

# Battery Powered Carbon Monoxide Alarm

Art. no: 36-5861 Model: Deltronic COG8

Please read the entire instruction manual before using the product and save it for future reference. We reserve the right for any errors in text or images and any necessary changes made to technical data. If you experience technical problems or have any questions please contact our Customer Services.

## Product features

- The Deltronic Carbon Monoxide Alarm quickly detects the presence of carbon monoxide in the air.
- The built-in lithium battery lasts for up to seven years, i.e., for the entire life of the alarm.
- The LED indicator lamp provides information about the status of the alarm during installation and normal operation.
- A push of the silencer/hush button, mutes any unwanted alarm signals for a period of 10 minutes. The silencer function also delays any low battery warning signals for a period of 10 hours.
- An automatic self-diagnostic test feature ensures that the sensor is operating properly.

## Useful information about carbon monoxide

Carbon monoxide\* (also known as carbonyl, carbonous oxide or CO) is a colourless, odourless, tasteless and highly toxic gas. CO is produced through the incomplete combustion of fossil fuels such as natural gas, bottled gas, paraffin, coal, petrol, diesel oil, or wood.

Before a person notices that something is amiss, they might have been poisoned so much that they have become disorientated and are unable to save themselves or alert the emergency services.

## Symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning

The symptoms of carbon monoxide (CO) poisoning are often similar to those caused by a cold or flu. They include headaches, dizziness, lethargy, nausea and chest pains. Since CO poisoning often causes an increase in blood pressure, the skin of people with CO poisoning make take on a reddish or pink appearance. High concentrations of CO can cause vomiting, loss of consciousness and respiratory failure. Breathing CO can be lethal within minutes or hours, depending on the concentration.

**WARNING: HIGH CONCENTRATIONS OF CARBON MONOXIDE CAN BE LETHAL OR CAUSE PERMANENT BRAIN DAMAGE.**

- \* Carbon monoxide must not be confused with carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), which binds with blood in a completely different way.

## Common causes of carbon monoxide poisoning include:

- Faulty or damaged heating appliances due to lack of service or maintenance.
- Blocked chimneys, flues or ventilation ducts (clogged by a birds nest, snow, etc.).
- Incorrectly setup ventilation systems creating a reversed air flow called a backdraft.
- Poor installation of heating appliances.
- Equipment which is used infrequently, for short periods, or by different people.
- Incorrectly dimensioned chimneys, etc.
- BBQs and garden grills which are used indoors.

## Technical information

In accordance with EN50291-1:2010, this carbon monoxide alarm is set to go off when it detects the following concentrations of carbon monoxide: The alarm will not go off unnecessarily if exposed to CO levels of less than 30 ppm for short periods (120 min), but if the concentration of CO in the air exceeds 50 ppm the alarm will go off within 90 minutes. Concentrations higher than 100 ppm will cause the alarm to go off in under 60 minutes, and concentrations higher than 300 ppm will cause the alarm to go off in under 3 minutes.

Concentration of CO in air	No alarm signal before	Alarm signal before
30 ppm	120 min	-
50 ppm	60 min	90 min
100 ppm	10 min	60 min
300 ppm	-	3 min

## Location and Number

The design, layout and furnishings of a dwelling and the possible sources for the generation of carbon monoxide (CO) can vary greatly. Here are some general guidelines for locating carbon monoxide alarms where they can provide maximum protection and avoid nuisance alarms:

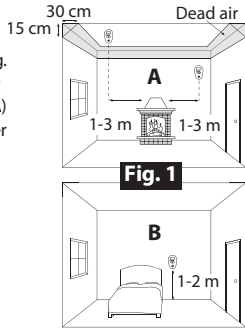
- Always install a CO alarm in every room containing a fuel burning appliance.
- Locate at least one CO alarm on every floor of the dwelling, preferably in every room.
- Locate a CO alarm in those rooms without fuel burning appliances and where the occupant (s) spend most of their time, but where they cannot hear a CO alarm from another part of the dwelling.
- Locate a CO alarm in every bedroom. Occupants are at their greatest risk of CO poisoning when they are sleeping, as they have no chance of noticing the symptoms.

## Never install the CO alarm in the following locations:

- Below or next to a door or window.
- In an enclosed space such as below a cupboard or where it would be obstructed by furnishings such as curtains or furniture.
- Directly above a sink or cooker where the sensor could be affected by dirt or dust.
- Outside the building, or where humidity is less than 30 % or higher than 90 % relative humidity (e.g. bathrooms). In boats or other places where it could be exposed to water splashes, dripping or condensation.
- In an area where the temperature could drop below -10 °C or rise above 40 °C.
- Next to an air vent, fan or anywhere that it would be affected by draughts. The same applies to poorly insulated windows and doors.

## Mounting and installation

- A CO alarm is most effective when mounted on the ceiling, located at least 30 cm from any wall or light fitting.
- If mounted on a wall, the CO alarm should be located at least 15 cm from the ceiling or other wall. (see Figure 1A)
- The CO alarm must always be located at a height greater than the height of any door or window. (see Figure 1A)
- In a room with a fuel burning appliance the CO alarm should be a horizontal distance of 1-3 m from the potential CO source. (see Figure 1A)
- In a bedroom remote from a fuel burning appliance the CO alarm should be mounted at breathing level close to the head of the bed. (see Figure 1 B)



## Key to alarm responses

Normal operation	Green LED flashes once every minute.	Silent
Carbon monoxide present	Repeated series of 4 beeps flashing red LED.	.... .... .... ....
Test signal	One series of 4 beeps. Green, yellow and red LED flashing in series.	....
Low battery warning	One beep every minute.	. . . .
Sensor error	Two beeps every minute. Flashing yellow LED.	.. .. .. ..
End of alarm life	Three beeps every minute.	... ... ...

## Fixed installation:

- Choose a suitable location to install the alarm in accordance with the directions above.
- Using the fixings supplied, screw the backplate to the mounting surface as shown in fig 2.
- Position the CO alarm over the backplate and carefully slide it down in the direction of the arrow as shown in fig 3-4. The battery of the alarm will then automatically be connected causing the alarm to beep 4 times and all the LEDs to flash.



- Once installed and activated, the CO alarm should be tested using the test button. Refer to the Testing and maintenance section below.

## Installing the alarm as a portable device:

- Position the CO alarm over the backplate and carefully slide it down in the direction of the arrow as shown in fig 3-4. The battery of the alarm will then automatically be connected causing the alarm to beep 4 times and all the LEDs to flash.
- Once activated, the CO alarm should be tested using the test button. Refer to the Testing and maintenance section below.
- Attach the supplied table stand to the bottom of the alarm as shown in fig 5.
- Place the alarm in a suitable location in accordance with the directions above.

## Testing and maintenance

- Test the alarm by pressing the test button. The CO alarm will emit 4 beeps and all three of the LED indicator lamps (red, green and yellow) flash once to indicate that they are working.
- The alarm should be tested every week and following every prolonged absence from the dwelling such as a holiday.
- Make sure that the power indicator (green LED) flashes once every minute.
- Keep the alarm dry and free of dust and dirt.
- Brush clean or dust the alarm every month to ensure that the vents are clear.
- Never use any cleaning agents, detergents, water or chemicals.
- Always test the alarm after it has been cleaned.
- The battery is built-in and cannot be replaced. The alarm (including the battery and sensor) has an estimated service life of 7 years, after which time it should be replaced. The entire alarm should be replaced. Repeated or extended periods in alarm mode can significantly shorten the life of the battery.

## What to do if the alarm sounds

- Every alarm signal and suspected exposure to carbon monoxide should be taken seriously.
- Find fresh air immediately. Open all doors and windows to ventilate the area.
- Evacuate the property and, if necessary, call the emergency services.
- Check that everyone who was in the property is safe.
- Do not re-enter the property until the emergency services have arrived, the alarm signal has stopped and the property has been ventilated.
- Have a qualified gas expert investigate the source of the carbon monoxide.

## Disposal

This product should be disposed of in accordance with local regulations. If you are unsure how to proceed, contact your local council.

## Guarantee

Your CO alarm has 7 years guarantee calculated from the date of delivery. The guarantee covers any defects due to faulty materials or workmanship, and is limited to exchange or repair. The guarantee only applies if the instructions for use and service laid out in this instruction manual have been followed. Deltronic Security AB accepts no responsibility or liability for damage to persons or property, either direct or indirect, caused by this product failing to emit an alarm signal in case of an accident. If a defect is suspected, please return the defective alarm to the place of purchase or general agent with a report of the defect. A copy of the receipt or proof of purchase must also be sent. Please note that the alarm is not to be used in humid environments.

