

model # 1250R INCUBATOR INSTRUCTIONS

110 VOLT 60-HZ 250 WATT

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

LOCATION

The location of the incubator is important to successful operation. A room temperature of 70° to 80° F. is ideal, and fresh air without drafts is necessary. Be sure no direct sunlight strikes the incubator and that it sits level. Keep in mind that an incubator is designed to bring normal room temperature to the desired temperature. Room temperature below 50° F. will reduce the temperature in the incubator.

TO REGULATE

IMPORTANT - Do not confuse the words THERMOMETER (the dial which shows the temperature) and THERMOSTAT (wafer, switch and adjusting screw that controls heat). These controls are located on the left side of the incubator.

Your incubator is equipped with two thermostats which are located on the side of the incubator. The one towards the front is used to regulate the temperature desired (99-1/2°) and the one towards the back is used as a safety to prevent damage to the eggs should the one in front fail. Begin by installing and adjusting the back thermostat first. **If the front thermostat is electronic, it must be turned to full increase before setting the back thermostat.**

Put the wing nut on the adjusting screw. Put the adjusting screw about three fourths of the way through the hole in the side of the incubator for the thermostat and screw. Reach inside and screw the wafer tightly onto the adjusting screw.

Next plug the cord into an electrical outlet (220-volt models will have to have a plug attached for the type outlet that is used). Turn the adjusting screw clockwise until it brings the wafer in contact with the thermostat switch and you hear a light click. Notice that the pilot light goes out when you hear this click. Now turn the adjusting screw counter-clockwise six complete turns. The pilot light and the heater are now turned on and the wafer has room to expand as the incubator heats up. The red pilot light will always be on when the heater is on and will go off when the heater turns off. Tighten wing nut after each adjustment.

As the incubator heats up, the thermostat wafer will expand and operate the switch turning off the heater and pilot light. During normal operation the light and heat will cycle on and off frequently. While the incubator heats up, watch the thermometer. As soon as it registers 102°F (or 2°F. above the operating temperature) turn the adjusting screw clockwise very slowly until the pilot light goes out. If the incubator temperature does not reach 102°F before the pilot light goes out turn adjusting screw counter-clockwise until the temperature does reach 102°F or until the pilot light turns on.

Adjust in this manner until you have the incubator regulated to hold at 102°F. Operate for at least 30 minutes at this temperature to be sure it holds this temperature.

Once the back thermostat is regulated at 102°F, open the door and install the wafer in the front thermostat. Regulate the front thermostat for 99-1/2°F in the same manner as for the back thermostat. If the front thermostat is electronic, simply turn the adjusting stem clockwise until the incubator is reduced to the desired temperature. The pilot light will cycle quickly.

THE CORRECT TEMPERATURE FOR MOST POULTRY EGGS IS 99-1/2°F DURING SETTING AND THIS TEMPERATURE SHOULD BE REGULATED WITH THE FRONT THERMOSTAT. The back thermostat is a safety to prevent excessive overheating of the eggs (should the front thermostat fail in the heating mode) and should not be touched once it has been set. Should it be bothered repeat the regulating process.

Now that the incubator is regulated, slight adjustments can be made with the front thermostat. Check the temperature several times each day and if it is 102°F, then the front thermostat may have failed and should be replaced. The back thermostat can be used to bring the temperature down to 99-1/2°F until a replacement switch can be obtained.

Another type of switch failure can cause the incubator to stop heating. This type of failure usually is noticed during the first few weeks of incubation. This failure is confirmed when both thermostats are turned to full increase so that the wafer does not contact the switch and the pilot light and heater do not come on.

Switch failures are rare and your unit may never have one. Many failed switches may start to work again if tapped or bumped, but do not allow this type of switch to remain in service. Replace it promptly.

TO CHANGE THERMOSTAT SWITCH

Unplug electric cord from wall socket. Remove two screws holding switch in thermostat bracket. This will permit switch to be removed from bracket. Remove screw holding one wire to switch and attach to new switch in same position. Remove screw holding other wire and attach to new switch. Put new switch into bracket just like you removed the old one and adjust temperature again to 99-1/2°F. (It is wise to have a couple of spare switches on hand, No. 3006)

LIMITED WARRANTY

GQF Mfg. Co., Inc. guarantees against defect for a period of 1 year from date of purchase. Notify GQF Mfg. Co. of any defective items, giving catalogue number and name of item and just what is wrong with item. Send copy of invoice showing date of purchase. GQF Mfg. Co. will send replacement or notify regarding return. Returning of items without written permission will be at owner's expense.

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

