

Protect Your Family from the Silent Killer

—Carbon Monoxide Detector & Alarm

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I. Why is carbon monoxide detector & alarm necessary in your home

More than 1500 people die each year because of carbon monoxide poisoning, and another 10,000 become ill. Carbon monoxide is extremely dangerous since you cannot see, smell, or taste the gas. If you cannot sense it, carbon monoxide can poison you before you even know it's there. Unborn babies, infants, children, seniors, and people with heart or lung problems may be at higher risk from carbon monoxide poisoning for a variety of reasons.

Be sure to install carbon monoxide detectors for protection against carbon monoxide.

II. Where to install your carbon monoxide detector & alarm

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. Locate an alarm in every room where someone sleeps with the door closed. The closed door may prevent the alarm from waking the sleeper.
4. 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.
5. When mounting an alarm on the ceiling, locate it at a minimum of 4"(10cm) from the side wall. If installing the alarm on the wall, at a minimum of 4"(10cm) and a maximum of 12"(30.5cm) below the ceiling (see Figure 1).
6. Install at least one foot away from fluorescent lights, electronic noise may cause nuisance alarms. Extreme temperatures will effect the sensitivity of the CO Alarm.

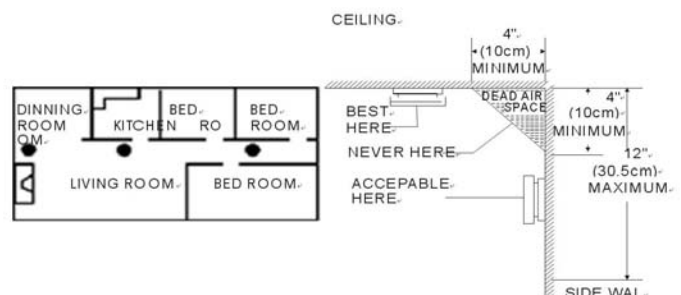


Figure 1

III. Where not to install carbon monoxide detector & alarm

1. Do not install within 3ft(0.9m) of the following: The door to a kitchen, or a bathroom that contains a tub 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 can contaminate the alarm's sensors, causing it to not operate properly.
2. Place the alarm where drapes or other objects will not block the sensor. CO must be able to reach the sensors to accurately detect these conditions. Do not install in peaks of vaulted ceiling, "A" frame ceilings or ceilings or gabled roofs. Keep out of damp and humid areas.
3. 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.
4. Please do not install in garages, kitchens, furnace rooms or bathrooms!

IV. How to install your carbon monoxide detector & alarm

1. Remove the mounting bracket from the back of the alarm by twisting the alarm.
2. After selecting the proper location for your CO Alarm, drilling two Ø5.0mm holes in the ceiling or wall according to the diagram below and inserting two plastic roles in to the hole, then attaching the bracket to the plastic role and screwing tightly two screws in the two roles.
3. Matching the lines on base wall and bracket wall to snap the alarm on the bracket by twisting the alarm.
4. The equipment needs 1--2 minutes for starting up sensor. The green LED on while in normal mode.

V. Operating and testing your carbon monoxide detector & alarm

1. OPERATION: 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, MAYBE IT WILL SOUND FOR SEVERAL MINUTES, THEN STOP AND ENTER IN NORMAL OPERATION MODE. IF IT ALWAYS SOUNDS, PLEASE CALL THE SUPPLIER. When the carbon monoxide is detected, the alarm will emit a loud sound, and the red indicator will flash quickly until the ignitable gas disappears. If one "chirp" every 40 seconds is an indication that the battery is low and need replacement.
2. TESTING: The test/reset button has two purposes. It tests the unit's electronics, resets the CO alarm. After installation, Test the unit electronics by pressing the test/reset 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 please call the supplier.

VI. Maintaining your carbon monoxide detector & alarm

1. Verify the unit's alarm and LED light operation by pushing the test/reset button once a week.
2. 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 IMMEDIATELY AFTER CLEANING AND THEN TEST USING THE TEST/RESET BUTTON!
3. Never use detergents or other solvents to clean this unit
4. Avoid spraying air fresheners, hair spray, or other aerosols near the CO Alarm.
5. 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.

6. When household cleaning supplies or similar contaminants 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.

VII. How to do while alarm occurred

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!

VIII. 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.

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 heart 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.

We are a Chinese supplier focus on fire safety equipment. Here are some pictures of our carbon monoxide detector & alarms (CE approved, all of our carbon monoxide detector & alarms would be five years guarantee):



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