

Firehawk

Battery operated carbon monoxide alarm



Fully compliant with Part J of the building regulations

Versatile mounting system allows alarm to be fixed to a surface or to be used free-standing.

CE approved

Sealed-in 7 year life lithium battery

7 year sensor warranty. Top quality Figaro electro-chemical sensor ensures accuracy and longevity

Automatic sensor test

End of life indicator

CO alarm silence

Silence low battery warning

Led indicators for power, alarm and fault condition.

CE



BS EN50291:2001

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Firehawk

The CO7B alarm will go into the alarm condition under the following circumstances:

Carbon Monoxide Level (Parts per million)	No Alarm Before	Alarm Before
30ppm	120 mins	-
50ppm	60 mins	90 mins
100ppm	10 mins	40 mins
300ppm	-	3 mins

Product description

The FireHawk CO7 battery operated Carbon Monoxide alarm is ideal for the home and when traveling on holiday. Its compact size takes up little room in the baggage but gives you invaluable protection from faulty heating and cooking appliances wherever you are.

Three LEDs on the front of the alarm indicate:

Alarm (red) when the alarm has detected harmful levels of CO;

Power (green) flashes one every minute when the alarm is operating and

Fault (yellow) indicates a fault in the alarm.

All three LEDs operate with different sound patterns as shown in the following table:

Carbon Monoxide Present	Repeating series of 4 beeps with red LED	•••• •••• ••••
Alarm test	One series of 4 beeps with green, yellow and red LEDs	••••
Low battery	One beep every minute	• • • •
Fault	Two beeps every minute with red and yellow LED	•• •• •• ••
End of alarm life	Three beeps every minute	••• ••• •••

Where to install the alarm

The design and layout of domestic premises and the number, type and position of carbon monoxide sources vary widely. However, general guidance is given below on where and where not to locate the alarm in order to minimise the risk of misleading indications.

Which room?

Ideally, an alarm should be installed in every room containing a fuel burning appliance. Additional alarms may be installed to ensure that adequate warning is given for occupants in other rooms, by locating alarms: in remote rooms in which the occupant(s) spend considerable time whilst awake and from which they may not be able hear an alarm from an alarm in another part of the premises, and every sleeping room.

Which room?

It should be possible to view all the light indicators on the alarm when in the vicinity of the chosen location for the alarm. It is not possible to give specific guidance on the exact location of a alarm which suits all types of room and their usage.



BS EN50291:2001

What is Carbon Monoxide?

Carbon Monoxide (CO) is an extremely poisonous gas. It is a colourless, odourless and tasteless gas released by the incomplete combustion of fossil fuels such as natural gas, bottled gas, petrol, diesel, oil, paraffin, wood, coal coke and bio-fuels.

What are the potential sources of Carbon Monoxide?

A correctly operating and serviced fossil fuel burning appliance should allow complete burning of the fuel and therefore is not a hazard. You should have all such appliances serviced at least once a year by a fully qualified Gas Safe or HETAS registered engineer.

Typical sources of CO around the average household are:

Room Heaters; such as real flame fires, wood-burners, ranges; open coal, coke and wood fires, portable gas and paraffin heaters.

Central Heating Boilers. Oil fired and gas central heating boilers, wood-burners and automated feeders for coke and coal.

Cookers and Solid Fuel Ranges. NOTE: Cooker hoods without flues will not remove CO.

Barbecues and Chimineas used outside but close to the property

Petrol and Diesel Driven Engines such as cars, motorbikes, lawn mowers, strimmers, rotovators, chain saws etc, especially when run up inside the garage or garden shed.

Cigarette, Cigar and Pipe Smoke. Carbon monoxide from burning tobacco can build up over even a short time, particularly in a poorly ventilated property.

Blocked Flues from Fires, Ranges and Boilers. A partially blocked flue will cause a build up of unburned gases in the system and, if damaged by building movement or poor condition, could either severely affect complete burning or leak combustion gases into the property, particularly when they take air from the room to improve efficiency of exhaust.



Typical causes of CO in the home

Incorrect Installation of Equipment. Always use a registered Gas Safe or HETAS Installation Engineer.

Faulty Equipment. Cracked /blocked flues or cracked heat exchangers

Insufficient Ventilation for Complete Combustion. Where appliances take air for combustion from the room such as open wood and coal fires, portable gas or paraffin heaters or space heating boilers, the room MUST have adequate ventilation to allow sufficient air for complete combustion. DO NOT block up room vents specifically provided for this purpose.

Appliances Competing for Air Supply. Where there is more than one appliance taking air from a room ensure that there is an adequate supply. Consult you Gas Safe or HETAS Engineer.

Air Tightness of the Property. This can happen if there is a lack of unobstructed ventilation in the presence of double glazing.

Holiday Accommodation. Take particular care when using holiday accommodation at home or abroad. Make sure you understand the type of appliances you are using and take note of the fuel being used.

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