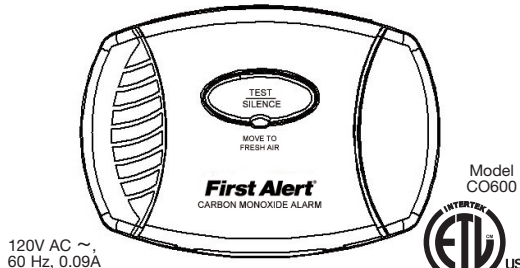


First Alert USER'S MANUAL

120V PLUG-IN CARBON MONOXIDE ALARM WITH SILENCE FEATURE



120V AC ~, 60 Hz, 0.09A

Printed in Mexico M08-0152-002 S 07/07



CONFORMS TO UL 2034

IMPORTANT! PLEASE READ CAREFULLY AND SAVE.
This user's manual contains important information about your Carbon Monoxide (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.

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INTRODUCTION

BASIC SAFETY INFORMATION

IMPORTANT!

- Dangers, Warnings, and Cautions alert you to important operating instructions or to potentially hazardous situations. Pay special attention to these items.
- **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.
- This CO Alarm is approved for use in single-family residences.

CAUTION!

- This CO Alarm will only indicate the presence of carbon monoxide gas at the sensor. Carbon monoxide gas may be present in other areas.

WARNING!

- The Silence Feature is for your convenience only and will not correct a CO problem. Always check your home for a potential problem after any alarm. Failure to do so can result in injury or death.
- This CO Alarm should receive continuous 120VAC, 60 Hz, pure sine wave electrical power. Do not use in an extension cord or outlet controlled by a dimmer or switch.
- NEVER ignore your Carbon Monoxide Alarm if it alarms. Refer to "Your CO Alarm Sounds" for more information. Failure to do so can result in injury or death.
- Test the CO Alarm once a week. If the CO Alarm 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. It is not designed to measure CO levels in compliance with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) commercial or industrial standards. 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.

HOW YOUR CO ALARM WORKS

GENERAL INFORMATION

CAUTION!

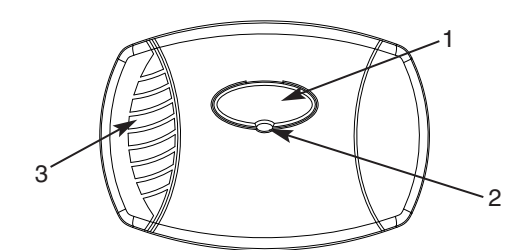
Leave your CO Alarm plugged in year-round. CO problems can occur any time during the year, and this Alarm can only alert you if it is plugged in and receiving power.

When fully powered, the unit samples the air and takes a new reading about every second. A microchip inside the unit stores each reading, and remembers the levels of CO it has been exposed to over time. The Alarm sounds when it has been exposed to a "critical" level of CO (measured in parts per million or "ppm") within a specified time (measured in minutes). This CO Alarm features a permanently installed sensor, an indicator light, and an 85 dB alarm horn. It also has a Silence Feature to temporarily quiet the alarm horn.

MALFUNCTION WARNING

This unit performs daily self-diagnostic tests. If the Alarm malfunctions, it should be replaced immediately.

THE COVER OF YOUR CO ALARM



- 1 Test/Silence Button
- 2 POWER/ALARM Light (Red)
- 3 (Behind Cover) Alarm Horn: 85 dB audible alarm for test, alarm, and unit malfunction warning

UNDERSTANDING YOUR CO ALARM

WHAT YOU SEE AND HEAR DURING INSTALLATION

WHEN YOU FIRST PLUG-IN THE CO ALARM:

- HORN:** Silent
- POWER/ALARM LIGHT:** Shines continuously

UNDER NORMAL CONDITIONS (AC POWER):

- HORN:** Silent
- POWER/ALARM LIGHT:** Shines continuously

WHEN YOU TEST THE CO ALARM:

- HORN:** Sounds loudly - 4 beeps, pause, 4 beeps, pause
- POWER/ALARM LIGHT:** Flashes rapidly

WHAT YOU SEE AND HEAR UNDER DIFFERENT CONDITIONS:

WHEN THE ELECTRICITY COMES BACK ON AFTER A POWER FAILURE:

- HORN:** Silent
- POWER/ALARM LIGHT:** Shines continuously.

IF THE CO ALARM IS NOT OPERATING PROPERLY (MALFUNCTION SIGNAL):

- HORN:** Three rapid chirps every minute
- POWER/ALARM LIGHT:** Flashes three times in sync with the horn.

WHAT YOU SEE AND HEAR IF CO IS DETECTED:

ALARM LEVELS OF CO ARE DETECTED:

- HORN:** Sounds loudly - 4 beeps, pause, 4 beeps, pause. This sequence repeats for as long as the unit is in alarm.
- POWER/ALARM LIGHT:** Flashes rapidly

IF YOU SILENCE THE ALARM:

- HORN:** Silent for about 4 minutes
- POWER/ALARM LIGHT:** Flashes rapidly

IF THE CO LEVELS RETURN TO NORMAL:

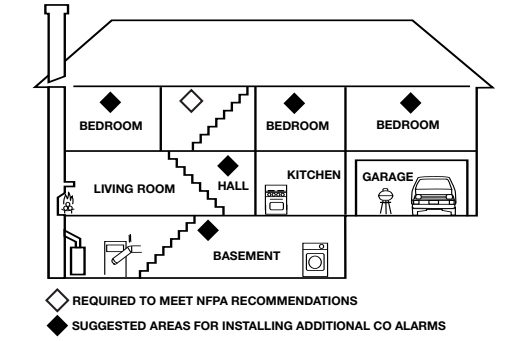
- HORN:** Silent
- POWER/ALARM LIGHT:** Shines continuously

INSTALLATION

WHERE TO INSTALL CO ALARMS

The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) recommends that a CO Alarm should be centrally located outside of each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the bedrooms. For added protection, install additional CO Alarms in each separate bedroom, and on every level of your home.

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



◆ REQUIRED TO MEET NFPA RECOMMENDATIONS
◆ SUGGESTED AREAS FOR INSTALLING ADDITIONAL CO ALARMS

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 meters) away from the furnace or fuel burning heat source.

In a Multi-level Home:

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

WARNING!

This unit should receive continuous electrical power. Choose an outlet where it cannot be accidentally unplugged or switched off by children. Keep small children away from the unit. Teach them not to play with it or unplug it. Explain what the alarms mean.

WHERE CO ALARMS SHOULD NOT BE INSTALLED

DO NOT LOCATE THIS CO ALARM:

- In garages, kitchens, furnace rooms, or in any extremely dusty, dirty or greasy areas.
- Closer than 15 feet (4.6 meters) from a furnace or other fuel burning heat source, or fuel burning appliances like a water heater.
- Within 5 feet (1.5 meters) of any cooking appliance.
- In extremely humid areas. This Alarm should be at least 10 feet (3 meters) from a bath or shower, sauna, humidifier, vaporizer, dish-washer, laundry room, utility room or other source of high humidity.
- In areas where temperature is colder than 40° F (4° C) or hotter than 100° F (38° C). These areas include non-airconditioned crawl spaces, unfinished attics, uninsulated or poorly insulated ceilings, porches, and garages.
- 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.
- In direct sunlight.
- In outlets covered by curtains or other obstruction.

WARNING!

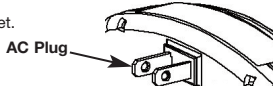
- This CO Alarm is designed for use inside a single-family home or apartment. It is not meant to be used in common lobbies, hallways, or basements of multi-family buildings unless working CO Alarms are also installed in each family living unit. CO Alarms in common areas may not be heard from inside individual family living units.
- This CO Alarm alone is not a suitable substitute for complete detection systems in places which house many people, like hotels or dormitories, unless a CO Alarm is also placed in each unit.
- DO NOT use this CO Alarm in warehouses, industrial or commercial buildings, special-purpose non-residential buildings, or airplanes. This CO Alarm is specifically designed for residential use, and may not provide adequate protection in non-residential applications.

HOW TO INSTALL YOUR CO ALARM

Read "Where To Install Your CO Alarm" before starting.

Before you start installation, find the pair of self-adhesive labels included with this CO Alarm. On each label write in the phone number of your emergency responder (like 911) and a qualified appliance technician. Place one label near the CO Alarm, and the other label in the "fresh air" location you plan to go if the alarm sounds.

1. Plug the unit into a standard UNSWITCHED 120V AC outlet. The unit should be located where it can wake you if it alarms at night.
2. Make sure the POWER/ALARM light shines continuously when you plug it.
3. Test by pressing the Test/Silence button firmly until the unit sounds: four loud beeps, pause, 4 beeps. During testing, the POWER/ALARM light will flash rapidly. This is normal.



IF YOUR CO ALARM SOUNDS

Activation of your CO Alarm indicates the presence of carbon monoxide (CO) which can kill you. In other words, when your CO Alarm sounds, you must not ignore it!

IF THE ALARM SIGNAL SOUNDS:

1. Operate the Test/Silence button.
2. Call your emergency services, fire department or 911. Write down the number of your local emergency service here:

3. Immediately move to fresh air—outdoors or by an open door or window. Do a head count to check that all persons are accounted for. Do not re-enter the premises, or move away from the open door or window until the emergency services responder has arrived, the premises have been aired out, and your CO Alarm remains in its normal condition.
4. After following steps 1-3, if your CO Alarm 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 manufacturers' instructions, or contact the manufacturers 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. Write down the number of a qualified appliance technician here:

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. Write down the number of a qualified appliance technician here:

"ALARM-MOVE TO FRESH AIR"

If you hear the alarm horn and the red light is flashing, move everyone to a source of fresh air.

DO NOT unplug the CO Alarm!

WARNING!
Alarms have various limitations. See "General Limitations of CO Alarms" for details.

USING THE SILENCE FEATURE

WARNING!
The Silence Feature is for your convenience only and will not correct a CO problem. Always check your home for a potential problem after any alarm. Failure to do so can result in injury or death.

WARNING!
NEVER unplug your CO Alarm to silence the horn. Use the silence feature. Unplugging the CO Alarm removes your protection! See "If Your CO Alarm Sounds" for details on responding to an alarm.

When CO reaches alarm levels the alarm will sound—repeating horn pattern: 4 beeps, a pause, 4 beeps, etc. Press and hold the Test/Silence button until the horn is silent. The initial Silence cycle will last approximately 4 minutes.

NOTE: After initial 4-minute Silence cycle, the CO Alarm re-evaluates present CO levels and responds accordingly. If CO levels remain potentially dangerous—or start rising higher—the horn will start sounding again.

If the CO Alarm...	This means...
Is silent for only 4 minutes, then starts sounding loudly—4 beeps, pause, 4 beeps, pause	CO levels are still potentially dangerous.
Remains silent after you pressed the Test/Silence button	CO levels are dropping.

TESTING AND MAINTENANCE

WEEKLY TESTING

Press the Test/Silence button on the Alarm cover until alarm sounds. During testing, you will hear a loud alarm sequence—4 beeps, pause, 4 beeps, pause.

The alarm sequence should last 5-6 seconds. If it does not alarm, make sure the unit is fully plugged into an unswitched outlet. If the unit still does not alarm, replace it immediately.

WARNING!

- If the Alarm ever fails to test properly, replace it immediately. Products under warranty may be returned to the manufacturer for replacement. See "Limited Warranty" at the end of this manual.
- DO NOT stand close to the Alarm when the horn is sounding. Exposure at close range may be harmful to your hearing. When testing, step away when horn starts sounding.
- NEVER use vehicle exhaust! Exhaust may cause permanent damage and voids your warranty.

REGULAR MAINTENANCE

To keep the CO Alarm working properly:

- Test it every week as described in "Weekly Testing."
- Vacuum the CO Alarm cover at least once a month, using the soft brush attachment. Never use water, cleaners, or solvents, since they may damage the unit. Test the Alarm again after vacuuming.

CAUTION!

DO NOT spray cleaning chemicals or insect sprays directly on or near the CO Alarm. DO NOT paint over the CO Alarm. Doing so may cause permanent damage.

IMPORTANT!

- Household cleaners, aerosol chemicals and other contaminants can affect the sensor. When using any of these materials near the CO Alarm, make sure the room is well ventilated.
- If your home is being fumigated, unplug the unit temporarily and put it where it will not be exposed to chemicals or fumes. When fumigation is complete and all traces of fumes clear, plug the unit back in and retest it.

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT CO

WHAT IS CO?

CO is an invisible, odorless, tasteless gas produced when fossil fuels do not burn completely, or are exposed to heat (usually fire). Electrical appliances typically do not produce CO.

These fuels include: Wood, coal, charcoal, oil, natural gas, gasoline, kerosene, and propane.

Common appliances are often sources of CO. If they are not properly maintained, are improperly ventilated, or malfunction, CO levels can rise quickly. CO is a real danger now that homes are more energy efficient. "Air-tight" homes with added insulation, sealed windows, and other weatherproofing can "trap" CO inside.

SYMPTOMS OF CO POISONING

These symptoms are related to CO POISONING and should be discussed with ALL household members.

Mild Exposure:

Slight headache, nausea, vomiting, fatigue ("flu-like" symptoms).

Medium Exposure:

Throbbing headache, drowsiness, confusion, fast heart rate.

Extreme Exposure:

Convulsions, unconsciousness, heart and lung failure. Exposure to carbon monoxide can cause brain damage, death.

WARNING!

Some individuals are more sensitive to CO than others, including people with cardiac or respiratory problems, infants, unborn babies, pregnant mothers, or elderly people can be more quickly and severely affected by CO. Members of sensitive populations should consult their doctors for advice on taking additional precautions.

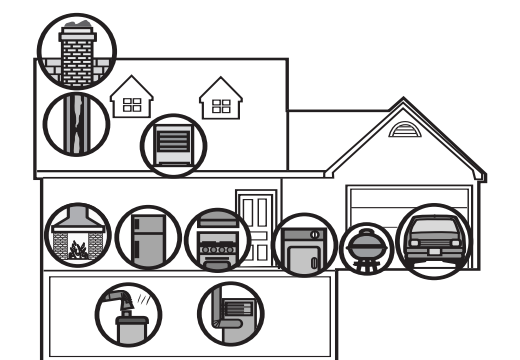
FINDING THE SOURCE OF CO AFTER AN ALARM

Carbon monoxide is an odorless, invisible gas, which often makes it difficult to locate the source of CO after an alarm. These are a few of the factors that can make it difficult to locate sources of CO:

- House well ventilated before the investigator arrives.
- Problem caused by "backdrafting."
- Transient CO problem caused by special circumstances.

Because CO may dissipate by the time an investigator arrives, it may be difficult to locate the source of CO. BRK Brands, Inc. shall not be obligated to pay for any carbon monoxide investigation or service call.

POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CO IN THE HOME



Fuel-burning appliances like: portable heater, gas or wood burning fireplace, gas kitchen range or cooktop, gas clothes dryer.

Damaged or insufficient venting: corroded or disconnected water heater vent pipe, leaking chimney pipe or flue, or cracked heat exchanger, blocked or clogged chimney opening.

Improper use of appliance/device: operating a barbecue grill or vehicle in an enclosed area (like a garage or screened porch).

Transient CO Problems: "transient" or on-again-off-again CO problems can be caused by outdoor conditions and other special circumstances.

The following conditions can result in transient CO situations:

1. Excessive spillage or reverse venting of fuel appliances caused by outdoor conditions such as:
 - Wind direction and/or velocity, including high, gusty winds. Heavy air in the vent pipes (cold/humid air with extended periods between cycles).
 - Negative pressure differential resulting from the use of exhaust fans.
 - Several appliances running at the same time competing for limited fresh 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.
2. Extended operation of unvented fuel burning devices (range, oven, fireplace).
3. Temperature inversions, which can trap exhaust close to the ground.
4. Car idling in an open or closed attached garage, or near a home.

These conditions are dangerous because they can trap exhaust in your home. Since these conditions can come and go, they are also hard to recreate during a CO investigation.

HOW CAN I PROTECT MY FAMILY?

A CO Alarm is an excellent means of protection. It monitors the air and sounds a loud alarm before carbon monoxide levels become threatening for average, healthy adults.

A CO Alarm is not a substitute for proper maintenance of home appliances.

To help prevent CO problems and reduce the risk of CO poisoning:

- Clean chimneys and flues yearly. Keep them free of debris, leaves, and nests for proper air flow. Also, have a professional check for rust and corrosion, cracks, or separations. These conditions can prevent proper air movement and cause backdrafting. Never "cap" or cover a chimney in any way that would block air flow.
- Test and maintain all fuel-burning equipment annually. Many local gas or oil companies and HVAC companies offer appliance inspections for a nominal fee.
- Make regular visual inspections of all fuel-burning appliances. Check appliances for excessive rust and scaling. Also check the flame on the burner and pilot lights. The flame should be blue. A yellow flame means fuel is not being burned completely and CO may be present. Keep the blower door on the furnace closed. Use vents or fans when they are available on all fuel-burning appliances. Make sure appliances are vented to the outside. Do not grill or barbecue indoors, or in garages or on screen porches.
- Check for exhaust backflow from CO sources. Check the draft hood on an operating furnace for a backdraft. Look for cracks on furnace heat exchangers.
- Check the house or garage on the other side of shared wall.
- Keep windows and doors open slightly. If you suspect that CO is escaping into your home, open a window or a door. Opening windows and doors can significantly decrease CO levels.

In addition, familiarize yourself with all enclosed materials. Read this manual in its entirety, and make sure you understand what to do if your CO Alarm sounds.

REGULATORY INFORMATION FOR CO ALARMS

WHAT LEVELS OF CO CAUSE AN ALARM?

Underwriters Laboratories Inc. Standard UL2034 requires residential CO Alarms to sound when exposed to levels of CO and exposure times as described below. CO levels are measured in parts per million (ppm) of CO over time (in minutes).

UL2034 Required Alarm Points*:

- If the alarm is exposed to 400 ppm of CO, IT MUST ALARM BETWEEN 4 and 15 MINUTES
- If the alarm is exposed to 150 ppm of CO, IT MUST ALARM BETWEEN 10 and 50 MINUTES.
- If the alarm is exposed to 70 ppm of CO, IT MUST ALARM BETWEEN 60 and 240 MINUTES.

* Approximately 10% COHb exposure at levels of 10% to 95% Relative Humidity (RH).

The unit is designed not to alarm when exposed to a constant level of 30 ppm for 30 days.

IMPORTANT!

CO Alarms are designed to alarm before there is an immediate life threat. Since you cannot see or smell CO, never assume it's not present.

- An exposure to 100 ppm of CO for 20 minutes may not affect average, healthy adults, but after 4 hours the same level may cause headaches.
- An exposure to 400 ppm of CO may cause headaches in average, healthy adults after 35 minutes, but can cause death after 2 hours.

IMPORTANT!

This CO Alarm measures exposure to CO over time. It alarms if CO levels are extremely high in a short period of time, or if CO levels reach a certain minimum over a long period of time. The CO Alarm generally sounds an alarm before the onset of symptoms in average, healthy adults.

GENERAL LIMITATIONS OF CO ALARMS

This CO Alarm is intended for residential use. It is not intended for use in industrial applications where Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requirements for carbon monoxide detectors must be met.

CO alarms may not waken all individuals. If children or others do not readily awaken to the sound of the CO alarm, or if there are infants or family members with mobility limitations, make sure that someone is assigned to assist them in the event of an emergency.

CO Alarms will not work without power. This CO Alarm requires a continuous supply of AC power. Plug into an unswitched 120V AC outlet only.

CO Alarms for Solar or Wind Energy users and battery backup power systems: AC powered CO Alarms should only be operated with true or pure sine wave inverters. Operating this CO Alarm with most battery-powered UPS (uninterruptible power supply) products or square wave or "quasi sine wave" inverters will damage the Alarm. If you are not sure about your inverter or UPS type, please consult with the manufacturer to verify.

CO Alarms are not a substitute for a smoke alarm. Although fire is a source of carbon monoxide, this CO Alarm does not sense smoke or fire. This CO Alarm senses CO that may be escaping unnoticed from malfunctioning furnaces, appliances, or other sources. Early warning of fire requires the installation of smoke alarms.

CO Alarms are not a substitute for life insurance. Though these CO Alarms warn against increasing CO levels, BRK Brands, Inc. does not warrant or imply in any way that they will protect lives from CO poisoning. Homeowners and renters must still insure their lives.

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.

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.