

to see if the surrounding conditions have activated it – such as cooking fumes from the kitchen. It may be necessary to relocate the detector to prevent a repetition.

Do not disconnect the battery to silence nuisance alarms – open a window or fan the air around the detector to disperse the smoke. The detector will switch off as soon as the smoke has gone.

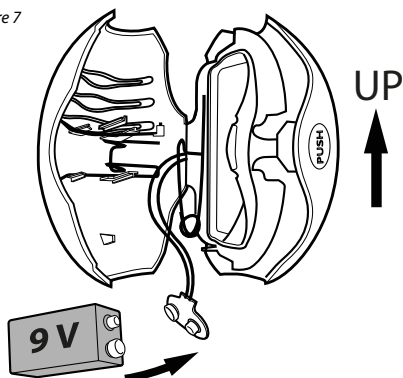
7 Battery replacement

The battery should be replaced every 5 years or if a low battery signal occurs. If the battery is running low, a warning signal will be given – the unit will “beep” once every 45 seconds, and continue to do so for up to 30 days. The battery should be replaced immediately this warning signal starts.

To replace the battery, simply open the detector and release it from the cord, rod or chain of the ceiling light, remove the old battery and replace it with a fresh one (see label inside the battery compartment for a list of the correct batteries to install).

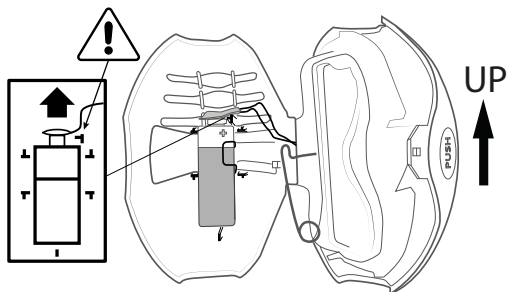
Place the detector back onto the cord, rod or chain of the ceiling light. Always test the detector after battery replacement to ensure it has been connected correctly.

Figure 7



Connect the battery to the battery lead

Figure 8



Fit battery under the wire. Place the battery as shown in the diagram with the connector facing up and the top guide pin located between the battery and connector.

8 Maintenance

Apart from battery replacement, the only other maintenance required is cleaning. Every six months gently clean the unit with a soft brush or the brush attachment on a vacuum cleaner to remove the dust.

Always test the smoke detector after cleaning or replacing the battery.

Warning: Do not paint the smoke detector.

9 Protecting your family from fire

Smoke detectors are a vital form of protection from fire in the home, but there are a number of other ways you can reduce the risk of fire.

In addition, to installing smoke detectors in all the relevant locations following all the instructions, cleaning the detectors, testing them once a week and replacing the units immediately if they are not working properly, the following fire safety rules should be followed:

1. Never smoke in bed.
2. Keep matches and lighters away from children.
3. Always store flammable materials, such as petrol, in proper containers, and never use them near sparks or flames.
4. Do not overload electrical circuits.
5. Ensure that electrical appliances are in good condition and that they carry the recognized approval.
6. Do not allow rubbish to accumulate.
7. Make sure that heating system are serviced and that chimneys are cleaned regularly.
8. Keep portable heaters and other open flames, such as candles, away from combustible materials.
9. Provide additional fire safety equipment, such as fire extinguishers and fire blankets, and ensure that all members of the household know how to use them.

Draw up an escape plan from your home and practice it with your family. Draw up a floor plan that shows at least two escape routes from each room in the house. Familiarise your family with the sound of the smoke detector and make sure children are aware of what the signal means. Brief everyone on how to leave the building in case of fire (see section 11).

Identify both a meeting place, a safe distance from the house and the nearest place to call the fire brigade. Fire drills should be held at least once every six months to make sure everyone is familiar with the procedure.

10 What to do when there is a fire

If there is a fire in your home, the precautions described will increase your chance of escaping safely. The following rules should always be highlighted during fire drills so that they are remembered in the case of real emergency:

1. Stay calm and think clearly about the pre-arranged escape plan.
2. Leave the house as soon as possible following the planned escape route. Do not stop to collect personal belongings.
3. Check doors to see if they are hot. If a door is hot, do not open it – use another escape route.
4. Keep all doors and windows shut, opening only as a means of escaping.
5. Smoke rises, so keep close to the floor – if necessary crawl.
6. Take short breaths and if possible, cover the mouth and nose with a wet cloth.

7. Make your way to the pre-arranged meeting point and call the fire brigade. Make sure you give your full name and address.
8. Never re-enter a burning house.

For further information on fire safety and prevention, contact your local fire prevention officer.

11 Limitations of smoke detectors

Smoke detectors are designed to provide the earliest possible warning of a fire, and can provide valuable time to escape. They do, however, have limitations:

1. They will not work without power, i.e. if the detector does not contain a battery, the wrong type of battery has been used, the battery has been installed incorrectly, or the battery is simply dead, the smoke detector will not function.
2. The detector will only sound once smoke has entered the sensing chamber. Anything that prevents smoke reaching the detector may delay or prevent the detector from sounding. Smoke from fires in chimneys or walls, on roofs or the other side of closed doors may not be detected unless a significant amount of smoke reaches the detector. Smoke detectors should therefore be installed in every room or at least on every floor of your home.
3. Smoke detectors cannot always be heard. Smoke detectors sounding the other side of a closed door or on another floor may not wake a sound sleeper, and may not be heard over other noise, such as traffic, the TV or radio. Smoke detectors may not be heard by persons who are hard of hearing.
4. Smoke detectors have a limited life. The manufacturer recommends that the detector should not be used for more than 10 years.
5. This smoke detector is not a substitute for personal or property insurance. Appropriate insurance cover is your responsibility. Please consult with your insurance agent.

12 Five Year Limited Warranty

The manufacturer warranty this product (excluding the battery) to be free from defects in materials and workmanship for five years from the date of purchase.

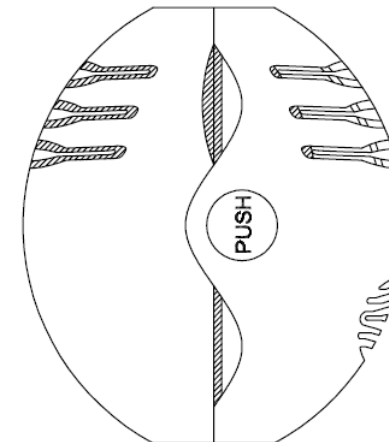
This only applies if the detector is used in the normal way and is serviced regularly. The warranty is also conditional on the smoke detector not having been modified or subject to attempted repairs. The warranty excludes incidental and consequential damages.

Your statutory rights as a customer are in no way compromised by this warranty. If you think your smoke detector is faulty, do not attempt to repair it, as this will invalidate the warranty. Return the smoke detector.

Warning! Do not attempt to disassemble detector which may become damaged or improper in operation. If found to have been misused or abused, WARRANTY will be void.

INSTRUCTION LEAFLET

For models:
PS1201CA (CLICKALARM)
- 9V DC Optical Smoke detector



Important:

Please read carefully before installation and keep for future reference. This leaflet contains important information about the installation and operation of your smoke detector. Please ensure that this leaflet remains in the household where the detector is installed and leave this manual or a copy for the end user.



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O&G Licensing AB
Stora Gråmunkegränd 1
111 27 Stockholm, Sweden





1 Basic information about smoke detectors

1. The detector is designed to detect smoke entering the sensing chamber (not heat or flames). Once smoke has been detected the 85dB siren will sound as an early warning signal that could provide precious time for you and your family to escape.
2. This smoke detector will not prevent a fire: it is purely an alarm signal.
3. Place your smoke detector as close to the centre of the ceiling as possible.
4. Place a smoke detector on every floor and outside every sleeping area of your home.
5. The detector may beep when the battery is installed – this indicates that it has been fitted correctly. The red LED will flash every 45 seconds to indicate that it is receiving power from the battery.
6. If the detector beeps once every 45 seconds, the battery needs to be replaced.
7. Test your detector once a week by pushing the test button for approx. 5 seconds.

2 Locating your smoke detector

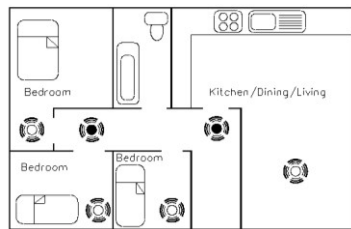
For maximum protection we strongly recommend that you install a smoke detector in every room (except bathrooms and kitchens). The minimum level of coverage is one per floor or one outside each sleeping area, however, we suggest that you follow the guidelines below.

-  = Minimum protection (every storey, every sleeping area)
-  = Maximum protection (all rooms except kitchens and bathrooms)

Single storey dwellings

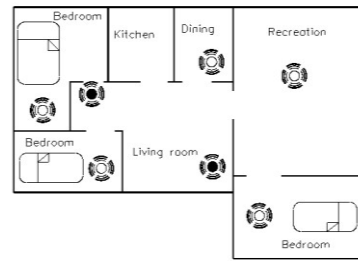
For the minimum level of protection in a single storey dwelling, such as flat or bungalow, the smoke detector should be located between the sleeping area and the living area (see figure 1). This will mean that the detector is near the most likely source of a fire (i.e. living rooms and kitchens). It is important to ensure that the detector in this location is loud enough to wake people sleeping in the bedrooms.

Figure 1



Single storey dwellings with more than one sleeping areas (see figure 2) should have a detector located outside each area. If a hallway is longer than 12 meters, one detector will not be sufficient. A smoke detector should be located at each end.

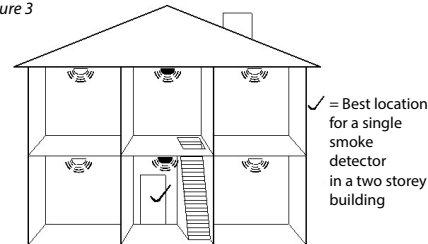
Figure 2



Multi storey dwellings

For the minimum level of protection in a multi storey dwelling, smoke detectors should be placed on the ground floor near the stairs (this will detect smoke from a fire in the kitchen or living room before it reaches the upstairs landing and bedrooms), and on the upstairs landing (to detect smoke from a fire in a bedroom).

Figure 3



For maximum protection, a smoke detector should be placed in every room (except kitchens and bathrooms), particularly when:

1. Bedroom doors are kept shut at night (a detector in the hallway may not wake the occupant through a closed door).
2. Rooms contain electrical appliances such as heaters or electric blankets.
3. Bedrooms are occupied by smokers.
4. Rooms are occupied by persons who may not be able to respond very quickly, such as the elderly or young children.

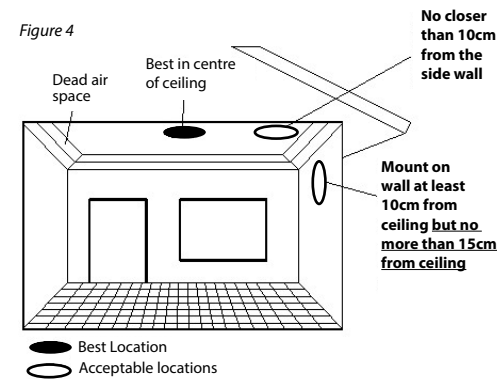
Important: This smoke detector is only suitable for individual household units and not for multi occupancy blocks, commercial or industrial use.

3 Positioning the smoke detector

Once the most suitable location has been found, the smoke detector must be positioned where it will be most effective.

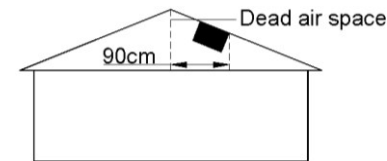
A central ceiling position is the most suitable for the detector as smoke rises and spreads out. If this is not possible, the detector can be mounted on the wall. The area around the corner of the ceiling is dead air space where the air does not move, **so do not position the detector on the ceiling closer than 10 cm from the wall, and on wall. Place the detector at least 10 cm but no further than 15 cm from the ceiling (See figure 4).**

Figure 4



When installing the detector in a room with a sloped or peaked roof, position it 90 cm horizontally from the highest point as dead air at the apex may prevent smoke from reaching the unit (see figure 5).

Figure 5



4 Where not to put the smoke detector

The smoke detector should NOT be located in the following areas:

1. Bathrooms, garages and any rooms where the detector may be triggered by local conditions, i.e. steam or condensation in a bathroom, smoke from cooking appliances, and fumes from vehicles.
2. Location where extremes in temperature occur (below 4°C/39°F or above 40°C/104°F, such as attics).
3. Near decorative features/fittings that may prevent smoke from entering the detector, such as light fittings, door or window frames.
4. On any surface that is warmer or colder than the rest of the room. Temperature differences may prevent smoke from reaching the detector (such as loft hatches or uninsulated exterior walls).
5. Near air vents, drafty windows or heaters – the direction of air flow may be changed and smoke driven away from the detector.
6. In dead air spaces – see figures 4 and 5.
7. In very dusty or dirty areas – dust can build up in the sensing chamber and make the detector overly sensitive, or it can block the vents into the sensing chamber preventing smoke from entering.
8. In infested areas – small insects entering the detector may cause nuisance alarms.
9. Location where it is awkward to reach the detector for testing, cleaning, battery changing etc.

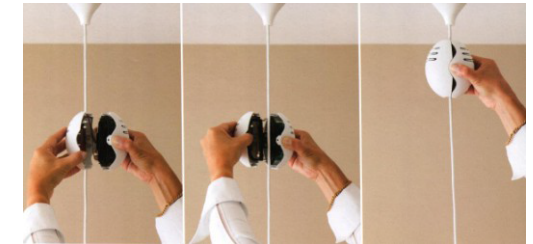
5 Smoke Detector Installation

Clickalarm is snapped into place, without tools, on to the cord, rod or chain of the ceiling light.

1. Hold the Clickalarm with the hinge away from you, and the test button to the right.

2. Press in the recess (PUSH) with your right thumb and open the two halves of the shell:
 - In the left half is the battery
 - In the right half is the clip that you fix around the cord, rod or chain
3. Take out the battery and remove the plastic cover. Attach the battery to the battery lead, and put back the battery in the spring, with the terminals pointing downwards. Look in the left shell of the to check for correct positioning. The smoke detector is now activated.
4. Press the test button. If the Clickalarm is working correctly, it will emit a beep.
5. Open the clip with your left thumb at the thumb grip indicated. Fix the clip around the cord, rod or chain up to 7 mm in diameter.
6. Close the outer halves.
7. Push the Clickalarm up as high as possible on the lamp cord. **Check that it cannot slide down.**

Figure 6



6 How to test that the smoke detector is working

The detector has a test button on the front. To test the unit, press and hold the button until the detector sounds. Note: It may be necessary to press the test button for up to 10 seconds before the detector sounds. When the button is released, the siren will stop. The detector should be tested at least once a week. Do not test the smoke detector with a flame.

The red LED within the test button will flash approximately every 45 seconds to indicate that the smoke detector is functioning correctly.

If the red LED is not flashing, or the unit does not respond to the test button:

1. Make sure the unit contains the recommended type of battery (see label inside of the battery compartment).
2. Ensure the battery is installed correctly.
3. Make sure the unit has been cleaned adequately.
4. Check for obvious damage.

If the detector still fails to work, do not attempt to repair it yourself, as this will invalidate any guarantee (see "warranty" on back page). Return the unit with proof of purchase to the distributor indicating the nature of the problem.

False alarms – If the detector sounds and there is no sign of a fire, firstly ensure that everyone in the house is in a safe position, and then investigate.

Check the house carefully to make sure that a fire is not smoldering. Check the location of the detector that sounded