COMBINATION CO & SMOKE ALARM USER'S MANUAL

Introduction

Thank you for purchasing the carbon monoxide and smoke combination alarm. This is one Single Station alarm. Please take a few minutes to thoroughly read this user's guide and save for future reference.

Product view

Features/Specification

Features:

- Loud 85 decible alarm.
- High sensitivity electrochemical carbon monoxide sensor
- Powered by one 9V battery.
- The alarm sound pattern is pulsed four short alarm beeps for CO alarm and continuous beeps for smoke alarm. The sound pattern is smoke pattern as CO and smoke occur simultaneously. The red LED will flash while in alarm mode.
- One "chirp" every 30 seconds is an indication that the battery is low(need replacement) or the unit is malfunctioning.
- Test button to test the units electronics and verifies proper unit operation.
- Green and red LED lights that indicate normal operation and alarm status.
- The unit will sound "chirp" and red LED flashes once as power up.

Green LED: The green LED flashes every 30 seconds to indicate the unit is operating properly.

Red LED: When a dangerous level of carbon monoxide is detected and a potential fire is detected, the red LED will flashes and the alarm pattern will sound.

The CARBON MONOXIDE (CO) & SMOKE combination alarm monitors the air for the presence of CO or a potential fire. The alarm will sound and be accompanied by the flashing red LED light when there are high levels of CO present or there is a potential fire present.

CAUTION: This alarm will only indicate the presence of carbon monoxide gas at the sensor. Carbon monoxide gas may present at other area.

Specification:

Power Supply: one 9V carbon zinc battery 6F22.
Sensitivity Setting:
CO: Alarm Density:
30ppm,alarms not activate within 120minutes
50ppm, alarms within 60~90 minutes
100ppm, alarms within 10~40 minutes
300ppm, alarms within 3 minutes
SMOKE: 1%~5%/FT
Standby Current: <20uA
Alarm Current: <30mA
Operation Ambient Condition: 5~40^{0}C, 20~90%R.H.
RF signal 315MHz or 433MHz (wireless type)

Installation Instructions

Step1

Installation Guide:

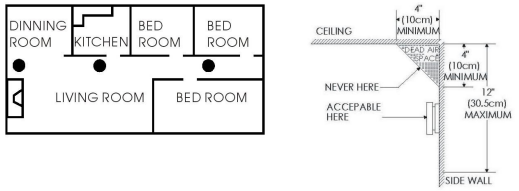
IMPORTANT: THIS ALARM MUST BE MOUNTED ON A WALL or A CEILING. INSTALL ONLY AS DETAILED!

A. Recommended Installation Locations:

We recommend the installation of a CO & SMOKE Combination Alarm in the following locations.

For maximum protection we suggest an alarm be installed on each level of a multilevel home including every bedroom, hallways, finished attics and basements. Put alarm at both ends of bedroom hallway or large room if hallway or room is more than 30ft.(9.1m) long. If you have only one alarm, ensure it is placed in the hallway outside of the main sleeping area, or in the main bedroom. Verify the alarm can be heard in all sleeping areas.

Locate an alarm in every room where someone sleeps with the door closed. The closed door may prevent the alarm from waking the sleeper. Mounting the alarm on the ceiling in the center of the room places it closest to all points in the room. Ceiling mounting is preferred in ordinary residential construction. When mounting an alarm on the ceiling, locate it at a minimum of 4"(10cm) from the side wall (see Diagram A). If installing the alarm on the wall, at a minimum of 4"(10cm) and a maximum of 12"(30.5cm) below the ceiling (see Diagram below).



B. Where Not to Install:

Do not install in garages, kitchens, furnace rooms or bathrooms! INSTALL AT LEAST 15 FEET AWAY FROM ANY FUEL BURNING APPLIANCE.

Do not install within 3ft(0.9m) of the following: The door to a kitchen, or a bathroom that contains a rub or shower, forced air ducts used for heating or cooling, ceiling or whole house ventilating fans, or other high air flow areas. Avoid excessively dusty, dirty or greasy areas. Dust, grease or household chemicals contaminate the alarm's sensors, causing it to not operate properly.

Place the alarm where drapes or other objects will not block the sensor. CO and smoke must be able to reach the sensors to accurately detect these conditions. Do not install in peaks of vaulted ceiling, "A" frame ceilings or gabled roofs. Keep out of damp and humid areas.

Install at least one foot away from fluorescent lights, electronic noise may cause nuisance alarms. Extreme temperatures will effect the sensitivity of the CO & Smoke Alarm. Do not install in areas where the temperature is colder than 40 degrees Fahrenheit (4.4 Celsius) or hotter than 100 degrees Fahrenheit (37.8 Celsius). Place away from doors and windows that open to the outside.

Step 2

Mounting Instructions:

1. Remove the mounting bracket from the back of the alarm by twisting the alarm.
2. After selecting the proper location for your Alarm, drilling two Ø5.0mm holes in the ceiling or wall with the distance of 80mm and inserting two plastic roles into the holes, then attaching the bracket to the plastic role and screwing tightly two screws in the two roles.
3. Twisting the alarm onto the bracket.

Step 3

Testing the Alarm

CAUTION: Due to the loudness (85 decibels) of the alarm, always stand an arms length away from the unit when testing.

The test button has one purpose. It tests the unit's electronics. After installation, TEST THE UNITS ELECTRONICS by pressing the test button for five seconds. A series of beeps will sound.

The unit needs to be tested weekly! If at anytime it does not perform as described, verify power is connected correctly and that the battery doesn't need replacing. Clean dust and other buildup off the unit. If it still doesn't operate properly call the Consumer Hotline.

Operation Instructions

Test Feature

Pressing the test button for several seconds to test unit's electronics. The alarm will sound.

LED indicator Operation

Red LED

Red Led will flash in conjunction with the alarm beep. Therefore, the red LED will flash during a CO alarm, a fire alarm and a low battery mode chirp.

Silent mode

In the condition of alarm mode, press the TEST button to silent mode, when the gas is lower than the safety value automatically quit silent mode, no more than what is exit mute mode automatically after 5 minutes.

As you install the battery on the unit, the unit will sound "chirp" to indicate the battery installed properly.

What To Do IF The Alarm Sounds

If alarm sounds:

1) Call your emergency services.
2) Immediately move to fresh air – outdoors or by an open door/window. Do a head count to check that all persons are accounted for. Do not reenter the premises nor move away from the open door/window until the emergency services responders have arrived, the premises have been aired out, and your alarm remains in its normal condition.

Never restart the source of a CO problem until it has been fixed. NEVER IGNORE THE ALARM!

The CO sensor sensitivity setting is 100+/-50ppm CO concentration and smoke alarm setting is 1~5%/ft OBS.

This carbon monoxide alarm is designed to detect carbon monoxide gas from ANY source of combustion. It is NOT designed to detect any other gas.

Fire departments, most utility companies will perform CO inspections, some may charge for this service.

Battery Replacement

If battery failure is detected the unit will "chirp" one time. This cycle will occur once every 30 seconds.

CAUTION: YOUR ALARM IS SEALED AND THE COVER IS NOT REMOVABLE!

To replace the battery you must first remove the alarm from the screws then open the battery door, then you can directly replace the battery.

After installing or changing the battery, reinstall your alarm. Test your alarm by using the test button and check that the red LED flashing once every 40 seconds.

Replace battery with qualified brands.

CAUTION: Don't press test/reset button while installing batteries. Otherwise, the unit will not work.

WARNING! Use only the qualified batteries specified. Use of different batteries may have a detrimental effect on the alarm. A good safety measure is to replace the battery at least once a year, or at the same time you change your clocks for daylight saving time.

General Maintenance

To keep your Alarm in good working order, please follow these simple steps:

- Verify the unit's alarm and LED light operation by pushing the test button once a week.
- Remove the unit from mounting bracket and vacuum the alarm cover and vents with a soft brush attachment once a month to remove dust and dirt. **REINSTALL IMMMEDIATELY AFTER CLEANING AND THEN TEST USING THE TEST/RESET BUTTON!**
- Never use detergents or other solvents to clean the unit.
- Avoid spraying air fresheners, hair spray, or other aerosols near the Alarm.

Do not paint the unit. Paint will seal the vents and interfere with the sensor's ability to detect CO. Never attempt to disassemble the unit or clean inside. This action will void your warranty.

WARNING: Reinstall the Alarm as soon as possible to assure continuous protection.

When household cleaning supplies or similar contaminates are used, the area must be well ventilated. The following substances can effect the CO sensor and may cause false readings and damage to the sensor: Methane, propane, iso-butane, iso-propanol, ethyl acetate, hydrogen sulfide dioxides, alcohol based products, paints, thinner, solvents, adhesives, hair spray, after shave, perfume, and some cleaning agents.

Carbon Monoxide Safety Information

General CO Information

Carbon Monoxide (CO) is a colorless, and tasteless poison gas that can be fatal when inhaled.CO inhibits the blood's capacity to carry oxygen.

Possible Source

CO can be produced when burning any fossil fuel: gasoline, propane, natural gas ,oil and wood .It Can be produced by any fuel-burning appliance that is malfunctioning ,improperly installed ,or not ventilated Correctly. Possible sources include furnaces, gas range/stoves, gas clothes dryers, water heaters, portable fuel Burning space heaters, fireplace, wood-burning, stoves and certain, swimming pool heaters, Blocked chimney or Disconnected vent pipes, and a loose or cracked furnace exchanger can also cause CO. Vehicles and other combustion Engines running in a attached garage and using a charcoal/gas grill or hibachi in an enclosed area are all possible sources of CO.

The following conditions can result in transient CO situations: Excessive spillage or reverse venting of fuel-burning appliances caused by outdoor ambient conditions such as: Wind direction and/or velocity, including high gusts of wind heavy air in the vent pipes (cold/humid air with extended periods between cycles), negative pressure differential resulting from the use of exhaust fans, simultaneous operation of limited internal air, ven pipe connections vibrating loose from clothes dryers, furnaces, or water heaters, obstructions in, or unconventional, vent pipe designs which can amplify the above situations, extended operation of unvented fuel-burning devices(range, oven, fire-place, etc),temperature inversions which can trap exhaust gasses near the ground, car idling in an open or closed attached garage, or near a home.

CO Safety Tips

Every year have the heating system, vents, chimney and flue inspected and cleaned by a qualified technician. Always install appliances according to manufacturer's instructions and adhere to local building codes. Most appliances should be installed by professionals and inspected after installation. Regularly examine vents and chimneys or improper connections, visible rust, or stains, and check for cracks in furnace heat exchangers. Verify the color of flame on pilot lights and burners is blue. A yellow or orange flame is a sign that the fuel is not burning completely. Teach all household members. what the alarm sounds like and how to respond.

Symptoms of CO poisoning

Initial carbon monoxide poisoning symptoms are similar to the flu with no fever and can include dizziness, severe headaches, nausea, vomiting and disorientation. Everyone is susceptible but experts agree that unborn babies, pregnant women, senior citizens and people with heart or respiratory problems are especially vulnerable. If symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning are experienced seek medical attention immediately. CO poisoning can be determined by a carboxyhemoglobin test.

The following symptoms are related to CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING and should be discussed with ALL members of the household:

1. **Mild Exposure:** Slight headache ,nausea, vomiting ,fatigue(often described as "Flu-like" symptoms).
2. **Medium Exposure**: Severe throbbing headache, drowsiness, confusion, fast heat rate.
3. **Extreme Exposure:** Unconsciousness, convulsions, cardiorespiratory failure, death.

The above levels of exposure relate to healthy adults. Levels differ for those at high risk. Exposure to high levels of carbon monoxide can be fatal or cause permanent damage and disabilities. Many cases of reported carbon monoxide poisoning indicate that while victims are aware they are not well, they become so disoriented they are unable to save themselves by either exiting the building, or calling for assistance. Also, young children and household pets may be the first effected. Familiarization with the effects of each level is important.

Manufacturer & Service information

Service Information

If you have any questions about the alarm, please call our agent or return the alarm to our agent.