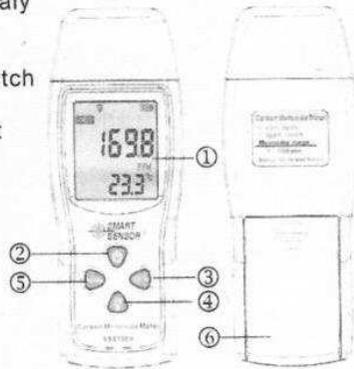


## 5. Diagram:

- ① LCD display
- ② ON/OFF button
- ③ °C/°F switch button
- ④ Backlight button
- ⑤ Mode button
- ⑥ Battery door



## 6. Turn on/off

6.1 Press the on/off button to turn on or off this meter. Press on/off button in calibration mode would go back to detect mode.

### 6.2 Modes Introduction

The meter would get into detect mode when turn on, the CO level would be showing as the scanner mode. There is 4 modes in detect mode (Scan, Max, Min and Hold), press the mode button to switch into different mode

- Hold: Keep showing the same level when switch to this mode
- Max: Keep scanning and showing the maximum level
- Min: Keep scanning and showing the minimum level
- Scan: Keep scanning and showing the current level

### 6.3 Backlight button

Press the backlight button would turn on the backlight, the icon would show at the same time; Press again to turn off.

### 6.4 Temperature unit switch

In detect mode, press the °C/°F button to switch the temperature unit.

### 6.5 Enable/disable auto power off setup

Press and hold the °C/°F button to get into auto power off setting. Monitor would show ON (Enable) or OFF (Disable) as the function is on or off. Press the °C/°F button to switch, press and hold °C/°F button to return.

### 6.6 Indication level setup

Press and hold the mode button in detect mode to get into indication level setup: Press the °C/°F button to switch between digits, press the backlight button to change the number. Press and hold the mode button to return.

## 7. Battery replacement:

7.1 When the battery power is not sufficient, the indicator  will appear on the LCD display. Please replace new 3×1.5v AAA battery.

7.2 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.



Appliance	Fuel	Typical problem
Gas furnaces (Room heaters)	Oil, natural gas, or LPG (liquefied petroleum gas)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cracked heat exchanger</li> <li>2. Not enough air to burn fuel properly</li> <li>3. Defective / blocked flue</li> <li>4. Maladjusted burner</li> <li>5. Building not properly pressurized</li> </ol>
Central heating furnaces	Coal or Kerosene	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cracked heat exchanger</li> <li>2. Not enough air to burn fuel properly</li> <li>3. Defective grate</li> </ol>
Room heaters Central heaters	Kerosene	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improper adjustment</li> <li>2. Wrong fuel (not K-1)</li> <li>3. Wrong wick or wick height</li> <li>4. Not enough air to burn fuel</li> <li>5. System not properly vented</li> </ol>
Water heaters	Natural gas or LPG	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Not enough air to burn fuel properly</li> <li>2. Defective / blocked flue</li> <li>3. Maladjusted burner</li> <li>4. Building not properly pressurized</li> </ol>
Ranges Ovens	Natural gas or LPG	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Not enough air to burn fuel</li> <li>2. Maladjusted burner</li> <li>3. Misuse as a room heater</li> <li>4. System not properly vented</li> </ol>
Stoves Fireplaces	Gas, wood, coal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Not enough air to burn fuel properly</li> <li>2. Defective / blocked flue</li> <li>3. Green or treated wood</li> <li>4. Cracked heat exchanger</li> <li>5. Cracked firebox</li> </ol>



Model: AS8700A

# Carbon Monoxide Meter Instruction Manual



version: 02

## 1、 Introduction:

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

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

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

## 2、 Safety 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

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 indicates when CO level is above setting level (default 100ppm).

## 4、 Specifications:

Operating temperature	0°C ~ +50°C
Storing temperature	-30°C ~ +60°C
Operating humidity	1%RH~99%RH (non-condensing)
Measurement range	0 ~ 1000PPM
Resolution	1PPM
Accuracy	±10%
Response Time	< 120 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