

CO₂

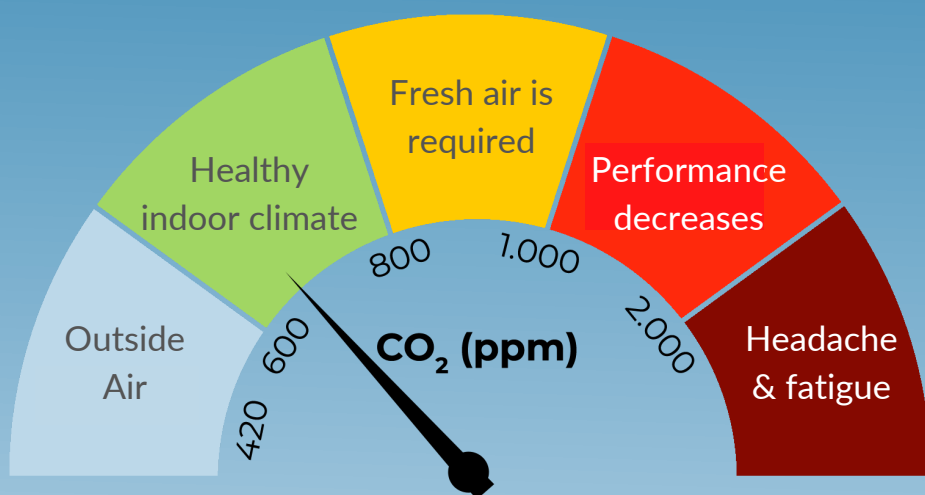


MEASUREMENT

A FIRST STEP TO

#Clean Air

For better air quality and infection control indoors



CO₂ measuring devices show when and for how long fresh air should be provided

1

CO₂ SENSOR: ADJUSTMENT & INSTALLATION

Setting the ppm limit values for the CO₂ traffic light:

● up to 800 ppm ● 800-1000 ppm ● over 1000 ppm

Measuring interval: 1 minute and alarm tone at 1000 ppm.

Installation indoors approx. 1.2 - 1.5 m above the floor, at least 1 m away from people, doors and windows.

2

WHY CO₂ MEASUREMENT?

The required intensity of ventilation depends on the number and size of windows, the temperature differences between indoor and outdoor air, and the number of people present. CO₂ sensors reliably show when and for how long fresh air should be provided.



Typical chart of CO₂ concentration during a school day in a classroom without adequate ventilation

3

HOW TO VENTILATE

Practice shows that there is no standard model for ventilation.

If a room is used by many people, continuous window ventilation is a good way to maintain the recommended CO₂ values. Constantly tilted windows (e.g. skylight windows) or rotating windows that are opened wide enable a constant exchange of air (see guidelines of the Future Operations platform: <https://tinyurl.com/saubere-luft>).

If the critical CO₂ concentration is exceeded, extra ventilation periods are recommended in addition to or as an alternative to continuous/tilt ventilation.

HEPA air purifiers can further be used to improve air quality.

4

LEAVING THE ROOM

When leaving the room, and especially overnight, close all windows to prevent the room from cooling down.

5

MAINTENANCE

Regular calibration according to the manufacturer's instructions is important in order to determine correctly measured values.

Place the sensor to outdoor air once a week; after 15 minutes the value should be 420 ± 50 ppm. Otherwise calibrate manually.

If you have any questions, write us! hello@igoe.at