

⚠ WARNING:

This device may not alarm at low carbon monoxide levels. This detector has not been investigated for carbon monoxide detection below 30 ppm.

WARNING: This carbon monoxide detector is designed to detect carbon monoxide gas from ANY source of combustion. It is not designed to detect smoke, fire or any other gases. This device is not suitable for installation in a hazardous location, as defined in the National Electrical Code.

⚠ WARNING:

This product is intended for use in ordinary indoor locations of family living units. It is not designed to measure compliance with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) commercial and industrial standards. Individuals with medical problems may consider using warning devices which provide audible and visual signals for carbon monoxide concentrations under 30 ppm.

This device is designed to protect individuals from the acute effects of carbon monoxide exposure. It will not fully safeguard the individuals with specific medical conditions. If in doubt, consult a medical practitioner.

Caution:

Your unit is constantly monitoring the air and will go into full alarm if ongoing, hazardous levels of CO are detected. Follow the instructions in section J if the full alarm sounds.

WARNING: This device will only alarm if carbon monoxide is detected. If not responded to, the presence of carbon monoxide can be fatal. For list of sources of carbon monoxide, see Sections C and D.

CAUTION: This detector will only indicate the presence of carbon monoxide at the sensor. Carbon monoxide may be present in other areas.

! WARNING

Installation of this CO detector should not be used as a substitute for proper installation, use, and maintenance of fuel burning appliances, including appropriate ventilation and exhaust systems.

Getting Started

Step 1

Determine the best location for your CO detector(s). Usually this is in or near bedrooms. Refer to Section F.

Step 2

Install detector according to the instructions in Section G.

Step 3

When power is connected the CO detector will go through a test sequence (the horn will beep quickly 4 times, followed by 5 seconds of silence, followed by 4 quick beeps - this is the alarm pattern that you will hear in the event of an emergency). Additionally the red LED will flash synchronized with each beep and it will be followed by one flash of both green and amber LEDs at the end of the second series of beeps. Finally the LCD display (where equipped) will turn on. If you press the test button this sequence will repeat itself. Refer to Section H.

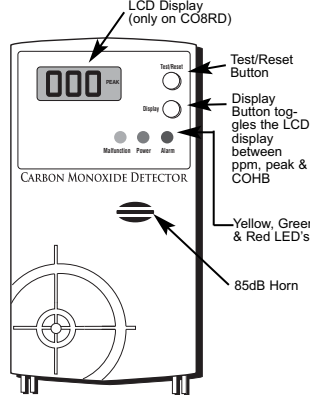
Step 4

While testing the CO detector, have someone else check that the alarm can be heard easily from the sleeping areas, Refer to Section H.

A. Indicators

Your carbon monoxide detector displays information from three sources:

- The 3 LED indicator lights.
- The loud 85dB horn.
- The LCD display (where equipped).



LIGHTS: The indicator lights are three different colours:

- Green:**
- Indicates that the unit is receiving power.
 - When the detector is powered this LED will flash once per minute.
 - If the Green LED is steady off, then it is not receiving power.
 - If the product has more than six years from installation, as part of the "End of Product Life Signal", this LED will flash 2 times every minute. Refer to Section H.

- Red:**
- Indicates an alarm condition, and that there is a dangerous level of carbon monoxide present. Refer to Section J.
 - It will flash quickly 4 times (synchronized with the horn), repeating every 5 seconds, for the first 4 minutes.
 - After 4 minutes it will flash quickly 4 times (synchronized with the horn), repeating every minute.

- Yellow:**
- Indicates malfunction or "End of Product Life". Refer to Section H.
 - It will flash every minute synchronized with the horn.
 - At "End of Product Life", synchronized with the above, the green LED will flash quickly 2 times per minute.

- HORN:**
- The horn generates 2 different patterns.
 - 4 beeps:** Indicates an alarm condition, and that there is a dangerous level of carbon monoxide present. Refer to Section E.

- It will beep quickly 4 times (synchronized with the Red LED), repeating every 5 seconds, for the first 4 minutes.
 - After 4 minutes it will beep quickly 4 times (synchronized with the Red LED), repeating every minute.
- 1 beep:** Indicates malfunction or "End of Product Life". Refer to Section H.
- It will produce a single beep, repeating every minute.

LCD: The LCD display displays 3 pieces of information, pressing the "Display" button allows you to toggle between screens.

NOTE: The LCD display may be damaged by exposure to high humidity and temperature.

PPM: This is the default display value. It shows the CO concentration that the unit is sensing. The lowest value that the unit will show is 30 ppm.

PEAK: This is the highest CO concentration (in ppm) that the unit has sensed in the last 12 hours.

COHB: This approximates your exposure to carbon monoxide (see Section E).

B. What is carbon monoxide and why should you be concerned?

Carbon monoxide is a dangerous, poisonous gas. It is often referred to as the Silent Killer because it has no odor or taste and it can't be seen. The presence of carbon monoxide inhibits the blood's capacity to transport oxygen throughout the body, which can eventually lead to brain damage.

In any enclosed space (home, office, recreational vehicle or boat) even a small accumulation of carbon monoxide can be dangerous.

C. What are the potential sources of carbon monoxide?

Although many products of combustion can cause discomfort and adverse health effects, it is carbon monoxide (CO) that presents the greatest threat to life.

CO is produced by the incomplete combustion of fuels such as natural gas, propane, heating oil, kerosene, coal, charcoal, gasoline or wood. The incomplete combustion of fuel can occur in any device that depends on burning for energy or heat such as furnaces, boilers, room heaters, hot water heaters, stoves or grills and in any gasoline-powered vehicle or engine (e.g., generator set or lawnmower). Tobacco smoke also adds CO to the air you breathe.

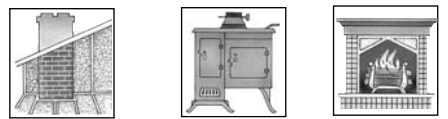
When properly installed and maintained, your natural gas furnace and hot water heater do not pollute your air space with carbon monoxide. Natural gas is known as a "clean burning" fuel because under correct operating conditions the combustion products are water vapor and carbon dioxide, which are not toxic. (Carbon dioxide (CO2) is also present in the air we exhale and is necessary for plant life.) The products of combustion are vented from furnaces and water heaters to the outside by means of a flue duct or chimney. Correct operation of fuel-burning equipment requires two key conditions. There must be:

- An adequate supply of air for complete combustion
- Proper venting of the products of combustion from the furnace through the chimney, vent or duct to the outside

Typical Carbon Monoxide Problems

- Equipment problems, due to defects, poor maintenance, damaged or cracked heat exchangers
- Collapsed or blocked chimneys or flues, dislodged, disconnected or damaged vents
- Downdraft in chimneys or flues; this can also be caused by very long or circuitous flue runs, improper location of flue exhaust or wind conditions
- Improper installation or operation of equipment, chimneys or vents
- Air tightness of house envelope results in a lack of air for the combustion process
- Inadequate exhaust of space heaters or appliances
- Exhaust ventilation/fireplace competing for air supply

D. Potential sources of carbon monoxide in your home:



Conditions That Can Result in Transient CO Situations:

a) 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 and insufficient draft in the vent pipes;
- Negative pressure differential resulting from the use of exhaust fans;
- Simultaneous operation of several fuel-burning appliances competing for limited internal air;
- Loose vent pipe connections from fuel-fired appliances;
- Obstructions, or unconventional vent pipe designs that can amplify the above situations;
- Poorly designed or maintained chimneys, and or vents.

b) Extended operation of unvented fuel-burning appliances (range, oven, fireplace, etc.).

c) Temperature inversions that can trap exhaust near the ground.

d) Car idling in an open or closed attached garage, or near a home.

E. What are the possible symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning?

Carbon monoxide (CO) is odorless, colorless, tasteless and very toxic. When inhaled, it produces an effect known as chemical asphyxiation. Injury is due to the combining of CO with the available hemoglobin in the blood, which lowers the oxygen-carrying capacity of the blood. In the presence of carbon monoxide, the body is quickly affected by oxygen starvation.

The following symptoms are related to carbon monoxide poisoning and should be discussed with all members of the household so that you know what to look for:

- Extreme Exposure (more than 40% COHb): Unconsciousness, convulsions, cardio-respiratory failure, death
- Medium Exposure (15% to 40% COHb): Severe throbbing headache, drowsiness, confusion, vomiting, fast heart rate
- Mild Exposure (less than 15% COHb): Slight headache, nausea, fatigue (often described as "flu-like" symptoms)

Many cases of reported carbon monoxide poisoning indicate that while victims are aware they are not well, they become so disoriented then are unable to save themselves by either exiting the building or calling for assistance.

Young children and household pets may be the first affected. Exposure during sleep is particularly dangerous because the victim usually does not awaken.

For most people, mild symptoms generally will be felt after several hours of exposure to 100 ppm of carbon monoxide. Higher levels will lead to more severe symptoms or death.

F. Where should you install the detector?

Since carbon monoxide moves freely in the air, the suggested location is in or as near as possible to sleeping areas of the home. The human body is most vulnerable to the effects of carbon monoxide during sleeping hours. For maximum protection, a carbon monoxide detector should be located outside primary sleeping areas or on each level of your home. The diagram suggests ideal locations for detectors in the home. The electronic sensor detects carbon monoxide, measures the concentration and sounds a loud alarm before a potentially harmful level is reached.



To reduce the likelihood of nuisance tripping of the device's alarm circuit and to prevent damaging the sensor:

- Do not install or place the detector
 - In locations where the normal ambient temperature is below 40°F (4.4°C) or exceeds 100°F (37.8°C)
 - Within 5 ft. (1.5 m) of any cooking appliance
 - In damp or very humid areas or next to bathrooms with showers. Install detectors at least 5 ft. (1.5m) away from bathrooms.
 - In close proximity to an automobile exhaust pipe; this will damage the detector.
- Accommodation spaces should be well ventilated when household cleaning supplies or similar contaminant's are used.

G. How should you install the detector?

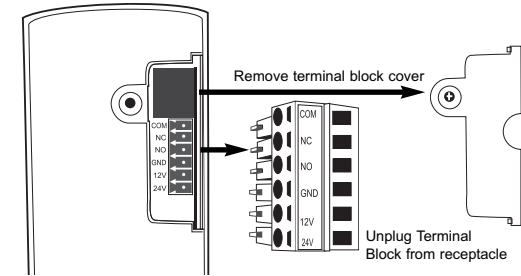
Your American Sensors Carbon Monoxide detector is easy to install to protect you and your family in your home, cottage, cabin and office.

To work properly, the detector must not be blocked by furniture or draperies.

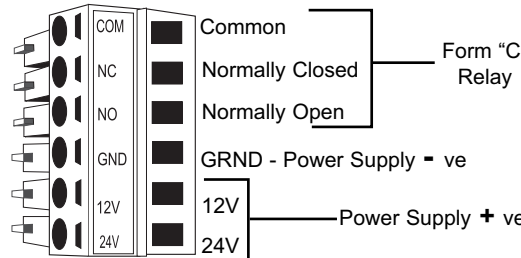
To provide maximum protection please allow up to 8 hours for your CO detector to fully initialize. It will, however, immediately warn you of dangerous CO levels if they are present in your home.

Ensure input power from a UL listed Class 2 Fire/Burglary Control Panel. The panel should have separate signaling means for CO and the detector should not be connected to smoke alarm circuits. Connect the detector to either a 12Vdc or 24Vdc supply utilizing the terminal block and the mounting plate. Follow local or federal electrical and building code standards at all times.

- Make sure the power supply to the detector location is turned off at the source before installation.
- Install the mounting plate using screws and anchors provided. Be sure that the mounting plate is properly oriented. Ensure that system wiring is properly located to allow easy access to the back of the detector.
- Remove the screw securing the terminal block cover and remove the cover and unplug the terminal block from the receptacle in the back of the detector.
- Connect the system wiring to the terminal block according to the wiring diagram.



- Plug the terminal block into the receptacle in the back of the detector.



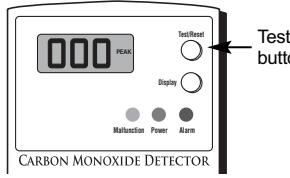
- Check all connections, then install the terminal block cover and secure with the included screw.
- Carefully push the wires back and plug detector into mounting plate. The detector should be securely clipped into place by the 4 locking clips on the mounting plate.

- Turn the power supply back on.
- Test the detector according to section H.

H. How can you Test/Reset the detector?

The green LED will flash every 60 seconds if the unit is powered. For the display model CO8RD, the display will show "000".

To test the detector alarm (wait at least ten minutes after installing it), press and release the Test/Reset button. The alarm will sound two series of 4 short beeps and the red LED will flash.



To reset after an alarm, press the Test/Reset button to silence or reset the unit. Follow the instructions in Section J, which tell you what to do after an alarm. This Carbon Monoxide Detector is designed to do a continuous self-diagnostic check of its micro processing circuitry when in use.

A malfunctioning unit is indicated by a yellow LED flash and one single beep every 60 seconds. If this occurs, reset the unit. If the unit again indicates malfunction, do not use this unit.

The "End of Product Life" signal is similar to the malfunction signal. The only difference is the addition of 2 quick flashes of the green LED synchronized with the beep.

Testing Relay Operation

When testing the alarm using the test button, the relay will not normally be activated – this is to prevent accidental triggering of the interconnected alarm panel. In order to activate the relay using the test button it is necessary to press and hold the test button until after the second set of four beeps. Once activated, the relay will automatically deactivate after approximately 10 seconds.

Relay In CO Alarm Condition

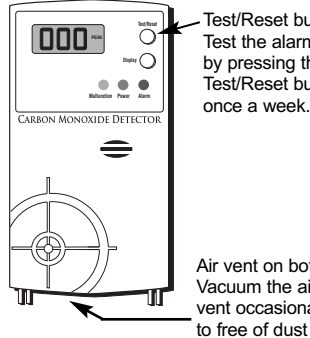
The relay will always activate when the detector is in an alarm condition as a result of dangerous levels of carbon monoxide. During an alarm condition, if the test button is pressed and released to silence/reset the alarm, the relay and the sounder will both be deactivated. If hazardous levels of CO continue to exist, the relay and sounder will reactivate after six minutes.

For questions about your CO alarm, please contact:

1-800-387-4219

I. How can you maintain your detector?

An detector is useful only if it works. Your detector should be tested at least once per week by pushing the Test/Reset button as outlined in Section H.



J. What should you do if the ALARM sounds?

If potentially harmful levels of carbon monoxide are detected, your unit will go into full alarm. The alarm signal consists of 4 rapid beeps repeating every 5 seconds, with the red LED light flashing every time the alarm horn beeps.

If the full alarm sounds respond as follows:

i) ! WARNING

Actuation of your CO detector indicates the presence of carbon monoxide (CO) which can KILL YOU. If alarm signal sounds:

- Operate reset/silence button;
- Call your emergency services (), [fire department or 911];
- 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 re-enter 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 detector remains in its normal condition;
- After following steps 1–3, if your detector reactivates within a 24 hour period, repeat steps 1–3 and call a qualified appliance technician () to investigate for sources of CO from fuel burning equipment and appliances, and inspect for proper operation of this equipment. If problems are identified during this inspection

have the equipment serviced immediately. Note any combustion equipment not inspected by the technician and consult the manufacturer's instructions, or contact the manufacturer directly, for more information about CO safety and this equipment. Make sure that motor vehicles are not, and have not been, operating in an attached garage or adjacent to the residence.

What to do after resetting the detector following an alarm?

A full continuous alarm within six minutes after reset confirms ongoing presence of harmful levels of carbon monoxide. If this occurs follow instructions 1 - 2 above.

What to do after a carbon monoxide problem has been corrected?

After a carbon monoxide problem has been corrected reset your detector by pushing the Test/Reset button as per the instructions on Section H.

K. Technical Information

Your detector utilizes a proprietary Electronic Sensing Technology that permits the unit to vary the exposure time before the alarm sounds based on carbon monoxide concentrations.

Exposure Times

The carbon monoxide concentrations and time standards for the detectors are as follows:

The Full Alarm Activates

- Within 60 - 240 minutes at exposures of 70 ppm
- Within 10 - 50 minutes at exposures of 150 ppm
- Within 4 - 15 minutes at exposures of 400 ppm

Specifications	
Power Supply	12VDC, 1.2 W 24VDC, 2.4W
Relay	One Form C (NO/NC) contact which activates at alarm. Contact rating: 10A at 24VDC/120VAC
Dimensions	(5.25" x 2.80" x 2.00")
Normal Operating Conditions:	
Operating Temperature	4.4°C to 37.8°C (40°F to 100°F)
Relative Humidity	30% to 70%
Alarm	85 dB at 10 ft

L. Limited Warranty

Your American Sensors carbon monoxide detectors are warranted for six (6) years from the date of purchase against defect in material and workmanship. Units returned to Dicon Global Inc. with proof of purchase date during this period as a result of such defects will be repaired, or replaced at Dicon Global Inc.'s option. This warranty only covers defects in material or workmanship in normal residential use. This warranty does not cover damage resulting from negligent handling, misuse, or lack of reasonable care. This warranty is in lieu of any other warranty either expressed or implied.

DICON GLOBAL INC. SHALL HAVE NO LIABILITY FOR ANY PERSONAL INJURY OR PROPERTY DAMAGE, OR ANY SPECIAL INCIDENTAL, CONTINGENT OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGE OF ANY KIND RESULTING FROM CARBON MONOXIDE. THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY FOR BREACH OF THE LIMITED WARRANTY CONTAINED HEREIN IS THE REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT OF THE DEFECTIVE PRODUCT AT DICON GLOBAL INC.'S OPTION. IN NO CASE SHALL DICON GLOBAL INC.'S LIABILITY UNDER ANY OTHER REMEDY PRESCRIBED BY LAW EXCEED THE PURCHASE PRICE. YOUR CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTOR IS NOT A SUBSTITUTE FOR PROPERTY, DISABILITY, LIFE OR OTHER INSURANCE OF ANY KIND. APPROPRIATE COVERAGE IS YOUR RESPONSIBILITY. CONSULT YOUR INSURANCE AGENT.

This warranty gives you specific legal rights and you may have other rights which may vary from province to province.

Return to point of purchase for servicing. For repair or replacement within the warranty period, return this product (or send it postage prepaid) along with proof of purchase date to Dicon Global Inc. Please enclose a note stating the nature of the difficulty. Prior to sending, please call 1-800-387-4219 to establish a Returned Goods Authorization ("RGA") number and the latest instructions to serve you promptly. Please mark this number on the exterior of your package and send to:

Dicon Global Inc.
20 Steelcase Road West, Unit 3
Markham, Ontario, Canada L3R 1B2
www.diconglobal.com

M. Tips for the homeowner

Energy Conservation and Indoor Air Quality

Two steps that homeowners take to conserve energy may adversely affect indoor air quality.

Since air leakage can account for as much as 40% of heat loss, houses are being made more air tight. Reduced air leakage will contribute to higher concentrations of air contaminant's from indoor sources and can cause draft reversal in the furnace or fireplace chimney when the demand for air by fireplaces, furnaces and exhaust fans exceeds the air supplied by leakage area and supply ducts.

Converting from oil to gas, without taking steps to prevent chimney deterioration, will increase the risk of chimney blockage, draft failure and the associated release of combustion products into the house. Qualified contractors and inspection by the gas company are recommended.

Dirty and Blockage

Never insulate or try to seal up a draft hood, wind cap or exhaust vent on any gas appliance (furnace, hot water heater, range, dryer or space heater). Keep your equipment area clean. Don't store anything that could restrict air circulation close to equipment.

It is absolutely essential to your safety that panels and grills on the furnace are kept in place and that the fan compartment door is closed when the furnace is operating.

If you have a gas water heater, make sure that combustion air openings at the bottom of the tank and the opening below the draft diverter (on top of the tank next to the flue duct) remain unblocked.

If you have a gas dryer, the exhaust duct must be vented to the outside and have a hood at the end. Check that the exhaust system is not blocked by lint or debris and that the flapper in the hood moves freely.

For all fuel-burning equipment, make sure that vent hoods and pipes are not blocked by insulation, leaves or bird nests.

Using other equipment that consumes or exhausts household air

If you use exhaust fans, a fireplace or other fuel burning heaters or stoves:

Run exhaust fans for just a minute or two at a time. Prolonged use could remove too much air, and it wastes heat.

Do not run power attic vents during the winter or when your furnace is on.

When your fireplace, coal or wood stove is operating, open a window and close off warm air registers in the room or install a fresh air duct directly to the fireplace or stove so that it won't steal air from your furnace.

Confining or enclosing gas-fired equipment

If you have partitioned off your furnace and water heater, you may need additional ventilation.

Danger Signs

Stuffy, stale or smelly air, back drafts and soot from a fireplace or furnace chimney usually means your home needs more air for proper combustion and healthy living. For gas-fired equipment, mostly yellow (rather than clear blue) burner flames, a pilot light that keeps going out, or a smell of gas indicate trouble. Turn off the equipment and contact your gas company emergency service.

Additional Safety Tips

After your fuel-burning equipment checked periodically for safety and efficiency by a qualified service technician.

If you are adding a wood or coal burning stove to a home, make sure that the stove is properly installed and vented. Check with the Building and Inspections Department of your local municipality or consult a heating contractor before installation. If you have already installed a wood or coal stove without a building permit or inspection, consult your local municipal building authority. Some "do-it-yourselfers" have unknowingly created dangerous conditions. Once you file for a permit, a qualified inspector will check your installation and explain how to rectify any mistakes.

Do not expose yourself to carbon monoxide through carelessness. Never operate a gasoline-powered engine in a confined or enclosed space such as a garage or tool shed. Never use a kerosene stove or charcoal grill in a confined space such as a closed garage or recreational van.

On masonry chimneys inspect the clean-out regularly to ensure that the chimney is free and clear of debris.

Regardless of the fuel your furnace, fireplace or stove uses, your chimney should be inspected from time to time by a competent chimney contractor.

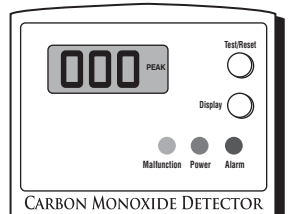
Never try to add a "heat reclaimler" or "automatic flue damper" to your gas furnace or water heater. Gas installation safety codes prohibit use of these devices as an add-on to an existing furnace because of the risks of incorrect installation and mechanical failure.

When using paints, household cleaning supplies or similar materials, be sure that you're using them in a well ventilated area.

Following sensible maintenance and safety procedures in the home will give you fuel savings without endangering your health.



CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTOR



Owner's Manual
Models CO8R/CO8RD
● 12/24 VDC with Integral Relay

IMPORTANT: This manual must be read, followed and kept for future reference.