

HELP PERS
SUPERVISED
WIRELESS COMBINATION
SMOKE/CO DETECTOR

Life Alert®



MODEL NO. LASD-01
INSTALLATION
INSTRUCTIONS

FEATURES

LOW BATTERY: The device is powered by three (3) AA Energizer L91 lithium batteries. When the batteries are low and need to be replaced, the device will chirp once and the amber LED light will flash once every fifty (50) seconds. The pattern will repeat until the batteries are removed (and replaced) or the batteries cease functioning.

SMOKE TROUBLE: When there is a trouble issue with the Smoke sensor, the device will chirp three (3) times and the amber LED light will flash once every fifty (50) seconds.

SMOKE LOW SENSITIVITY: When there is a low sensitivity issue with the Smoke sensor, the device will chirp two (2) times and the amber LED light will flash once every fifty (50) seconds.

CO TROUBLE: When there is a trouble issue with the CO sensor, the device will chirp once and the amber LED light will flash two (2) times every fifty (50) seconds.

END OF PRODUCT LIFE: After five (5) years of cumulative use, the device will chirp once and the amber LED light will flash four (4) times every fifty (50) seconds. This indicates that the device must be replaced immediately as it may not be able to detect CO in this condition. Please call the Life Alert Technical Service Department at 1-800-451-7858 for further assistance.

WHERE TO INSTALL: Before installing your Smoke/CO detector, it is important to choose the best locations in your home. Placement will affect how well the device performs and how well residents hear the alarm siren if it sounds. For maximum protection, Life Alert recommends a Smoke/CO detector be installed on each level of a multi-level home,

CEILING OR WALL INSTALLATION

heat and combustion products rise to the ceiling and spread horizontally. Mounting the alarm on the ceiling in the center of the room places it closest to all points in the room. When mounting a detector on the ceiling, locate it at a minimum of 4 inches (10 cm) from the side wall (see Figure 3). If installing the detector on the wall, use an inside wall with the top edge of the device at a minimum of 4 inches (10 cm) and a maximum of 12 inches (30.5 cm) below the ceiling (see Figure 4).

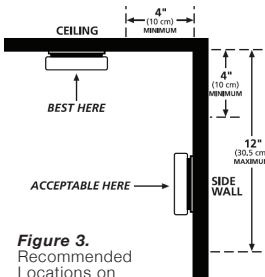


Figure 3. Recommended Locations on Ceiling and Wall

SLOPED CEILING INSTALLATION: According to the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Fire Code 72, one should install smoke detectors on sloped, peaked or cathedral ceilings at or within 3 feet (0.9 m) of the highest point (measured horizontally). Do not install the Smoke/CO detector in the peaks of vaulted ceilings, "A" frame ceilings, or gabled roofs (see Figure 4). Smoke detectors

MOUNTING THE BRACKET

against the selected installation location (wall or ceiling) and mark the center of the holes with a pencil. Drill a hole through each pencil mark and fasten the bracket to mounting surface with two (2) screws. Once mounted, carefully align the detector with the bracket and rotate it clockwise (to the right) until the device is locked in place. Gently pull the detector outward to verify that it is securely attached.

TESTING: Test both sensors with the Monitoring Center once installation is complete. Press and hold down each test button (separately) until the built-in siren sounds and the HELP PERS base unit begins to enunciate that an

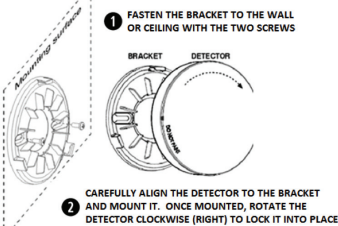


Figure 7. Mounting the Smoke/CO detector

GENERAL INFORMATION

This installation instruction guide will introduce you to the basic features, operations, and safety considerations of the Life Alert HELP PERS combination Smoke/Carbon Monoxide (CO) detector. Please take the time to thoroughly read this guide and save it for future reference. The detector is designed to automatically and independently sense both smoke (not flame) and CO gas in an ordinary residential environment. It provides an early warning of developing smoke and CO events by sounding a built-in 85 decibel alarm siren and transmitting an alarm signal to the Life Alert Monitoring Center via the HELP PERS base unit.

CAUTION!! This device will only indicate the presence of smoke and CO gas at the sensor. Smoke and CO gas may be present in other areas of the residence. Effective pre-warning of smoke and CO events is only possible if the detector is located, installed and maintained as described here in this guide. If you have any questions about this device, please contact the Life Alert Technical Service Department at 1-800-451-7858. 16027 Ventura Blvd. Suite 400 Encino CA 91436, U.S.A

The Smoke/CO detector will operate and alert you to the following conditions in the manner described here:

FEATURES

SMOKE ALARM: Utilizing photoelectric technology, the smoke sensor monitors the air for products of combustion

WHERE TO INSTALL

including every bedroom, hallways, finished attics and basements. Install a detector in every room where someone sleeps with the door closed. A closed door may prevent a detector not located in that room from waking the occupant. For bedrooms, hallways, or large rooms greater than 30 feet (9.1 m) in length, install detectors at both ends of the room or hallway. For additional protection, place additional Smoke/CO detectors between 5 and 20 feet from potential sources of CO, such as a furnace, water heater or fireplace.

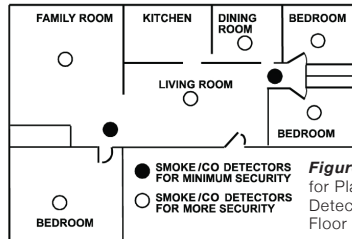


Figure 1. Locations for Placing Smoke/CO Detectors in a Single-Floor Residence

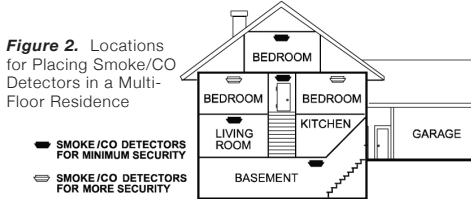


Figure 2. Locations for Placing Smoke/CO Detectors in a Multi-Floor Residence

SLOPED CEILING INSTALLATION

in rooms with ceiling slopes greater than 1 to 8 feet (0.3 to 2.4 m) horizontally should be located on the high side of the

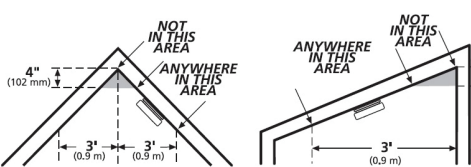


Figure 4. Recommended Locations on Sloped Ceilings

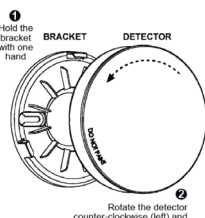


Figure 5. Separating the Detector from the Bracket

room. A row of detectors should be spaced and located with 3 feet (0.9m) of the peak of the ceiling measured horizontally.

REMOVING THE BRACKET: Remove the bracket from the back of the Smoke/CO detector by holding the rim of the bracket and twisting it counter-clockwise (to the left) as shown here. Once removed, proceed to install the batteries.

TESTING

alarm has been activated. Wait for a Life Alert Operator to respond and confirm a successful test. Make sure to conduct a separate test for each sensor. The Smoke/CO detector must be tested regularly to ensure that the batteries and alarm circuits are in good operating condition. The test buttons for the Smoke and CO sensors may also be used to enroll sensors.

WARNING: The tests buttons are the only way to properly test the smoke and CO sensors. Never use smoke or vehicle exhaust as they may cause permanent damage and void your warranty.

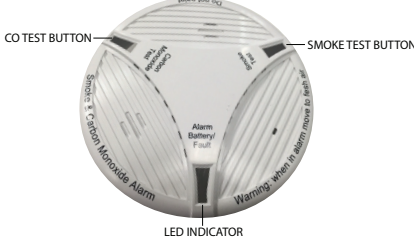


Figure 8. General View of Smoke/CO Detector

FEATURES

that are produced when something is burning or smoldering. When smoke particles in the smoke sensor reach a specified concentration, the alarm siren will sound. The alarm pattern is three (3) short alarm sirens with three (3) corresponding flashes of the red LED light. This pattern will repeat until the smoke event is eliminated. The smoke alarm will take precedence when both smoke and CO are present. For increased protection, Life Alert recommends that both ionization and photoelectric detectors be installed in the residence.

CO ALARM: Utilizing electrochemical technology, the CO sensor monitors the air for the presence of carbon monoxide. When there are high levels of CO present, or low levels of CO present over a longer period of time, the alarm siren will sound. The alarm pattern is four (4) long alarm sirens with four (4) corresponding flashes of the red LED light. This pattern will repeat until the CO event is eliminated. The CO sensor is designed to detect carbon monoxide gas from ANY source of combustion. **IT IS NOT DESIGNED TO DETECT ANY OTHER GAS.**

TEST BUTTONS: To conduct a local test, push the two test buttons at the same time to verify proper Smoke and CO sensors operation. If both test buttons are pressed, the alarm pattern is one (1) short alarm siren with one (1) corresponding steady flash of the red LED light.

WHERE NOT TO INSTALL

If you only have one detector, ensure it is placed in the hallway outside of the main sleeping area, or in the main bedroom. Verify that the detector can be heard in all sleeping areas.

Do not install the Smoke/CO detector in garages, kitchens, furnace rooms, fireplaces, bathrooms, or unfinished attics. Keep the device at least 5 feet (1.5 m) away from any fuel-burning equipment. Keep the device at least 3 feet (0.9 m) away from the following: a door to a kitchen or bathroom (that contains a tub or shower), air conditioners or forced air supply ducts used for heating or cooling, ceiling or whole house ventilating fans, or other high air flow areas. Keep the detector away from drapes or other objects that may block airflow to the sensors. Do not place the device in the direct sunlight or near doors and windows that open up to the outside. Install the detector at least 1 foot (0.3 m) away from fluorescent lights. Do not install in areas where the temperature is colder than 40 degrees Fahrenheit (4.4 Celsius) or hotter than 100 degrees Fahrenheit (37.8 Celsius) as extreme temperature will affect the sensitivity of the Smoke/CO detector. Do not install in areas where the relative humidity is greater than 85%. Avoid excessively dirty, dusty, or greasy areas. Dirt, dust, grease, or household chemicals can contaminate the device's sensors, causing it to not operate properly. Make sure to keep the detector away from any insect infested areas.

CEILING OR WALL INSTALLATION: Ceiling mounting is preferred in an ordinary residential environment. Smoke,

INSTALLING THE BATTERIES

The Smoke/CO detector requires three (3) AA Energizer L91 lithium batteries. Open the battery covers and insert a battery into each of the three compartments. The battery polarity markings on the cover and inside of each battery compartment must be adhered to. The battery compartments are fitted with a red latch that will prevent the detector from locking onto the bracket if there are no batteries inside. All three batteries must be properly installed and in good condition for the unit to operate. Removal of any of the batteries will render the detector inoperative. Replacement batteries may be purchased at your local retailer. Only use the batteries specified.

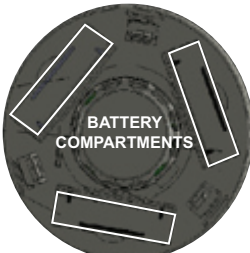


Figure 6. Detector Rear Side and Proper Battery Placement

MOUNTING THE BRACKET: The detector must be mounted on a wall or ceiling with its bracket. It is not designed for use as a tabletop device. Hold the bracket

GENERAL MAINTENANCE

To keep your Smoke/CO detector in good working order, please follow these simple steps. Verify alarm siren, LED lights, and battery operation by pushing the test buttons at least once a week. Remove the device from the mounting bracket and vacuum the detector cover and vents with a soft brush attachment once a month to remove dust and dirt. Reinstall immediately after cleaning and then test using the tests button. Never attempt to disassemble the unit or clean inside of it as this will void your warranty. Never use detergents or solvents to clean the unit. When household cleaning supplies or similar contaminants are used, the area must be well ventilated. The following substances can damage the sensors and may cause false readings: methane, propane, isobutene, isopropanol, ethyl acetate, hydrogen sulfide, sulfide dioxides, alcohol base products, paints, thinner, solvents, adhesives, hair spray, after shave, perfume, and some cleaning agents. Do not paint the device. Paint will seal the vents and interfere with its ability to detect smoke and CO. Move the detector prior to performing any of the following: staining or stripping wood floors or furniture, painting, wall papering, using adhesives. Store the detector in a plastic bag during any of the above projects to help protect the sensors from

IF SMOKE ALARM ACTIVATES			FIRE SAFETY INFORMATION			IF CO ALARM ACTIVATES		
damage. Make sure to reinstall the detector once done so as to assure continuous protection.			can provide an early warning of possible fires, there are situations where it may not be effective. Never smoke in bed, leave cooking food unattended, leave children unsupervised, or clean with flammable liquids such as gasoline. NFPA Code 72 states that life safety from fire in residential occupancies is based primarily on early notification to occupants of the need to escape, followed by the appropriate egress actions by those occupants. Fire warning systems for dwelling units are capable of protecting about half of the occupants in potentially fatal fires. Train everyone in the home to recognize the different alarm patterns and to leave the home using a predetermined escape plan when heard. Train everyone how to “stop, drop and roll” if clothes catch on fire and how to crawl under smoke. 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. Occupied rooms with windows on the second level and higher should have escape ladders. 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 who may be incapable of safely evacuating the area unassisted.			you. If CO is detected, follow these steps. Thoroughly familiarize yourself with these items and review them with all of your family members. - Call your emergency services, fire department or 911. - Alert small children in the home. Children sleep very soundly and may not be awakened by the sound of smoke or CO alarms. - Immediately move to fresh air or outdoors by opening doors or windows. Do a head count to confirm everyone is accounted for. - Do not reenter the premises nor move away from the open door or window until the emergency services responders have arrived, the premises have been aired out, and your alarm returns to normal. - If you know the source or cause of the CO problem, never restart or reuse it until it has been repaired. Call a qualified technician to investigate for sources of CO gas 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. - If your alarm reactivates within 24 hours, call your emergency services, fire department or 911 and repeat the steps listed above.		
IF SMOKE ALARM ACTIVATES: Never ignore the sound of the alarm. Check for signs of fire or smoke throughout the residence. If a fire is discovered, follow the steps listed below. Thoroughly familiarize yourself with these items and review them with all of your family members. - Alert small children in the home. Children sleep very soundly and may not be awakened by the sound of smoke or CO alarms. - Leave immediately using one of your predetermined escape routes. Every second counts. Do not get dressed or pick up valuables. - Before opening inside doors, look for smoke seeping in around edges. Feel the door with the back of your hand. If the door is hot, try to use another exit. If you feel it is safe, open the door very slowly but be prepared to close it should smoke rush in. - If your escape route requires you to go through smoke, crawl low and under the smoke where the air is clearer. - Go to your predetermined meeting place. When two people have arrived, one should leave to call 911 from a neighbor’s home. The other should stay to perform a head count. - Do not reenter the premises under any circumstances until the fire department gives you permission.			IF CO ALARM ACTIVATES: Never ignore the sound of the alarm.  WARNING!! Actuation of your CO alarm indicates the presence of carbon monoxide which can kill			CARBON MONOXIDE SAFETY INFORMATION: Carbon Monoxide (CO) is a colorless, odorless, and tasteless poisonous gas that can be fatal when inhaled. Actuation of your CO alarm indicates the presence of carbon monoxide		
FIRE SAFETY INFORMATION: While a smoke detector			FIRE SAFETY INFORMATION: While a smoke detector			FIRE SAFETY INFORMATION: While a smoke detector		
CARBON MONOXIDE SAFETY INFO			CARBON MONOXIDE SAFETY INFO			CARBON MONOXIDE SAFETY INFO		
in your home which can kill you. The Smoke/CO detector will only indicate the presence of CO gas at the sensor. CO gas may be present in other areas. WARNING!! This product is intended for use in ordinary indoor locations of family living units. It is not designed to measure compliance with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) commercial or industrial standards. OSHA has established that continuous exposure levels of 50 ppm should not be exceeded in an 8 hour period. Individuals with a medical problem may consider using warning devices which provide audible and visual signals for carbon monoxide concentrations under 30ppm. CO can be produced by any fuel-burning (gasoline, propane, natural gas, oil, wood, etcetera) appliance that is malfunctioning, improperly installed, or not correctly ventilated. Possible sources of CO include furnaces, gas ranges/stoves, wood-burning stoves, gas clothes dryers, water heaters, portable fuel-burning space heaters, fireplaces, and certain swimming pool heaters. Blocked chimneys or flues, back drafts and changes in air pressure, corroded or disconnected vent pipes, and loose or cracked furnace exchangers may also result in CO. Vehicles and other combustion engines running in an attached garage and using a charcoal or gas grill in an enclosed area are additional possible sources of CO. Always install appliances according to the manufacturer’s			instructions and adhere to local building codes. Most appliances should be installed by professionals and inspected after installation. Verify that the color of flame on pilot lights and burners is blue. A yellow or orange flame is a sign that the fuel is not burning completely. Regularly examine vents and chimneys for improper connections, visible rust, or stains, and check for cracks in furnace heat exchangers. Have your heating system, vents, chimney and flue inspected and cleaned by a qualified technician every year. SYMPTOMS OF CO POISONING: Many cases of reported CO poisoning indicate that while victims are aware they are not well, they become so disoriented that they are unable to save themselves by either exiting the building or calling for assistance. Initial CO 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, young children, pregnant women, senior citizens and people with heart or respiratory problems are especially vulnerable. If symptoms of CO poisoning are experienced, call 911 and seek medical attention immediately. The following symptoms are related to CO poisoning and should be discussed with ALL members of the household. Familiarizing			yourself with the effects of each level is important. - MILD EXPOSURE: Slight headache, nausea, vomiting, fatigue (often described as “Flu-like” symptoms). - MEDIUM EXPOSURE: Severe throbbing headache, drowsiness, rapid heart rate. - EXTREME EXPOSURE: Unconsciousness, convulsions, cardio respiratory failure, death. The above levels of exposure relate to healthy adults. Levels will differ for those at higher risk. Exposure to high levels of carbon monoxide can be fatal or cause permanent damage and disabilities.		
INDUSTRY SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS			WARRANTY, LIABILITY AND SERVICE INFORMATION			NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA): For your information, the NFPA’s Standard 72, reads as follows: Smoke Detection. Where required by applicable laws, codes, or standards for the specified occupancy, approved single-and multiple-station smoke alarms shall be installed as follows: (1) In all sleeping rooms (Exception: Smoke alarms shall not be required in sleeping rooms in existing one and two family dwelling units); (2) Outside of each separate sleeping area, in immediate vicinity of the sleeping rooms; (3) On each level of the dwelling unit, including basements (Exception: In existing one and two family dwelling units, approved smoke alarms powered by batteries are permitted). Smoke Detection - Are More Smoke Alarms Desirable?		
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 household 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 kitchens, attics (finished or unfinished), or garages 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. CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION: The Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) recommends the use of at least one CO Alarm per household, located near the sleeping area.			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 household 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 kitchens, attics (finished or unfinished), or garages 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. CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION: The Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) recommends the use of at least one CO Alarm per household, located near the sleeping area.			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 household 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 kitchens, attics (finished or unfinished), or garages 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. CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION: The Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) recommends the use of at least one CO Alarm per household, located near the sleeping area.		
WARRANTY, LIABILITY AND SERVICE INFORMATION			WARRANTY, LIABILITY AND SERVICE INFORMATION			FCC INFORMATION		
Life Alert. When accepting the delivery of the Product, the Purchaser agrees to the said conditions of sale and warranty and he recognizes having been informed of. Some jurisdictions do not allow the exclusion or limitation of incidental or consequential damages, so these limitations may not apply under certain circumstances. Life Alert shall be under no liability whatsoever arising out of the corruption and/or malfunctioning of any telecommunication or electronic equipment or any programs. Life Alert’s obligations under this Warranty are limited solely to repair and/or replace at Life Alert’s discretion any Product or part thereof that may prove defective. Any repair and/or replacement shall not extend the original Warranty period. Life Alert shall not be responsible for dismantling and/or reinstallation costs. To exercise this Warranty, the Product must be returned to Life Alert freight pre-paid and insured. All freight and insurance costs are the responsibility of the Purchaser and are not included in this Warranty. This warranty shall not be modified, varied or extended, and the Life Alert does not authorize any person to act on its behalf in the modification, variation or extension of this warranty. This warranty shall apply to the Product only.			All Products, accessories or attachments of others used in conjunction with the Product, including batteries, shall be covered solely by their own warranty, if any. Life Alert shall not be liable for any damage or loss whatsoever, whether directly, indirectly, incidentally, consequentially or otherwise, caused by the malfunction of the Product due to Products, accessories, or attachments of others, including batteries, used in conjunction with the Products. This Warranty is exclusive to the original Purchaser and is not assignable. This Warranty is in addition to and does not affect your legal rights. Any provision in this warranty which is contrary to the Law in the state or country where the Product is supplied shall not apply. CAUTION: the user that changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user’s authority to operate the equipment. FCC INFORMATION: Note: This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide			reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures: —Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna. —Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver. —Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected. —Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help. This device complies with 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.		