**Bellman & Symfon®**
DESIGN FOR EARS

RADIO
ALARM
FAULT
POWER

TEST & HUSH

® Bellman & Symfon™

**BE1555 VISIT CO DETECTOR**

# Overview

Blue
Red
Yellow
Green

CO Sensor

Radio button

RADIO
ALARM
FAULT
POWER
CARBON
MONOXIDE
ALARM

TEST
&
HUSH

Bellman & Symfon®

Alarm horn    Test/hush button

Sealed battery

# Contents

EN

# Read this first
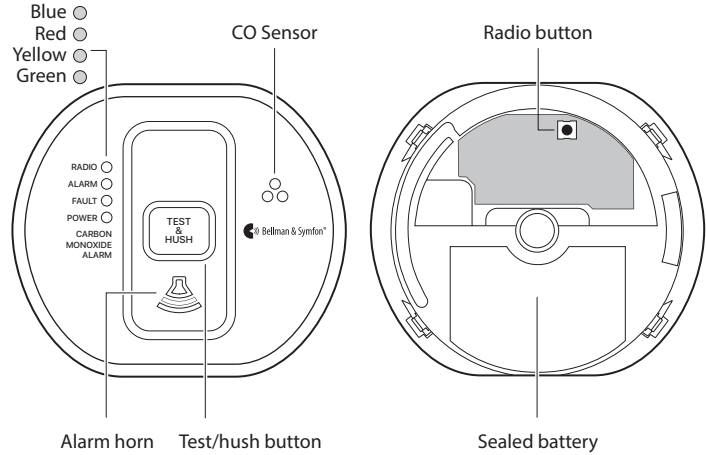
Thank you for choosing a product from Bellman & Symfon – the world leader in alerting systems based in Gothenburg, Sweden. This user guide contains important medical device information. Please read it carefully to make sure that you understand and get the best out of your Bellman & Symfon product. If you are just installing the unit, the booklet **must** be given to the householder. For more information about features and benefits, contact your hearing care professional.

## About the BE1555 Visit CO detector

**Intended purpose**
This device is part of the Visit alerting system. The intended purpose of the system is to alert deaf and hard of hearing people of important signals in their home. The CO detector is activated by toxic levels of carbon monoxide in the home and sends a signal to the Visit receiver that warns the user with sound, flashes or vibrations.

**Intended user group**
The intended user group consists of people of all ages with mild to severe hearing loss or deafness that need audio, visual or sensory amplification of carbon monoxide alarms.

**Intended user**
The intended user is a person with mild to severe hearing loss or deafness.

**Principle of operation**
The Visit alerting system consists of a set of wirelessly connected transmitters and receivers that are located across the home. When a transmitter detects an activity, it signals the Visit receiver that alerts the user with sound, flashes or vibrations. In order to use the system, you need at least one transmitter and one receiver.

⚠ This device will not restore normal hearing and will not prevent or improve a hearing impairment or deafness resulting from organic conditions.

# Regulatory symbols

| | |
|---|---|
| MD | With this symbol, Bellman & Symfon confirms that the product meets the Medical Device Regulation EU 2017/745. |
| SN | This symbol indicates the manufacturer's serial number so that a specific medical device can be identified. It's available on the product and gift box. |
| REF | This symbol indicates the manufacturer's catalogue number so that the medical device can be identified. It's available on the product and gift box. |
| ▲▲ | This symbol indicates the medical device manufacturer, as defined in EU Directives 90/385/EEC, 93/42/EEC and 98/79/EC. |
| 📖 | This symbol indicates that the user should consult this instruction guide. |
| ⚠ | This symbol indicates that it is important for the user to pay attention to the relevant warning notices in the user guides. |
| ⓘ | This symbol indicates important information for handling and product safety. |
| 🌡 | Temperature during transport and storage: -10° to 40° C, 14° to 104° F Temperature during operation: -10° to 40° C, 14° to 104° F |

| | |
|---|---|
| ❄%  | Humidity during transportation and storage: <95%, non-condensing<br>Humidity during operation: 15% to 95%, non-condensing |
| **Operating conditions** | This device is designed such that it functions without problems or restrictions if used as intended, unless otherwise noted in the user guide or this leaflet. |
| CE | With this CE symbol, Bellman & Symfon confirms that this product meets EU standards for carbon monoxide detectors, safety and environmental protection as well as the Radio Equipment Directive (RED). |
| ♡ | With this Kitemark symbol, Bellman & Symfon confirms that this product has been tested and approved to the requirements set out by the British Standards Institute (BSI). |
| 🗑 | This symbol indicates that the product shall not be treated as household waste. Please hand over your old or unused product to the applicable collection point for the recycling of electrical and electronic equipment or bring your old product to your hearing care professional for appropriate disposal. By ensuring this product is disposed of correctly, you will help prevent potential negative effects on the environment and human health. |

## ISO Certification of legal manufacturer

Bellman is certified in accordance with SS-EN ISO 9001 and SS-EN ISO 13485.
SS-EN ISO 9001 Cert. No: CN19/42071, SS-EN ISO 13485 Cert. No.: CN19/42070

**Certification Body**
SGS United Kingdom Ltd, Rossmore Business Park Ellesmere Port Cheshire CH65 3EN UK

# Configuration options

This device can be configured with the following Visit receivers:

**Compatible Visit receivers**
- BE1450 Visit portable receiver
- BE1441 Visit flash receiver
- BE1442 Visit flash receiver
- BE1580 Visit alarm clock receiver
- BE1470 Visit pager receiver
- BE1560 Visit wrist receiver

ⓘ This CO detector is equipped with a radio module that transmits radio signals to one or several supplementary Visit receivers. A Visit receiver will help to ensure that the alarm is noticed throughout the property. The alert and signal pattern for the Visit receiver is explained in the product's user manual.

# Compliance information

Hereby Bellman & Symfon declares that, in Europe, this product is in compliance with the essential requirements of the Medical Device Regulation EU 2017/745 as well as the directives and regulations listed below. The full text of the declaration of conformity can be obtained from Bellman & Symfon or your local Bellman & Symfon representative. Visit **bellman.com** for contact information.

- Radio Equipment Directive (RED)
- Medical Device Regulation (MDR)
- Restriction of Hazardous Substances Directive (RoHS)
- REACH Regulation
- EC General Product Safety Directive
- Waste Electrical & Electronic Equipment (WEEE)
- EC Battery Directive
- Electrical apparatus for the detection of carbon monoxide in domestic premises

# Installation

Make sure to select a location complying with the advice in **Location and positioning**.

1  Remove the mounting bracket from the CO alarm by turning it counter-clockwise.
2  Taking care to avoid any electrical wiring, fix the mounting bracket to the ceiling or wall using the supplied screws and plugs.
3  Fit the alarm to the bracket by turning it clockwise until is snaps into place. The red, yellow and green LEDs blink in sequence to show that the unit is on.
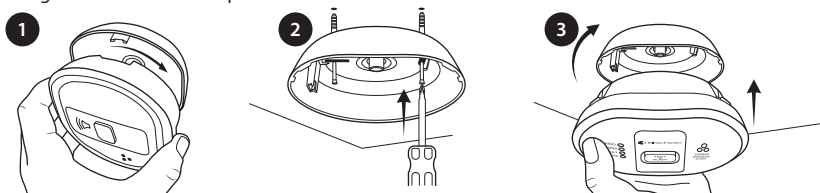


**Testing the connection**

1  Wait 15 s. Press the test/hush button and release it when the alarm sounds. The CO alarm transmits a radio signal to the receiver.
2  The orange and red LEDs on the Visit receiver blink alternately to show that the signal was received. In addition, it starts to sound, flash or vibrate depending on the receiver.

ⓘ  The alarm will stop sounding shortly after the button is released and the Visit receiver will time out in less than a minute.
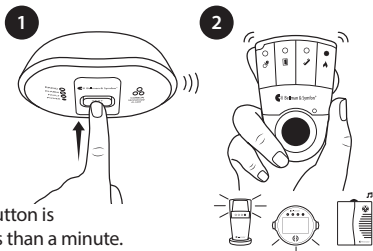
# Signal pattern

When the alarm detects over 43 ppm CO, the red LED blinks in accordance with the table. This helps locate CO leaks as the alarm gives an indication straight away. This pre-alarm signal may be triggered by CO coming from e.g. cooking with gas, car engines or nearby barbecues. This is usually not a concern, unless the pre-alarm signal persists until the alarm sounds and the CO source is unknown. Note that the alarm may sound if cigarette smoke is blown into it, or aerosols are released nearby.

Depending on the cause of the alarm, the signal patterns are as follows:

| CO level / fault | Alarm LED | Alarm sound | Visit receiver |
|---|---|---|---|
| ▪ > 43 ppm | 1 red blink every 2 s | On within 60 – 90 min | Alarm within 60 – 90 min |
| ▪ > 80 ppm | 2 red blinks every 2 s | On within 10 – 40 min | Alarm within 10 – 40 min |
| ▪ >150 ppm | 4 red blinks every 2 s | On within 2 min | Alarm within 2 min |
| ▪ Low battery | 1 yellow blink / min | 1 beep / min | Blinking red LED |
| ▪ Faulty unit | 2 yellow blinks / min | 2 beeps / min | Blinking red LED |
| ▪ End of Life | 3 yellow blinks / min | 3 beeps / min | Blinking red LED |

ⓘ  When the low battery warning occurs for the first time, you have at least 30 days to replace it. You can press the test button to temporarily hush the low battery warning for 24 hours.

**Using broadcast**

If you want the alarm signal to be transmitted to **all** Visit receivers within radio range, you can activate broadcast mode. This will override the radio key settings.

1  Remove the alarm from the bracket to access the radio button, see **Overview**.
2  Press the radio button three times in quick succession. The radio LED blinks three times in blue to show that broadcast is activated.
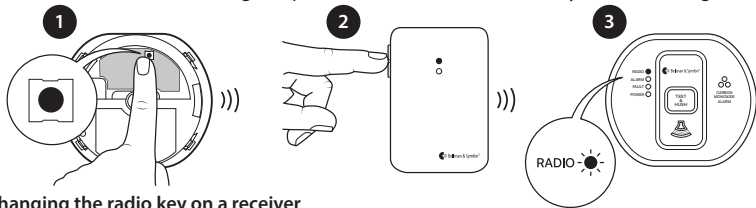
# Changing the radio key

If your Visit system is activated for no reason, there is probably a nearby system that triggers yours. In order to avoid radio interference, you need to change the radio key on **all** units.

## Systems with *different types* of transmitters

Change the radio key on all *other* transmitters in the system by moving any of the radio key switches, see the corresponding transmitter user manual.

### Changing the radio key on the BE1555 CO alarm

1  Remove the alarm from the bracket to access the radio button, see **Overview**. Press and hold the radio button until the radio LED blinks slowly in blue. Release the button.
2  Press the test button on any *other* transmitter within 30 s to transmit the new radio key.
3  The radio LED on the alarm lights up in blue to show that the radio key has been changed.



### Changing the radio key on a receiver

1  Press and hold the test/function button on the Visit receiver until the green and yellow LEDs blink alternately, see image on the next page. Release the button.
2  Within 30 s, press the test/hush button and release it when the alarm sounds to transmit the new radio key.
3  All LEDs on the receiver blink 5 times to show that the radio key has been changed.

## Systems with *only* BE1555 CO alarms

### Changing the radio key on the CO alarms

Select one of the BE1555 CO alarms that will function as the *master* unit. The other alarms will function as *slave* units. Remove the CO alarms from the brackets to access the radio button.
1  Press and hold the radio button on the *master* unit until the radio LED blinks slowly in blue. Press and hold the button again to generate a new radio key. The radio LED will pulsate to confirm.
2  Press and hold the radio button on the *slave* unit until the radio LED blinks slowly in blue.
3  Press the test/hush button on the *master* unit and realese it when the alarm sounds to transmit the new radio key.
4  The radio LED on the *slave* unit lights up in blue to show that the radio key has been changed. Repeat steps 2 – 4 to change the radio key on an additional BE1555 CO alarm.

### Changing the radio key on a receiver

1  Press and hold the test/function button on the Visit receiver until the green and yellow LEDs blink alternately, see image on the next page. Release the button.
2  Within 30 s, press the test/hush button and release it when the alarm sounds to transmit the new radio key.
3  All LEDs on the receiver blink 5 times to show that the radio key has been changed.
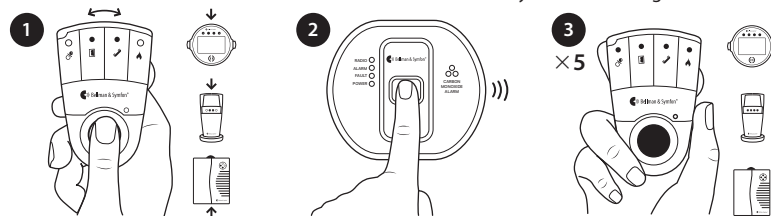
# Carbon monoxide – the silent killer

**What is carbon monoxide?**

Many people are killed each year, and many more suffer ill health from carbon monoxide (CO) poisoning. CO is an invisible, odourless, tasteless and extremely toxic gas. It is produced by appliances and vehicles burning fuels, such as coal, oil, natural/bottled gas, paraffin, wood, petrol, diesel, charcoal etc. CO is absorbed by red blood cells in the lungs in preference to oxygen - this results in rapid damage to the heart and brain from oxygen starvation.

**High levels of CO in a house can be caused by:**
- Incorrectly or poorly installed fuel-burning appliances.
- Blocked or cracked chimneys/flues.
- Blocked vents or draught-proofing which makes areas with fuel burning appliances or fireplaces airtight.
- Engines of cars, lawnmowers etc. left running in confined spaces.
- Portable paraffin or gas heaters in badly ventilated rooms.

ⓘ **What happens when your CO alarm detects carbon monoxide?**

When the CO alarm detects potentially dangerous levels of CO, it blinks the red alarm light immediately and then sounds a loud alarm if the CO persists. The **Signal pattern** table on page 28 shows how the CO alarm reacts to different levels of CO gas and exposure time. At higher levels of CO, the alarm turns on sooner. The rate of blinking of the red LED indicates the level of CO. If your CO alarm sounds, follow the instructions in the section **What to do when the alarm sounds**.

⚠ **NEVER IGNORE THE ALARM!**

# Symptoms of CO poisoning

| CO (ppm*) concentration | Approximate inhalation time and symptoms developed |
|---|---|
| 35 | The maximum allowable concentration for continuous exposure in any 8 h period according to OSHA*. |
| 150 | Slight headache after 1.5 h. |
| 200 | Slight headache, fatigue, dizziness, nausea after 2 – 3 h. |
| 400 | Frontal headaches within 1 – 2 hours, life threatening after 3 h, also maximum parts per million in flue gas (on an air free basis) according to US Environmental Protection Agency. |
| 800 | Dizziness, nausea and convulsions within 45 min. Unconsciousness within 2 hours. Death within 2 – 3 h. |
| 1600 | Headache, dizziness and nausea within 20 min. Death within 1 h. |
| 3200 | Headache, dizziness and nausea within 5 – 10 min. Death within 25 – 30 min. |
| 6400 | Headache, dizziness and nausea within 1 – 2 min. Death within 10 – 15 min. |
| 12800 | Death within 1 – 3 min. |

* ppm = parts per million
** OSHA = Occupational Safety & Health Association

# Location and positioning

⚠️ The installation of this CO alarm should not be used as a substitute for proper installation, use and maintenance of fuel burning appliances including appropriate ventilation and exhaust systems.

Ideally a CO alarm should be installed in every bedroom, in every room containing a fuel burning appliance and in remote rooms where occupants spend a considerable amount of time. However, if the number of CO alarms to be fitted is limited, the following points should be considered when deciding where best to fit the alarm(s):

- If there is an appliance in a room where people sleep, place a CO alarm in this room.
- Locate a CO alarm in a room containing a flueless or open-flued appliance.
- Locate a CO alarm in a room where the occupant(s) spend most of their time.
- In a bedsit, the CO alarm should be placed as far away from the cooking appliance as possible, but near to where the person sleeps.
- If the appliance is in a room not normally used, such as a boiler room, the CO alarm should be placed just outside the room so that the alarm will be heard more easily.

**Unsuitable Locations**

Do not place the CO alarm in any of the following areas:

⚠️ Outside the building.

⚠️ In the immediate vicinity of a cooking appliance (keep it at least 1 m horizontally from it).

⚠️ In an enclosed space (e.g. in or below a cupboard).

⚠️ In a damp or humid area.

⚠️ Next to a door, window, air vent or anywhere that it would be affected by draughts.

⚠️ Where it would be obstructed, e.g. by curtains or furniture.

⚠️ Directly above a sink or cooker.

⚠️ Over heat sources such as radiators or hot air vents.

⚠️ In an area where the temperature could drop below -10°C or rise above 40°C.

⚠️ In a bathroom or other areas where the CO alarm may be exposed to water splashes, dripping or condensation (e.g. above an electric kettle).

⚠️ Next to an extractor fan.

⚠️ Where dirt or dust could block the sensor.

⚠️ Near paint, thinners, solvent fumes or air fresheners.

⚠️ Where it could be easily knocked or damaged, or where it could be accidentally turned off or removed.

**A room with a fuel burning appliance, see Figure 1**

- If it is mounted on a wall, it should be located at a height greater than the height of any door or window but still be at least 150 mm from the ceiling.
- If it is mounted on the ceiling it should be at least 300 mm from any wall or light fitting.
- The CO alarm should be a horizontal distance of between 1 m and 3 m from the potential CO source.
- If there is a partition in the room, the CO alarm should be located on the same side of the partition as the potential source.
- In rooms with sloped ceilings, the CO alarm should be located at the high side of the room, see **Figure 2**.

**A bedroom or a room remote from a fuel burning appliance, see Figure 3**

Mount the CO alarm relatively close to the breathing zone of the occupants. Whatever position you choose, make sure it is possible to view the three LED indicators, when in the vicinity of the alarm.

⚠️ Do not use the CO alarm on an intermittent basis, or as a portable detector for the leakage of combustion products from fuel burning appliances or chimneys.
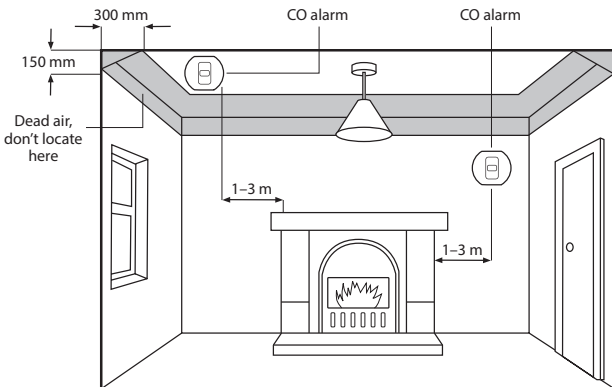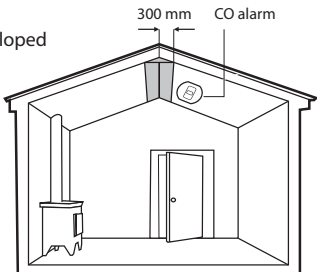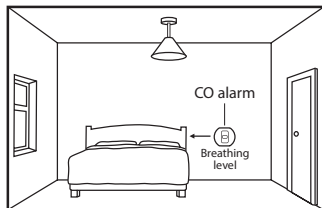
**Figure 1**
Room with a fuel burning appliance

300 mm
150 mm
CO alarm
CO alarm
Dead air, don't locate here
1–3 m
1–3 m

**Figure 2**
Rooms with sloped ceilings

300 mm   CO alarm

**Figure 3**
Bedrooms/rooms remote from source

CO alarm
Breathing level

**Caravans and boats**

Caravans and boats may have additional risks of carbon monoxide ingress through air vents due to the nearby presence of other vehicles, engines, generators or barbecues, however this does not change the basic guidance on location of the alarm. Caravans and boats should be fitted with an alarm in the same room as any combustion appliance(s), located in accordance with the **Location and positioning** section. If the caravan or boat has a single living space which incorporates the sleeping accommodation, it can be considered to be equivalent to a bedsit, and a single alarm is sufficient. However, any sleeping accommodation which is in a separate room from the combustion appliance(s) should also contain an alarm, located in accordance with **Figure 3**.

ⓘ **Choosing locations in caravans and boats**

It is not always possible to find an optimum location for an alarm, for example, a small caravan or boat may not have suitable vertical surfaces available. Nevertheless, when fitting an apparatus in such situations, the two most important considerations when selecting an appropriate location are:

- not mounting the apparatus directly above a source of heat or steam; and
- mounting the apparatus at a distance of 1 – 3 meters from the nearest edge of the potential source.

**Interfering substances**

⚠ The apparatus should not be exposed to excessive amounts of fumes from petrol, diesel, solvents, greases, alcohols and organic cleaning fluids.

⚠ The apparatus may respond to brief exhaust gas emissions e.g. during initial start-up of an appliance or engine.

⚠ Hydrogen acts as an interferent and may give rise to alarms. Hydrogen can arise from some battery charging activities and also the curing of concrete under certain circumstances.

# Monitoring

The CO alarm self-checks vital functions to ensure that it is operating correctly.

1  Low battery fault – the battery voltage is measured and compared against a low voltage threshold.
2  Sensor Fault – the sensor is checked for electrical continuity and open circuit.
3  End of life fault – The alarm is programmed to check when the useful life of the alarm has been exceeded.

**Low battery**

If the battery is starting to be depleted, the CO alarm beeps, the yellow LED blinks once every minute and the red LED on the Visit receiver blinks. Replace the CO alarm. The low battery beeps on the CO alarm can be supressed for 24 hours by pressing the button.

**Sensor fault**

If a sensor fault has been detected, the CO alarm beeps, the yellow LED blinks twice every minute and the red LED on the Visit receiver blinks. Replace the CO alarm.

**End of life**

When the sensor has reached its end of life, the CO alarm beeps, the yellow LED blinks 3 times every minute and the red LED on the Visit receiver blinks. Replace the CO alarm.

# Testing

Frequent testing of the CO alarm is a requirement to ensure that the power is present, and the unit is functioning. Guidelines and best practices for testing are as follows:

1  After the system is installed.
2  Once monthly thereafter.
3  After prolonged absence from the dwelling (e.g. after a holiday period).
4  After repair or servicing of any of the systems elements or household electrical works.

To test the CO alarm, press and hold the test/hush button. The unit will respond with one of the following status conditions:

1  The Green LED on the CO alarm blinks and the horn sounds to indicate the unit is powered and operating correctly. The orange and red LEDs on the Visit receiver blink alternately and it it starts to sound, flash or vibrate depending on the receiver.
2  If there is a fault condition, the yellow LED on the CO alarm blinks and the horn beeps in accordance with the **Signal pattern** table on page 28. The red LED on the Visit receiver blinks.

ⓘ  **Response to CO gas**
    The presence of CO gas is indicated by the blinking red led on the unit. We do not recommend testing the alarm with carbon monoxide as the results can be misleading unless special apparatus is used. However, if testing the unit with CO gas is required, once the red LED is blinking, indicating the presence of CO gas, momentarily press the test/hush button and within seconds the horn will sound 2 alarm pattern cycles.

# Maintenance

**Silencing (Hush)**

When the alarm sounds, after sensing CO, pressing the test/hush button will immediately stop the horn (the red LED will continue to blink). If CO is still present, the horn will turn on again after about 4 minutes. The CO alarm can only be silenced once during a CO incident. At levels > 150ppm CO the unit cannot be silenced.

**Cleaning the CO alarm**
Clean the outside case by occasionally wiping with a clean damp cloth.

⚠  Do not use any cleaning agents, bleaches, detergents or polishes, including those in aerosol cans. Avoid spraying air fresheners, hair spray, paint or other aerosols near the CO alarm. Do not place air fresheners near the CO alarm.

# What to do when the alarm sounds

⚠️ Open the doors and windows to ventilate the area.

⚠️ Turn off all fuel appliances where possible and stop using them. The alarm can be silenced immediately by pushing the test/hush button provided the CO level is <150ppm.

⚠️ Evacuate the property leaving the doors and windows open.

⚠️ Get medical help immediately for anyone suffering the effects of carbon monoxide poisoning (headache, nausea), and advise that carbon monoxide poisoning is suspected.

⚠️ Do not re-enter the property until the alarm has stopped. If the alarm has been silenced by pressing the test/hush button, wait at least 5 minutes so the alarm can check that the CO has cleared.

⚠️ Do not use the fuel appliances again until they have been checked by a registered installer or equivalent expert.

⚠️ If there is any question as to the cause of the alarm it should be assumed that the alarm is due to dangerous levels of carbon monoxide and the dwelling should be evacuated.

⚠️ When ventilation is provided by leaving the window and doors open, the CO build up may have dissipated by the time help arrives and the alarm may have stopped sounding. Although your problem may appear temporarily solved it is crucial that the source of the CO is determined and that appropriate repairs are made.

⚠️ Ring your gas or other fuel supplier on their emergency number. Keep the number in a prominent place.

# How to protect your family

Follow these guidelines to reduce the risk of carbon monoxide poisoning.

⚠️ Know and look out for tell-tale signs that carbon monoxide may be present. These include:

- The CO alarm warning of abnormal levels.
- Staining or discolouration on or around appliances.
- A pilot light frequently going out.
- A strange smell when an appliance is operating.
- A naked gas flame which is yellow or orange, instead of the normal blue.
- Family members (including pets) exhibiting the "flu-like" symptoms of CO poisoning described above. If any of these signs are present, get the appliance checked out by an expert before further use. If family members are ill, get medical help.

⚠️ Choose all appliances and vehicles which burn fossil fuels such as coal, oil, natural/bottled gas, paraffin, wood, petrol, diesel, charcoal etc. with care and have them professionally installed and regularly maintained.

⚠️ These appliances must "breathe in" air to burn the fuel properly. Know where the air comes from and ensure vents/air bricks etc. remain unobstructed (particularly after building work).

⚠️ The appliances must also "breathe out" the waste gases (including the CO) – usually through a flue or chimney. Ensure chimneys and flues are not blocked or leaking and get them checked every year.

Check for excessive rust or cracks on appliances and pipe work.

⚠️ Never use a gas cooker for home heating.

⚠️ Never leave your car, motor bike or lawn-mower engine running in the garage with the garage door closed. Never leave the door from the house to the garage open if the car is running.

⚠️ Never adjust your own gas pilot lights.

⚠️ Children should be warned of the dangers of CO poisoning and instructed never to touch or interfere with the CO alarm. Do not allow small children to press the test/hush button as they could be subjected to excessive noise when the CO alarm sounds.

⚠️ Never use a barbecue grill indoors.

⚠️ Leaving windows or doors slightly open (even a few inches) will significantly reduce the risk of high levels of CO occurring.

The high levels of draught-proofing in modern houses reduces ventilation and can allow dangerous gases to build up.

⚠️ Install CO alarms in all the areas recommended in this booklet.

⚠️ Recognise that CO poisoning may be the cause when family members suffer from "flu-like" symptoms when at home but feel better when they are away for extended periods.

# Limitations of CO alarms

ℹ️ The CO alarm will not work without good batteries. If the batteries have been drained the alarm will not give protection. Button test the alarm monthly and on return from holidays and other long absences.

ℹ️ Carbon monoxide must enter the CO alarm for it to be detected. There may be carbon monoxide in other areas of the house (e.g. downstairs, in a closed room etc) but not in the vicinity of the CO alarm. Doors, air draughts and obstructions can prevent the CO reaching the alarm. For these reasons we recommend CO alarms are fitted both near and in bedrooms, particularly if bedroom doors are closed at night. Additionally, install in rooms where members of the household spend much of their time, and in rooms with potential sources of CO gas.

ℹ️ The CO alarm may not be heard. The sound output is loud, but it may not be heard behind a closed door or if it is too far away. A CO alarm connected to a Visit receiver improves the probability that they will be noticed. The alarm may not wake up somebody who has taken alcohol or drugs. The alarm sound may be masked by other sounds such as T.V., stereo, traffic noise etc. Fitting CO alarms on either side of closed doors will improve their chance of being heard.

ℹ️ CO alarms don't last indefinitely. CO alarms are sophisticated electronic devices with many parts. Although the alarm and its component parts have undergone stringent tests, and are designed to be very reliable, it is possible that parts can fail. Therefore, you should test your CO alarm monthly. The CO alarm must be replaced when the "REPLACE UNIT BY" date has been reached. Check the label on the side of the alarm.

ℹ️ CO alarms are not a substitute for life insurance. House-holders are responsible for their own insurance. The CO alarm warns of increasing CO levels, but we do not guarantee that this will protect everyone from CO poisoning.

ℹ️ CO alarms are not suitable as early warning smoke alarms. Some fires produce carbon monoxide, but the response characteristics of these CO alarms are such that they would not give sufficient warning of fire. Smoke alarms must be fitted to give early warning of fire.

ℹ️ The CO alarm does not detect the presence of natural gas (methane), bottled gas (propane, butane) or other combustible gases. Fit combustion gas alarms to detect these.

**Limitations of radio signals**
The CO alarm from Bellman & Symfon is very reliable and is tested to high standards. However, due to its relatively low transmitting power and limited radio range (required by regulatory bodies) there are some limitations to be considered:

ℹ️ Receivers may be blocked by radio signals occurring on or near their operating frequencies, regardless of the radio settings.

ℹ️ Carbon monoxide alarms, with electro-chemical sensors have a cross sensitivity to hydrogen. This means that they can alarm due to sensing hydrogen being produced by batteries being incorrectly charged such as on boats or with battery back-up systems such as those used with alternative energy systems.

The CO alarm will alarm with 500 ppm H2 after between 10- and 40-minutes exposure.

⚠️ THIS CO ALARM IS DESIGNED TO PROTECT INDIVIDUALS FROM THE ACUTE EFFECTS OF CARBON MONOXIDE EXPOSURE. IT WILL NOT FULLY SAFEGUARD INDIVIDUALS WITH SPECIFIC MEDICAL CONDITIONS. IF IN DOUBT CONSULT A MEDICAL PRACTITIONER.

ℹ️ Radio transceiver equipment should be tested regularly, at least weekly. This is to determine, whether there are sources of interference preventing communication,

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that the radio paths have not been disrupted by moving furniture or reno-vations, and so generally protect against these and other faults.

ⓘ This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harm-ful interference to radio and television reception. However, there is no guaran-tee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this device does cause such interference, which can be verified by turning the device on and off, the user is encouraged to eliminate the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Re-orientate or re-locate the unit.
- Increase the distance between the CO alarm and the device being affected.
- Consult the supplier or an experi-enced radio/television technician.

## Tamper proofing the alarm

The alarm can be made resistant to unauthorised removal. Proceed as follows:
1  Break off the small pillar on the base.
2  To remove the alarm from the ceiling it is now necessary to use a small screwdriver. To release the catch, push the catch towards the ceiling and then twist off the alarm.
3  If necessary, it is possible to further secure or tamperproof the alarm by using a No.2 or No.4 (2 to 3mm diameter - not supplied) self-tapping screw 6 to 8mm long to firmly lock the alarm and its mounting plate together.
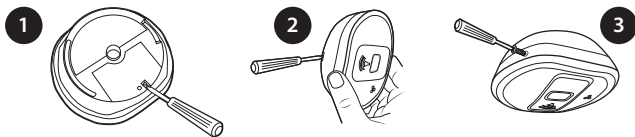


## Technical specifications

**Features**
| | |
|---|---|
| Sensor type | Carbon monoxide alarm |
| CO Sensitivity | Meets BS EN 50291-1:2010+A1:2012 / BS EN 50291-2:2010. |
| Audible alarm | Min 85 dB(A) @ 3 m (10') |
| Radio connection | Features a separate radio module inside the CO alarm |
| Low battery warning | Relays the alarm signal to all Visit receivers with same radio key within radio range. |
| Broadcast function | Transmits the alarm to all other Visit receivers within range, overriding the radio key settings. |
| Test/hush button | Checks the CO alarm batteries, electronics and horn. |
| Power | Powered for life non-replaceable lithium battery |
| Product life | 10 years |

**Radio function**
| | |
|---|---|
| Radio frequency | 868.30 MHz |
| Coverage | Up to 200 m (218 yd.), clear line of sight. The range is reduced by walls, large objects and other radio transmitters such as televisions and mobile phones. |
| **Activation** | By carbon monoxide and via the test/hush button |
| **Environment** | For indoor use only Operating temperature: -10° to 40° C (14° to 104° F) Transport and storage temperature: -10° to 40° C (14° to 104° F) Humidity range: 15% to 95% R.H. (non-condensing) |
| **Size and weight** | Dimensions: 120 x 105 mm (4.7" x 4.1") Weight: 195 g (6.9 oz.), including battery |

EN

# Troubleshooting

| If | Try this |
|---|---|
| The CO alarm beeps for no apparent reason. | ▪ Follow the detailed instructions in **What to do when the alarm sounds** section. If there are still problems:<br>▪ Ensure there are no fuel burning appliances in the vicinity which could be leaking CO gas (e.g. even from next door).<br>▪ Ensure there are no fumes in the area (e.g. paint, thinners, hair spray, chemical cleaners, aerosol sprays, damp proofing done with and aqueous emulsion such as amino functional siloxane and alkyl alkoxysilane.<br>▪ Ensure there is no outdoor source of CO in the vicinity (e.g. a car with engine running, heavy traffic, heavy air pollution, barbecue fumes etc).<br>▪ Ensure there is no source of hydrogen such as batteries being charged (e.g. on boats or in Uninterruptable Power Supplies (UPS)).<br>▪ Ensure there is not excessive smoke or fumes from pipes, especially those that use coal or charcoal.<br>▪ Press the test/hush button to silence the alarm.<br>▪ If the problem persists, the CO alarm might be defective and, in that case, needs to be replaced. |
| The Visit receiver is triggered for no apparent reason. | ▪ There is probably another Visit system nearby that triggers yours. Change the radio key on all units, see **Changing the radio key**. |
| Nothing happens when I press the CO alarm test/hush button. | ▪ Check that the unit is secured correctly on the mounting plate. Wait 15 s before testing again by pushing the test/hush button.<br>▪ Check the age of the alarm, see the "replace by" label on the unit. |
| The CO alarm beeps when I press the test/hush button, but the Visit receiver is not responding. | ▪ Check the Visit receiver batteries and connections.<br>▪ Move the receiver closer to the CO alarm tomake sure it's within radio range.<br>▪ Check that the units are set to the same radio key, see **Changing the radio key**. |

# Service and support

If the product appears to be damaged or doesn't function properly, follow the instructions in this user guide. If the product still doesn't function as intended, contact your local dealer for information on service and warranty.

**Warranty conditions**
Bellman & Symfon guarantees this product for 2 years from date of purchase against any defects that are due to faulty materials or workmanship. This guarantee only applies to normal conditions of use and service, and does not include damage resulting from accident, neglect, misuse, unauthorized dismantling, or contamination howsoever caused. This guarantee excludes incidental and consequential damage. This guarantee does not cover costs associated with the removal and/or installation of alarms Do not interfere with the product or attempt to tamper with it. This will invalidate the guarantee, but more importantly may expose the user to shock or fire hazards. This guarantee is in addition to your statutory rights as a consumer.

**Model, type and classification**
The information is available at the back of the CO alarm.

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