WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT CO

WHAT IS CO? CO is an invisible, odorless, tasteless gas produced when fossil fuels do not burn completely, or are exposed to heat (usually fire). Electrical appliances typically do not produce CO.

These fuels include: Wood, coal, charcoal, oil, natural gas, gasoline, kerosene, and propane. Common appliances are often sources of CO. If they are not properly main

tained, are improperly ventilated, or malfunction, CO levels can rise quickly CO is a real danger now that homes are more energy efficient. "Air-tight" nomes with added insulation, sealed windows, and other weatherproofing can "trap" CO inside.

SYMPTOMS OF CO POISONING

These symptoms are related to CO POISONING and should be discussed with ALL household members. Mild Exposure: Slight headache, nausea, vomiting, fatigue ("flu-like" symptoms). Medium Exposure: Throbbing headache, drowsiness, confusion, fast heart rate.

Extreme Exposure: Convulsions, unconsciousness, heart and lung failure. Exposure to Carbon Monoxide can cause brain damage, death.

IMPORTANT!

ures exposure to CO over time. It alarms if CO levels This CO Alarm measures exposure to CO over time. It alarms if CO levels are extremely high in a short period of time, or if CO levels reach a certain minimum over a long period of time. The CO Alarm generally sounds an alarm before the onset of symptoms in average, healthy adults. Why is this important? Because you need to be warned of a potential CO problem while you can still react in time. In many reported cases of CO exposure, victims may be aware that they are not feeling well, but become disoriented and can no longer react well enough to exit the building or get help. Also, young children and pets may be the first affected. The average healthy adult might not feel any symptoms when the CO Alarm sounds. However, people with cardiac or respiratory problems, infants, unborn babies, pregnant mothers, or elderly people can be more quickly and severely affected by CO. If you experience even mild symptoms of CO poisoning, consult your doctor immediately

FINDING THE SOURCE OF CO AFTER AN ALARM

Carbon monoxide is an odorless, invisible gas, which often makes it difficult to locate the source of CO after an alarm. These are a few of the factors that can make it difficult to locate sources of CO:

- House well ventilated before the investigator arrives.
- Problem caused by "backdrafting."

• Transient CO problem caused by special circumstances. Because CO may dissipate by the time an investigator arrives, it may be difficult to locate the source of CO. **BRK Brands, Inc. shall not be obligated** to pay for any carbon monoxide investigation or service call.

POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CO IN THE HOME OR

RECREATIONAL VEHICLE Fuel-burning appliances like: portable heater, gas or wood irning fireplace, gas kitchei range or cooktop, gas clothes dryer. Damaged or insufficient venting: corroded or disconnected water heater vent pipe, leaking chimney pipe or flue, or cracked heat exchanger, blocked or clogged chimney opening. Improper use of appliance/device: operating a barbecue grill or vehicle in an enclosed area (like a garage or screened porch)

Transient CO Problems: "transient" or on-again-off-again CO problems can be caused by outdoor conditions and other special circumstances The following conditions can result in transient CO situations: Excessive spillage or reverse venting of fuel appliances caused by outdoor conditions such as:

- · Wind direction and/or velocity, including high, gusty winds. Heavy air in the vent pipes (cold/humid air with extended periods between cvcles).
- Negative pressure differential resulting from the use of exhaust fans.
- Several appliances running at the same time competing for limited fresh air
- Vent pipe connections vibrating loose from clothes dryers, furnaces, or water heaters.
- Obstructions in or unconventional vent pipe designs which can amplify the above situations.
- 2. Extended operation of unvented fuel burning devices (range, oven, fireplace).

Temperature inversions, which can trap exhaust close to the ground. 4. Car idling in an open or closed attached garage, or near a home.

These conditions are dangerous because they can trap exhaust in your home. Since these conditions can come and go, they are also hard to recreate during a CO investigation

HOW CAN I PROTECT MY FAMILY FROM **CO POISONING?**

A CO Alarm is an excellent means of protection. It monitors the air and sounds a loud alarm before Carbon Monoxide levels become threatening for average, healthy adults.

- A CO Alarm is not a substitute for proper maintenance of home appliances To help prevent CO problems and reduce the risk of CO poisoning: Clean chimneys and flues yearly. Keep them free of debris, leaves, and nests for proper air flow. Also, have a professional check for rust and corrosion, cracks, or separations. These conditions can prevent proper movement and cause backdrafting. Never "cap" or cover a chimney in any way that would block air flow.
- Test and maintain all fuel-burning equipment annually. Many local gas or oil companies and HVAC companies offer appliance inspections for a nominal fee
- Make regular visual inspections of all fuel-burning appliances. Check appliances for excessive rust and scaling. Also check the flame on the burner and pilot lights. The flame should be blue. A yellow flame means fuel is not being burned completely and CO may be present. Keep the blower door on the furnace closed. Use vents or fans when they are available on all fuel-burning appliances. Make sure appliances are vented to the outside. Do not grill or barbecue indoors, or in garages
- or on screen porches. Check for exhaust backflow from CO sources. Check the draft hood on an operating furnace for a backdraft. Look for cracks on furnace heat
- exchangers. Check the house or garage on the other side of shared wall. • Keep windows and doors open slightly. If you suspect that CO is
- escaping into your home, open a window or a door. Opening windows and doors can significantly decrease CO levels. In addition familiarize yourself with all enclosed materials. Read this al in its entirety, and make sure you understand what to do if your CO Alarm sounds.

REGULATORY INFORMATION FOR

SMOKE/CO ALARMS **REGULATORY INFORMATION FOR CO ALARMS**

WHAT LEVELS OF CO CAUSE AN ALARM? Underwriters Laboratories Inc. Standard UL2034 requires residential CO Alarms to sound when exposed to levels of CO and exposure times as described below. They are measured in parts per million (ppm) of CO over time (in minutes).

UL2034 Required Alarm Points*:

- If the alarm is exposed to 400 ppm of CO, IT MUST ALARM BETWEEN 4 and 15 MINUTES. If the alarm is exposed to 150 ppm of CO, IT MUST ALARM BETWEEN 10 and 50 MINUTES.
- If the alarm is exposed to 70 ppm if CO, IT MUST ALARM BETWEEN 60 and 240 MINUTES.
- Approximately 10% COHb exposure at levels of 10% to 95% Relative Humidity (RH).

The unit is designed not to alarm when exposed to a constant level of 30 ppm for 30 days. IMPORTANT!

CO Alarms are designed to alarm before there is an immediate life threat.

Since you cannot see or smell CO, never assume it's not present. An exposure to 100 ppm of CO for 20 minutes may not affect average, healthy adults, but after 4 hours the same level may cause headaches.

• An exposure to 400 ppm of CO may cause headaches in average, healthy adults after 35 minutes, but can cause death after 2 hours. Standards: Underwriters Laboratories Inc. Single and Multiple Station carbon monoxide alarms UL2034.

According to Underwriters Laboratories Inc. UL2034, Section 1-1.2: "Carbon monoxide alarms covered by these requirements are intended to respond to the presence of carbon monoxide from sources such as, but not limited to, exhaust from internal-combustion engines, abnormal operation of fuel-fired appliances, and fireplaces. CO Alarms are intended to alarm at carbon monoxide levels below those that could cause a loss of ability to react to the dangers of Carbon Monoxide exposure." This CO Alarm monitors the air at the Alarm, and is designed to alarm before CO levels become life threatening. This allows you precious time to leave the house and correct the problem. This is only possible if Alarms are located, installed, and maintained as described in this manual Gas Detection at Typical Temperature and Humidity Ranges: The CO Alarm is not formulated to detect CO levels below 30 ppm typically. UL tested for false alarm resistance to Methane (500 ppm), Butane (300 ppm), Heptane (500 ppm) Ethyl Acetate (200 ppm), Isopropyl Alcohol (200 ppm) and Carbon Dioxide (5000 ppm). Values measure gas and vapor concentrations in parts per million.

Audible Alarm: 85 dB minimum at 10 feet (3 meters). **REGULATORY INFORMATION FOR SMOKE ALARMS**

RECOMMENDED LOCATIONS FOR SMOKE ALARMS Installing Smoke Alarms in Single-Family Residences The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), recommends one Smoke Alarm

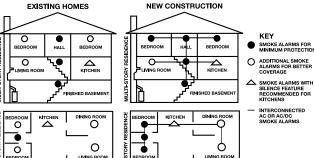
on every floor, in every sleeping area, and in every bedroom. In new construction, the Smoke Alarms must be AC powered and interconnected. See "Agency Placement Recommendations" for details. Continued. 5

For additional coverage, it is recommended that you install a Smoke Alarm in all rooms, halls, storage areas, finished attics, and basements, where temperatures normally remain between 40° F (4° C) and 100° F (38° C). Make sure no door or other obstruction could keep smoke from reaching the Smoke Alarms. More specifically, install Smoke Alarms:

- · On every level of your home, including finished attics and basements • Inside every bedroom, especially if people sleep with the door partly or completely closed
- In the hall near every sleeping area. If your home has multiple sleeping areas, install a unit in each. If a hall is more than 40 feet long (12 meters), install a unit at each end.
- At the top of the first-to-second floor stairway, and at the bottom of the basement stairway.

IMPORTANT!

cific requirements for Smoke Alarm installation vary from state to state and from region to region. Check with your local Fire Department for current requirements in your area. It is recommended AC or AC/DC units be interconnected for added protection.



INSTALLING SMOKE ALARMS IN MOBILE HOMES

For minimum security install one Smoke Alarm as close to each sleeping area as possible. For more security put one unit in each room. Many older mobile home especially those built before 1978) have little or no insulation. If your mobile home is not well insulated, or if you are unsure of the amount of insulation, it is important to install units on inside walls only. Smoke Alarms should be installed where emperatures normally remain between 40° F (4° C) and 100° F (38° C).

AGENCY PLACEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS IMPORTANT!

his equipment should be installed in accordance with NFPA (National Fire Protection Association) 72 and 101. National Fire Protection Association, One Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101. Additional local building and regulatory codes may apply in your area. Always check compliance

requirements before beginning any installation Standards: Underwriters Laboratories Inc. Single and Multiple Station Smoke Alarms 217

NFPA 72 (National Fire Code) Smoke Alarms shall be installed in each separate sleeping room, outside each

sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the bedrooms and on each additional story of the family living unit, including basements and excluding crawl spaces and unfinished attics.

In new construction, Alarms shall be so arranged that operation of any one Alarm shall cause the operation of all Alarms within the dwelling. **Smoke Detection-Are More Smoke Alarms Desirable?** The required number of Smoke Alarms might not provide reliable early warning protection for those areas separated by a door from the areas protected by the required Smoke Alarms. For this reason, it is recommended that the householder consider the use of additional Smoke Alarms for those areas for increased protection. The additional areas include the basement, bedrooms, dining room, furnace room, utility room, and hallways not protected by the required Smoke Alarms. The installation of Smoke Alarms in kitchens, attics (finished or unfinished), or garages is not normally recommended, as these locations occasionally experience conditions that can result in improper operation.

California State Fire Marshal (CSEM)

Early warning detection is best achieved by the installation of fire detection equipment in all rooms and areas of the household as follows: A Smoke Alarm installed in each separate sleeping area (in the vicinity, but outside bedrooms), and Heat or Smoke Alarms in the living rooms, dining rooms, bedrooms. kitchens, hallways, finished attics, furnace rooms, closets, utility and storage rooms, basements, and attached garages.

GENERAL LIMITATIONS OF SMOKE/CO ALARMS

This Smoke/CO Alarm is intended for RV or residential use. It is not intended for use in industrial applications where Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requirements for Carbon Monoxide Alarms must be met. The Smoke Alarm portion of this device is not intended to alert hearing impaired residents. Special purpose Smoke Alarms should be installed for hearing impaired residents (CO Alarms are not yet available for the hearing

Smoke/CO Alarms may not waken all individuals. Practice the escape plan at least twice a year, making sure that everyone is involved – from kids to grandparents. Allow children to master fire escape planning and practice before holding a fire drill at night when they are sleeping. If children or others do not readily waken to the sound of the Smoke/CO Alarm, or if there are infants or family members with mobility limitations, make sure that someone is assigned to assist them in fire drill and in the event of an emergency. It is recommended that you hold a fire drill while family members are sleeping in order to determine their response to the sound of the Smoke/CO Alarm while sleeping and to determine whether they may need assistance in the event of

Smoke/CO Alarms cannot work without power. Battery operated units cannot work if the batteries are missing, disconnected or dead, if the wrong type of bat eries are used, or if the batteries are not installed correctly. AC units cannot worl a power line or at a power station, electrical fire that burns the electrical wires, etc.). If you are concerned about the limitations of battery or AC power, install both

This Smoke/CO Alarm will not sense smoke or CO that does not reach the sensors. It will only sense smoke or CO at the sensor. Smoke or CO may be present in other areas. Doors or other obstructions may affect the rate at which CO or smoke reaches the sensors. If bedroom doors are usually closed at night, we recommend you install an alarm device (Combination CO and Smoke Alarm, or separate CO Alarms and Smoke Alarms) in each bedroom and in the

This Smoke/CO Alarm may not sense smoke or CO on another level of the **home.** Example: This alarm device, installed on the second floor, may not

ABOUT SMOKE ALARMS

Battery (DC) operated Smoke Alarms: Provide protection even when electricity fails, provided the batteries are fresh and correctly installed. Units are easy to install, and do not require professional installation. AC powered Smoke Alarms: Can be interconnected so if one unit senses moke, all units alarm. They do not operate if electricity fails AC with battery (DC) back-up: will operate if electricity fails, provided the batteries are fresh and correctly installed. AC and AC/DC units must be

installed by a qualified electrician. Smoke/CO Alarms for Solar or Wind Energy users and battery backup power systems: AC powered Smoke/CO Alarms should only be operated with true or pure sine wave inverters. Operating this Alarm with most battery. powered UPS (uninterruptible power supply) products or square wave or "quas sine wave" inverters will damage the Alarm. If you are not sure about your

inverter or UPS type, please consult with the manufacturer to verify. Smoke Alarms for the hearing impaired: Special purpose Smoke Alarms should be installed for the hearing impaired. They include a visual alarm and an audible alarm horn, and meet the requirements of the Americans With Disabilities Act. Can be interconnected so if one unit senses smoke, all units alarm. Smoke alarms are not to be used with detector guards unless the combination has been evaluated and found suitable for that purpose All these Smoke Alarms are designed to provide early warning of fires if located, installed and cared for as described in the user's manual, and if smoke reaches the Alarm. If you are unsure which type of Smoke Alarm to install, refer the National Fire Protection Association (NEPA) Standard 72 (National Fire Alarm Code) and NFPA 101 (Life Safety Code). National Fire Protection Association, One Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101. Local building codes may also

SPECIAL COMPLIANCE CONSIDERATIONS

require specific units in new construction or in different areas of the home.

AWARNING! This unit alone is not a suitable substitute for complete fire detection systems in places housing many people—like apartment buildings, condominiums, hotels, motels, dormitories, hospitals, long-term health care facilities, nursing homes, day care facilities, or group homes of any kind—even if they were once single-family homes. It is not a suitable substitute for complete fire detection systems in warehouses, industrial facilities, commercial buildings, and special-purpose non-residential buildings which require special fire detection and alarm systems. Depending on the building codes in your area, this unit may be used to provide additional protection in these facilities.

The following information applies to all five types of buildings listed below: In new construction, most building codes require the use of AC or AC/DC powered Smoke Alarms only AC, AC/DC, or DC powered Smoke Alarms can be used in existing construction as specified by local building codes. Refer to NFPA 72 (National Fire Alarm Code) and NFPA 101 (Life Safety Code), local building codes, or consult your Fire Department for detailed fire protection requirements in buildings not defined as "households."

1. Single-Family Residence: Single family home, townhouse. It is recommend ed this unit be installed on every level of the home, in every bedroom, and in each bedroom hallway

2. Multi-Family or Mixed Occupant Residence: Apartment building, condominium. This unit is suitable for use in individual apartments or condos provided a primary fire detection system already exists to meet fire detection requirements in common areas like lobbies, hallways, or porches. Using this unit in common areas may not provide sufficient warning to all residents or meet local fire protection ordinances/regulations.

3. Institutions: Hospitals, day care facilities, long-term health care facilities. This unit is suitable for use in individual patient sleeping/resident rooms, provided a primary fire detection system already exists to meet fire detection requirements in common areas like lobbies, hallways, or porches. Using this meet local fire protection ordinances/regulations.

4. Hotels and Motels: Also boarding houses and dormitories. This unit is suitable for use inside individual sleeping/resident rooms, provided a primary fire detection system already exists to meet fire detection requirements in common areas like lobbles, hallways, or porches. Using this unit in common areas may not provide sufficient warning to all residents or meet local fire rotection ordinances/regulations.

5. Warehouses/Commercial Buildings: DO NOT use this Smoke/CO Alarm in warehouses, industrial or commercial buildings, special-purpose non-resi-dential buildings, or airplanes. This Smoke/CO Alarm is specifically designed for residential use, and may not provide adequate protection in other applications.

sense smoke or CO in the basement. For this reason, one alarm device may not give adequate early warning. Recommended minimum protection is one alarm device in every sleeping area, every bedroom, and on every level of your home. Some experts recommend battery powered Smoke and CO Alarms be used in conjunction with interconnected AC powered Smoke Alarms. For details, see "About Smoke Alarms" for details.

Smoke/CO Alarms may not be heard. The alarm horn loudness meets or exceeds current UL standards of 85 dB at 10 feet (3 meters). However, if the Smoke/CO Alarm is installed outside the bedroom, it may not wake up a sound sleeper or one who has recently used drugs or has been drinking alcoholic beverages. This is especially true if the door is closed or only partly open. Even persons who are awake may not hear the alarm horn if the sound is blocked by distance or closed doors. Noise from traffic, stereo, radio, television, air conditioner or other appliances may also prevent alert persons from hearing he alarm horn. This Smoke/CO Alarm is not intended for people who are nearing impaired.

The Alarm may not have time to alarm before the fire itself causes damage, injury, or death, since smoke from some fires may not reach the unit immediately. Examples of this include persons smoking in bed, children playing with matches, or fires caused by violent explosions resulting from escaping gas.

This Smoke/CO Alarm is not a substitute for life insurance. Though this Smoke/CO Alarm warns against increasing CO levels or the presence of smoke, BRK Brands, Inc. does not warrant or imply in any way that they will protect lives. Homeowners and renters must still insure their lives. This Smoke/CO Alarm has a limited life. Although this Smoke/CO Alarm

and all of its parts have passed many stringent tests and are designed to be as reliable as possible, any of these parts could fail at any time. Therefore, you must test this device weekly. The unit should be replaced immediately if it is ot operating properly. This Smoke/CO Alarm is not foolproof. Like all other electronic devices, this

Smoke/CO Alarm has limitations. It can only detect smoke or CO that reaches the sensors. It may not give early warning of the source of smoke or CO is in a remote part of the home, away from the alarm device.

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the Alarm	Problem	You should
lorn "chirps" about once per minute.	Low battery warning.	Install two new AA batteries*.
forn does three rapid "chirps" every minute; ED has 3 rapid flashes with "chirps".	Device is not working properly, and needs to be replaced.	Units under warranty should be returned to manufacturer for replacement. See "Limited Warranty" for details.
Carbon Monoxide Alarm ONLY:		
O Alarm goes back into alarm 4 minutes after you ilence it.	CO levels indicate a potentially dangerous situation.	IF YOU ARE FEELING SYMPTOMS OF CO POISONING, EVACUATE your home and call 911 or the Fire Department. Refer to "If The CO Alarm Sounds" for details.
O Alarm sounds frequently even though no high evels of CO are revealed in an investigation.	The CO Alarm may be improperly located. Refer to "Where to Install This Alarm" for details.	Relocate your Alarm. If frequent alarms continue, have home rechecked for potential CO problems. You may be experiencing an intermittent CO problem.
Smoke Alarm ONLY:		
moke Alarm sounds when no smoke is visible.	Unwanted alarm may be caused by non-emergency source like cooking smoke.	Silence Alarm using manual button; clean the Alarm's cover with a soft, clean cloth. If frequent unwanted alarms continue, relocate your Alarm. Alarm may be too close to a kitchen, cooking appliance, or steamy bathroom.
For a list of acceptable replacement batteries, see "	Regular Maintenance."	•
you have questions that cannot be answered by re	ading this manual, call Consumer Affairs at 1-800-323-9005	i, M-F 7:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. (CST)

eriod. Replacement will be made with a new or remanufactured product or component. If the product is no longer available, replacement may be made with a similar that a similar be approach of the product or any component of the product be defective during the warranty eriod. Replacement will be made with a new or remanufactured product or component. If the product is no longer available, replacement may be made with a similar be approach. product of equal or greater value. This is your exclusive warranty.

his warranty is valid for the original retail purchaser from the date of initial retail purchase and is not transferable. Keep the original sales receipt. Proof of purchase is equired to obtain warranty performance. BRK dealers, service centers, or retail stores selling BRK products do not have the right to alter, modify or any way change e terms and conditions of this warranty. This warranty does not cover normal wear of parts or damage resulting from any of the following: negligent use or misuse of the product, use on improper voltage or current, use contrary to the operating instructions, disassembly, repair or alteration by anyone other than BRK or an authorized service center. Further, the warranty

does not cover Acts of God, such as fire, flood, hurricanes and tornadoes or any batteries that are included with this unit. BRK shall not be liable for any incidental or consequential damages caused by the breach of any express or implied warranty. Except to the extent prohibited by

applicable law, any implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose is limited in duration to the duration of the above warranty. Some states, provinces or jurisdictions do not allow the exclusion or limitation of incidental or consequential damages or limitations on how long an implied warranty lasts, so the above limitations or exclusion may not apply to you. This warranty gives you specific legal rights, and you may also have other rights that vary from state to state or rovince to province. How to Obtain Warranty Service

Where Purchased:

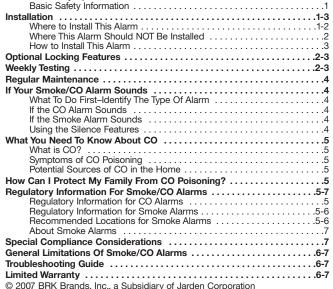
6

Date Purchased:

Service: If service is required, do not return the product to your retailer. In order to obtain warranty service, contact the Consumer Affairs Division at 1-800-323-9005, 7:30 AM - 5:00 PM Central Standard Time, Monday through Friday. To assist us in serving you, please have the model number and date of purchase available when alling. 25 Spur Drive, El Paso. TX 79906 Battery: BRK Brands, Inc. make no warranty, express or implied, written or oral, including that of merchantability or fitness for any particular purpose with respect

For your records, please record:





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Consumer Affairs: (800) 323-9005 • www.firstalert.cor

All First Alert[®] Smoke Alarms conform to regulatory requirements, including UL217 and are designed to detect particles of combustion Smoke particles of varying number and size are produced in all fires. Ionization technology is generally more sensitive than photoelectric technology at detecting small particles, which tend to be produced in greater amounts by flaming fires, which consume combustible materials rapidly and spread quickly. Sources of these fires may include paper burning in a wastebasket, or a grease fire in the kitchen. Photoelectric technology is generally more sensitive than ionization **P** technology at detecting large particles, which tend to be produced in areater amounts by employing fires which may smolder for hours

greater amounts by smoldering fires, which may smolder for hours before bursting into flame. Sources of these fires may include cigarettes burning in couches or bedding. For maximum protection, use both types of Smoke Alarms on each level and in every bedroom of your home.

INTRODUCTION FIRE SAFETY TIPS

- Follow safety rules and prevent hazardous situations: 1) Use smoking materials properly. Never smoke in bed. 2) Keep matches or lighters away from children; 3) Store flammable materials in proper containers; 4) Keep bell children appliances in good condition and don't overload electrical circuits; 5) Keep stoves, barbecue grills, fireplaces and chimneys grease- and debrisfree; 6) Never leave anything cooking on the stove unattended; 7) Keep portable heaters and open flames, like candles, away from flammable materials; 8) Don't let rubbish accumulate.
- Keep alarms clean, and test them weekly. Replace alarms immediately if they are not working properly. Smoke Alarms that do not work cannot alert you to a fire. Keep at least one working fire extinguisher on every floor, and an additional one in the kitchen. Have fire escape ladders or other reliable means of escape from an upper floor in case stairs are blocked. BASIC SAFETY INFORMATION

IMPORTANT!

Dangers, Warnings, and Cautions alert you to important operating instructions or to potentially hazardous situations. Pay special attention to these items

ACAUTION!

• This combination Smoke/Carbon Monoxide Alarm has two separate alarms. The CO Alarm is not designed to detect fire or any other gas It will only indicate the presence of carbon monoxide gas at the sensor. Carbon monoxide gas may be present in other areas. The Smoke Alarm will only indicate the presence of smoke that reaches the sensor. The Smoke Alarm is not designed to sense gas, heat or

AWARNING!

- This Smoke/CO Alarm cannot operate without working batteries. Removing the batteries for any reason, or failing to replace the batteries at the end of their service life, removes your protection NEVER ignore any alarm. See "If Your Smoke/CO Alarm Sounds" for more information on how to respond to an alarm. Failure to respond can result in injury or death.
- · The Silence Features are for your convenience only and will not Sorrect a problem. See "Using the Silence Features" for details. Nways check your home for a potential problem after any alarm. Failure to do so can result in injury or death.
- Test this Smoke/CO Alarm once a week. If the Alarm ever fails to test correctly, have it replaced immediately! If the Alarm is not working properly, it cannot alert you to a problem.
- This product is intended for use in ordinary indoor locations of family living units or in RVs. It is not designed to measure CO levels in compliance with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) commercial or industrial standards. Individuals with medica conditions that may make them more sensitive to carbon monoxide may consider using warning devices which provide audible and visual signals for carbon monoxide concentrations under 30 ppm. For additional information on carbon monoxide and your medical

INSTALLATION

ondition contact your physiciar

- WHERE TO INSTALL THIS ALARM Installing Combination Smoke/CO Alarms in Recreational Vehicles or Mobile Homes
- For minimum security, a combination Smoke/CO Alarm should be centrally ocated outside of each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the bedrooms. For more security, install additional Alarms in each separate bedroom. The Alarm should be located at least 6 inches (152 mm) from all exterior walls and at least 3 feet (0.9 meters) from supply or return vents. AWARNING!
- Test units used in RVs after the vehicle has been in storage, before each trip, and once a week while in use. Failure to test units used in RVs as described may remove your protection. In general, install residential combination Smoke/CO Alarms:
- On every level of your home, including finished attics and basements. • Inside every bedroom, especially if people sleep with the door partly or completely closed.
- In the hall near every sleeping area. If your home has multiple sleeping areas, install a unit in each. If a hall is more than 40 feet (12 meters) long, install a unit at each end. At the top of first-to-second floor stairs.
- At the bottom of the basement stairs.
- For additional coverage, install Alarms in all rooms, halls, and storage areas, where temperatures normally remain between 40° F and 100° F (4° C and 38° C).
- Minimum coverage for Smoke Alarms, as recommended by the National ire Protection Association (NFPA), is one Smoke Alarm on every floor, in every leeping area, and in every bedroom (See "Regulatory Information For Smoke Alarms" for details on the NFPA recommendations). Continued. Download from Www.Somanuals.com. All Manuals Search And Download.

WHERE TO INSTALL THIS ALARM, Continued

For CO Alarms, the National Fire Protection Association (NEPA) recommends that a CO Alarm should be centrally located outside of each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the bedrooms. For added protection, install additional CO Alarms in each separate bedroom, and on every level of your

NOTE: For added protection, install an additional Smoke/CO Alarm at least 15 feet (4.6 meters) away from the furnace or fuel burning heat source where possible. In smaller homes or in manufactured homes where this distance cannot be maintained, install the Alarm as far away as possible from the furnace or other fuel burning source. Installing the Alarm closer than 15 feet (4.6 meters) will not harm the Alarm, but may increase the frequency of unwanted alarms.

RECOMMENDED RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENT SUGGESTED AREAS FOR INSTALLING

SMOKE ALARMS, CO ALARMS, AND COMBO UNITS



When installing on the wall, the top edge of Smoke Alarms should be placed between 4 inches (102 mm) and 12 inches (305 mm) from the

- wall/ceiling line • When installing on the ceiling, place the alarm as close to the center as
- In either case, install at least 4 inches (102 mm) from where the wall and ceiling meet. See "Avoiding Dead Air Spaces" for more information. **NOTE:** For any location, make sure no door or other obstruction could keep carbon monoxide or smoke from reaching the Alarm

WHERE THIS ALARM SHOULD NOT BE INSTALLED

- Do NOT locate this Smoke/CO Alarm:
- Avoid extremely dusty, dirty or greasy areas. Where combustion particles are produced. Combustion particles form when something burns. Areas to avoid include poorly ven garages, and furnace rooms. Keep units at least 20 feet (6 meters) from the sources of combustion particles (stove, furnace, water heater, space heater) if possible. In areas where a 20-foot (6 meter) distance is not possible – in modular, mobile, RVs, or smaller homes, for example – it is recommended the Smoke Alarm be placed as far from these fuel-burning sources as possible. The placed as tai formates the burning sources as Alarms at a reasonable distance from a fuel-burning source, and thus reduce "unwanted" alarms. Unwanted alarms can occur if a Smoke Alarm is placed directly next to a fuel-burning source. Ventilate these areas as much as possible.
- Within 5 feet (1.5 meters) of any cooking appliance. In air streams near kitchens. Air currents can draw cooking smoke into the smoke sensor and cause unwanted alarms.
- In extremely humid areas. This Alarm should be at least 10 feet (3 meters) from a shower, sauna, humidifier, vaporizer, dishwasher, laundry room, utility room, or other source of high humidity.
- In direct sunlight. In turbulent air, like near ceiling fans or open windows. Blowing air may
- prevent CO or smoke from reaching the sensors • In insect infested areas. Insects can clog the openings to the sensing
- chamber.
- Less than 12 inches (305 mm) away from fluorescent lights. Electrical "noise" can interfere with the sensor.
- In "dead air" spaces. See "Avoiding Dead Air Spaces".

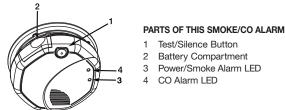
AVOIDING DEAD AIR SPACES

"Dead air" spaces may prevent smoke from reaching the Smoke/CO Alarm. To avoid dead air spaces, follow installation recommendations be On ceilings, install Smoke/CO Alarms as close to the center of the ceiling as ssible. If this is not possible, install the Smoke/CO Alarm at least 4 inches (102 mm) from the wall or corner. For wall mounting (if allowed by building codes), the top edge of Smoke/CO

Alarms should be placed between 4 inches (102 mm) and 12 inches (305 mm) from the wall/ceiling line, below typical "dead air" spaces. On a peaked, gabled, or cathedral ceiling, install first Smoke/CO Alarm within 3 feet (0.9 meters) of the peak of the ceiling, measured horizontally. Additional Smoke/CO Alarms may be required depending on the length, angle, etc. of the ceiling's slope. Refer to NFPA 72 for details on requirements for sloped or peaked ceilings.

HOW TO INSTALL THIS ALARM

IMPORTANT! This combination Smoke/CO Alarm was designed to be mounted on the ceiling or wall. It is not a tabletop device. You must install this device on the ceiling or wall as outlined below. Read "Where To Install This Alarm" before



1 Test/Silence Button Battery Compartmen B Power/Smoke Alarm LED

- 4 CO Alarm LED
- Tools you will need: pencil, drill with 3/16" or 5mm drill bit, flathead screwdriver, hammer.

ACAUTION!

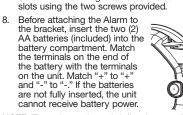
starting

- Do not connect this unit to any other alarm or auxiliary device. It is a single-station unit that cannot be linked to other devices. Connecting anything else to this unit may prevent it from working properly.
- Do not install this unit over an electrical junction box. Air currents around junction boxes can prevent smoke from reaching the sens-ing chamber and prevent the unit from alarming. Only AC powered units are intended for installation over junction box

IMPORTANT! If you want to lock the battery compartment, or lock the Smoke/CO

larm to the mounting bracket, please read the "Optional Locking Features" section.

- 1. Hold base firmly and twist the mounting bracket counterclockwise (left) to separate it from the unit.
- 2. Hold the mounting bracket against the ceiling (or wall) so the vertical mounting slot is aligned in the 12 o'clock position and trace around the inside of the mounting slots (vertical and horizontal mounting).
- 3. Put the unit where it won't get covered with dust when you drill the
- 4. Using a 3/16" (5 mm) drill bit, drill a hole through the center of the oval outlines you traced.
- 5. Insert the plastic screw anchors (in the plastic bag with screws) into the noles. Tap the screw anchors gently with a hammer, if necessary, until
- they are flush with the ceiling or wall. 6. Line the mounting bracket up over the plastic screw anchors.
- 7. Screw the mounting bracket to the ceiling or wall through the mounting



NOTE: The unit may beep briefly when you install the batteries. This is normal The GREEN Light flashes about every 60 seconds when the unit is eceiving battery power

AWARNING!

to adjust the alignment.

- The battery door will resist closing unless batteries are installed. This warns you the unit will not operate without batteries. 9. Attach the Smoke/CO Alarm to the mounting bracket. Line up the guides on the alarm's base with the guides on the
- mounting bracket. When guides are lined up, turn the base clockwise (right) until it snaps into place. NOTE: Once the Smoke/CO Alarm is snapped onto the mounting bracket ou can rotate the Smoke/CO Alarm



FOR

10. Test the Smoke/CO Alarm. See "Weekly Testing" for details.

TO UN-LOCK THE BATTERY COMPARTMENT

head of the locking pin, and gently pry it out

of the battery compartment lock. (If you plan

to re-lock the battery compartment, save the

Remove the Smoke/CO Alarm from the

mounting bracket. If the unit is locked to the bracket, see the section "To Un-Lock

2. Insert a flathead screwdriver under the

3. To re-lock the battery compartment, close the battery door and reinsert locking pin in

Reattach the Smoke/CO Alarm to the

When replacing the batteries, always test the Smoke/CO Alarm before re-locking the battery

TO UN-LOCK THE MOUNTING BRACKET

1. Insert a flathead screwdriver into the

(left) at the same time.

seconds until unit starts to alarm

WEEKLY TESTING

rectangular cut-out on the mounting bracket nearest to the locking pin.

2. Pry the Smoke/CO Alarm away from the

bracket by pushing up on the screwdriver and turning the Smoke/CO Alarm counterclockwise

Test the Smoke/CO Alarm: press and hold the Test/Silence button 3-5

• The Horn will sound 3 beeps, pause, 3 beeps. The Power/Smoke LED flashes Red and the CO LED will be Off.

• Next the Horn will sound 4 beeps, pause, 4 beeps. The Power/Smoke

If the unit does not alarm, make sure the batteries are correctly installed,

3

and test again. If the unit still does not alarm, replace it immediate

During testing, you will see and hear the following sequence:

LED will be Off and the CO LED flashes Red.

the Mounting Bracket."

locking pin.)

mounting bracket.

IMPORTANT!

compartment.

lock.

OPTIONAL LOCKING FEATURES The optional locking features are designed to discourage unauthorized removal of the batteries or Alarm. It is not necessary to activate the locks in single-family households where unauthorized battery or Alarm removal is not a concern. This Smoke/CO Alarm has two separate locking features: one to lock the battery compartment, and the other to lock the Smoke/CO Alarm to the mounting bracket ou can choose to use either feature independently, or use them both Tools you will need: • Needle-nose pliers or utility knife • Standard flathead screwdriver

Both locking features use locking pins, which are molded into the mounting bracket. Depending on which locking features you use, remove one or both pins from the mounting bracket using needle-nose pliers or a utility knife.

IMPORTANT! To permanently remove either locking pin, insert a flathead screwdriver between the locking pin and the lock, and pry the pin out of the lock.

TO LOCK THE BATTERY COMPARTMENT

Do not lock the battery compartment until you activate the battery and test the Smoke/CO

- Install the batteries before attaching the Alarm to the bracket. Insert the two (2) AA batteries (included) into the battery compartment. Match the terminals on the end of the battery with the terminals on the unit. Match "+" to "+" and "-" "-." If the batteries are not fully inserted, the
- unit cannot receive battery power. 2. Push and hold Test/Silence button until the

alarm sounds.

- **IMPORTANT!** If the unit does not alarm during testing, DO
- NOT lock the battery compartment! Install new batteries and test again. If the unit still does ot alarm, replace it immediately.
- Using needle-nose pliers or a utility knife, detach one locking pin from the mounting
- Push the locking pin through the hole near the battery door latch on the back of the Smoke/CÓ Alarm.
- TO LOCK THE MOUNTING BRACKET
- Using needle-nose pliers or a utility knife, detach one locking pin from the mounting
- Insert the locking pin through the hole on the back of the Smoke/CO Alarm as
- shown in the diagram. When you attach the Smoke/CO Alarm to
- the mounting bracket, the locking pin's head will fit into a notch on the bracket.

AWARNING!

- NEVER use an open flame of any kind to test this unit. You might accidentally damage or set fire to the unit or to your home. The built-in test switch accurately tests the unit's operation as required by Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. (UL). NEVER use vehicle exhaust!
- Exhaust may cause permanent damage and voids your warranty.
- · DO NOT stand close to the Alarm when the horn is sounding. Exposure at close range may be harmful to your hearing. When

2

testing, step away when horn starts sounding

ACAUTION!

It is important to test this unit every week to make sure it is working properly. Using the test button is the recommended way to test this Smoke/CO Alarm.

AWARNING!

the unit immediately

IMPORTANT!

Type of Alarm

AWARNING!

must not ignore it!

technician here:

combustion equipment.

AWARNING!

AWARNING!

Alarms[®] for details.

AWARNING!

injury or death

Smoke

Carbon Monoxide (CO)

This unit has been designed to be as maintenance-free as possible, but there are a few simple things you must do to keep it working properly.

Use only the replacement batteries listed below. The unit may not operate properly with other batteries. Never use rechargeable batteries since they may not provide a constant charge.

Test it at least once a week. Clean the Smoke/CO Alarm at least once a month; gently vacuum the outside of the Smoke/CO Alarm using your household vacuum's soft brush attachment. A can of clean compressed air (sold at computer or office supply stores) may also be used. Follow manufacturer instructions for use. Test the Smoke/CO Alarm. Never use water, cleaners or solvents since they may damage the unit. • If the Smoke/CO Alarm becomes contaminated by excessive dirt, dust

and/or grime, and cannot be cleaned to avoid unwanted alarms, replace Relocate the unit if it sounds frequent unwanted alarms. See "Where This Alarm Should Not Be Installed" for details.

Choosing a replacement battery:

Your Smoke/CO Alarm requires two standard AA batteries. It was shipped two AA batteries. The following batteries are acceptable as replace Eveready Energizer E91. These batteries are available at many local retail

Actual battery service life depends on the Smoke/CO Alarm and the environment in which it is installed. All the batteries specified above are acceptable replacement batteries for this unit. Regardless of the manufacturer's suggested battery life, you MUST replace the battery immediately once the unit starts "chirping" (the "low battery warning").

To replace the batteries (without removing

Alarm from the ceiling or wall): Open the battery compartment. Press tabs A and B as shown in the diagram and remove each battery.

3. Insert the new batteries, making sure they snap completelv into the battery compartment. Match the terminals on the ends of the batteries with the terminals on the unit.

4. Close the battery compartment, and then test the unit by pressing the Test/Silence button.

IF YOUR SMOKE/CO ALARM SOUNDS WHAT TO DO FIRST-IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF ALARM

What You See and Hear		
CO LED: Flashes Red Horn: 4 beeps, pause, 4 beeps, pause Power/Smoke LED : Off		
Power/Smoke LED : Flashes Red Horn: 3 beeps, pause, 3 beeps, pause CO LED: Off		

IF THE CO ALARM SOUNDS

"ALARM-MOVE TO FRESH AIR If you hear the CO alarm horn and the CO red light is flashing, move everyone to a source of fresh air. DO NOT remove the batter

Actuation of your CO Alarm indicates the presence of carbon monoxide (CO) which can kill you. In other words, when your CO Alarm sounds, you

IF THE CO ALARM SIGNAL SOUNDS: . Operate the Test/Silence button.

2. Call your emergency services, fire department or 911. Write down the number of your local emergency service here:

3. Immediately move to fresh air-outdoors or by an open door or window. Do a head count to check that all persons are accounted for. Do not re-enter the premises, or move away from the open door or window until the emergency services responder has arrived, the premises have been aired out, and your CO Alarm remains in its normal condition

4. After following steps 1-3, if your CO Alarm reactivates within a 24-hour period, repeat steps 1-3 and call a qualified appliance technician to invest gate for sources of CO from fuel-burning equipment and appliances, and inspect for proper operation of this equipment. If problems are identified during this inspection have the equipment serviced immediately. Note any combustion equipment not inspected by the technician, and consult the manufacturers' instructions, or contact the manufacturers directly, for more information about CO safety and this equipment. Make sure that motor vehicles are not, and have not, been operating in an attached garage or adjacent to the residence. Write down the number of a qualified appliance

NOTE: A qualified appliance technician is defined as "a person, firm, corporation, or company that either in person or through a representative, is engaged in and responsible for the installation, testing, servicing, or replacement of heating, ventilation, air conditioning (HVAC) equipment, combustion appliances and equipment, and/or gas fireplaces or other decorative

IF THE SMOKE ALARM SOUNDS RESPONDING TO AN ALARM

If the unit alarms and you are not testing the unit, it is warning you of a potentially dangerous situation that requires your imme attention. NEVER ignore any alarm. Ignoring the alarm may result in

 Never remove the batteries from a battery operated Smoke/CO Alarm to stop an unwanted alarm (caused by cooking smoke, etc.). Removing batteries disables the alarm so it cannot sense smoke, and removes your protection. Instead open a window or fan the smoke away from the unit. The alarm will reset automatically.

If the unit alarms get everyone out of the house immediately WHAT TO DO IN CASE OF FIRE

 Don't panic; stay calm. Follow your family escape plan. • Get out of the house as quickly as possible. Don't stop to get

dressed or collect anything.

• Feel doors with the back of your hand before opening them. If a door is cool open it slowly Don't open a bot door. Keen doors and windows closed, unless you must escape through them.

• Cover your nose and mouth with a cloth (preferably damp). Take short, shallow breaths.

· Meet at your planned meeting place outside your home and do a head count to make sure everybody got out safely.

• Call the Fire Department as soon as possible from outside. Give your address, then your name.

 Never go back inside a burning building for any reason. · Contact your Fire Department for ideas on making your home safer.

Alarms have various limitations. See "General Limitations of Smoke/CO

USING THE SILENCE FEATURES

Never remove the batteries to quiet an unwanted alarm. Removing the batteries disables the alarm and removes your protection. The Silence Feature is intended to temporarily silence the horn while you identify and correct the problem. Do not use the Silence Feature in emergency situations. It will not correct a CO problem or extinguish a fire.

The Silence Feature can temporarily quiet an unwanted alarm for several minutes. You can silence this Smoke/CO Alarm: press the Test/Silence button on the alarm cover for at least 3-5 seconds.

After the Test/Silence button is released, the Red LED blinks during the silence

When the Smoke Alarm is Silenced	When the CO Alarm is Silenced
The Smoke Alarm will remain silent for up to 15 minutes, then return to	The CO alarm will remain silent for up to 4 minutes.
normal operation. If the smoke has not cleared-or continues to increase-the device will go back into alarm.	After 4 minutes, if CO levels remain potentially dangerous the horn will start sounding again.

SILENCING THE LOW BATTERY WARNING

This silence feature can temporarily quiet the low battery warning "chirp" for up to 8 hours. You can silence the low battery warning "chirp": press the Test/ Silence button on the alarm cover.

Once the low battery warning "chirp" silence feature is activated, the unit continues to flash the Green light twice a minute for 8 hours. After 8 hours, the low battery "chirp" will resume. Replace the batteries as soon as possible; this unit will not operate without battery power! To deactivate this feature: Press the Test/Silence button again. The unit will go into Test Mode and the low battery warning will resume (LED flashes and unit sounds "chirp" once a minute).

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