

Most Valuable Creation of New Life with "R-COM"

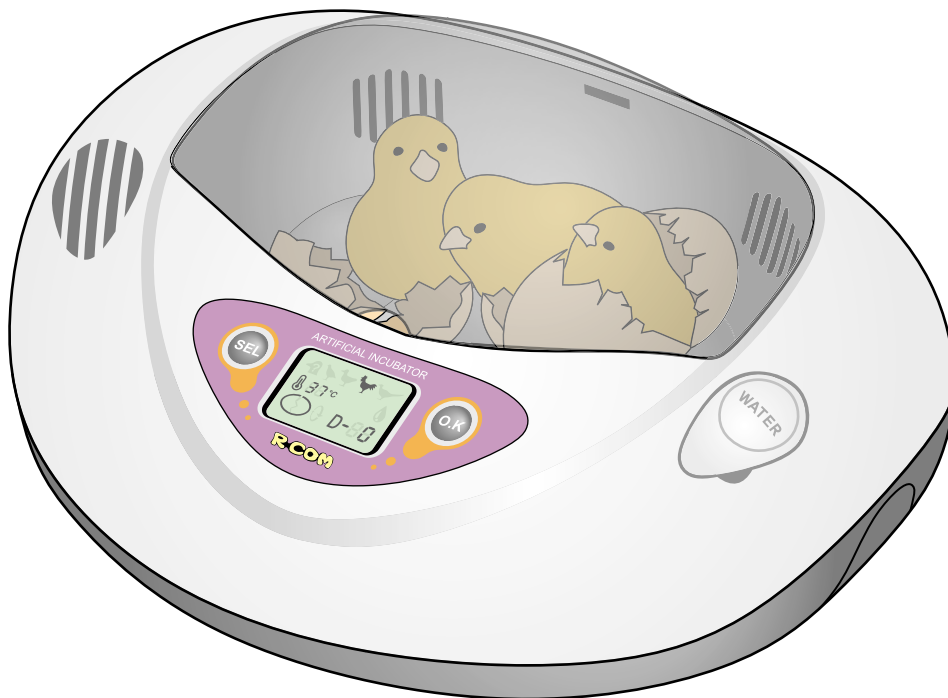
R-com
Digital Incubator

USER'S MANUAL

DIGITAL EGG INCUBATOR

R-COM MINI

(DX-8800XP)





How to Use RCOM

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Raising of chicks

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Explanation of marks in the text



Caution: Caution mark against a fault that can cause damage, trouble, or failure of incubation



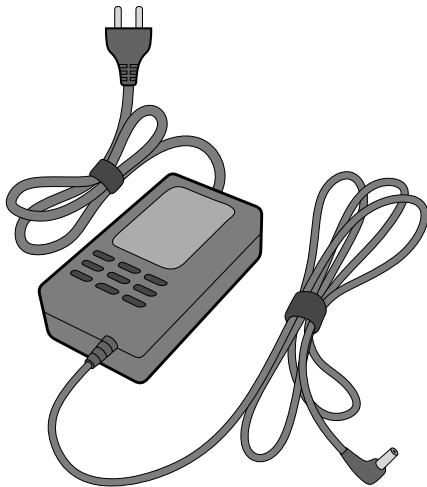
Tip: References or useful suggestions in using RCOM



CAUTION Warning of actions which may be dangerous or cause damage to the incubator.

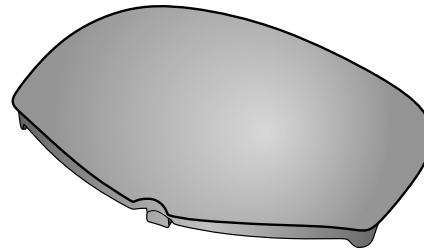
Adaptor

A device to supply 12V power to the main body



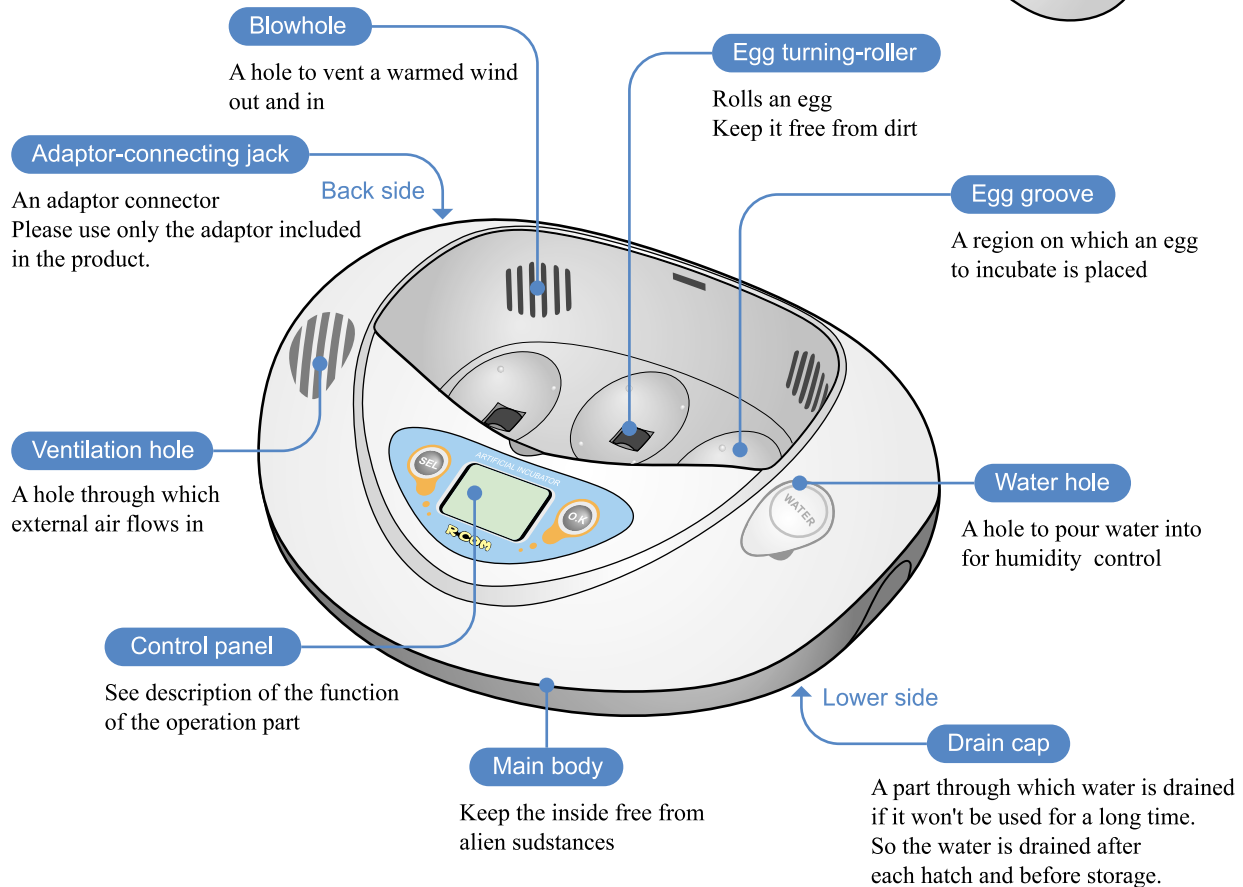
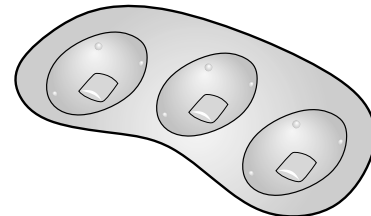
View window

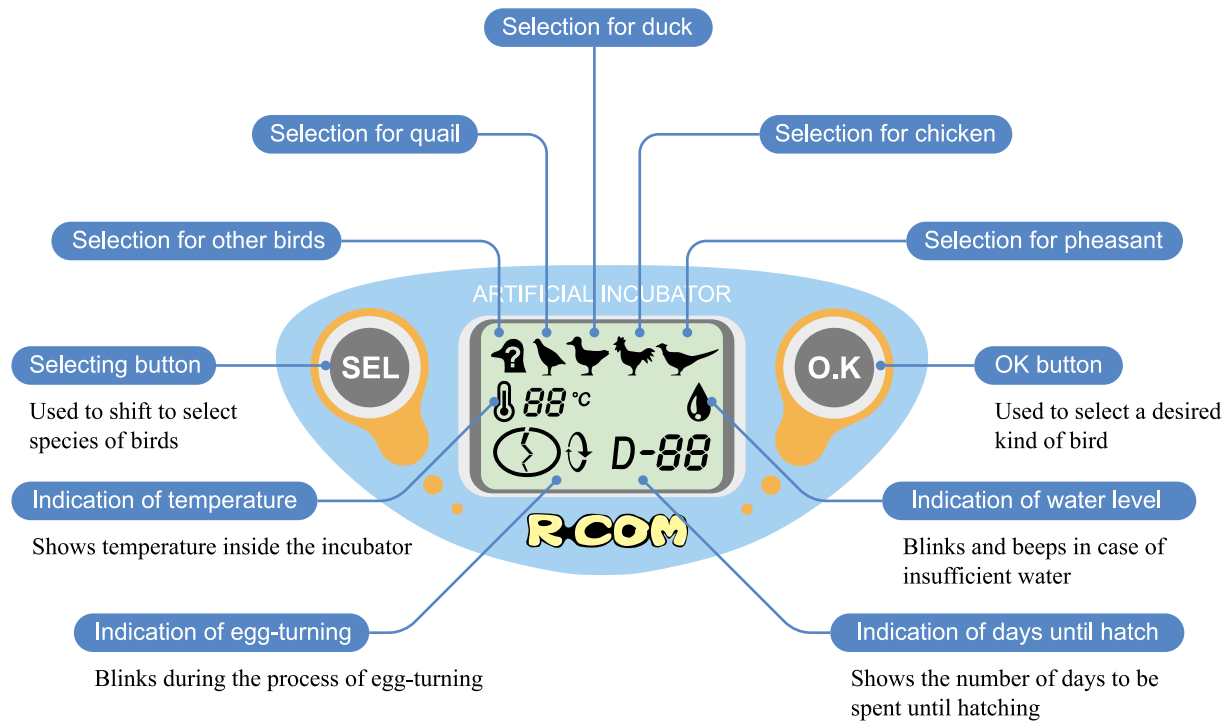
For a clear view of the incubation process.
Be careful to prevent it from being scratched or broken.



Hatching tray

Insert this tray under the eggs
to keep the incubator clean
when the eggs start hatching.



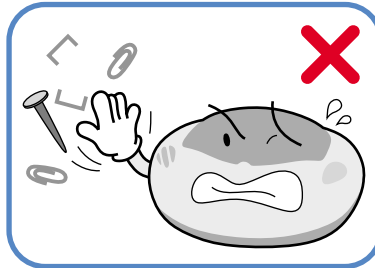


General Cautions

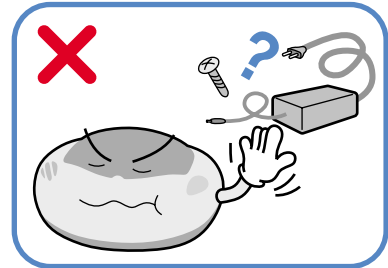
CAUTION Watch out these items below when you use.



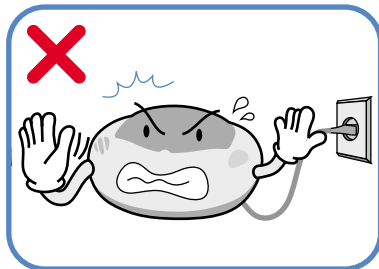
Don't drop it or jar me.



Don't put metals like nails and clips inside me.



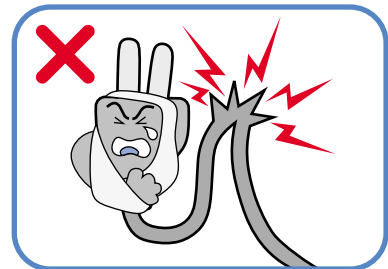
Don't use other parts with me.



Never pull my plug out of the socket during the course of incubation.



Don't turn me over, or water can spill from the main body.

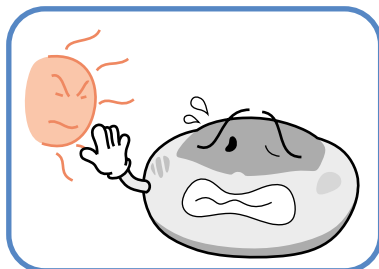


Don't apply excessive pressure to my power plug.

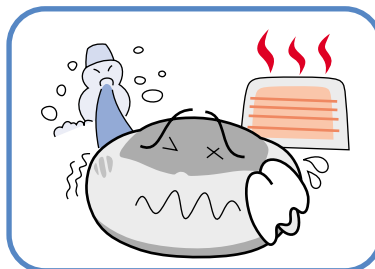
CAUTION Please keep your wet hands away from the adaptor and do not put in quilts.

Cautions during Installment

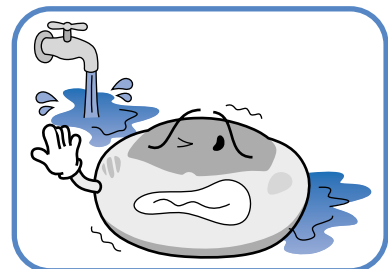
CAUTION Avoid the following situations when you install me.



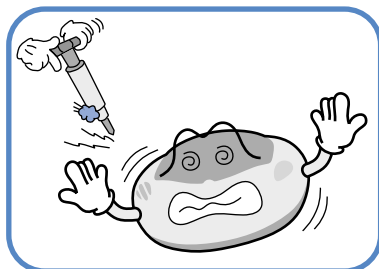
The direct rays of the sun



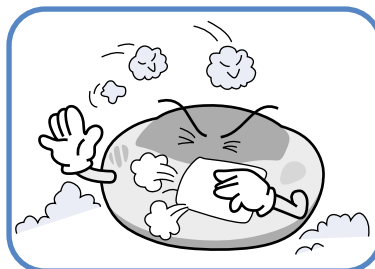
Excessively cold or hot weather



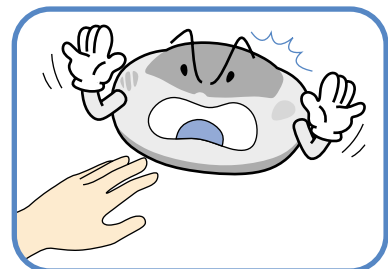
Too much water or moisture



Severe shock or instability



Too much dust or dirt



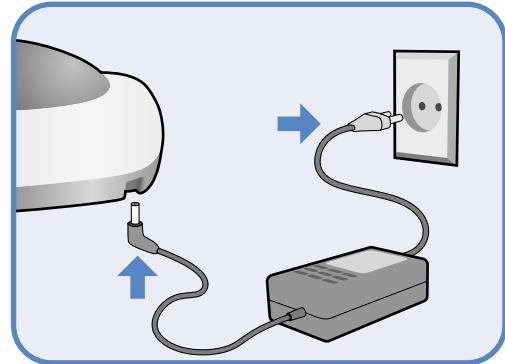
Other people touching me

(1) How to Set Incubation

1

Insert the adaptor in the connecting jack at the bottom of the main body and put the plug in a socket. The LCD display will come on and show temperature.

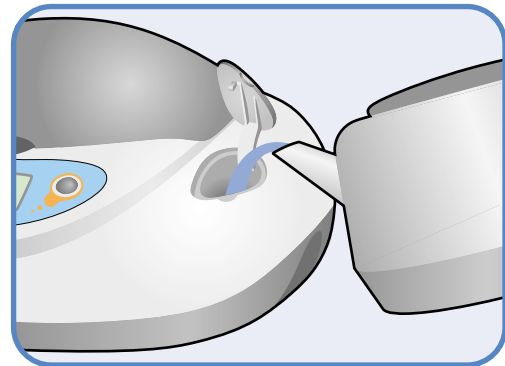
Tip There can be some smell the first time you use the incubator, that is normal.



2

Lift the lid at the right side of the main body and carefully pour water into the hole. As it fills with water, a Styrofoam ball rises; if the ball blocks the hole, it means it is full. The light indicating low water will come on about every five days during incubation. You should add tepid water to refill.

Tip The light for filling up of water can remain for a while after you filled up.



! After filling up the water, never shake or turn over the main body of the incubator. This would cause water to spill inside the incubator and could cause a breakdown.

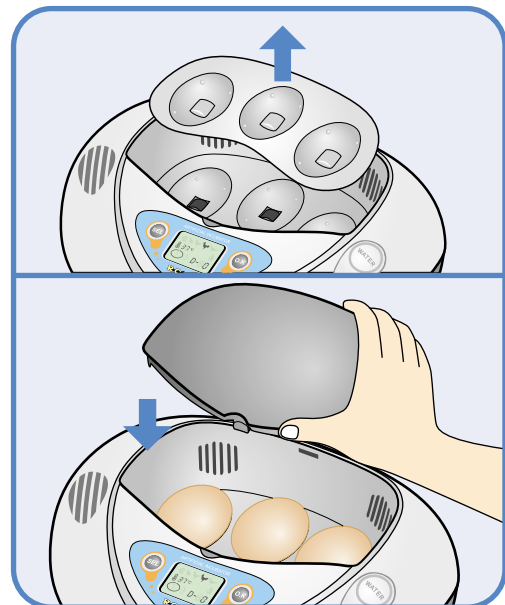
3

Open the view window and take out the hatching tray. After that, put a fertilized egg to incubate in the egg groove and then close the view window.

! Do not throw away the hatching tray because it is needed when the eggs hatch.

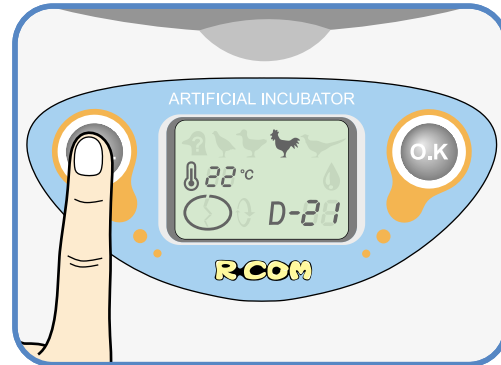
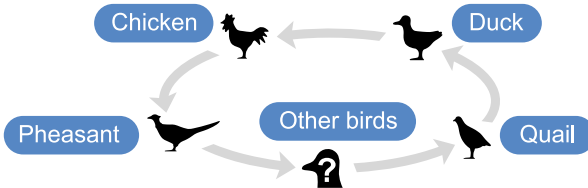
! Be careful to close the view window completely; if not, the temperature will fail to go up.

Tip The egg to incubate must be a fertilized egg. See 'What Is a Fertilized or Unfertilized Egg?' on page 13 for description of a fertilized egg.



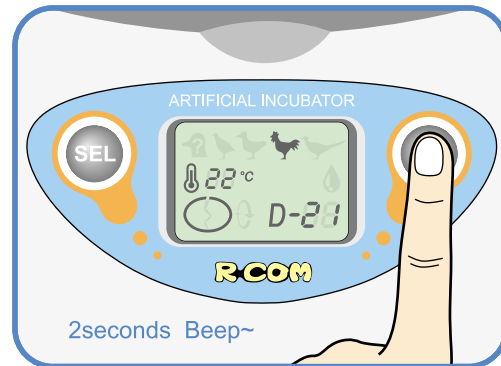
4

Press the selecting button **SEL** on the control panel and the species icon on the LCD display blinks; Each time the button is pressed, a different species icon will blink. Select the species you want to incubate.



5

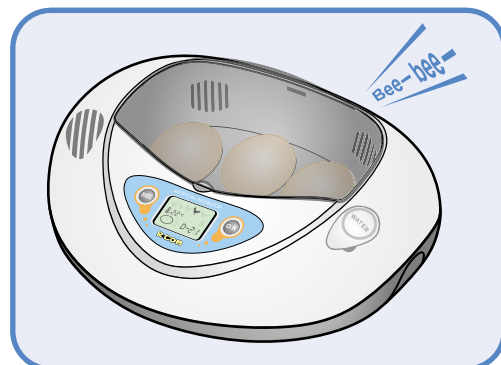
Select the kind of birds to incubate and press the OK button **O.K** for about two seconds. The icon will blink, the light will turn on inside the incubator, and the beeper will sound and the incubation will commence.



6

Now Mycom will automatically optimize the condition of all functions. It will keep temperature and humidity proper and let the egg turned every an hour. In addition, there will be the alert sound in case of insufficient water, view window opening, or abnormal temperature.

Pre-notice alarm sounds 10 seconds before eggs are turned.



Tip What is egg-turning?

It is literally to turn an egg and is also called egg exercise. Egg-turning serves to have a healthy chick and helps good egg incubation.

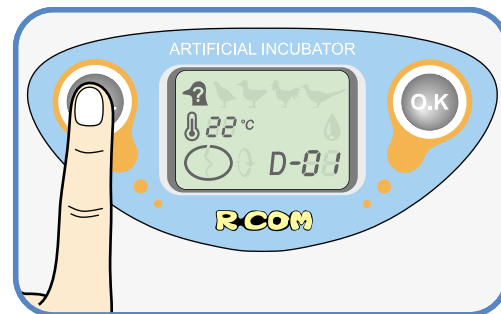
It is necessary until three days before a chick hatches.

(2) How to Set the Incubator for Other Species of Birds

It is to incubate any other birds than quail, duck, chicken and pheasant.

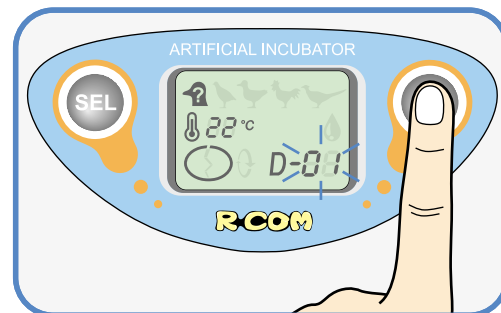
1

Press the selecting button **SEL** on the operation part to select any other birds.



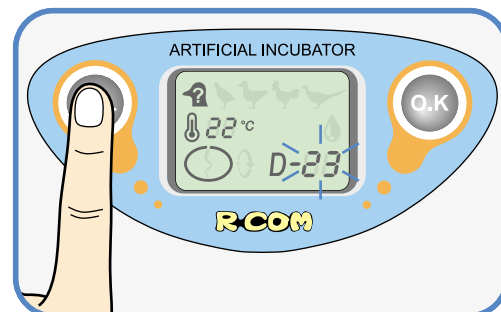
2

Press the OK button **O.K** for a short time of less than one second.
And hatching time display *D-01* blinks.



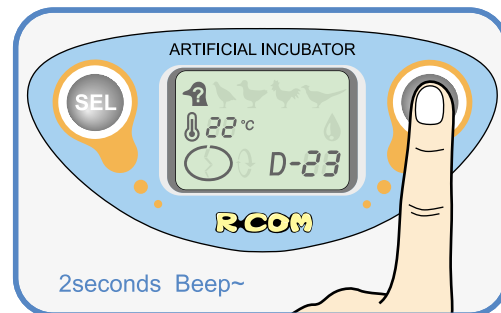
3

Press the selecting button **SEL** to change the number of days of incubation.
According to the kind of birds, set up the number of days of incubation by pressing the button several times.
(e.g. Golden or silver pheasant = 23 days)
The number of days of incubation can be set in the range of one to forty days.



4

Make sure that the desired number blinks, then keep the OK button **O.K** pressed for about two seconds until a beeper is heard to complete setting.



Tip In case that incubation has interrupted due to an operating error during normal incubation, incubation can be resumed by using the above function to input the number of remaining days until the hatching day.

For example, in the case of an egg of which the incubation term is 21 days, if incubation interrupted on the 15th day, all you have to do is input 6 days because 6 days remains until the incubation day ($21 - 15 = 6$) to resume incubation.

(3) How to Stop Operating the Incubator

! The following operation is prohibited exclusive of special cases.
If normal operation is interrupted by this operation, it can kill an egg.

Tip Stop incubation only when

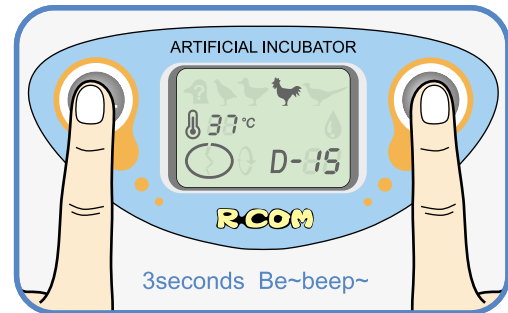
The eggs have died and you need to restart the whole incubation process.
The eggs may have died because of a long time power failure, or faulty eggs.
The incubator may need to be reset if the original setting was for an incorrect number of incubation days.

! Short term power failure may or may not kill an egg if the room is at a mild temperature.
In case of short power failure, continue incubation until the fixed date


Tip Although power is off and on due to power failure or carelessness, the incubator may maintain the previous setting, if the interruption was short.

How to Stop Operation

Keep two buttons on the operation part pressed at the same time over three seconds, and incubation will stop with a beeper.
Here, the light will be turned off inside the incubator.



When egg-turning is over 18 days later (in case of chicks), open the view window and pick out the eggs carefully and put the hatching tray inside of incubator. After that, put the eggs on the tray and close the view window. This is to prevent alien substances that came out of the egg during hatching from entering the roller or sticking to the main body.

Tip The incubator turns off the egg-turning indication  on the LCD display when the time of egg-turning is over. This is the time to place the hatching tray in position for hatching.

When the egg begins to hatch, it is desirable not to open the view window frequently. On opening the view window, moisture and warm air may leak out. Low humidity can cause dried-up feathers of the chick to stick to the shell, which prevents the chick from getting out of the egg.

Tip It takes about 12 hours for chicks to get out of the egg completely after eggs have pipped. Don't open the view window even if the chicks seem to have difficulty getting out of eggs.

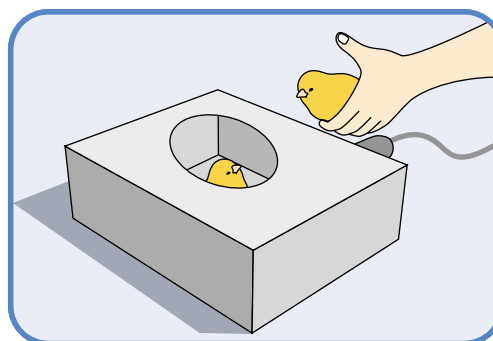
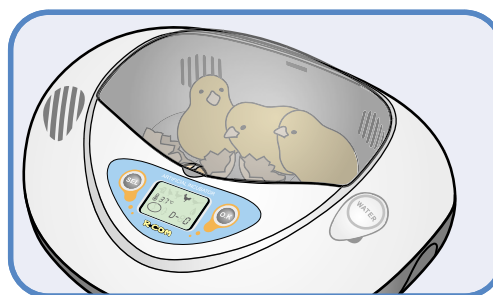
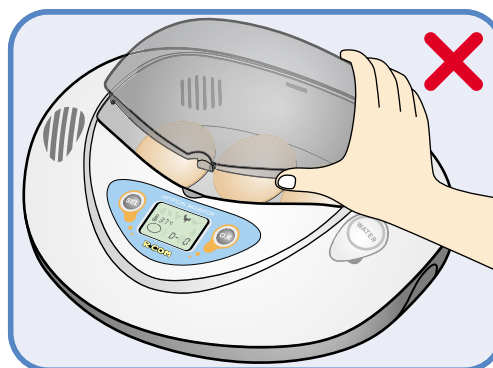
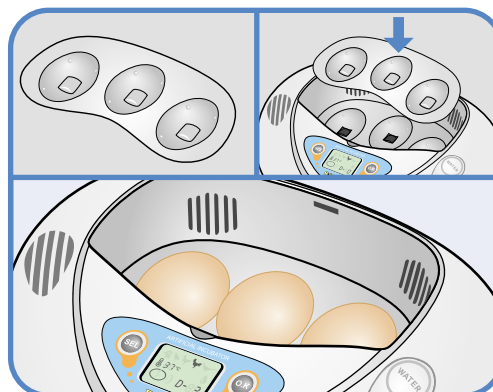
After chicks hatched, leave them in the main body for about a day. They may dry their feathers and take a rest for the period of time. Here, don't feed them. A chick is born with nutriments so that they need not to be fed for about one to two days.

Tip The hatching can be delayed about 2~3days according to the conditions of egg. When the date of hatching is over, the over date is indicated in LCD displayer.

A day after their hatching, get them out of the incubator to move into a nest. The packing box of the product can be used as a nest.

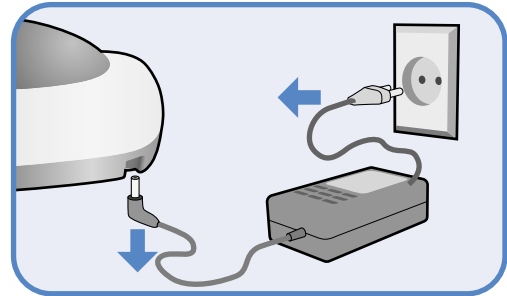
! Be sure to remove hatching tray and make the incubator clean.

Tip See 'How to Make a Chick a Nest' on page 16.



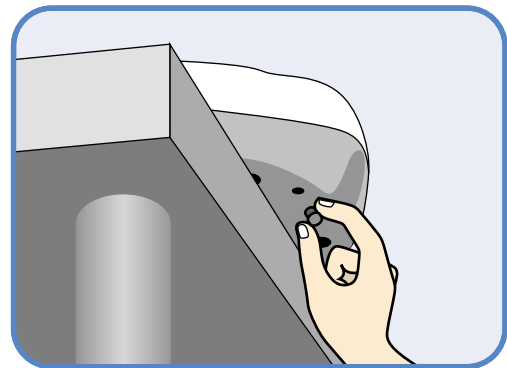
1

Pull the plug out of the socket and detach the adaptor from the main body.



2

Place the main body on a table, pull the right side of the main body out about a third as seen in the figure, pull out the water cap at the bottom of the main body, and water runs out. Here, tilt the main body from side to side to drain water from the main body completely.



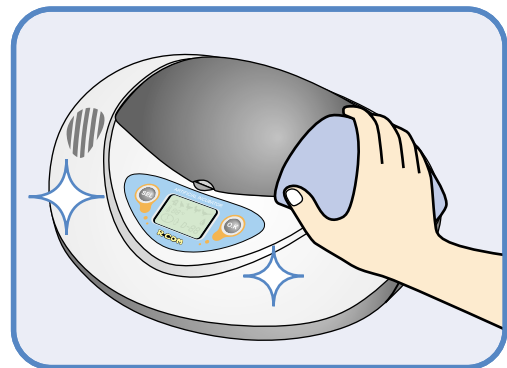
! Be careful not to lose the drain cap.

Tip Place a basin under the table to catch water.

3

Clean the product with moist cloth and dry it in an airy place before storing it.

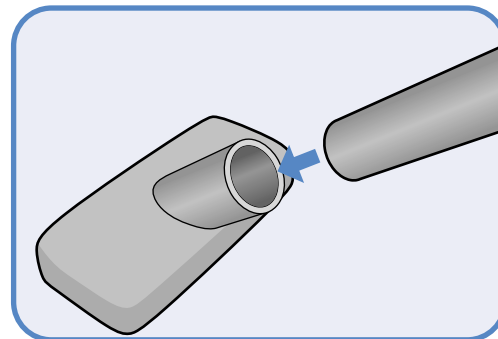
! Don't clean the product with such organic solvents as benzene and paint thinner.



As dried feathers of chicks can form dust to enter the main body during several courses of incubation, it is desirable to clean the product after each course of incubation.

1 2 The same to 1 and 2 in 'Maintenance and Storage After Using the Product' on the previous page.

3
Detach the floor head from the suction pipe of the vacuum cleaner.



4
Open the view window of the incubator and place the suction pipe of the vacuum cleaner over air circulation hole at the fore part of the main body and start the cleaner to remove dust from the main body effectively. If there is alien substance near the egg roller, the machine can fail to work, so, vacuum cleans the roller, too. Then wipe over with a damp cloth, and make sure the incubator is dry before storage.





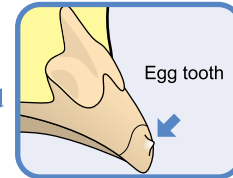
1. Date of Hatching / Date for Stopping Rolling an Egg by Kinds of Birds

Kinds of birds	Quail	Rooster	Duck	Pheasant	Turkey
Number of days to be spent until incubation	17	21	28	23	28
Date when stopping rolling eggs	14th day	18th day	25th day	20th day	25th day

Kinds of birds	Pigeon	Golden pheasant	Silver pheasant	Society finch	Parakeet
Number of days to be spent until incubation	17	23	23	14	19
Date when stopping rolling eggs	14th day	20th day	20th day	11th day	16th day

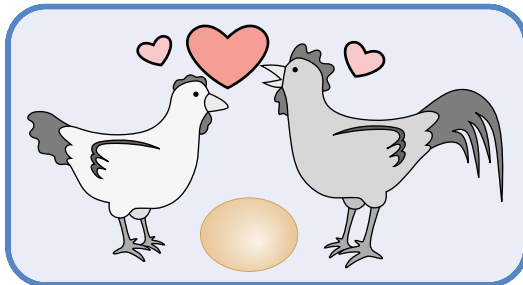
Tip Common sense in incubation

A chick uses an 'eggshell-breaking tip' at the end of the upper bill to hatch an egg. It puts the pointed eggshell-breaking tip on the shell inside the egg and throws its head back to hatch the egg with ease. Egg tooth is detached from the bill by itself after hatching.



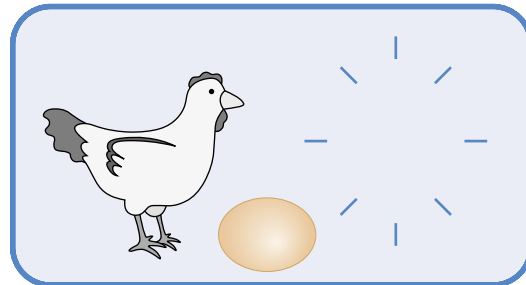
2. What Is a Fertilized or Unfertilized Egg?

Fertilized Egg



Fertilized egg is
Simply speaking, it means an egg laid by mating a hen and a cock. So it can become a chicken.

Unfertilized Egg



It is an egg we generally eat. As an unfertilized egg is laid by a hen alone, it cannot become a chicken.

Purchase of Fertilized Eggs

It is important to purchase fresh fertilized eggs in order to increase success rate of incubation.

You can purchase them from breeders.

It is desirable to see the date they were laid in order to select eggs that were laid within a week; the older an egg is, the harder it is to hatch.

It is also desirable to purchase eggs laid by a hen that is raised along with a cock in the country.

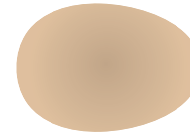
3. Examination of an Egg



An egg is examined about three times during the course of incubation at a general hatchery.

First Examination 6th day after incubation starts

Blood vessels look spidery and an embryo's movement can be identified on examining carefully.



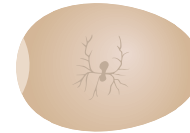
An unfertilized egg or a fertilized egg before incubation starts

Second Examination 12th day after incubation starts

Blood vessels become thicker and an embryo becomes bigger with brisker movements.

If blood vessels fail to be vivid or there is no movement, it can be an egg that stopped developing (dead).

! If no blood vessel or embryo is observed, it is an unfertilized egg, which should be pulled out of the incubator.



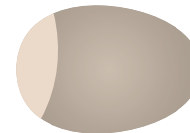
6th day



12th day

Third Examination 18th day after incubation starts

As an embryo becomes bigger, all but an air chamber looks black. From this moment, stop rolling an egg.



18th day

! During the examination, the ambient temperature is lower than that in the incubator. For this reason, it is desirable to conduct this examination in a warm room in less than 10 minutes. Be careful not to give a shock to the egg. Even an excessive shake can cause the egg to die of stress.

! If a shell is thick or has a rich color, it can be difficult to observe an egg.

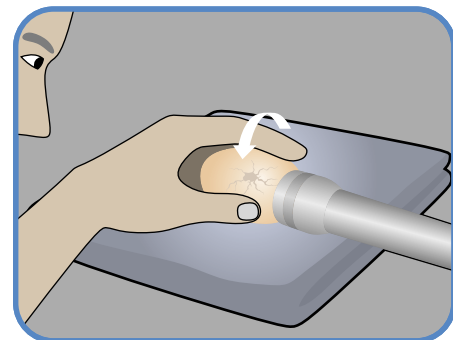
Tip You can examine an egg every day since you aim at having observational learning; however, the more frequently you examine an egg, the higher the probability of failure in incubation.

How to Examine an Egg

At a Dark Place

Place an egg horizontally on smooth cloth or towel, and turn on a candler and place gently to the large end of the egg, and you can observe blood vessels or an embryo's movement.

Tip Observe it with the light switched off, for example, in a dark room by day.



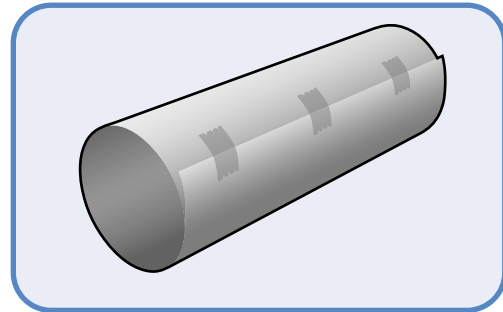


3. Examination of an Egg

In the Light

1

Roll black paper, which hardly lets in light, in a smaller size than an egg and fix it with Scotch Tape.



2

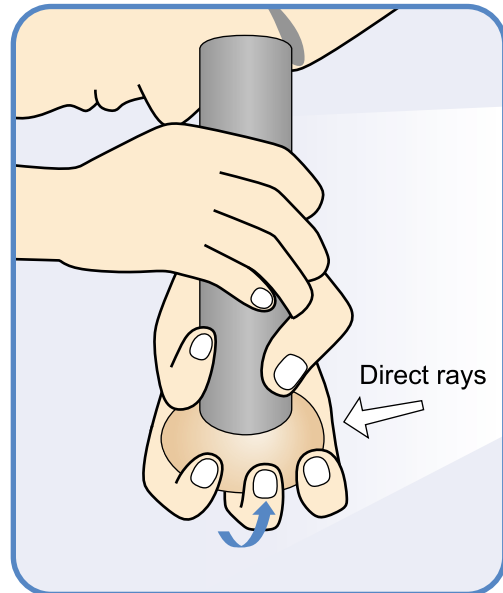
Cover the egg with the index finger, the middle finger, and the third finger of the left hand and stick the cylinder to the egg in order not to let the light in at the window exposed directly to the sun on a fine day.

3

Hold the cylinder with the right hand, apply one of your eyes to the upper hole again in order not to let the light in, and observe the egg.

4

Turn the egg carefully with the middle finger of the left hand to find a good place for observation.



Tip Wait a minute with an eye applied to the cylinder until the eye is adjusted to the dark place.



Be careful not to hurt your eye at the edge of paper during observation.

4. Making of a Nest for a Chick



Since a new-born chicken is excessively sensitive to cold, it is necessary to keep it warm.

So a nest is indispensable to raise a young chick.

Use the packing box of the product purchased to make a nest for a chick.

1

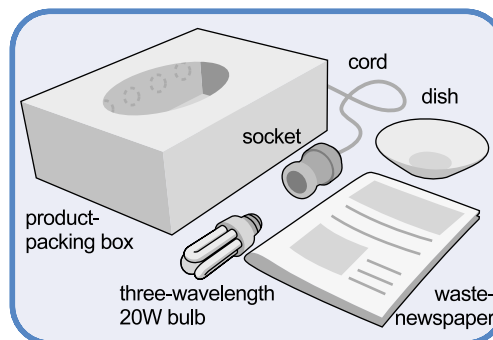
Necessary reserve stock is as seen in the figure.
(Cord, dish, product-packing box, three-wavelength 20W bulb, socket, waste-newspaper)

A low and heavy dish is good.

(To prevent water from spilling even if the chick steps on it.)

A bulb, a socket, and a cord can be purchased at a hardware store.

⚠ Be sure to use a three-wavelength 20W bulb.
If you use a bulb over 20W, temperature goes up, possibly killing the chick or causing a fire.



2

Open the box and make a hole as indicated on the back side.

Tip Refer when making a hole.

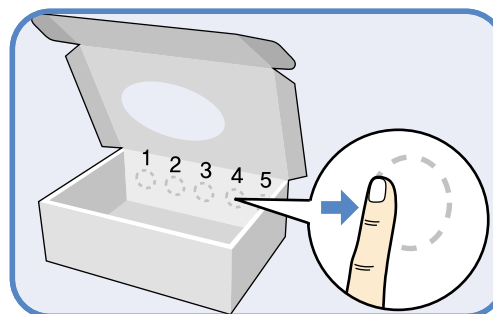
No. 4 = bulb; No. 1, 2, 3, 5 = air holes

Very cold place: Make a hole only at No. 1

Cold place: No. 1, 2

Warm place: No. 1, 2, 3

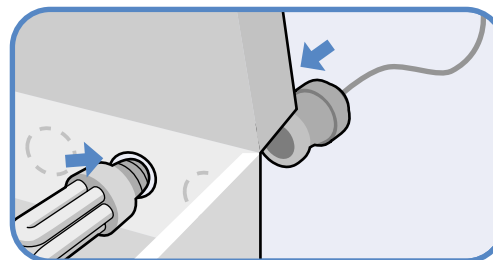
Very warm place: No. 1, 2, 3, 5



3

Insert the screw of the bulb in the hole inside the box, and then put the socket outside the box and fasten it.

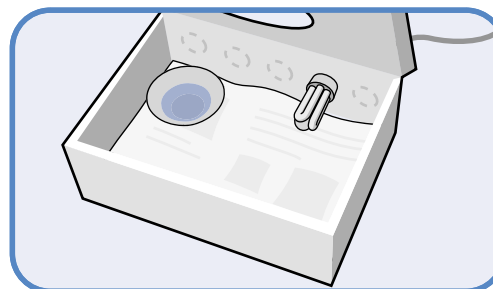
⚠ Be sure to install the bulb without putting a plug in a socket.
Or you can get a shock.



4

Cover the bottom with newspaper, put the dish at the corner, and pour a little water into it.

⚠ If there is too much water and a chick falls into water, its feathers will get wet and it can die of loss of body heat.
Here, dry feathers with a hair dryer, etc.

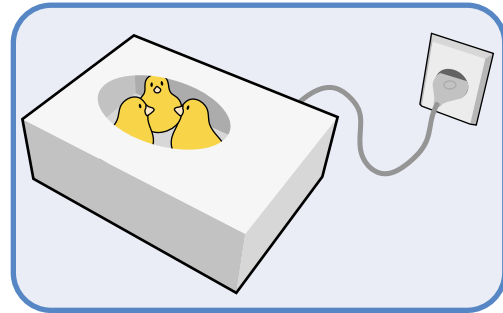




4. Making of a Nest for a Chick

5

About a day after a chick hatched, put it in the box and put the cover on. Put the plug in the socket and turn the light on.



About two weeks after a chick hatched, it has well-grown feathers and becomes resistant to the circumstance.



5. Feeding of a Chick

A day after a chick hatched, it has soft feathers and is so cute!

Around this time, it can be fed first.

Feed it on the chopped-up yolk of a boiled egg along with water in a dish.

Don't feed it too much however cute it is.

Because it doesn't eat so much.

It is desirable to mix it with a little soil or sand.

A bird has a gizzard and sand will promote the digestion.

A chick likes chopped-up lettuce or cabbage.

Feed a chick on the yolk of an egg for about two days, then on a mix of the yolk and feed for chicks or hulled millet soaked in water, and on appropriate feed or moistened grains of cooked rice about a week later.



If a chick peep-peeps loud, it needs a help.

It falls into water and gets its feathers wet, feels cold, gets hungry or thirsty, feels lonely, or gets frightened.

Only when you take good care of it, it never peep-peeps loud.



Incubation Diary

Incubation starts	First examination
<p>Date: Y M D</p> <p>Where the egg was purchased:</p> <p>Name of the farm producing the egg:</p> <p>Date that the egg was laid:</p> <p> Y M D</p>	<p>Date: Y M D</p> <p>What has been observed:</p>
Second examination	Third examination
<p>Date: Y M D</p> <p>What has been observed:</p>	<p>Date: Y M D</p> <p>What has been observed:</p>



Record of the Hatching Process

(1) Name of chick:

Features (color, appearance, habits, etc.):

Time the egg began to hatch : Y M D Minute

Time it got out of the egg : Y M D Minute

Time the egg-tooth fell off : Y M D

(2) Name of chick:

Features (color, appearance, habits, etc.):

Time the egg began to hatch : Y M D Minute

Time it got out of the egg : Y M D Minute

Time the egg-tooth fell off : Y M D

(3) Name of chick:

Features (color, appearance, habits, etc.):

Time the egg began to hatch : Y M D Minute

Time it got out of the egg : Y M D Minute

Time the egg-tooth fell off : Y M D

7. Process of Chick Incubation



On the 2nd day after incubation starts

The head begins to occur along with eyes and the heart and blood vessels start to grow.

4th day

Brains are divided into the forebrain, the midbrain, and the hindbrain.
The heart grows much bigger and blood vessels spread wide on the film of the yolk.

6th day

Wings and limbs begin to appear and brains and eyes become clear.
The embryo begins to move by itself.

8th day

Brains are settled in the head completely.
The neck becomes longer; the bill develops remarkably; and wings and limbs are separated.

10th day

Wings and limbs are separated completely and toes form.
Egg tooth begins to occur and feathers start to grow.

12th day

It becomes much bigger and begins to hear for the first time. Feathers grow so that you can see them and the framework becomes solid.

14th day

With the head lowered toward the trunk, the back is bent to the left.
Feathers cover the entire body with the head toward the air chamber.

16th day

As the head moves to under the right wing, it settles down at a position good for hatching.

18th day

The amount of amniotic fluid decreases and the chick prepares for hatching.
It is time to stop rolling an egg.

19th day

The air chamber becomes much bigger and the yolk is settled in the body.
The bill is held out toward the air chamber and lung-breathing starts.

20th day

The yolk is settled completely in the body and the navel hasn't closed yet.
The yolk that entered in the body becomes a nutriment for two to three days after incubation.

21th day

The chick begins to use Egg tooth to break the shell.
Over time, it uses limbs to push the shell and turns round to break it round.
Low humidity can cause dried-up feathers to stick to the shell, preventing the chick from turning round and thus from hatching.
It takes about 12 hours to break the shell completely and get out of the egg.



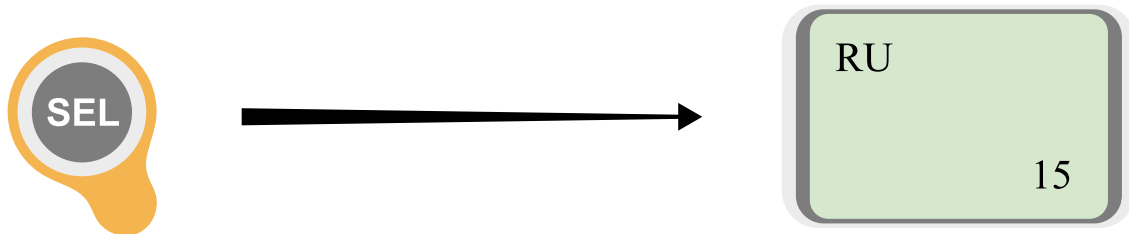
Visit the website to get details on the incubation process through photos and moving pictures.



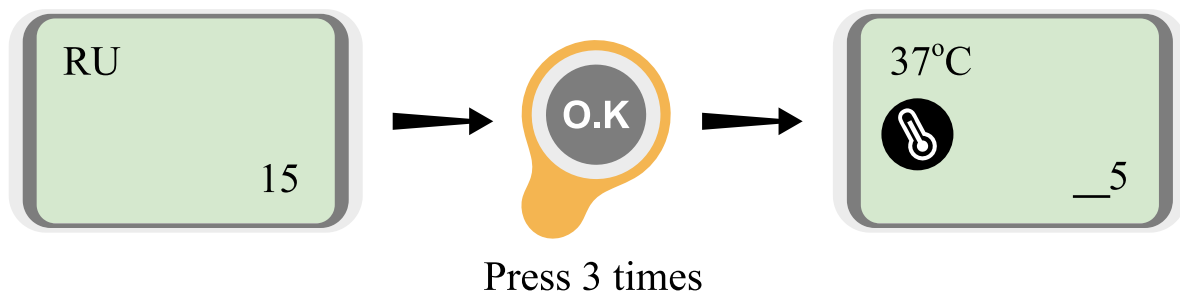
Users can set the temperature of the RCOM incubator to suit the individual needs of specific bird species or to reduce the temperature during the hatching period.

Temperature setting process

1. When the RCOM is either incubating or in standby mode press the SEL button for 5 seconds. The display will show the software version.



2. While the software version is displayed press the OK button three times (within 2.5 seconds). The incubator will enter temperature setting mode.



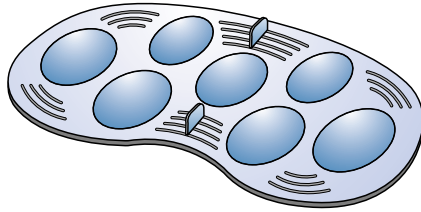


3. The display will show the set temperature as above (37.5°C) and the thermometer symbol will flash. To increase the set temperature press the OK button, to decrease press SEL. The temperature adjusts by 0.1 with each press. If no button is pressed within 8 seconds the incubator will store the set temperature and return to incubating or standby mode.

4. The incubator temperature will now change slowly to the new set temperature.

To reset to the factory default setting of 37.5°C follow steps 1 and 2. Once in temperature setting mode press both buttons at the same time for 3 seconds. The setting will change to 37.5°C. Do not press any buttons for 8 seconds, the incubator will then store the set temperature and return to incubating or standby mode.

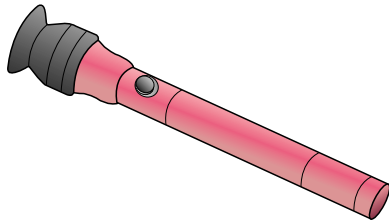
Tip The temperature is factory set to 37.5 degrees Celsius and should only be adjusted by users with detailed knowledge of egg incubation. Incorrect temperature is harmful to eggs and will prevent hatching.



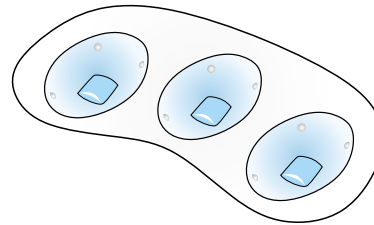
Small egg tray (Model No. : SR-07)



Large egg tray (Model No. : SR-01)



Rcom candler (Model No. : RC-100)



Clear hatching tray (Model No. :RT-300)

Specifications

Power (Adaptor out-put)	DC12V \equiv 1.2A ADAPTOR
Power Consumption	Approx. 10W MAX.
Working Temperature	10 ~ 38°C
Measurement	W :260 L :200 H :110
Weight	Net weighth: 700g Gross weighth: 1,770g



DIGITAL INCUBATOR



SELLER

MANUFACTURER



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