Ref of document : NS COACH017Ins

INSTRUCTIONS FOR INSTALLATION

Name	**COACH®** CO alarm for boilers
Reference	COACH PRO 2017

WARNING

- A CO alarm cannot be a substitute for a smoke detector or a combustible gas detector.
- The use of a CO alarm does not exempt one from regular chimney sweeps and regular maintenance of boilers and heaters.
- The COACH® Pro alarm is in conformity with levels of exposure to CO for healthy people. This device could not guarantee your safety if you are a person particularly vulnerable to CO exposure such as elderly persons, pregnant women or with a particular medical condition. If in doubt, consult your doctor.

INSTALLATION (to read before installation)

In what room ? :

Ideally a CO alarm should be installed in every room with a potential CO source. Additional equipment may be installed to ensure adequate warning for occupants of other rooms by placing the alarm :

- In a room where the occupants are usually awake and where they might be unable to hear an alarm ringing in another room.
- In every bedroom
  However if there are potential CO sources in more than one room and the number of alarms is limited, the following elements should be taken into consideration in order to determine the best place to install the CO alarm :
- Place the CO alarm in a room containing a source of CO and where there is no external evacuation.
- Place the CO alarm where the occupants spend most of their time.
  In a studio place the alarm as far as possible from the boiler and as near as possible to your bed.
  If you have household appliances likely to produce CO in a room where you rarely go (a utility room for a water boiler), install the alarm just outside the room so that you will be able to hear the alarm if it is triggered off. You could connect a siren to the alarm.

Where in the room ?:

The light indicators of the CO alarm must always be visible.
Specific indications for the exact location of the CO alarm cannot be given but the following rules must be followed:

The alarm must not be installed

- In a confined place (behind curtains for example)
- Where it might be obstructed (by furniture or decorations)
- Directly above a sink
- Right next to a door or window
- Right next to an air extractor
- Right next to a source of air or ventilation
- In a place where the temperature may be inferior to -10°c or exceed 50°c.
- In a place where dust or dirt may obstruct the captor.
- In a cellar or damp environment
- Near cooking facilities

Alarms installed in the same room as the potential source of CO

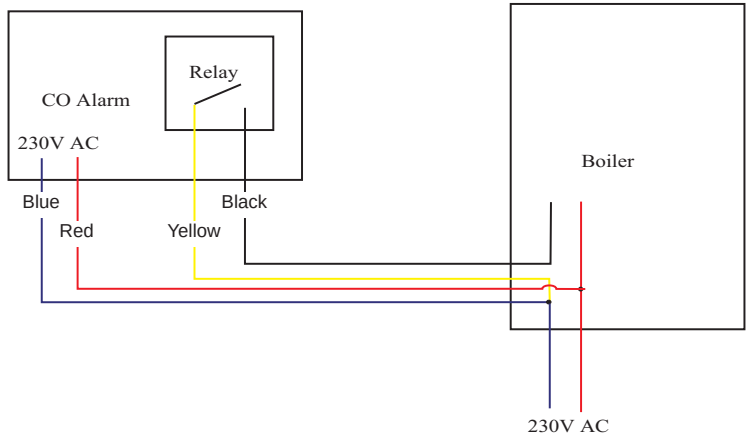
The CO alarm must be fixed on the wall in the following manner :

- It must be fixed near the ceiling but not closer than 15 cm from it.
- It must be fixed at a height which is superior to that of all the windows and doors.
- The alarm must be placed at a horizontal distance of 1 to 3 meters from the appliance which is likely to produce CO.
- The lateral and lower inlets of the alarm must not be blocked so that the air is free to circulate.
- If there is a partition in the room, the alarm must be placed on the same side as the appliance likely to produce CO.
- When there are ceilings with different heights, the alarm must be placed near the highest level.

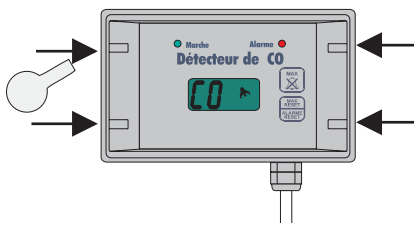
Alarms installed in bedrooms

The Co alarm must be installed at the same level as the occupants' breathing.

Diagram showing the alarm and heater with colour code and electrical connection

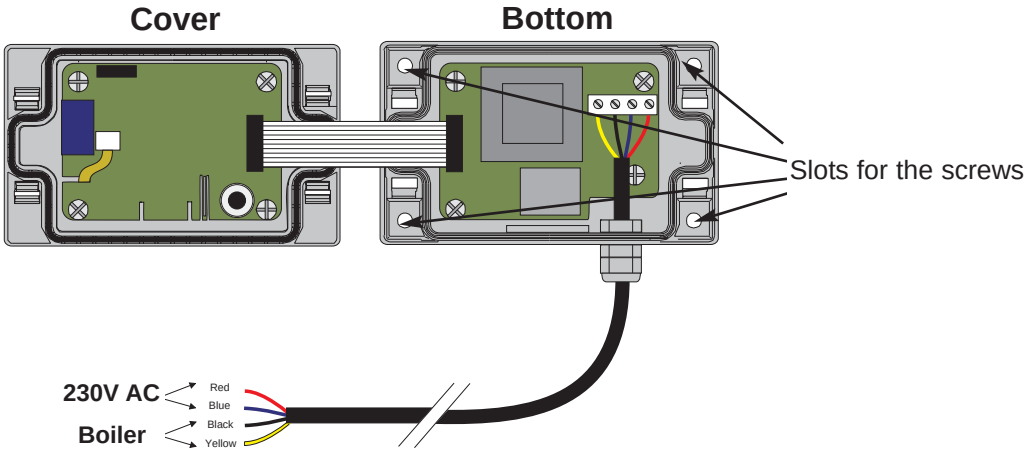


FIXING OF THE ALARM ON A WALL



In order to fix the alarm on the wall, you must remove the front cover by introducing the plastic key which has been provided in each of the four openings and screw the back of the case onto the wall with four screws.

The dimensions for the drilling of the holes are indicated at the back of the alarm. Fit the front cover onto the case which has already been fixed onto the wall and press down firmly the four corners. A click will indicate that you have successfully clipped the alarm into place. Conceal the four openings with the covers which have been provided.



ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS

The wire for the 230V supply and for the relay is already connected in the casing. Make sure that you follow the correct colour code if you wish to deal with the contents of the casing.

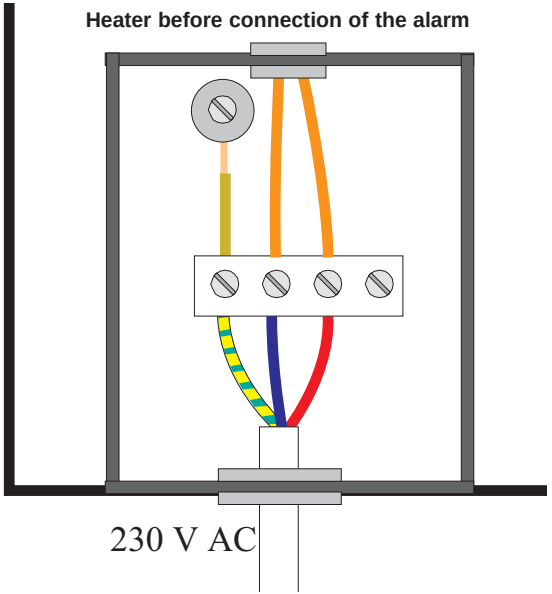
The relay is normally open. It is kept closed by the alarm (positive security). It opens when the alarm is triggered off.

Connect the brown and white wires to the mains (230V)

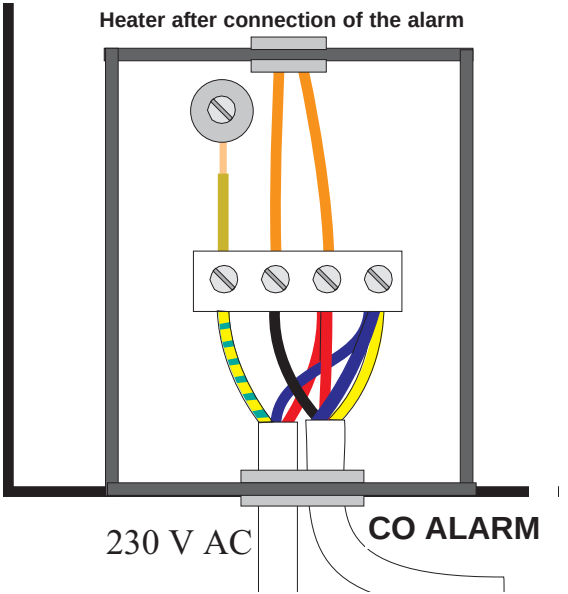
Insert the yellow and green wires into the existing supply of the boiler (see enclosed diagram). When the boiler is connected, the relay will be welded. A beep will be heard once the auto- test has been carried out.

Beware : the electronic card at the bottom of the casing contains elements which are connected to the 230 Volts. Clip the cover down before switching on.

Heater before connection of the alarm



Heater after connection of the alarm



ADVICE FOR THE USER

When the CO alarm has been correctly installed and tested if necessary, the instruction leaflet and the maintenance instructions must be carefully studied by the user.
The installer must carefully explain all the instructions to the user and point out in particular information concerning the place chosen for the alarm and its life span.

The place chosen for the alarm

The reasons for the particular place chosen for the alarm (particularly with alarms situated near cooking facilities or boilers) must be explained to the user. The difference between the best place for a CO alarm and for a combustible gas detector should be carefully pointed out.

The electrical supply

The installer should explain that the CO alarm should be on under power at all times to ensure maximum security. It should also be pointed out that if the premises should remain unoccupied for a long time or if there is no potential source of CO ,the alarm may be switched off during this period.

Indicators

All the visual and sound indicators must be explained to the user including the initial period of stabilisation. All the breakdown indicators must be described as well as the appropriate action to be taken. It is important to insist on what to do were the alarm to be triggered off, how to respond and what actions to take. The user must be told about the delay (a few seconds) between the sound alarm and when the relay is activated .

Alarms

It is important to mention to the user the names of interfering gases such as hydrogen or vapours of alcohol. You must also mention the risks of temporary or permanent contamination of the sensor indicated in the chapter entitled 'Recommendations'.

It is essential for the user to realise that smoking can produce high CO levels likely to exceed 400ppm (smoke just produced by a cigarette) which can trigger off the alarm in less than a minute. In the same way the alarm could be triggered off by brief emissions of CO such as when certain appliances are switched on.

Maintenance

The alarm continually checks a certain number of essential functions and warns the user by means of a LCD screen and a buzzer in the event of a breakdown. However it is advisable to regularly check that the visual and sound signals are operational by briefly pressing on one of the buttons. A 'beep' will be heard and the red LED will come on.

Check and clean once a month the inlets of your alarm to avoid accumulation of dust which may obstruct it. Use a vacuum cleaner if necessary.

Life span

The life span of a CO alarm is mostly linked to the sensor. Indeed, since the sensor is solid its life span has in theory no limits. However the filter it is equipped with is supposed to be saturated after 10 years under normal conditions of use. In the event of heavy emissions of components such as NO2, the filter could have a shorter life span. The year of manufacture is indicated on the alarm itself (and is visible when fixed on the wall). The alarm should be changed after ten years of use.

RESETTING

After the third alarm in four hours, the alarm should be reset to reconnect the heater.

The alarm may be reset thanks to a concealed function which is not indicated on the button to avoid the heater being restarted an excessive number of times.

By pressing the lower button for more than ten seconds, the alarm emits a double 'beep' and the internal metre which records the number of alarm signals is set back to zero. This function is also available when AL1 or AL2 are displayed.

This document together with the user's guide complies with European regulation EN50292