





## 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 Nme: 3 beeps, pause, 4 beeps, pause	<b>"ALARM—MOVE TO FRESH AIR!"</b> 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!
Smoke	Smoke LED: Flashes red Nme: 3 beeps, pause, 3 beeps, pause	

## IF THE CO ALARM SOUNDS

### ⚠️WARNING!

Activation 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:

- Press the Test/Silence button.
- Call your emergency services, fire department or 911. Write down the number of your local emergency service here.....
- 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 response has arrived, the premises have been aired out, and your CO Alarm remains in its normal condition.
- After following steps 1-3, 1 year CO Alarm reactsives within its 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. Only a combustion equipment not respected by the technician, and consult the manufacturer's 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 stop 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. If 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 5-5 seconds. After the Test/Silence button is released, the Red LED blink 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.

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## 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 the time, the low battery "chirp" will resume. **Replace the batteries as soon as possible; the 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 vented, 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 waterproofing 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.
- When 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 inefficient 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 appliances/condition:** 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:

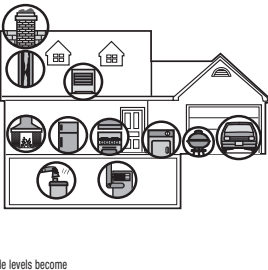
- Excessive spillage or reverse venting of fuel appliances caused by outdoor conditions such as:
  - Wind direction and/or velocity, including high, gusty winds. Heavy air in the vent pipes (cold/humid air with extended periods between cycles).
  - Negative pressure differential resulting from the use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

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

## HOW CAN I PROTECT MY FAMILY FROM CO POISONING?

A CO Alarm is an excellent means of protection. It monitors the air and sounds a loud alarm when 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 burner door on the furnace closed. Use vents or fans where 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 blockage 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 seeping 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 manuals. Read this manual in its entirety, and make sure you understand what to do if your CO Alarm sounds.



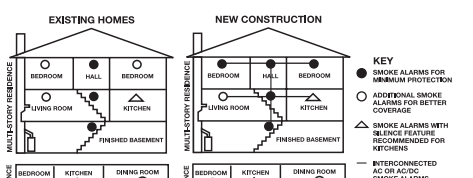
## REGULATORY INFORMATION FOR SMOKE ALARMS

### 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 4°F and 104°F (37°F and 107°F). Make sure no door or other obstruction could keep smoke from reaching the Smoke Alarms.

#### Most 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 stairways, 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 Alarm 217.

**NFPA 72 Chapter 27:** "For your information, the **National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code, NFPA 72**, reads as follows:

#### 25.3.1 Required Detection:

- 25.3.1.1 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:
- "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, with the distance measured along a path of travel"
  - On every level of a dwelling unit, including basements
  - On every level of a residential board care occupancy (small facility), including basements and excluding crawl spaces and unfinished attics
  - "In the living area of a guest suite"
  - In the living area of a residential board care occupancy (small facility)

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**California State Fire Marshal (CSFMA)** Early warning detection is best achieved by the installation of the 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 headaches, nausea, vomiting, fatigue ("flu-like" symptoms).

**Medium Exposure:** Throbbing headaches, drowsiness, confusion, lost heat roots.

**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 despondent 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 and 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!

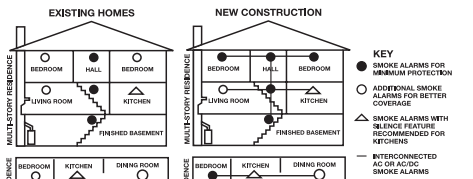
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**California State Fire Marshal (CSFMA)** Early warning detection is best achieved by the installation of fire detection equipment in all rooms and areas of the household as follows: A Smoke Alarm installed in each separate sleeping area in the vicinity, 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.