No blood vessels (visible during candling)</td>
<td>Eggs not fertilised because of too many, too few, too old or infertile cocks</td>
<td>Use only young vigorous and non-consanguineous cocks. Please remember that breeders older than 3 years lose their fertility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood rings are visible while candling</td>
<td>Eggs stored for too long before incubation</td>
<td>Do not store the eggs for more than 7 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Too high or too low temperature in the egg stocking room</td>
<td>Ensure the temperature of the egg storage room is between 14-18°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inadequate care of the eggs before incubation</td>
<td>Check the correct storing of the eggs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eggs not collected frequently enough</td>
<td>Collect the eggs more frequently during the day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Many dead embryos or chicks dying before piercing the shell</td>
<td>Blood-related breeders</td>
<td>The parent stock must not be siblings (the cock must not be hen's sister)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Old eggs</td>
<td>Store the eggs for max. 7 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Old breeders</td>
<td>Breeders must not be older than 3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bacterial contamination</td>
<td>Make sure that the eggs are clean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nutritional deficiencies</td>
<td>Feed the breeders with specific fodder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Egg that have travelled for long distances</td>
<td>Incubate eggs laid locally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wrong humidity during incubation</td>
<td>Comply with the information given about the filling up of water basins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The incubator placed in a room that is too hot</td>
<td>Make sure that the room temperature is NOT over +26°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The incubator has been opened many times during hatching</td>
<td>Open the incubator max. once a day to remove the dried-off chicks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other causes</td>
<td>Follow the instructions in parts 3 and 4!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The eggs explode</td>
<td>The eggs are dirty</td>
<td>Incubate clean eggs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicks with malformed lower limbs</td>
<td>Incorrect humidity during incubation</td>
<td>Comply with the instructions on the quantity of water necessary. Never overfill the basins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The incubator placed in a room below +20°C</td>
<td>Make sure the temperature of the room is at least +20°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Blood-related breeders</td>
<td>The breeders must not be related</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NB: The above instructions help you to familiarise yourself with the incubator. Following them closely leads to successful hatching, therefore the instructions must be respected: partly or completely ignoring even one guideline will make all the difference to the hatching.

Egg selection is very important: the secret to successful hatching is obtaining eggs suitable for incubation.

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9 – MAINTENANCE AND STORAGE OF THE INCUBATOR AT THE END OF THE CYCLE.

At the end of the cycle, wash the lower part of the incubator thoroughly first with neutral detergent, then disinfect it with a chlorine-based disinfectant or some bleach (e.g. laundry bleach), then pour about half a cup in the bottom of the incubator with a little water and shake the incubator so that the liquid covers every part of the bottom including the walls.

NB: Use only chlorine-based products. If you wash the incubator with alcohol or other chemical detergents, residual chemical particles will infect the embryos, during the next incubation killing them before they have hatched.

Clean the lid exterior thoroughly with a soft cloth dampened in water and squeezed out.

The external part of the protection grill of the lid must be cleaned with a soft cloth moistened with alcohol. Blast the internal part with compressed air to remove the feathers shed by the chicks.

DURING THIS OPERATION THE MACHINE MUST BE UNPLUGGED.

Do not use solvents, diluents or toxic chemicals.

Let all parts dry thoroughly. Put the incubator in a dry place, where it will not be disturbed or be affected by temperature changes. Do not put any other object on top of it.

10 – WARNINGS –IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS.

When using household appliances it is important to follow some basic safety precautions, including the following:

1. READ THIS INSTRUCTION MANUAL CAREFULLY.
2. Use the appliance only when the wiring characteristics conform to the ones written on the label on the machine and on the present manual.
3. Do not touch the hot surfaces (resistor). If you need to reach hot parts for cleaning or servicing, wait at least 10 minutes after having switched the machine off.
4. Do not place the incubator next to heat sources.
5. Do not leave the appliance within the reach of children.
6. This appliance in not to be used by persons (children included )with reduced physical, sensorial or mental capabilities, or with no experience and knowledge, or not properly instructed on the use of the incubator by a person in charge of their safety.
7. To prevent electric shocks, do not immerse the cover in water or other liquids. This also applies to the base in the automatic version.
8. Do not use the appliance in rooms with corrosive, flammable or explosive substances.
9. Before plugging in the incubator, check the external wiring. To disconnect the machine unplug it from the socket.
10. Do not use the incubator if the electric cable, the plug or the upper protection grill are damaged, or if the incubator has been dropped or is damaged in any way. Call the closest service center requesting a check-up or repairs.
11. Place the incubator where it will not be unnecessarily knocked or collided with.
12. Do not open the cover of the electronic circuit or remove the fan guard (protection grill). ACCESS TO THE CLOSED OR PROTECTED PARTS OF THE INCUBATOR IS ALLOWED ONLY IN CASE OF SERVICING AND ONLY TO AUTHORISED PERSONNEL.
13. Unplug the incubator when not in use, before opening it (lifting the cover) and before cleaning it.
14. Clean the machine only after the incubation process is finished.
15. Use only original spare parts.
16. Do not use the equipment outdoors.
17. Do not leave the cable hanging on the edge of the table and ensure that nobody can trip over it.
18. Remember to check on the incubator while it is running.
19. We advise you to keep a record of training given to new incubator users.
20. KEEP THIS MANUAL FOR REFERENCE.
11-DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

The undersigned Andrea Borotto as legal representative of company INCUBATRICI BOROTTO® based in Via Papa Giovanni Paolo II, 7 Buttapietra 37060 Verona (Italy), VAT code 03787910235

DECLARÉS

The product has been manufactured for domestic use and finalised for incubating eggs of animals:

- Directive 2011/65/CE s ROHS II
- Standard CEI EN 60335-1/A14 Safety of household and similar electrical appliances – Safety - Part1:General requirements.
- Standard CEI EN 60335-2-71 Household and similar electrical appliances - Part 2: particular requirements for electrical heating appliances for breeding and rearing animals
- Standard EN 61000-3-3:2008

And therefore conforms to the standards in force.

INCUBATRICI BOROTTO®
Via Papa Giovanni Paolo II,7
37060 Buttapietra Verona (Italy)
VAT Code: 0387910235

Borotto Andrea

Year 2014

The risk analysis, the manual and the documentation forming the technical dossier have been checked by Engineer Renato Carraro.

C&C s.a.s. Via Lauro,95 Cadoneghe Padova Italy. Consultants and Surveyors for Italian public authorities.
12-Guarantee /After-sales care.

INCUBATRICI BOROTTO® (hereafter referred to as the Producer) provides a 24-month guarantee valid from the date of purchase. During this period the producer undertakes to repair at his own expense any manufacturing defect that may become evident during the normal functioning of the machine. When requesting repairs under guarantee, this manual complete with date, stamp and signature, must be shown.

The incubator must be sent in its original packaging at the customer’s own expense.

Incubators still covered by the two-year guarantee and which have been used correctly will be repaired at no cost.

NB: No refunds will be offered when the incubator displays no signs of damage or defect, and the Producer reserves the right to charge customers in such cases.

The guarantee does not cover damage caused by:
- transport
- misuse, water or dirt
- using the machine in conditions different from those specified by the producer in the manual.
- repairs or modifications carried out by non-authorised personnel.
- force majeure (earthquakes, floods, fires etc).

The incubator must only be used for the purpose for which it was manufactured; other uses different from those indicated in this manual are considered dangerous and the producer declines all responsibility for any possible damage to persons, animals or objects caused by failure to observe these guidelines.

The Producer will not be held responsible and will not authorise any refund or repairs under guarantee for negative results caused by failure, to these guidelines.

Improper use, incorrect installation of the incubator, inadequacies in the customers electrical system (mains supply, generators or photovoltaic system), problems deriving from environmental or climatic conditions, leaving minors or untrained persons in charge of the incubator, or tampering with the incubator in any way.

The Producer will not refund indirect damage for loss of materials as a consequence of product defect, for example eggs placed or to be placed in the incubator, or further damage caused either to persons, animals or objects.

The producer will not be held responsible for any difficulty that may arise in the reselling or the use in foreign countries, caused by regulations existing in the Country of sale.

Date, stamp and signature of the reseller

INCUBATRICI BOROTTO®
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DISPOSAL OF WASTE ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT
According to 2002/95/CE, 2002/96/CE and 2003/108/CE Standards concerning the reduction of the use of dangerous substances in the electrical and electronic devices, as well as the disposal of waste electrical and electronic equipment, the symbol of the crossed refuse bin shown hereinafter indicates that the product, at the end of its working life, should be disposed of correctly at your local recycling center and should not be disposed of with general household waste. Please contact your local authority for further information. The observation of the procedures helps the recycling of the waste generated by the electric or electronic devices and therefore the preservation of the environment.

NUMBER REGISTRO AEE ITALY: IT14080000008557