

Features and Operation of Digital Display Model

Your new Atwood Battery Powered CO Alarm utilizes sophisticated electronic components to protect you and your family from the dangers of CO.

Unique features include a digital display capable of displaying CO concentrations in (PPM) Parts Per Million and the highest levels of CO detected. Familiarize yourself with these features:

Digital Display - Shows CO level in PPM

Your Atwood CO alarm continuously displays a digital readout of the CO level in Parts Per Million (PPM). The digital display is capable of detecting and displaying readings between 30 and 999 (PPM). ***A reading of 0 PPM is expected under normal conditions***

(see figure 3).



Figure 3

You will become accustomed to glancing at the display in much the same manner as you look at a thermometer or clock. The unit will not automatically display reading below 30 PPM. However, readings between 11 and 999 PPM will be stored in the Peak Level Memory.

Other Possible Displays and Their Meanings

The following symbols will appear on the display during normal or error operations, and are explained below.

Normal Operation

Normal operation (see figure 5) with a full battery. The dot in the lower right corner cycles on and off every 5 seconds. If CO is present the display will indicate the reading in Parts Per Million (PPM).



Figure 4

Normal Operation following Power-up or Reset

Figure 5 shows the normal display immediately after installing batteries or after the test/reset button is pressed. The display should change to the normal display (see figure 4) approximately 30 seconds after pressing the test/reset button. (see Test/Reset Button page 13).



Figure 5

If the test/reset button is pressed, the alarm will sound. The display will show a number during the time that the alarm is sounding. This number is a normal part of the test function, and does not indicate a CO reading. **Ignore the number during the test/reset procedure.**

Peak Level Display

When the peak level button is pressed and held, the display shows the highest CO reading taken by the CO alarm since its last peak level reset or power-up (Example shown in Figure 6).

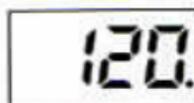


Figure 6

Although the peak level feature will display levels below 30 PPM, these levels will not result in an alarm no matter how long the device is exposed to these levels.

Peak Level Display (Cont.)

The peak level feature is helpful in identifying low level CO occurrences below 30 PPM. Although the unit will not automatically display levels below 30 PPM, it will detect and store these readings in memory. By pressing the peak level button, concentration levels as low as 11 and up to 999 PPM will be displayed.

Concentrations of CO between 0 and 30 PPM can often occur in normal, everyday conditions. Concentrations of CO below 30 PPM may be an indication of a transient condition that may appear today and never reappear. Just a few examples of conditions and/or sources that may cause low level readings are heavy automobile traffic, a running vehicle in an attached garage, an appliance that emits CO when starting up, a fire in a fireplace or charcoal in a nearby barbecue. A temperature inversion can trap CO generated by traffic and other fuel burning appliances causing low level readings of CO.

Normally, the digital display will read "0" and under certain conditions you may notice levels of 30 or more for short periods of time, by using the Peak level memory feature on the CO alarm you can view concentrations of CO detected between 11 and 30 PPM. Use the low-level concentrations shown in memory as a tool in identifying the source of the CO. It may be helpful to purchase additional Atwood CO Alarms to place in different locations throughout your house to isolate the CO source. Monitor the CO concentrations shown in the peak level memory to see if readings occur in certain areas at certain times of the day, or near a particular appliance.

Once the source is located, correcting the problem may be as easy as opening a window, venting an appliance, backing a car out of the garage a safe distance from living quarters, closing the garage door, and letting the car warm up outside. It's possible that a weather condition caused the low-level reading and the condition may or may not happen again.

Some CO conditions may start out as low level leaks but could develop into CO concentrations that could become harmful. If this happens, the CO alarm will detect the dangerous level and alarm, notifying you and others of the conditions. DO NOT ignore high concentration readings above 30 PPM or a CO alarming device that is in alarm. Refer to page 17 for more details.

What To Do If The Alarm Sounds (cont.)

Symptoms of CO Poisoning

The following common symptoms are related to carbon monoxide poisoning and should be discussed with ALL members of the household. Learn the difference between mild, medium and extreme levels.

Caution: This CO alarm will only indicate the presence of CO at the sensor. CO may be present in other areas.

Common Mild Exposure Symptoms:

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

Common Medium Exposure Symptoms:

Throbbing headache, drowsiness, confusion, fast heart rate.

Common Extreme Exposure Symptoms:

Convulsions, unconsciousness, heart and lung failure. It can cause brain damage and 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 either exiting the building or calling for assistance. Also young children and household pets may be the first affected.

Familiarization with the effects of each level is important. The symptoms described in the chart above are related to carbon monoxide poisoning and should be discussed with ALL members of the household.

If you experience even mild symptoms of CO poisoning, consult your doctor immediately!

Extreme levels: when someone is experiencing symptoms of CO poisoning and CO readings are generally above 100 ppm. Anytime someone is experiencing the symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning this should be treated as an emergency. Follow the instructions on page 17.

Medium levels: generally above 100 ppm, with no one experiencing

What To Do If The Alarm Sounds (cont.)

symptoms. This should be treated as an urgent situation. Follow the instructions on page 17.

Mid levels: generally between 50 ppm to 100 ppm. This should be cause for concern and should not be ignored or dismissed. Follow the instructions on page 17.

Mild levels: generally below 50 ppm. This indicates a need to watch the situation closely. Kidde recommends you take action to eliminate the source of CO if possible.

Because carbon monoxide is a cumulative poison, long-term exposures to low levels may cause symptoms, as well as short-term exposures to high levels. This Kidde unit has a time-weighted alarm - the higher the level of carbon monoxide present, the sooner the alarm will be triggered.

This CO alarm can only warn you of the presence of CO. It does not prevent CO from occurring, nor can it solve an existing CO problem. If your unit has alarmed and you've provided ventilation by leaving your windows and doors open, the CO buildup may have dissipated by the time help responds. Although your problem may appear to be temporarily solved, it's crucial that the source of the CO is determined and that the appropriate repairs are made.

This CO alarm meets the alarm response time requirements as follows:

At 70 PPM, the unit must alarm within 60-240 minutes

At 150 PPM, the unit must alarm within 10-50 minutes

At 400 PPM, the unit must alarm within 4-15 minutes

WARNING

This product is intended for use in ordinary indoor residential areas. It is not designed to measure compliance with commercial and industrial standards.

This device is designed to protect individuals from acute effects of carbon monoxide exposure. It will not fully safeguard individuals with specific medical conditions. If in doubt, consult a medical practitioner. Individuals with medical problems may consider using warning devices, which provide audible and visual signals for carbon monoxide concentrations under 30 ppm.