



NSI 6000 Quick-Start Guide



Congratulations on choosing the most advanced Low-Level Carbon Monoxide Monitor available on the market today.

This Quick-Start Guide is intended to help you power your monitor and provides some basic understanding of how it works and the effects of Carbon Monoxide (CO) on you and your family.



You can view and download your complete **Owner's Manual** by scanning this QR code with your smart device - or point your computer's browser to NationalSafetyInstruments.com.

Your owner's manual will also guide you through the process of using your monitor's Bluetooth capabilities and downloading the NSI 6000 Smart App for your IOS or Android device.

- activate the monitor's Bluetooth transmitter receiver so it can be registered and activated through your cell phone (see Owner's Manual for instructions).

Important: Understand Your NSI 6000 Alarm Levels

Low-Level Alert: 15 PPM – 34 PPM



Low-level Icon

This icon will appear and a loud, 85 dB alarm will sound a double beep every eight seconds when a **low-level of CO** has been continuously detected for 5 minutes. Continued low-level alarms are an indication that the potential of a high-level alarm exists. You should treat this alarm very seriously. Contact your NCI-certified Professional as soon as possible.

Mid-Level Alarm: 35-69 PPM



Mid-level Icon

If a **mid-range level of CO** has been detected for 5 minutes this icon will appear and a loud, 85 dB alarm will sound four beeps every four seconds. Continued mid-level alarms are an indication that an unhealthy amount of CO is present. Open the doors and windows to ventilate. Turn off appliances where possible. We recommend highly that you exit the property leaving the doors and windows open. Phone your NCI-certified Professional on their emergency number; keep the number in a prominent place.

High-Level Crisis Alarm: Above 70 PPM



High Level Icon

If a **crisis level of CO** has been detected this icon will appear and a loud, 85 dB alarm will immediately sound eight beeps every four seconds. Evacuate the building immediately. Do not take time to open windows or turn off equipment. Call your emergency response number from outside on your cell phone. Phone your NCI-certified Professional's emergency number.

Get medical help (Oxygen Therapy) immediately for anyone suffering from any symptoms or illnesses that can be attributed to carbon monoxide exposure (Do not drive to the hospital yourself). Do not use any combustion appliance until the source of the problem is identified and corrected.

OPERATING YOUR NSI 6000 LOW LEVEL CO MONITOR

Connecting Your Battery

To power your monitor for the first time, pull the plastic strip as shown to allow the battery to power the monitor.

Pull tab



Calibration



Calibration Icon

Once the battery is connected the monitor will display CAL which indicates it is calibrating to your indoor environment. Calibration will last approximately 5 minutes. During this time, do not move the monitor or place it near a source of CO. After calibration, the monitor will go directly into Monitoring mode.

Test/Reset Button Feature

This button will:

- test your horn and battery
- silence the loud 85dB horn during an alarm only at levels below 70 ppm.
- when held down, the readout will display the peak level of CO recorded over the last 4 weeks
- reset the low-level CO monitor icons





Carbon Monoxide and how it can affect you and your family

Carbon monoxide kills thousands of people each year and injures many more. Like oxygen, CO enters the body through the lungs during the normal breathing process. It competes with oxygen by replacing it in the red blood cells, thereby reducing the flow of oxygen to the heart, brain and other vital organs. In high concentrations, CO can kill in minutes.

Many cases of reported CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING indicate that while victims are aware they are not feeling well, they become disoriented and unable to save themselves by either exiting the building or calling for assistance.

Common Sources of CO

- Oil and gas furnaces, boilers, water heaters
- Wood stoves
- Barbecues
- Wood or gas fireplaces
- Gas Ovens
- Electric Ovens in self-cleaning mode
- Portable generators
- Idling automobiles
- Gas or kerosene heaters
- Gasoline powered tools
- Cigarette smoke

EDUCATE YOURSELF AND YOUR FAMILY ON THE SOURCES AND SYMPTOMS OF COPOISONING AND HOW TO USE YOUR LOW-LEVEL CO MONITOR:

- Buy appliances accepted by a recognized testing laboratory
- Install appliances according to the manufacturer's instructions & precautions
- Get your combustion appliance installed only by trained professionals
- Have your appliances checked regularly by a CO-certified technician
- Clean chimneys and flues yearly
- Make regular visual inspections of all fuel-burning appliances
- Do not barbecue indoors, or in an attached garage
- Do not run generators indoors, or near windows or doors.

- Open windows when a fireplace or wood burning stove is in use
- Be aware of CO poisoning symptoms

DO NOT:

- Burn charcoal inside your home, camper, tent or cabin, or outside an open window
- Install, convert or service fuel-burning appliances without proper knowledge, skill and expertise.
- Use a gas range, oven or clothes dryer for heating.
- Operate unvented gas burning appliances using kerosene or natural gas in closed rooms.
- Operate gasoline-powered engines or generators indoors or in confined areas.
- Ignore a safety device when it shuts an appliance off.
- Use your monitor as a portable CO detector to test for spillage of CO from fuel-burning appliances or chimneys.

Symptoms of CO poisoning*

The following symptoms may be related to CO poisoning and should be discussed with all members of the household:

- **Low-level Exposure** (*less than 35 ppm*): of carbon monoxide poisoning can be confused with flu-like symptoms, food poisoning or other illnesses and can have significant long-term health risks if left untreated.
- **High-Level Exposure** (*more than 35 ppm; less than 70ppm*): Severe throbbing headache, drowsiness, confusion, fast heart rate.
- **Crisis-Level Exposure** (*more than 70ppm*): Unconsciousness, convulsions, cardio-respiratory failure, death.

***These symptoms are typical for healthy adults.** The critically or chronically ill, pregnant women, infants, the elderly, and others with respiratory difficulties can be impacted earlier and experience more adverse effects.