

HOW TO MAINTAIN YOUR ALARM

WARNING: Tampering with this alarm may cause a malfunction

Testing the alarm

Test the alarm once a week using the Test/Silence button. The red LED should flash 4 times and 4 beeps will sound.

Cleaning the alarm

Regular cleaning of the alarm is essential if it is to work properly. Keep free of dust and vacuum it every month and ensure the vents are clear. Every six months wipe the outside with a damp cloth to remove staining and grease from cooking etc.

Battery Information

The battery is sealed in and is not replaceable. It is designed to last the life of the alarm which is 10 years. After approximately 10 years the alarm will flash and beep twice every 30 seconds to indicate end of life. At this point the alarm should be replaced. Extended periods in alarm mode can significantly reduce the life of the battery.

AUTOMATIC SELF TEST

When the alarm is operating properly, the green (Power) LED will flash every 30 seconds. This indicates that there are no problems with the functioning of the alarm. If a fault develops, the yellow (Fault) LED will flash in a particular sequence (see Table 1).

WHAT IS CARBON MONOXIDE?

Carbon Monoxide (CO) is an extremely poisonous gas. It is a colourless, odourless and tasteless gas released by the incomplete combustion of fossil fuels such as natural gas, bottled gas, petrol, diesel, oil, paraffin, wood, coal, coke and bio-fuels.

When inhaled, it causes chemical asphyxiation, when CO mixes with the blood and reduces the oxygen carried around the body, in particular to the brain. The following symptoms are typical of CO poisoning and should be discussed with all members of your household.

Mild Exposure:

Slight headache, nausea, fatigue, often thought to be flu symptoms. Think CO.

Medium Exposure:

Severe throbbing headache, drowsiness, confusion, vomiting and fast heart rate.

Extreme Exposure:

Unconsciousness, Convulsions, Cardio-respiratory failure, death.

Although feeling unwell, victims of CO poisoning become so disoriented that they can no longer decide what to do next, including being unable to exit the building or call for assistance. Very young children often show symptoms earlier than adults. Being affected while asleep is the most dangerous situation as the victim will not wake as a result.

WHAT ARE THE POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CARBON MONOXIDE?

A correctly operating and serviced fossil fuel burning appliance should allow complete burning of the fuel and therefore is not a hazard. You should have all such appliances serviced at least once a year by a qualified service person.

TYPICAL SOURCES OF CARBON MONOXIDE AROUND THE AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD ARE:

Room heaters such as real flame fires, wood-burners, ranges; open coal, coke and wood fires, portable gas and paraffin heaters. Central heating boilers. Oil fired and gas central heating boilers, wood-burners and automated feeders for coke and coal.

Cookers and solid fuel ranges - NOTE: Cooker hoods without flues will not remove CO.

Barbecues and braziers used outside but close to the property.

Petrol and diesel driven engines such as cars, motorbikes, lawn mowers, weed trimmers, rotovators, chainsaws etc, especially when run up inside the garage or garden shed.

Cigarette, cigar and pipe smoke - Carbon monoxide from burning tobacco can build up over even a short time, particularly in a poorly ventilated areas.

Blocked flues from fires, ranges and boilers - A partially blocked flue will cause a build up of unburned gasses in the system and, if damaged by building movement or poor condition, could either severely affect complete burning or leak combustion gases into the air, particularly when they take air from the room to improve exhaust efficiency.

TYPICAL CAUSES OF CARBON MONOXIDE IN THE HOME ARE

Incorrect Installation of Equipment - Always use a qualified installer.

Faulty Equipment - Cracked /blocked flues or cracked heat exchangers.

Insufficient Ventilation for Complete Combustion - Where appliances take air for combustion from the room such as open wood and coal fires, portable gas or paraffin heaters or space-heating boilers, the room **MUST** have adequate ventilation to allow sufficient air for complete combustion. DO NOT block up room vents specifically provided for this purpose.

Appliances Competing for Air Supply - Where there is more than one appliance taking air from a room, ensure that there is an adequate air supply.

Air Tightness of the Property - This can happen if there is a lack of unobstructed ventilation in the presence of double glazing.

Holiday Accommodation - Take particular care when using holiday accommodation at home or abroad. Make sure you understand the type of appliances you are using and take note of the fuel being used. The Arma™ Carbon Monoxide alarm is particularly suitable for this. Always take the handbook with you and read these instructions.

HAVING A WORKING CARBON MONOXIDE ALARM IN YOUR PROPERTY SHOULD NOT BE SEEN AS A REASON TO AVOID THE REGULAR SERVICING OF FUEL BURNING APPLIANCES.

PRODUCT WARRANTY

Newfield Group guarantees to you, as a purchaser, that the enclosed Carbon Monoxide alarm will be free from defects in material, workmanship or design under normal use and service for a period of 5 years.

This Guarantee is not assignable. Our liability to you, under this guarantee is limited to repairing or replacing any part which we find to be defective in material, workmanship or design, free of charge to the customer, upon sending the alarm with proof of date of purchase, postage paid to Newfield Group, 42 Izone Drive, Rolleston 7614, New Zealand.

The terms of this guarantee will not apply in the following circumstances: If the alarm has been modified, dismantled, contaminated, damaged, neglected or otherwise abused or altered following the date of purchase, or if it fails to operate due to incorrect siting, installation, or damage caused by failure to abide by the instructions supplied. It is specifically drawn to the users attention that substantial periods of alarm activation will shorten alarm life, during which time it will have provided valuable protection and no claim under the guarantee will be entertained.

The liability of Newfield Group, arising from the sale of this alarm or under the terms of this guarantee shall not in any case exceed the cost of replacement of the alarm. In no case, shall Newfield Group be liable for consequential loss or damage resulting from the failure of the alarm or the breach of this or any other guarantee, express or implied or for damage caused by failure to abide by the instructions supplied. This guarantee does not affect your statutory rights.

IMPORTANT: This device is not suitable as a smoke, fire or combustible gas detector. It should not be regarded as a substitute for the proper servicing of fossil fuel burning appliances such as gas, oil, paraffin, bio-fuel, wood, coke, charcoal or coal fired boilers, room heaters and cookers etc, or their flues.

NEWFIELD GROUP

42 Izone Drive, Rolleston 7614, New Zealand

Telephone: 0800 600 789 Email: sales@newfield.co.nz

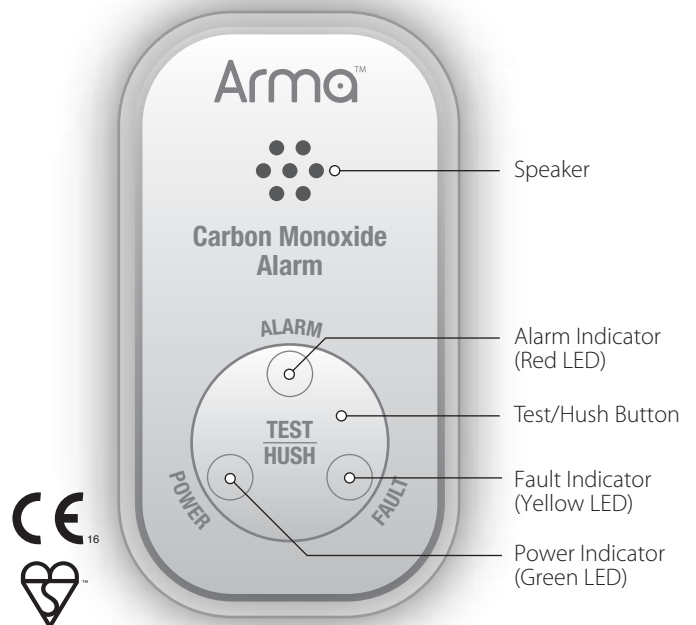
Arma™

BATTERY OPERATED

Carbon Monoxide Alarm

MANUAL

Model: NV810



EN 50291-1:2010 + A1:2012
License No: KM 616830

READ AND RETAIN THIS USER MANUAL

WARNING: This apparatus is designed to protect individuals from the acute effects of carbon monoxide exposure. It will not fully safeguard individuals from specific medical conditions. If in doubt consult a medical practitioner.

ALARM DESCRIPTION

The Arma™ CO alarm will go into the alarm condition under the following circumstances:

Carbon Monoxide Level (Parts per million)	Alarm Activation
30 ppm	after 120 mins
50 ppm	between 60 - 90 mins
100ppm	between 10 - 40 mins
300ppm	less than 3 mins

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

The Arma™ battery operated Carbon Monoxide Alarm is ideal for the home and travelling on holiday. It's compact size takes up little room in the baggage but gives you invaluable protection from faulty heating and cooking appliances wherever you are.

Three LEDs on the front of the alarm indicate Alarm (red) when the alarm has detected harmful levels of CO; Power (green) flashes once every 30 seconds when the alarm is operating; and Fault (yellow) indicates a fault in the alarm. All three LEDs operate with different sound patterns as shown in Table 1.

WHAT TO DO IF THE ALARM SOUNDS

If the alarm sounds a repeating series of 4 beeps, (see Table 1) evacuate the property immediately. If it is not possible for all occupants to exit the property for any reason, call for help, open all doors and windows to ventilate it and move to fresh air.

IN THE CASE OF SUSPECTED CARBON MONOXIDE (CO) POISONING, SEEK MEDICAL ASSISTANCE IMMEDIATELY.

If it is safe to do so, turn off all appliances, shut off the gas supply tap and:

CALL 111

If possible, get the affected person(s) outside. Do not silence the alarm or re-enter the property until the source of Carbon Monoxide (CO) has been found and dealt with by registered service personnel.

Table 1

Warm up after activation	Green (Power) LED flashes 1x every 3 seconds for about 30 seconds
Normal operation	Green (Power) LED flashes 1x every 30 seconds
Alarm is defective - replacement required	Yellow (Fault) LED flashes and beeps 1x every 30 seconds
Battery is low - replacement required	Yellow (Fault) LED flashes and beeps 2x every 30 seconds
End of life warning - replacement required	Yellow (Fault) LED flashes and beeps 3x every 30 seconds
Hazardous CO detected	Red (Alarm) LED flashes and beeps 4x every 5 seconds

The alarm will reset itself if the CO dissipates naturally.

WHERE TO INSTALL YOUR ALARM

The design and layout of domestic premises and the number, type and position of carbon monoxide sources vary widely. However, general guidance is given below on where and where not to locate the alarm in order to minimise the risk of misleading indications.

Which room?

Ideally, an alarm should be installed in every room containing a fuel burning appliance. Additional alarms may be installed to ensure that adequate warning is given for occupants in other rooms, by locating alarms:

- in remote rooms in which the occupant(s) spend considerable time whilst awake and from which they may not be able hear an alarm from an alarm in another part of the premises,
- in every sleeping room.

However, if there is a fuel burning appliance in more than one room and the number of alarms is limited, the following points should be considered when deciding where best to put an alarm:

- locate an alarm in a room containing a flueless or open-flued appliance, and
- locate an alarm in a room where the occupant(s) spend most time.
- If the appliance is in a room not normally used (for example a boiler room), the alarm should be put just outside the room so that the alarm may be heard more easily. If that room is remote, then the guidance in points a. and b. above should be considered.

Where in the room?

It should be possible to view all the light indicators on the alarm when in the vicinity of the chosen location for the alarm. It is not possible to give specific guidance on the exact location of an alarm which suits all types of room and their usage. The following points should be taken into consideration when determining an optimum location for any appropriate situation:

Where not to install the alarm

The alarm **SHOULD NOT** be installed:

- in an enclosed space (i.e. in a cupboard or behind a curtain)
- where it can be obstructed (for example by furniture, books or ornaments)
- directly above a sink
- next to a door or window
- next to an extractor fan
- next to an air vent or other similar ventilation openings
- in an area where the temperature may drop below -10°C or exceed 40°C,
- where dirt and dust may block the sensor
- in a damp or humid location
- in the immediate vicinity of a cooking appliance

An alarm located in the same room as a fuel-burning appliance:

- If the alarm is located on a wall, it should be located close to the ceiling and at a height greater than the height of any door or window.
- A ceiling mounted alarm should be at least 300mm from any wall, and for a wall mounted alarm it should be at least 150mm from the ceiling.
- The alarm should be at a horizontal distance of between 1m and 3m from the potential source. If there is a partition in a room, the alarm should be located on the same side of the partition as the potential source.
- Carbon Monoxide alarms in rooms with sloped ceilings should be located at the high side of the room.

An alarm located in sleeping rooms and in rooms remote from a fuel burning appliance:

An alarm that is located in sleeping rooms and in rooms remote from the fuel-burning appliance should be located relatively close to the breathing zone of the occupants. (The breathing zone should be regarded as the horizontal level in the room where a person's head spends most of the time, i.e. while sitting in a chair or lying on a pillow.

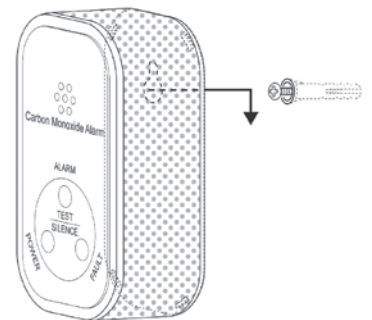
Pay particular attention to the normal location of the elderly and disabled when reaching a decision.

Particular attention should be given to sleeping accommodation. Carbon Monoxide is particularly hazardous to a person while asleep as it will not wake them. If they wake and have been subjected to carbon monoxide, they may be too disorientated to know what is wrong with them and what to do next. A Carbon Monoxide alarm at the bed head will help to avoid this situation.

WARNING: Do not operate this alarm in areas with temperatures less than -10°C or greater than +40°C; or in humidity less than 30% RH or more than 90% RH.

HOW TO INSTALL YOUR ALARM

- Drill a 5.0mmØ hole in the wall and push the plastic insert into the drilled hole.
- Screw in the screw until the head protrudes about 5mm from the wall.
- The mounting hole for the screw is located on the rear of the housing. Insert the alarm over the screw head and press the alarm down slightly. If the alarm is properly attached, a short beep sounds while all 3 LEDs briefly flash.
- Test the alarm with the TEST/HUSH button. Make sure that the alarm emits 4 short beeps.



Note: If the CO alarm detector is not installed properly, the function of the device is not guaranteed!

HOW TO DEACTIVATE YOUR ALARM

- Slide the alarm slightly up and remove it from the screw on the wall.
- Using a slotted screwdriver, push the label at the back of the framed triangle symbol in the middle and pry out the inside pin.
- Press this pin through the label on the back of the triangle symbol in the upper right corner.

The alarm is now deactivated, the battery will be fully drained and the alarm can no longer be mounted.

