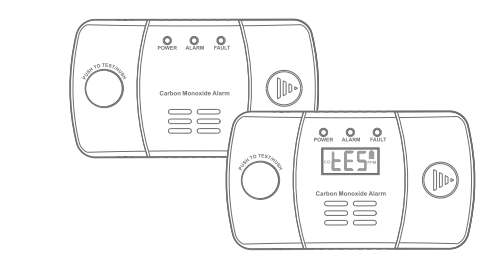


FERGUSON
CARBON MONOXIDE ALARM

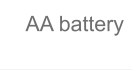
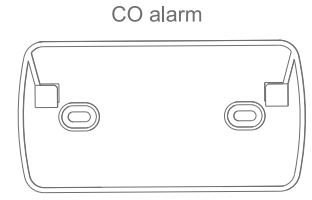
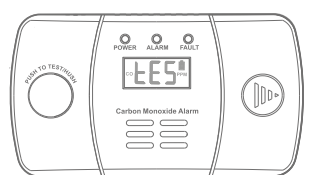


IMPORTANT! PLEASE READ CAREFULLY AND SAVE.
This user's manual contains important information about your CO Alarm's operation. If you are installing this CO Alarm for use by others, you must leave this manual—or a copy of it—with the end user.



PACKING LIST

PART NAME	QUANTITY
CO alarm	1 Piece
Mounting bracket	1 Piece
AA battery	2 Pieces
Screw	2 Pieces
Anchor plug	2 Pieces
Manual	1 Piece



AA battery Screw Anchor plug Manual

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1. TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Power	DC 2+1.5V AA (LR6/PAR30)
Sensor Lifespan	max.10 years
Temperature	-10°C~+40°C
Humidity	20%-95%RH non-condensing
Sound Level	~85dB at 3m
Alarm output	Visual and audible indication
Warm-up period	Approx.100 seconds
Mounting method	Wall mounting or ceiling mounting
According to	EN 50291-1:2016
Battery life	5 years

- 1.2 FEATURES**
- Advanced electrochemical CO sensor technology
 - Digital temperature compensation technology
 - Low battery warning
 - AA battery microphone
 - LED backlight, visible in the dark (Optional)
 - Flash mode/indicator as unwanted alarm

IMPORTANT:
The apparatus should be installed by a competent person if the apparatus is tampered with, then there is possible hazards of electric shock or malfunction.

What you should know about carbon monoxide(CO)

Carbon monoxide(CO) is a dangerous poison. It is a colorless, odorless, and tasteless gas. CO gas is generated by combustion of carbonaceous fuels, such as gas, oil, wood, coal, and charcoal. This hazard can occur, for example, in open fireplaces, boilers, stoves, and automobile exhausts. This toxin is bound in the blood where it prevents the transport of oxygen, which can cause death by suffocation. Everyone is susceptible but elderly and people with heart or respiratory problems are especially vulnerable. Initial carbon monoxide poisoning symptoms are similar to the flu with no fever and can include dizziness, severe headaches, nausea, vomiting, and disorientation. 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:

- Mild Exposure: Slight headache, nausea, vomiting, fatigue (often described as "flu-like" symptoms).
- Medium Exposure: Severe throbbing headache, drowsiness, confusion, fast heart rate.
- Extreme Exposure: Unconsciousness, convulsions, respiratory failure, death.

Important information

Note that there are other hazards where the CO detector will not trigger an alarm, such as gas leaks, fires, or explosions. A CO detector is no substitute for smoke, fire, heat or other gas detectors.

This device is intended for use within private housing. It is suitable neither for commercial or industrial applications nor for use on recreational craft or commercial vessels.

This detector is intended to protect persons from the acute effects of carbon monoxide. It can only provide people with special medical properties complete security. If in doubt, you should consult a physician.

Gas appliances/equipment should be installed by trained personnel only. Get the device/equipment in good mechanical condition and have them checked regularly. The installation of the CO detector should not be used as a substitute for proper installation, use and maintenance of fuel-fired facilities, including appropriate ventilation and exhaust systems.

Danger CO Levels

Concentration of CO in Air	APPROXIMATE INHALATION TIME AND SYMPTOMS DEVELOPED
50ppm	The maximum allowable concentration for continuous exposure for healthy adults in any room.
200ppm	Slight headache, fatigue, dizziness, nausea after 2-3 hours.
400ppm	Frontal headache within 1-2 hours; loss of consciousness after 1 hour.
800ppm	Dizziness, nausea and convulsions within 45 minutes; death within 2 hours.
1600ppm	Headache, dizziness and nausea within 20 minutes; death within 1 hour.
3200ppm	Headache, dizziness and nausea within 5-10 minutes; death within 20-30 minutes.
6400ppm	Headache, dizziness and nausea within 1-2 minutes; death within 10-15 minutes.
12800ppm	Death within 1-5 minutes.

2. ALARM CONDITIONS

CARBON MONOXIDE CONCENTRATION AND RESPONSE TIME	Alarm at the latest after
CO concentration	No alarm within
30 ppm	120 min
50 ppm	60 min
100 ppm	10 min
300 ppm	3 min

3. IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

WARNING!
READ AND SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS.

IMPORTANT:
The Carbon Monoxide (CO) Alarm is a sophisticated instrument that has been carefully designed and tested to detect CO build-up in residential environments.

CO cannot be seen, smelled or tasted and can be fatal. The buildup of CO in the blood is called the carboxyhemoglobin level and interferes with the body's ability to supply itself with oxygen. Depending on the concentration, carbon monoxide can kill in minutes.

The most common sources of CO are malfunctioning or misuse of gas appliances used for heating and cooking, vehicles, engines, electric generators, diesel engines or fuel, portable fuel burning heaters, fireplaces, fuel powered tools and operating a grill in an enclosed space.

Indicators of CO poisoning include symptoms similar to the flu, but with no fever. Other symptoms include dizziness, fatigue, weakness, headache, nausea, vomiting, sleepiness and confusion. Everyone is susceptible to the danger of CO, but certain babies, small children, pregnant women, senior citizens and people with heart or respiratory problems may experience symptoms sooner. Each year a qualified technician should inspect and clean your heating system, furnaces, chimneys and flues.

Changes, warnings, and Cautions alert you to important operating instructions or to potentially hazardous situations. They should be read carefully to avoid harm.

THIS IS NOT A SMOKE ALARM. This CO Alarm is designed to detect carbon monoxide from ANY source of combustion. It is NOT designed to detect smoke, fire, or any other gas.

The CO Alarm is approved for use in single-family residences. It is NOT designed for marine or RV use.

Additional CO alarms for better coverage

For added protection, install an additional CO Alarm at least 20 feet (6 meters) away from the furnace or fuel burning heat source.

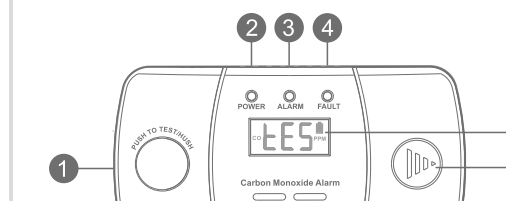
WARNING!
Always check your home for a potential problem after any alarm. Failure to do so can result in injury or death.

NEVER ignore any alarm. If there is any question as to the cause of an alarm, it should be assumed that the alarm is due to dangerous levels of carbon monoxide and the dwelling should be evacuated. See Section 9 WHAT TO DO IF THE ALARM SOUNDS for more information on how to respond to an alarm. Failure to respond can result in injury or death.

Test the Carbon Monoxide Alarm once a week. If it ever fails to test correctly, have it replaced immediately. If the CO Alarm is not working properly, it cannot alert you to a problem.

This product is intended for use in ordinary indoor locations of family living units. Individuals with medical conditions that may make them more sensitive to carbon monoxide may consider using warning devices which provide audible and visual signals for carbon monoxide concentrations under 30 ppm. For additional information on carbon monoxide and your medical condition, contact your physician.

4. HOW DOES YOUR CO ALARM WORK



- Test / Hush Button
- Alarm Light
- LED Display
- Alarm Horn
- Power Light
- Flash Light
- Battery Cover

NOTE: "DISPLAY" item only covers the model with digital display.

CONDITION	OPERATION	LED	HORN	DISPLAY
Power-up and Warm-up	Insert 2 AA batteries correctly to power the alarm on. Warm-up takes approx. 100 seconds. LCO level will be on 0 for 5 seconds. LCO will display from 0 to 9 in sequence. When completed, LCO will read 0 and display 0.	The red/yellow/green LEDs flash alternately.	One short beep	000
Standby condition	After normal period, the alarm turns to standby condition.	The green LED flashes every 30 seconds.	None	None
Test condition	Press and release Test/Hush Button to check whether CO alarm works normally.	Green and yellow LEDs flash off. Red LED flashes four times.	The alarm sound four beeps	ESC
Alarm condition	The presence of carbon monoxide.	Red LED flashes every 5 seconds.	Four beeps every 5 seconds.	Display Number from 25-99
Low battery	None	Yellow LED flashes every 20 seconds.	One beep every 30 seconds.	Lb
Malfunction	None	Yellow LED flashes twice every 20 seconds.	Two beeps every 30 seconds.	Err
End of unit life	None	Yellow LED flashes twice every 30 seconds.	One long beep and one short beep every 30 seconds.	Err
Exceed CO measuring range	None	Red LED flashes every 5 seconds.	Four beeps every 5 seconds.	999
Hush condition	Alarm an unwanted alarm, push and release the test/hush button. It will enter hush mode. When the CO alarm is alarming as low battery, push the test/hush button. It will enter hush mode.	Red LED flashes quickly.	Non-hush condition duration about 10 minutes.	Display Number from 25 to 99

*Attention: If remote silencing function is available, any remote silencing button shall only be used in the case of a CO alarm. Hushing: When the CO Alarm is sounding an alarm after an expected false alarm, you can press the Test/Hush button and the CO Alarm will remain silent for 10 minutes. While the Alarm is silenced, it will continue to monitor the air for CO. The alarm will sound again, if CO level is still at dangerous level. The Hush Feature is intended to temporarily silence the Alarm horn, it will not correct a CO problem.

5. WHERE TO LOCATE

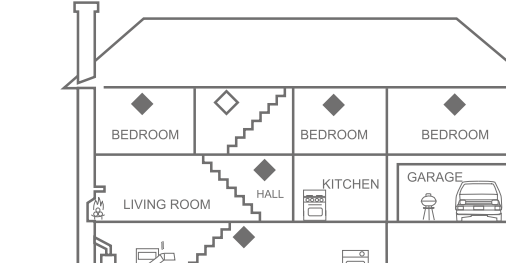
5.4 In a multi-level home—(same as above) plus:

- Install at least one CO Alarm near or within each separate sleeping area.
- For added protection, install at least one CO Alarm on each level of the home. If you have a basement, install that CO Alarm at the top of the basement stairs.

5.2 If your bedroom hallway is longer than 40 feet (12 metres), install a CO Alarm at BOTH ends of the hallway.

5.3 In a single-level home:

- Install at least one CO Alarm near or within each separate sleeping area.
- For added protection, install an additional CO Alarm at least 20 feet (6 metres), away from the furnace or fuel burning heat source.



- CO alarms for limited protection
 - Additional CO alarms for better coverage
- For added protection, install an additional CO Alarm at least 20 feet (6 metres) away from the furnace or fuel burning heat source.

6. LOCATIONS TO AVOID

IMPORTANT: Improper location can affect the sensitive electronic components in this alarm. To avoid causing damage to the unit, to provide optimum performance, and to prevent unnecessary nuisance alarms, DO NOT locate CO alarms:

6.1 In garages, kitchens, furnace rooms, or in any extremely dusty, dirty or greasy areas.

6.2 Where combustion particles are produced. Combustion particles form when something burns. Areas to avoid include poorly ventilated kitchens, garages, and furnace rooms. Keep units at least 20 feet (6 metres) from the source of combustion particles (stove, furnace, water heater, space heater) if possible. In areas where a 20-foot (6 metre) distance is not possible—in modular, mobile, or smaller homes, for example—in it is recommended the CO Alarm be placed as far from these fuel-burning sources as possible. The placement recommendations are intended to keep these Alarms at a reasonable distance from a fuel-burning source, and thus reduce "nuisance" alarms. Unwanted alarms can occur if a CO Alarm is placed directly next to a fuel-burning source. Ventilate these areas as much as possible.

6.3 Within 5 feet (1.5 metres) of any cooking appliance.

6.4 In extremely humid areas. This Alarm should be at least 10 feet (3 metres) from a bath or shower, sauna, humidifier, vaporizer, clothes-dryer, laundry room, utility room or other source of high humidity.

6.5 In areas where temperatures is colder than -10°C or hotter than 40°C. These areas include non-airconditioned crawl spaces, unfinished attics, uninsulated or poorly insulated ceilings, porches, and garages.

6.6 In turbulent air, like near ceiling fans, heat vents, air conditioners, fresh air returns, or open windows. Blowing air may prevent CO from reaching the sensors.

6.7 In direct sunlight.

Caution:

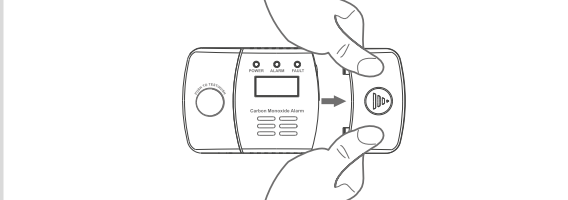
6.8 When scouring or stripping a wooden floor, painting, wallpapering or using adhesive or sandpaper, you should remove the carbon monoxide alarm and keep it in a safe place to prevent damaging the sensor.

6.9 High concentrations of the following substances can damage the sensor which often results in a false alarm: methylene chloride, isopropyl alcohol, ethylene glycol, hydrogen peroxide, isopropyl alcohol, benzene, toluene, ethyl acetate, hydrogen, hydrogen sulfide, and sulfur dioxide. Also, aerosol sprays, alcoholic products, paint solvents, adhesive hair spray, after-shave perfume and certain cleaning agents can cause damage.

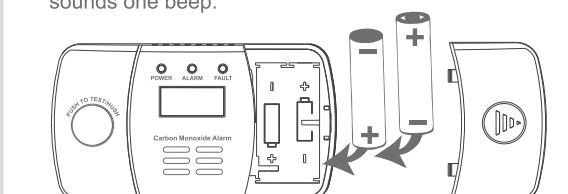
7. HOW TO INSTALL

7.1 BATTERY INSTALLATION AND REPLACEMENT
To install or replace the batteries in this CO alarm, please perform the following steps:

- Slide open the battery cover to expose the battery compartment.



- Slide open the battery cover, remove the old batteries and properly dispose of them as recommended by the battery manufacturer. If installing 2 new AA batteries, note the polarity illustration in the battery compartment. When batteries are correctly installed, the alarm horn sounds one beep.



- Never use detergents or solvents to clean the alarm. Chemicals can permanently damage or temporarily contaminate the sensor.

- Avoid spraying air fresheners, hair spray, paint or other aerosols near the alarm.
- Do not paint the unit. Paint will seal the vents and interfere with proper sensor operation.

- Screw the alarm into the bracket.

IMPORTANT: Constant exposure to high or low humidity may reduce battery life. After installing or changing the batteries, reinstall your alarm. Test your alarm by using the test button.

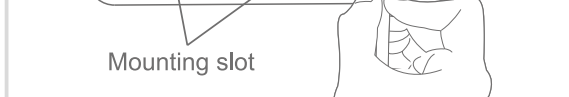
- Test the alarm by using the test button.

Note: The arrow marked in the bracket shall be placed upwards for wall mounting.

7.2 MOUNTING
For wall mounting or ceiling mounting, follow these steps:

- Draw a horizontal line 4 inches (10 cm) long on the area of walls where this CO alarm is intended to locate.
- Locate the mounting bracket in your chosen position. Align the two longest mounting slots with the line. Draw a mark in the center of each slot.

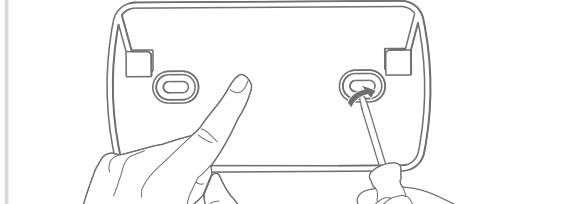
Note: The arrow marked in the bracket shall be placed upwards for wall mounting.



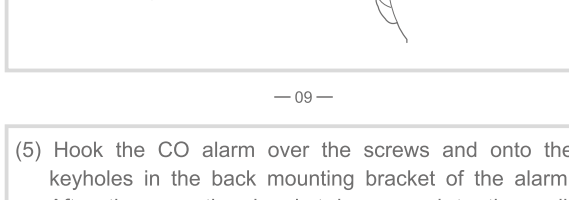
- Drill the holes at the marks with a 3/16-inch (5mm) drill.

Note: Keep CO alarms away from getting plaster dust when you drill the holes.

- Insert the anchor plugs and screw the mounting bracket to the chosen position. **DO NOT OVERTIGHTEN THE SCREWS.** This will distort the mounting bracket.



- Hook the CO alarm over the screws and onto the keyholes in the back mounting bracket of the alarm. After the mounting bracket is secured to the wall, screw the alarm into the mounting bracket until it snaps into place.



8. MAINTENANCE

- Keep the alarm in good working order; you must follow these steps:

- Test the alarm once a week by pressing the Test button.

- Vacuum the alarm cover once a month to remove accumulated dust.



- Never use detergents or solvents to clean the alarm. Chemicals can permanently damage or temporarily contaminate the sensor.

- Avoid spraying air fresheners, hair spray, paint or other aerosols near the alarm.

- Do not paint the unit. Paint will seal the vents and interfere with proper sensor operation.

9. WHAT TO DO IF THE ALARM SOUNDS

- Call your emergency services (the dial).
- 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 alarm remains in its normal condition.

9.3 After following steps 9.1-9.2, if your alarm reactivates within a 24 hour period, repeat steps 9.1-9.2 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.

9.4 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's 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.

9.5 Do not press the Test Button, the Test Button can not cancel the alarm.

9.6 CO Alarms are not a substitute for life insurance. Though these CO Alarms warn against increasing CO levels, we do not warrant or imply in any way that they will protect lives from CO poisoning. However, and enters must still insure their lives.

9.7 CO Alarms have a limited life. Although the CO Alarm and all of its parts have passed many stringent tests and are designed to be as reliable as possible, any of these parts could fail at any time. Therefore, you must test your CO Alarm weekly.

9.8 CO Alarms are not foolproof. Like all other electronic devices, CO Alarms have limitations. They can only detect CO that reaches their sensors. They may not give early warning to rising CO levels if the CO is coming from a remote part of the home, away from the CO Alarm. The CO Alarm may not prevent the chronic effects of long time exposure to CO gas.

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