

Model: AS8700A

Carbon Monoxide Meter Instruction Manual



version: 6-S8700A-0116-00

1. Introduction:

The Carbon Monoxide Meter detects the precentage of carbon monoxide (CO) and measures concentration from 1to1000 parts per million (PPM).

This meter indicates the precentage of carbon monoxide in two ways:

- a. PPM reading on the LCD display.
- b. Beeper tone.

2. Satety information:

Do not use the meter as a personal safety monitor.

Learn and recognize the effects of CO poisoning:

0-1 PPM	Nomal background level	
9 PPM	ASHRAE Standard 62-1989 for living areas	
50 PPM	OSHA enclosed space 8 hours average level	
100 PPM	OSHA exposure limit	
200 PPM	Mild headache, fatigue, nausea and dizziness	
800 PPM Dizziness, nausa and convulsions. Death within 2 to 3 hours		
ILS Department of Labor, Occupational		

U.S.Department of Labor, Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) Regulation 1917 . 24 states: The CO concentration in any enclosed space shall be maintained at not more than 50 PPM (0.05%). Remove employees from enclosed space if the CO concentration exceeds 100 PPM (0.01%)

3. What the meter does:

The meter indicates the CO level by LCD display and beeper tone.

The beeper changes depending on CO level: From 30PPM to 200PPM, the beeper sounds discontinuously.

Above 200 PPM, the beeper sounds continuously

4. Specifications:

Operating temperature	0℃ ~+50℃		
Storing temperature	-30℃ ~ +60℃		
Operating humidity	1%RH~99%RH (non-condensing)		
Measurement range	0 ~ 1000PPM		
Resolution	1PPM		
Accuracy	\pm 5% or \pm 10 PPM		
Warm-up period	<60 Seconds		
Power supply	3*AAA batteries		
Auto power shut off	Meter auto shutdown after 30 minutes without operation		
Sensor type	Stabilized electrochemical Gas-specific (CO)		
Typical sensor life	3 years		



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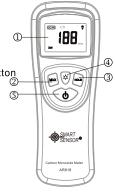
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5. Diagram:

- ① LCD display
- ② Max hold button
- ③ Data hold button
- Backlight button
- ⑤ Power ON/OFF button



6. Operation Instruction:

6.1 DATA HOLD:

The Data Hold function is to freeze a reading for reference.

- ① Press the HOLD button to freeze the reading, the Indicator HOLD will appear on the LCD display.
- ② Press the HOLD button again to return to normal operation

6.2 MAX HOLD

Press theMAX button to hold the max reading, the indicator MAX will appear on the LCD. The reading will lock the max value. Press the MAX button again to return to normal operation.

6.3 BACKLIGHT BUTTON:

- ① Press the button to open the backlight, the indicator will appear on the LCD display.
- ② Press the button to turn off the backlight.

6.4 POWER ON/OFF BUTTON:

- ① Press the button to turn on the meter. It will measure the concentration of CO immediately. The indicator SCAN will appear on the LCD display.
- 2 Press the button to turn off the meter.

7. Battery replacement:

- 7.1 When the battery power is not sufficient, the indicator will appear on the LCD display. Please replace a new 9V bettery.
- 7.2 Open the battery door, then replace with a new 9V battery properly.
- 7.3 If the unit will not being use for a long time, please remove the battery to prevent the damage result form a battery leak.

8. Notes:

8.1 Common sources of CO:

Poorly maintained fossil fuelled boilers, heaters or fireplaces. Dirty or blocked chimneys and flue exhausts. Poorly maintained gas, oil, or kerosene appliances. Internal combustion engines(e.g,

Vehicles, lawnmowers, blowers).
8.2 Co and appliance Malfunctions:
The following table identifies typical problems that can produce high level of carbon monoxide.



Specific Declarations

- a. We reserve the rights of the update and amendment of the product design and the manual which are subject to change without further notification.
- b. Dispose of battery should in accordance with local laws and regulations.



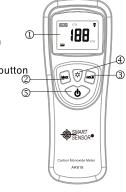
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Appliance	Fuel	Typical problem
Gas furnaces (Room heaters)	Oil, natural gas, or LPG (liguefied petroleum gas)	Cracked heat exchanger Not enough air to burn fuel properly Defective / blocked flue Maladjusted burner Building not properly pressurized
Central heating furnaces	Coal or Kerosene	Cracked heat exchanger Not enough air to burn fuel properly Defective grate
Room heaters Centra heaters	Kerosene	Improper adjustment Wrong fuel (not K-1) Wrong wick or wick height Not enough air to burn fuel System not properly vented
Water heaters	Natural gas or LPG	Not enough air to burn fuel properly Defective / blocked flue Maladjusted burner Building not properly pressurized
Ranges Ovens	Natural gas or LPG	Not enough air to burn fuel Maladjusted burner Misuse as a room heater System not properly vented
Stoves Fireplaces	Gas, wood, coal	Not enough air to burn fuel properly Defective / blocked flue Green or treated wood Cracked heat exchanger Cracked firebox

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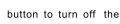
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