

INFP-SMOKE-EN

The INFP-SMOKE-EN is a brand-name smoke alarm and transmitter designed for use with ESP's supervised wireless range of receivers.

Read This First

- A smoke alarm is an early warning device. Used correctly it can give the occupants of the house valuable extra time to escape. When the alarm sounds, immediately evacuate the premises before beginning any investigation.
- A smoke alarm does not prevent fires.
- Proper protection usually requires more than one smoke alarm.
- Test weekly.

Considerations for Locating the Smoke Alarm

Sufficient smoke must enter the smoke alarm before it will respond. The smoke alarm needs to be within 10 paces (7.5m) of the fire to respond quickly. The smoke alarms need to be in positions where they can be heard throughout the home, so they can wake the occupants in time for them to escape. A single smoke alarm will provide some protection if it is properly installed, but most homes will require two or more to ensure that a reliable early warning is given. For recommended protection, you should put individual smoke alarms in all the rooms (apart from the kitchen, where heat alarms should be used) where fire is most likely to break out.

The smoke alarm should be located between the sleeping area and the most likely sources of fire (living room or kitchen for example). But it should not be more than 10 paces (7.5m) from the door to any room where a fire might start and block the occupants escape from the house.

Single-Storey Dwellings

If the home is on one level (a bungalow or mobile home for example) you should put the smoke alarm in a corridor or hallway between the sleeping and living areas – see Figure 1. Place it as near to the living area as possible, but make sure you can hear it loudly enough to wake those in the bedroom.

If the premises are very large and the corridor or hallway is more than say 20 paces (15m) long, one smoke alarm will not be sufficient. This is because no matter where it is located it will be more than 7.5m from potential fires.

The recommended locations for installation are shown in Figures 1 & 2.



For minimum protection:

- On each storey
- In each sleeping area
- Every 7.5 meters of hallways & rooms
- Within 3 meters of all bedroom doors
- All units interconnected



For recommended protection (additional detectors):

- In every room (except bathrooms and kitchens)

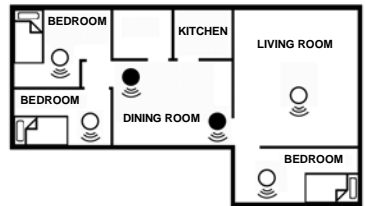
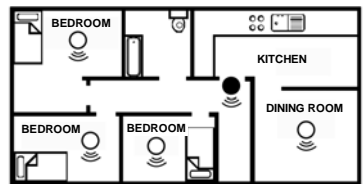


Figure 1: Single Storey Dwelling (above) & Single Storey Dwelling with Separate Sleeping Areas (below)

In houses with more than one sleeping area, Smoke Alarms should be placed between each sleeping area and the living area – see Figure 1.

Multi-Storey Dwellings

If the home has more than one floor, at least one alarm should be fitted on each level – see Figure 2.

Recommended Protection

Fire authorities recommend you put individual smoke alarms in or near all the rooms where fire is most likely to break out (apart from the locations to avoid, mentioned below). The living room is the most likely place for a fire to start at night, followed by the kitchen and then the dining room. You should also consider putting 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.

You could also consider putting smoke alarms in any rooms where the occupant is unable to respond very well to a fire starting in the room, such as an elderly or sick person or a very young child.

Checking that Smoke Alarms Can Be Heard

With the smoke alarms sounding in their intended locations, check you are able to hear it in each bedroom with the door closed, above the sound of audio/TV systems. The audio/TV systems should be set to a reasonably loud conversation level. If you can't hear it over the sound of the radio, the chances are that it wouldn't wake the occupants.

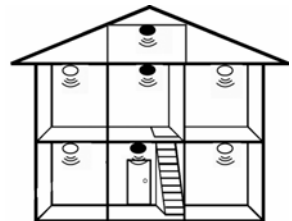


Figure 2: Multi-Storey Dwelling

Positioning the Smoke Alarm

Mounting on a Ceiling

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. Place the unit at least 0.30m from any light fitting or decorative object which might obstruct smoke entering the Smoke Alarm. Keep at least 0.30m away from walls and corners – see Figure 3.

Mounting on a Wall

When a ceiling position is not possible (for example on a ceiling having exposed beams or joists, or built-in radiant heating) put the top edge of the smoke alarm between 0.15m and 0.30m below the ceiling. Keep at least 0.30m from corners – see Figure 3.

Mounting on a Sloping Ceiling

In areas with sloping or peaked ceilings install the Smoke Alarm 0.90m from the highest point measured horizontally, because “dead air” at the apex may prevent smoke from reaching the unit – see Figure 3.

Locations to Avoid

Do not place the smoke alarm in any of the following areas:

- Bathrooms, kitchen, shower rooms, garages or other rooms where the smoke alarm may be triggered by steam, condensation, normal smoke or fumes.
- Attics or other places where extremes of temperature may occur (below 4°C or above 40°C).
- Near a decorative object, door, light fitting, window molding etc., that may prevent smoke from entering the smoke alarm.
- Surfaces that are normally warmer or colder than the rest of the room (for example attic hatches, non-insulated exterior walls etc). Temperature differences might stop smoke from reaching the unit.
- 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 where it may be difficult to reach the alarm for testing or battery replacement.
- Locate unit at least 1.5m away from fluorescent light fittings as electrical “noise” and/or flickering may affect the unit.
- Locate away from very dusty or dirty areas as dust build-up in the chamber can make unit too sensitive and prone to alarm. It can also block the insect screen mesh and prevent smoke from entering the chamber.
- Do not locate in insect infested areas. Small insects getting in to the chamber can cause intermittent alarms.

Installation

1. Remove the mounting plate from the Smoke Alarm. If it has been latched release the tamperproof catch with a small screwdriver, as shown in Figure 4, and slide the alarm from the mounting plate.
2. Connect a 9V battery to the battery snaps as shown in Figure 5. When the battery is first connected the Alarm may sound for 2-3 seconds and/or the red light may flash quickly for 10 seconds – this is normal.
3. Set the receiver to Registration mode.
4. Press the Test button on the smoke alarm as shown in Figure 6; make certain that the blue transmission LED is lit momentarily.
5. Wait for five seconds, then press the Test button again.

Note: Alternatively, the *INFP-SMOKE-EN* can be registered to the receiver by manually entering the transmitter’s serial number.

6. Before permanently mounting the unit, test the transmitter from the exact mounting position. To do so, press and hold down the Test button until the alarm sounds and make certain that the alarm is received. If necessary, relocate the smoke alarm to a better position.
7. Place the base on the ceiling/wall exactly where you want to mount the unit. With a pencil, mark the location of the two screw holes.
8. Attach the mounting base to the ceiling using the screws and wall anchors provided.
9. Carefully line up the unit on the base and slide on until it clicks into place.

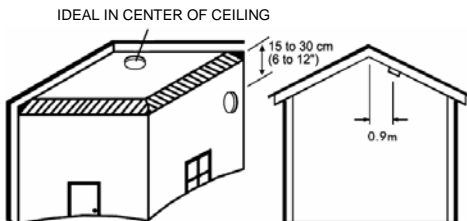


Figure 3: Smoke Alarm Positioning on Ceilings or Walls (left) & on Sloping Ceilings (right)

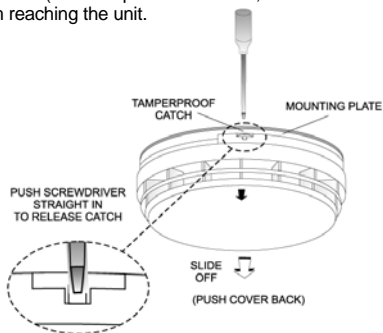


Figure 4: Removing the Smoke Alarm from the Mounting Plate

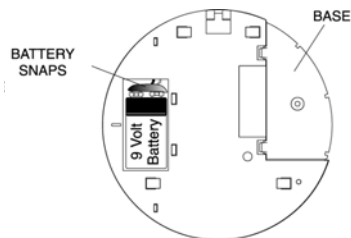


Figure 5: Attaching a 9V Battery to the Battery Snap

Testing and Maintaining Smoke Alarms

The smoke alarm is a life saving device and should be regularly checked. Regularly check that the red LED flashes once a minute to show the smoke alarm is powered. Replace the smoke alarm if the flashing stops.

Mounting on a Wall

It is recommended that the smoke alarm be tested at least weekly to be sure the unit is working. When you press the test button it simulates the effect of smoke during a real fire so there is no need to test the alarm with smoke.

Press and hold the Test button until the alarm sounds – see Figure 6. The alarm will stop sounding shortly after the button is released.

WARNING: Do not test with flame! This can set fire to the alarm and damage the house. It is not recommended to test with smoke as the results can be misleading unless special apparatus is used.

Test/Hush Button

The smoke alarm has a combined test/hush button that allows you to silence the alarm in the event of a false alarm.

If, when the alarm goes off, there is no sign of smoke, heat or noise to indicate that there is a fire, the premises should be evacuated before investigating the cause of the alarm. The premises should be checked carefully in case there is a small fire smouldering somewhere. False alarms can be caused by smoke or fumes, for example cooking fumes being drawn past the smoke alarm by an extractor. If the cause of the alarm is not clear, it should be assumed that it is due to an actual fire and the dwelling should be evacuated immediately. If there are frequent false alarms, it may be necessary to re-locate the unit away from the source of the fumes.

To silence the alarm in the event of a false alarm:

1. Press the test/hush button. The alarm will automatically switch to a reduced sensitivity condition. This condition allows unwanted alarms to be silenced for a period of approximately 10 minutes. The red light will flash every 10 seconds (instead of 40 seconds) to let you know the unit has been silenced.
2. The unit will reset to normal sensitivity at the end of the silenced period. If additional silenced time is required, simply push the test/hush button again



Figure 6: Testing the Smoke Alarm

Cleaning the Smoke Alarm

Clean your Smoke Alarm regularly. Use a soft bristle brush or the brush attachment of your vacuum cleaner to remove dust and cobwebs from the sides and cover slots where the smoke enters. Keep cover closed while cleaning. Do not vacuum or brush inside the smoke alarm.

WARNING: Do not paint the smoke 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.

Automatic Self-Test

The smoke chamber automatically tests itself every 40 seconds. If the chamber is degraded it will beep without the red light flashing at the same time. If this happens clean the unit. If the beeping persists and the beep does not coincide with a red light flash, replace the unit.

Dust & 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 our Alarms to minimize the effects of contamination. However it is impossible to completely eliminate the effect of dust and insect contamination, and therefore, to prolong the life of the smoke 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 alarm must be replaced. 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.

Battery Replacement

When the battery power is low and replacement is necessary, the Alarm will “beep” and the red light will flash at the same time about once per minute. The battery must then be replaced. Replace the battery if the alarm does not sound when the Test Button is pressed. For maximum reliability, replace the battery at least once a year. After replacing the battery, press the test button to check that the alarm is functioning correctly.

End of Life

The entire Smoke Alarm must be replaced if:

- (i) The unit is installed for over 10 years (check the replacement year marked on the side of the unit).
- (ii) The unit fails to sound the horn loudly when the test button is pressed.
- (iii) The unit is giving a short beep every 40 seconds and the red light flashes at the same time for longer than 1 hour. If the unit beeps without the red light flashing at the same time, see Automatic Self-Test above.

Product Disposal

The crossed out wheelie bin symbol on the product means that it should not be put into household waste. Please recycle where facilities exist. Check with your local authority or retailer for recycling advice.

The date code on the product indicates when the product was manufactured e.g. 06W40 means week 40 in the year 2006.



Troubleshooting

Alarm Sounds For No Apparent Reason

Check for fumes, steam, etc. from kitchen or bathroom. Paint and other fumes can cause nuisance alarms.

Check for any sign of contamination such as cobwebs or dust and clean the alarm as described on the previous page if necessary.

Press the test/hush button on the unit causing the alarm – this will silence the smoke alarm for 10 minutes.

The Alarm Fails to Sound when the Test Button is Pressed.

Check the age of the unit - see the "replace by" label on base of unit.

Check the battery snaps are firmly connected – see Figure 5.

Limitations of Smoke Alarms

Smoke alarms have significantly helped to reduce the number of fire fatalities in countries where they are widely installed. However 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. Test regularly and replace the entire unit when it fails to operate.
- 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 away. Installing smoke alarms on both sides of closed doors and installing more than one smoke alarm as recommended in this leaflet very significantly improve the probability of early detection.
- The smoke alarm may not be heard.
- A smoke alarm may not wake a person who has taken drugs or alcohol.
- Smoke 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.
- Smoke Alarms do not last indefinitely. The manufacturer recommends replacement after 10 years as a precaution.

Technical Specifications

Antenna: Built-in Internal Whip
Frequency: 868.35MHz FM
Power: 9V Alkaline Battery
Current Consumption: 27mA (transmission) 10µA (standby)
Humidity Range: 15%-95% RH (non-condensing)

LED Indication: Power, Trouble and Alarm (Red)
RF Transmission (Blue)
Alarm: 85dB @ 3m
RFI Immunity: 10V/m
Operating Temperature: 0-55°C



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IF YOU REQUIRE FURTHER ASSISTANCE
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SEND A FAX **0121 789 8055**
OR AN EMAIL VIA OUR WEBSITE www.espuk.com



Electronics Line 3000 Ltd.

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