alert you there is one CO alarm occurs. You should check the possible CO and resolve it. Pressing the button again, the unit will return to normal condition or return to normal condition in one minute automatically.

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 low battery mode chirp.

As you install the battery on the unit, the unit will sound 'chirp' to indicate the battery installed properly, and LCD will indicate '888PPM'.

Green LED

Green LED flashes once every 40 seconds to indicate proper operation.

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 and setting is:

50ppm, within 90 minuts;

100ppm, within 40 minutes;

300ppm, within 3 minutes.

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 mounting bracket, 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.

General Maintenance

To keep your CO 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 CO 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 CO 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.

Service information

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