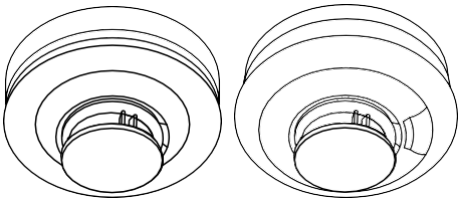
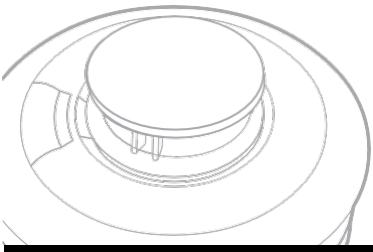


CLR-Ci-SMK Smoke + Heat Alarm



CLareOne Smoke Detector
CLR-C1-SMK

Instructions

Read and retain for as long as the product is being used. It contains vital information on the operation and installation of your Alarm. The booklet should be regarded as part of the product.
If you are just installing the unit, the booklet must be given to the property owner. Upon change of ownership, this booklet should be given to any subsequent property owner.

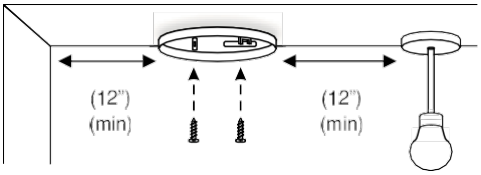
CONTENTS **Page**

1. Quick Start Guide

1

LOCATE CORRECT SITING POINT

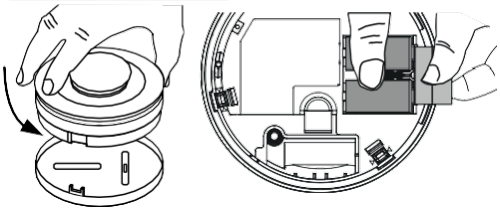
FIX BASEPLATE TO CEILING



ALARM SHOULD BE CEILING MOUNTED AT LEAST 12" FROM WALLS & OBSTRUCTIONS, IDEALLY CENTRALLY IN ROOM / AREA

2

CONNECTING THE BATTERIES

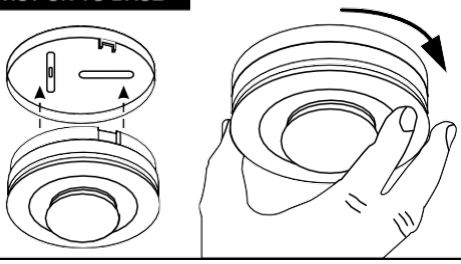


DETACH THE ALARM FROM THE MOUNTING PLATE. PLACE YOUR THUMB OVER THE BATTERIES AND CAREFULLY REMOVE THE PULL TAB TO POWER THE UNIT

(Discard cardboard between base and alarm)

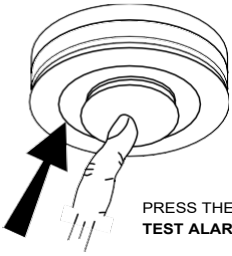
3

PLACE ALARM & TWIST ON TO BASE



4

TEST ALARM



PRESS THE TEST BUTTON

TEST ALARM AT LEAST WEEKLY

CLR-C1-SMK Indicator Summary				
Normal Operation	**Action**	**Red LED**	**Yellow LED**	**Sounder**
Power Up	Insert Battery	1 Flash	1 Flash	Off
Standby		Off	Off	Off
Sensing Fire		Rapid flashing	Off	Full sound
Test Mode	**Action**	**Red LED**	**Yellow LED**	**Sounder**
Test Smoke Alarm	Press Button	Rapid flashing	Off	Full sound
Alarm Hush	**Action**	**Red LED**	**Yellow LED**	**Sounder**
Silence Sounding Alarm	Press & Release Button	1 flash every 8 sec	Off	Off for 10 mins
Silence Low Battery	Press & Release Button	Off	Off for 12 hours	Off for 12 hours
Silence Faulty Sensor (only possible once)	Press & Release Button	Off	2 flashes every 48 seconds	Off for 12 hours
Silence End of Life Indication (up to 30 days)	Press & Release Button	Off	Off for 72 hours	Off for 72 hours
Fault Mode	**Action**	**Red LED**	**Yellow LED**	**Sounder**
Low Battery		Off	1 flash every 48 seconds	1 beep with 1 Flash
Faulty Smoke Sensor		Off	2 flashes every 48 seconds	2 beeps with 2 Flashes
Faulty Heat Sensor		Off	2 flashes every 48 seconds	2 beeps with 2 Flashes
End of Life		Off	3 flashes every 48 seconds	3 beeps with 3 Flashes
Contaminated Chamber		Off	4 flashes every 48 seconds	Off
Diagnostic Mode	**Action**	**Red LED**	**Yellow LED**	**Sounder**
Alarm OK	Press & Hold Button	Rapid flashing	Off	Full sound
Low Battery	Press & Hold Button	Off	1 flash then rapid flashing	1 beep then full sound
Fault Sensor	Press & Hold Button	Off	2 flashes then rapid flashing	2 beeps only
End of Life	Press & Hold Button	Off	3 flashes then rapid flashing	3 beeps then full sound
Contaminated Chamber	Press & Hold Button	Off	4 flashes then rapid flashing	4 beeps then full sound
Alarm Memory	**Action**	**Red LED**	**Yellow LED**	**Sounder**
24 Hour Memory		2 flashes every 48 seconds for 24 hours	Off	Off
Long Term Memory	Press & Hold Button	Rapid flashing	Off	Rapid chirping

CLR-C1-SMK Indicators explained Normal Operation

Power Up

Twist off the Alarm from the mounting plate (see Quick Start Guide). Remove the battery tab to power the Alarm, the red LED will flash once followed by one flash of the yellow LED to indicate that the Alarm has been powered successfully and is now in standby mode.

Standby

In standby mode, there are no active visible or audible indications to the occupant. To confirm that the Alarm is operational perform a weekly button test.

Weekly Button Test

Press and hold the test button and verify that the red LED flashes rapidly and the Alarm ramps up to its full sound.

Sensing Fire

As soon as the Alarm senses smoke it will go into Alarm (along with any interconnected Alarms).

The red LED on the Alarm sensing smoke flashes rapidly to indicate this is the Alarm sensing smoke/ fire. Follow the instructions in section 3 and evacuate the building.

Test Mode

Pressing the test button will check the Alarm functions and result in a ramp-up to full sound and a rapid flashing of the red LED under normal conditions.

Alarm Hush

Silence False / Nuisance Alarm

Occasionally Smoke Alarms can be activated by phenomena other than fire, such as dust, insects, cooking smoke and shower steam. Once you are sure it is a nuisance alarm press the large test button to silence the Alarm for 10 minutes – the red LED will then flash every 8 seconds for 10 minutes. Pressing the test button will make the unit less sensitive, but if a large amount of smoke/steam/dust is observed the unit will remain in alarm.

Nuisance Alarm in an Interconnected System

In the case of a real fire, the occupants of the dwelling should proceed to evacuate as per instructions in section 3. However, if the system is responding to a recurring nuisance alarm it is very important that the Alarm at fault is identified so the problem can be eliminated by cleaning or replacing the Alarm. The Alarm at fault can be identified by a rapidly flashing red LED. Once it has been located follow directions for Silence False / Nuisance Alarm above.

Low Battery Silence

If the test button is pressed on an Alarm that is giving low battery fault chirps and yellow LED fault indicator flashes (1 beep 1 flash every 48 seconds), the Alarm will be silenced for a period of 12 hours. However, the Alarm will sound / function as normal within that period should it detect fire. The fault chirps will return 12 hours later which perhaps may be a suitable time to address the issue. This can be repeated as required. The battery or batteries should be replaced as soon as possible.

Sensor Fault Silence

If the test button is pressed on an Alarm that is giving sensor fault chirps and yellow LED fault indicator flashes (2 beeps 2 flash every 48 seconds), the Alarm will be silenced for a period of 12 hours. The yellow LED will continue to flash during this period. The fault chirps will return 12 hours later which perhaps may be a suitable time to address the issue. **The sensor fault silence can only be activated once. The Alarm should be replaced immediately.**

End of life Silence

If the test button is pressed on an Alarm that is giving End of Life chirps and yellow LED fault indicator flashes (3 beeps 3 flash every 48 seconds), within 30 days, the Alarm will be silenced for a period of 72 hours. **The Alarm should be replaced immediately.**

Fault Mode

Low Battery

The Alarm will emit a short beep and flash the Yellow LED when it becomes partially depleted. Check the date when the Alarm should be replaced which is given on the sidewall of the Alarm. When electronic self-testing indicates that the battery is becoming low the Alarm will beep, and the yellow LED will flash at the same time (about every 48 seconds) to warn the user. This indicates that the battery or batteries must be replaced.

Faulty Smoke Chamber

In the unlikely event of the smoke sensing chamber becoming defective, the Alarm will give 2 short beeps with 2 yellow LED flashes every 48 seconds. The Alarm must then be replaced. If it is not convenient to replace it immediately, pressing the test button will silence the beeps for 12 hours. The yellow LED will continue to flash during this period.

Contaminated Chamber

If the yellow LED flashes 4 times every 48 seconds then the Alarm chamber is contaminated. Refer to Cleaning Instructions.

End of Life

When the sensor has reached its End of Life the Alarm will beep and flash the amber light 3 times every minute. The remedy for this failure is to replace the Alarm. A**larm Memory**

The Alarm memory is an important feature where even if the house is unoccupied during an alarm condition it warns the homeowner that the device has previously detected Fire and been in alarm. The device which has alarmed will flash the red led twice every 48 seconds for the next 24 hours.

In addition, the next test button event after the alarm condition will give a "chirping sound pattern" and rapid flashing red led to indicate that this device has previously alarmed. The action of pressing the test button will also reset the alarm memory.

Introduction

You can easily install these Alarms on each level of the property, in hallways/corridors outside any sleeping area, in each bedroom and in other rooms throughout the property to give warning of fire.

2. Location and Positioning

Heat Alarms can be installed in kitchens, garages and other areas where Smoke Alarms are unsuitable.

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION REQUIRED PROTECTION

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 and guest rooms
(2) Outside of each separate dwelling unit sleeping area within 21ft of any door to a sleeping room, 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)

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 occupant 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 code mandated Smoke Alarms. The installation of Smoke Alarms in bathrooms/shower rooms, kitchens, attics (finished or unfinished), or garages is not normally recommended, as these locations occasionally experience conditions that can result in improper operation.

The equipment should be installed using wiring methods in accordance with the National Fire Protection Association's Standard 72, Chapter 11. (National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269).

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.

Sufficient smoke must enter your Smoke Alarm before it will respond. Your Smoke Alarm needs to be within 20ft of the fire to respond quickly. Smoke Alarms also need to be in positions

where they can be heard throughout the property, so they can wake you and your family in time for everyone to escape. A single Smoke Alarm will give some protection if it is properly installed, but most homes will require at least two or more (preferably interconnected) to ensure that a reliable early warning is given. For recommended protection, you should install individual Smoke Alarms in all rooms where a fire is most likely to break out (apart from the kitchen and bathroom).

Multi-Level Dwellings

If your home has more than one floor, at least one Alarm should be fitted on each level (see **Figure 1**). Preferably the Alarms should be interconnected (if the feature is present on the unit) so as to give sufficient warning throughout the property.

Figure 1 illustrates where Smoke and Heat Alarms should be located in a typical two-story house. Note the spacings in "Protection Levels" which ensure the early detection of fire and that the warning will be heard.

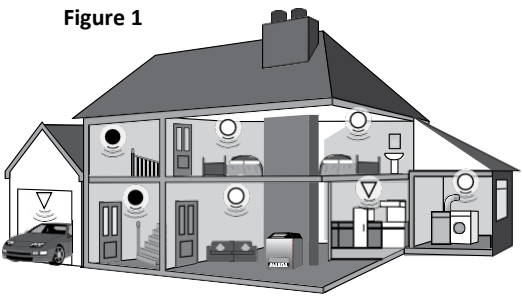
Locate Heat Alarms in rooms adjoining escape routes - kitchens, garages, furnace rooms, etc. where Smoke Alarms are unsuitable.

Single Story Dwelling

If the premises is one story you should put your first Smoke Alarm in a corridor or hallway between the sleeping and living areas. Place it as near to the living area as possible, but make sure that it can be heard loudly enough in the bedroom to wake someone. See **Figure 2** for placement example.

In houses with more than one sleeping area, Smoke Alarms should be placed between each sleeping area and the living area and it is recommended that Heat Alarms should be placed in the kitchen and garage.

Figure 1



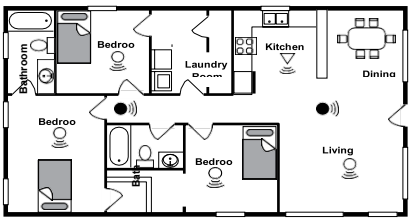
For minimum protection

- Smoke Alarm on each level
- in each sleeping area
- every 21ft of hallways and rooms
- within 10ft of all bedroom doors
- all units interconnected (where the feature is present)

For recommended protection
(in addition to the above):

- Smoke Alarms in every room (except kitchens and bathrooms)
- Heat Alarms located in kitchens, garages etc. within 17ft of potential fire sources

Figure 2



Recommended Protection

Checking to Make Sure Alarms Can Be Heard

With the Alarms sounding in their intended locations check to make sure that the Alarm can be heard in each bedroom with the door closed, above the sound of any TV/audio systems. The TV/ audio systems should be set to a reasonably loud conversation level. If you cannot hear the alarm over the sound of the TV/audio system, the chances are it would not wake you. Interconnecting the Alarms will help to ensure that the alarm notification will be heard throughout the property.

Positioning

Ceiling Mounting

Hot smoke rises and spreads out, so a central ceiling position is the recommended location. The air is "dead" and does not move in corners, therefore Smoke Alarms must be mounted away from corners. Keep at least 12" from walls and corners (see Figure 3). Additionally, mount the unit at least 12" from any light fixture or decorative object that might prevent smoke from entering into the Smoke Alarm.

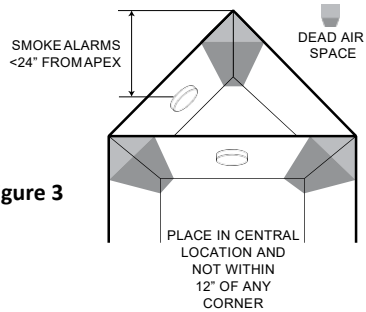


Figure 3

Wall Mounting

If ceiling mounting is impractical, Smoke Alarms may be mounted on a wall, provided that:

a) the top of the Smoke Alarm is between 6" and 12" below the ceiling;

b) the bottom of the Smoke Alarm is above the level of any door openings;

Wall mounting should only be considered where closely spaced beams or similar obstructions may preclude ceiling mounting. It is considered to be the responsibility of the installer/client to determine if the presence of asbestos in the ceiling material would make ceiling mounting 'impractical'.

On a Sloping Ceiling

With a sloping or peaked ceiling install a Smoke Alarm within 24" of the peak (measured vertically). If this height is less than 24" the ceiling is regarded as being flat(see **Figure 4**).

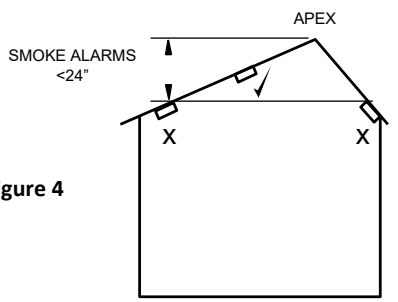


Figure 4

DON'T place Smoke Alarms in any of the following areas:

- Bathrooms, kitchens, shower rooms, garages or other rooms where the Smoke Alarm may be triggered by steam, condensation, cooking smoke, etc. Keep at least 20ft away from potential sources of cooking smoke, fireplaces, etc.
- Locate away from very dusty or dirty areas as dust build-up in the chamber can impair performance. It can also block

the insect screen mesh and prevent smoke from entering the Smoke Alarm chamber.

- Do not locate in insect-infested areas. Small insects getting into the Smoke Alarm chamber can cause intermittent alarms.
- Places where the normal temperature can exceed 100°F or be below 40°F such as attics, furnace rooms, directly above ovens or cooktops, bathrooms, etc., as mounting in such locations could cause nuisance alarms.
- Near a decorative object, door, light fixtures, window molding etc., that may prevent smoke from entering the Alarm.
- Surfaces that are normally warmer or colder than the rest of the room (e.g. attic access). Temperature differences might stop smoke from reaching the Alarm.
- Next to or directly above heaters or air conditioning vents, windows, wall vents etc. that can change the direction of airflow.
- In very high or confined areas (e.g. over stairwells) where it may be difficult to reach the Alarm (for testing, hushing or battery replacement).
- Locate the Alarm at least 3ft from dimmer controlled lights and wiring as some dimmers can cause interference.
- Locate Alarm at least 5ft and route wiring at least 1m away from fluorescent light fixtures as electrical "noise" and/or flickering may affect the unit.

3. Fire Safety Advice

When using household protective devices, basic safety precautions should always be followed, including those listed below:

- Please read all instructions.
- Rehearse emergency escape plans so everyone at home knows what to do in case the alarm sounds.
- Use the Alarm Test Button to familiarize your family with the Alarm sound and to practice fire drills regularly with all family members. Draw up a floor plan that will show each member at least two escape routes from each room in the house. Children tend to hide when they don't know what to do. Teach children how to escape, open windows, and use roll-up fire ladders and stools without adult help. Make sure they know what to do if the alarm goes off.
- Constant exposures to high or low temperatures or high humidity may reduce battery life.
- Nuisance alarms can be quickly silenced by fanning vigorously with a newspaper, by removing the Smoke Alarm from its base or pressing the test / hush button.
- Do not attempt to recharge, or burn the battery, as it may explode.
- In the event that the batteries may have leaked or corroded, handle carefully to avoid possible eye damage or skin irritation.
- To maintain sensitivity to smoke, do not paint or cover the Alarm in any manner; do not permit the accumulation of cobwebs, dust, or grease.
- If Alarm has been damaged in any way or does not function properly, do not attempt a repair - see section 5 'Getting Your Alarm Serviced'.
- Smoke Alarms must be mounted following the instructions provided in this manual.
- Smoke Alarms are not a substitute for insurance. The supplier or manufacturer is not your insurer.

Fire Safety Hints

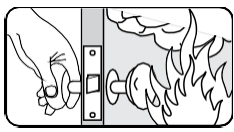
Store fuel and other flammable materials in proper containers.
Discard oily or flammable rags.
Always use a metal fireplace screen and have chimneys cleaned regularly.

Replace worn or damaged sockets, switches, home wiring and cracked or frayed electrical cords and plugs.
Do not overload electrical circuits.
Keep matches away from children.
Never smoke in bed. In rooms where you do smoke, always check under cushions for smoldering cigarettes and ashes. Be sure all electrical appliances and tools have a recognized approval label. Smoke Alarms are not to be used with alarm guards unless the combination has been evaluated and found suitable for that purpose.
This device cannot protect all persons at all times. It may not protect against the three most common causes of fatal fires:
- Smoking in bed.
- Leaving children at home alone.
- Improper use of flammable liquids.

Further information can be obtained from the Fire Department.

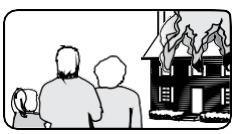
What to Do In The Event Of A Fire

1. Check room doors for heat or smoke. Do not open a hot door. Use an alternate escape route. Close doors behind you as you leave.



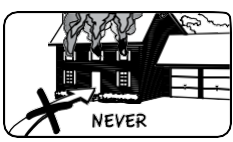
2. If smoke is heavy, crawl out, staying close to the floor. Take short breaths, if possible, through a wet cloth or hold your breath. More people die from smoke inhalation than from flames.

3. Get out as fast as you can. Have a prearranged meeting place outside for all family members. Check to make sure everyone is accounted for.



4. Call the Fire Department from a neighbor's house or mobile phone. Remember to give your name and address.

5. **NEVER** re-enter a burning house.



4. Alarm Limitations

Limitations of Smoke Alarms

While Smoke Alarms are extremely effective, independent authorities have stated that under some circumstances they may become ineffective. There are a number of reasons for this:

- Smoke Alarms will not work if the batteries are depleted or if they are not correctly installed. Replace the batteries if necessary. Also, check the replace by date on the side of the Alarm.
- Smoke Alarms will only work when sufficient smoke reaches the Alarm. Smoke may be prevented from reaching the Alarm if the fire is too far away, for example, if the fire is on another floor, behind a closed door, in a chimney, in a wall cavity, or if the prevailing air drafts carry the smoke or heat away. Installing Smoke Alarms on both sides of closed doors and installing more than one Alarm as recommended by code, may significantly improve the probability of early detection.
- Smoke Alarms may not be heard due to other loud noise, hearing impairment, etc.

- A Smoke Alarm may not wake a person who has taken drugs or alcohol.
- Certain types of fires may be difficult to detect in time to provide sufficient early warning. Examples include; fires caused by smoking in bed, gas leaks, explosions, poor storage of flammable rags and/or liquids, for example, fuels, paint, paint thinner, etc., overloaded electrical circuits, or children playing with matches.
- Current studies have shown that Smoke Alarms may not awaken all sleeping individuals. It is the responsibility of individuals in the household who are capable of assisting others, to provide assistance to those who may not be awakened by the alarm sound, or to those who may be incapable of safely escaping the area unassisted.

Limitations of Heat Alarms

There are various situations where a Heat Alarm may not be effective:

- Fires where the victim is directly exposed to flame for example; clothes catching fire while cooking.
- Fires where the heat is prevented from reaching the Heat Alarm due to a closed door or other obstruction.
- Incendiary fires where the fire grows so rapidly that an occupant's egress is blocked even with properly located Heat Alarms.

5. Getting Your Alarm Serviced

If your Alarm fails to work after you have read the sections on "Installation", "Testing and Maintenance", then contact you installing dealer.

6. Installation

Installation Procedure

1. Select a location complying with the advice in Section 2.
2. Lift off the mounting plate from the Smoke Alarm and discard the cardboard insert.
3. Place the mounting plate on the ceiling exactly where you want to mount the Alarm. Mark the location of the two screw holes.
4. Taking care to avoid any electrical wiring in the ceiling, drill holes using a 3/16" drill bit through the center of the marked locations. Push the plastic screw anchors provided into the drilled holes. Screw the mounting plate to the ceiling.

   If using RF Modules, then all Alarms should be mounted with antennas in the same orientation. This means picking a part of the building, say the front wall of the building and then installing all mounting plates in the same orientation with respect to this (see **Figure 5**).

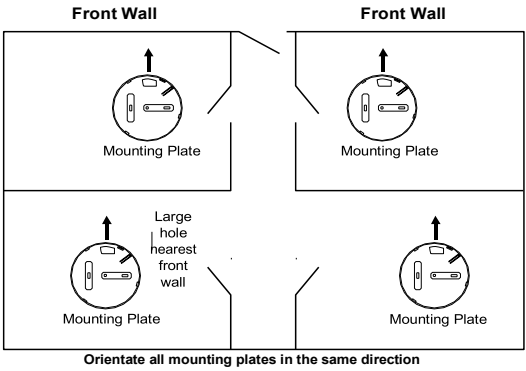
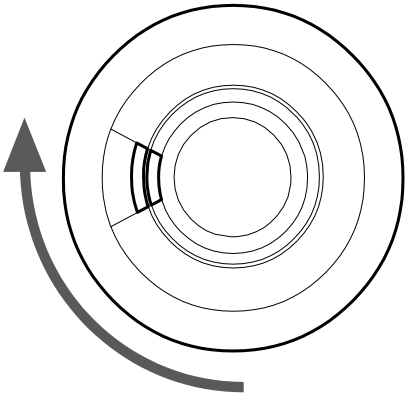


Figure 5

5. Power on the Alarm per the Quick Start Guide – carefully place your thumb over the battery(ies) and remove the pull tab to activate the power. If there are no battery(ies) in place, only fit the designated battery type/model and ensure the orientation is correct.
6. Carefully line up the Alarm on to the mounting plate, gently press to the base and twist clockwise (see **Figure6**).

   Install all the other Alarms similarly.

Figure 6 ROTATE UNIT CLOCKWISE



7. Press the Test button on each Alarm to ensure that the Alarm works (see **Figure 7**).

   Install all the other Alarms similarly.

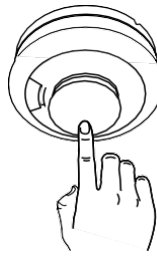


Figure 7

Tamper Proofing the Alarms

The Alarm can be made tamper-proof to prevent unauthorized removal of the Alarm.

Break off the small pillar on the base as shown in **Figure 8a**. To remove the Alarm from the ceiling it is now necessary to use a small screwdriver, to release the catch (push catch towards the ceiling) and then twist off the Alarm (see **Figure 8b**).

If necessary, it is possible to further secure the Alarm by using a 1/8" diameter x 1/4" long self-tapping screw (not supplied) to firmly lock the Alarm and its' mounting plate together (see **Figures 8c and 8d**).

Figure 8a

How to Tamperproof

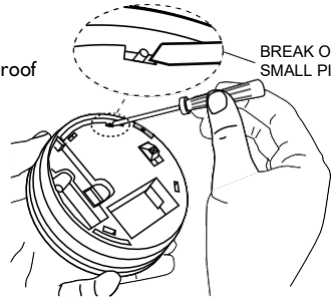
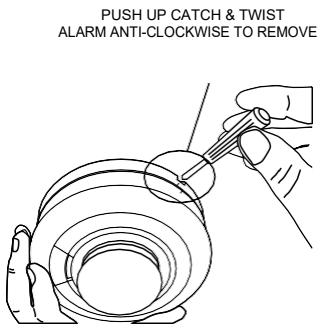


Figure 8b

How to Remove



Attach the Alarm to the mounting plate.
Line up the screw (not supplied) on the "U" shaped recessed area shown in Figure 8c and install screw until fully secured.

To remove the Alarm from the ceiling, remove the screw first, and then twist off counterclockwise.

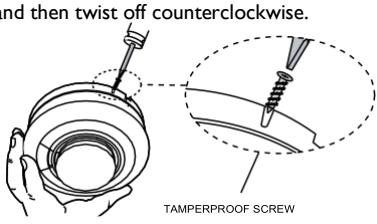


Figure 8c

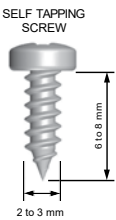


Figure 8d

7. Testing and Maintenance

Your Alarm is a life-saving device and should be checked periodically.

Manually Testing your Alarms

It is recommended that you test your Alarms after installation and then at least weekly to ensure the units are working. It will also help you and your family to become familiar with the sound of the Alarms.

- Press and hold the Test Button until the Alarm sounds and the red LED flashes (see **Figure 7**). The Alarm will stop sounding shortly after the button is released.
- Repeat this procedure for all other Alarms in the system.

WARNING: Do not test with flame.

This can set fire to the Alarm and damage the house. We do not recommend testing with smoke as the results can be misleading unless special apparatus is used.

When you press the Test button it simulates the effect of smoke in a Smoke Alarm which it could experience in a real fire.

Test/Silence Button to Control Nuisance Alarms

The Smoke Alarms have a combined Test/Silence button to help you control nuisance/false alarms.

When the Alarm sounds if there is no sign of smoke or noise to indicate that there is a fire, it should be assumed that it is due to an actual fire, the dwelling should be evacuated immediately and contact the local Fire Department.

It is possible that cooking smoke, steam, etc., may be the source of nuisance alarms.

If there are frequent nuisance/false alarms, it may be necessary to relocate the Smoke Alarm away from the source (cooking smoke, shower steam, etc.)

If you installed Alarms with RF modules and did not House Code / enroll them in your system, you may be receiving alarm signals from a neighboring system. This can be easily rectified by "House Coding" your Alarms - see relevant RF Module Instruction booklet.

1. To cancel a false alarm from a Smoke Alarm (which has its red light flashing rapidly), press the Test/Silence button and the Smoke Alarm will automatically switch to a reduced sensitivity condition.

The Smoke Alarms will be silenced for a period of approximately 10 minutes. The red light on the cover of the Smoke Alarm will flash every 8 seconds to indicate that the unit has been silenced.

2. The Smoke Alarm will reset to normal sensitivity at the end of the 10 minute silenced period. If additional silenced time is required, simply push the Test/Silence button again.
3. If kitchen usage/layout is such that there is an unacceptable level of nuisance alarms, re-locate the Smoke Alarm further away from where it will be less affected by cooking smoke, steam, etc.

We recommend the use of a Heat Alarm in the Kitchen area to avoid such nuisance alarms.

What to do when an Alarm is beeping:

A Smoke Alarm is beeping about every 48 seconds with the yellow light flashing at the same time:

- Replace the Battery or Batteries.

Battery Replacement

When the battery power is low, and replacement is necessary, the Smoke Alarm will "beep" and the yellow light will flash at the same time about once every 48 seconds for at least 30 days. The battery must then be replaced. Also, replace the battery if the Alarm does not sound when the Test Button is pressed. When you replace the battery, you must press the Test button to check that the Alarm is functioning correctly. Only replace the battery with Panasonic CR123A Batteries.

Dispose of used battery promptly. Keep away from children. Do not disassemble and do not dispose of in fire

Warning!

CONSTANT EXPOSURES TO HIGH OR LOW TEMPERATURES OR HIGH HUMIDITY MAY REDUCE BATTERY LIFE.

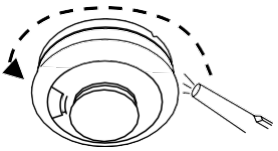
Use only specified batteries. Use of a different battery may have a detrimental effect on Alarm operation.

These batteries are intended for use at ordinary temperatures where anticipated high-temperatures are not expected to exceed 212°F.

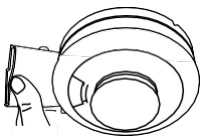
Prolonged periods of alarm will also reduce battery life. Caution: The batteries used in this device may present a fire or chemical burn hazard if mishandled. Do not recharge, disassemble, expose to heat above 212°F or dispose of in fire. Replace batteries with Panasonic CR123A, use of other batteries may present a risk of fire or explosion.

Cleaning your Alarm

Clean your Alarm regularly. Use a soft bristle brush or the brush attachment of your vacuum cleaner to remove dust and cobwebs from the side slots where the smoke enters (see figure 9a). To clean the cover, wipe with a damp cloth and dry thoroughly (see figure 9b).



Vacuum around the side vents to clean



Clean the Alarm with a clean damp cloth and dry thoroughly

Figure 9a **Figure 9b**

WARNING: Do not paint your Alarm.

Other than the maintenance and cleaning described in this manual, no other customer servicing of this product is required. Repairs, when needed, must be performed by the manufacturer.

All Alarms are prone to dust and insect ingress, which can cause false alarms or failure to alarm. In certain circumstances, even with regular cleaning, contamination can build up in the smoke sensing chamber causing the Alarm to sound or fail. Contamination is beyond our control, it is totally unpredictable and is considered normal wear and tear. For this reason, contamination is not covered by the guarantee.

Smoke Alarm Automatic Self-Test

The smoke chamber in the Smoke Alarm automatically tests itself every 16 seconds. If the chamber is degraded it will beep twice every 48 seconds with 2 yellow LED flashes at the same time. If this happens, replace the Alarm. If the Alarm is within warranty, return the unit for service (see Section 5 - Getting Your Alarm Serviced).

Dust and Insect Contamination

All Smoke Alarms and particularly the photoelectric type are prone to dust and insect ingress which can cause false alarms.

The latest design, materials, and manufacturing techniques have been used in the construction of Clare Controls Alarms to minimize the effects of contamination. However, it is impossible to completely eliminate the effect of dust and insect contamination, and therefore, to prolong the life of the Alarm you must ensure that it is kept clean so that excess dust does not build up. Any insects or cobwebs in the vicinity of the Smoke Alarm should be promptly removed.

Excessive dust may cause the unit to fault with 4 amber flashes every 48 seconds and 4 chirps with 4 flashes on test button press.

In certain circumstances even with regular cleaning, contamination can build up in the smoke sensing chamber causing the Alarm to sound. If this happens the Smoke Alarm must be returned for service or replacement. Contamination is beyond our control, it is totally unpredictable and is considered normal wear and tear. For this reason, contamination is not covered by the warranty.

End of life

The entire Alarm must be replaced if:

- The unit is installed for over 10 years (check the "replace by" date marked on the side of the unit).

Before the Alarm is safely discarded, remove from the mounting plate and disconnect the batteries.

Do not put the Alarm into a fire.

The Alarm should be disposed of in a safe and environmentally sound manner at your local recycling center.

8. Troubleshooting

Alarms sound for no apparent reason

- House Code or enrolling your Alarms - see relevant RF Module instructions. If the Alarms are in the default factory settings, neighboring units may cause them to alarm.
- Check for smoke, steam, etc. from the kitchen or bathroom. Paint and other fumes can cause nuisance alarms.
- Check for any sign of contamination such as cobwebs or dust. Clean the Alarm as described in Section 8 if necessary.
- Press the Test/Silence button on the Smoke Alarm causing the Alarm (this can be identified as the Alarm with the red light flashing rapidly) – this will silence the Smoke Alarm for 10 minutes (and also silence all other interconnected Alarms in the system).

The Alarm fails to sound when the Test button is pressed

- Check the age of the unit - see the "replace by" label on side of the unit.
- If necessary, replace the battery or batteries with Panasonic CR123A.

9. Technical Specification

Power : 1x 3V CR123A Lithium Batteries (replaceable)
Optional second Battery for extended Life

Alarm Type : Multi-Criteria
Test/Silence Button : Checks horn circuit / silences Alarm for 10 minutes

Sensor Type : See Table 1

Operating Temperature : 40°F to 100°F

Humidity Range : 15% to 95% R.H. (non-condensing)

Audible Alarm : >85dB(A) at 3m (10ft) minimum

Current Drain : Typical 9µA Standby

Heat Sensor Fixed Rating : 135°F +/- 5°F

Heat Sensor Rate of Rise : >104°F@15°F / min

Dimensions: 4.7" x 1.8"

Weight (grams): 0.46 lbs

FCC / IC Statement

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.

Per FCC 15.19 (a) (3) and (a) (4), This device complies with part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following conditions: (1) this device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesirable operation.

Per FCC 15.21, The user manual or instruction manual for an intentional or unintentional radiator shall 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. 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 Industry Canada license-exempt RSS standard(s). Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) this device may not cause interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference, including interference that may cause undesired operation of the device.

Cet appareil est conforme avec Industrie Canada exempts de licence standard RSS (s). Son fonctionnement est soumis aux deux conditions suivantes: (1) cet appareil ne doit pas provoquer d'interférences et (2) cet appareil doit accepter toute interférence, y compris celles pouvant causer un mauvais fonctionnement de l'appareil.

In accordance with FCC requirements of human exposure to radio frequency fields, the radiating element shall be installed such that a minimum separation distance of 20 cm is maintained from the general population.

FCC: 2ABBZ-RF-UTSMK-433
IC: 11817A-RFUTSMK433

This Class B digital apparatus complies with Canadian ICES-3B.

Cet appareil numérique de la classe B est conforme à la norme NMB-003 du Canada.

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Helps Reduce Cooking
Nuisance Alarms

Certified to ANSI/UL217 8th Edition
CAN/ULC-S531
ANSI/UL539
ULC/ORD-C539