First Alert®

Carbon Monoxide Alarm Maintenance

Always read your instruction manual before installation of your carbon monoxide alarm

Weekly

Test your alarm at least once a week using the Test/Silence button

If the alarm does not test properly:-

- Make sure a fresh battery is installed
- Make sure the Alarm is clean and dust – free

Monthly

Clean the Alarm at least once a month using a dry cloth. Never use water, cleaners or solvents as they may damage the unit. Then test the CO Alarm.

Monthly

Gently vacuum the outside of the Smoke Alarm using the vacuum's soft brush attachment. Test the CO Alarm after this process.

Replace the battery when the CO Alarm "chirps" twice a minute (the low battery warning).

Regardless of the manufacturer's suggested battery life you MUST replace the battery immediately once the unit starts "chirping" (the "low battery warning")

The low battery warning should last for 30 days, but you should replace the battery immediately and carry out the weekly test to continue your protection

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Do's and Dont's

Do install Carbon Monoxide Alarms:-

- Within each separate sleeping area
- On each level of the home. If you have a basement, install a unit at the top of the basement stairs.
- At least 4.5 meters (15 feet) away from fuel burning boiler or other heat sources for added protection.
- At least 1.5 meters (5 feet) away from any cooking appliances.

Don't locations to avoid for Carbon Monoxide Alarms:-

- In garages, kitchens, boiler rooms, or in any extremely dusty, dirty or greasy areas. Closer than 4.5 meters (15 feet) from a boiler or other fuel burning heat source, or fuel burning appliances like a water heater.
- Within 1.5 meters (5 feet) of a cooker.
- In extremely humid areas. The alarm should be a least 3 meters (10 feet) from a bath or shower, sauna, humidifier, vaporizer, dishwasher laundry room, utility room or other source of high humidity.
- In areas where the temperature is colder than 4°C (40°F) or hotter than 38°C (100°F). These areas include unfinished attics, un-insulated 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 sensor.
- In direct sunlight.