SCWSHIELD

3 IN 1 SMOKE ALARM

74SM

ATTENTION
This manual should be read prior to use and retained
for futher information.

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
Fault Mode	Action	Red LED	Yellow LED	Sounder
Low Battery		Off	1 Flash every 48 sec	1 Beep
Faulty Smoke Sensor		Off	2 Flashes every 48 sec	2 Beeps
Faulty Heat Sensor		Off	2 Flashes every 48 sec	2 Beeps
End of Life		Off	3 Flashes every 48 sec	3 Beeps
Silence Sounding Alarm	Press & Release Button	1 Flash every 8 sec	Off	Off for 10 mins
Silence "End of Life" indication (up to 30 days)	Press & Release Button	Off	Off for 72 hours	Off for 72 hours
Test Mode	Action	Red LED	Yellow LED	Sounder
Test Smoke Alarm	Press Button	Rapid Flashing	Off	Full Sound
Alarm Memory	Action	Red Led	Yellow LED	Sounder
24 Hour Memory		2 Flashes every 48 sec for 24 hours	Off	Off
Long Term Memory	Press & Hold Button	Rapid Flashing	Off	Rapid Chirping

1.1. Normal Operation

1.1.1. 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.

1.1.2. Standby

In standby mode there are no active visible or audible indications which can be intrusive to the householder. To confirm that the Alarm is operational perform a weekly button test.

1.1.3. Weekly button test

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

1.1.4. Sensing Fire

As soon as the Alarm senses smoke it will go into Alarm. The red LED on the Alarm sensing smoke flashes rapidly to indicate this is the Alarm sensing smoke / fire. Follow the instruction in section 3 and evacuate the building.

1.1.5. Silence False / Nuisance alarm

Occasionally Smoke Alarms can be activated by phenomena other than fire, e.g. dust, insects, cooking fumes. 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.

1.2. Fault Conditions

1.2.1. 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.

1.2.2. Contaminated chamber

If the Alarm sounds without any apparent smoke being present, press the test button to silence the Alarm for 10 minutes (as described in 1.1.5 above). If the Alarm sounds again it may be contaminated. Pressing the test button again, within 4 minutes of the Alarm re-sounding, will get the Alarm to compensate for chamber contamination. This will normally resolve the problem.

If the Alarm re-sounds for a third time, the Alarm is excessively contaminated and must be replaced. If it is not convenient to replace it immediately, pressing the test button within 4 minutes of it going into alarm (for the third time) will silence the Alarm for 8 hours – however it will give two short beeps (second apart) every 10 minutes to remind the user it has been disabled. If the contamination clears the Alarm will return to normal operation.

(Note: this does not reduce the users fire protection, as a Smoke Alarm in continuous alarm due to a fault, is useless and must be silenced – by taking the Alarm down or as described here. This procedure has the added

benefits that the user is reminded every 10 minutes by two short beeps that the Alarm needs to be replaced and that if the problem clears the Alarm will return to detecting fire).

1.2.3. 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 and stop the yellow LED flashing for 12 hours. This can be repeated as required.

2. Location and Positioning

Introduction

Congratulations on purchasing a Smoke Alarm. You can easily install these Alarms throughout the property on escape routes, on each storey, in corridors and in closed rooms to give warning of fire.

Heat Alarms can be installed in kitchens 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 6.4 m (21 ft) 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 detectors might not provide reliable early warning protection for those areas separated by a door from the areas protected by the required smoke detectors. For this reason, it is recommended that the householder consider the use of additional smoke detectors 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 detectors.

The installation of smoke detectors in 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 wired and installed in accordance with National Fire Protection Association's Standard 72, Chapter 11 and National Electric Code, NFPA 70, Chapter 3. (National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269).

For Canadian installations wiring methods shall be in accordance with CSA C22.1, Canadian Electrical Code, Part I, Safety Standard for Electrical Installations. Testing and maintenance procedures shall be in accordance with CAN/ULC-S552, Standard for the Maintenance and Testing of Smoke-Alarms.

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.

SMOKE ALARMS

Sufficient smoke must enter your Smoke Alarm before it will respond. Your Smoke Alarm needs to be within 6.4 metres (21ft) 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 two or more (preferably interconnected) to ensure that a reliable early warning is given. For recommended protection you should put individual Smoke Alarms in all rooms where fire is most likely to break out (apart from the kitchen and bathroom).

Your first Smoke Alarm should be located between the sleeping area and the most likely sources of fire (living room for example), but it should not be more than 6.4 metres (21ft) from the door to any room where a fire may start and block your escape from the house.
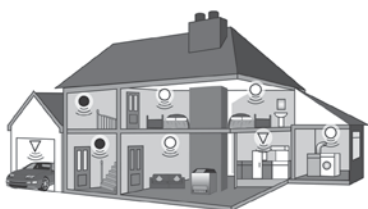
Multi-Storey Dwellings

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 feature is present on 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 storey 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, boiler houses etc. where Smoke Alarms are unsuitable.

Figure 1

For minimum protection

● - Smoke Alarm on each storey
〰 - in each sleeping area
- every 6.4 metres (21ft) of hallways and rooms
- within 3 metres (10ft) of all bedroom doors
- all units interconnected (where 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 5.3m (17ft) of potential fire sources

Single Storey Dwelling

If the premises is one storey 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 2

Recommended Protection

Fire authorities recommend you put individual Smoke Alarms in or near all rooms where fire is most likely to break out (apart from the locations to avoid e.g bathrooms). The living room is the most likely place for a fire to start at night, followed by the kitchen (where a Heat Alarm is recommended) and then the dining room. Consideration should be given to installing Smoke Alarms in any bedrooms where fires might occur, for instance, where there is an electrical appliance such as an electric blanket or heater, or where the occupant is a smoker. In addition, consideration should be also given to installing Smoke Alarms in any rooms where the occupant is unable to respond very well to a fire starting in that room, such as an elderly or sick person or a very young child.
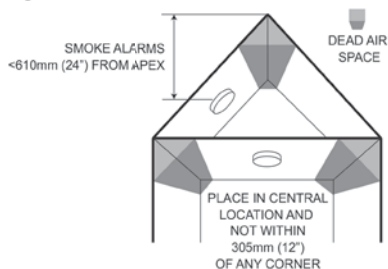
Checking Alarms Can Be Heard

With the Alarms sounding in their intended locations check 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 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 305mm (12") from walls and corners (see Figure 3). Additionally, mount the unit at least 305mm (12") from any light fitting or decorative object which might prevent smoke entering the Smoke Alarm.

Figure 3
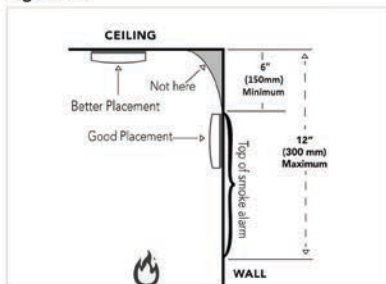

Wall Mounting

If ceiling mounting is impractical, Smoke Alarms may be mounted on a wall, provided that:
a) the top of the detection element is between 150mm (6") and 305mm (12") below the ceiling (see; Figure 3a).
b) the bottom of the detection element is above the level of any door openings;
Wall mounting should only be considered where close 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'.
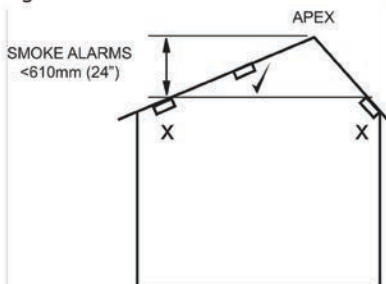
Figure 3a

On a Sloping Ceiling

With a sloping or peaked ceiling install a Smoke Alarm within 610mm (24") of the peak (measured vertically). If this height is less than 610mm (24") the ceiling is regarded as being flat (see Figure 4).

Figure 4

Locations to avoid

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, normal smoke or fumes. Keep at least 6 metres (20ft) away from sources of normal smoke/fumes.
- 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 detector chamber.
- Do not locate in insect infested areas. Small insects getting into the smoke detector chamber can cause intermittent alarms.
- Places where the normal temperature can exceed 100°F (38.7°C) or be below 40°F (4.4°C) (e.g. attics, furnace rooms, directly above ovens or kettles etc.) as the steam could cause nuisance alarms.

- Near a decorative object, door, light fitting, window moulding 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 hatches). 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 awkward 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 1m (39") from dimmer controlled lights and wiring as some dimmers can cause interference.
- Locate Alarm at least 1.5m (59") and route wiring at least 1m away from fluorescent light fittings 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 familiarise 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 2 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 or similar to remove the smoke or press the test / hush button.
- Do not attempt to recharge or burn the battery, as it may explode.
- If it is necessary to remove the battery for separate disposal, handle carefully to avoid possible eye damage or skin irritation if battery has leaked or corroded.
- To maintain sensitivity to smoke, do not paint or cover the Alarm in any manner; do not permit any 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'.

• This appliance is intended ONLY for premises having a residential type environment.

• This is not a portable product. It must be mounted following the instructions in this instruction leaflet.

• Smoke Alarms are not a substitute for insurance. The supplier or manufacturer is not your insurer.

Fire Safety Hints

Store petrol 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 smouldering cigarettes and ashes.

Be sure all electrical appliances and tools have a recognised approval label.

Smoke alarms are not to be used with detector 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:

1. Smoking in bed.
2. Leaving children at home alone.
3. Cleaning with flammable liquids, such as petrol.

Further information can be obtained from the Fire Department.

Planning Your Escape Route For When The Alarms Sound

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 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. Do not stop for packing. Have a prearranged meeting place outside for all family members. Check everybody is there.

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

5. NEVER re-enter a burning house.

NEVER

4. Alarm Limitations

Limitations of Smoke Alarms

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

• Smoke Alarms will not work if the batteries are depleted or if they are not connected. Replace the batteries if necessary. Also check the replace by date on the side of the Alarm.

• Smoke Alarms will not detect fire if sufficient smoke does not reach 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 draughts carry the smoke or heat away. Installing Smoke Alarms on both sides of closed doors and installing more than one Alarm as recommended in this leaflet very significantly improve the probability of early detection.
• The Smoke Alarms may not be heard.
• A Smoke Alarm may not wake a person who has taken drugs or alcohol.
• The Alarms may not detect every type of fire to give sufficient early warning. They are particularly ineffective with: fires caused by smoking in bed, escaping gas, violent explosions, poor storage of flammable rags and/or liquids, (for example petrol, paint, spirits etc), overloaded electrical circuits, arson, children playing with matches.
• Current studies have shown smoke alarms may not awaken all sleeping individuals, and that 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 to those who may be incapable of safely evacuating the area unassisted

Limitations of Heat Alarms
There are various situations where a Heat Alarm may not be effective:
• Fires where the victim is intimate with a flaming initiated fire; for example, when a person's clothes catch 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, Maintenance and Power Supply Monitoring", then contact Customer Assistance at the nearest address given at the end of this leaflet. If it needs to be returned for repair or replacement put it in a padded box with the battery disconnected. Send it to "Customer Assistance" at the nearest address given on the Alarm or in this leaflet. State the nature of the fault, where the Alarm was purchased and the date of purchase.
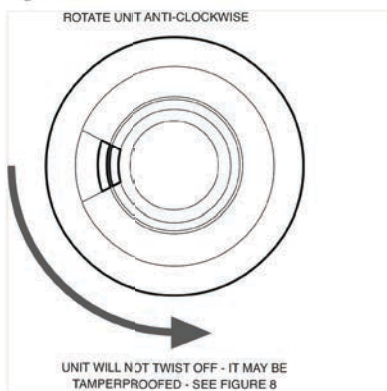
6. Installation

Installation Procedure
1. Select a location complying with the advice in Section 2.
2. Lift off the mounting plate from the Smoke Alarm.

3. Place the mounting plate on the ceiling exactly where you want to mount the Alarm. With a pencil, mark the location of the two screw holes.
4. Taking care to avoid any electrical wiring in the ceiling, drill holes using a 5.0mm drill bit through the centre of the marked locations. Push the plastic screw anchors provided into the drilled holes. Screw the mounting plate to the ceiling.
5. Insert the battery or batteries as per the Quick Start Guide, ensuring the orientation is correct. If the battery is already installed in your Alarm just pull the battery tab to power the Alarm.

Figure 5

ROTATE UNIT ANTI-CLOCKWISE

UNIT WILL NOT TWIST OFF - IT MAY BE TAMPERPROOFED - SEE FIGURE 8

6. Carefully line up the Alarm on to the mounting plate, gentle press home and twist clockwise.

Install all the other Alarms similarly.

7. Press the Test button on each Alarm to ensure that the Alarm works (see Figure 6).

Figure 6

Smoke Alarm

Tamperproofing the Alarm
The Alarm can be made tamperproof to prevent unauthorised removal of the Alarm.

Break off the small pillar on the base as shown in Figure 7a. 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 7b).
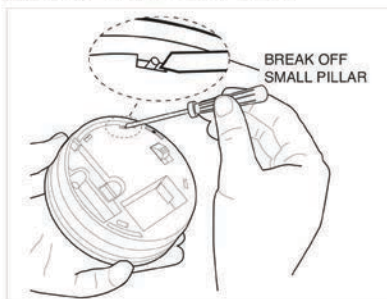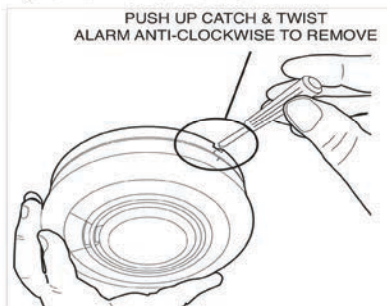
Figure 7a - How to Tamperproof

BREAK OFF
SMALL PILLAR

Figure 7b - How to Remove

PUSH UP CATCH & TWIST
ALARM ANTI-CLOCKWISE TO REMOVE

If necessary it is possible to further secure the Alarm by using a No.2 or No.4 (2 to 3mm) (1/8") diameter - not supplied) self tapping screw 6 to 8mm (1/4") long (see Figure 7d), to firmly lock the Alarm and its mounting plate together (see Figure 7c).
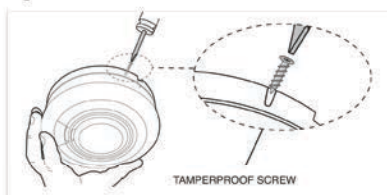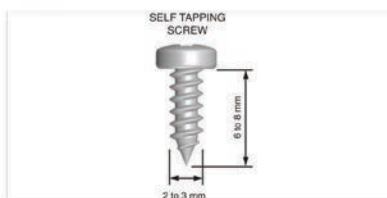
Figure 7c

TAMPERPROOF SCREW

Figure 7d

SELF TAPPING
SCREW

6 to 8 mm

2 to 3 mm

Attach the Alarm to the mounting plate. Line up the screw (not supplied) on the "U" shaped recessed area shown in Figure 7c and screw firmly home.

To remove the Alarm from the ceiling, remove the screw first, and then twist off anti-clockwise.

7. Testing, Maintenance and Power Supply Monitoring

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

7.1 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 light 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.

7.2 Test/Silence Button to Control Nuisance Alarms

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

If, when the Alarm sounds, 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 and the dwelling should be evacuated immediately.

Check the house carefully in case there is a small fire smouldering somewhere.

Check whether there is some source of smoke or fumes, for example cooking fumes being drawn past the Alarm by an extractor.
If there are frequent nuisance/false alarms it may be necessary to re-locate the Smoke Alarm away from the source of the fumes.

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 neighbouring system. This can be easy 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 (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 silenced period (10 minutes). If additional silenced time is required, simply push the Test/Silence button again.

3. If kitchen usage/layout is such that there are an unacceptable level of nuisance alarms, re-locate the Smoke Alarm further away where it will be less affected by cooking fumes etc.

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

7.3 Power Supply Monitoring

7.3.1 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.

7.3.2 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 7 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

Replacement batteries can be purchased at your local hardware store.

Warning!

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

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

These cells are intended for use at ordinary temperatures where anticipated high temperature excursions are not expected to exceed 100°C (212°F).

Prolonged periods of alarm will also reduce battery life.

Caution: The battery used in this device may present a fire or chemical burn hazard if mistreated. Do not recharge, disassemble, heat above 100°C (212°F) or dispose of in fire.

Replace battery with Panasonic CR123A, use of another battery may present a risk of fire or explosion.

7.4 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. To clean the cover, wipe with a damp cloth and dry thoroughly.

WARNING: Do not paint your Alarm.

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

7.5 Chamber Cleaning

Cleaning or replacing of the chamber cover should only be carried out by suitably trained personal.

1. Remove the Alarm from the mounting plate.
2. Remove the battery or batteries.
3. With a flat screwdriver unclip the three cover clip points (see figure 8a).
4. Remove the cover (see figure 8b).
5. Unplug the thermistor by holding the thermistor PCB and pulling the pins out of the sockets (see figure 8c).
6. To remove the chamber top turn the chamber anti-clockwise approx. 15 degrees (see figure 8d).
7. Blow out or use a soft bristled brush to remove dust and dirt form the chamber base.
8. Fit a new chamber top and clip in place by turning clock-wise 15 degrees.
9. Insert the thermistor PCB into the sockets and ensure the thermistor is perpendicular to the chamber (see figure 8e).
10. Place the cover back on the Alarm taking care to ensure the thermistor is protruding out of the cover (see figure 8f).
11. Replace the battery / batteries and reattach to the mounting plate.
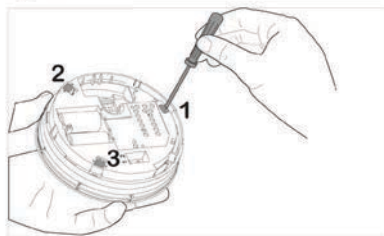12. Press the test button to ensure the Alarm is working correctly.
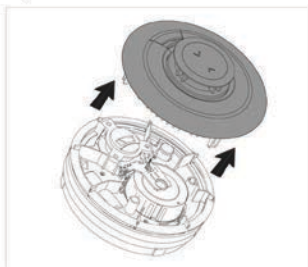
Figure 8a

Figure 8b
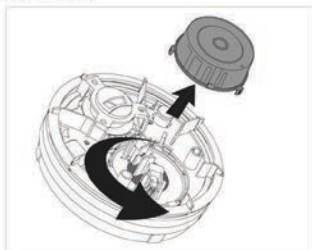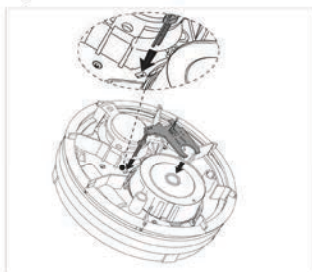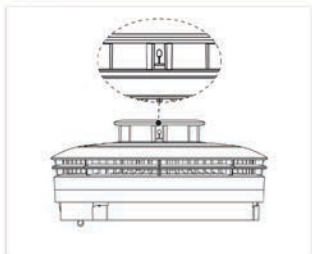

Figure 8c

Figure 8d

Figure 8e

Figure 8f

8.6 Smoke Alarm Automatic Self-Test

The smoke chamber in the Smoke Alarms 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 clean the unit. If the beeping persists and the beep does not coincide with a yellow light flash, return the unit for service (see Section 5 - Getting Your Alarm Serviced).

8.7 Dust and Insect Contamination

All Smoke Alarms and particularly the optical (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 Alula Holdings, LLC's Alarms to minimise 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.

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 servicing 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 guarantee and a charge is made for all such servicing work.

8.8 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 & disconnect the batteries.

Do not put the Alarm into a fire.

The Alarm should be disposed in a safe and environmentally sound manner at your local recycle centre. Contact your local authority for further advise.

8. Troubleshooting

Alarms sound for no apparent reason

• Check for fumes, 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 unit.

• If necessary replace the battery or batteries with Panasonic CR123A.

9. System Compatibility and Wireless Verification

Smoke alarm model RE614 has only been evaluated at ETL with Alula Connect+ Model#: RE6100.

Test the system after finishing installation, enrollment, and configuration. Verify proper operation of all installed sensors and peripherals using the Connect+ Installer app or the interactive services provider's web portal. All sensors and peripherals should score at least one bar on the RF signal strength indicator.

Smoke alarms should be tested after installed and weekly by pressing the test button on the detector. Connect+ will indicate it has properly received a test signal by sounding a temporal three sound for a Smoke alarm.

Pro Tip

Pressing the test button on the smoke alarm will beep both the panel and smoke alarm.

Specifications

Physical	
Housing Dimensions	4.7 x 1.8 inches (12.0 x 4.6 centimeters)
Weight with Batteries	7.36 ounces (210 grams)
Mounting Fastener	#6 screws and anchors (provided)

Environmental	
Operating Temperature	40°F to 100°F (4.4°C to 37.8°C), Long Term
Maximum Humidity	15% to 95% non-condensing relative humidity

Sensor Specifications	
Frequency	433.92 MHz
Replacement Batteries	Two Panasonic CR123A
Transmitted Indications	Low Battery, Supervision
Loudness	85 dBA at 10 feet (3m) minimum
Smoke Sensitivity	1.95% to 4% OBS/Foot
Heat Sensor	135 ± 5°F (57 ± 2°C)

Certification	
RE614	FCC, IC, UL217, ULC531

Specifications subject to change without notice.

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Tech Support: 866-414-2553 option 2
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