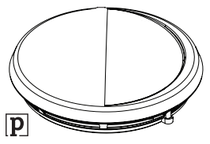
USER'S MANUAL
COMBINATION CARBON MONOXIDE & SMOKE ALARM

Separate sensors to detect smoke and CO; the two alarm systems work independently
Sealed-In Lithium Battery — Sealed-in lithium power supply; no battery replacement required over the 10 year life of the alarm.



CONFORMS TO UL STD 217 AND UL STD 2034 Model PC1210

IMPORTANT! PLEASE READ CAREFULLY AND SAVE.
The warnings/limitations card and manual contains important information about your Smoke & Carbon Monoxide (CO) Alarm's operation. If you are installing this Alarm for use by others, you must leave this manual—or a copy of it—with the end user. Reference product card for additional information.
PARA EL MANUAL DEL USUARIO EN ESPAÑOL, POR FAVOR VISITE WWW.FIRSTALERT.COM.

INTRODUCTION

All First Alert® and BRK® Smoke Alarms conform to regulatory requirements, including UL217 and are designed to detect particles of combustion. Smoke particles of varying number and size are produced in all fires.

Ionization technology is generally more sensitive than photoelectric technology at detecting small particles, which tend to be produced in greater amounts by flaming fires, which consume combustible materials rapidly and spread quickly. Sources of these fires may include paper burning in a wastebasket, or a grease fire in the kitchen.

Photoelectric technology is generally more sensitive than ionization technology at detecting large particles, which tend to be produced in greater amounts by smoldering fires, which may smolder for hours before bursting into flame. Sources of these fires may include cigarettes burning in couches or bedding.

For maximum protection, use both types of Smoke Alarms on each level and in every bedroom of your home.

FIRE SAFETY TIPS

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

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:

- On every level of your home, including finished attics and basements.
- Inside every bedroom, especially if people sleep with the door partly or completely closed.
- In the hall near every sleeping area. If your home has multiple sleeping areas, install a unit in each.If a hall is more than 40 feet (12 meters) long, install a unit at each end.
- At the top of first-to-second floor stairs.
- At the bottom of the basement stairs.
- For additional coverage, install Alarms in all rooms, halls, and storage areas, where temperatures normally remain between 40˚ F and 100˚ F (4.4˚ C and 37.8˚ C).

Installed on _____ Replace by _____

RECOMMENDED PLACEMENT

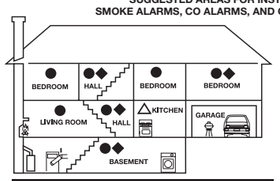
- When installing on the wall, the top edge of Smoke Alarms should be placed between 4 inches (102 mm) and 12 inches (305 mm) from the wall/ceiling line.
- When installing on the ceiling, place the alarm as close to the center as possible.
- In either case, install at least 4 inches (102 mm) from where the wall and ceiling meet. See "Avoiding Dead Air Spaces" for more information.

NOTE: For any location, make sure no door or other obstruction could keep carbon monoxide or smoke from reaching the Alarm.

Installing Smoke/CO Alarms in Mobile Homes

For minimum security install one Smoke/CO Alarm as close to each sleeping area as possible. For more security, put one unit in each room. Many older mobile homes (especially those built before 1978) have little or no insulation. If your mobile home is not well insulated, or if you are unsure of the amount of insulation, it is important to install units on inside walls only.

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



KEY:
- SMOKE ALARMS
- SMOKE ALARM WITH SILENCE FEATURE
- CO ALARMS
- BOTH, OR COMBINATION SMOKE/CO ALARMS

Suggested locations are based on NFPA recommendations (NFPA 72 for Smoke Alarms and NFPA 720 for Carbon Monoxide Alarms). Always refer to national and local codes before beginning any installation.

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

WHERE THIS ALARM SHOULD NOT BE INSTALLED

Do NOT locate this Smoke/CO Alarm:

- In garages, furnace rooms, crawl spaces and unfinished attics. Avoid extremely dusty, dirty or greasy areas.
- Where combustion particles are produced. Combustion particles form when something burns. Areas to avoid include poorly ventilated kitchens, garages, and furnace rooms. Keep units at least 20 feet (6 meters) from the sources of combustion particles (stove, furnace, water heater, space heater) if possible. In areas where a 20-foot (6 meter) distance is not possible – in modular, mobile, or smaller homes, for example – it is recommended the Smoke Alarm be placed as far from these fuel-burning sources as possible. The placement recommendations are intended to keep these Alarms at a reasonable distance from a fuel-burning source, and thus reduce "unwanted" alarms. Unwanted alarms can occur if a Smoke Alarm is placed directly next to a fuel-burning source. Ventilate these areas as much as possible.
- Within 5 feet (1.5 meters) of any cooking appliance. In air streams near kitchens. Air currents can draw cooking smoke into the smoke sensor and cause unwanted alarms.
- In extremely humid areas. This Alarm should be at least 10 feet (3 meters) from a shower, sauna, humidifier, vaporizer, dishwasher, laundry room, utility room, or other source of high humidity.
- In direct sunlight.
- In turbulent air, like near ceiling fans or open windows. Blowing air may prevent CO or smoke from reaching the sensors.
- In areas where temperature is colder than 40˚ F (4.4˚ C) or hotter than 100˚F (37.8˚ C). These areas include non-airconditioned crawl spaces, unfinished attics, uninsulated or poorly insulated ceilings, porches, and garages.
- In insect infested areas. Insects can clog the openings to the sensing chamber.
- Less than 12 inches (305 mm) away from fluorescent lights. Electrical "noise" can interfere with the sensor.
- In "dead air" spaces. See "Avoiding Dead Air Spaces".

Avoiding Dead Air Spaces "Dead air" spaces may prevent smoke from reaching the Smoke/CO Alarm.
To avoid dead air spaces, follow installation recommendations below.

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

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

HOW TO INSTALL THIS ALARM

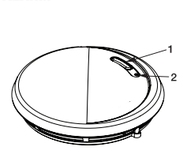
Tools you will need:

This unit is designed to be mounted on the ceiling, or on the wall if necessary.

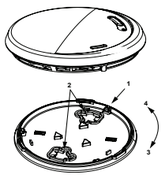
Pencil, Drill with 3/16" (5 mm) drill bit, Standard flathead screwdriver, Hammer

THE PARTS OF THIS SMOKE/CO ALARM

1. Test/Silence Button
2. Dual Power indicator light and Alarm indicator: Green LED provides visual indication of an Alarm Memory condition; Red LED provides visual indication of an Alarm and Hush modes



1. Mounting bracket
2. Mounting slots
3. Turn this way to attach
4. Turn this way to remove



FOLLOW THESE SIMPLE STEPS

1. Hold the mounting bracket against the ceiling (or wall) so the two clusters of universal mounting holes are aligned approximately at the 9:00 and 3:00 o'clock positions. See image. Choose one of the three sets of holes shown, A, B or C (see image) and trace around one of the sets. Be sure to choose a top and bottom slot on opposite sides so you can rotate the universal mounting bracket into position later. This will make it easier in the future to remove the mounting bracket without completely removing the screws.

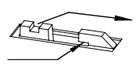
WARNING! Do not install this Alarm over an existing electrical box. Only AC powered units are intended for installation over electrical boxes.

2. Put the unit where it won't get covered with dust when you drill the mounting holes.
3. Using a 3/16" (5 mm) drill bit, drill a hole through the center of the oval outlines you traced.
4. Insert the plastic screw anchors (in the plastic bag with screws) into the holes. Tap the screw anchors gently with a hammer, if necessary, until they are flush with the ceiling or wall.
5. Install the screws but do not tighten completely. Attach the mounting bracket by aligning the screws in the open portion of the universal mounting slots and rotating the bracket into place. Tighten the screws until they are snug to secure the bracket. Do not over tighten.
6. **Activating the battery.** Mount alarm to mounting bracket to activate. Once unit is activated, it cannot be turned off.

NOTE: After you activate the battery, the power indicator light may flash. (If the unit alarms, the light will blink rapidly, and the horn will repeatedly sound 3 beeps, pause, 3 beeps.) Once the Smoke Alarm is on the bracket, you can rotate the Alarm to adjust the alignment.

7. Test the Alarm. See "Weekly Testing."
8. After 10 years of operation or Low Battery warning, deactivate the Alarm: Insert a tool below edge where shown and break tab. Then slide activation switch to deactivate mode.

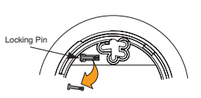
NOTE: At end of life or low battery indication (chirp): unit must be put into deactivation mode to deactivate remaining stored energy in battery. Unit will no longer function once put into this mode. Unit will resist re-mounting.



OPTIONAL LOCKING FEATURE

The optional locking feature is designed to prevent unauthorized removal of the alarm. It is not necessary to activate the lock in single-family households where unauthorized alarm removal is not a concern.

Tools you will need: Needle-nose pliers or utility knife • Standard flathead screwdriver
The feature uses a locking pin which is molded into the mounting bracket.
Remove locking pin by using needle-nose pliers or a utility knife.

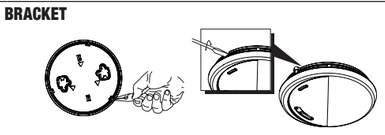


IMPORTANT!

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

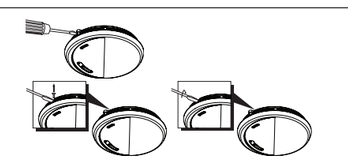
TO LOCK THE MOUNTING BRACKET

1. Using needle-nose pliers, detach the pin from the mounting bracket.
2. Insert the locking pin through the hole on the back of the smoke alarm as shown in the diagram.
3. When you attach the alarm to the mounting bracket the locking pin's head will fit into a notch on the bracket.



TO UNLOCK THE MOUNTING BRACKET

1. Insert a flathead screwdriver in between the mounting bracket and the locking pin.
2. Pry the alarm away from the bracket by pushing up the screwdriver and turning the alarm counterclockwise (left) at the same time.



WEEKLY TESTING

⚠WARNING!

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

⚠CAUTION!

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

You can test this Smoke/CO Alarm: Press and hold the Test/Silence button 3-5 seconds until unit starts to alarm. During testing, you will see and hear the following sequence:

- The **Horn** will sound 3 beeps, pause, 3 beeps. The **LED** flashes Red.
- Next the **Horn** will sound 4 beeps, pause, 4 beeps. The **LED** flashes Red.

If the unit does not alarm, make sure the batteries are correctly installed, and test again. If the unit still does not alarm, replace it immediately.

REGULAR MAINTENANCE

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

- Test it at least once a week.
- Clean the Smoke/CO Alarm at least once a month; gently vacuum the outside of the Smoke/CO Alarm using your household vacuum's soft brush attachment. A can of clean compressed air (sold at computer or office supply stores) may also be used. Follow manufacturer instructions for use. Test the Smoke/CO Alarm. Never use water, cleaners or solvents since they may damage the unit.
- If the Smoke/CO Alarm becomes contaminated by excessive dirt, dust and/or grime, and cannot be cleaned to avoid unwanted alarms, replace the unit immediately.
- Relocate the unit if it sounds frequent unwanted alarms. See "Where This Alarm Should Not Be Installed" for details.

IMPORTANT!

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

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Separate sensors to detect smoke and CO; the two alarm systems work independently
Sealed-In Lithium Battery — Sealed-in lithium power supply; no battery replacement required over the 10 year life of the alarm.
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CONFORMS TO UL STD 217 AND UL STD 2034 Model PC1210
INTRODUCTION
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Ionization technology is generally more sensitive than photoelectric technology at detecting small particles, which tend to be produced in greater amounts by flaming fires, which consume combustible materials rapidly and spread quickly. Sources of these fires may include paper burning in a wastebasket, or a grease fire in the kitchen.
Photoelectric technology is generally more sensitive than ionization technology at detecting large particles, which tend to be produced in greater amounts by smoldering fires, which may smolder for hours before bursting into flame. Sources of these fires may include cigarettes burning in couches or bedding.
For maximum protection, use both types of Smoke Alarms on each level and in every bedroom of your home.
FIRE SAFETY TIPS
Follow safety rules and prevent hazardous situations: 1) Use smoking materials properly. Never smoke in bed. 2) Keep matches or lighters away from children; 3) Store flammable materials in proper containers; 4) Keep electrical appliances in good condition and don't overload electrical circuits; 5) Keep stoves, barbecue grills, fireplaces and chimneys grease- and debris-free; 6) Never leave anything cooking on the stove unattended; 7) Keep portable heaters and open flames, like candles, away from flammable materials; 8) Don't let rubbish accumulate. Keep alarms clean, and test them weekly. Replace alarms immediately if they are not working properly. Smoke Alarms that do not work cannot alert you to a fire. Keep at least one working fire extinguisher on every floor, and an additional one in the kitchen. Have fire escape ladders or other reliable means of escape from an upper floor in case stairs are blocked.
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:
On every level of your home, including finished attics and basements.
Inside every bedroom, especially if people sleep with the door partly or completely closed.
In the hall near every sleeping area. If your home has multiple sleeping areas, install a unit in each.If a hall is more than 40 feet (12 meters) long, install a unit at each end.
At the top of first-to-second floor stairs.
At the bottom of the basement stairs.
For additional coverage, install Alarms in all rooms, halls, and storage areas, where temperatures normally remain between 40˚ F and 100˚ F (4.4˚ C and 37.8˚ C).
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www.firstalert.com • www.brkelectronics.com • 07/17 • Printed in Mexico • M08-0468-158391
Installed on _____ Replace by _____
RECOMMENDED PLACEMENT
When installing on the wall, the top edge of Smoke Alarms should be placed between 4 inches (102 mm) and 12 inches (305 mm) from the wall/ceiling line.
When installing on the ceiling, place the alarm as close to the center as possible.
In either case, install at least 4 inches (102 mm) from where the wall and ceiling meet. See "Avoiding Dead Air Spaces" for more information.
NOTE: For any location, make sure no door or other obstruction could keep carbon monoxide or smoke from reaching the Alarm.
Installing Smoke/CO Alarms in Mobile Homes
For minimum security install one Smoke/CO Alarm as close to each sleeping area as possible. For more security, put one unit in each room. Many older mobile homes (especially those built before 1978) have little or no insulation. If your mobile home is not well insulated, or if you are unsure of the amount of insulation, it is important to install units on inside walls only.
SUGGESTED AREAS FOR INSTALLING SMOKE ALARMS, CO ALARMS, AND COMBO UNITS
KEY:
SMOKE ALARMS
SMOKE ALARM WITH SILENCE FEATURE
CO ALARMS
BOTH, OR COMBINATION SMOKE/CO ALARMS
Suggested locations are based on NFPA recommendations (NFPA 72 for Smoke Alarms and NFPA 720 for Carbon Monoxide Alarms). Always refer to national and local codes before beginning any installation.
In new construction AC and AC/DC smoke alarms MUST be interconnected to meet NFPA recommendations.
WHERE THIS ALARM SHOULD NOT BE INSTALLED
Do NOT locate this Smoke/CO Alarm:
In garages, furnace rooms, crawl spaces and unfinished attics. Avoid extremely dusty, dirty or greasy areas.
Where combustion particles are produced. Combustion particles form when something burns. Areas to avoid include poorly ventilated kitchens, garages, and furnace rooms. Keep units at least 20 feet (6 meters) from the sources of combustion particles (stove, furnace, water heater, space heater) if possible. In areas where a 20-foot (6 meter) distance is not possible – in modular, mobile, or smaller homes, for example – it is recommended the Smoke Alarm be placed as far from these fuel-burning sources as possible. The placement recommendations are intended to keep these Alarms at a reasonable distance from a fuel-burning source, and thus reduce "unwanted" alarms. Unwanted alarms can occur if a Smoke Alarm is placed directly next to a fuel-burning source. Ventilate these areas as much as possible.
Within 5 feet (1.5 meters) of any cooking appliance. In air streams near kitchens. Air currents can draw cooking smoke into the smoke sensor and cause unwanted alarms.
In extremely humid areas. This Alarm should be at least 10 feet (3 meters) from a shower, sauna, humidifier, vaporizer, dishwasher, laundry room, utility room, or other source of high humidity.
In direct sunlight.
In turbulent air, like near ceiling fans or open windows. Blowing air may prevent CO or smoke from reaching the sensors.
In areas where temperature is colder than 40˚ F (4.4˚ C) or hotter than 100˚F (37.8˚ C). These areas include non-airconditioned crawl spaces, unfinished attics, uninsulated or poorly insulated ceilings, porches, and garages.
In insect infested areas. Insects can clog the openings to the sensing chamber.
Less than 12 inches (305 mm) away from fluorescent lights. Electrical "noise" can interfere with the sensor.
In "dead air" spaces. See "Avoiding Dead Air Spaces".
Avoiding Dead Air Spaces "Dead air" spaces may prevent smoke from reaching the Smoke/CO Alarm.
To avoid dead air spaces, follow installation recommendations below.
On ceilings, install Smoke/CO Alarms as close to the center of the ceiling as possible. If this is not possible, install the Smoke/CO Alarm at least 4 inches (102 mm) from the wall or corner.
For wall mounting (if allowed by building codes), the top edge of Smoke/CO Alarms should be placed between 4 inches (102 mm) and 12 inches (305 mm) from the wall/ceiling line, below typical "dead air" spaces.
On a peaked, gabled, or cathedral ceiling, install first Smoke/CO Alarm within 3 feet (0.9 meters) of the peak of the ceiling, measured horizontally. Additional Smoke/CO Alarms may be required depending on the length, angle, etc of the ceiling's slope. Refer to NFPA 72 for details on requirements for sloped or peaked ceilings.
HOW TO INSTALL THIS ALARM
Tools you will need:
This unit is designed to be mounted on the ceiling, or on the wall if necessary.
Pencil, Drill with 3/16" (5 mm) drill bit, Standard flathead screwdriver, Hammer
THE PARTS OF THIS SMOKE/CO ALARM
Test/Silence Button
Dual Power indicator light and Alarm indicator: Green LED provides visual indication of an Alarm Memory condition; Red LED provides visual indication of an Alarm and Hush modes
Mounting bracket
Mounting slots
Turn this way to attach
Turn this way to remove
FOLLOW THESE SIMPLE STEPS
Hold the mounting bracket against the ceiling (or wall) so the two clusters of universal mounting holes are aligned approximately at the 9:00 and 3:00 o'clock positions. See image. Choose one of the three sets of holes shown, A, B or C (see image) and trace around one of the sets. Be sure to choose a top and bottom slot on opposite sides so you can rotate the universal mounting bracket into position later. This will make it easier in the future to remove the mounting bracket without completely removing the screws.
WARNING! Do not install this Alarm over an existing electrical box. Only AC powered units are intended for installation over electrical boxes.
Put the unit where it won't get covered with dust when you drill the mounting holes.
Using a 3/16" (5 mm) drill bit, drill a hole through the center of the oval outlines you traced.
Insert the plastic screw anchors (in the plastic bag with screws) into the holes. Tap the screw anchors gently with a hammer, if necessary, until they are flush with the ceiling or wall.
Install the screws but do not tighten completely. Attach the mounting bracket by aligning the screws in the open portion of the universal mounting slots and rotating the bracket into place. Tighten the screws until they are snug to secure the bracket. Do not over tighten.
Activating the battery. Mount alarm to mounting bracket to activate. Once unit is activated, it cannot be turned off.
NOTE: After you activate the battery, the power indicator light may flash. (If the unit alarms, the light will blink rapidly, and the horn will repeatedly sound 3 beeps, pause, 3 beeps.) Once the Smoke Alarm is on the bracket, you can rotate the Alarm to adjust the alignment.
Mounting Hole Sets
Test the Alarm. See "Weekly Testing."
After 10 years of operation or Low Battery warning, deactivate the Alarm: Insert a tool below edge where shown and break tab. Then slide activation switch to deactivate mode.
NOTE: At end of life or low battery indication (chirp): unit must be put into deactivation mode to deactivate remaining stored energy in battery. Unit will no longer function once put into this mode. Unit will resist re-mounting.
OPTIONAL LOCKING FEATURE
The optional locking feature is designed to prevent unauthorized removal of the alarm. It is not necessary to activate the lock in single-family households where unauthorized alarm removal is not a concern.
Tools you will need: Needle-nose pliers or utility knife • Standard flathead screwdriver
The feature uses a locking pin which is molded into the mounting bracket.
Remove locking pin by using needle-nose pliers or a utility knife.
Locking Pin
IMPORTANT!
To permanently remove the locking pin, insert a flathead screwdriver between the locking pin and the lock and pry the pin out of the lock.
TO LOCK THE MOUNTING BRACKET
Using needle-nose pliers, detach the pin from the mounting bracket.
Insert the locking pin through the hole on the back of the smoke alarm as shown in the diagram.
When you attach the alarm to the mounting bracket the locking pin's head will fit into a notch on the bracket.
TO UNLOCK THE MOUNTING BRACKET
Insert a flathead screwdriver in between the mounting bracket and the locking pin.
Pry the alarm away from the bracket by pushing up the screwdriver and turning the alarm counterclockwise (left) at the same time.
WEEKLY TESTING
⚠WARNING!
NEVER use an open flame of any kind to test this unit. You might accidentally damage or set fire to the unit or to your home. The built-in test switch accurately tests the unit's operation as required by Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. (UL). NEVER use vehicle exhaust! Exhaust may cause permanent damage and voids your warranty.
DO NOT stand close to the alarm when the horn is sounding. Exposure at close range may be harmful to your hearing. When testing, step away when horn starts sounding.
⚠CAUTION!
It is important to test this unit every week to make sure it is working properly. Using the test button is the recommended way to test this Smoke/CO Alarm.
You can test this Smoke/CO Alarm: Press and hold the Test/Silence button 3-5 seconds until unit starts to alarm. During testing, you will see and hear the following sequence:
The Horn will sound 3 beeps, pause, 3 beeps. The LED flashes Red.
Next the Horn will sound 4 beeps, pause, 4 beeps. The LED flashes Red.
If the unit does not alarm, make sure the batteries are correctly installed, and test again. If the unit still does not alarm, replace it immediately.
REGULAR MAINTENANCE
This unit has been designed to be as maintenance free as possible, but there are a few simple things you must do to keep it working properly.
Test it at least once a week.
Clean the Smoke/CO Alarm at least once a month; gently vacuum the outside of the Smoke/CO Alarm using your household vacuum's soft brush attachment. A can of clean compressed air (sold at computer or office supply stores) may also be used. Follow manufacturer instructions for use. Test the Smoke/CO Alarm. Never use water, cleaners or solvents since they may damage the unit.
If the Smoke/CO Alarm becomes contaminated by excessive dirt, dust and/or grime, and cannot be cleaned to avoid unwanted alarms, replace the unit immediately.
Relocate the unit if it sounds frequent unwanted alarms. See "Where This Alarm Should Not Be Installed" for details.
IMPORTANT!
Actual battery service life depends on the Smoke/CO Alarm and the environment in which it is installed. All the batteries specified above are acceptable replacement batteries for this unit. Regardless of the manufacturer's suggested battery life, you MUST replace the battery immediately once the unit starts "chirping" (the "low battery warning").

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

Type of Alarm	What You See and Hear
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	**CO LED:** Flashes Red **Horn:** 4 beeps, pause, 4 beeps, pause
Smoke	**Smoke LED:** Flashes Red **Horn:** 3 beeps, pause, 3 beeps, pause

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

IF THE CO ALARM SOUNDS
⚠WARNING!
Actuation of your CO Alarm indicates the presence of carbon monoxide (CO) which can kill you. In other words, when your CO Alarm sounds, you must not ignore it!

If The CO Alarm Signal Sounds:

1. Press the Test/Silence button.
2. Call your emergency services, fire department or 911. Write down the number of your local emergency service here:_____
3. Immediately move to fresh air—outdoors or by an open door or window. Do a head count to check that all persons are accounted for. Do not re-enter the premises, or move away from the open door or window until the emergency services responder has arrived, the premises have been aired out, and your CO Alarm remains in its normal condition.
4. After following steps 1-3, if your CO Alarm reactivates within a 24-hour period, repeat steps 1-3 and call a qualified appliance technician to 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. Write down the number of a qualified appliance technician here:

_____

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

IF THE SMOKE ALARM SOUNDS: RESPONDING TO AN ALARM
⚠WARNING!
- If the unit alarms and you are not testing the unit, it is warning you of a potentially dangerous situation that requires your immediate attention. NEVER ignore any alarm. Ignoring the alarm may result in injury or death.
- Never remove the batteries from a battery operated Smoke/CO Alarm to stop an unwanted alarm (caused by cooking smoke, etc.). Removing batteries disables the alarm so it cannot sense smoke, and removes your protection. Instead open a window or fan the smoke away from the unit. The alarm will reset automatically.
- If the unit alarms get everyone out of the house immediately.

What to do in Case of Fire:

- Don't panic; stay calm. Follow your family escape plan.
- Get out of the house as quickly as possible. Don't stop to get dressed or collect anything.
- Feel doors with the back of your hand before opening them. If a door is cool, open it slowly. Don't open a hot door. Keep doors and windows closed, unless you must escape through them.
- Cover your nose and mouth with a cloth (preferably damp). Take short, shallow breaths.
- Meet at your planned meeting place outside your home, and do a head count to make sure everybody got out safely.
- Call the Fire Department as soon as possible from outside. Give your address, then your name.
- Never go back inside a burning building for any reason.
- Contact your Fire Department for ideas on making your home safer.

⚠WARNING!
Alarms have various limitations. See "General Limitations of Smoke/CO Alarms" for details.

USING THE SILENCE FEATURES
Never deactivate the unit to quiet an unwanted alarm. Deactivating the alarm disables the unit and removes your protection. The Silence Feature is intended to temporarily silence the horn while you identify and correct the problem. Do not use the Silence Feature in emergency situations. It will not correct a CO problem or extinguish a fire. The Silence Feature can temporarily quiet an unwanted alarm for several minutes. Press the Test/Silence button on the alarm cover for at least 3-5 seconds. After the Test/Silence button is released, the Red LED blinks during the silence mode.

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

SILENCING THE LOW BATTERY WARNING
This silence feature can temporarily quiet the low battery warning "chirp". Press the Test/Silence button on the alarm. Once the low battery warning "chirp" silence feature is activated, the unit continues to flash the Green light once a minute. After time, the low battery "chirp" will resume. **Replace the batteries as soon as possible; this unit will not operate without battery power! To deactivate this feature:** Press the Test/Silence button again. The unit will go into Test Mode and the low battery warning will resume (LED flashes and unit sounds "chirp" once a minute).

SILENCING THE END OF LIFE SIGNAL
This silence feature can temporarily quiet the End of Life warning "chirp" for up to 2 days. You can silence the End of Life warning "chirp" by pressing the Test/Silence button. The horn will chirp, acknowledging that the End of Life silence feature has been activated. After approximately 2 days, the End of Life "chirp" will resume.

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT CO: WHAT IS CO?
CO is an invisible, odorless, tasteless gas produced when fossil fuels do not burn completely, or are exposed to heat (usually fire). Electrical appliances typically do not produce CO. **These fuels include:** Wood, coal, charcoal, oil, natural gas, gasoline, kerosene, and propane. Common appliances are often sources of CO. If they are not properly maintained, are improperly ventilated, or malfunction, CO levels can rise quickly. CO is a real danger now that homes are more energy efficient. "Air-tight" homes with added insulation, sealed windows, and other weatherproofing can "trap" CO inside.

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

- House well ventilated before the investigator arrives.
- Problem caused by "backdrafting."
- Transient CO problem caused by special circumstances.

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

POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CO IN THE HOME
Fuel-burning appliances like: portable heater, gas or wood burning fireplace, gas kitchen range or cooktop, gas clothes dryer.

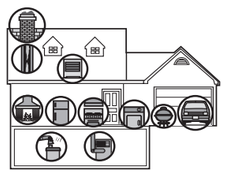
Damaged or insufficient venting: corroded or disconnected water heater vent pipe, leaking chimney pipe or flue, or cracked heat exchanger, blocked or clogged chimney opening.

Improper use of appliance/device: operating a barbecue grill or vehicle in an enclosed area (like a garage or screened porch).

Transient CO Problems: "transient" or on-again-off-again CO problems can be caused by outdoor conditions and other special circumstances.

The following conditions can result in transient CO situations:

1. Excessive spillage or reverse venting of fuel appliances caused by outdoor conditions such as:
   - Wind direction and/or velocity, including high, gusty winds. Heavy air in the vent pipes (cold/humid air with extended periods between cycles).
   - Negative pressure differential resulting from the use of exhaust fans.
   - Several appliances running at the same time competing for limited fresh air.
   - Vent pipe connections vibrating loose from clothes dryers, furnaces, or water heaters.
   - Obstructions in or unconventional vent pipe designs which can amplify the above situations.
2. Extended operation of unvented fuel burning devices (range, oven, fireplace).
3. Temperature inversions, which can trap exhaust close to the ground.
4. Car idling in an open or closed attached garage, or near a home.



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

HOW CAN I PROTECT MY FAMILY FROM CO POISONING?
A CO Alarm is an excellent means of protection. It monitors the air and sounds a loud alarm before Carbon Monoxide levels become threatening for average, healthy adults. **A CO Alarm is not a substitute for proper maintenance of home appliances.**

To help prevent CO problems and reduce the risk of CO poisoning:

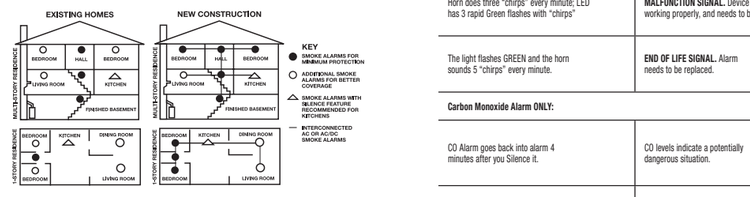
- Clean chimneys and flues yearly. Keep them free of debris, leaves, and nests for proper air flow. Also, have a professional check for rust and corrosion, cracks, or separations. These conditions can prevent proper air movement and cause backdrafting. Never "cap" or cover a chimney in any way that would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

In addition, familiarize yourself with all enclosed materials. Read this manual in its entirety, and make sure you understand what to do if your CO Alarm sounds.

REGULATORY INFORMATION FOR SMOKE ALARMS
RECOMMENDED LOCATIONS FOR SMOKE ALARMS
Installing Smoke Alarms in Single-Family Residences The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), recommends one Smoke Alarm on every floor, in every sleeping area, and in every bedroom. In new construction, the Smoke Alarms must be AC powered and interconnected. See "Agency Placement Recommendations" for details. For additional coverage, it is recommended that you install a Smoke Alarm in all rooms, halls, storage areas, finished attics, and basements, where temperatures normally remain between 40˚F (4.4˚C) and 100˚F (37.8˚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 doors closed.
- In the hall near every sleeping area. If your home has multiple sleeping areas, install a unit in each. If a hall is over 40 feet (12 meters) long, install an Alarm at each end.
- At the top of the first-to-second floor stairway, and at bottom of 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
Standards: Underwriters Laboratories Inc. Single and Multiple Station Smoke Alarms 217.

NFPA 72 Chapter 29 "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 other governing 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, with 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 (small facility)

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

SYMPTOMS OF CO POISONING
These symptoms are related to CO POISONING and should be discussed with ALL household members.

Mild Exposure: Slight headache, nausea, vomiting, fatigue ("flu-like" symptoms).

Medium Exposure: Throbbing headache, drowsiness, confusion, fast heart rate.

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

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

TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

If the Alarm...	Problem...	You should...
Horn "chirps" about once per minute.	Low battery warning.	Immediately replace the Alarm.
Horn does three "chirps" every minute; LED has 3 rapid Green flashes with "chirps"	**MALFUNCTION SIGNAL.** Device is not working properly, and needs to be replaced.	Units under warranty should be returned to manufacturer for replacement. See "Limited Warranty" for details.
The light flashes GREEN and the horn sounds 5 "chirps" every minute.	**END OF LIFE SIGNAL.** Alarm needs to be replaced.	Immediately replace the Alarm.
Carbon Monoxide Alarm ONLY:		
CO Alarm goes back into alarm 4 minutes after you Silence it.	CO levels indicate a potentially dangerous situation.	IF YOU ARE FEELING SYMPTOMS OF CO POISONING, EVACUATE your home and call 911 or the Fire Department. Refer to "If The CO Alarm Sounds" for details.
CO Alarm sounds frequently even though no high levels of CO are revealed in an investigation.	The CO Alarm may be improperly located. Refer to "Where to Install This Alarm" for details.	Relocate your Alarm. If frequent alarms continue, have home rechecked for potential CO problems. You may be experiencing an intermittent CO problem
Smoke Alarm ONLY:		
Smoke Alarm sounds when no smoke is visible.	Unwanted alarm may be caused by non-emergency source like cooking smoke.	Silence Alarm using Test/Silence button; clean the Alarm's cover with a soft, clean cloth. If frequent unwanted alarms continue, relocate your Alarm. Alarm may be too close to a kitchen, cooking appliance, or steamy bathroom.

*For a list of acceptable replacement batteries, see "Regular Maintenance."

If you have questions that cannot be answered by reading this manual, call Consumer Affairs at 1-800-323-9005.

LIMITED WARRANTY
BRK Brands, Inc., ("BRK") the maker of First Alert® brand products warrants that for a period of ten years from the date of purchase, this product will be free from defects in material and workmanship. BRK, at its option, will repair or replace this product or any component of the product found to be defective during the warranty period. Replacement will be made with a new or remanufactured product or component. If the product is no longer available, replacement may be made with a similar product of equal or greater value. This is your exclusive warranty. This warranty is valid for the original retail purchaser from the date of initial retail purchase and is not transferable. Keep the original sales receipt. Proof of purchase is required to obtain warranty performance. BRK dealers, service centers, or retail stores selling BRK products do not have the right to alter, modify or any way change the terms and conditions of this warranty. This warranty does not cover normal wear of parts or damage resulting from any of the following: negligent use or misuse of the product, use on improper voltage or current, use contrary to the operating instructions, disassembly, repair or alteration by anyone other than BRK or an authorized service center. Further, the warranty does not cover Acts of God, such as fire, flood, hurricanes and tornadoes. BRK shall not be liable for any incidental or consequential damages caused by the breach of any express or implied warranty. Except to the extent prohibited by applicable law, any implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose is limited in duration to the duration of the above warranty. Some states, provinces or jurisdictions do not allow the exclusion or limitation of incidental or consequential damages or limitations on how long an implied warranty lasts, so the above limitations or exclusion may not apply to you. This warranty gives you specific legal rights, and you may also have other rights that vary from state to state or province to province.

How To Obtain Warranty Service

Service: If service is required, do not return the product to your retailer. In order to obtain warranty service, contact the Consumer Affairs Division at 1-800-323-9005. To assist us in serving you, please have the model number and date of purchase available when calling.

For Warranty Service return to: 1301 Joe Battle, El Paso, TX 79936

Disposal: Waste electrical products should not be disposed of with regular household waste. Please recycle where facilities exist. Check local requirements for disposal of Li-Ion electronic devices. The Alarm should be deactivated before disposal. See, "To Permanently Deactivate the Smoke/CO Alarm".
You can also return your Alarm to us for disposal. For return address see above. Please include a note confirming the product is being returned for disposal.

Visit **www.firstalert.com** for more information.

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