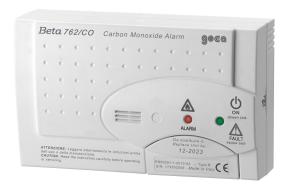


Battery Powered Carbon Monoxide Alarms



The dangers of Carbon Monoxide - Description

Carbon Monoxide (CO), not to be confused with Carbon Dioxide (CO₂), is an invisible, odourless and tasteless gas that is toxic to humans and animals. It is often referred to as the "Silent Killer" because none of our senses can alert us to its presence; we can't smell it, taste it or see it. The initial symptoms, tiredness and headaches, are similar to those of influenza, which can make it difficult to diagnose. When deadly levels of Carbon Monoxide are present in a home, the occupants will become unconscious and do not wake again.

The longer CO gas is breathed in and the higher its concentration, the worse the symptoms become including loss of balance, loss of vision and memory and eventually unconsciousness. This can happen within just a few minutes or hours, depending on the amount of CO in the air.

CO detector give a full alarm, before the first symptoms occur: The higher the CO concentration, the quicker the device will give an alarm. Some alarms offer optional pre-alarm features, which can be used to identify faulty appliances which leak more and more CO over time, but do not yet trigger a full alarm or cause any symptoms.













Technical Specification:

Detection Principale:	Electrochimical Cell	Ip Rating:	IP42
Self test:	Every 10 Minutes	Power Supply:	Long - Life lithium battery 3V
Life time:	> 6 years	Visual Indicator :	Power: Green / Alarm : Red / Fault : Yellow
Operating Temperature:	- 10°C / + 45°C	Audiable :	> 80 dB
Humidity :	15 - 90 % - non condensing	Button:	Test & Hush
Approval :	According to EN50291-1:2010	Others compliances:	RoHs - REACH

Alarm Levels

EN50291 defines the CO level, at which the device must and must not go into alarm. The higher the CO concentration, the quicker the device will give an alarm. This is based on the fact that the poisoning impact of CO is determined by CO concentration and exposure time. The alarm points ensure that the user is always warned when critical situations occur. The alarm levels are:

50 ppm: Alarm between 60 and 90 minutes 100 ppm: Alarm between 10 and 40 minutes 300 ppm: Alarm within 3 minutes

Co Concentration	Without Alarm Before	With Alarm Before
30 ppm	120 minutes	1
50 ppm	60 minutes	90 minutes
100 ppm	10 minutes	40 minuutes
300 ppm	1	3 minutes













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Self-test

CO alarms perform an automatic self-test for the electronics every 10 minutes for sensor, battery and circuit board.

End-of-life

CO alarms do not last forever and should be exchanged after their end-of-life date. The lifetime is mainly determined by the CO sensor. The EN standard for CO alarms therefore requires all CO alarms to have an end-of-life signal, which is implemented on all our CO alarms

Alarm Hush

There may be an alarm occurrence where you want to mute the extremely loud alarm sounder, for example, when you have the situation under control. Pressing the Alarm Hush button on the unit will mute the sounder for 5 minutes. The alarm light will continue to flash as long as the unit detects a threat.

Fault Hush

A typical fault occurs when the alarm warns of an almost depleted battery. The alarm will start to bleep once per minute accompanied by a flashing fault light. The Fault Hush allows you to mute the sounder for 24 hours, giving you time to address the fault. If you wish to restart the 24-hour timer in the morning, you can press the button a second time.

Maintenance Free Operation

Geca Co alarms have lifetime batteries and CO sensors – there is no additional cost for replacement parts or labour to fit them. The only maintenance required is occasional cleaning of the product.

Where to install?

When considering installation, be aware that Carbon Monoxide has the same density as air and therefore, distributes equally around a room. However, as CO is formed by a combustion process, the gas is likely to be hotter than the surrounding air and will be forced up towards the ceiling.

Detailed recommendations can be found in EN50292, a guide on selection, installation, use and maintenance for residential Carbon Monoxide alarms.

Ideally, an alarm should be fitted in every room containing a fuel-burning appliance. It is strongly recommended to also fit alarms in bedrooms and in rooms where you spend a lot of time.

For premises such as bedsits, caravans or boats where the accommodation is a single living space incorporating the sleeping area, the alarm should be positioned as far from the cooking appliances as possible but near to where the person sleeps.









