

9 V Battery-Operated

Smoke A

Manual

Model p9040CA



SMOKE ALARM

Ionization sensing alarms may detect invisible fire particles (associated with fast flaming fires) sooner than photoelectric alarms. Photoelectric sensing alarms may detect visible fire particles (associated with slow smoldering fires) sooner than ionization alarms. Home fires develop in different ways and are often unpredictable. For maximum protection, Kidde recommends that both Ionization and Photoelectric alarms be installed.

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Made in China. Patents Pending

Introduction

Model p9040CA

Thank you for purchasing this smoke alarm. It is an important part of your family's home safety plan. You can trust this product to provide the highest quality safety protection. We know you expect nothing less when the lives of your family are at stake.

Please take a few minutes to thoroughly read this alarm manual, and save it for future reference. Teach children how to respond to the alarms, and that they should never play with the unit.

If you have any questions about the operation or installation of your alarm, please call our toll free Consumer Hotline at 1-800-880-6788.

Image 1C will help you determine the correct location of safety products that will help make your home a safer place.

WARNING! Removal of the smoke alarm battery will render the smoke alarm inoperative.

IMPORTANT! Read all instructions before installation and keep this manual near the alarm for future reference.

Recommended Locations

- Locate the first alarm in the immediate area of the sleeping rooms. Try to monitor the exit path, as the sleeping rooms are usually farthest from the exit. If more than one sleeping area exists, locate additional alarms in each sleeping area (Image 1A).
- Locate additional alarms to monitor any stairway as stairways act like chimneys for smoke and heat.
- · Locate at least one alarm on every floor level (Image 1B).
- Locate an alarm in every sleeping room.
- Locate an alarm in every room where electrical appliances are operated (i.e. portable heaters or humidifiers).
- Locate an alarm in every room where someone sleeps with the door closed. The closed door may prevent an alarm not located in that room from waking the sleeper.
- Smoke, heat, and combustion products rise to the ceiling and spread horizontally. Mounting the smoke alarm on the ceiling in the center of the room places it closest to all points in the room. Ceiling mounting is preferred in ordinary residential construction.
- For mobile home installation, select locations carefully to avoid thermal barriers that may form at the ceiling. For more details, see Mobile Homes.
- When mounting an alarm on the ceiling, locate it at a minimum of 10 cm (4") from the side wall (Image 2A).
- When mounting the alarm on the wall, use an inside wall with the top edge of the alarm at a minimum of 10 cm (4") and a maximum of 30.5 cm (12") below the ceiling (Image 2A and 2B).
- Put smoke alarms at both ends of a hallway or large room if the hallway or room is more than 9.1 m (30 ft) long. For large rooms, one smoke alarm is recommended for every 500 square feet of floor space.
- Install smoke alarms on sloped, peaked or cathedral ceilings at or within 0.9 m (3') of the highest point (measured horizontally). NFPA 72 states: "Smoke alarms in rooms with ceiling slopes greater than 0.3 m in 2.4 m (1 foot in 8 feet) horizontally shall be located on the high side of the room." NFPA 72 states: "A row of detectors shall be spaced and located within 0.9 m (3') of the peak of the ceiling measured horizontally" (Image 2B and 2C).



Smoke Alarms for Minimum Protection

O Smoke Alarms for Additional Protection

∆ Ionization Type Smoke Alarm with
Hush® Control or Photoelectric Type

D D D BEDROOM HALL BEDROOM CHUNNG ROOM KITCHEN

SINGLE FLOOR PLAN
IMAGE 1A

MULTIPLE FLOOR PLAN

• In homes that are not well insulated, extreme heat or cold can be transferred from the outside to the inside through poorly insulated walls and roof. This may create a thermal barrier which can prevent the smoke from reaching an alarm mounted on the ceiling. If you are not sure about the insulation in your home, or if you notice that the outer walls and ceiling are either hot or cold, install the alarm on an inside wall. In such homes, install the smoke alarm with the top edge of the alarm at a minimum of 10 cm (4") and a maximum of 30.5 cm (12") below the ceiling (Image 2A).

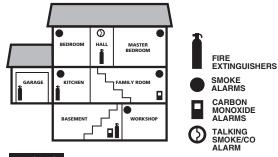


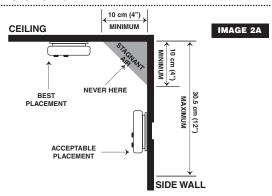
IMAGE 1C

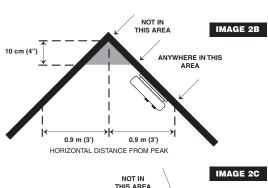
TOTAL HOME PROTECTION

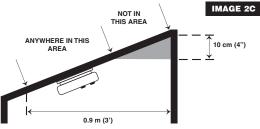
 Install Smoke Alarms on tray-shaped ceilings (coffered ceilings) on the highest portion of the ceiling or on the sloped portion of the ceiling within 12" (305mm) vertically down from the highest point (Image 2D).

Locations to Avoid

- Do not install within 0.9 m (3') of the following: The door to a kitchen, or a bathroom that contains a tub or shower, forced air supply ducts used for heating or cooling, ceiling or whole house ventilating fans, or other high air-flow areas.
- Do not place the alarm where drapes or other objects will block the sensor. Smoke must be able to reach the sensor to accurately detect conditions.
- Do not install in peaks of vaulted ceilings, "A" frame ceilings or gabled roofs. (Less than 10 cm (4") from the peak of an "A" frame type ceiling.)
- Install at least 30.5 cm (12") away from fluorescent lights as electronic noise may cause nuisance alarms.
- Keep out of insect infested areas. Avoid excessively dusty, dirty or greasy areas. Dust particles may cause nuisance alarms or failure to alarm.
- Extreme temperatures may effect the sensitivity of the alarm. Do not install in areas where the temperature is colder than 4.4°C (40°F) or hotter than 37.8°C (100°F), such as garages and unfinished attics.
- Do not install in areas where the relative humidity (RH) is greater than 85%. Very humid areas, with moisture or steam, can cause nuisance alarms.
- Avoid placing ionization smoke alarms in kitchen areas.
 Normal cooking may cause nuisance alarms. If a kitchen alarm is desired, it should have an alarm silence feature or be a photoelectric type.
- Do not place in the garage. Particles of combustion are present when you start your automobile.
- Smoke alarms are not to be used with detector guards unless the combination (alarm and guard) has been evaluated and found suitable for that purpose.







Mobile Homes

Modern mobile homes have been designed to be energy efficient. Install smoke alarms as recommended in Recommended Locations and Image 2A.

In older mobile homes that are not well insulated compared to present standards, extreme heat or cold can be transferred from the outside to the inside through poorly insulated walls and roof. This may create a thermal barrier that can prevent the smoke from reaching an alarm mounted on the ceiling. In such units, install the smoke alarm on an inside wall with the top edge of the alarm at a minimum of 10 cm (4") and a maximum of 30.5 cm (12") below the ceiling (Image 2A).

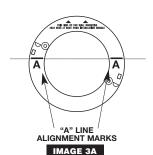
If you are not sure about the insulation in your mobile home, or if you notice that the outer walls and ceiling are either hot or cold, install the alarm on an inside wall. For minimum protection, install at least one alarm close to the bedrooms. For additional protection, see Image 1A.

WARNING: Test your smoke alarm operation after R.V. or mobile home vehicle has been in storage, before each trip and at least once a week during use.

Mounting

CAUTION: This unit is sealed. The cover is not removable!

- Remove the mounting plate from the back of the alarm by holding the plate and twisting the alarm in the direction indicated by the "OFF" arrow on the alarm cover.
- After selecting the proper smoke alarm location as described previously, hold the mounting plate against the selected installation location (wall or ceiling) and mark the centre of the holes with a pencil. To ensure aesthetic alignment of the alarm with the hallway, or wall, the "A" line on the mounting plate should be parallel with the hallway when ceiling mounted, or horizontal when wall mounted (Image 3A and 3B). Drill a hole through the pencil marks and use the enclosed screws and anchors to secure the mounting plate. Use a 3/16" drill bit for the screw anchor holes.



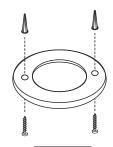


IMAGE 3B



WALL MOUNTING POSITION

IMAGE 3C



ROTATE TO MOUNT OR TO REMOVE

IMAGE 3D



BATTERY REMINDER TAB

IMAGE 3E

 Press the battery reminder tab down into the battery compartment while inserting the battery (Image 3E).

CAUTION: If the battery reminder tab is not held down in the battery compartment by the battery, the unit will not attach to the mounting plate.

 Alignment marks are provided on the edge of the mounting plate and the alarm. After installing the mounting plate, place the alarm onto the mounting plate, making sure the alignment marks are lined up. Twist the alarm in the direction indicated by the "ON" arrow on the alarm cover (Image 3D) until it locks in place.

Alarm Tamper-Resist Feature

- To make the smoke alarm tamper-resistant, a tamper resist means has been provided. To activate this feature you must break out the tamper-resist blocks on the mounting plate (Image 4A). Use a small screwdriver.
- Using this feature will help deter children and others from removing the alarm from the mounting plate. With the blocks removed, the tamper-resist feature will be activated when the alarm is installed on the mounting plate.
- The tamper-resist tab will have to be released in order to change the battery. Using a tool (small screwdriver) push the tab away from the mounting plate (Image 4B) and rotate the alarm in the "OFF" direction.
- After installation, test the alarm by depressing and holding down the Test button for several seconds. This should sound the alarm







IMAGE 4B

Operation

Testing

The smoke alarm is operating once a fresh battery is installed and testing is complete. When the smoke alarm photoelectric sensor chamber senses products of combustion, the horn will sound a loud (85 db) alarm until the sensing chamber is cleared of smoke particles.

 Test the unit to ensure proper operation by pressing the Test button for at least 5 seconds (or until the unit sounds). This will sound the alarm if the electronic circuitry, horn, and battery are working. If no alarm sounds, the unit has a defective battery or other failure. DO NOT use an open flame to test your alarm, you could damage the alarm or ignite combustible materials and start a fire.

CAUTION: Due to the loudness (85 decibels) of the alarm, always stand an arms-length away from the unit when testing.

Test the alarm weekly to ensure proper operation. Erratic or low sound coming from your alarm may indicate a defective alarm, and it should be returned for service (see Warranty section).

NOTE: WEEKLY TESTING IS REQUIRED.

Operation

Hush® Control Feature

Smoke alarms are designed to minimize nuisance alarms. Cigarette smoke will not normally set off the alarm, unless the smoke is blown directly into the alarm. Combustion particles from cooking may set off the alarm if the alarm is located close to the cooking area. Large quantities of combustible particles are generated from spills or when broiling. Using the fan on a range hood that vents to the outside (non-recirculating type) will also help remove these combustible particles from the kitchen. The Hush* button is extremely useful in a kitchen area or other areas prone to nuisance alarms.

The Hush® feature has the capability of temporarily desensitizing the alarm circuit for up to 8 minutes. This feature is to be used only when a known alarm condition, such as smoke from cooking, activates the alarm.

If the alarm does sound, check for fires first. If a fire is discovered, get out and call the fire department. If no fire is present, check to see if one of the reasons listed in **Locations to Avoid** may have caused the alarm.

The smoke alarm is desensitized by pushing the Hush® button on the smoke alarm cover. If the smoke is not too dense, the alarm will silence immediately.

The Red LED will flash every 10 seconds indicating a temporarily desensitized condition. Some units may chirp approximately every 40 seconds during Hush. The smoke alarm will automatically reset after approximately 8 minutes. If after this period particles of combustion are still present, the alarm will sound again.

The Hush® feature can be used repeatedly until the air has been cleared of the condition causing the alarm.

NOTE: Dense smoke will override the Hush® control feature and sound a continuous alarm.

CAUTION: Before using the alarm Hush® feature, identify the source of the smoke and be certain a safe condition exists.

Operation

LED Indicators

This alarm is equipped with a red LED indicator, with three modes of operation.

Red LED - Flashing every 40-45 seconds: Indicates that the smoke alarm is operating properly.

Red LED - Flashing: When the Test button is pressed, or when the smoke alarm senses particles of combustion and goes into alarm (constant pulsating sound), the red LED will flash once per second. The flashing LED and pulsating alarm will continue until the air is cleared.

Red LED - Hush* mode indication: The red LED will flash every 10 seconds, indicating the smoke alarm is in the Hush* mode.

Alarm Removal

To remove the alarm from the mounting plate, rotate the alarm in the direction of the "OFF" arrow on the cover. If the tamper-resist feature has been used, refer to Alarm Tamper-Resist Feature section for removal instructions.

This smoke alarm uses a 9 V battery (carbon zinc, alkaline and lithium batteries may be used). A fresh battery should last for one year under normal operating conditions.

This alarm has a low battery monitor circuit which will cause the alarm to "chirp" approximately every 30-40 seconds for a minimum of seven (7) days when the battery gets low. Replace the battery when this condition occurs. The low battery chirp will occur at the same time as the red LED flash.

Maintenance

Smoke Sensing Chamber Operation

This alarm will "chirp" if it detects a problem with the smoke sensing chamber. This chirp will occur approximately 20 seconds after the flash of the red LED indicator light.

Use only the following 9 V batteries for replacement:

Carbon-Zinc Type Eveready 1222

Gold Peak 1604S

Alkaline Type Energizer 522

Duracell MN1604 or MX1604 Gold Peak 1604A

Panasonic 6AM6, 6AM-6, 6AM-6PI,

6AM6X or 6LR61(GA)

Lithium Type Ultralife U9VL-J

These batteries can be purchased at your local retailer.

WARNING! Use only the batteries specified above. Use of different batteries than the recommended ones, may have a detrimental effect on the smoke alarm. A good safety measure is to replace the battery at least once a year, or at the same time you change your clocks for daylight saving time. Be sure to follow the battery installation instructions printed on the back of the alarm.

NOTE: REGULAR WEEKLY TESTING IS REQUIRED!

Maintenance

Cleaning the Alarm

The alarm should be cleaned at least once a year.

- To clean your alarm, remove it from the mounting plate as outlined in previous sections. You can clean the alarm by using compressed air or a vacuum cleaner hose with a soft brush attachment. Blow or vacuum around the perimeter of the alarm to remove dust and dirt. The outside of the alarm can be wiped with a damp cloth (do not use a wet cloth to avoid water entering the unit).
- After cleaning, reinstall your alarm and test your alarm by using the Test button. If cleaning does not restore the alarm to normal operation, the alarm should be replaced.
- Do not paint the unit. Paint will seal the vents and interfere with the sensor's ability to detect smoke. Never attempt to disassemble the unit or clean inside. This action will void your warranty.

Replacing the Alarm

The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) and Kidde recommend replacing this alarm ten years from the date of manufacture. For your convenience, this date has been provided to you on a label located on the side of the alarm.

Limitations of Smoke Alarms

WARNING: Please read carefully and thoroughly.

- NFPA 72 states: Fire-warning equipment for residential occupancies are capable of protecting about half of the occupants in potentially fatal fires. Victims are often intimate with the fire, too old or too young, or physically or mentally impaired such that they cannot escape even when warned early enough that escape should be possible. For these people, other strategies such as protection-in-place or assisted escape or rescue would be necessary.
- Smoke alarms are devices that can provide early warning of possible fires at a reasonable cost; however, alarms have sensing limitations. Ionization sensing alarms may detect invisible fire particles (associated with fast flaming fires) sooner than photoelectric alarms. Photoelectric sensing alarms may detect visible fire particles (associated with slow, smouldering fires) sooner than ionization alarms. Home fires develop in different ways and are often unpredictable. For maximum protection, Kidde recommends that both ionization and photoelectric alarms be installed.
- A battery powered alarm must have a battery of the specified type, in good condition and installed properly.
- A.C. powered alarms (without battery backup) will not operate if the A.C. power has been cut off, such as by an electrical fire or an open fuse.
- Smoke alarms must be tested regularly to make sure the batteries and the alarm circuits are in good operating condition.
- Smoke alarms cannot provide an alarm if smoke does not reach the alarm. Therefore, smoke alarms may not sense fires starting in chimneys, walls, on roofs, on the other side of a closed door or on a different floor.
- If the alarm is located outside the sleeping room or on a different floor, it may not wake up a sound sleeper.
- The use of alcohol or drugs may also impair one's ability to hear the smoke alarm. For maximum protection, a smoke alarm should be installed in each sleeping area on every level of a home.
- Although smoke alarms can help save lives by providing an early warning of a fire, they are not a substitute for an insurance policy. Home owners and renters should have adequate insurance to protect their lives and property.

Good Safety Habits

Develop and practice a plan of escape!

Make a floor plan indicating all doors and windows and at least two (2) escape routes from each room. Second story windows may need an escape ladder.

- Have a family meeting and discuss your escape plan, showing everyone what to do in case of fire.
- Determine a place outside your home where you all can meet if a fire occurs.
- Familiarize everyone with the sound of the smoke alarm and train them to leave your home when they hear it.
- Practice a fire drill at least every six months, including fire drills at night. Ensure that small children hear the alarm and wake when it sounds. They must wake up in order to execute the escape plan. Practice allows all occupants to test your plan before an emergency. You may not be able to reach your children. It is important they know what to do.
- Install and maintain fire extinguishers on every level of the home and in the kitchen, basement and garage. Know how to use a fire extinguisher prior to an emergency.
- 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.

What To Do When The Alarm Sounds

- · Alert small children in the home.
- Leave immediately by your escape plan. Every second counts, so don't waste time getting dressed or picking up valuables.
- In leaving, don't open any inside door without first feeling its surface. If hot, or if you see smoke seeping through cracks, don't open that door! Instead, use your alternate exit. If the inside of the door is cool, place your shoulder against it, open it slightly and be ready to slam it shut if heat and smoke rush in.

- Stay close to the floor if the air is smoky. Breathe shallowly through a cloth, wet if possible.
- Once outside, go to your selected meeting place and make sure everyone is there.
- Call the fire department from your neighbor's home–not from yours!
- Don't return to your home until the fire officials say that it is all right to do so.

There are situations where a smoke alarm may not be effective to protect against fire as noted by the NFPA and UL. For instance:

- a) smoking in bed
- b) leaving children home alone
- c) cleaning with flammable liquids, such as gasoline
- d) fires where the victim is intimate with a flaming initiated fire; for example, when a person's clothes catch fire while cooking
- e) fires where the smoke is prevented from reaching the detector due to a closed door or other obstruction
- f) incendiary fires where the fire grows so rapidly that an occupant's egress is blocked even with properly located detectors

NRC Information

Ionization type smoke alarms use a very small amount of a radioactive element in the sensing chamber to enable detection of visible and invisible combustion products. The radioactive element is safely contained in the chamber and requires no adjustments or maintenance. This smoke alarm meets or exceeds all government standards. It is manufactured and distributed under license from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Additional Recommendations

The National Fire Protection Association's Standard 72 provides the following information:

Smoke Detection. Where required by applicable laws, codes, or standards for a specific type of 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)

Smoke Detection: Are More Smoke Alarms Desirable?

Required number of smoke alarms (as shown in Image 1A and Image 1B): 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, the use of additional smoke alarms for those areas for increased protection is recommended.

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, because these locations occasionally experience conditions that can result in improper operation.

Alarms should be installed in accordance with the National Fire Protection Association's Standard 72 (NFPA, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269).

Notify your local fire department and insurance company of your smoke alarm installation.

Warranty

If after reviewing this manual you feel that your smoke alarm is defective in any way, do not tamper with the unit. In many cases, the quickest way to exchange your alarm is to return it to the original place of purchase. Alternatively, you may return it for servicing to Kidde. If you have questions, call Kidde Customer Service at 1-800-880-6788.

10 Year Limited Warranty

Kidde warrants to the original purchaser that the enclosed smoke alarm (but not the battery) will be free from defects in material and workmanship or design under normal use and service for a period of ten years from the date of purchase. The obligation of Kidde under this warranty is limited to repairing or replacing the smoke alarm or any part which we find to be defective in material, workmanship or design, free of charge to the customer, upon sending the smoke alarm with proof of date of purchase, postage and return postage prepaid, to Kidde Canada Inc., P.O. Box 40, Apsley, ON K0L 1A0. 1-800-880-6788.

This warranty shall not apply to the smoke alarm if it has been damaged, modified, abused or altered after the date of purchase or if it fails to operate due to improper maintenance or inadequate AC or DC electrical power.

The liability of Kidde or any of its parent or subsidiary corporations arising from the sale of this smoke alarm or under the terms of this limited warranty shall not in any case exceed the cost of replacement of this smoke alarm and, in no case, shall Kidde or any of its parent or subsidiary corporations be liable for consequential loss or damages resulting from the failure of this smoke alarm or for breach of this or any other warranty, express or implied, even if the loss or damage is caused by the company's negligence or fault.

Since some provinces do not allow limitations on the duration of an implied warranty or do not allow the exclusion or limitation of incidental or consequential damages, the above limitations or exclusions may not apply to you. While this warranty gives you specific legal rights, you may also have other rights which vary from province to province.

Also, Kidde makes no warranty, express or implied, written or oral, including that of merchantability or fitness for any particular purpose, with respect to the battery.

The above warranty may not be altered except in writing signed by both parties hereto.

Notes