

USER'S MANUAL

Smoke & Carbon Monoxide Alarm

AC Powered Smoke & Carbon Monoxide Alarm with Battery Back-up, Silence Feature and Latching Alarm
Model SC9120BA & SC9120BCA
Input: 120V AC ~, 60Hz, 0.09A

AC Powered Smoke & Carbon Monoxide Alarm with Silence and Latching Features
Model SC9120A
Input: 120V AC ~, 60Hz, 0.09A



First Alert



LISTED TO CSA 6.19-04 and ULCS531 STANDARDS

IMPORTANT! PLEASE READ CAREFULLY AND SAVE. This user's manual contains important information about your Alarm's operation. If you are installing the Alarm for use by others, you must have this manual—or a copy of it—with the end user.

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INTRODUCTION

Thank you for choosing BRK Brands, Inc. for your Smoke and Carbon Monoxide Alarm needs. You have purchased a state-of-the-art Smoke & CO Alarm designed to provide you with early warning of a fire or Carbon Monoxide. **Key features include:**

Smoke & Carbon Monoxide Combination Alarm. One alarm protects against two deadly household threats.

Most Accurate Carbon Monoxide Sensor* Advanced electrochemical CO sensor technology.

Intelligent Sensing Technology designed to help reduce unwanted or nuisance alarms.

Smart Interconnect can be interconnected to BRK Smoke Alarms. One interconnect wire carries both smoke and CO alarm signals.

Single Button Test/Silence eliminates confusion. Depending on what mode the alarm is in, pushing the button provides different functions such as testing the alarm, silencing the alarm, re-testing the alarm when in silence and clearing the Latching feature.

Two Silence Features. Temporarily silence low battery chirp for up to eight hours before replacing low battery or silence an unwanted alarm for several minutes.

Two Latching Features. Alarm Latch: Easily identifies initiating alarm even after alarm condition has subsided. Low Battery Latch: Identifies which unit is in low battery condition.

Perfect Mount System includes a gasketless base for easy installation and a new mounting bracket that keeps the alarm secure over a wide rotation range to allow for perfect alignment.

End of Life Signaling. Provides audible and visual confirmation alarm needs to be replaced.

*As compared to other sensing technologies

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All BRK® and First Alert® Smoke Alarms conform to regulatory requirements, including ULCS531 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 technology at detecting large particles, which tend to be produced in greater amounts by smoldering fires, which 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.

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 electrical appliances in good condition, and don't overload electrical circuits; 5) Keep stoves, barbecue grills, fireplaces and chimneys grease- and debris-free; 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.
- This Smoke/CO Alarm is approved for use in single-family residences. It is NOT designed for marine or RV use.

CAUTION!

- 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 flames.

DANGER!

ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD. Turn off the power to the area where the Smoke/CO Alarm is installed before removing it from the mounting bracket. Failure to turn off the power first may result in serious electrical shock, injury or death.

WARNING!

- This unit will not alert hearing impaired residents. It is recommended that you install special units which use devices like flashing strobe lights to alert hearing impaired residents.
- Installation of this unit must conform to the electrical codes in your area; CSA 22.1 Canadian Electrical Code or NFPA 70, and any other local or building codes that may apply. Wiring and installation must be performed by a licensed electrician. Failure to follow these guidelines may result in injury or property damage.

- This unit must be powered by a 24-hour, 120V AC pure sine wave 60 Hz circuit. Be sure the circuit cannot be turned off by a switch, dimmer, or ground fault circuit interrupter. Failure to connect this unit to a 24-hour circuit may prevent it from providing constant protection. Unit may be connected to an arc fault circuit interrupter.

- This Smoke/CO Alarm must have AC or battery power to operate. If AC power fails and the battery is dead or missing, the alarm cannot operate.

- Never disconnect the power from an AC powered unit to stop an unwanted alarm. Doing so will disable the unit and remove your protection. In the case of a true unwanted alarm, use the Silence Feature (if equipped), open a window or fan the smoke away from the unit. The alarm will reset automatically when it returns to normal operation. Never remove the batteries from a battery operated unit to stop an unwanted alarm (caused by cooking smoke, etc.). Instead open a window or fan the smoke away from the unit. The alarm will reset automatically.

CAUTION!

- Connect this unit ONLY to other compatible units. See "How To Install This Smoke/CO Alarm" for details. Do not connect it to any other type of alarm or auxiliary device. Connecting anything else to this unit may damage it or prevent it from operating properly.
- The battery compartment resists closing unless a battery is installed. This warns you the unit will not operate under DC power without a battery.
- Do not stand too close to the unit when the alarm is sounding. It is loud to wake you in an emergency. Exposure to the horn at close range may harm your hearing.
- Do not paint over the unit. Paint may clog the openings to the sensing chambers and prevent the unit from operating properly.

INSTALLATION

WHERE TO INSTALL THIS ALARM

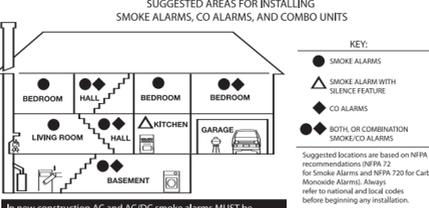
Minimum coverage for Smoke Alarms, as recommended by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), is one Smoke Alarm on every floor, in every sleeping area, and in every bedroom (See "Regulatory Information For Smoke Alarms" for details on the NFPA recommendations).

For CO Alarms, the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 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 home.

In general, install combination Smoke and Carbon Monoxide 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 12 meters (40 feet) 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 4.4° C and 37.8° C (40° F and 100° F).

Recommended Placement



In new construction AC and AC/DC smoke Alarms MUST be interconnected to meet NFPA recommendations.

- When installing on the wall, the top edge of Smoke Alarms should be placed between 102 mm (4 inches) and 305 mm (12 inches) from the wall/ceiling line.
- When installing on the ceiling, place the alarm as close to the center as possible.
- In either case, install at least 102 mm (4 inches) 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.

Installing Smoke/CO Alarms in Mobile Homes

For minimum security install one Smoke/CO Alarm as close to each sleeping area as possible. For more security, put one unit in each room. Many older mobile homes (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.

IMPORTANT!

This equipment should be installed in accordance with CAN/ULC S553 or NFPA (National Fire Protection Association) 72 and 101, National Fire Protection Association, One Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101 U.S.A. Additional local building and regulatory codes may apply in your area. Always check compliance requirements before beginning any installation.

WHERE THIS ALARM SHOULD NOT BE INSTALLED

Do NOT locate this Smoke/CO Alarm:

- In garages, kitchens, furnace rooms, crawl spaces and unfinished attics. Avoid extremely dusty, dirty or greasy areas.
- Where combustion particles are produced. Combustion particles form when something burns. Areas to avoid include poorly ventilated kitchens, garages, and furnace rooms. Keep units at least 6 meters (20 feet) from the sources of combustion particles (stove, furnace, water heater, space heater) if possible. In areas where a 6 meter (20-foot) distance is not possible – in modular, mobile, or smaller homes, for example – it is recommended the Smoke/CO Alarm be placed as far from these fuel-burning sources as possible. The placement recommendations are intended to keep these Alarms at a reasonable distance from a fuel-burning source, and thus reduce "unwanted" alarms. Unwanted alarms can occur if a Smoke/CO Alarm is placed directly next to a fuel-burning source. Ventilate these areas as much as possible.
- Within 1.5 meters (5 feet) 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 3 meters (10 feet) 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 areas where temperature is colder than 4.4° C (40° F) or hotter than 37.8° C (100° F). These areas include non-airconditioned crawl spaces, unfinished attics, uninsulated or poorly insulated ceilings, porches, and garages.
- In insect infested areas. Insects can clog the openings to the sensing chamber.
- Less than 305 mm (12 inches) 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 below.

On ceilings, install Smoke/CO Alarms as close to the center of the ceiling as possible. If this is not possible, install the Smoke/CO Alarm at least 102 mm (4 inches) from the wall or corner.

For wall mounting (if allowed by building codes), the top edge of Smoke/CO Alarms should be placed between 102 mm (4 inches) and 305 mm (12 inches) from the wall/ceiling line.

On a peaked, gabled, or cathedral ceiling, install the first Smoke/CO Alarm within 0.9 meters (3 feet) 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.

Continued...

INSTALLATION, Continued

BEFORE YOU BEGIN INSTALLATION

This unit is designed to be mounted on any standard wiring junction box up to a 10 cm (4-inch) size, on either the ceiling or wall. Read "Where to Install This Alarm" and "Where This Alarm Should Not Be Installed" before you begin installation.

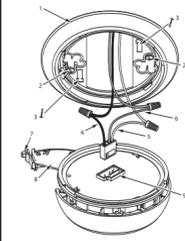
WARNING!

- Make sure the alarm is not receiving excessively noisy power. Examples of noisy power could be major appliances on the same circuit, power from a generator or solar power, light dimmer on the same circuit or mounted near fluorescent lighting. Excessively noisy power may cause damage to your Alarm.

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 combustion equipment.

PARTS OF THIS SMOKE/CO ALARM

- Mounting Bracket
 - Mounting Slot and Screw*
 - Locking Pins (break out of bracket)
 - Hot (Black) AC Wire
 - Neutral (White) AC Wire
 - Interconnect Wire (Orange)
 - Lever to Open Battery Compartment
 - Swing-Out Battery Compartment
 - Quick-Connect Power
- *Not Included



HOW TO INSTALL THIS SMOKE/CO ALARM

Tools you will need: Standard Flathead screwdriver, wire strippers.

DANGER!

ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD. Turn off power to the area where you will install this unit at the circuit breaker or fuse box before beginning installation. Failure to turn off the power before installation may result in serious electrical shock, injury or death.

To install this unit:

- Remove the mounting bracket from the base. Position the screw slots on the mounting bracket over the screws in the junction box. Tighten the screws.

WARNING!

Improper wiring of the power connector or the wiring leading to the power connector will cause damage to the Alarm and may lead to a non-functioning Alarm.

- Using wire nuts, connect the power connector to the AC power.

STAND ALONE ALARM ONLY:

- Connect the white wire on the power connector to the neutral wire in the junction box.
- Connect the black wire on the power connector to the hot wire in the junction box.
- Tuck the orange wire inside the junction box. It is used for Interconnect only.

INTERCONNECTED ALARMS ONLY:

- Strip off about 1/2" of the plastic coating on the orange interconnect wire on the power connector.
- Connect the white wire on the power connector to the neutral wire (usually white) in the junction box.
- Connect the black wire on the power connector to the hot wire (usually black) in the junction box.
- Connect the orange wire on the power connector to the interconnect wire in the junction box. Repeat for each unit you are interconnecting. Never connect the hot or neutral wires in the junction box to the orange interconnect wire. Never cross hot and neutral wires between interconnected Alarms.

- Plug the power connector into the back of the Smoke/CO Alarm.
- Position the base of the Smoke/CO Alarm over the mounting bracket and turn. The Alarm will remain secure over a wide rotation range to allow for perfect alignment. When wall mounting, this will allow fine-tuning on the positioning to compensate for out-of-aligned wall studs and to keep the wording level. The Alarm can be positioned over the bracket every 120°. Rotate the Alarm until aligned properly.

STAND ALONE ALARM ONLY:

- If you are only installing one unit, restore power to the junction box.

INTERCONNECTED ALARMS ONLY:

- If you are interconnecting multiple Smoke/CO Alarms, repeat Step 1-5 for each Smoke/CO Alarm in the series. When you are finished, restore power to the junction box.

USING THE OPTIONAL LOCKING FEATURES

The optional locking features are designed to discourage unauthorized removal of the battery or alarm. It is not necessary to activate the locks in single-family households where unauthorized battery or alarm removal is not a concern.

These Smoke/CO Alarms have two separate locking features: one locks the battery compartment, and the other locks the Smoke/CO Alarm to the mounting bracket. You 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, molded into the mounting bracket. Using needle nose pliers or a utility knife, remove one or both pins, depending on which locking features you use.

THE BATTERY COMPARTMENT LOCK

TO LOCK THE BATTERY COMPARTMENT:

IMPORTANT!

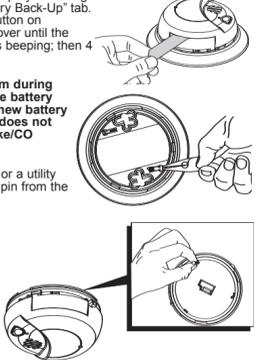
Do not lock the battery compartment until you have activated the battery and tested the battery back-up.

- Activate the battery back-up by removing the "Pull to Activate Battery Back-Up" tab. Push and hold the test button on the Smoke/CO Alarm's cover until the alarm sounds: continuous beeping; then 4 beeps, pause, 4 beeps.

If the unit does not alarm during testing, DO NOT lock the battery compartment! Install a new battery and test again. If it still does not alarm, replace the Smoke/CO Alarm immediately.

- Using needle-nose pliers or a utility knife, detach one locking pin from the mounting bracket.

- Push the locking pin through the hole in the dot on the label on the back of the Smoke/CO Alarm.



DANGER!

ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD. Do not restore power until all Alarms are completely installed. Restoring power before installation is complete may result in serious electrical shock, injury or death.

- Make sure the Smoke/CO Alarm is receiving AC power. Under normal operation, the green indicator light will shine continuously. If the green power indicator light does not light, TURN OFF POWER TO THE JUNCTION BOX and recheck all connections. If all connections are correct and the green power indicator still does not light when you restore the power, the unit should be replaced immediately.

ACTIVATING THE BATTERY BACK-UP

IMPORTANT!

Activate the battery back-up by removing the "Pull to Activate Battery Back-Up" tab. You do not need to open the battery compartment and reposition the battery during installation. DO NOT remove the battery activation tab until AC power is turned on to conserve battery power.

- Single Station Alarms: Test each Alarm. Press and hold the Test/Silence button until you hear the acknowledge "chirp" or the unit alarms.

Interconnected Alarms: Press and hold the Test/Silence button until the unit alarms. All interconnected Alarms should sound. The other Alarms sounding only tests the interconnect signal between Alarms. It does not test each Alarm's operation. You must test each Alarm individually to check if the Alarm is functioning properly.

IMPORTANT!

If any unit in the series does not alarm during testing, TURN OFF POWER, REMOVE BATTERIES, and recheck connections. If it does not alarm when you restore power, replace it immediately.

SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR INTERCONNECTED ALARMS

WARNING!

- Failure to meet any of the above requirements could damage the units and cause them to malfunction, removing your protection.

AC and AC/DC Smoke/CO Alarms can be interconnected. Under AC power, all units will alarm when one senses smoke or CO. When power is interrupted, only the AC/DC units in the series will continue to send and receive signals. AC powered Smoke/CO Alarms will not operate. See "Smart Interconnect" Feature.

Interconnected units can provide earlier warning of a Smoke/CO problem than stand-alone units, especially if the problem starts in a remote area of the dwelling. If any unit in the series senses Smoke/CO, all units will alarm. To determine which Smoke/CO Alarm initiated an alarm, refer to the table.

During an Alarm:

On Initiating Alarm(s) – Red LED(s) flashes (flash) rapidly
On All Other Alarms – Red LED is Off

After an Alarm (Latching):

On Initiating Alarm(s) – Red LED(s) On for 2 seconds/Off for 2 seconds
On All Other Alarms – Green LED(s) On, Red LED(s) is Off

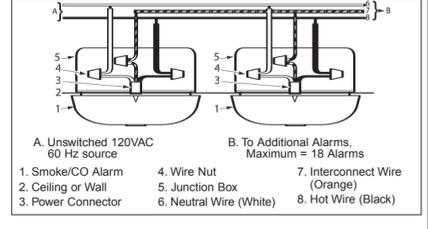
Compatible Interconnected Units

IMPORTANT!

Interconnect units within a single family residence only. Otherwise all households will experience unwanted alarms when you test any unit in the series. Interconnected units will only work if they are wired to compatible units and all requirements are met. This unit is designed to be compatible with:
First Alert® / BRK® Models SC9120BA, SC9120A, CO5120BNA, SA520CNA, SC7010BA, **BRK® Auxiliary Device Model** RM4 (Relay Module).

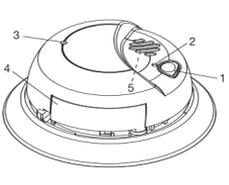
Interconnected units must meet ALL of the following requirements:

- A maximum of 18 compatible BRK Electronics® Smoke, Heat or CO Alarms may be interconnected. No more than 12 of the 18 can be Smoke Alarms per NFPA 72.
- The same fuse or circuit breaker must power all interconnected units.
- The total length of wire interconnecting the units should be less than 300 meters (1000 feet). This type of wire is commonly available at Hardware and Electrical Supply stores.
- All wiring must conform to all local codes and the Canadian Electrical Code, CSA 22.1.



HOW YOUR SMOKE/CO ALARM WORKS

THE COVER OF YOUR SMOKE/CO ALARM



- Test/Silence Button: Press and hold to activate test, or to silence the alarm.
- POWER Light (GREEN)/ SMOKE ALARM Light (RED)
- CO ALARM Light (RED)
- Battery Drawer
- (Behind the Cover) Alarm Horn: 85dB audible alarm for test, alarm, and unit malfunction warning.

WHAT YOU WILL SEE AND HEAR WITH THIS ALARM

Under Normal Operations

Horn: Silent
Power/Smoke LED: AC Power (LED Green); Battery Power (LED off)
CO LED: Off

When You Test the Alarm

Horn: continuous beeping
Power/Smoke LED: Flashes Red in sync with the horn pattern
CO LED: Off, followed by
Horn: 4 beeps, pause, 4 beeps
Power/Smoke LED: AC Power (LED Green); Battery Power (LED off)
CO LED: Flashes Red in sync with the horn pattern

If Battery Becomes Low or is Missing

Horn: chirps once a minute
Power/Smoke LED: Low Battery latch is now engaged. (See Latching Features note below.) Green LED On for 2 seconds/Off for two seconds.
CO LED: Off

If Alarm is Not Operating Properly (MALFUNCTION SIGNAL)

Horn: 3 chirps every minute
Power/Smoke LED: Green LED 3 Flashes approx. once a minute
CO LED: Off

Alarm has reached its End of Life

Horn: 5 chirps every minute
Power/Smoke LED: Green LED 5 Flashes approx. once a minute
CO LED: Off

Alarm Levels of CO are Detected

Horn: 4 beeps, pause, 4 beeps
Power/Smoke LED: AC Power (LED Green); Battery Power (LED off)

CO LED: During Alarm: Flashes Red in sync with the horn pattern.
After Alarm: Flashes Red On for 2 seconds/Off for 2 seconds.
CO Alarm Latch is now engaged. (See LATCHING FEATURES section for details).

Smoke is Detected

Horn: continuous beeping
Power/Smoke LED: During Alarm: Flashes Red in sync with the horn pattern. After Alarm: Flashes Red On for 2 seconds/Off for 2 seconds. Smoke Alarm Latch is now engaged. (See LATCHING FEATURES section for details).
CO LED: Off

Smoke Alarm is Silenced

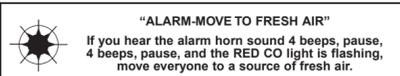
Horn: Off
Power/Smoke LED: Flashes Red
CO LED: Off

CO Alarm is Silenced

Horn: Off
Power/Smoke LED: AC Power (LED Green); Battery Power (LED off)
CO LED: Flashes Red

Latching Features Note: Without AC Power and running on battery only, Low Battery Latch or Alarm Latch are only engaged for about 15 minutes to conserve power. Low Battery Latch and Alarm Latch do not operate with a missing battery and no AC Power.

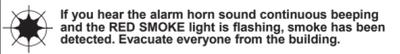
IF YOUR SMOKE/CO ALARM SOUNDS



IF THE CO ALARM SOUNDS:

Action of this device indicates the presence of carbon monoxide (CO) which can kill you. If the CO Alarm sounds 4 beeps:

- Immediately move to fresh air — outdoors or by an open door or window. Check that all persons are accounted for. Do not re-enter the premises or move away from the open door/window until the emergency services responders have arrived, the premises have been aired out, and your alarm remains in its normal condition.
- Call your local emergency services, fire department, or 911.



WHAT TO DO IF SMOKE IS DETECTED

WARNING!

- If the unit alarms and you are not testing the unit, it is warning you of a potentially dangerous situation that requires your immediate attention. NEVER ignore any alarm. Ignoring the alarm may result in injury or death.
- Never disconnect the AC power to quiet an unwanted alarm. Disconnecting the power disables the Alarm so it cannot sense smoke. This will remove 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.

DANGER!

- ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD: Attempting to disconnect the power connector from the unit when the power is on may result in electrical shock, serious injury or death.

When an interconnected system of AC powered units is in alarm, the alarm indicator light on the unit(s) that initiated the alarm will blink rapidly. It will remain OFF on any remaining units.

IF YOUR SMOKE/CO ALARM SOUNDS, Continued

LATCHING FEATURES

Alarm Latch is activated after an Alarm is exposed to alarm levels of smoke or carbon monoxide. After smoke or CO levels drop below alarm levels, the **"Smoke/Power"** or **"CO"** Red LED will begin to flash On 2 seconds/Off 2 seconds. It will continue to flash or "latch" until you clear it by testing the alarm.

This feature helps emergency responders, investigators, or service technicians identify which unit(s) in your home was exposed to alarm levels of smoke or carbon monoxide. This can help investigators pinpoint the source of smoke or CO.

Interconnected Alarms. Latching Alarm Indicator shows which Alarm(s) in the series were exposed to alarm levels of smoke or carbon monoxide. The Latching Alarm Indicator stays ON until you clear it, so it can alert you to an alarm that occurred while you were away from home, even though smoke or CO present in the air has dropped below alarm levels.

Low Battery Latch is activated when the Alarm is in the "low battery condition". When this occurs, the **Smoke/Power** LED flashes Green On for 2 seconds/Off for 2 seconds. This feature is designed to help you identify which Alarm needs to have the battery replaced. Although, the Alarm will sound the low battery chirp approximately once every minute, sometimes during the initial stages of "low battery", the Alarm will chirp in greater intervals than one minute, sometimes up to several hours, until the battery reaches a steady low battery level. This innovative feature eliminates the frustration of waiting for and/or identifying which unit is chirping.

Latching Features Note: Without AC Power and running on battery only, Low Battery Latch or Alarm Latch are only engaged for about 15 minutes to conserve power. Low Battery Latch and Alarm Latch do not operate with a missing battery and no AC Power.

WEEKLY TESTING

▲WARNING!

- **NEVER** use an open flame of any kind to test this unit. You might accidentally damage or set fire to the unit or your home. The built-in test switch accurately tests the unit's operation as required by Underwriters Laboratories of Canada (ULC). **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 testing, step away when horn starts sounding.

▲CAUTION!

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.

1. Push and hold the Test/Silence button on the cover until you hear a "chirp." The "chirp" marks the start of the self-test sequence.
2. During testing, you will hear a loud, repeating horn pattern: continuous beeping while the red smoke LED flashes. Then you will hear a loud, repeating horn pattern: 4 beeps, pause, 4 beeps, pause, while the red CO LED flashes.
3. When testing a series of interconnected units you must test each unit individually. Make sure all units alarm when each one is tested.

If the Smoke/CO Alarm does not test properly:

1. Make sure the AC power is applied and battery is fresh and installed correctly.
2. Be sure the alarm is clean and dust-free.
3. Test the unit again.
4. If a Latch is set, the first TEST switch activation may be interpreted as a "Clear Latch" signal.

If the Smoke/CO Alarm is still not working properly, replace it immediately. Refer to the "Limited Warranty" at the end of this manual.

▲WARNING!

If there is still a problem, do not try to fix the Alarm yourself. This will void your warranty!

REGULAR MAINTENANCE

▲WARNING!

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.

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:

- 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. 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 the unit immediately.
- Relocate the unit if it sounds frequent unwanted alarms. See "Where This Alarm Should Not Be Installed" for details.
- When the battery back-up becomes weak, the Alarm will "chirp" about once a minute (the low battery warning). This warning should last 7 days, but you should replace the battery immediately to continue your protection. **This Alarm must have AC or battery power to operate. If AC power fails, and the battery is dead or missing, the Alarm cannot operate.**

▲WARNING!

DO NOT spray cleaning chemicals or insect sprays directly on or near the Alarm. DO NOT paint over the Alarm. Doing so may permanently damage the Alarm.

CHOOSING A REPLACEMENT BATTERY:

This Smoke/CO Alarm requires one standard 9V alkaline battery. The following alkaline batteries meet the requirements: Duracell #MN1604 or MX1604; Eveready "Energiizer" 522. You can also use an Ultralife 9V lithium battery #U9VL for longer service life between battery changes. **These batteries are available at many local retail stores.**

IMPORTANT!

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"). For any device employing a battery, constant exposure to high or low humidity may reduce battery life.

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

SYMPTOMS OF CO POISONING

The following symptoms may be related to CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING and should be discussed with ALL members of the household:

Mild Exposure: Headaches, running nose, sore eyes, often described as "flu"-like symptoms.

Medium Exposure: Dizziness, drowsiness, vomiting.

Extreme Exposure: Unconsciousness, brain damage, death.

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

SYMPTOMS OF CO POISONING, Continued

IMPORTANT!

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!

This device is designed to protect individuals from the acute effects of carbon monoxide exposure. It will not fully safeguard individuals with specific medical conditions. If in doubt consult a medical practitioner.

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. There 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

Fuel-burning appliances like:

portable heater, gas or wood burning fireplace, gas water heater, 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:

1. 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 pipe (cold/humid air with extended periods between cycles).
 - 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).
3. 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 air 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 manual 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

CANADIAN STANDARDS ASSOCIATION

What Levels of CO Cause an Alarm?

CSA 6.19 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).

CSA 6.19 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: CSA 6.19

Audible Alarm: 85 dB minimum at 3 meters (10 feet).

REGULATORY INFORMATION FOR SMOKE ALARMS

RECOMMENDED LOCATIONS FOR SMOKE ALARMS

Installing Smoke Alarms in Single-Family Residences

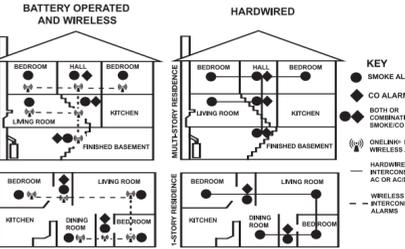
The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), recommends one Smoke Alarm on every floor, in every sleeping area, and in every bedroom. In new construction, the Smoke Alarms must be AC powered and interconnected. See "Agency Placement Recommendations" for details. For additional coverage, it is recommended that you install a Smoke Alarm in all rooms, halls, storage areas, finished attics, and basements, where temperatures normally remain between 4° C (40° F) and 38° C (100° F). Make sure no 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 12 meters (40 feet) long, 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!

Specific 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.**



AGENCY PLACEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

NFPA 72 (National Fire Code) Chapter 11

"For your information, the National Fire Protection Association's Standard 72, reads as follows:"

"11.5.1 One- and Two-Family Dwelling Units."

"11.5.1.1 Smoke Detection. Where required by applicable laws, codes, or standards for the specified occupancy, approved single- and multiple-station Smoke Alarms shall be installed as follows: (1) In all sleeping rooms. Exception: Smoke Alarms shall not be required in sleeping rooms in existing one- and two-family dwelling units. (2) Outside of each separate sleeping area, in immediate vicinity of the sleeping rooms. (3) On each level of the dwelling unit, including basements. Exception: In existing one- and two-family dwelling units, approved Smoke Alarms powered by batteries are permitted."

"A.11.8.3 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 homeowner 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."

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. However, they do not provide interconnected functionality.

AC powered Smoke Alarms: Can be interconnected so if one unit senses smoke, 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.

Wireless interconnected Alarms: Offer the same interconnected functionality as with hardwired alarms, without wires. Units are easy to install and do not require professional installation. They provide protection even when electricity fails, provided the batteries are fresh and correctly installed.

Smoke Alarms for Solar or Wind Energy users and battery backup power systems: AC powered Smoke Alarms should only be operated with true or pure sine wave inverters. Operating this Smoke Alarm with solar or battery-powered UPS (uninterruptible power supply) products or square wave or "quasi 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. These units 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 unit to install, refer to NFPA (National Fire Protection Association) 72 (National Fire Alarm Code) and NFPA 101 (Life Safety Code). National Fire Protection Association, One Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101 U.S.A. Local building codes may also require specific units in new construction or in different areas of the home.

SPECIAL COMPLIANCE CONSIDERATIONS

▲WARNING!

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 four 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 recommended 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 unit in common areas may not provide sufficient warning to all residents or 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 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.

GENERAL LIMITATIONS OF SMOKE/CO ALARMS

This Smoke/CO Alarm is intended for 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 impaired).

Smoke/CO Alarms may not waken all individuals. Practice the escape plan at least twice a year, making sure that everyone is involved – from infants 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 wake 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 an emergency.

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 batteries are used, or if the batteries are not installed correctly. AC units cannot work if the AC power is cut off for any reason (open fuse or circuit breaker, failure along 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 types of units.

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 hallway between them.

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 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.

This carbon monoxide alarming device is designed to detect carbon monoxide gas from ANY source of combustion. It is NOT designed to detect smoke, fire, or any other gases.

Smoke/CO Alarms may not be heard. The alarm horn loudness meets or exceeds current standards of 95 dB at 3 meters (10 feet). 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 the alarm horn. This Smoke/CO Alarm is not intended for people who are hearing 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 not 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.

IF THE CO ALARM SOUNDS

▲WARNING!

Actuation of this device indicates the presence of carbon monoxide (CO) which can kill you. If the CO Alarm sounds 4 beeps:

1. Immediately move to fresh air — outdoors or by an open door or window. Check that all persons are accounted for. Do not re-enter the premises or move away from the open door/window until the emergency services responders have arrived, the premises have been aired out, and your alarm remains in its normal condition.

2. Call your local emergency services, fire department, or 911.

"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 batteries!

TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

▲DANGER! ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD. Turn off the power to the area where the Alarm is installed BEFORE removing it from the mounting bracket or checking any electrical connections! Failure to turn off the power first may result in serious electrical shock, injury or death.		
If your Alarm does this...	It means...	You should...
Green Power/Smoke LED is OFF. Unit will not alarm when you press the Test/Silence button.	Unit may not be receiving any power.	Check the AC power supply. Make sure the power connects securely attached to the alarm. Make sure a fresh 9V battery is installed to power the battery back-up*.
Green light flashes ON, once a minute (horn is silent).	Alarm is not receiving AC power.	Unit is operating on battery back-up. Check the AC power supply.
Horn "chirps" about once per minute; Green "Power/Smoke" LED flashes Green On for 2 seconds/Off for 2 seconds. (Low Battery Latch is engaged.)	Low battery warning. Battery is low or missing.	Replace the battery, avoid interrupting AC power.
Once a minute, the alarm sounds 3 "chirps", and the green light flashes quickly three times.	MALFUNCTION SIGNAL. Unit needs to be replaced. Based on self-diagnostic tests, the unit has detected a fault.	Units under warranty should be returned to manufacturer for replacement. See "Limited Warranty" for details.
The light flashes (GREEN) and the horn sounds 3 "chirps" every minute.	END OF LIFE SIGNAL. CO Alarm needs to be replaced.	Immediately replace the CO Alarm.
Alarm goes back into alarm after you pressed the Test/Silence button to silence an alarm.	Smoke and/or CO levels are still potentially dangerous.	Refer to "If Your Smoke/CO Alarm Sounds" for details on how to respond to an alarm. If anyone is feeling ill, EVACUATE your home immediately and call 911.
Alarm sounds frequently even though no high levels of smoke or CO are revealed in an investigation.	The Alarm may be improperly located. Refer to "Where to Install This Alarm."	Relocate your alarm. If frequent alarms continue, have home rechecked for potential problems. You may be experiencing an intermittent smoke or CO problem.

*For a list of acceptable replacement batteries, see "Regular Maintenance."
If you have any questions that cannot be answered by reading this manual, call Consumer Affairs: 1-800-323-9005.

LIMITED WARRANTY

BRK Brands, Inc., ("BRK") the maker of BRK® brand and First Alert® brand products, warrants that for a period of seven years from the date of purchase, this product will be free from defects in material and workmanship. BRK, at its option, will repair or replace this product or any component of the product found to be defective during the warranty period. 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 product of equal or greater value. This is your exclusive warranty.

This 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 required 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 the 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 province to province.

How to Obtain Warranty Service

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 calling.

For Warranty Service return to: BRK Brands, Inc., 25 Spur Drive, El Paso, TX 79906 U.S.A.

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 to battery.

For your records, please record:	
Date Purchased:	

QUE FAIRE SI ON DÉTECTE DE LA FUMÉE

MESURES À PRENDRE EN CAS D'INCENDIE

- Ne paniquez pas, demeurez calme. Suivez le plan d'évacuation prévu.
- Sortez de la maison aussi vite que possible. Ne vous arrêtez pas pour vous habiller ou rassembler de quelconqs objets.
- Tâtez les portes au revers de la main avant de les ouvrir. Si la porte est fraîche, ouvrez-la lentement. N'ouvrez pas une porte qui est chaude. Gardez les portes et les fenêtres fermées à moins qu'il n'agisse d'issues de secours.
- Couvrez-vous le nez et la bouche avec un chiffon (humide de préférence). Respirez à petits coups.
- Réunissez-vous au lieu de rencontre prévu à l'extérieur de la maison et comparez tout le monde afin de vérifier que toutes les personnes sont sorties et en sécurité.
- Appelez le service des incendies le plus rapidement possible une fois à l'extérieur. Donnez l'adresse d'abord avant de vous identifier.
- Ne retournez jamais à l'intérieur d'un édifice en feu quelle qu'en soit la raison.
- Communiquez avec le service des incendies local pour apprendre à mieux sécuriser le foyer.

▲AVERTISSEMENT !

Les avertisseurs présentent diverses limitations. Voir à Limitations générales des avertisseurs de fumée/CO pour **plus amples détails**.

FONCTION D'INTERCONNEXION INTELLIGENTE

Cet avertisseur comprend une fonction d'interconnexion intelligente qui permet l'interconnexion avec d'autres avertisseurs de fumée, de chaleur et de CO BRK dotés de la fonction d'interconnexion intelligente. En cas de détection de fumée, tous les avertisseurs retentissent selon la séquence de signal sonore de détection de fumée. En cas de détection de CO, ces avertisseurs intelligents interconnectés selon la séquence de signal sonore indiquant la présence de CO. Les avertisseurs non munis de la fonction «interconnexion intelligente» demeureront silencieux durant une alerte de CO.

UTILISATION DES FONCTIONS SILENCE

▲AVERTISSEMENT !

Ne retirez jamais les piles pour mettre en sourdine une fausse alarme. Retirer les piles invalide l'avertisseur et supprime sa protection.

La fonction Silence est conçue pour mettre provisoirement en sourdine l'avertisseur sonore pendant que vous identifiez et remédiez au problème. N'utilisez pas la fonction Silence dans des situations urgentes. Elle ne remédiera pas à la présence de CO et n'éteindra pas un incendie.

La fonction Silence peut temporairement neutraliser une fausse alarme pendant plusieurs minutes. Pour assourdir cet avertisseur de fumée/CO, appuyer sur la touche Test/Silence sur le couvercle de l'avertisseur jusqu'à la confirmation d'un bip.

Quand on relâche le bouton Essai/Silence, la DEL rouge clignote sur le mode sourdine.

Si l'avertisseur de fumée est mis en sourdine	Si l'avertisseur de CO est mis en sourdine
L'avertisseur de fumée sera mis en sourdine pendant un maximum de 15 minutes et reviendra ensuite à son fonctionnement normal. Si la fumée n'a pas disparue ou si elle continue à augmenter, l'appareil déclenchera à nouveau une alarme.	Il demeure silencieux pendant un maximum de 4 minutes. Si les niveaux de CO demeurent potentiellement dangereux au bout de 4 minutes, l'avertisseur sonore retentit à nouveau.

MISE EN SOURDINE DU SIGNAL SONORE D'AVERTISSEMENT D'ÉPUISEMENT DE LA PILE

La fonction Silence peut temporairement assourdir pendant 8 heures le signal de l'épuisement de la batterie dans le cas d'une alimentation en c.a.. Appuyer sur la touche Test/Silence sur le couvercle de l'avertisseur jusqu'à la confirmation d'un bip.

Quand on active la fonction de mise en sourdine le bip d'épuisement de la pile et le témoin vert de l'appareil continue à clignoter une fois par minute pendant 8 heures. Au bout de huit heures, le signal d'épuisement de la pile (des bips) recommence. L'avertisseur fonctionne en permanence si l'alimentation en c.a. est présente. Remarque : Si la batterie est épuisée, le signal de la pile sonore d'avertissement d'épuisement de la batterie ne peut pas être activé et l'avertisseur émet un bip répétitivement toutes les minutes environ. Conséquentment, **remplacer la batterie aussitôt que possible**, pour maintenir votre protection en cas de panne de courant.

Pour désactiver cette fonction : Enfoncez à nouveau le bouton d'Essai/Silence. L'appareil passera au mode d'essai et le signal d'épuisement de la pile reprendra (le DEL clignotera et l'appareil émettra un bip à toutes les minutes).

Pour mettre en sourdine les avertisseurs d'une série interconnectée : Pour mettre en sourdine une série d'avertisseurs de fumée/CO interconnectés, appuyer sur le bouton Essai/Silence de l'avertisseur déclencheur (l'appareil dont le témoin rouge clignote : La DEL rouge restera éteinte sur tous les autres avertisseurs). Si l'on appuie sur le bouton Essai/Silence de tout autre avertisseur, cela ne met que cet appareil en sourdine, et non la série interconnectée.

ASSOURDIR LE SIGNAL DE FIN DE VIE

Cette fonction silence peut temporairement désactiver jusqu'à 2 jours le bref bip de fin de vie de l'appareil. L'avertisseur émet le signal de fin de vie, appuyer sur la fonction Test/Silence. L'avertisseur émettra un bref bip confirmant que le fin de vie silence fonction est activée.

Après environ 2 jours, le bref bip de fin de vie est réacté. Passé une période de 2 à 3 semaines, il n'est plus possible d'assourdir le signal de fin de vie.

FONCTIONS DE VERROUILLAGE

Le **verrouillage de l'avertisseur** est activé lorsqu'un avertisseur est exposé à des niveaux dangereux de fumée et de monoxyde de carbone. Une fois que les niveaux de fumée ou de CO baissent sous les niveaux dangereux, la DEL d'alimentation/alarme ou la DEL ROUGE de CO clignote pendant 2 secondes et s'éteint pendant 2 secondes. La DEL qui clignote répétitivement ou qui se verrouille sera désactivée au moment du test de l'avertisseur. Cette fonction permet aux intervenants d'urgence, enquêteurs ou techniciens d'entretien-dépannage d'identifier laquelle/lesquelles des unités de votre foyer agit/d'agissent à des niveaux de fumée ou de monoxyde de carbone déclenchant l'alarme. Cela peut permettre aux enquêteurs de localiser avec précision la source de fumée ou de CO.

Avertisseurs interconnectés. Le témoin d'alarme à verrouillage indique lequel/lesquels des avertisseurs(s) de la série a/ont été exposé(s) à des niveaux de fumée ou de monoxyde de carbone susceptibles de déclencher l'alarme.

Le témoin d'alarme à verrouillage demeure ALLUMÉ jusqu'à ce qu'on efface sa mémoire, de façon à pouvoir signaler qu'une alarme s'est produite quand personne n'était sur les lieux, même si le niveau de fumée ou de CO dans l'air est retombé depuis en deçà du seuil d'alarme.

Le **verrouillage de l'équipement de la pile** est activé lorsque l'alarme est en mode « d'épuisement de la pile ». À ce moment, la DEL d'alimentation/alarme VERTE clignote pendant 2 secondes et s'éteint pendant 2 secondes. Cette fonction a été conçue pour permettre l'identification de l'avertisseur dont la pile est épuisée. Même si l'avertisseur émet un signal sonore faible toutes les minutes, parfois durant les stades initiaux d'avertissement « d'épuisement de la pile », l'avertisseur émet un signal sonore à des intervalles excédant une minute, parfois pendant plusieurs heures jusqu'à ce que la pile atteigne un niveau minimal pour le remplacement. Cette fonction introductrice permet l'identification rapide de l'appareil qui émet un signal sonore.

Fonctions de verrouillage. Remarque : **Dans l'absence d'alimentation en c.a. et n'étant alimenté que par la batterie, la fonction verrouillage de l'équipement de la batterie ou verrouillage de l'avertisseur ne s'enchâssent pas pendant 15 minutes environ pour conserver l'énergie de la batterie. Les fonctions verrouillage de la batterie et verrouillage de l'avertisseur ne fonctionnent pas sans batterie et sans alimentation en c.a.**

ESSAI HEBDOMADAIRE

▲AVERTISSEMENT !

- NE JAMAIS utiliser aucun type de flamme ouverte pour faire l'essai cet appareil. Vous pourriez endommager ou brûler accidentellement l'appareil ou causer un incendie dans votre foyer.** Le commutateur d'essai intègre teste le fonctionnement de l'appareil avec précision conformément aux exigences des Laboratoires des assureurs du Canada (UL). **NE JAMAIS utiliser les gaz d'échappement d'un véhicule !** De tels gaz d'échappement peuvent provoquer un endommagement permanent et annuler la garantie.
- NE PAS se tenir trop près de l'appareil quand il émet son signal sonore.** L'exposition à une distance rapprochée peut être nuisible pour l'ouïe. Lors des essais, s'écarter de l'appareil quand l'avertisseur sonore retentit.

▲ATTENTION !

Faire l'essai de cet appareil toutes les semaines est important afin de vérifier qu'il fonctionne normalement. Pour assurer l'énergie de l'Essai/Silence est la manière recommandée de tester cet avertisseur de fumée/CO.

ESSAI HEBDOMADAIRE

- Enfoncer et tenir le bouton d'Essai/Silence situé sur le couvercle jusqu'à ce qu'un bip se fasse entendre. Le bip indique le début de la séquence de vérification automatique.
- Durant le test, une séquence de signaux sonores bruyants est émise : bips continus pendant que la DEL rouge de fumée clignote. Ensuite, une séquence de signaux sonores bruyants est émise - 4 bips, pause, 4 bips, pause, pendant que la DEL rouge de CO clignote.
- En vérifiant le fonctionnement d'une série d'appareils interconnectés, il faut faire l'essai de chaque appareil individuellement. Au moment des essais sur chaque appareil, s'assurer que tous les appareils déclenchent l'alarme.

Si l'essai de l'avertisseur échoue :

- S'assurer que l'appareil est alimenté en CA et que la pile est neuve et correctement installé.
- S'assurer que l'avertisseur est propre et exempt de poussière.
- Faites un nouvel essai de l'appareil.
- Si la fonction verrouillage est enclenchée, la première activation du TEST d'appareil peut être interprétée comme un signal de «suppression de verrouillage».

Si l'avertisseur de fumée/CO ne fonctionne toujours pas normalement, le remplacer immédiatement. Consulter la section « Garantie limitée » à la fin du présent guide.

▲AVERTISSEMENT !

Si le problème persiste, ne pas essayer de réparer l'avertisseur soi-même. Ceci annule la garantie de l'appareil.

ENTRETIEN PÉRIODIQUE

▲AVERTISSEMENT !

N'utiliser que les piles de remplacement figurant dans la liste ci-dessous. Il est possible que l'appareil ne fonctionne pas normalement avec d'autres piles. Ne jamais utiliser de piles rechargeables, car elles risquent de ne pas fournir une charge complète.

Cet appareil a été conçu de manière à nécessiter le moins d'entretien possible, mais quelques mesures simples s'imposent afin de le maintenir en bon état de fonctionnement.

- En faire l'essai au moins une fois par semaine.
- Nettoyer l'avertisseur de fumée/CO au moins une fois par mois : passer doucement l'aspirateur à l'extérieur de l'avertisseur de fumée/CO en utilisant la brosse d'époussetage de l'aspirateur. Essayer l'avertisseur de fumée/CO. Ne jamais utiliser d'eau, de produits de nettoyage ou de solvants, qui sont susceptibles d'endommager l'appareil.
- Si l'avertisseur de fumée/CO devient encombré d'un excès de saletés, de poussières et/ou de saouilles et/ou il ne peut être nettoyé de manière à empêcher les fausses alarmes, remplacer l'appareil immédiatement.
- Changer l'emplacement de l'appareil si celui-ci émet fréquemment des fausses alarmes. Voir « Où ne pas monter cet avertisseur » pour plus de détails.
- Lorsque la pile faiblit, l'avertisseur émet un bip environ toutes les minutes (le signal d'épuisement de la pile). Ce signal d'épuisement de la pile dure normalement jusqu'à 7 jours, mais la pile doit être remplacée sans délai afin de maintenir la protection. Cet avertisseur doit être alimenté en c.a. ou par une pile pour fonctionner. En cas de panne de courant alternatif, et si la pile est épuisée ou manquante, l'avertisseur ne peut pas fonctionner.

IMPORTANT !

NE PAS pulvériser de nettoyants chimiques ou d'insecticides directement sur ou à proximité de l'avertisseur. NE PAS peindre l'avertisseur, le faire réparer l'avertisseur soi-même peut l'endommager de manière irréversible.

Choisir une pile de recharge :

Cet avertisseur de fumée/CO exige une pile alcaline normale de 9 V. Les piles alcalines suivantes sont des remplacements acceptables : Duracell N° MN1604 ou MX1604 ; Eveready « Énergie» 522. On peut également utiliser une pile au lithium Ultrafire de 9 volts N° U9VL pour un délai de remplacement plus long. On trouve ces piles dans la plupart des magasins.

IMPORTANT !

Pour tout appareil utilisant une batterie, l'exposition constante à des basses ou élevées humidité peut réduire la durée des batteries. Toutes les batteries mentionnées ci-dessus conviennent comme batteries de recharge pour un remplacement. Ne pas se fier aux normes d'isolation (FUA)7 relatives aux batteries de ce qui l'alarme commence à émettre des bips (le signal d'épuisement de la batterie »).

SOURCES POTENTIELLES DE CO AU FOYER

Mauvaise utilisation d'un appareil ou d'un dispositif : fonctionnement d'un barbecue ou d'une voiture dans un endroit fermé comme un garage ou une véranda.

Problèmes de CO passagers : les problèmes passagers ou intermittents peuvent être dus à des conditions extérieures ou autres.

Les conditions suivantes peuvent causer des problèmes de CO passagers :

- Déversement excessif ou évacuation refoulée d'appareils à combustion provoqué par des conditions extérieures telles que :
 - Direction et/ou vitesse du vent, y compris vents forts et rafales. Air lourd dans les tuyaux d'évacuation (air froid/humide avec de longues périodes entre les cycles).
 - Différentiel de pression négatif résultant de l'utilisation de ventilateurs de tirage.
- Plusieurs appareils fonctionnant simultanément avec une quantité d'air frais limitée.
- Raccords de tuyau d'évacuation desserrés par les vibrations au niveau des sècheux, fournaises ou chauffe-eau.
- Obstruction du tuyau d'évacuation ou design inhabituel de ce dernier, susceptibles d'aggraver les situations ci-dessus.
- Fonctionnement prolongé d'appareils à combustion sans évacuation (cuisinière, four, cheminée).
- Inversions de température, susceptibles de maintenir les gaz d'échappement au sol.
- Véhicules tournant au ralenti dans un garage attenant ou proche, ouvert ou fermé.

Ces conditions sont dangereuses parce qu'elles peuvent maintenir les gaz d'échappement dans votre maison. Ces conditions étant intermittentes, il est difficile de les recréer lors d'une enquête visant à trouver une source de CO.

COMMENT PROTÉGER MA FAMILLE CONTRE L'INTOXICATION PAR LE MONOXYDE DE CARBONE

Un avertisseur de CO est un excellent moyen de protection. Il surveille la qualité de l'air et déclenche une alarme sonore puissante avant que les effets du monoxyde de carbone deviennent dangereux pour les adultes et les enfants en bonne santé.

Un avertisseur de CO ne remplace pas un bon entretien des appareils ménagers.

Pour éviter les problèmes posés par le CO et réduire les risques d'intoxication :

- Nettoyer chaque année les cheminées et leurs conduits. Veiller à ce qu'il n'y soit exempt de débris de feuilles et de nids afin de permettre une circulation normale de l'air. Demandez à un professionnel de vérifier l'absence de rouille et de corrosion, de fissures ou de séparations qui pourraient empêcher l'air de bien circuler et provoquer un effoulement. Ne jamais installer un chauffe-pot de cheminée ou la couvrir de manière à obstruer la circulation de l'air.
- Faire l'essai et entretenir tous les appareils à combustion une fois l'an. De nombreux distributeurs de gaz, d'huile ou de systèmes CVCA offrent un service d'inspection d'appareils moyennant une somme minime.
- Effectuer des inspections périodiques de tous les appareils à combustion. S'assurer qu'ils ne présentent pas d'entrage ou de rouille excessive. Vérifier également la flamme du brûleur et les veilles. La flamme doit être bleue. Les flammes jaunes indiquent que la combustion est incomplète et la présence possible de CO. Garder la trappe de la cheminée de la fournaise fermée. Utiliser des bouches d'aération ou des ventilateurs sur tous les appareils à combustion lorsqu'ils sont disponibles. S'assurer que tous les appareils sont évacués à l'extérieur. Ne pas faire de grillades à l'intérieur, dans un garage ou dans une véranda fermée.
- S'assurer que les sources de CO ne refoulent pas de gaz d'échappement, que le coupe-tirage d'une fournaise en fonctionnement ne refoule pas de CO et que les échangeurs de chaleur de la fournaise ne sont pas fissurés.
- Vérifier la maison ou le garage situé de l'autre côté d'un mur commun.
- Gardez les portes et les fenêtres légèrement ouvertes. Si on soupçonne une fuite de CO dans une maison, ouvrir une porte pour diminuer de façon significative les niveaux de CO.
- Effectuer des inspections périodiques de tous les appareils à combustion. S'assurer qu'ils ne présentent pas d'entrage ou de rouille excessive. Vérifier également la flamme du brûleur et les veilles. La flamme doit être bleue. Les flammes jaunes indiquent que la combustion est incomplète et la présence possible de CO. Garder la trappe de la cheminée de la fournaise fermée. Utiliser des bouches d'aération ou des ventilateurs sur tous les appareils à combustion lorsqu'ils sont disponibles. S'assurer que tous les appareils sont évacués à l'extérieur. Ne pas faire de grillades à l'intérieur, dans un garage ou dans une véranda fermée.
- S'assurer que les sources de CO ne refoulent pas de gaz d'échappement, que le coupe-tirage d'une fournaise en fonctionnement ne refoule pas de CO et que les échangeurs de chaleur de la fournaise ne sont pas fissurés.
- Vérifier la maison ou le garage situé de l'autre côté d'un mur commun.
- Gardez les portes et les fenêtres légèrement ouvertes. Si on soupçonne une fuite de CO dans une maison, ouvrir une porte pour diminuer de façon significative les niveaux de CO.

Il importe aussi de se familiariser avec tout le matériel inclus. Lire le présent manuel de bout en bout pour comprendre ce qu'il faut faire en cas d'alerte au CO.

RENSEIGNEMENTS RÉGLEMENTAIRES CONCERNANT LES AVERTISSEURS DE FUMÉE/CO

RENSEIGNEMENTS RÉGLEMENTAIRES CONCERNANT LES AVERTISSEURS DE CO

CANADIAN STANDARDS ASSOCIATION

Quels niveaux de CO provoquent une alarme ?

La norme CSA 6.19 exige que les avertisseurs de CO à usage résidentiel déclenchent une alarme lorsque qu'ils sont exposés aux niveaux de CO et pendant les durées d'exposition décrites ci-dessous. Ces niveaux sont mesurés en parties par million (ppm) de CO sur une certaine durée (en minutes).

Points d'alarme exigés selon la norme CSA 6.19 :

- Si l'avertisseur est exposé à 400 ppm de CO, IL DOIT DÉCLENCHER UNE ALARME toutes les 4 à 15 MINUTES.
- Si l'avertisseur est exposé à 150 ppm de CO, IL DOIT DÉCLENCHER UNE ALARME toutes les 10 à 30 MINUTES.
- Si l'avertisseur est exposé à 70 ppm de CO, IL DOIT DÉCLENCHER UNE ALARME toutes les 60 à 240 MINUTES.

* Exposition d'environ 10 % de COH à des niveaux d'humidité relative (HR) de 10 % à 95 %.

Cet appareil est conçu pour ne pas déclencher d'alarme lorsqu'il est exposé à un niveau constant de 30 ppm pendant 30 jours.

IMPORTANT !

Les avertisseurs de CO sont conçus pour déclencher une alarme avant qu'un danger de mort soit présent. Le CO étant invisible et inodore, ne jamais supposer qu'il n'est pas présent.

- Une exposition à plus de 100 ppm de CO pendant 20 minutes n'a pas d'influence nocive sur des adultes moyens en bonne santé, mais au bout de 4 heures le même niveau pourra provoquer des maux de tête.
- Une exposition à 400 ppm de CO pourra provoquer des maux de tête chez les adultes et les enfants de moins de 16 ans. Une exposition de 10 à 20 minutes, elle pourra néanmoins provoquer la mort au bout de 2 heures.

Norme : CSA 6.19

Avertisseur sonore : 85 dB minimum à 3 mètres (10 pi).

RENSEIGNEMENTS RÉGLEMENTAIRES CONCERNANT LES AVERTISSEURS DE FUMÉE

EMPLACEMENTS RECOMMANDÉS POUR LES AVERTISSEURS DE FUMÉE

Installation des avertisseurs de fumée dans les résidences unifamiliales
La National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) recommande l'installation d'un avertisseur de fumée à chaque étage, dans chaque aire de couchage et dans chaque chambre à coucher. Dans les nouvelles constructions, les avertisseurs de fumée doivent être alimentés en c.a. et être interconnectés. Voir « Recommandations d'installation de l'organisme ». Pour une protection accrue, il est recommandé d'installer un avertisseur de fumée dans toutes les chambres à coucher, dans les couloirs ou complètement fermé, les greniers fins et les sous-sols ou la température se situe généralement entre 4 °C (40 °F) et 38 °C (100 °F). S'assurer qu'aucune porte ou tout autre obstacle n'empêchera la fumée d'atteindre les avertisseurs de fumée.

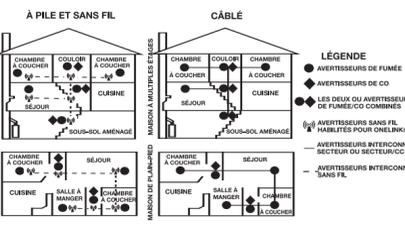
Plus précisément, installer des avertisseurs de fumée :

- À chaque étage de votre foyer, y compris les greniers fins et les sous-sols.
- Dans chaque chambre à coucher, particulièrement si les personnes dorment la porte partiellement ou complètement fermée.
- Dans le couloir près de chaque aire de couchage. Si votre demeure compte plusieurs aires de couchage, installer un appareil dans chacune d'elles. Si le couloir mesure plus de 12 mètres de long (40 pieds), installer un appareil à chaque extrémité.
- Dans le haut de l'escalier menant du premier au deuxième étage et dans le bas de l'escalier du sous-sol.

IMPORTANT !

Les exigences précises relatives à l'installation des avertisseurs de fumée varient selon l'état, la province et la région. Vérifiez auprès du service des incendies local en ce qui concerne les exigences s'appliquant à la région visée. **Il est recommandé que les appareils alimentés en c.a. ou en c.a./c.c. soient interconnectés pour une protection accrue.**

EMPLACEMENTS RECOMMANDÉS POUR LES AVERTISSEURS DE FUMÉE



RECOMMANDATIONS D'INSTALLATION DE L'ORGANISME

NFPA 72 (Code national de prévention des incendies) Chapitre 11
« Pour information, la norme 72 du Code national de prévention des incendies énonce ce qui suit : »

« **11.5.1 Habitations simples et doubles.** »

« **11.5.1.1 Avertissement de fumée.** Lorsque cela est exigé par les lois, codes ou normes en vigueur pour l'usage spécifié, des avertisseurs de fumée mono ou multipistes approuvés seront montés come suit : (1) Dans toutes les chambres à coucher. Exception : Les avertisseurs de fumée ne seront pas obligatoirement montés dans les chambres de habitations simples et doubles existantes. (2) À l'extérieur de chaque chambre à coucher, dans le voisinage immédiat des chambres à coucher. (3) À chaque niveau de habitation au-dessus du sol. Exception : Dans les habitations simples ou doubles, des avertisseurs de fumée alimentés par piles approuvés sont autorisés. »

« **A.11.8.3 D'autres avertisseurs de fumée sont-ils nécessaires ?**
Le nombre d'avertisseurs de fumée suggéré peut s'avérer insuffisant pour assurer une alarme rapide et fiable en ce qui a trait aux endroits séparés par une porte des endroits qui sont protégés par les avertisseurs de fumée requis. Par conséquent, il est recommandé que l'occupant envisage l'installation d'avertisseurs de fumée complémentaires pour ces endroits afin d'assurer une meilleure protection. Les autres suppléments incluent le sous-sol, les chambres à coucher, la salle à dîner, la chaufferie, la salle de rangement/lavage et les entrées qui ne sont pas protégées par les avertisseurs de fumée requis. L'installation d'avertisseurs de fumée dans les cuisines, les greniers et les sous-sols ou les garages n'est recommandée que si ces endroits présentent occasionnellement des conditions susceptibles de causer un mauvais fonctionnement des appareils. »

AU SUJET DES AVERTISSEURS DE FUMÉE

Avertisseurs de fumée alimentés par une pile (c.c.) : Ils assurent une protection même en cas de panne de courant, à condition que la pile fonctionne et qu'elle soit bien montée. Il est plus nécessaire que les appareils soient montés par un professionnel, ils sont faciles à installer. Toutefois, ils n'offrent pas de possibilité d'interconnexion.

Avertisseurs de fumée alimentés par le c.a. : Ils peuvent être interconnectés de telle sorte que tous les avertisseurs déclenchent l'alarme si l'un deux détecte la fumée, ils ne fonctionnent pas en cas de panne de courant. Avertisseurs alimentés par le c.a. avec pile (c.c.) de secours : Ils fonctionnent en cas de panne de courant, à condition que la pile soit en bon état et correctement montée. Ils ne fonctionnent pas par le c.a. et par circuit c.a./c.c. doivent être montés par un électricien certifié.

Un signal sonore est émis environ toutes les minutes, la DEL verte «alimentation/fumée» clignote en vert 2 secondes et s'éteint 2 secondes. (La fonction verrouillage de l'épuisement de la batterie s'enclenche.)

Avertisseurs à interconnexion sans fil : Offrent, sans fils, la même possibilité d'interconnexion que les avertisseurs câblés. Les appareils sont faciles à installer et n'exigent pas l'intervention d'un professionnel. Assurent une protection même en cas de panne de courant, dans la mesure où les piles fonctionnent et sont correctement installées.

Avertisseurs de fumée/CO pour les utilisateurs d'énergie solaire ou

oléoline et les systèmes d'alimentation par batteries de secours : Les avertisseurs de fumée/CO alimentés par le c.a. ne doivent fonctionner avec des inverseurs d'onde qui déclenchent l'alarme. Faire contacter l'avertisseur à partir de la plupart des blocs d'alimentation de type à système d'alimentation sans coupure à batterie ou d'inverseurs à onde carrée, ou quasi-sinusoidale, endommagera l'avertisseur. Si vous n'êtes pas sûr du type d'inverseur ou de système d'alimentation sans coupure dont vous disposez, veuillez consulter le fabricant afin de vérifier.

Avertisseurs de fumée pour les personnes malentendantes : Des avertisseurs de fumée spéciaux doivent être installés pour les personnes malentendantes. Ils comprennent un signal d'alarme à vibration sonore et rencontrent les exigences de l'Americans With Disabilities Act. Ils peuvent être interconnectés de telle sorte que tous les avertisseurs déclenchent l'alarme si l'un deux détecte de la fumée.

On ne doit pas utiliser de grilles protectrices avec les avertisseurs de fumée à moins que la combinaison ait été évaluée et déclarée adéquate.

Tous ces avertisseurs de fumée son conçus de manière à déclencher rapidement une alarme d'incndie lorsqu'ils sont correctement montés et entretenus selon les indications du Manuel de l'utilisateur et si la fumée atteint l'avertisseur. Si vous n'êtes pas certain du type de appareil à installer, voir l'article 72 de la National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) et l'article 101 de la NFPA (Life Safety Code) National Fire Protection Association, One Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101 E.-U. Les codes du bâtiment de votre localité peuvent également exiger certains appareils en particulier de la détection de fumée dans les résidences unifamiliales.

CONSIDÉRATIONS SPÉCIALES DE CONFORMITÉ

▲AVERTISSEMENT !

Ce seul appareil ne convient pas pour remplacer les systèmes complets de détection des incendies pour les endroits logeant un grand nombre de personnes, comme les immeubles résidentiels, les condominiums, les hôtels, les motels, les résidences d'étudiants, les hôpitaux, les centres hospitaliers de soins de longue durée, les centres de soins pour personnes âgées, les services de garde ou n'importe quel foyer de groupe, même si ceux-ci ont déjà été des maisons unifamiliales. Cet appareil n'est pas recommandé convenable pour les systèmes complets de détection des incendies dans les entrepôts, les installations industrielles, les édifices commerciaux et les édifices non résidentiels à vocation particulière, pour lesquels des systèmes spéciaux de détection des incendies ont été développés et conçus en fonction des besoins de votre région, cet appareil peut convenir pour fournir une protection supplémentaire dans ces établissements.

Les informations suivantes s'appliquent aux quatre types d'édifices

numérés ci-dessous :
Dans les nouvelles constructions, la plupart des codes du bâtiment exigent l'utilisation d'avertisseurs de fumée alimentés par le c.a. ou le c.a./c.c. exclusivement. Les avertisseurs de fumée alimentés par le c.a. et le c.a./c.c. ou le c.c. peuvent être utilisés dans les constructions existantes selon les spécifications des codes du bâtiment locaux. Consulter l'article 72 NFPA (National Fire Alarm Code) et l'article 101 NFPA (Life Safety Code), les codes du bâtiment locaux ou s'adresser au service des incendies de votre localité pour les détails concernant les exigences en matière de protection incendies des édifices qui ne sont pas définis comme des « ménages ».

1. Résidence unifamiliale : Résidence unifamiliale, maison de ville. L'installation de cet appareil est recommandée à chaque étage du foyer, dans chaque chambre à coucher et dans chaque couloir conduisant à des chambres.

2. Les résidences plurifamiliales ou d'occupation mixte : Les immeubles d'habitation, copropriétés. Cet appareil convient pour les appartements individuels ou les copropriétés à condition qu'un système primaire de détection des incendies soit déjà installé afin de répondre aux exigences de détection des incendies dans les aires communes comme les halls d'entrée, les couloirs ou les vérandas. L'utilisation de cet appareil dans les aires communes ne peut procurer un avertissement suffisant à tous les résidents ou être conforme à toutes les réglementations/oronnances locales en matière de protection contre les incendies.

3. Institutions : Hôpitaux, les services de garde, les centres hospitaliers de soins de longue durée. Cet appareil convient pour les chambres individuelles des patients/résidents à condition qu'un système primaire de détection des incendies soit déjà installé afin de répondre aux exigences de détection des incendies dans les aires communes comme les halls d'entrée, les couloirs ou les vérandas.

L'utilisation de cet appareil dans les aires communes ne peut procurer un avertissement suffisant à tous les occupants ou être conforme à toutes les réglementations/oronnances locales en matière de protection contre les incendies.

4. Hôtels et motels : Résidences unifamiliales, maison de ville. L'installation de cet appareil est recommand