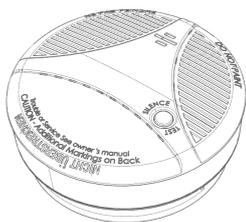


Smoke & CO Alarm

Models: SMAZB-141, SMAZB-143, SCAZB-141, SCAZB-143



INSTALLATION MANUAL

Version 1.0



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Introduction

The electrochemical Carbon Monoxide / Photoelectric smoke detector is effective for detecting any buildup of carbon monoxide and smoke, in your home or office. The features of your detector as below:

- Easy to install.
- Monitoring for carbon monoxide in a continuous manner.
(Note: This feature is only available on models SCAZB-141 and SCAZB-143)
- Monitoring for smoke in a continuous manner.
- Giving a loud alarm (85 dB)
- Having a Test button for you to test the alarm anytime.
- Self-diagnostic testing its operative function continuously.
- Five-year life type
(Note: This feature is only available for models SMAZB-143 and SCAZB-143)

WARNING: SMAZB-143 and SCAZB-143 Five-year life type employing a non-replaceable battery and activate power by installed bracket.

Model Type

Model	SMAZB-141
Detection type	Smoke
Power source	Panasonic CR123A or Duracell DL123A 3V lithium battery (Replaceable)
Replaceable battery autonomy	At least : Two years
End of life	Ten years

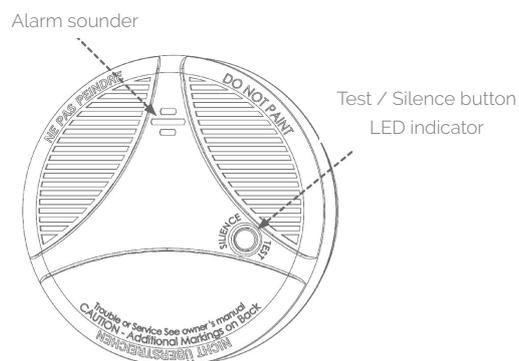
Model	SMAZB-143
Detection type	Smoke
Power source	Panasonic CR123A or Duracell DL123A 3V lithium battery (Replaceable) Energizer L91 L91 lithium battery (NOT replaceable)
Replaceable battery autonomy	At least : Five years
End of life	Ten years

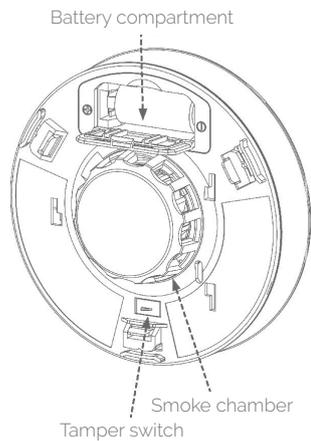
Model	SCAZB-141
Detection type	CO & Smoke
Power source	Panasonic CR123A or Duracell DL123A 3V lithium battery (Replaceable)
Replaceable battery autonomy	At least : Two years
End of life	Ten years

Model	SCAZB-143
Detection type	CO & Smoke
Power source	Panasonic CR123A or Duracell DL123A 3V lithium battery (Replaceable) Energizer L91 L91 lithium battery (NOT replaceable)
Replaceable battery autonomy	At least : Five years
End of life	Ten years

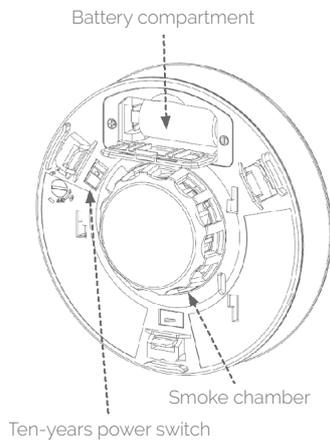
Product view

FRONT

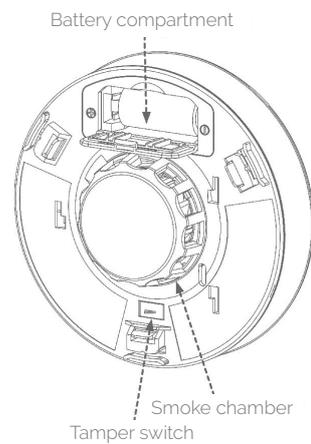




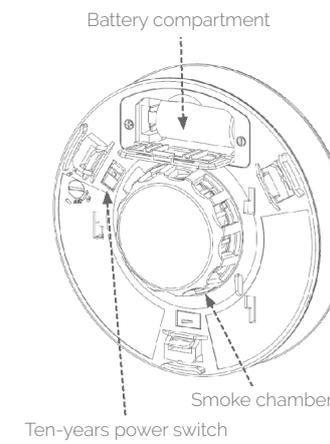
Back of SMAZB-141 model



Back of SMAZB-143 model



Back of SCAZB-141 model



Back of SCAZB-143 model

You should know about carbon monoxide

Carbon monoxide, also known as "CO" by the chemical form, is considered to be a highly dangerous poisonous gas, because it is colorless, odorless or tasteless and very toxic. In general, biochemistry phenomena have shown that the presence of CO gas inhibits the blood's capacity to transport oxygen throughout the body, which can eventually lead to brain damage.

In any enclosed space (home, office, recreational vehicle or boat) even a small accumulation of CO gas can be quite dangerous.

Although many products of combustion can cause discomfort and adverse health effects, it is CO gas which presents the greatest threat to life.

Carbon monoxide is produced by the incomplete combustion of fuels such as natural gas, propane, heating oil, kerosene, coal, charcoal, gasoline, or wood. The incomplete combustion of fuel can occur in any device which depends on burning for energy or heat such as furnaces, boilers, room heaters, hot water heaters, stoves, grills, and in any gasoline powered vehicle or engine (e.g. generator set, lawnmower). Tobacco smoke also adds CO to the air you breathe. When properly installed and maintained, your natural gas furnace and hot water heater do not pollute your air space with CO. Natural gas is known as a "clean burning" fuel because under correct operating conditions, the combustion products are water vapor and carbon dioxide (CO₂), which is not toxic. The products of combustion are exhausted from furnaces and water heaters to the outside by means of a fuel duct or chimney.

Correct operation of any burning equipment requires two key conditions:

- An adequate supply of air for complete combustion.
- Proper venting of the products of combustion from the furnace through the chimney, vent or duct to the outside.

Typical carbon monoxide gas problems are summarized here:

- Equipment problems, due to defects, poor maintenance, damaged and cracked heat exchangers.
- Collapsed or blocked chimneys or flues, dislodged, disconnected or damaged vents

- Downdraft in chimneys or flues. This can be caused by very long or circuitous flue runs, improper location of flue exhaust or wind conditions
- Improper installation or operation of equipment, chimney or vents
- Air tightness of house envelop/inadequate combustion of air
- Inadequate exhaust of space heaters or appliances
- Exhaust ventilation/fireplace competing for air supply.

Potential sources of carbon monoxide in your home or office include clogged chimney, wood stove, wood or gas fireplace, automobile and garage, gas water heater, gas appliance, gas or kerosene heater, gas or oil furnace, and cigarette smoke.

Possible symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning

Carbon monoxide is colorless, odorless, tasteless, and very toxic. When inhaled, it produces an effect known as chemical asphyxiation. Injury is due to the combining of CO with the available hemoglobin in the blood, lowering the oxygen-carrying capacity of the blood. In the presence of CO gas, the body is quickly affected by oxygen starvation.

The following symptoms are related to CO poisoning and should be discussed with all members of the household so that you know what to look for:

- Extreme exposure: unconsciousness, convulsions, cardio- respiratory failure, death.
- Medium exposure: severe throbbing headache, drowsiness, confusion, vomiting, fast heart rate.
- Mild exposure: slight headache, nausea, fatigue (similar to "flu-like" symptoms).

Many victims of carbon monoxide poisoning indicate that while they were aware that they were ill, they became so disoriented and confused that they were unable to help themselves by either exiting the building or calling for a assistance. Young children and household pets may be the first affected. Exposure during sleep is particularly dangerous, because the victim usually does not awaken.

Situation of smoke alarm not be effective

The various situations against which the smoke alarm may not be effective, for example:

1. Fires where the victim is intimate with a flaming initiated fire; for example, when a person's clothes catch fire while cooking;
2. Fires where the smoke is prevented from reaching the smoke alarm due to a closed door or other obstruction;
3. Incendiary fires where the fire grows so rapidly that an occupant's egress is blocked even with properly located smoke alarms.

Locations to install your detector

FOR CO DETECTOR

Since CO gas moves freely in the air, the suggested location is in or as near as possible to sleeping areas of the home. The human body is most vulnerable to the effects of CO gas during sleeping hours. For maximum protection, a CO detector should be located outside primary sleeping areas or on each level of your home. The electrochemical sensor detects carbon monoxide, measures the concentration and sounds a loud alarm before a potentially harmful level is reached.

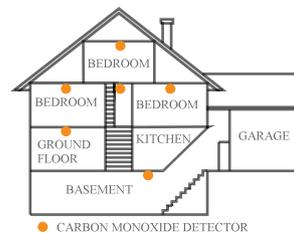


Figure 1: Location for placing CO detectors for a multi-floor residence

CAUTION: This alarm is only intended to be ceiling mounted or no more than 12 inches below the ceiling.

CAUTION: This alarm will only indicate the presence of carbon monoxide gas at the sensor. Carbon monoxide gas may be present in other areas.

CAUTION: The user shall actuate the test and/ or alarm reset/silence feature remotely (via an electronic signal or aerosol test gas), or by use of a person's finger or thumb, and that the use of any other instrument(s) is strictly prohibited.

WARNING! !

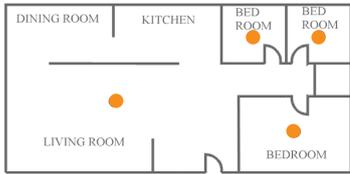
This product is intended for use in ordinary indoor locations of family living units. It is not designed to measure compliance with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) commercial or industrial standards. OSHA has established that continuous exposure levels of 50ppm should not be exceeded in an 8 hour period. Individuals with a medical problem may consider using warning devices which provide audible and visual signals for carbon monoxide concentrations under 30ppm.

(Note: This section is only for model SCAZB-141 and SCAZB-143)

FOR SMOKE DETECTOR

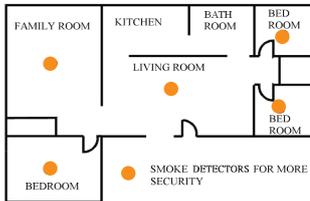
Smoke detectors should be installed in accordance with the NFPA Standard 72 (National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169). For complete coverage in residential units, smoke detectors should be installed in all rooms, halls, storage areas, basements, and attics in each family living unit. Minimum coverage is one detector on each floor and one in each sleeping area. Here, we have useful tips for you:

- Install one separate smoke detector in every bedroom and one smoke detector in the floor as a minimum protection. Install one separate smoke detector in every room, except kitchen and bathroom for more security, as shown in Figure 2 and Figure 3.
- Install a smoke detector on every floor of a multi-floor home or apartment, as shown in Figure 4.
- Install a smoke detector inside every bedroom.
- Install smoke detectors at both ends of a bedroom hallway if the hallway is more than 40 feet (12 meters) long.



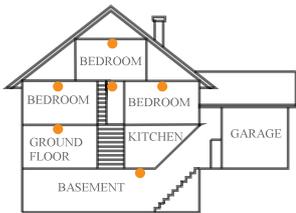
● SMOKE DETECTORS FOR MINIMUM SECURITY

Figure 2: One separate smoke detector in every bedroom and one smoke alarm in the floor as a minimum protection



● SMOKE DETECTORS FOR MORE SECURITY

Figure 3: One separate smoke detector in every room, except kitchen and bathroom for more security



● SMOKE DETECTORS FOR MINIMUM SECURITY

Figure 4: Location for placing smoke detector for a multi-floor residence

- Install basement detectors at the bottom of the basement stairwell.
- Install second-floor detectors at the top of the first-to-second floor stairwell. Be sure no door or other obstruction blocks the path of smoke to the detector.
- Install additional detectors in your living room, dining room, family room, attic, utility and storage rooms.
- Install smoke detectors as close to the center of the ceiling as possible. If this is not practical, put the detector on the ceiling, no closer than 20 inches (50 cm) from any wall or corner, as shown in Figure 5.
- If some of your rooms have sloped, peaked, or gabled ceilings, try to mount detectors 0.91 meter measured horizontally from the highest point of the ceiling as shown Figure 6.

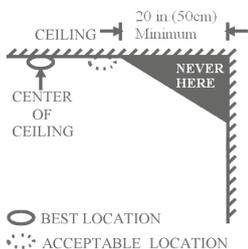


Figure 5: Recommended best and acceptable locations to mount smoke detectors

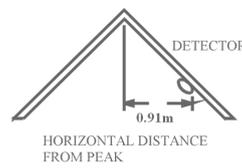


Figure 6: Recommended location to mount smoke detectors in rooms with sloped, gabled, or peaked ceiling

CAUTION (As required by the California State Fire Marshall)

"Early warning fire detection is best achieved by the installation of fire detection equipment in all rooms and areas of the household as follows: (1) A smoke detector installed in each separate sleeping area (in the vicinity, but outside of the bedrooms), and (2) Heat or smoke detectors in the living rooms, dining rooms, bedrooms, kitchens, hallways, attics, furnace rooms, closets, utility and, storage rooms, basements and attached garages."

"For your information, the National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code, NFPA 72, reads as follows:"

"29.5.1 'Required Detection.'

"29.5.1.1 Where required by applicable laws, codes, or standards for a specific type of occupancy, approved single- and multiple-station smoke alarms shall be installed as follows:

- (1) 'In all sleeping rooms and guest rooms
- (2) 'Outside of each separate dwelling unit sleeping area, within 21 ft (6.4 m) of any door to a sleeping room, the distance measured along a path of travel
- (3) On every level of a dwelling unit, including basements
- (4) On every level of a residential board and care occupancy (small facility), including basements and excluding crawl spaces and unfinished attics
- (5) 'In the living area(s) of a guest suite
- (6) In the living area(s) of a residential board and care occupancy

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Locations not to install your detector

Nuisance alarms take place when smoke detectors are installed where they will not work properly. To avoid nuisance alarms, do not install smoke detectors in the following situations:

- Combustion particles are the by-products of something that is burning. Thus, in or near areas where combustion particles are present you do not install the smoke detectors to avoid nuisance alarms, such as kitchens with few windows or poor ventilation, garages where there may be vehicle exhaust, near furnaces, hot water heaters, and space heaters.
- Do not install smoke detectors less than 20 feet (6 meters) away from places where combustion particles are normally present, like kitchens. If a 20-foot distance is not possible, e.g. in a mobile home, try to install the detector as far away from the combustion particles as possible, preferably on the wall. To prevent nuisance alarm alarms, provide good ventilation in such places.
- When air streams passing by kitchens, the way how a detector can sense combustion particles in normal air-flow paths is graphically shown in Figure 7, which indicates the correct and incorrect smoke detector locations concerning this problem.

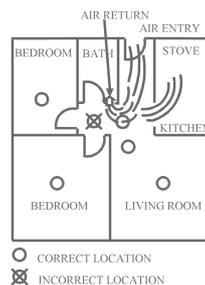


Figure 7: Recommended smoke detector locations to avoid air streams with combustion particles

- The detector is not to be located within 5 feet (1.5m) of any cooking appliance.
- In damp or very humid areas, or near bathrooms with showers. Moisture in humid air can enter the sensing chamber, then turns into droplets upon cooling, which can cause nuisance alarms. Install smoke detectors at least 10 feet (3 meters) away from bathrooms.

- In very cold or very hot areas, including unheated buildings or outdoor rooms. If the temperature goes above or below the operating range of smoke detector, it will not work properly. The temperature range for your smoke detector is 40°F to 100°F (4.4°C to 37.8°C).
- In very dusty or dirty areas, dirt and dust can build up on the detector's sensing chamber, to make it overly sensitive. Additionally, dust or dirt can block openings to the sensing chamber and keep the detector from sensing smoke.
- Near fresh air vents or very drafty areas like air conditioners, heaters or fans, fresh air vents and drafts can drive smoke away from smoke detectors.
- Dead air spaces are often at the top of a peaked roof, or in the corners between ceilings and walls. Dead air may prevent smoke from reaching a detector. See Figures 5 and 6 for recommended mounting locations.
- In insect-infested areas. If insects enter a detector's sensing chamber, they may cause a nuisance alarm. Where bugs are a problem, get rid of them before putting up a detector.
- Near fluorescent lights, electrical "noise" from fluorescent lights may cause nuisance alarms. Install smoke detectors at least 5 feet (1.5 meters) from such lights.
- Your smoke detector is not to be used with smoke alarm guards.

Installing your detector

Read "Locations To Install Your Detector" and "Locations Not To Install Your Detector" section in this Manual first, then decide where to install a smoke detector.

Please follow these steps to install your Smoke/CO detector.

1. At the place where you are going to install your Smoke/CO detector, draw a horizontal line six inches (15 cm) long.
2. Remove the mounting bracket from your unit by rotating it counterclockwise, shown in Figure 8.
3. Place the bracket so that the two longest hole-slots are aligned on the line. In each of keyhole slots, drawing a mark to locate a mounting plug and screw.
4. Remove the bracket.
5. Using a 3/16-inch (5mm) drill bit, drills two holes at the marks and insert plastic wall plugs. Put the smoke detector away from plastic dust on it when you drill holes for mounting.
6. Using the two screws and plastic wall plugs (all supplied), attach the bracket to the wall.
7. Battery installation, shown in Figure 9.
 - (a). Open battery cover
 - (b). Install battery into compartment and make sure the "+" and "-" ends of each battery are aligned properly.
 - (c). After battery is replaced, please press test button immediately to check if it alarms properly.
8. Line up the slot of the bracket and the Smoke/CO detector. Push the Smoke/CO detector onto the mounting bracket and turn it clockwise to fix it into place, and when the bracket was installed would activate power for five-year type (SMAZB-143, SCAZB-143). Pull onward on the Smoke/CO detector to make sure it is securely attached to the mounting bracket, shown in Figure 9-1.
9. The Smoke/CO detector will start searching (up to 15 minutes) for a Zigbee network to join.
 - (a) Make sure that the Zigbee network is open for joining devices and will accept the Smoke/CO detector.
 - (b) While the Smoke/CO detector is searching for a Zigbee network to join, the green LED is flashing.
 - (c) When the green LED stops flashing, the Smoke/CO detector has successfully joined the Zigbee network.
10. Please write your install date on attached label of Date of install in the package, and paste it on obvious place.

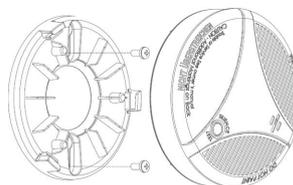


Figure 9-1: Mounting the bracket

Features

CO ALARM: The alarm pattern is four (4) short alarm sirens with four (4) corresponding flashes of the red LED light every five (5) seconds for the initial four(4) minutes, and after the initial four(4) minutes, this pattern will repeat every sixty(60) seconds. This pattern will repeat until the CO event is eliminated. The CO sensor is designed to detect carbon monoxide gas from ANY source of combustion. It is NOT designed to detect any other gas.

(Note: This section is for model SCAZB-141 and SCAZB-143)

SMOKE ALARM: The alarm pattern is three (3) short alarm sirens with three (3) corresponding flashes of the red LED light. This pattern will repeat until the smoke event is eliminated. The smoke alarm will take precedence when both smoke and CO are present.

SILENCE FEATURE: The silence feature can temporarily quiet the siren for several minutes, and the LED still flashes according to correspond alarm. You can silence the Smoke/CO alarm by pressing the Test/Silence button on the detector. The Smoke alarm will remain silent for up to 8 minutes. After 8 minutes, if the smoke has not cleared, the siren will be sounding again. The CO alarm will remain silent for up to 4 minutes. After 4 minutes, if the CO levels remain dangerous, the siren will be sounding again.

TEST FEATURE: Please press Test/Silence button to test the Smoke/CO detector once after the installation is complete, and please test Smoke/CO detector at least once a week to ensure the detector is working properly.

Pressing the Test/Silence button, the detector will perform two different test alarm patterns in accordance type of the detector.

- For SMAZB-141, SMAZB-143: The test alarm pattern is three (3) short alarm sirens with three (3) corresponding flashes of the red LED light
- For SCAZB-141, SCAZB-143: The test alarm pattern is three (3) short alarm sirens with three (3) corresponding flashes of the red LED light and then four (4) short alarm sirens with four (4) corresponding flashes of the red LED light repeat two (2) cycles.

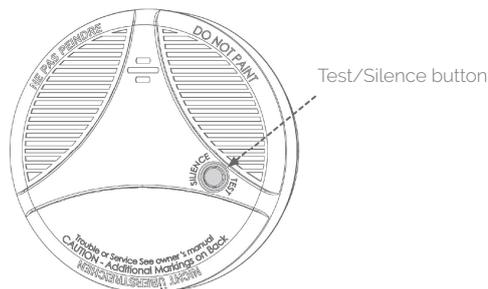


Figure 10: Test/Silence button location

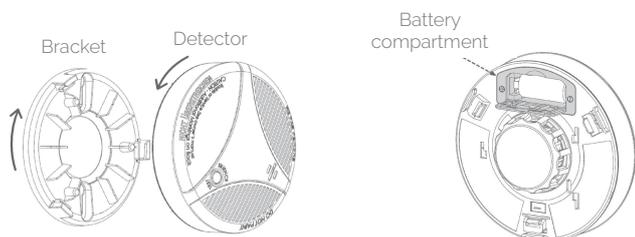


Figure 8: Removing the bracket

Figure 9: Battery compartment

LOW BATTERY WARNING: When the batteries are low and need to be replaced, the device will beep and the yellow LED light will flash once every 50 seconds. This warning should last for up to 30 days, but please replace the battery asap before battery power is completely exhausted.

(Note: If your detector is model SMAZB-143 or SCAZB-143, the detector must be replaced and deactivated immediately. The batteries of these models are not replaceable)

WARNING: When disposing of the detector, Please refer to DEACTIVATION OF DETECTOR section to deactivate your detector.

CO TROUBLE WARNING: The CO trouble pattern is one (1) siren beep with two (2) corresponding flashes of the yellow LED light every 50 seconds. This pattern indicates the unit needs to be replaced.

(Note: This section is for model SCAZB-141, SCAZB-143)

SMOKE TROUBLE WARNING: The Smoke trouble pattern is three (3) sirens beep with one (1) corresponding flashes of the yellow LED light every 50 seconds. This pattern indicates the unit needs to be replaced.

SMOKE CLEAN ME WARNING: The Smoke high sensitivity pattern is two (2) sirens beep with two (2) corresponding flashes of the yellow LED light every 50 seconds. This pattern indicates that the unit should be maintained or cleaned. Please refer to **GENERAL MAINTENANCE** section.

SMOKE LOW SENSITIVITY WARNING: The Smoke high sensitivity pattern is two (2) sirens beep with one (1) corresponding flashes of the yellow LED light every 50 seconds. This pattern indicates the unit needs to be replaced.

HUSH FEATURE: The hush feature can temporarily quiet the siren for one hour, and the LED still flashes according to correspond warning signal. You can silent/restore any warning signal by pressing the Test/Silence button on the warning signal.

(Note: The Low battery warning can't be silenced)

END OF PRODUCT LIFE WARNING: The device will one (1) beep with four (4) corresponding flashes of the yellow LED light every fifty (50) seconds. This indicates that the detector must be replaced and deactivated immediately. The end-of-life is set ten-year when the user places the unit into service.

WARNING: When disposing of the detector, Please refer to DEACTIVATION OF DETECTOR section to deactivate your detector.

TAMPER ALARM: When the bracket is uninstalled, the tamper switch is opened, the tamper alarm will sound, the tamper switch location as shown in Figure 11. The tamper alarm pattern is two (2) long alarm sirens with two (2) corresponding flashes of the yellow LED.

WARNING: The tamper alarm is silenced for 5 minutes after energizing.

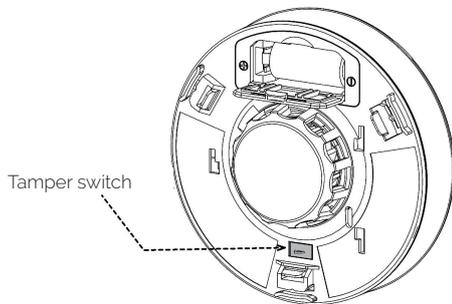


Figure 11: Tamper switch location

RESETTING ZIGBEE NETWORK: Resetting is needed if you want to connect your Smoke/CO detector to another gateway or if you need to perform a factory reset to eliminate abnormal behavior.

Please follow these steps to reset the zigbee network for your Smoke/CO detector.

1. Push the Test/Silence button, shown in Figure 10, rapidly five times. The Smoke/CO detector will sound a siren beep on each press.
2. The green LED will light for about a second when the reset is complete.
3. The Smoke/CO detector will start searching (up to 15 minutes) for a Zigbee network to join.
- (d) Make sure that the Zigbee network is open for joining devices and will accept the Smoke/CO detector.
- (e) While the Smoke/CO detector is searching for a Zigbee network to join, the green LED is flashing.
- (f) When the green LED stops flashing, the Smoke/CO detector has successfully joined the Zigbee network.

General Maintenance

To keep your Smoke/CO detector in good working order, please follow these simple steps. Verify alarm siren, LED lights, and battery operation by pushing the test buttons at least once a week. Remove the device from the mounting bracket and vacuum the detector cover and vents with a soft brush attachment once a month to remove dust and dirt. Reinstall immediately after cleaning and then test using the tests button.

Never attempt to disassemble the unit or clean inside of it as this will void your warranty. Never use detergents or solvents to clean the unit. When household cleaning supplies or similar contaminants are used, the area must be well ventilated. The following substances can damage the sensors and may cause false reading: methane, propane, isobutene, isopropanol, ethyl acetate, hydrogen sulfide, sulfide dioxides, alcohol base products, paints, thinner, solvents, adhesives, hair spray, after shave, perfume, and some cleaning agents. Do not paint the detector. Paint will seal the vents and interfere with its ability to detect smoke and CO. Move the detector prior to performing any of the following: staining or stripping wood floors or furniture, painting, wall papering, using adhesives. Store the detector in a plastic bag during any of the above projects to help protect the sensors from damage. Make sure to reinstall the detector once done so as to assure continuous protection.

If CO alarm activates

Actuation of your CO alarm indicates the presence of carbon monoxide (CO) which can kill you. If CO is detected, follow these steps. Thoroughly familiarize yourself with these items and review them with all of your family members.

WARNING!!

Actuation of your CO detector indicates the presence of carbon monoxide (CO) which can KILL YOU. If alarm signal sounds:

1. Operate reset/silence button
2. Call your emergency services (Telephone Number) [fire department or 911];
3. Immediately move to fresh air – outdoors or by an open door/window. Do a head count to check that all persons are accounted for. Do not reenter the premises nor 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.
4. After following steps 1 – 3, if your alarm reactivates within a 24 hour period, repeat steps 1 – 3 and call a qualified appliance technician (Telephone Number) to investigate for sources of CO from fuel burning equipment and appliances, and inspect for proper operation of this equipment. If problems are identified during this inspection have the equipment serviced immediately. Note any combustion equipment not inspected by the technician and consult the manufacturers' instructions, or contact the manufacturers directly, for more information about CO safety and this equipment. Make sure that motor vehicles are not, and have not been, operating in an attached garage or adjacent to the residence.

Actions to take after the problem being corrected

Once the problem about the CO gas presence in the premises has been corrected, the alarm of the CO alarm unit should be off. After waiting for 10 minutes, push the Test button to test the CO alarm unit so that you can make sure that it is working properly again.

Technical information for CO alarm

According to the UL2034 has already established the carbon monoxide concentrations and exposure time standards for the alarms, which is specified below:

UL2034:

At 70ppm, the unit must alarm within 60-240 minutes

At 150ppm, the unit must alarm within 10-50 minutes

At 400ppm, the unit must alarm within 4-15 minutes

(Note: This section is for model SCAZB-141, SCAZB-143)

If smokes alarm activates

Never ignore the sound of the alarm. Check for signs of fire or smoke throughout the residence. If a fire is discovered, follow the steps list below. Thoroughly familiarize yourself with these items and review them with all of your family members.

- Smoke alarms may not awaken all sleeping individuals, and that it is the responsibility of individuals in the household that are capable of assisting others to provide assistance to those who may not be awakened by the alarm sound, or to those who may be incapable of safely evacuating the area unassisted. Leave immediately using one of your pre-planned escape routes. Every second counts. Do not get dressed or pick up valuables.
- Before opening inside doors, look for smoke seeping in around edges. Feel the door with the back of your hand. If the door is hot, try to use another exit. If you feel it is safe, open the door very slowly but be prepared to close it should smoke rush in.
- If your escape route requires you to go through smoke, crawl low and under the smoke where the air is clearer.
- Go to your predetermined meeting place. When two people have arrived, one should leave to call 911 from a neighbor's home. The other should stay to perform a head count.
- Do not reenter the premises under any circumstances until the fire department gives you permission.

Deactivation of detector

When disposing of the detector, the detector must be deactivated which discharges the battery to a safe level for disposal.

Please follow these steps to deactivate your detector:

1. Please remove your detector from mounting bracket.
2. Tear off "Deactivation Switch" sticker. The location of deactivation switch show in Figure 12.
3. Turn the deactivation switch to "OFF" location with a screw driver in the direction indicated by the arrow on back of the detector. This will disable the detector.

(Note: This section is for model SMAZB-143, SCAZB-143)

WARNING:

1. Deactivation of the detector is permanent. Once the detector has been deactivated, it cannot be reactivated.
2. Once deactivated the detector will NO LONGER DETECT SMOKE and Carbon Monoxide.
3. Once the detector is deactivated the battery will be depleted and the detector will no longer function.
4. Once the detector has been deactivated, it cannot be mounted onto the mounting plate or reactivated.

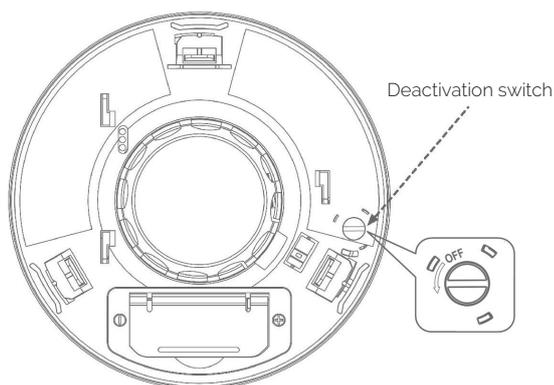


Figure 12: Location of deactivation switch for model

FCC statement

Changes or modifications to the equipment not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

NOTE: This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation.

If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

This device complies with FCC RF radiation exposure limits set forth for an uncontrolled environment. The antenna used for this transmitter must be installed to provide a separation distance of at least 20 cm from all persons and must not be co-located or operating in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter.

1. This device complies with part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:
2. This device may not cause harmful interference, and this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

IC statement

English

This device contains licence-exempt transmitter(s)/receiver(s) that comply with Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada's licence-exempt RSS(s). Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

1. This device may not cause interference.
2. This device must accept any interference, including interference that may cause undesired operation of the device.

This equipment complies with IC RSS-102 radiation exposure limits set forth for an uncontrolled environment. This equipment should be installed and operated with minimum distance 20 cm between the radiator and your body.

Français

L'émetteur/récepteur exempt de licence contenu dans le présent appareil est conforme aux CNR d'Innovation, Sciences et Développement économique Canada applicables aux appareils radio exempts de licence. L'exploitation est autorisée aux deux conditions suivantes :

L'appareil ne doit pas produire de brouillage;

L'appareil doit accepter tout brouillage radioélectrique subi, même si le brouillage est susceptible d'en compromettre le fonctionnement.

Cet équipement est conforme aux limites d'exposition aux radiations IC CNR-102 établies pour un environnement non contrôlé. Cet équipement doit être installé et utilisé avec une distance minimale de 20 cm entre le radiateur et votre corps.

ISED statement

Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada ICES-003 Compliance Label: CAN ICES-3 (B)/NMB-3(B).

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299 California Avenue, suite 200
Palo Alto, CA 94306
Unites States
www.develcoproducts.com