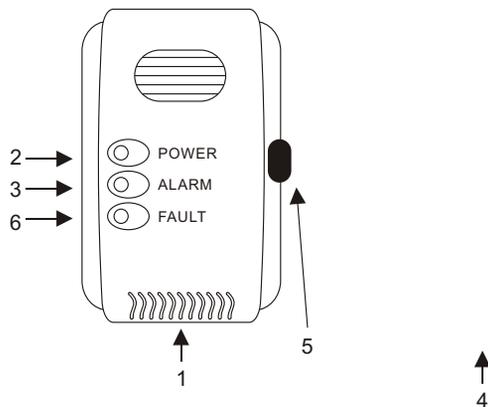




IGNITABLE GAS ALARM

COA-2008V

SKETCH MAP



1. Ventilation slots
2. Green indicator (for power)
3. Red light (alarm indication)
4. Power input port
5. Test button
6. Yellow light (sensor invalidated)

FEATURES

- Loud 85 decibel alarm.
- Permanent carbon monoxide sensor.
- power supply: AC220V/50~60Hz
- The alarm sound pattern is continuous alarm beeps. This continues until the CO eliminated. The red LED will flash once every one second while in alarm mode.
- Test button to test the units electronics and verifies proper unit operation.

The CARBON MONOXIDE (CO) alarm monitors the air for the presence of CO.

The alarm will sound and be accompanied by the flashing red LED light when there are high levels of CO present.

Note: If the ALARM led flash, but have not “bi” sound, indicate the alarm enter warm-up state during working.

CAUTION:

1. This alarm will only indicate the presence

monoxide gas may be present in other areas.

2. If co led flash but the horn is silence, indicate the unit clean sensor automatically. Temporality, even if the co present, the unit don’t detect the co gas.

SPECIFICATION

Power Supply: AC220V/50~60Hz

Sensitivity Setting: 150+/-50ppm CO concentration

Standby Current: MAX 60mA

Alarm Current: MAX 110mA

Operation Ambient Condition: 4~38°C, 25~85%R.H.

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

Installation Guide:

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

A. Recommended Installation Locations:

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

For maximum protection we suggest an alarm be installed on each level of a home including every bedroom, hallways, finished attics and basements. Locate an alarm in every room where someone sleeps with the door closed. The closed door may prevent the alarm from waking the sleeper.

TESTING THE ALARM

1. Remove the mounting bracket. After selecting the proper location for your CO Alarm, drilling two Φ 5 bracket holes and inserting two plastic roles into the hole, then attaching the bracket to the plastic role and screwing tightly two screws in the two roles.
2. Install alarm body on mounting bracket.
3. Press test button for Test the alarm

MOUNTING INSTRUCTIONS

The unit needs to be tested weekly!

Red Led will flash in conjunction with the alarm beep. Therefore, the red LED will flash during a CO alarm.

What To Do IF The Alarm Sounds

1) 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! 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.

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/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, vent 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 un-vented fuel-burning devices(range, oven, fire-place, etc),temperature inversions which can trap exhaust gasses near the ground, car idling above situations, extended operation of un-vented 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

Symptoms of CO poisoning

Initial carbon monoxide poisoning symptoms are similar to the flu with no fever and can include dizziness, server headaches, nausea, vomiting and disorientation. Everyone id 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, cardio-respiratory 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 poison 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.