

Monitor the temperature inside the incubator, make sure you have obtained a stable temperature within the desired range. It is important to place your incubator in a room where it cannot be exposed to direct sun light, drafts or heat sources such as heaters, kilns, etc. The desired environment is between 70°F - 75°F. Remember, this incubator cannot go below ambient temperature, the lowest temperature that it will maintain will be approximately 5 degrees above ambient.

WARNING

INCUBATORS ARE ELECTRICAL DEVICES AND SHOULD BE TREATED AS SUCH. ELECTRICAL REPAIRS SHOULD BE MADE BY COMPETENT ELECTRICAL SERVICE PERSONNEL. DISCONNECT OR UNPLUG THE POWER BEFORE ATTEMPTING REPAIRS OR CLEANING THE INCUBATOR.

GROUNDING: Certain metal and electrical parts of the incubator are grounded. You can identify these parts as they have a GREEN or GREEN WITH YELLOW STRIPED wire connected to them. Grounds are for your protection and should never be removed or tampered with.

POWER CORDS: All incubators and turners have 3 prong plugs on the power cord. The round bottom prong is a GROUND CONNECTION. It is through this connection that GROUND IS PROVIDED FOR THE GROUNDED INCUBATOR PARTS. Be sure that the outlet the power cord is plugged into is actually grounded. Using an ungrounded outlet or defeating the purpose of the ground by cutting off or removing the ground prong on the plug could, under certain situations CAUSE SERIOUS ELECTRICAL SHOCK. Frayed or worn power cords should be replaced immediately.

ELECTRICITY AND MOISTURE: Moisture and electricity do not mix well and because electric incubators must be operated in conditions of high humidity for part of the incubation cycle, certain precautions should be taken.

1. Do not set the eggs in the incubator until it reaches operating temperature.
2. Use distilled water only.
3. As soon as the incubation/hatching is complete, remove the top from the base. Allow the top to air dry. If the top is left on or water is not removed, a high concentration of moisture is left in the incubator. As the incubator cools, excessive moisture will accumulate on electrical and metal parts causing deterioration of these components. Failure of the electrical components can occur when the incubator is again used.

INCUBATOR ENVIRONMENT: The environment your incubator is used in can have a pronounced effect on your hatch. Improper environment can cause temperature and humidity control problems during the incubation cycle. For best results, incubators should be used in an area that has a controlled ambient temperature of 70°F. Operating incubators in less than 70°F ambient or in a room that has a wide temperature variation can have a detrimental effect on the incubator's operation and it may be necessary to make additional and frequent temperature control adjustments during incubation.

Incubators should not be located near heat or where sunlight may strike it. Avoid locations near windows or doorways or where drafts occur. Remember that the egg must receive air, avoid locations where carbon dioxide concentration might be high (near gas furnaces or hot water heaters).

PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
220-012	120VAC Solid State Temperature Control with 10 Turn Potentiometer
220-013	230VAC Solid State Temperature Control with 10 Turn Potentiometer
310-075	Vermiculite Packaged in 12 Quart Bags
135-036	Wire Tray (Flat Shelf)
220-016	3 Inch Overtemperature Brass Wafer
110-076/77	Incubator Basket Top/Bottom
115-029	120 VAC Wired Dome - PROFI-R, 10 Turn Potentiometer
115-030	230VAC Wired Dome - PROFI-R, 10 Turn Potentiometer
600-012	Cabinet Assembly
500-012	Spirit Thermometer



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**PROFI-R
REPTILE INCUBATOR
INSTRUCTIONS**

**BULLETIN
NO.281-224B
5/96**

VENTILATION

Ventilation is just as important as temperature and humidity. The number of exchanges per hour and the rate of air flow over the eggs may determine the success of your hatch.

The number of air exchanges per hour will vary according to the species of reptiles you are hatching. It will also vary depending on the number of eggs in the incubator. A general rule of thumb: Air exchanges should increase with the number of days of incubation. With the two white PVC air vents closed and air entering the three venturi holes in the dome top the air exchanges in the incubator are approximately four times per hour. The rate of flow should be increased as the embryo develops. From the beginning, the embryo develops body heat from its own metabolism. It is highly recommended that you read as many articles and publications as you can to obtain the exact requirements of the species you are hatching.

AIR VENT ADJUSTMENT: Two white PVC air vents are packed inside your incubator, unpack these items and insert them into the two holes on the top of your incubator dome. Air adjustment is controlled by turning the outside white PVC sleeve while lining up the matching holes on the inside of the PVC tube. This unit is shipped with the air vents closed. **DO NOT ATTEMPT ANY AIR ADJUSTMENT FOR AT LEAST 24 HOURS.** There are three venturi holes near the raised part on top of the dome that always take in fresh air. It will not take much additional air through the air intakes to supply adequate air for the eggs since the incubator is designed to be constantly replacing a small amount of air in the incubator. **THE AIR INTAKES NEED TO BE OPEN ONLY A SMALL AMOUNT DURING INCUBATION, INCREASE ONLY IF LIVE ANIMALS ARE KEPT IN THE UNIT, OR IF YOU ARE HAVING TROUBLE KEEPING THE TEMPERATURE OF THE INCUBATOR LOW ENOUGH. IN EXTREME CASES THE WHITE PVC AIR VENTS CAN BE REMOVED TO LOWER THE INCUBATOR TEMPERATURE EVEN MORE.**



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USING THE TEMPERATURE CONTROL

This incubator was tested and the temperature regulated to 85°F before it was shipped to you. The incubator may require further adjustment because of handling in shipment, the type of eggs you will be incubating, or the environment it will be used in. Temperature adjustment is made according to the adjustments are described in the following paragraphs. Watch the thermometer as the temperature in the incubator rises, the indicator light on the solid state thermostat should go off at 85°F. After the set temperature is reached the light will go on and off at short intervals. The on and off blinking of the indicator light and a constant thermometer reading of 85°F indicate the thermostat is controlling the desired heat level.

The thermometer provided with your incubator needs to be placed at a location of your choice inside the incubator. We recommend the middle of the unit and readable through the door.

NOTE: The desired temperature must be constant and stable within the unit BEFORE setting the eggs. We recommend running your incubator at a stable temperature for 24 hours before putting eggs in.

OVERTEMPERATURE (BACK UP) CONTROL: The overtemperature control is a thermal wafer control. The back up control is usually adjusted to a point 1 degree higher than the incubation temperature setting of the primary control. It is factory pre-set to approximately 86°F. To adjust the back up control, loosen the locking wing nut. Make the adjustment and lock the setting by retightening the wing nut. **TURN THE KNOB COUNTER-CLOCKWISE** to increase the temperature. To decrease the temperature, **TURN THE KNOB CLOCKWISE**. Turn the knob slowly and carefully, making small incremental adjustments. **BE SURE TO LOCK THE SETTING BY TIGHTENING THE WING NUT AFTER EACH ADJUSTMENT.** When adjusting the incubator temperature **FIRST, SET THE PRIMARY SOLID STATE CONTROL ALL THE WAY UP BY TURNING THE KNOB CLOCKWISE, THEN ADJUST THE OVERTEMPERATURE CONTROL KNOB ONE DEGREE HIGHER THAN YOUR DESIRED OPERATING TEMPERATURE UNTIL THE TEMPERATURE YOU REQUIRE IS REGISTERED ON THE THERMOMETER. LET THE INCUBATOR STABILIZE FOR A WHILE. AFTER STABILIZATION HAS BEEN ACHIEVED, TURN THE PRIMARY SOLID STATE CONTROL KNOB COUNTER-CLOCKWISE UNTIL THE TEMPERATURE YOU REQUIRE IS REGISTERED ON THE THERMOMETER.** For example, set the primary solid state control all the way up by turning the knob clockwise, then adjust the overtemperature control knob until 86° is registered on thermometer. Let the incubator stabilize for awhile. After stabilization has been achieved, turn the primary solid state control knob counter-clockwise until 85° is registered on the thermometer. **LET THE INCUBATOR STABILIZE FOR 24 HOURS BEFORE SETTING EGGS.** Check to make sure that the primary solid state temperature control is controlling the unit, (i.e., the neon light on the solid state PC board is blinking on and off without hearing the wafer clicking).

TEN TURN POTENTIOMETER SOLID STATE CONTROL: The solid state temperature control is mounted on the baffle plate of the PROFI-R incubator. The regulator (adjusting) knob is screwed to the shaft that protrudes through the incubator dome above the control. Turning the heat control knob **CLOCKWISE** will increase the temperature of the incubator. Turning the heat control knob **COUNTER-CLOCKWISE** will decrease the temperature. This feature allows approximately ten full 360° turns of the regulator knob to increase or decrease the temperature in very precise increments.

SET UP HUMIDITY

Your PROFI-R Delux Incubator kit includes metal baskets to accommodate plastic containers with vermiculite. The PROFI-R Standard Incubator comes with flat shelves. In both of them, you can pull out shelves or baskets to fit any size container that fits your needs. It is widely accepted that in order to achieve the humidity level required to incubate reptile eggs you will need a mixture of 1 part vermiculite and 1 part water, (i.e., 100 grams of vermiculite will require 100 grams of water). **Caution: the volume of vermiculite is much larger than the volume of water.**