LEST YOU FORGET

1. Be sure the egg you put in your Chick Hatcher is fertile. See page 2.
2. Select a place for your Chick Hatcher where it will be out of drafts and not too close to a gas heater.
3. Prepare liner and fit it into bottom of Chick Hatcher tearing away or folding down folded paper for water supply in humidifier.
4. Place fresh WATER in humidifier.
5. Plug in extension cord and test LIGHT.
6. Place egg in egg rack LARGE END TILTED SLIGHTLY UP.
7. TURN EGG 1 turn at least twice a day.
8. When chick begins to peep, do not open until after hatch.
9. After chick is born LEAVE HIM ALONE until he begins moving around and looks fairly dry. Then place him in box.
10. Turn bowl of Chick Hatcher into brooder by placing it upside down and forcing rim into slit at corner of box, approximately 4 inches from bottom of box.
11. Place food and water in box. (get starting mash from local feed dealer.)
12. Keep brooder light lit until chick is big and strong enough to survive. (About 6 weeks.)

BE KIND TO YOUR PET

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR CHICK: Be sure that your Chick always has WATER, FOOD and a clean home. When he gets too big for the house DON'T TURN HIM LOOSE. If you don't have the facilities for caring for him properly it is suggested that you give him to a local hatchery, farm, Humane Society, Feed or Pet Dealer.

TEMPERATURE TIPS

COLD: In room temperatures of 64 to 69° you may compensate for these lower temperatures by placing a piece of kitchen aluminum foil (6¼" x 6¼") over dome of Chick Hatcher. Shape and trim so that window is clear.

Do not discard the egg if your temperature drops for a short period of time. The embryo may survive if returned to incubating temperature.

HOT: In room temperatures of 75 to 79°. Remove aluminum foil from bottom of bowl. Do not remove shield.

If room temperatures exceed 80°, pull plug from socket to turn off bulb periodically. Under high temperature conditions the temperature inside Chick Hatcher should be checked by hanging thermometer with scotch tape to inside of dome so that bulb of thermometer is at same height as top of eggs. Ideal incubating temperatures are from 98° to 101°. Temperatures of 103° or more will kill embryo.

HOW TO GET YOUR FERTILE EGG

CHICK, DUCKS, TURKEY AND OTHER FARM YARD FOWL—Write to your State Agriculture Department, capitol of your state and neighboring states and request names of producers of eggs you desire.

GAME BIRD EGGS—Write to State Game and Fish Commission, capitol of your state and neighboring states and request names of producers of eggs you desire.

BOB WHITE QUAIL EGGS—May be obtained from Georgia Quail Farm, P.O. Box 1552, Savannah, Georgia 31402.

G. Q. F. MANUFACTURING CO.

P. O. BOX 1552
SAVANNAH, GA 31402

"Chick" EGG INCUBATOR GUIDEBOOK

SPECIAL NOTICE

If eggs supplied with this incubator are brown speckled, they are Pharaoh (Curtinus) Quail Eggs and should hatch in 17 or 18 days.

If eggs supplied with this incubator are white, they are Bobwhite Quail Eggs and should hatch in 23 days.
The STORY OF THE EGG

Chickens have fathers and mothers just as people do. The father chickens are called roosters. Mother chickens are called hens. Eggs are laid by hens.

When a hen lays an egg she is very proud, and she tells everybody about it in a loud voice: "Cut-cut-cut-cudda! Cut-cut-cut-cudda!"

This is her way of saying, "See what I've done! Am I not smart?"

And actually, when you stop to think how an egg is made, it's quite an accomplishment to be able to lay one.

The egg starts with a germ spot. This is the small, rather tough white spot you find in our breakfast egg. Next comes the yolk, then four separate layers of white. All of these parts are kept in shape by membranes—very thin layers of transparent "skin."

At the large end of the egg is an air pocket, filled with oxygen. The shell, that looks as though it were solid, is actually porous. That is, there are thousands of tiny holes in it, so small that it is impossible to see them. The egg flows through these holes.

WHAT IS A FERTILE EGG?
Before it can produce a baby chick, an egg must be fertile. A hen can lay as many eggs as she wishes without laying a fertile one, for in order to produce a fertile egg, a hen must have a husband.

The germ spot in the fertile egg is the part that becomes the baby. Because the egg is hatched, the baby is called an "egg yolk."

The embryo must have food while it is growing. It gets its nourishment from the yolk of the egg. That is why the germ spot is always attached to the side of the yolk.

The egg yolk is a white for the growing embryo. If the egg gets bumped accidentally, or if it is moved too suddenly, the soft white around the embryo comes between it and the shell and cushions the shock.

DON'T SCRAMBLE YOUR EGG!
A fertile egg is so delicate that it can be ruined by small mistakes. Sometimes a perfectly good egg won't hatch because it has been turned wrong end up, or shaken.

If an egg gets cold or too warm, the embryo won't develop correctly. Experienced poultrymen never have to expect every egg in the incubator hatch.

KEEP YOUR YOLK IN PLACE!
A mother hen reaches underneath her body and turns her eggs frequently with her beak. This is because the egg yolk tends to float toward the shell. When the egg lies too long in one position, the white separates and allows the yolk to float through, forcing the germ against the shell and killing it. The mother hen avoids this by changing the position of her eggs.

Remember, the Chick Hatcher takes the place of a mother hen. When a hen has babies, she sits on the eggs until they hatch. She keeps them warm by spreading her soft feathers around them. She is very careful with them and won't let anyone else touch her eggs.

PREPARING YOUR CHICK HATCHER

IT'S UP TO YOU
The creation of life is a complex and mysterious process. From the moment you place an egg in your Chick Hatcher, you will be primarily responsible for the creation of a life. If you make mistakes, your chick will die inside the egg. Statistics show that under ideal conditions, about 75% of fertile eggs hatch successfully. On some farms, only about 40% hatch.

The Chick Hatcher is scientifically designed to give as near ideal conditions as possible. Now it is up to you to follow instructions very carefully, so that the eggs you put in your Chick Hatcher will develop into a healthy, happy little chick.

STEP 1: LOCATION OF CHICK HATCHER
Once you have put an egg into the incubator it should not be moved; it is wise to select a location before using it. It is best to place your Chick Hatcher at about eye level.

DON'T PLACE YOUR CHICK HATCHER NEAR A GAS HEATER: Carbon dioxide from gas will kill an embryo.

IN A DRAFT: An embryo develops pneumonia easily. Avoid a spot where wind will blow directly on the Chick Hatcher.

NEAR A HEATING UNIT: A draft from the heat will cause the embryo to die.

IN A COLD ROOM: The Chick Hatcher is built to maintain proper incubation temperature in a moderately heated room (72° is ideal). The heating unit cannot provide sufficient warmth in a freezing room or cold cellar.

Plug in extension cord to test light. Place screw thread hole from outside of bowl and screw into threaded metal projection of bulb socket. Attach firmly with bulb unit facing away from notched rim of bowl.

Match notched portion of top dome with notched rim of bowl and make sure top dome always fits securely into bottom bowl section.

BE PREPARED TO ADD LIGHT BULB:

STEP 2: LIGHTING THE CHICK HATCHER

STEP 3: LINING
Cut the square piece of aluminum foil approximately 6” x 6” into two pieces, each about 3” x 6”, which are used to line the bottom to assist in adjusting the temperature. Put one piece in bottom of incubator so that one end comes up behind the light bulb and about mid way between the bulb and end of the board. This is important that one end of the foil is about mid way of the light bulb. In the event there is difficulty in getting the temperature up high enough, the other piece of foil can be placed in the bottom running across the piece that goes behind the light.

STEP 4: WIRE RACK AND SHIELD FOR EGGS
Your Chick Hatcher is equipped with the NEW UNIVERSAL WIRE RACK to hatch all kinds of eggs. Follow these instructions for quail and game bird eggs as is shown for chicken eggs. The NEW UNIVERSAL WIRE RACK bends 90 degrees in the middle. The side with the aluminum foil heat guard must be between the light and the eggs as in the sketch:

STEP 5: REGULATING TEMPERATURE
Plug cord into receptacle to turn light on. Place thermometer on wire rack about one inch from and parallel to the heat shield. Put dome on the base with notch in top aligned with notch on base. When thermomenter stops and levels off, this will be the temperature in the incubator. The desired temperature is 102 degrees, but a range between 98 and 102 degrees is acceptable. If temperature is slightly high, it may be lowered by tilting the bulb up towards the top of dome and also by sliding the foil down towards the bottom of the base, or removing the foil. If temperature is slightly low, it may be increased by tilting the bulb down towards the bottom, sliding the foil up higher behind the bulb or putting extra foil strip in bottom (running across the one that goes behind the bulb) to come up on sides of bottom and laying strips of foil over the dome.

If room temperature is between 70 and 74 degrees F, you will be able to adjust temperature to stay just about the 100 degree desired.

STEP 6: HUMIDITY AND VENTILATION
CHICKS NEED MOISTURE! Heat from the bulb tends to dry the air which in turn dries the egg. Put water during the incubation in one of the hollow bowls. It is essential to keep it in one during the time of hatch, otherwise the chick will dry off before he gets out of the shell and his feathers will stick to the shell.

CHICKS NEED ENOUGH VENTILATION inside the egg the little chick must have plenty of air to breathe. In order for the egg to absorb oxygen, the incubator must have proper circulation of air. The dome has a hole in the top to provide this ventilation, so be sure that it is not obstructed or covered by the heat shield.

STEP 7: PLACING EGG IN INCUBATOR
When you have located, prepared and tested your Chick Hatcher you are ready to put the eggs in.

Place all eggs on the wire rack, in the center and close to the heat shield, with the large end tilted slightly up. Inside the shell the chick grows with its head at the large end of the egg where the air pocket is located. Cover the 7 Watt Light Bulb from the Five & Ten Cent Store in case the bulb in Chick Hatcher should burn out.

STEP 8: KEEP YOUR YOLK IN PLACE
Eggs must be turned regularly to prevent the yolk from settling to one side and to exercise the egg embryo. When you turn the egg, the embryo gets a chance to move around in the shell until its head is upright.

In the chick hatcher the eggs should be turned at least twice a day. To turn the egg, pick it up very gently, turn it end over end so that small end is in the opposite direction. A small "X" and "O" on opposite sides is an aid in keeping up with the turning.

Three days before eggs are due to hatch, start turning the eggs. They should not be disturbed during hatching time.

Some different types of eggs take different lengths of time to hatch, as follows:

Quail
Correx - 17 to 18 days (speckled eggs)
Bobwhite - 23 days (white eggs)
Chukar - 23 days
Osage - 28 days
Turkey - 28 days
Duck - 28 to 33 days
Pheasant - 22 days

Chicken - 22 days

Be gentle at all times. NEVER turn your egg except to turn it when you turn it, be careful not to jerk or jar it. Replace dome quickly.

NOW IF ALL GOES WELL, YOU WILL SOON HAVE YOUR OWN DOMESTICALLY R-raised LITTLE BABY CHICK!