Carbon Monoxide Alarm Manual

Introduction:

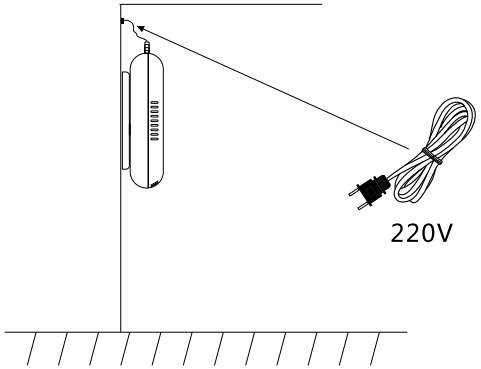
Photoelectrical Carbon monoxide alarm is specially used for detecting CO. Though it's poisonous, we cannot feel its existence since it's colorless, tasteless and nonirritant. It usually appears in the unventilated environment, such as at kitchen, bathroom, living room, bedroom, and garage etc where should be installed with the alarms for our safety. It's powered by 9V battery. When alarming, it makes over 75dB sounds with red indicator light flashing simultaneously. The green indicator will flash once every 30 seconds at normal. The detector adopts low consumption technology, with low voltage alarm function and testing function. Keep pressing the testing key several seconds below and will make alarms, it shows that the CO detector works well. Its battery should be changed once every year.

Technical Parameters:

Power supply:DC9V battery or AC220V	Static current:<75mA(AC 220V)/ <50uA(DC 9V)
Alarm current:<80mA(AC 220V)/ <50mA(DC 9V)	Working temperature:-10℃~50℃
Ambient humidity:10%~90%RH	Alarm sound:≥75dB(1meter)
Battery lifespan:1 year at least	Green LED: normal supervisor (every 30s)
Red LED: for Alarm	Yellow LED: for fault
Alarm style:Acousto-optic	Installation style:Wall
Low power alarm:≤6.8V(Green LED flashes, also make alarms, LCD shows L0 (L0 means low voltage)	
CO Sensitivity : At 300PPM make alarms within 3 minutes	
At 100PPM make alarms 10-40minutes	
At 50PPM make alarms 60-90 minutes	
At 30PPM make alarms in 120minutes	

Installation:

Choose a suitable installation place, mark and drill two holes on wall or ceiling for the screws, insert the two plastic expansion bolts. fix the installation base with the bolts by screws. The device is a compact device, not allowed to open. Just take off the insulated film from the battery and make the power on. Put the back of the device in the installation position, then pull down, please make sure the device is installed successfully.



Work and self-inspection:

It needs 100s for self-checking after the power's on. The green indicate light would flash every 30 seconds in the working status. When detecting CO beyond pre-set density limit, the detector will sound with high decibel and flash red, also the LCD would show the concentration of CO. It won't stop making alarms until CO is away and the air is clean.

At normal working state, press and hold the test button, the detector will make alarms with red/green/yellow flashes, LCD will show the maximum value of the last alarm. (Please make a test every week to ensure the detector to work well).

Notices:

1. Not allowed to install the device where's with high temperature or with big wind, nor at the high humidity; otherwise it would affect its sensitivity.
2. In order to make it work better, it's necessary to clean it every six months. Firstly, please take out the battery, use a soft brush to sweep the dust gently, and then fill the battery back.

Daily trouble shooting:

No.	Problem Indication	Solution
1	Battery low power:Less than 6.8V, alarm makes a sound every 30s, LCD shows L0	Change the battery
2	Battery contact bad:No respond after battery installed	Please check whether the battery's installed rightly, battery power enough or not, or the battery shrapnel works well
3	Sensor instability:The LCD shows number in clean air, such as 30ppm/50ppm, and make alarms accordingly as schedule	Please return the product to the supplier for maintenance
4	Sensor failure:Yellow LED keeps flashing with buzzer	Remove the battery and install it in 3 minutes.If still not work, please return it to the factory for maintenance.
5	Self-checking failure:Product has no response after pressing test button when self-checking	Check the battery supply normal or not(it is normal if the LCD has 0PPM letters and the green LED flashes every 30 seconds), if battery supply doesn't work, please return it to the supplier for maintenance.
6	Gas interference leads to false alarm: Product alarms when no gas leakage	Please confirm there are no irritant articles in the room(paint, pigment, alcohol, etc.) or someone smoked excessive cigarettes (Please be noted that excessive hydrogen, ethylene, sulfur dioxide can lead to false alarm)