

IF YOUR SMOKE/CO ALARM SOUNDS, Continued

LATCHING FEATURES

Alarm Latch is activated after an Alarm is exposed to alarm levels of smoke or carbon monoxide. After smoke or CO levels drop below alarm levels, the "Smoke/Power" or "CO" Red LED will begin to flash On 2 seconds/Off 2 seconds. It will continue to flash or "latch" until you clear it by testing the alarm.

This feature helps emergency responders, investigators, or service technicians identify which unit(s) in your home were exposed to alarm levels of smoke or carbon monoxide. This can help investigators pinpoint the source of smoke or CO.

Interconnected Alarms. Latching Alarm Indicator shows which Alarm(s) in the series were exposed to alarm levels of smoke or carbon monoxide.

The Latching Alarm Indicator stays ON until you clear it, so it can alert you to an alarm that occurred while you were away from home, even though Smoke or CO present in the air has dropped below alarm levels.

Low Battery Latch is activated when the Alarm is in the "low battery condition". When this occurs, the **Smoke/Power** LED flashes Green On for 2 seconds/Off for 2 seconds. This feature is designed to help you identify which Alarm needs to have the battery replaced. Although, the Alarm will sound the low battery chirp approximately once every minute, sometimes during the initial stages of "low battery", the Alarm will chirp in greater intervals than one minute, sometimes up to several hours, until the battery reaches a steady low battery level. This innovative feature eliminates the frustration of waiting for and/or identifying which unit is chirping.

Latching Features Note: Without AC Power and running on battery only, Low Battery Latch or Alarm Latch are only engaged for about 15 minutes to conserve power. Low Battery Latch and Alarm Latch do not operate with a missing battery and no AC Power.

WEEKLY TESTING

WARNING!

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

CAUTION!

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

- Push and hold the Test/Silence button on the cover until you hear a "chirp." The "chirp" marks the start of the self-test sequence.
- During testing, you will hear a loud, repeating horn pattern: 3 beeps, pause, 3 beeps while the red smoke LED flashes. Then you will hear a loud, repeating horn pattern: 4 beeps, pause, 4 beeps, pause, while the red CO LED flashes.
- When testing a series of interconnected units you must test each unit individually. Make sure all units alarm when each one is tested.

If the Smoke/CO Alarm does not test properly:

- Make sure the AC power is applied and battery is fresh and installed correctly.
- Be sure the alarm is clean and dust-free.
- Test the unit again.
- If a Latch is set, the first TEST switch activation may be interpreted as a "Clear Latch" signal.

If the Smoke/CO Alarm is still not working properly, replace it immediately. Refer to the "Limited Warranty" at the end of this manual.

WARNING!

If there is still a problem, do not try to fix the Alarm yourself. This will void your warranty!

REGULAR MAINTENANCE

WARNING!

Use only the replacement batteries listed below. The unit may not operate properly with other batteries. Never use rechargeable batteries since they may not provide a constant charge.

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

- Test it at least once a week.
- Clean the Smoke/CO Alarm at least once a month; gently vacuum the outside of the Smoke/CO Alarm using your household vacuum's soft brush attachment. Test the Smoke/CO Alarm. Never use water, cleaners or solvents since they may damage the unit.
- If the Smoke/CO Alarm becomes contaminated by excessive dirt, dust and/or grime, and cannot be cleaned to avoid unwanted alarms, replace the unit immediately.
- Relocate the unit if it sounds frequent unwanted alarms. See "Where This Alarm Should Not Be Installed" for details.
- When the battery back-up becomes weak, the Alarm will "chirp" about once a minute (the low battery warning). This warning should last 7 days, but you should replace the battery immediately to continue your protection. This Alarm must have AC or battery power to operate. If AC power fails, and the battery is dead or missing, the Alarm cannot operate.

WARNING!

DO NOT spray cleaning chemicals or insect sprays directly on or near the Alarm. DO NOT paint over the Alarm. Doing so may permanently damage the Alarm.

CHOOSING A REPLACEMENT BATTERY:

This Smoke/CO Alarm requires one standard 9V alkaline battery. The following alkaline batteries are acceptable as replacements: Duracell #MN1604 or MX1604; Eveready "EnerGizer" 522. You can also use an UltraLife 9V lithium battery #U9VL for longer service life between battery changes. These batteries are available at many local retail stores.

IMPORTANT!

All the batteries specified above are acceptable replacement batteries for this unit. Regardless of the manufacturer's suggested battery life, you MUST replace the battery immediately once the unit starts "chirping" (the "low battery warning"). For any device employing a battery, constant exposure to high or low humidity may reduce battery life. Actual battery service life depends on the Alarm and the environment in which it is installed. All the batteries specified above are acceptable replacement batteries for this unit. Regardless of the manufacturer's suggested battery life, you MUST replace the battery immediately once the unit starts "chirping" (the "low battery warning").

WARNING!

Always use the exact batteries specified by this User's Manual. DO NOT use rechargeable batteries. Clean the battery contacts and also those of the device prior to battery installation. Install batteries correctly with regard to polarity (+ and -). Please dispose of or recycle your batteries properly, following any local regulations. Consult your local waste management authority or recycling organization to find an electronics recycling facility in your area. DO NOT DISPOSE OF BATTERIES IN FIRE. BATTERIES MAY EXPLODE OR LEAK.

WARNING!

Keep battery out of reach of children. In the event a battery is swallowed, immediately contact your poison control center, your physician, or the Canadian Battery Ingestion hotline at 1-416-813-5900 as serious injury may occur.

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 weatherproofing can "trap" CO inside.

SYMPTOMS OF CO POISONING

The following symptoms may be related to CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING and should be discussed with ALL members of the household:

Mild Exposure: Headaches, running nose, sore eyes, often described as "flu"-like symptoms.

Medium Exposure: Dizziness, drowsiness, vomiting.

Extreme Exposure: Unconsciousness, brain damage, death. Many cases of reported CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING indicate that while victims are aware they are not well, they become so disoriented they are unable to save themselves by either exiting the building or calling for assistance.

IMPORTANT!

This CO Alarm measures exposure to CO over time. It alarms if CO levels are extremely high in a short period of time, or if CO levels reach a certain minimum over a long period of time. The CO Alarm generally sounds an alarm before the onset of symptoms in average, healthy adults.

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

This device is designed to protect individuals from the acute effects of carbon monoxide exposure. It will not fully safeguard individuals with specific medical conditions. If in doubt consult a medical practitioner.

FINDING THE SOURCE OF CO AFTER AN ALARM

carbon monoxide is an odorless, invisible gas, which often makes it difficult to locate the source of CO after an alarm. These are a few of the factors that can make it difficult to locate sources of CO:

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

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

POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CO IN THE HOME

Fuel-burning appliances like: portable heater, gas or wood burning fireplace, gas kitchen range or cooktop, gas clothes dryer.

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

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

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

The following conditions can result in transient CO situations:

- Excessive spillage or reverse venting of fuel appliances caused by outdoor conditions such as:
 - Wind direction and/or wind velocity, including high, gusty winds. Heavy air in the vent pipes (cold/humid air with extended periods between cycles).
 - Negative pressure differential resulting from the use of exhaust fans.
 - Several appliances running at the same time competing for limited fresh air.
 - Vent pipe connections vibrating loose from clothes dryers, furnaces, or water heaters.
 - Obstructions in or unconventional vent pipe designs which can amplify the above situations.
 - Extended operation of unvented fuel burning devices (range, oven, fireplace).
 - 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 before Carbon Monoxide levels become threatening for average, healthy adults.

A CO Alarm is not a substitute for proper maintenance of home appliances.

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

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

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

REGULATORY INFORMATION FOR SMOKE/CO ALARMS

REGULATORY INFORMATION FOR CO ALARMS

CANADIAN STANDARDS ASSOCIATION

What Levels of CO Cause an Alarm?

CSA 6.19 requires residential CO Alarms to sound when exposed to levels of CO and exposure times as described below. They are measured in parts per million (ppm) of CO over time (in minutes).

CSA 6.19 Required Alarm Points:

- If the alarm is exposed to 400 ppm of CO, IT MUST ALARM BETWEEN 4 and 15 MINUTES.
- If the alarm is exposed to 150 ppm of CO, IT MUST ALARM BETWEEN 10 and 50 MINUTES.
- If the alarm is exposed to 70 ppm of CO, IT MUST ALARM BETWEEN 60 and 240 MINUTES.

*Approximately 10% COHb exposure at levels of 10% to 95% Relative Humidity (RH).

The unit is designed not to alarm when exposed to a constant level of 30 ppm for 30 days.

IMPORTANT!

CO Alarms are designed to alarm before there is an immediate life threat. Since you cannot see or smell CO, never assume it's not present.

- An exposure to 100 ppm of CO for 20 minutes may not affect average, healthy adults, but after 4 hours the same level may cause headaches.
- An exposure to 400 ppm of CO may cause headaches in average, healthy adults after 35 minutes, but can cause death after 2 hours.

Standards: CSA 6.19

Audible Alarm: 85 dB minimum at 3 meters (10 feet).

RECOMMENDED LOCATIONS FOR SMOKE ALARMS

Installing Smoke Alarms in Single-Family Residences

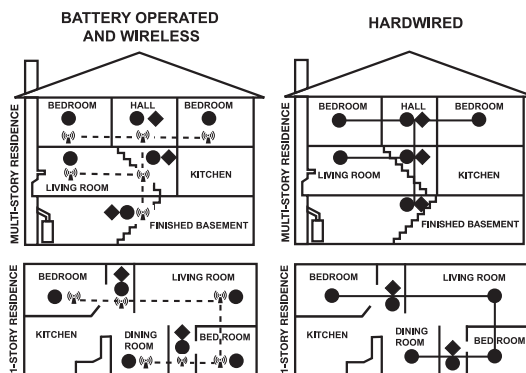
The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), recommends one Smoke Alarm on every floor, in every sleeping area, and in every bedroom. In new construction, the Smoke Alarms must be AC powered and interconnected. See "Agency Placement Recommendations" for details. For additional coverage, it is recommended that you install a Smoke Alarm in all rooms, halls, storage areas, finished attics, and basements, where temperatures normally remain between 4° C (40° F) and 38° C (100° F). Make sure no door or other obstruction could keep smoke from reaching the Smoke Alarms.

More specifically, install Smoke Alarms:

- On every level of your home, including finished attics and basements.
- Inside every bedroom, especially if people sleep with the door partly or completely closed.
- In the hall near every sleeping area. If your home has multiple sleeping areas, install a unit in each. If a hall is more than 12 meters (40 feet long), install a unit at each end.
- At the top of the first-to-second floor stairway, and at the bottom of the 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 that AC or AC/DC units be interconnected for added protection.



AGENCY PLACEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

NFPA 72 (National Fire Code) Chapter 11

"For your information, the National Fire Protection Association's Standard 72, reads as follows:

"11.5.1 One- and Two-Family Dwelling Units."

"11.5.1.1 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."

"A.11.8.3 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."

ABOUT SMOKE ALARMS

Battery (DC) operated Smoke Alarms: Provide protection even when electricity fails, provided the batteries are fresh and correctly installed. Units are easy to install, and do not require professional installation. However, they do not provide interconnected functionality.

AC powered Smoke Alarms: Can be interconnected so if one unit senses smoke, all units alarm. They do not operate if electricity fails. **AC with battery (DC) back-up:** will operate if electricity fails, provided the batteries are fresh and correctly installed. AC and AC/DC units must be installed by a qualified electrician.

Wireless Interconnected Alarms: Offer the same interconnected functionality as with hardwired alarms, without wires. Units are easy to install and do not require professional installation. They provide protection even when electricity fails, provided the batteries are fresh and correctly installed.

Smoke Alarms for Solar or Wind Energy users and battery backup power systems: AC powered Smoke Alarms should only be operated with true or pure sine wave inverters. Operating this Smoke Alarm with most battery-powered UPS (uninterruptible power supply) products or "square wave" or "quasi sine wave" inverters will damage the Alarm. If you are not sure about your inverter or UPS type, please consult with the manufacturer to verify.

Smoke Alarms for the hearing impaired: Special purpose Smoke Alarms should be installed for the hearing impaired. They include a visual alarm and an audible alarm horn, and meet the requirements of the Americans With Disabilities Act. These units can be interconnected so if one unit senses smoke, all units alarm.

Smoke alarms are not to be used with detector guards unless the combination has been evaluated and found suitable for that purpose.

All these Smoke Alarms are designed to provide early warning of fires if located, installed and cared for as described in the user's manual, and if smoke reaches the Alarm. If you are unsure which type of unit to install, refer to NFPA (National Fire Protection Association) 72 (National Fire Alarm Code) and NFPA 101 (Life Safety Code). National Fire Protection Association, One Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101 U.S.A. Local building codes may also require specific units in new construction or in different areas of the home.

SPECIAL COMPLIANCE CONSIDERATIONS

WARNING!

This unit alone is not a suitable substitute for complete fire detection systems in places housing many people—like apartment buildings, condominiums, hotels, motels, dormitories, hospitals, long-term health care facilities, nursing homes, day care facilities, or group homes of any kind—even if they were once single-family homes. It is not a suitable substitute for complete fire detection systems in warehouses, industrial facilities, commercial buildings, and special-purpose non-residential buildings which require special fire detection and alarm systems. Depending on the building codes in your area, this unit may be used to provide additional protection in these facilities.

The following information applies to all four types of buildings listed below.

In new construction, most building codes require the use of AC or AC/DC powered Smoke Alarms only. AC, AC/DC, or DC powered Smoke Alarms can be used in existing construction as specified by local building codes. Refer to NFPA 72 (National Fire Alarm Code) and NFPA 101 (Life Safety Code), local building codes, or consult your Fire Department for detailed fire protection requirements in buildings not defined as "households."

1. Single-Family Residence:

Single family home, townhouse. It is recommended this unit be installed on every level of the home, in every bedroom, and in each bedroom hallway.

2. Multi-Family or Mixed Occupant Residence:

Apartment building, condominium. This unit is suitable for use in individual apartments or condos, provided a primary fire detection system already exists to meet fire detection requirements in common areas like lobbies, hallways, or porches. Using this unit in common areas may not provide sufficient warning to all residents or meet local fire protection ordinances/regulations.

3. Institutions:

Hospitals, day care facilities, long-term health care facilities. This unit is suitable for use in individual patient sleeping/resident rooms, provided a primary fire detection system already exists to meet fire detection requirements in common areas like lobbies, hallways, or porches. Using this unit in common areas may not provide sufficient warning to all residents or meet local fire protection ordinances/regulations.

4. Hotels and Motels:

Also boarding houses and dormitories. This unit is suitable for use in individual sleeping/resident rooms, provided a primary fire detection system already exists to meet fire detection requirements in common areas like lobbies, hallways, or porches. Using this unit in common areas may not provide sufficient warning to all residents or meet local fire protection ordinances/regulations.

GENERAL LIMITATIONS OF SMOKE/CO ALARMS

This Smoke/CO Alarm is intended for residential use. It is not intended for use in industrial applications where Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requirements for Carbon Monoxide Alarms must be met. The Smoke Alarm portion of this device is not intended to alert hearing impaired residents. Special purpose Smoke Alarms should be installed for hearing impaired residents (CO Alarms are not yet available for the hearing impaired).

Smoke/CO Alarms may not wake all individuals. Practice the escape plan at least twice a year, making sure that everyone is involved—from kids to grandparents. Allow children to master fire escape planning and practice before bedtime. If you are sleeping when they are sleeping, if children or others do not readily wake to the sound of the Smoke/CO Alarm, or if there are infants or family members with mobility limitations, make sure that someone is assigned to assist them in fire drill and in the event of an emergency. It is recommended that you hold a fire drill while family members are sleeping in order to determine their response to the sound of the Smoke/CO Alarm while sleeping and to determine whether they may need assistance in the event of an emergency.

Smoke/CO Alarms cannot work without power. Battery operated units cannot work if the batteries are missing, disconnected or dead, if the wrong type of batteries are used, or if the batteries are not installed correctly. AC units cannot work if the AC power is cut off for any reason (open fuse or circuit breaker, failure along a power line or at a power station, electrical fire that breaks the electrical wires, etc.). If you are concerned about the limitations of battery or AC power, install both types of units.

This Smoke/CO Alarm will not sense smoke or CO that does not reach the sensors. It will only sense smoke or CO at the sensor. Smoke or CO may be present in other areas. Doors or other obstructions may affect the rate at which CO or smoke reaches the sensors. If bedroom doors are usually closed at night, we recommend you install an alarm device (Combination CO and Smoke Alarm, or separate CO Alarms and Smoke Alarms) in each bedroom and in the hallway between them.

This Smoke/CO Alarm may not sense smoke or CO on another level of the home. Example: This alarm device, installed on the second floor, may not sense smoke or CO in the basement. For this reason, one alarm device may not give adequate early warning. Recommended minimum protection is one alarm device in every sleeping area, every bedroom, and on every level of your home. Some experts recommend battery powered Smoke and CO Alarms be used in conjunction with interconnected AC powered Smoke Alarms. For details, see "About Smoke Alarms" for details.

This carbon monoxide alarming device is designed to detect carbon monoxide gas from ANY source of combustion. It is NOT designed to detect smoke, fire, or any other gases.

Smoke/CO Alarms may not be heard. The alarm horn loudness meets or exceeds current standards of 85 dB at 3 meters (10 feet). However, if the Smoke/CO Alarm is installed outside the bedroom, it may not wake up a sound sleeper or one who has recently used drugs or has been drinking alcoholic beverages. This is especially true if the door is closed or only partly open. Even persons who are awake may not hear the alarm horn if the sound is blocked by distance or closed doors. Noise from train, stereo, radio, television, air conditioner, or other appliances may also prevent alert persons from hearing the alarm horn. This Smoke/CO Alarm is not intended for people who are hearing impaired.

The Alarm may not have time to alarm before the fire itself causes damage, injury, or death, since smoke from some fires may not reach the unit immediately. Examples of this include persons smoking in bed, children playing with matches, or fires caused by violent explosions resulting from escaping gas.

This Smoke/CO Alarm is not a substitute for life insurance.

Though this Smoke/CO Alarm warns against increasing CO levels or the presence of smoke, BRK Brands, Inc. does not warrant or imply in any way that they will protect lives. Homeowners and renters must still insure their lives.

This Smoke/CO Alarm has a limited life. Although this Smoke/CO Alarm and all of its parts have passed many stringent tests and are designed to be as reliable as possible, any of these parts could fail at any time. Therefore, you must test this device weekly. The unit should be replaced immediately if it is not operating properly.

This Smoke/CO Alarm is not foolproof. Like all other electronic devices, this Smoke/CO Alarm has limitations. It can only detect smoke or CO that reaches the sensors. It may not give early warning of the source of smoke or CO in a remote part of the home, away from the alarm device.

TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

! DANGER!

ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD. Turn off the power to the area where the Alarm is installed BEFORE removing it from the mounting bracket or checking any electrical connections! Failure to turn off the power first may result in serious electrical shock, injury or death.

If your Alarm does this...	It means...	You should...
Green Power/Smoke LED is OFF. Unit will not alarm when you press the Test/Silence button.	Unit may not be receiving any power.	Check the AC power supply. Make sure the power connector is securely attached to the alarm. Make sure a fresh 9V battery is installed to power the battery back-up.
Green light flashes ON, once a minute (horn is silent).	Alarm is not receiving AC power.	Unit is operating on battery back-up. Check the AC power supply.
Horn "chirps" about once per minute. Green "Power/Smoke" LED flashes Green On for 2 seconds/Off for 2 seconds. (Low Battery Latch is engaged.)	Low battery warning. Battery is low or missing.	Replace the battery, avoid interrupting AC power.
Once a minute, the alarm sounds 3 "chirps", and the green light flashes quickly three times.	MALFUNCTION SIGNAL. Unit needs to be replaced. Based on self-diagnostic tests, the unit has detected a fault.	Units under warranty should be returned to manufacturer for replacement. See "Limited Warranty" for details.
The light flashes (GREEN) and the horn sounds 3 "chirps" every minute.	END OF LIFE SIGNAL. CO Alarm needs to be replaced.	Immediately replace the CO Alarm.
Alarm goes back into alarm after you pressed the Test/Silence button to silence an alarm.	Smoke and/or CO levels are still potentially dangerous.	Refer to "If Your Smoke/CO Alarm Sounds" for details on how to respond to an alarm. If anyone is feeling ill, EVACUATE your home immediately and call 911.
Alarm sounds frequently even though no high levels of smoke or CO are revealed in an investigation.	The Alarm may be improperly located. Refer to "Where to Install This Alarm."	Relocate your alarm. If frequent alarms continue, have home rechecked for potential problems. You may be experiencing an intermittent smoke or CO problem.
*For a list of acceptable replacement batteries, see "Regular Maintenance." If you have any questions that cannot be answered by reading this manual, call Consumer Affairs: 1-800-323-9005.		

LIMITED WARRANTY

BRK Brands, Inc., ("BRK") the maker of BRK® brand and First Alert® brand products, warrants that for a period of ten years from the date of purchase, this product will be free from defects in material and workmanship. BRK, at its option, will repair or replace this product or any component of the product found to be defective during the warranty period. Replacement will be made with a new or remanufactured product or component. If the product is no longer available, replacement may be made with a similar product of equal or greater value. This is your exclusive warranty.

This warranty is valid for the original retail purchaser from the date of initial retail purchase and is not transferable. Keep the original sales receipt. Proof of purchase is required to obtain warranty performance. BRK dealers, service centers, or retail stores selling BRK products do not have the right to alter, modify or any way change the terms and conditions of this warranty.

This warranty does not cover normal wear of parts or damage resulting from any of the following: negligent use or misuse of the product, use on improper voltage or current, use contrary to the operating instructions, disassembly, repair or alteration by anyone other than BRK or an authorized service center. Further, the warranty does not cover Acts of God, such as fire, flood, hurricanes and tornadoes or any batteries that are included with this unit.

BRK shall not be liable for any incidental or consequential damages caused by the breach of any express or implied warranty. Except to the extent prohibited by applicable law, any implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose is limited in duration to the duration of the above warranty. Some states, provinces or jurisdictions do not allow the exclusion or limitation of incidental or consequential damages or limitations on how long an implied warranty lasts, so the above limitations or exclusion may not apply to you. This warranty gives you specific legal rights, and you may also have other rights that vary from state to state or province to province.

How to Obtain Warranty Service

Service: If service is required, do not return the product to your retailer. In order to obtain warranty service, contact the Consumer Affairs Division at 1-800-323-9005, 7:30 AM - 5:00 PM Central Standard Time, Monday through Friday. To assist us in serving you, please have the model number and date of purchase available when calling.

For Warranty Service return to: BRK Brands, Inc., 1301 Joe Battle, El Paso, TX 79936 U.S.A.

Battery: BRK Brands, Inc. make no warranty, express or implied, written or oral, including that of merchantability or fitness for any particular purpose with respect to battery.

For your records, please record:

Date Purchased: _____

Where Purchased: _____

Date Installed: _____/_____/_____/Month/Year

Replace alarm 10 years after installation since the alarm may no longer accurately detect carbon monoxide. Please write the date in the space provided: _____/_____/_____/Month/Year

The alarm will also provide an audible End-of-Life Signal approximately 10 years after installation to remind you to replace the unit.

The End-of-Life Signal can be silenced for up to 2 days. Do not unplug the alarm or remove the batteries until you get replacement.