PRINTER'S INSTRUCTIONS:
INSTR,INSTL,C-SMKTCO1-B - P/N 10015389 X14 - INK: BLACK - MATERIAL: 16 LB. MEAD BOND - SIZE: 16.000" X 18.000"- TOL. +/- 0.125"- SCALE:1:1 - FOLDING: FOLD 4 X TO FINAL SIZE 4.000"X 4.500"- FINISH WITH LOGO SHOWING - SIDE 1 OF 2

NORTEK SECURITY & CONTROL

GoControl Combination Photoelectric Smoke and Carbon Monoxide Alarm

GENERAL INFORMATION

Thank you for purchasing this GoControl Combination Smoke/CO Alarm.

This model is battery operated and features an "Alarm Hush" to temporarily silence nuisance alarms.

IMPORTANT: Please take a few minutes to thoroughly read this user's guide which should be saved for future reference and passed on to any subsequent owner.

Teach children how to respond to the Smoke/Co and that they should never play with the unit.

1. This Smoke/CO was designed to detect both smoke and carbon monoxide from any source of combustion in a residential environment. It is not designed for use in a recreational vehicle (RV) or boat.

For your convenience, write down the following information. If you call Product Support, these are the first questions you will be asked.

Smoke/CO Model Number: C-SMKTCO1-B (located on back of Smoke/CO).

Date Code: (located on back of Smoke/CO) The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) and the manufacturer recommend replacing this Smoke/CO ten (10) years from the date code as it has a ten-year life when powered.

1

Box Contents

Verify that the package includes the following:

- 1—Combination Smoke/CO with 2 (two) batteries installed
- 2—Plastic wall anchors
- 2—Phillips Screws

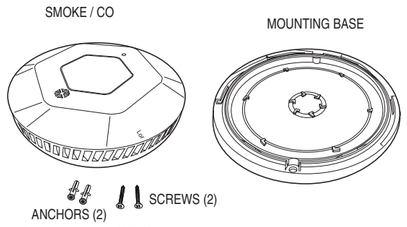

Figure 1. Combo Smoke/CO Components

- 1—This User's Guide

Installation Tools Required

- Phillips Screw Driver
- Variable Speed Drill with 3/16" Drill Bit
- Flat Blade Tool (optional)

2

Smoke and CO Description & Function

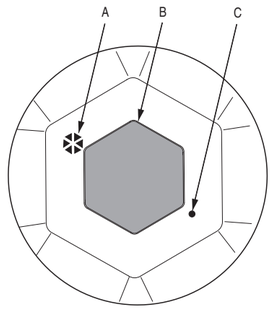

Figure 2. Combo Smoke/CO Description & Function

A. SOUNDER
B. ALARM TEST/HUSH BUTTON
C. LED

3

Recommended Locations for Smoke/CO Alarms

- Locate the smoke alarms in all sleeping areas. Try to monitor the exit path as the bedrooms are usually farthest from the exit. If more than one sleeping area exists, locate additional Smoke/CO alarms in each sleeping area.
- Locate additional Smoke/CO alarms to monitor any stairway as stairways act like chimneys for smoke and heat.
- Locate at least one Smoke/CO alarm on every floor level.
- Locate a Smoke/CO alarm in every bedroom.

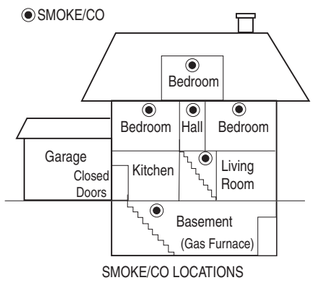

Figure 3. Smoke/CO Locations

4

Recommended Locations for Smoke/CO Alarms (Cont.)

- Locate an additional Smoke/CO alarm in every room where electrical appliances are operated (i.e. portable heaters or humidifiers).
- Locate an additional Smoke/CO alarm in every room where someone sleeps with the door closed. The closed door may prevent an alarm not located in that room from waking the sleeper.

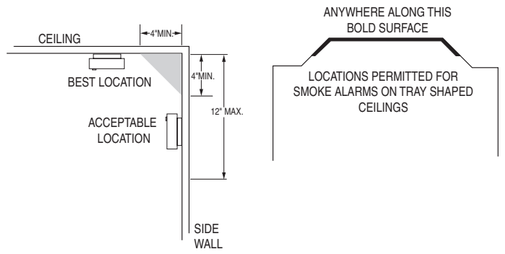

Figure 4. Smoke/CO Alarm Locations

- Smoke, heat, and combustion products rise to the ceiling and spread horizontally. Mounting the additional Smoke/CO alarm on the ceiling in the center of the room places it closest to

Recommended Locations for Smoke/CO Alarms (Cont.)

- all points in the room. Ceiling mounting is preferred in ordinary residential construction.

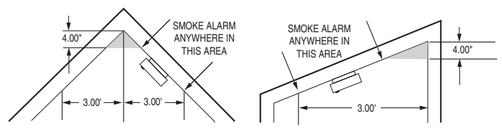

Figure 5 Smoke/CO Locations (Continued)

- For mobile home installation, select locations carefully to avoid thermal barriers that may form at the ceiling. For more details, see MOBILE HOME INSTALLATION section.
- When mounting an alarm on the ceiling, locate it at a minimum of 4" (10 cm) from the side wall.
- When mounting the Smoke/CO alarm on the wall, use an inside wall with the top edge of the alarm at a minimum of 4" (10 cm) and a maximum of 12" (30.5 cm) below the ceiling. Put Smoke/CO alarms at both ends of a bedroom hallway or large room if the hallway or room is more than 30 feet (9.1 m) long.
- Install Smoke/CO Alarms on sloped, peaked or cathedral ceilings at or within 3ft (0.9m) of the highest point (measured horizontally).

This equipment should be installed in accordance with the National Fire Protection Association's 72 (National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269).

Locations to Avoid

- In the garage. Products of combustion are present when you start your automobile.
- Normal cooking may cause nuisance alarms. If a kitchen Smoke/CO alarm is desired, it should have an alarm silence feature or be a photoelectric type.
- Do not install within 6 ft. of heating or cooking appliances.
- Less than 4" (10cm) from the peak of an "A" frame type ceiling.
- In an area where the temperature may fall below 40ºF (4.4˚C) or rise above 100ºF (37.7˚C), such as garages and unfinished attics.
- In dusty areas. Dust particles may cause nuisance alarms or failure to alarm.
- In very humid areas. Moisture or steam can cause nuisance alarms.
- In insect-infested areas.
- Smoke/CO alarms should not be installed within 3 ft (.9m) of the door to a bathroom containing a tub or shower, forced air supply ducts used for heating or cooling, ceiling or whole house ventilating fans, or other high air flow areas.
- Near fluorescent lights. Electronic "noise" may cause nuisance alarms.
- Smoke/CO alarms are not to be used with detector guards unless the combination (alarm and guard) has been evaluated and found suitable for that purpose.
- Do not install near vents, flues, chimneys or any forced/unforced air ventilation openings.
- Do not install near fans, doors, windows or areas directly exposed to the weather.

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Locations to Avoid (Cont.)

- Modern prefabricated homes or fixed mobile homes have been designed and built to be energy efficient. Install Smoke/CO alarms as recommended above. In older mobile homes that are not well insulated compared to present standards, extreme heat or cold can be transferred from the outside to the inside through poorly insulated walls and roof. This may create a thermal barrier which can prevent the smoke from reaching an alarm mounted on the ceiling. In such units, install the Smoke/CO alarm on an inside wall with the top edge of the alarm a minimum of 4" (10 cm) and a maximum of 12" (30.5 cm) below the ceiling. If you are not sure about the insulation in your mobile home, or if you notice that the outer walls and ceiling are either hot or cold compared to the room air temperature, install the Smoke/CO alarm on an inside wall. NFPA 72 (National Fire Protection Association) requires smoke alarms be installed in each sleeping area.
- WARNING: Test your Smoke/CO operation after mobile home has been in storage or unoccupied and at least once a week during use.

6

Installation Instructions

Attaching Mounting Plate

1. Choose a mounting location (wall or ceiling) and using the mounting plate provided as a template, mark hole locations.
2. Install the two (2) provided screws through the mounting plate and tighten. DO NOT over-tighten screws. (If mounting in plasterboard or similar surface, drill 3/16" holes and use the plastic anchors provided.) Anchors are not required for mounting on hard surfaces such as wood.

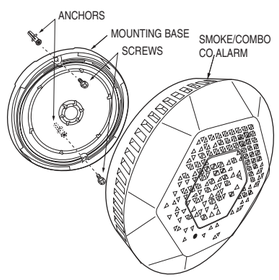

Figure 6. Attaching Smoke/CO to Mounting Plate.

Activating and Pairing the Smoke/CO Alarm

1. First set the control panel to pairing mode.
2. To set the Smoke/Co alarm to pairing mode, remove the battery activation tab that protrudes from the back of the Alarm (See Figure 7) by pulling until it is completely out of the battery compartment.

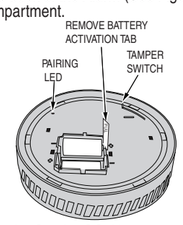

Figure 7 Activating Smoke Combo CO Alarm

3. The green LED blinks (See Figure 7) three (3) times every five (5) seconds to indicate that the Smoke/CO alarm is searching for the control panel.

NOTE: If Smoke/CO alarm pairing is not successful after pulling the battery tab, press the tamper switch to restart the pairing procedure.

4. Complete the pairing procedure on the control panel. See the pairing instructions in the control panel's installation guide for details.

NOTE: Pairing must be performed before installation.

7

Activating and Pairing the Smoke/CO Alarm (Cont.)

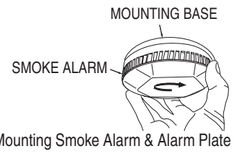

Figure 8 Aligning and Mounting Smoke Alarm & Alarm Plate

After the installation a good link to the panel is displayed when the Received Signal Strength Indicator (RSSI) indicated on the panel is higher than - 70dBm and the Link Quality Indicator (LQI) is stronger than 250. If the RSSI and LQI values are lower, you must change the location of the detector.

Align the Smoke/CO alarm with the mounting plate and rotate clockwise (right) approximately 60° until the unit stops and clicks into place. DO NOT over-tighten. If the unit needs to be re-aligned, rotate the Smoke/CO alarm counterclockwise, remove and rotate to desired alignment.

NOTE: The Smoke/CO will mount to the plate in six (6) positions (every 60 degrees). Do not over tighten the Smoke/CO as damage to alarm or mounting surface may occur.

The Smoke/CO is now activated! After installation/activation, test your alarm as described in Operation and Testing section.

Activating and Pairing the Smoke/CO Alarm (Cont.)

WARNING: Failure to properly install and activate this alarm will prevent proper operation and will prevent its response to fire hazards.

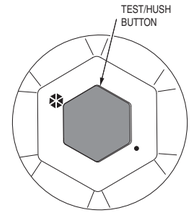

Figure 9 Activating Test/Hush Button

8

Operation and Testing

The Smoke/CO is operating once it is activated and testing is complete.
When products of combustion are sensed, the unit sounds a loud 85db pulsating alarm accompanied by the blinking red LED light until the air is cleared.

The carbon monoxide (CO) alarm monitors the air for the presence of CO. It will alarm when there are high levels of CO present, and when there are low levels of CO present over a longer period of time. When a CO condition matches either of these situations, the alarm will sound, and be accompanied by the blinking red LED light.

The CO sensor meets the alarm response time as follows:

- At 70 PPM, the unit must alarm within 60-240 minutes.
- At 150 PPM, the unit must alarm within 10-50 minutes.
- At 400 PPM, the unit must alarm within 4-15 minutes

Testing:

5. Before testing, put the panel into the appropriate mode or notify the central station in order to prevent a response from the central station/fire department.
6. Smoke Test: Press the test/hush button for (3) three seconds, the detector will chirp once, then release. The unit will then blink a red LED every second, while the sounder will sound two T3 cycles. A functional test of the Smoke sensor may also be completed by exposing the sensor to sufficient smoke levels.
7. CO Test: Press the test/hush button for (6) six seconds, the detector will chirp once at 3 seconds and twice at 6 seconds, then release. The unit's LED will then show a red double-blink every (2) two seconds and the sounder will sound (2) two T4 cycles. A functional test of the CO sensor may also be completed by exposing the sensor to CO levels above 100ppm. If the LEDs do not blink and/or if alarm does not sound, the unit must be replaced.

Operation and Testing (Cont.)

WARNING: Due to the loudness (85 decibels) of the alarm, always stand an arm's length (about 2.5 feet) away from the unit or use ear protection when testing.

Weekly testing is required to ensure proper operation. Erratic or low volume sound (or no sound) coming from your alarm may indicate a defective alarm and it should be returned for service.

WARNING: DO NOT use an open flame to test your Smoke/CO, you could damage the alarm or ignite combustible materials and start a structure fire.

WARNING: To reduce the risk of carbon monoxide poisoning, test Smoke/CO operation when not in use for 10 days or more.

CAUTION: The Smoke/CO alarm only indicates the presence of carbon monoxide at the sensor. Carbon monoxide gas may be present in other areas.

The following table describes the visual and audible alarm conditions the unit may encounter and illustrates how the unit will indicate normal standby, alarm and error conditions.

9

Alarm Visual and Audible Indicators

		ON Network	OFF Network*
Status	**LED Indicators**	**Sounder**	
Power Up	All LED's blink	Chirp sounder	Chirp sounder
Alarm Silenced	Red LED blinks every 1 sec (fire) or double blinks every 2 sec (CO)	Sounder silent	Sounder silent
Fire (Smoke/Heat) Alarm	Red LED blinks every 1 sec	Active Sounder T3	Active Sounder T3
Remote Fire Alarm	Blue LED blinks every 1 sec	Active Sounder T3	NA
CO Alarm	Red LED double blinks every 2 sec	Active Sounder T4	Activate Sounder T4
Remote CO Alarm	Blue LED double blinks every 2 sec	Activate Sounder T4	NA
Test Button held for 3sec (Fire)	Red LED blinks every 1 sec	Chirp once then activate two cycles of Sounder T3	Chirp once then activate two cycles of Sounder T3
Test Button held for 6sec (CO)	Red LED double blinks every 2 sec	Chirp once at 3 sec and twice at 6 seconds then activate two cycles of Sounder T4	Chirp once at 3 seconds and twice at 6 sec then activate two cycles of Sounder T4
Hush chirp	Amber LED blinks per fails	Sounder silent	Sounder silent
Locate Device	Green LED blinks every 3 sec	Chirp sounder every 5 sec	NA

		ON Network	OFF Network*
Status	**LED Indicators**	**Sounder**	
Fault	Amber LED double blinks every 30 sec	Sounder silent	Chirp sounder every 45 sec
Detector End of Life (10 years)	Amber LED blinks 5 times every 60 sec	Sounder silent	Chirp sounder every 45 sec
Low Battery	Amber LED blinks every 15 sec	Sounder silent	Chirp sounder every 45 sec
Tamper (Off base)	Amber then Green LEDs blink every 30 sec	Chirp Sounder every 5 sec after 20 sec delay	Chirp Sounder every 5 sec after 20 sec delay
Normal Operation	Green LED blinks every 60 sec	Sounder silent	Sounder silent
Firmware Update Active	No effect	No effect	NA

*OFF Network is when the Smoke/CO is not connected to a system and is operating as an isolated unit.

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Nuisance Alarms

This smoke alarm is designed to minimize nuisance alarms. Cigarette smoke will not normally cause the unit to alarm, unless the smoke is blown directly into the alarm. Combustion particles from cooking may set off the alarm if it is located too close to a cooking appliance. Large quantities of combustible particles are generated from spills or when broiling. Using the fan on a range hood which vents to the outside (non-recirculating type) will also help remove these combustible products from the kitchen.

If the alarm does sound the smoke alarm pattern of (3) three long beeps, check for fires first. If a fire is discovered, get out and call the fire department. If no fire is present, check to see if one of the reasons listed in "Locations to avoid" may have caused the alarm.

Hush Control

The hush feature has the capability of temporarily desensitizing the alarm circuit for approximately (6) six minutes. This feature is to be used only when a known alarm condition, such as smoke from cooking, activates the alarm. The smoke alarm is desensitized by pushing the Test/Hush button on the smoke alarm cover. If the smoke is not too dense, the alarm will silence immediately and the red LED blinks every (1) one second. This indicates that the alarm is in a temporarily desensitized condition. The smoke alarm will automatically reset after approximately 10 minutes and sound the alarm if particles of combustion are still present. The hush feature can be used repeatedly until the air has been cleared of the condition causing the alarm. Pushing the Test/Hush button on the alarm will end the temporarily desensitized period. If the smoke is not too dense, after ten to fifteen minutes the alarm will return to normal operation.

NOTE: Dense smoke will override the hush feature and sound a continuous alarm.

CAUTION: Before using the alarm hush feature, identify the source of the smoke and be certain safe conditions exist.

Battery Replacement

Low battery: This alarm is equipped with a low battery monitor circuit which will cause the alarm to produce a single "chirp" approximately every 45 seconds and blink the amber LED every 15 seconds, for a minimum of (7) seven days should the battery become low.

WARNING Use only the type of batteries specified: Two GP CR123A or Duracell DL123A

Before replacing the batteries, put the panel into the appropriate mode so the central station is not notified in order to prevent unwanted alarms.

If you require further information, please contact

Nortek Security & Control at:

USA & Canada (800) 421-1587 & (800) 392-0123

(760) 438-7000 - Toll Free FAX (800) 468-1340

1950 Camino Vida Roble, Suite 150

Carlsbad, CA 92008-6517 USA

www.nortekcontrol.com

What To Do When the Alarm Sounds

SMOKE ALARM ACTIVATION

Smoke alarm pattern is (3) three long beeps repeating after 1.5 seconds, then (3)three long beeps repeating every (4) four seconds.

The smoke alarm takes precedence when both smoke and carbon monoxide are present.

- Alert small children in the home as well as anyone else that might have difficulty recognizing the importance of the alarm sounding or that might have difficulty leaving the area without help.
- Leave immediately by your escape plan. Every second counts, so don't waste time getting dressed or picking up valuables.
- In leaving, don't open any inside door without first feeling its surface. If hot, or if you see smoke seeping through cracks, don't open that door! Instead, use your alternate exit. If the inside of the door is cool, place your shoulder against it, open it slightly and be ready to slam it shut if heat and smoke rush in.
- Stay close to the floor if the air is smoky. Breathe shallowly through a cloth, wet if possible.
- Once outside, go to your selected meeting place and make sure everyone is there.
- Call the fire department from your neighbor's home - not from yours! Don't return to your home until the fire officials say that it is safe to do so.
- There are situations where a smoke alarm may not be effective to protect against fire as stated in the NFPA Standard 72. For instance:

What To Do When The Alarm Sounds (Cont.)

- smoking in bed
- leaving children home alone
- cleaning with flammable liquids, such as gasoline
- If the escape route requires you to go through smoke, crawl low under the smoke where the air is clearer.

What to do when the Alarm Sounds

SMOKE/CO ACTIVATION

Carbon monoxide (CO) alarm pattern is four quick beeps repeating every 5.4 seconds. After initial four minutes of alarm the pattern many change to four quick beeps repeating once every minute.

WARNING: Carbon monoxide alarm activation indicates the presence of Carbon Monoxide (CO) at high concentrations which can kill you.

1. **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.
2. Call your emergency services (Fire Department or 911).
3. After following steps 1-2, if the alarm reactivates within a 24 hour period, repeat steps 1-2 and call a qualified appliance technician to investigate sources of CO from fuel burning equipment and appliances, and to inspect for proper operation of equipment.

What To Do When the Alarm Sounds (Cont.)

If problems are identified during this inspection, have the equipment serviced immediately. Note any combustion equipment not inspected by the technician and consult the manufacturer's instructions, or contact the manufacturer directly for more information about CO safety and the equipment. Make sure that motor vehicles are not, or have not been, operating in a garage attached or adjacent to the residence.

Never restart the source of a CO problem until it has been corrected.

Never ignore the sound of the alarm!

If the unit is sounding, pressing the Test/Hush button will terminate the sounder.

If the CO condition that caused the alarm in the first place continues: the unit will activate

in alarm mode.

GENERAL CARBON MONOXIDE (CO) INFORMATION

Carbon monoxide (CO) is a colorless, odorless, and tasteless poison gas that can be fatal when inhaled. CO inhibits the blood's capacity to carry oxygen.

POSSIBLE SOURCES OF CARBON MONOXIDE

Inside your home, appliances used for heating and cooking are the most likely sources of CO. Vehicles running in attached garages can also produce dangerous levels of CO. CO can be produced when burning any fossil fuel: gasoline, propane, natural gas, oil and wood. It can be produced by any fuel-burning appliance that is malfunctioning, improperly installed, or not ventilated correctly.

Possible sources include furnaces, gas ranges/stoves, gas clothes dryers, water heaters, portable fuel burning space heaters, fireplaces, wood-burning stoves and certain swimming pool heaters. Blocked chimneys or flues, back drafting and changes in air pressure, corroded or disconnected vent pipes, or a loose or cracked furnace exchanger can also release CO into your building. Vehicles and other combustion engines running in an attached garage and using a charcoal/gas grill or hibachi in an enclosed area are all possible sources of CO.

The following conditions can result in transient CO situations:

Excessive spillage or reverse venting of fuel-burning appliances caused by outdoor ambient conditions such as: wind direction and/or velocity, including high gusts of wind, heavy air in the vent pipes (cold/humid air with extended periods between cycles), negative pressure differential resulting from the use of exhaust fans, simultaneous operation of several fuel

GENERAL CARBON MONOXIDE (CO) INFORMATION (CONT.)

burning appliances competing for limited internal 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, etc.), temperature inversions which can trap exhaust gases near the ground, car idling in an open or closed attached garage, or near a home.

CO SAFETY TIPS

Every year, have the heating system, vents, chimney and flue inspected and cleaned by a qualified technician. Always install appliances according to manufacturer's instructions and adhere to local building codes. Most appliances should be installed by professionals and inspected after installation. Regularly examine vents and chimneys for improper connections, visible rust, or stains, and check for cracks in furnace heat exchangers. Verify that the color of flame is blue on pilot lights and burners. A yellow or orange flame is a sign that the fuel is not burning completely and may be releasing CO. Teach all household members what the alarm sounds like and how to respond. Fire Departments, most utility companies and HVAC contractors will perform CO inspections, some may charge for this service. It's advisable to inquire about any applicable fees prior to having the service performed. The manufacturer of this product will not pay for, or reimburse the owner or user of this product, for any repair or dispatch calls related to the alarm sounding. Individuals with medical problems should consider using detection devices with improved COHb level sensitivity.

CO Poisoning

Initial carbon monoxide poisoning symptoms are similar to the flu with no fever and can include dizziness, severe headaches, nausea, vomiting and disorientation. Everyone is susceptible but experts agree that unborn babies, pregnant women, senior citizens and people with heart or respiratory problems are especially vulnerable. If symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning are experienced seek medical attention immediately. CO poisoning can be determined by a carboxyhemoglobin test.

Symptoms

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

1. Mild Exposure: Slight headache, nausea, vomiting, fatigue (often described as "Flu-like" symptoms).
2. Medium Exposure: Severe throbbing headache, drowsiness, confusion, fast heart rate.
3. Extreme Exposure: Unconsciousness, convulsions, cardio respiratory failure and death.

The above levels of exposure relate to healthy adults. Levels differ for those at high risk. Exposure to high levels of carbon monoxide can be fatal or cause permanent damage and disabilities. Many cases of reported carbon monoxide poisoning indicate that while victims are aware they are not feeling well, they become so disoriented they are unable to save themselves by either exiting the building, or calling for assistance. Also, young children and household pets may be the first effected. Familiarization with the effects of each level is important.

Cleaning Your Smoke/CO Alarm

Your Smoke/CO Should be Cleaned at Least Once a Year

- You can clean the interior of your Smoke/CO (sensing chamber) by using compressed air or a vacuum cleaner hose and blowing or vacuuming through the openings around the perimeter of the alarm. The outside of the Smoke/CO alarm can be wiped with a damp cloth. Use only water to dampen the cloth, use of detergents or cleaners could damage the Smoke/CO.
- After cleaning, test your Smoke/CO by using the test button. If cleaning does not restore the Smoke/CO to normal operation, the Smoke/CO should be replaced.
- Never use detergent or other solvents to clean the unit.
- Avoid spraying air freshener, hair spray, or other aerosols near the alarm.
- Do not paint the unit. Paint will seal the vents and interfere with the sensor's ability to detect smoke and CO.
- Never attempt to disassemble the unit or clean inside. This action will void your warranty.
- The following substances can affect the CO sensor and may cause false readings and damage to the sensor: Methane, propane, isobutane, iso-propanol, ethyl acetate, hydrogen sulfide, sulfide dioxides, alcohol based products, paints, thinner, solvents, adhesives, hair spray, after shave, perfume, and some cleaning agents.
- Move the Smoke/CO and place in another location prior to performing any of the following:
  - Staining or stripping wood floors or furniture
  - Painting

Cleaning Your Smoke/CO Alarm (Cont.)

- Wall papering
- Using adhesives
- Storing the unit in a plastic bag during any of the above projects will protect the sensors from damage. When household cleaning supplies or similar contaminates are used, the area must be well ventilated

WARNING: Reinstall the Smoke/CO as soon as possible to assure continuous protection.

Good Safety Habits

DEVELOP AND PRACTICE A PLAN OF ESCAPE

Prepare and practice a home escape plan twice a year, including drills at night. Know two ways out of every room (door & window) and identify a meeting place outside the home where everyone will gather once they have exited the residence. When two people have reached the meeting place, one should leave to call 911 while the second person stays to account for additional family members. Establish a rule that once you're out, you never reenter under any circumstance!

- Make a floor plan indicating all doors and windows and at least two (2) escape routes from each room. Second story windows may need a rope or chain ladder.
- Have a family meeting and discuss your escape plan, showing everyone what to do in case of fire and where to meet after they leave the house.

Good Safety Habits (Cont.)

- Ensure that small children hear the alarm and wake when it sounds. They must wake up in order to execute the escape plan. Practice allows all occupants to test your plan before an emergency. You may not be able to reach your children. It is important they know what to do.
- Familiarize everyone with the sound of the smoke/CO alarm and train them to leave your home when they hear it.
- Current studies have shown Smoke/CO 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.
- Install and maintain fire extinguishers on every level of the home and in the kitchen, basement and garage. Know how to use a fire extinguisher prior to an emergency.

This alarm detects products of combustion using photoelectric technology and carbon monoxide using an electrochemical cell. Many times throughout this User's Guide, Carbon Monoxide will be referred to as "CO."

This alarm is acceptable for use near kitchens or cooking areas but can be used in all other residential applications where a smoke or CO alarm is required.

After ten (10) years of cumulative power up, this unit will display an amber LED that blinks five times every 60 seconds, with a sounder chirp every 45 seconds. This is an "operational end of life" feature which will indicate that it is time to physically remove and replace the alarm.

Product Features and Specifications:

Temperature: Operating Range: 40°F (4°C) to 100°F (38°C)

Humidity: Operating range: 10-85% non-condensing

Audible Alarm: 85+ dB at 10' @ 3.4±0.5 KHz pulsing alarm

Smoke Sensor: Photoelectric

CO Sensor: Electrochemical

Heat Sensor: 135° F (57°C) Supplimentary Heat Sensor

Fire Prevention

Never smoke in bed, or leave cooking food unattended. Teach children never to play with matches or lighters! Train everyone in the home to recognize the alarm pattern and to leave the home using their escape plan when it's heard. Know how to do "Stop, Drop and Roll" if clothes catch on fire, and how to crawl low under smoke. Install and maintain fire extinguishers on every level of the home and in the kitchen, basement and garage.

NFPA (National Fire Prevention Association)

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

Required Detection. 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: In all sleeping rooms and guest rooms, 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, on every level of a dwelling unit, including basements, on every level of a residential

board and care occupancy (small facility), including basements and excluding crawl spaces and unfinished attics, in the living area(s) of a residential board and care occupancy.

Smoke Detection—Are more smoke alarms Desireable?

The required number of smoke alarms might not provide reliable early warning protection for those areas separated by a door from the areas protected by the required smoke alarms. For this reason, it is recommended that the householder consider the use of additional smoke alarms for those areas for increased protection. The additional areas include the basement, bedrooms, dining room, furnace room, utility room, and hallways not protected by the required smoke alarms. The installation of smoke alarms in attics (finished or unfinished), garages, or within (6') six feet of a heating or cooking appliance is not normally recommended, as these locations occasionally experience conditions that can result in improper operation.

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: A smoke alarm installed in each separate sleeping area (in the vicinity, but outside the bedrooms), 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.

FCC

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

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 to help.

WARNING: Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the manufacturer could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

To satisfy FCC/IC RF exposure safety requirements, a separation distance of 20 cm or more should be maintained between this device and person's body.

Product Warranty

Nortek Security & Control LLC ("NS&C") warrants its products to be free from defects in material and workmanship for the warranty period. This limited warranty extends only to commercial and governmental customers who buy direct from NS&C or through NS&C's authorized distribution channels. NOTE THAT ALL NS&C PRODUCTS ARE DESIGNED TO BE INSTALLED AND SERVICED BY TRAINED PROFESSIONALS.

There are no obligations or liabilities on the part of NS&C for consequential damages arising out of or in connection with use or performance of the product or other indirect damages with respect to loss of property, revenue, or profit, or cost of removal, installation or reinstallation.

Please reference our website for full warranty procedures http://www.nortekcontrol.com/support/customer-service/warranty-returns/.

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