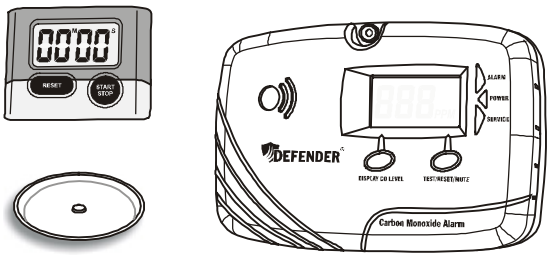
Carbon Monoxide Detector Testing Instructions

To test your carbon monoxide (CO) detector, follow these nine steps:

1. Never test your CO detector by exposing it to engine exhaust. Besides being hazardous to your person, engine exhaust is very humid and hot, and may damage your CO detector.

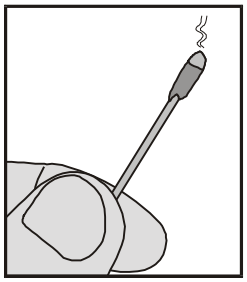
2. To properly test your CO detector, you will need a clear rigid plastic enclosure, ash tray, low or no smoke incense, match and stop watch.

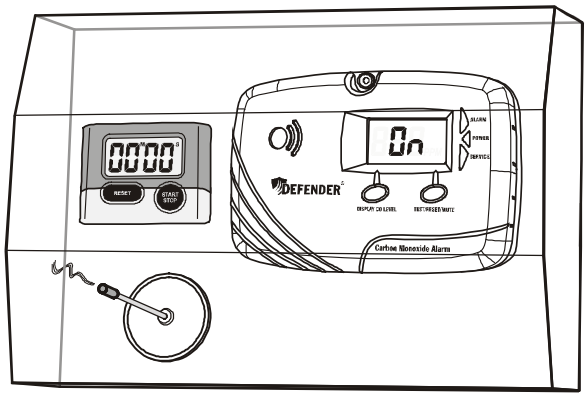


3. Activate the CO detector and place it, lying face up, onto a flat, non-combustible surface.

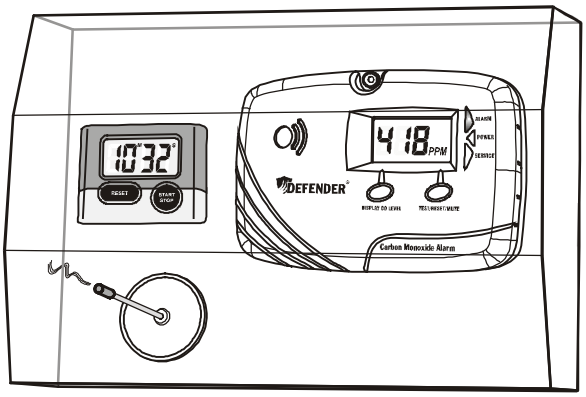
4. Trim the incense stick to about ¼”-½” of actual incense. Light incense and blow out any flame.

5. Insert the smoldering incense stick into the incense tray, and place tray onto the non-combustible surface, 2-3” away from detector.





6. Place the enclosure over detector and tray, so that there is clearance between enclosure sides, detector and tray. Start stop watch.



7. The detector’s horn should sound, and the Red Alarm LED start flashing, within about 15 minutes or less.

8. If detector fails to alarm, repeat steps 4-6, except increase the amount of incense used. The incense should produce approximately 400 ppm of CO for at least 15 minutes within the enclosure. If detector still fails to alarm, consult the detector’s manual.

9. Remove enclosure from detector immediately after testing. Properly douse and dispose of incense.

CAUTION: This test should be performed by an adult in a well ventilated, non-combustible environment. Check with your CO detector manufacturer to make sure that these materials and instructions are compatible with your particular detector before conducting this test. This test method has been approved by Defender for the CA6150 CO alarm and LL6170 low level CO monitor.

NOTE: A successful test result only indicates that the detector is properly responding within the confines of this test. Your detector may not alarm within a building due to several factors: improper detector installation, insufficient power source, unfavorable environmental conditions, undetectable or very low CO levels, intermittent or short term CO exposure, age of the detector, potential malfunction, etc.