



INNOVATE
SECURITY FOR LIFE

Manufacturers Mounting Instructions - Carbon Monoxide Detectors

ALL INNOVATE SUPPLIED MAGNETIC MOUNTS FOR CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTORS ARE DESIGNED FOR WALL MOUNT APPLICATION

When installing your Carbon Monoxide detectors please follow our included instructions from our manufacturer and the NFPA guidelines provided.

Innovate's Magnetic Wall Mount Placement Instruction for Carbon Monoxide Detectors

WALL MOUNTING THE CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTOR

Wall Mounted - a position at least 6" from the ceiling, but not lower than a light switch.

Where to install, ideally:

- **Within 10 feet (3m) of a sleeping area**
- **Inside the bedroom, if it contains a fuel-burning appliance**
- **On every floor of the building**
- **Ideally, install in any room that contains a fuel-burning appliance**
- **If the appliance or the room is not normally used, such as the boiler room, the detector should be placed just outside the room so the alarm can be heard more easily.**

According to the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) the major threat from CO in a dwelling unit occurs at night when everyone is asleep. The principal threat to persons in sleeping areas comes from CO in the remainder of the house; therefore CO detectors are best located between the bedroom areas and the rest of the house.

Where NOT to install the Alarm

- **Directly above a sink, cooker, stove, or oven**
- **Do not locate alarm within 5 feet (1.5 m) of any cooking appliance**
- **Next to a door or window that would be affected by drafts (extractor fan or air vent)**
- **Outside**
- **In or below a cupboard**

- Where airflow would be obstructed by curtains or furniture
- Where dirt or dust could collect and block the sensor
- Where it could be knocked, damaged, or inadvertently removed

Do NOT INSTALL this alarm in a location where the normal ambient temperature is below 40 F (4.4 C) or where it exceeds 100 F (37.8 C)

INSTALL this equipment in accordance with the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 72

Additional NFPA72 Information on Carbon Monoxide Alarms :

Carbon monoxide alarms

Although the popularity of carbon monoxide (CO) alarms has been growing in recent years, it cannot be assumed that everyone is familiar with the hazards of carbon monoxide poisoning in the home.

Often called the invisible killer, carbon monoxide is an odorless, colorless gas created when fuels (such as gasoline, wood, coal, natural gas, propane, oil, and methane) burn incompletely. In the home, heating and cooking equipment that burn fuel are potential sources of carbon monoxide. Vehicles or generators running in an attached garage can also produce dangerous levels of carbon monoxide.

- The dangers of CO exposure depend on a number of variables, including the victim's health and activity level. Infants, pregnant women, and people with physical conditions that limit their body's ability to use oxygen (i.e. emphysema, asthma, heart disease) can be more severely affected by lower concentrations of CO than healthy adults would be.
- A person can be poisoned by a small amount of CO over a longer period of time or by a large amount of CO over a shorter amount of time.
- In 2016, local fire departments responded to an estimated 79,600 carbon monoxide incidents or an average of nine such calls per hour. This does not include the 91,400 carbon monoxide alarm malfunctions and the 68,000 unintentional carbon monoxide alarms.
- Data from the Center for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC's) National Center for Health Statistics show that in 2017, 399 people died of unintentional non-fire carbon monoxide poisoning.

Source: NFPA's Applied Research Division



Safety tips

- CO alarms should be installed in a central location outside each sleeping area and on every level of the home and in other locations where required by applicable laws, codes or standards. For the best protection, interconnect all CO alarms throughout the home. When one sounds, they all sound.
- Follow the manufacturer's instructions for placement and mounting height.
- Choose a CO alarm that has the label of a recognized testing laboratory.
- Call your local fire department's non-emergency number to find out what number to call if the CO alarm sounds.
- Test CO alarms at least once a month; replace them according to the manufacturer's instructions.
- If the audible trouble signal sounds, check for low batteries. If the battery is low, replace it. If it still sounds, call the fire department.
- If the CO alarm sounds, immediately move to a fresh air location outdoors or by an open window or door. Make sure everyone inside the home is accounted for. Call for help from a fresh air location and stay there until emergency personnel arrives.
- If you need to warm a vehicle, remove it from the garage immediately after starting it. Do not run a vehicle or other fueled engine or motor indoors, even if garage doors are open. Make sure the exhaust pipe of a running vehicle is not covered with snow.
- During and after a snowstorm, make sure vents for the dryer, furnace, stove, and fireplace are clear of snow build-up.
- A generator should be used in a well-ventilated location outdoors away from windows, doors, and vent openings.
- Gas or charcoal grills can produce CO — only use outside.

Symptoms of CO poisoning:

CO enters the body through breathing. CO poisoning can be confused with flu symptoms, food poisoning, and other illnesses. Some symptoms include shortness of breath, nausea, dizziness, lightheadedness, or headaches. High levels of CO can be fatal, causing death within minutes.

The concentration of CO, measured in parts per million (**ppm**) is a determining factor in the symptoms for an average, healthy adult.

- 50 ppm: No adverse effects with 8 hours of exposure.
- 200 ppm: Mild headache after 2-3 hours of exposure.
- 400 ppm: Headache and nausea after 1-2 hours of exposure.
- 800 ppm: Headache, nausea, and dizziness after 45 minutes; collapse and unconsciousness after 1 hour of exposure.
- 1,000 ppm: Loss of consciousness after 1 hour of exposure.

- 1,600 ppm: Headache, nausea, and dizziness after 20 minutes of exposure.
- 3,200 ppm: Headache, nausea, and dizziness after 5-10 minutes; collapse and unconsciousness after 30 minutes of exposure.
- 6,400 ppm: Headache and dizziness after 1-2 minutes; unconsciousness and danger of death after 10-15 minutes of exposure.
- 12,800 ppm: Immediate physiological effects, unconsciousness and danger of death after 1-3 minutes of exposure.

Source: [NFPA's Fire Protection Handbook](#), 20th Edition.