Vermont Division of Fire Safety

FIRE SAFE 802

COMMUNITY RISK REDUCTION PROGRAM

SMOKE AND CARBON MONOXIDE ALARMS SELF- INSTALLATION GUIDE

Installing smoke and carbon monoxide detectors in your home is one of the most important steps you can take towards keeping you and your family safe. This sheet is a generic installation guide for battery operated alarms and it will help you to install a your smoke alarm. It is important to make sure you have read and understood any specific product manual before installing your alarm.

The Smoke Alarms that have been provided are 10 year, sealed batter, smoke alarm with photoelectric sensing technology and Smart Hush feature. The 85dB alarm tone is accompanied by a voice warning feature. The alarm will automatically activate when it is attached to the mounting bracket an is good for ten (10) years of cumulative power up, the end of alarm life will chirp, indicating the alarm needs replacement. The customer can use a simple tool such as a screwdriver to deactivate the unit, stopping the chirp and making it safe for disposal. Deactivation of the alarm is permanent. Once the alarm has been deactivated, it cannot be reactivated!

HOW TO INSTALL

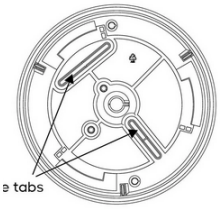
Step 1 — ESTABLISH WHERE YOU NEED ALARMS

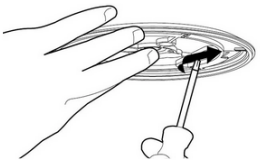
Smoke Alarms should be instlled:

- On every level of the home, including basements.
- Outside each sleeping area. (for added protection you may install alarms in each bedroom)
- On the ceiling (at least 4” away from a wall) OR On the wall (between 4”-12” down from the ceiling)
- Always follow the manufacturer’s instructions

Step 2 — PREPAIR THE MOUNTING BASE PLATE

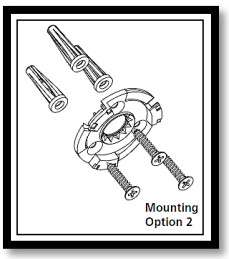
- Remove the base plate from the alarm and break out the tabs from the base plate (if they have them).
- Never drill into a wall or ceiling blind. Check your chosen location for hidden pipes or cables using an electronic detector.
- Hold the base plate up to the location you have chosen and use the fixing slots on the base plate as a guide to mark the position of the screw holes onto the ceiling (or wall) using a pencil.





Step 3 — ATTACHING MOUNTING BASE PLATE

- Fit the base plate to the ceiling or wall with a screwdriver using the screws provided.
- If the area is solid wood you could screw the base plate directly into the timber, 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
- Don’t forget to wear safety goggles, especially drilling high up a wall or into a ceiling.



Step 4 — INSTALL ALARM TO BASE PLATE AND TEST

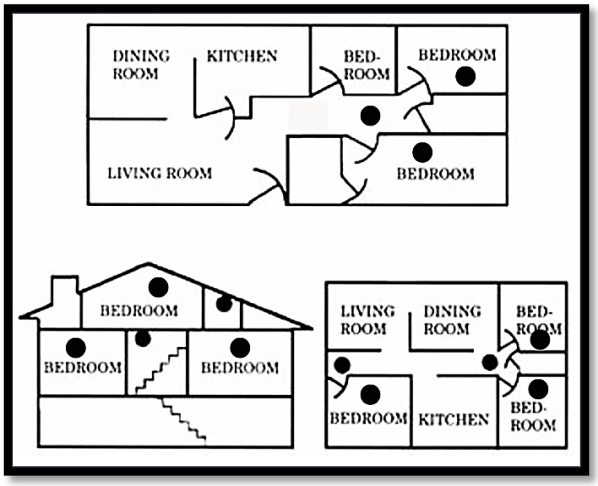
- Write the installed date or the replace by date on the alarm
- Fit the alarm to the base plate. Position the alarm on the base plate and then twist it clockwise until the alarm is locked in position. Make sure the alarm is twisted on fully.
- Once complete, press the 'test' button on your alarm to ensure that it is working correctly. The LED light on the front of the smoke alarm should flash every 40 seconds, or so, to show that the alarm is active.

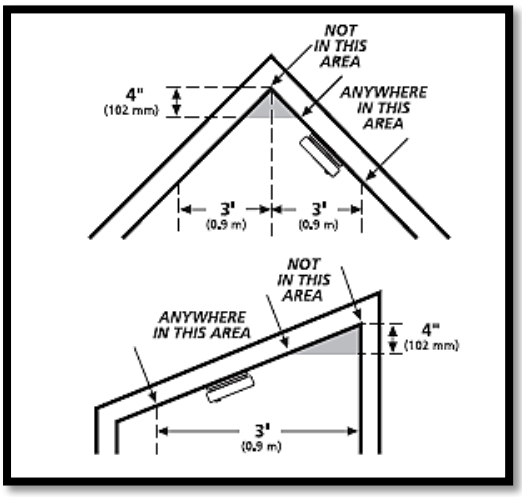
OTHER NOTES ON SMOKE ALARMS INFORMATION

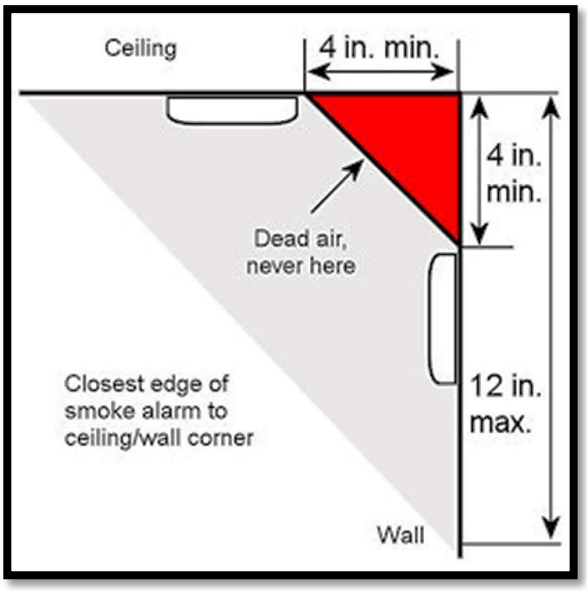
It is recommended that smoke alarms be installed in all single-family dwellings;

- On every level of the home, including basements.
- Outside each sleeping area. (for added protection you may install alarms in each bedroom)
- On the ceiling (at least 4” away from a wall)
- On the wall (between 4”-12” down from the ceiling)
- Always follow the manufacturer’s instructions

Smoke, heat, and combustion products rise to the ceiling and spread horizontally. Mounting the smoke alarm on the ceiling in the center of the room places it closest to all points in the room. Ceiling mounting is preferred in ordinary residential construction.



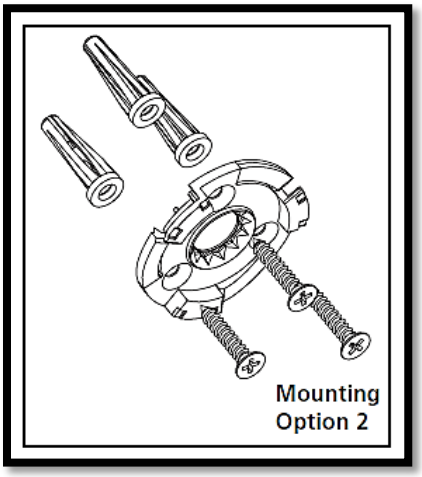




ATTACHING MOUNTING PLATE

1. **Choose a mounting location (wall or ceiling) and using the mounting plate provided as a template, mark three-hole locations.**

2. **Install the three 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.**



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Quick Reference Guide

CARBON MONOXIDE ALARMS

INSTALLATION

It is recommended that CARBON MONOXIDE (CO) alarms be installed all in single-family dwellings;

- mounted in or near bedrooms and living areas.
- installed CO alarms on each level of your home.
- When choosing your installation locations, make sure you can hear the alarm from all sleeping areas. If you install only one CO alarm in your home, install it near bedrooms, not in the basement or furnace room.
- When wall mounting, place out of reach of children. Under no circumstances should children be allowed to handle the CO alarm.
- Placing the alarm at eye level allows for optimum monitoring of the digital display

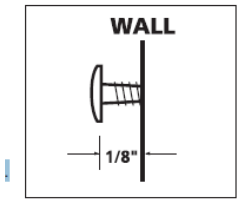
MOUNTING

For wall mounting, follow these steps:

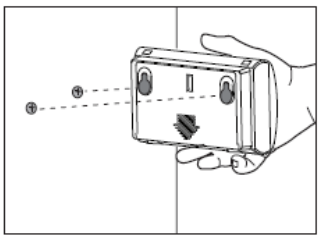
1. Using the mounting bracket, place it in the desired location and mark the location of the two holes needed on the wall.

2. Insert the two screws provided until the screw heads are protruding Approximately 1/8” from the wall. (If mounting in a plasterboard or drywall, drill a 3/16” hole in the wall and use the plastic anchors provided.)

3. Hook the CO alarm over the screws and onto the keyholes in the back mounting plate of the alarm. After the mounting plate is secured to the wall, slide the alarm down over the mounting plate until it snaps into place. Then test the alarm by using the test button.



Screw Head Distance from Wall


Wall Mount

Additional Fire Safety Information

Activation of the CO Alarm indicates the presence of Carbon Monoxide (CO) which can kill you. Never ignore a CO alarm. A true alarm is an indication of potentially dangerous levels of CO. CO alarms are designed to alert you to the presence of CO before an emergency – before most people would experience symptoms of CO poisoning, giving you time to resolve the problem calmly.

Many people think that CO alarms operate like smoke alarms. Like smoke alarms, CO alarms monitor the air in your home and sound a loud alarm to warn you of trouble. The way you respond to a CO alarm is quite different than a smoke alarm. That’s because a house fire and a CO problem are two distinctly different situations.

You should take extra precautions to protect high-risk persons from CO exposure because they may experience ill effects from CO at levels that would not ordinarily affect a healthy adult.

OTHER INFORMATION NOTES ON CARBON MONOXIDE (CO) ALARMS

Carbon monoxide (CO) is a gas you cannot see, taste, or smell. It is often called "the invisible killer." It is created when fossil fuels, such as kerosene, gasoline, coal, natural gas, propane, methane, or wood do not burn completely. CO gas can kill people and pets.

Carbon monoxide (CO) poisoning can result from gas-, gasoline-, and diesel fueled vehicles idling inside garages or from malfunctioning or improperly vented water heaters, clothes dryers, furnaces and other heating appliances, and portable generators.

Choose a carbon monoxide (CO) alarm that is listed by a qualified testing laboratory.

Install and maintain carbon monoxide alarms (CO) outside each separate sleeping area, on every level of the home, and in other locations as required by laws, codes, or standards. Follow the manufacturer's instructions for placement and mounting height.

If you have combination smoke/carbon monoxide (CO) alarms, follow the directions for smoke alarm installation.

Carbon monoxide (CO) alarms are not substitutes for smoke alarms and vice versa. Know the difference between the sound of

Test carbon monoxide (CO) alarms at least once a month and replace them if they fail to respond when tested.

The sensors in CO alarms have a limited life. Replace the CO alarm according to manufacturer's instructions or when the end-of-life signal sounds

Have fuel-burning heating equipment (fireplaces, furnaces, water heaters, wood stoves, coal stoves, space heaters, and portable heaters) and chimneys inspected by a professional every year.

Vent the exhaust from fuel-burning equipment to the outside to avoid carbon monoxide (CO) poisoning. Keep the venting clear and unblocked.

Never run a vehicle or other fueled engine or motor in a garage, even if garage doors are open. If your vehicle has an automatic engine starter, check to make sure your vehicle is off if it is in the garage.

If Your Carbon Monoxide (CO) Alarm Sounds Immediately move to a fresh air location outdoors. Make sure everyone is accounted for. Call 9-1-1 or the fire department from the fresh air location. Remain there until emergency personnel declare that it is safe to re-enter the home.