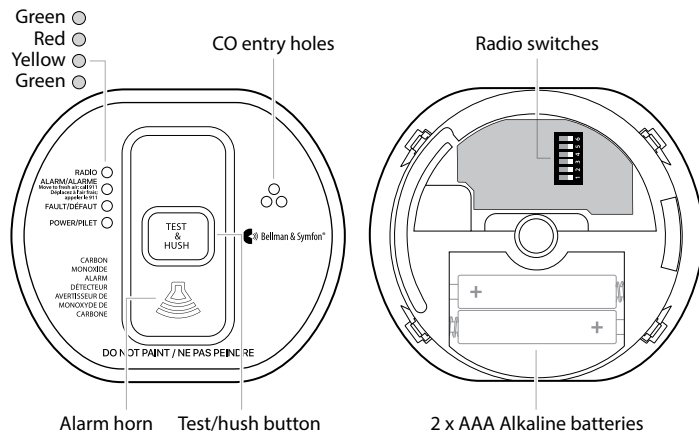




BE1210
BELLMAN & SYMFON AB
ENGLISH

Overview

BE1210



Read this first. Read and retain this booklet carefully for as long as the product is being used. It contains vital information on the operation and installation of your alarm. This booklet should be regarded as part of the product. This apparatus should be installed by a competent person and this booklet **must** be given to the householder and any subsequent user.

Contents

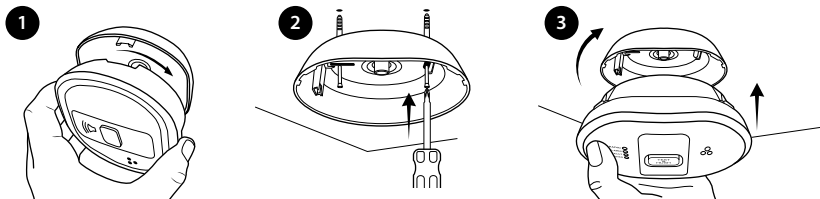
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Please note: This CO alarm is equipped with a radio module that transmits radio signals to one or several supplementary Visit receivers. A Visit receiver will help to ensure that the alarm is noticed throughout the property. The alert and signal pattern for the Visit receiver is explained in the product's user manual.

Installation

Make sure to select a location complying with the advice in **Location and positioning**.

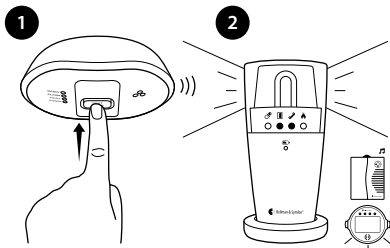
- 1 Remove the mounting bracket from the CO alarm by turning it counter-clockwise.
- 2 Taking care to avoid any electrical wiring, fix the mounting bracket to the ceiling or wall using the supplied screws and plugs.
- 3 Fit the alarm to the bracket by turning it clockwise until it snaps into place. The red, yellow and green LEDs blink in sequence to show that the unit is on.



Testing the connection

- 1 Wait 15 s. Press the test/hush button and release it when the alarm sounds. The CO alarm transmits a radio signal to the receiver.
- 2 The orange and red LEDs on the Visit receiver blink alternately to show that the signal was received. In addition, it starts to sound, flash or vibrate depending on the receiver.

Note: The alarm will stop sounding after the button is released and the Visit receiver will time out in about a minute.



Signal pattern

When the alarm detects over 45 ppm CO, the red LED blinks in accordance with the table. This helps locate CO leaks as the alarm gives an indication straight away. This pre-alarm signal may be triggered by CO coming from e.g. cooking with gas, car engines or nearby barbecues. This is usually not a concern, unless the pre-alarm signal persists until the alarm sounds and the CO source is unknown. Note that the alarm may sound if cigarette smoke is blown into it, or aerosols are released nearby.

Depending on the cause of the alarm, the signal patterns are as follows:

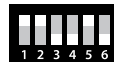
CO level/fault	Red alarm LED	Alarm sound	Visit receiver
> 45 ppm	1 red blink every 3 s	On within 60 – 240 min	Alarm within 60 – 240 min
> 100 ppm	2 red blinks every 3 s	On within 10 – 50 min	Alarm within 10 – 50 min
> 250 ppm	3 red blinks every 3 s	On within 4 – 15 min	Alarm within 4 – 15 min
> 750 ppm	3 red blinks every 3 s	On within 3 min	Alarm within 3 min
Low battery	1 yellow blink every 50 s	1 beep every 50 s	—
Faulty unit	2 yellow blinks every 50 s	2 beeps every 50 s	—
End of Life	3 yellow blinks every 50 s	3 beeps every 50 s	—

Note: When the low battery warning occurs for the first time, you have at least 30 days to replace the batteries. You can press the test/hush button to temporarily hush the low battery warning for 24 hours.

Using broadcast

If you want the CO alarm signal to be transmitted to **all** Visit receivers within radio range, you can activate broadcast mode. This will override the radio key settings.

- To activate broadcast, remove the CO alarm from the bracket and move the radio switches on the back of the alarm to the **110010** position, see the image to the right.



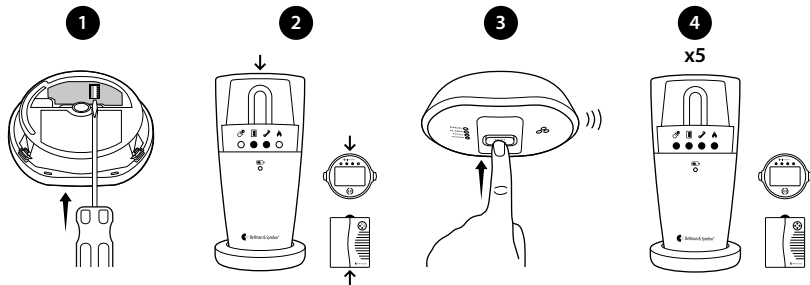
Changing the radio key

If your Visit system is activated for no reason, there is probably a nearby system that triggers yours. In order to avoid radio interference you need to change the radio key on all units. The radio key switches are located on the back of the CO alarm, under the mounting bracket

Here is how you change the radio key:

- 1 Remove the CO alarm from the bracket and move any of the radio key switches 1 – 6 to the up = on position to change the radio key.
- 2 Press and hold the test/function button on the receiver until the green and yellow Visit LEDs blink alternately. Release the button.
- 3 Press the test/hush button on the CO alarm until the alarm sounds to send the new radio key.
- 4 All Visit LEDs on the receiver blink 5 times to show that the radio key has been changed. It then returns to normal mode.

Note: All Visit units must be set to the same radio key in order to operate as a group. If broadcast mode is activated, all Visit receivers will respond regardless of the radio key settings.



Carbon monoxide – the silent killer

What is carbon monoxide?

Many people are killed each year, and many more suffer ill health from Carbon Monoxide (CO) poisoning. CO is an invisible, odorless, tasteless and extremely toxic gas. It is produced by appliances and vehicles burning fuels, such as coal, oil, natural gas, propane, kerosene, paraffin, wood, gasoline, diesel, charcoal etc. CO is absorbed by red blood cells in the lungs in preference to oxygen – this results in rapid damage to the heart and brain from oxygen starvation.

High levels of CO in a house can be caused by:

- Incorrectly or poorly installed fuel-burning appliances.
- Blocked or cracked chimneys/flues.
- Blocked vents or draught-proofing which makes areas with fuel burning appliances or fireplaces airtight.
- Engines of cars, lawnmowers etc. left running in confined spaces.
- Portable kerosene or propane heaters in poorly ventilated rooms.

What happens when your CO alarm detects carbon monoxide?

When the CO alarm detects potentially dangerous levels of CO, it blinks the red alarm LED immediately and then sounds a loud alarm if the CO persists. The **Signal pattern** table on page 6 shows how the CO alarm reacts to different levels of CO gas and exposure time. At higher levels of CO, the alarm turns on sooner. The rate of blinking of the red LED indicates the level of CO. If your CO alarm sounds, follow the instructions in the section **What to do when the alarm sounds** on page 17.

NEVER IGNORE THE ALARM!

Symptoms of CO poisoning

CO (ppm*) concentration	Approximate inhalation time and symptoms developed
35	The maximum allowable concentration for continuous exposure in any 8 h period according to OSHA, Occupational Safety & Health Association.
150	Slight headache after 1.5 h.
200	Slight headache, fatigue, dizziness, nausea after 2 – 3 h.
400	Frontal headaches within 1 – 2 hours, life threatening after 3 h, also maximum parts per million in flue gas (on an air free basis) according to US Environmental Protection Agency.
800	Dizziness, nausea and convulsions within 45 min. Unconsciousness within 2 hours. Death within 2–3 h.
1600	Headache, dizziness and nausea within 20 min. Death within 1 h.
3200	Headache, dizziness and nausea within 5 – 10 min. Death within 25 – 30 min.
6400	Headache, dizziness and nausea within 1 – 2 min. Death within 10 – 15 min.
12800	Death within 1 – 3 min.

The following symptoms may be related to CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING and should be discussed with ALL members of the household:

- **Mild exposure:** Headaches, running nose, sore eyes, often described as “flu-like” symptoms
- **Medium exposure:** Dizziness, drowsiness, vomiting;
- **Extreme Exposure:** Unconsciousness, brain damage, death.

Many cases of reported CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING indicate that while victims are aware, they are not well, they become so disoriented they are unable to save themselves by exiting the building or calling for assistance.

* ppm = parts per million

Location and positioning

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION REQUIRED PROTECTION

For your information the National Fire Protection Association’s Standard 720 advises as follows:

CO alarms shall be installed as follows:

- 1 Outside of each separate dwelling unit sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the bedroom.
- 2 On every occupiable level of a dwelling unit, including basements but excluding attics and crawl spaces.
- 3 Other locations where required by applicable laws, codes or standards. The equipment should be installed using wiring methods in accordance with the National Fire Protection Association’s Standard 72, 720. (National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269)

Important! Specific requirements for CO alarm installation vary from state to state and from region to region. Check with your local fire department for current requirements in your area.

Ideally a CO alarm should be installed in every bedroom, in every room containing a fuel burning appliance and in remote rooms where occupants spend a considerable amount of time. However, if the number of CO alarms to be fitted is limited, the following points should be considered when deciding where best to fit the alarm(s):

- If there is an appliance in a room where people sleep, place a CO alarm in this room.
- Locate a CO alarm in a room containing a flueless or open-flued appliance.
- Locate a CO alarm in a room where the occupant(s) spend most of their time.
- In a studio apartment the CO alarm should be placed as far away from the cooking appliance as possible, but near to where the person sleeps.
- If the appliance is in a room not normally used, such as a furnace room, the CO alarm should be placed immediately outside the room so that the alarm will be heard more easily.

Unsuitable Locations

Do not place the CO alarm in any of the following areas.

- In the immediate vicinity of a cooking appliance (keep it at least 3 ft (1 m) horizontally from it).
- Outside the building.
- In an enclosed space (e.g. in or below a cupboard).
- In a damp or humid area or directly above a sink, stovetop or oven.
- Next to a door, window, air vent or anywhere that it could be affected by draughts.
- Next to a ceiling or exhaust fan or air conditioning vents.
- Over heat sources such as radiators or heating vents.
- Where it would be obstructed, e.g. by curtains or furniture.
- In an area where the temperature could drop below 32°F (0°C) or rise above 104°F (40°C).
- Where dirt or dust could block the sensor.
- Where it could be easily knocked, damaged or accidentally turned off or removed.
- In a bathroom or other areas where the CO alarm may be exposed to water splashes, dripping or condensation.
- Near paint, thinners, solvent fumes or air fresheners.

A room with a fuel burning appliance, see Figure 1

- If it is mounted on a wall, it should be located at a height greater than the height of any door or window but still be at least 0.5 ft (150 mm) from the ceiling.
- If it is mounted on the ceiling it should be at least 1 ft (300 mm) from any wall or light fixture.
- The CO alarm should be a horizontal distance of between 5 – 10 ft (1.5 – 3 m) from the potential CO source.
- If there is a partition in the room, the CO alarm should be located on the same side of the partition as the potential source of carbon monoxide.
- In rooms with sloped ceilings and fuel burning appliances, the CO alarm should be located at the high side of the room, see Figure 2.

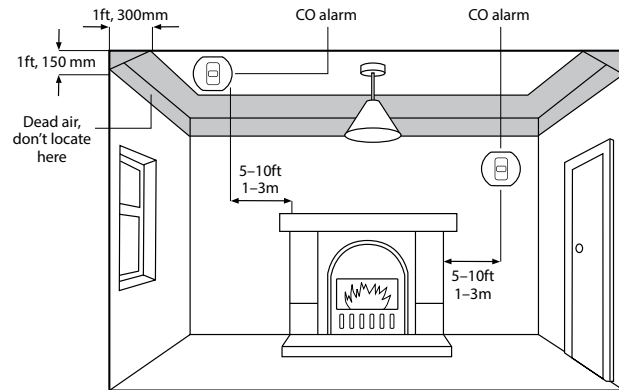


Figure 1
Room with a fuel
burning appliance

Figure 2
Rooms with sloped
ceilings

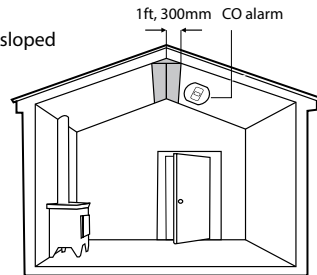
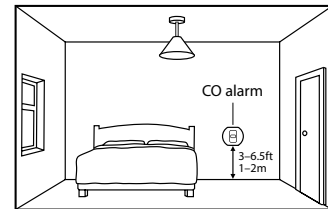


Figure 3
Bedrooms/rooms remote from source



A bedroom or a room remote from a fuel burning appliance, see Figure 3

Mount the CO alarm relatively close to the breathing zone of the occupants. Whatever position you choose, make sure it is possible to view the three LED indicators, when in the vicinity of the alarm.

Warning! A CO alarm should not be used as a substitute for proper installation, use and maintenance of fuel-burning appliances, including appropriate ventilation and exhaust systems.

Warning! Your CO alarm is intended for use in ordinary indoor locations of family units. It is not designed to measure compliance with OSHA commercial or industrial standards.

Testing

Frequent testing of the system is a requirement to ensure its continued and safe operation. To test the CO alarm, press the test/hush button. The green LED will blink, and the horn will ramp up to full sound to indicate the alarm is operating correctly. The orange and red LEDs on the Visit receiver will blink alternately, and it will start to sound, flash or vibrate depending on the receiver.

Guidelines and best practices for testing

- 1 After the system is installed.
- 2 Once monthly thereafter.
- 3 After prolonged absence from the dwelling (e.g. after a holiday period).
- 4 After repair or servicing of any of the systems elements or household electrical works.

Warning! To reduce the risk of carbon monoxide poisoning, test alarm operation when not in use for 10 days or more.

Silencing (Hush)

When the alarm sounds, after sensing CO, pressing the test/hush button will immediately silence the alarm (the red LED will continue to blink). If CO is still present, the red LED and sounder will activate again after about 4 minutes. The alarm can only be silenced once during a CO incident. At levels > 250ppm CO, the alarm cannot be silenced.

Monitoring

The CO alarm will self-check (monitor) itself and give a status update every 50 seconds if there are any problems. The status of the alarm can also be checked on demand by using the test/hush button. The **Signal pattern** table shows the status response to both the selfcheck and on demand testing. If the alarms are indicating a fault, pressing the test button will silence the beeps for a 24-hour period. This is for your convenience and can only be done once.

Maintenance

Clean the outside housing by occasionally wiping with a clean damp cloth. Do not use any cleaning agents, bleaches, detergents or polishes, including those in aerosol cans. Avoid spraying air fresheners, hair spray, paint or other aerosols near the CO alarm. Do not place air fresheners near the unit. Use the narrow nozzle of a vacuum cleaner to remove fluff and other contamination from the cover slots and gas entry holes.

Caution: Do not paint the CO alarm. Remove the CO alarm when decorating. Do not allow water or dust to contaminate the alarm.

Warning! Do not open or tamper with the CO alarm. There are no user serviceable parts inside and this can damage the alarm.

Battery replacement

If the alarm indicates a yellow blink with a single beep, remove the alarm from the mounting plate, remove the battery cover, see **Figure 4** and replace the batteries. Use only Duracell Alkaline MN2400BK AAA size batteries, available from a local retailer.

Insert the new batteries with the orientation shown on the base. Replace the battery cover and carefully line up the alarm on the base, gently press home and twist on. This connects the batteries. The red, yellow and green LEDs will blink in sequence to show the batteries are connected properly. After 15 s, press the test/hush button to ensure that the alarm works.

- If the alarm still indicates a yellow blink with a single beep, the batteries may be depleted. Replace them with fresh batteries.
- If the red, yellow and green LEDs do not blink in sequence, the batteries may be installed incorrectly (reverse polarity). Remove the alarm from the mounting bracket, remove the battery cover and check if the batteries are installed correctly.
- If the batteries were connected incorrectly, and after correcting the polarity of the batteries, for the first hour, the alarm may indicate CO is present by a blinking red LED. Please note that during this period, the alarm will still activate as required during an actual CO event.

Warning! Exposures to high or low temperatures or high humidity may reduce battery life. Use only batteries specified in marking. Use of a different battery may have a detrimental effect on alarm operation.

Functional gas test

The alarm checks for CO gas every 4 seconds and when exposed to the gas, the red LED will blink to confirm that it is detecting the gas.

Solo C6 brand canned CO testing agent may be used to verify the alarm's ability to sense CO. To gas test the alarm, spray the canned CO within 1/4" of the gas entry holes for 3 s, see **Overview**. Within seconds, the red LED will begin to blink to confirm that the alarm has detected the CO.

To return the unit to standby, simply leave the alarm in clean air for a few minutes until the red light is no longer blinking.

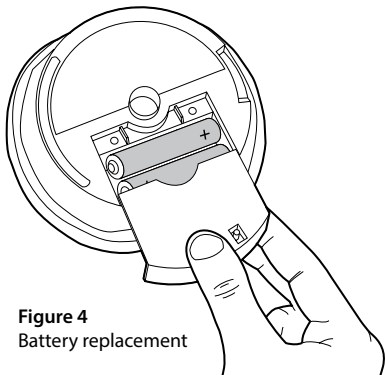


Figure 4
Battery replacement

What to do when the alarm sounds

Warning! Actuation of your CO alarm indicates the presence of carbon monoxide (CO) which can KILL YOU. If an alarm signal sound:

- 1 Operate reset/silence button (only operational at concentrations <250ppm).
- 2 Call your local fire department or 911.
- 3 Immediately move to fresh air, outdoors or by an open door/ window. Do a head count to ensure that all persons are accounted for. DO NOT re-enter the premises until the first responders have arrived, the premises have been aired out and your alarm returns to its normal condition.
- 4 After following steps 1–3, if your 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 manufactures' 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.

Note: When ventilation is provided by leaving the window and doors open, the CO build up may have dissipated by the time help arrives and the alarm may have stopped sounding. Although your problem may appear temporarily solved, it is crucial that the source of the CO is determined and appropriate repairs made.

How to protect your family

Follow these guidelines to reduce the risk of carbon monoxide poisoning.

- 1 Know and look out for warning signs that carbon monoxide may be present. These include:
 - The CO alarm warning of abnormal levels.
 - Staining, soot marks or discoloration on or around appliances.

- A pilot light frequently going out.
 - A strange smell when an appliance is operating.
 - A naked gas flame which is yellow or orange, instead of the normal blue.
 - Family members (including pets) exhibiting the “flu-like” symptoms of CO poisoning described above. If any of these signs are present, get the appliance checked out by an expert before further use. If family members are ill, get medical help.
- 2 Choose all appliances and vehicles which burn fossil fuels such as coal, oil, natural gas, propane, kerosene, wood, gasoline, diesel, charcoal etc. with care and have them professionally installed and regularly maintained.
 - 3 These appliances must “breathe in” air to burn the fuel. Know where the air comes from and ensure vents remain unobstructed (particularly after any construction or remodeling).
 - 4 The appliances must also “breathe out” waste gases (including the CO) –usually through a flue or chimney. Ensure chimneys and flues are not blocked or leaking and get them checked every year. Check for excessive rust or cracks on appliances and pipe work.
 - 5 Never leave your car, motor bike or lawnmower engine running in the garage with the garage door closed. Never leave the door from the house to the garage open if the car is running.
 - 6 Never adjust your own gas pilot lights.
 - 7 Never use a gas stove, cooktop or a barbecue grill for home heating.
 - 8 Children should be warned of the dangers of CO poisoning and instructed never to touch or interfere with CO alarms. Do not allow small children to press the test/hush button as they could be subjected to excessive noise when the alarm sounds.
 - 9 Leaving windows or doors slightly open (even a few inches) will significantly reduce the risk of high levels of CO occurring. The high levels of draught-proofing in modern houses reduces ventilation and can allow dangerous gases to build up.
 - 10 Install CO alarms in all the areas recommended in this booklet.
 - 11 Recognize that CO poisoning may be the cause when family members suffer from “flu-like” symptoms when at home but feel better when they are away for extended periods.

Limitations of CO alarms

- 1 The CO alarm will not work without good batteries or if the batteries are placed in reverse polarity. If the batteries have been drained the alarm will not give protection. Button test the alarm weekly and on return from vacations or other long absences.
- 2 Carbon monoxide must enter the unit for it to be detected. There may be carbon monoxide in other areas of the house (e.g. downstairs, in a closed room etc) but not in the vicinity of the CO alarm. Doors, air drafts and obstructions can prevent CO from reaching the alarm. For these reasons we recommend CO alarms are installed both near and in bedrooms, particularly if bedroom doors are closed at night. Additionally, install in rooms where members of the household spend much of their time, and in rooms with potential sources of CO gas.
- 3 The CO alarm may not be heard. The sound output is loud, but it may not be heard behind a closed door or if it is too far away. A CO alarm connected to a Visit receiver improves the probability that they will be noticed. The alarm may not wake up somebody who has taken alcohol or drugs. The alarm sound may be masked by other sounds such as T.V., stereo, traffic noise etc. Fitting CO alarms on either side of closed doors will improve their chance of being heard.
- 4 CO alarms don’t last indefinitely. CO alarms are sophisticated electronic devices with many parts. Although CO alarms and their component parts have undergone stringent testing, and are designed to be very reliable, it is possible that parts can fail. Therefore, you should test your CO alarms weekly. CO alarms must be replaced after 10 years of operation.
- 5 CO alarms are not a substitute for life insurance. House-holders are responsible for their own insurance. CO alarms warn of increasing CO levels, but we do not guarantee that this will protect everyone from CO poisoning.
- 6 CO alarms are not suitable as early warning smoke alarms. Some fires produce carbon monoxide, but the response characteristics of these CO alarms are such that they would not give sufficient warning of fire. Smoke alarms must be fitted to give early warning of fire.
- 7 CO alarms do not detect the presence of natural gas (methane), propane, butane or other combustible gases. Install combustible gas alarms to detect such gases.

Note: Carbon monoxide alarms, with electrochemical sensors have a cross sensitivity to hydrogen. This means that they can alarm due to sensing hydrogen produced by batteries

which are incorrectly charged, such as on boats or with battery back-up systems such as those used with alternative energy systems. The unit will alarm with 500 ppm H₂ after between 10- and 40-minutes exposure. This CO alarm is intended for residential use. It is not intended for the use in industrial applications where Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requirements for carbon monoxide detectors must be met. This carbon monoxide alarming device is designed to detect carbon monoxide gas from ANY source of combustion. It is NOT designed to detect smoke, fire, or any other gases.

WARNING: THIS CO ALARM IS DESIGNED TO PROTECT INDIVIDUALS FROM THE ACUTE EFFECTS OF CARBON MONOXIDE EXPOSURE. IT WILL NOT FULLY SAFEGUARD INDIVIDUALS WITH SPECIFIC MEDICAL CONDITIONS. IF IN DOUBT CONSULT A MEDICAL PRACTITIONER.

CAUTION: The alarm only indicates the presence of carbon monoxide gas at the sensor. Carbon monoxide gas may be present in other areas. Individuals with medical problems should consider using detection devices with lower COHb alarming capabilities.

Limitations of radio signals

The CO alarm is very reliable and is tested to high standards. However, due to its relatively low transmitting power and limited radio range there are some limitations to be considered:

- Receivers may be blocked by radio signals occurring on or near their operating frequencies, regardless of the radio settings.
- Radio transceiver equipment should be tested regularly, at least weekly. This is to determine, whether there are sources of interference preventing communication, that the radio paths have not been disrupted by moving furniture or renovations, and so generally protect against these and other faults.
- This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause interference to radio and television reception. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this device does cause interference, which can be verified by turning the device on and off, the user is encouraged to eliminate it by one or more of the following measures:
 - Re-orientate or re-locate the unit.
 - Increase the distance between the CO alarm and the device being affected.
 - Consult the supplier or an experienced radio/television technician.

Technical specifications

Features

Sensor type	Carbon monoxide alarm
CO Sensitivity	Complies with UL2034. Certified to CSA Std. 6.19-01
E.M. compatibility	Complies with UL2034 / FCC Part 15 and IC RSS-210
Audible alarm	Min 85 dB(A) @ 10 ft (3 m)
Radio connection	Features a separate radio module inside the CO alarm
Broadcast function	Transmits the alarm to all other Visit receivers within range, overriding the radio key settings.
Test/hush button	Checks electronics, sounder, sensor and batteries
Batteries	2 x Alkaline AAA type replaceable batteries
Battery life	Up to 5 years

Radio function

Radio frequency	433.92 MHz
Coverage	Coverage: 50 – 200 m (54 – 219 yd), clear line of sight. The range is reduced by walls, large objects and other radio transmitters such as televisions and mobile phones.

Activation

By carbon monoxide and via the test/hush button

Environment

For indoor use only
Operating temperature: 32°F to 104°F (0°C to 40°C)
Transport and storage temperature: 14°F to 104°F (-10°C to 40°C)
Humidity range: 15% to 95% R.H. (non-condensing)

Size and weight

Dimensions: 4.7" x 4.1" x 1.6" (120 mm x 105 mm x 40 mm)
Weight: 6.53 oz. (185 g), including batteries

Troubleshooting

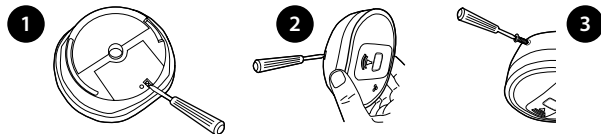
If	Try this
The CO alarm beeps for no apparent reason.	▪ Follow the detailed instructions in What to do when the alarm sounds section. If there are still problems: ▪ Ensure there are no fuel burning appliances in the vicinity which could be leaking CO gas (e.g. even from next door). ▪ Ensure there are no fumes in the area (e.g. paint, thinners, hair spray, chemical cleaners, aerosol sprays, damp proofing done with and aqueous emulsion such as amino functional siloxane and alkylalkoxysilane). ▪ Ensure there is no outdoor source of CO in the vicinity (e.g. a car with engine running, heavy traffic, heavy air pollution, barbecue fumes etc.). ▪ Ensure there is no source of hydrogen such as batteries being charged (e.g. on boats or in Uninterruptable Power Supplies (UPS)). ▪ Ensure there is not excessive smoke or fumes from pipes, especially those that use coal or charcoal. ▪ Press the test/hush button to silence the alarm. ▪ If the unit continues to sound it is possibly defective and should be replaced.
The Visit receiver is triggered for no apparent reason.	▪ There is probably another Visit system nearby that triggers yours. Change the radio key on all units, see Changing the radio key.

If	Try this
Nothing happens when I press the CO alarm test/hush button.	▪ Check that the unit is secured correctly on the mounting plate. Wait 15 s before testing again by pushing the test/hush button. ▪ Check that the batteries are inserted correctly. Replace batteries. ▪ Check the age of the alarm, see the "replace by" label on the unit.
The CO alarm beeps when I press the test/hush button, but the receiver is not responding.	▪ Check the Visit receiver batteries and connections. ▪ Move the receiver closer to the alarm to make sure it's within range. ▪ Check that the units are set to the same radio key, see Changing the radio key.

Tamper proofing the alarm

The alarm can be made resistant to unauthorized removal. Proceed as follows:

- 1 Break off the small pillar on the base.
- 2 To remove the alarm once installed, it is now necessary to use a small screwdriver, to release the catch. Push the catch towards the ceiling and then twist off the alarm.
- 3 If necessary, it is possible to further secure or tamperproof the alarm by using a No.2 or No.4 3/32" to 7/64" (2 to 3mm) diameter - not supplied self-tapping screw 1/4" to 5/16" (6 to 8mm) long to firmly lock the alarm and its mounting plate together.



Service and support

If the product appears to be damaged or doesn't function properly, follow the instructions in this user guide. If the product still doesn't function as intended, contact your local dealer for information on service and warranty.

Warranty conditions

Bellman & Symfon guarantees this product (excluding batteries) for 2 years from date of purchase against any defects that are due to faulty materials or workmanship. This guarantee only applies to normal conditions of use and service, and does not include damage resulting from accident, neglect, misuse, unauthorized dismantling, or contamination howsoever caused. This guarantee excludes incidental and consequential damage. Further the warranty does not cover Acts of God, such as fire, flood, hurricanes and tornadoes. Bellman & Symfon shall not be liable for any incidental or consequential damages caused by the breach of any express or implied warranty. Any implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for purposes is limited to the duration of the above warranty period. This warranty gives you specific legal rights and you may also have other rights that vary from state to state. Some states or jurisdictions do not allow the limitation or exclusion of incidental or consequential damages, or limitations on how long an implied warranty last so the above limitation may not apply to you. Do not interfere with the alarm or attempt to tamper with it. This will invalidate the guarantee, but more importantly may expose the user to shock or fire hazards. This guarantee is in addition to your statutory rights as a consumer.

Model, type and classification

The information is available at the back of the CO alarm.

Product disposal and recycling information



The symbol to the left means that according to local laws and regulations your product should be disposed of separately from household waste. When this product reaches its end of life, take it to a collection point designated by local authorities.

FCC compliance statement

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) this device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

FCC ID: 2APAKBE1210

Warning: Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

Note: This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful

interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

Industry Canada statement

This device contains licence-exempt transmitter(s)/receiver(s) that comply with Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada's licence-exempt RSS(s). Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause interference.

(2) This device must accept any interference, including interference that may cause undesired operation of the device.

L'émetteur/récepteur exempt de licence contenu dans le présent appareil est conforme aux CNR d'Innovation, Sciences et Développement économique Canada applicables aux appareils radio exempts de licence.

L'exploitation est autorisée aux deux conditions suivantes:

- (1) L'appareil ne doit pas produire de brouillage;
- (2) L'appareil doit accepter tout brouillage radioélectrique subi, même si le brouillage est susceptible d'en compromettre le fonctionnement.

This Class B digital apparatus complies with the Canadian RSS-210.

IC: 6693A-BE1210

Conforms to UL Std.2034. Certified to CSA Std. 6.19-01

For a complete Declaration of Conformity please contact the Bellman & Symfon European office.

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