

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT CO

WHAT IS CO?
CO is an invisible, colorless, 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 you are not properly maintained, are improperly ventilated, or malfunction, CO levels can get rise quickly. CO is a real danger until you 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

These symptoms are related to CO POISONING and should be discussed with 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!

The 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, 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 detectors, including gas detectors, can be 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".
- Treatment 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 kitchen range or cooktop, gas clothes dryer.

Damaged or insufficient venting: Corroded or disconnected vent heater vent pipe, leaking chimney pipe or flue, or cracked heat exchanger, blocked or clogged vent pipe.

Improper use of appliance/device: operating a barbecue grill on vehicle or 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/drawn air with extended periods between cycles).
 - 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.
- Extended operation of unvented fuel burning devices (range, oven, fireplace).
- Temperature reversals, which can trap heat close to the ground.
- 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 that 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 hood.
- Check the house or garage on the other side of shared wall.
- Keep windows and doors open slightly. If it is suspected that CO is escaping into your home, open a window or a door. Opening windows and doors can significantly reduce 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

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 15% to 95% Relative Humidity (RH).

The unit is designed not to alarm when exposed to a constant level of 30 ppm of CO 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 11-2: "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 when the alarm is 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 Methanol (200 ppm), Benzene (500 ppm), Heptane (500 ppm), Ethyl Acetate (200 ppm), Isopropyl Alcohol (200 ppm) and n-Butane (5000 ppm). Values measure gas and vapor concentrations in parts per million.

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

REGULATORY INFORMATION FOR SMOKE ALARMS

RECOMMENDED LOCATIONS FOR SMOKE ALARMS

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.

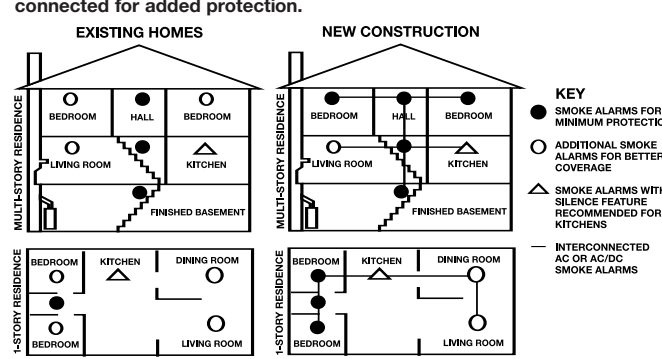
For additional coverage, it is recommended that you install a Smoke Alarm in bedrooms, halls, storage areas, finished attics, and basements, where temperatures normally remain between 40° F (4° C) and 100° F (38° C). Make sure no door or other obstruction could keep smoke from reaching the Smoke Alarms.

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!

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

IMPORTANT!

This equipment should be installed in accordance with NFPA (National Fire Protection Association) 72 and 101 National Fire Protection Association. One Battery-march Park, Quincy, MA 02289-9111. Additional local building and regulatory codes may apply in your area. Always check compliance requirements before beginning any installation.

NFPA 72 (National Fire Code)

Smoke Alarms shall be installed in each separate sleeping room, outside each sleeping room 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, Smoke 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 where the primary means of detection is the door. The Smoke Alarm is designed 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 recommended.

Additional recommendations for 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.

- Extended operation of unvented fuel burning devices (range, oven, fireplace).
- Temperature reversals, which can trap heat close to the ground.
- 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.

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 smoke, all units alarm. They do not require batteries.

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 provided by a qualified electrician.

ONELINK™ Smoke Alarms with battery (DC) back-up: Interconnects with all ONELINK™ enabled Smoke and Smoke/CO Alarms without wires or connectors, so when one alarm sounds, they all sound. Will operate if electricity fails, provided the batteries are fresh and correctly installed. Units are easy to install, and do not require professional installation.

Smoke/CO Alarms for Solar or Wind Energy users and battery backup power systems: AC powered Smoke/CO Alarms should only be operated with solar or wind energy inverters. Operating this Alarm with most 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. 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 to the National Fire Protection Association's Standard 72 (National Fire Alarm Code) and NFPA 101 (Life Safety Code), National Fire Protection Association, One Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02289-9101. 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 care facilities, or even if you are in a one single-family home. It is not a suitable substitute for complete fire detection systems in warehouses, industrial facilities, commercial buildings, or special purpose residential buildings. For more information on 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 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 apartment or condos. Provide a primary fire alarm system already installed 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, but not 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.

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

GENERAL LIMITATIONS OF SMOKE/CO ALARMS

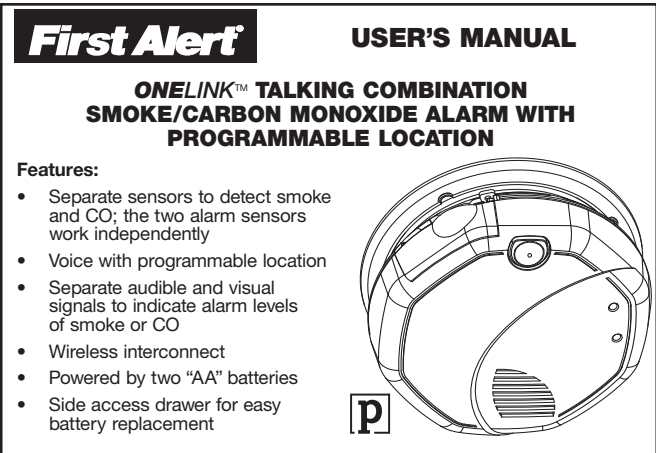
This Smoke/CO Alarm is intended for residential use. It is not intended for use in industrial applications where Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) commercial or industrial standards apply. It is not intended for use in non-residential applications.

Smoke/CO Alarms may not wake 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 wake 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 if a powered station, electrical fire that burns the electrical power line). 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. All Smoke/CO Alarms need to be replaced every 5 years. All Smoke Alarms need to be replaced every 10 years.

This Smoke/CO Alarm is not for 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 in a remote part of the home, away from the alarm device.



IMPORTANT! PLEASE READ CAREFULLY AND SAVE.

This user's manual contains important information about your Combination Carbon Monoxide & Smoke Alarms operation. If you are installing this Alarm for use by others, you must leave this manual—a or copy of it—with the end user.

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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 fires that start in bedrooms, living rooms, and dining rooms 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 flames. 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.

INFORMATION

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 meat, barbecue grills, fireplaces, wood stoves, and space heaters and fire-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 tamper with fire extinguishers.

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 an escape plan and other reliable means of escape from an upper floor in case stairs are blocked.

BASIC SAFETY INFORMATION

IMPORTANT!

• Danger, 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 alarm.

• Within 5 feet (1.5 meters) of any cooling 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 sensor.

• In areas where temperature is colder than 40° F (4° C) or hotter than 100° F (38° C). These areas include non-airconditioned crawl spaces, unfinished attics, uninsulated or poorly insulated ceilings, porches, and garages.

• In areas with dusted 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".

WARNING!

• 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 protect you from smoke or carbon monoxide fires that may 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 fire 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. All Smoke/CO Alarms need to be replaced every 5 years. All Smoke Alarms need to be replaced every 10 years.

• This Smoke/CO Alarm is not for 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 in a remote part of the home, away from the alarm device.

WHAT YOU WILL SEE AND HEAR WITH THIS ALARM

Under Normal Operations

Voice: Silent Power/Smoke LED: Flashes Green once a minute
Horn: Silent CO LED: Off

When You Test the Alarm

Voice: "Testing," "Warning, evacuate smoke in [Location, example: "Kitchen"], Evacuate."
Horn: 3 beeps, pause, 3 beeps, voice
Power/Smoke LED: Flashes Red
CO LED: Off followed by
Voice: "Warning, evacuate carbon monoxide in [Location, example: "Kitchen"], Evacuate."
Horn: 4 beeps, pause, 4 beeps, voice
Power/Smoke LED: Off
CO LED: Flashes Red

If Battery Becomes Low or is Missing

Voice: "Replace battery in [Location, example "Kitchen"]" Repeated every 5 hours
Horn: chirps once a minute
Power/Smoke LED: Flashes approximately once a minute
CO LED: Off

If Alarm is Not Operating Properly

Voice: "Detector error in [Location, example "Kitchen"], please see manual" (refer to Troubleshooting Guide), Repeated every 5 hours.
Horn: Three rapid chirps every minute
Power/Smoke LED: Flashes approximately once a minute
CO LED: Off

Alarm Levels of CO are Detected

Voice: "Warning, evacuate carbon monoxide in [Location, example: "Kitchen"], Evacuate."
Horn: 4 beeps, pause, 4 beeps, voice
Power/Smoke LED: Off
CO LED: Flashes Red

*NOTE: If unit goes into Low alarm, the regular 4 beeps-pulse cycle will repeat for four minutes. After four minutes, the pulse will increase to one minute.

Smoke is Detected

Voice: "Warning, evacuate smoke in [Location, example: "Kitchen"], Evacuate."
Horn: 3 beeps, pause, 3 beeps, voice
Power/Smoke LED: Flashes Red
CO LED: Off

Smoke Alarm is Silenced

Voice: "Horn silenced. Detector active."
Horn: Silent
Power/Smoke LED: Flashes Red
CO LED: Off

CO Alarm is Silenced

Voice: "Horn silenced. Detector active."
Horn: Silent
Power/Smoke LED: Off
CO LED: Flashes Red

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.

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.

In general, install combination Smoke and Carbon Monoxide Alarms:

• 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.

• 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.

• 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).

Recommended Placement

SUGGESTED AREAS FOR INSTALLING SMOKE ALARMS, CO ALARMS, AND COMBO UNITS

1. Smoke Alarm with Silence Feature

2. Smoke Alarm with Silence Feature

3. Smoke Alarm with Silence Feature

4. Smoke Alarm with Silence Feature

5. Smoke Alarm with Silence Feature

6. Smoke Alarm with Silence Feature

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18. Smoke Alarm with Silence Feature

19. Smoke Alarm with Silence Feature

20. Smoke Alarm with Silence Feature

21. Smoke