



CSA 6.19-01

SINGLE AND/OR MULTIPLE
STATION CARBON MONOXIDE ALARM

SIGNALISATION
SIGNALLING



LISTED
HOMOLOGUÉ

SINGLE AND/OR MULTIPLE
STATION SMOKE ALARM.

Photoelectric Smoke/CO Alarm with LED Strobe and Voice User Guide

Model: **P4010ACLEDSCOCA** (with voice message system)



120V AC with 10-year sealed lithium battery backup

NOTE: Battery backup supplies power to the smoke and CO alarm portion only. Strobe will not work without AC power.

ATTENTION: Please take a few minutes to thoroughly read this user guide which should be saved for future reference and passed on to any subsequent owner.

What to do When the Alarm Sounds!

SMOKE ALARM ACTIVATION

Smoke alarm pattern is 3 long beeps with voice "Fire! Feu!", 1.5 second pause, 3 long beeps, repeating.

The smoke alarm takes precedence when both smoke and carbon monoxide are present.

- Alert small children in the home as well as anyone else that might have difficulty recognizing the importance of the alarm sounding or that might have difficulty leaving the area without help.
- 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.
- If the escape route requires you to go through smoke, stay close to the floor where the air is cleaner. Crawl if necessary, and 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 cell phone outside, or from your neighbor's home-not from yours!
- Don't return to your home until the fire officials say that it is safe to do so.
- There are situations where a smoke alarm may not be effective to protect against fire as stated in the NFPA Standard 72. For instance:
 - a) smoking in bed
 - b) leaving children home alone
 - c) cleaning with flammable liquids, such as gasoline

What to do When the Alarm Sounds!

CO ALARM ACTIVATION

Carbon monoxide (CO) alarm pattern is four quick beeps with voice "Warning! Carbon Monoxide! Monoxyde de carbone!" repeating every 5 seconds.

⚠ WARNING: Carbon monoxide alarm activation indicates the presence of Carbon Monoxide (CO) at high concentrations which can kill you.

- 1) Immediately move to fresh air – outdoors or by an open door/window. Do a head count to check that all persons are accounted for. Do not re-enter the premises nor move away from the open door/window until the emergency services responders have arrived, the premises have been aired out, and your alarm remains in its normal condition.
- 2) Call your local emergency service.
(fire department or 911)

PHONE NUMBER

Never restart the source of a CO problem until it has been corrected. Never ignore the sound of the alarm!

In an interconnected system, the initiating alarm Green LED will flash every second. Pressing the Test/Hush button on the initiating alarm unit will silence the alarm notification, including all interconnected units. Pressing the Test/Hush button on any unit other than the initiating alarm unit does nothing. If the CO condition that caused the alarm in the first place continues, the initiating alarm unit will reactivate in alarm mode.

If the unit goes into alarm mode again within six minutes, it is sensing high levels of CO which can quickly become a dangerous situation.

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1. Introduction

Model **P4010ACLEDSOCA** AC wire-in photoelectric smoke/CO alarm and LED strobe light can be directly interconnected with Kidde 3-wire smoke, heat and CO alarms. This alarm is acceptable for use in all residential applications where smoke alarms are required, and can be used as a Single Alarm or in a Multiple Alarm system, (up to 24 devices).

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

Please take a few minutes to thoroughly read this user guide, 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.

IMPORTANT: Read all instructions before installation and keep this user guide near the alarm for future reference.

⚠ WARNING! Do not try to repair this unit yourself.

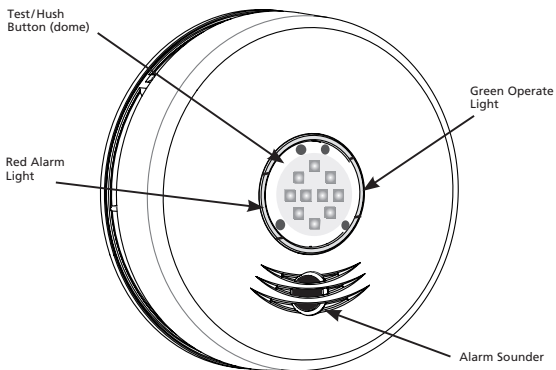
⚠ WARNING! Disconnection or loss of AC and depleted batteries will render this alarm inoperative.

⚠ WARNING! The strobe light is extremely bright. Do not look directly at the light when the light is flashing.

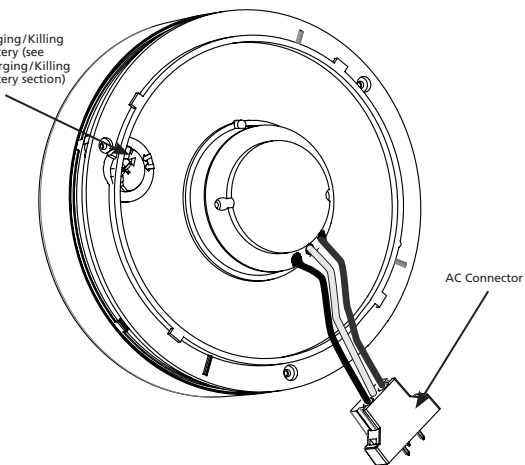
This alarm detects products of combustion using photoelectric technology. After ten (10) years of cumulative power up, this unit will "chirp" two times every 30 seconds. This is an "operational end of life" feature which will indicate that it is time to replace the alarm.

To help identify when to replace the unit, a label showing the installation and replace by date has been affixed to the side of the alarm.

2. Product Features and Specifications



Discharging/Killing the Battery (see "Discharging/Killing the Battery" section)



2. Product Features and Specifications

Model Number:

P4010ACLEDS COCA (3 wire interconnect unit)

Power:

120 V AC (60Hz, 863 mA max) wire-in connector with sealed lithium battery backup for the smoke and CO alarm only. Strobe will not flash without AC power.

Interconnectable to other compatible alarms (see Installation / Mounting Instructions section for details).

Note: If more than one P4010ACLEDS CA and/or P4010ACLEDS COCA strobe is in the interconnected system, all other P4010ACLEDS CA and/or P4010ACLEDS COCA strobes will synchronize within 20 seconds of an initiating alarm.

ALARM EVENTS:

Smoke Alarm: Repeating pattern of 3 long beeps in time with red LED blinks, followed by "Fire! Feu!" Strobe flashes once every second continuously.

CO Alarm: Repeating pattern of 4 quick beeps in time with red LED blinks, followed by "Warning! Carbon Monoxide! Monoxyde de carbone!". Strobe will flash 4 times every 5 seconds.

Temperature:

Operating Range: 4.4°C (40°F) to 37.8°C (100°F)

Humidity:

Operating range: 10-95% relative humidity, non-condensing

Audible Alarm:

85+ dB at 10' @ 3.2±0.5 KHz pulsing alarm, with voice messages "Fire! Feu!" "Warning! Carbon Monoxide. Monoxyde de carbone!".

CO Alarm Response Times:

70 PPM = 60-240 min.

150 PPM = 10-50 min.

400 PPM = 4-15 min.

2. Product Features and Specifications

Sensor:

Photoelectric and Electrochemical

Mounting:

Wall or ceiling

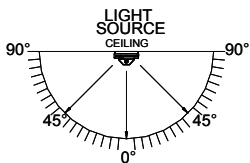
Applications:

Primary Direct or Indirect and Supplementary

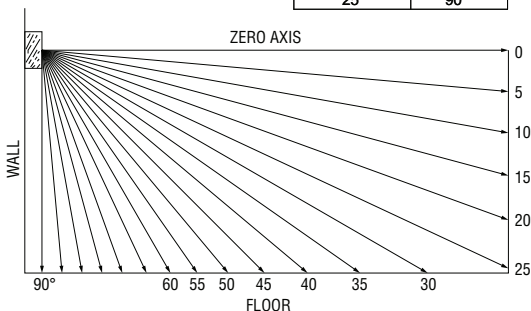
Light Output:

177 Candela minimum (on axis measurement)

The following diagrams show that the light intensity gradually decreases as the viewing angle is increased. Use this information to determine the best location for the strobe light.



PERCENT (LIGHT INTENSITY)	ANGLE (IN DEGREES)
100	0
90	5-25
75	30-45
55	50
45	55
40	60
35	65
35	70
30	75
30	80
25	85
25	90



3. Limitations of Smoke Alarms

WARNING: PLEASE READ CAREFULLY AND THOROUGHLY

- NFPA 72 states: Life safety from fire in residential occupancies is based primarily on early notification to occupants of the need to escape, followed by the appropriate egress actions by those occupants.
- Fire warning systems for dwelling units are capable of protecting about half of the occupants in potentially fatal fires. Victims are often intimate with the fire, too old or 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 are necessary.
- Leading authorities recommend that both ionization and photoelectric smoke alarms be installed to help ensure maximum detection of the various types of fires that can occur within the home. 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.
- A battery powered alarm must have a battery of the specified type, in good condition and installed properly (This model has a sealed backup battery).
- Smoke alarms must be tested regularly to make sure the battery 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 bedroom 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.

3. Limitations of CO Alarms

⚠ WARNING: PLEASE READ CAREFULLY AND THOROUGHLY

IMPORTANT: This carbon monoxide alarm is designed to detect carbon monoxide gas from ANY source of combustion. It is NOT designed to detect any other gas.

⚠ CAUTION: This alarm will only indicate the presence of carbon monoxide gas at the sensor. Carbon monoxide gas may be present in other areas. Never restart the source of a CO problem until it has been fixed. NEVER IGNORE THE ALARM!

- Industry experts recommend a CO alarm be installed on each level of the home—ideally on any level with fuel burning appliances and outside of sleeping areas.

⚠ WARNING: This product is intended for use in ordinary indoor locations of family living units. It is not designed to measure compliance with commercial or industrial standards. It is not suitable for installation in hazardous locations as defined in your local building code. It is not designed for use in a recreational vehicle (RV) or boat.

- The installation of this device should not be used as a substitute for proper installation, use, and maintenance of fuel burning appliances, including appropriate ventilation and exhaust systems.
- This alarm does not prevent CO from occurring, nor can it solve any existing CO problem.

⚠ WARNING: This device is designed to protect individuals from acute effects of carbon monoxide exposure. It may not fully safeguard individuals with specific medical conditions. If in doubt, consult a medical practitioner. Individuals with medical problems may consider using warning devices which provide audible and visual signals for carbon monoxide concentrations under 30 PPM.

- This alarm has not been investigated for carbon monoxide detection below 70 PPM.
- This combination Smoke/CO/Strobe alarm requires a continuous supply of electrical power – it will not work without power.

4. Recommended Locations

WARNING: PLEASE READ CAREFULLY AND THOROUGHLY

- For rooms larger than 250 sq. ft. the notification device should be located within 4.88 m (16') of the pillow when located in a sleeping area.
- Locate the first strobe or combination strobe alarm in the bedroom in which the hearing impaired individual sleeps. Try to monitor the exit path, as the bedrooms are usually farthest from the exit. Locate the first alarm in the immediate area of the bedrooms. If more than one sleeping area exists, locate additional alarms in each sleeping area (Figure 1A).
- Locate additional strobe or combination strobe alarms in any lived-in room where a hearing impaired individual would need to be notified of an alarm condition and near any stairway as stairways act like chimneys for smoke and heat.
- Locate at least one alarm on every floor level (Figure 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.
- When mounting an alarm on the ceiling, locate it at a minimum of 10 cm (4") from the side wall (Figure 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 (Figure 2A).
- Put smoke alarms at both ends of a bedroom hallway or large room if the hallway or room is more than 9.1 m (30') long.
- For mobile home installation, select locations carefully to avoid thermal barriers that may form at the ceiling. For more details, see Mobile Homes.

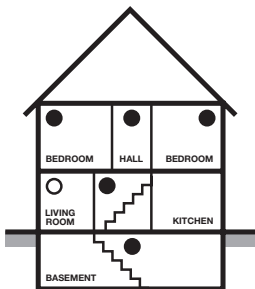
4. Recommended Locations



- Required Smoke or Smoke / CO Alarms
- Smoke Alarms for Additional Protection
- △ Ionization Type Smoke Alarm with Hush® Control or Photoelectric Type

SINGLE FLOOR PLAN

FIGURE 1A



MULTIPLE FLOOR PLAN

FIGURE 1B

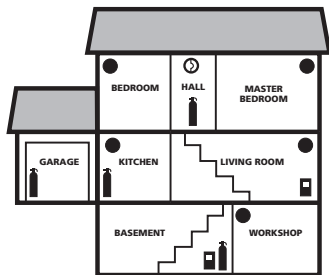


FIGURE 1C

TOTAL HOME PROTECTION

- Install smoke alarms on sloped, peaked or cathedral ceilings following the mounting guidelines outlined in Figure 2B and 2C. 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 (Figure 2B and 2C).
- 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 30.5 cm (12") vertically down from the highest point (Figure 2D).

4. Recommended Locations

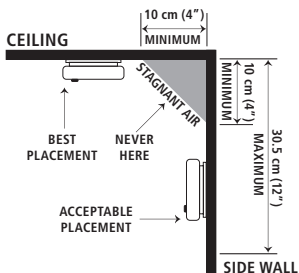


FIGURE 2A

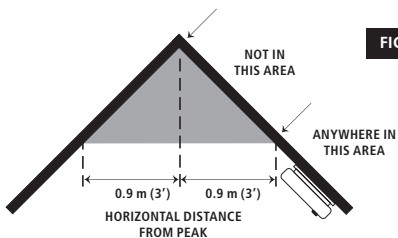


FIGURE 2B

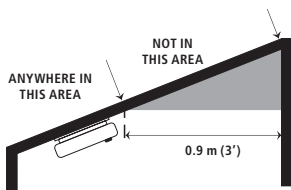


FIGURE 2C

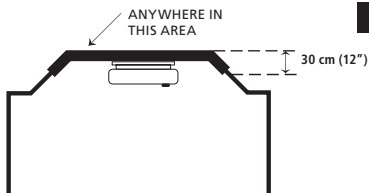


FIGURE 2D

4. Recommended Locations

Mobile Homes

Modern mobile homes have been designed to be energy efficient. Install smoke alarms as recommended in Figure 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 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 (Figure 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 Figure 1A.

⚠ WARNING: Test your alarm operation after mobile home has been in storage or unoccupied, and at least once a week during use.

5. Locations to Avoid

- Do not place in direct sunlight or install near high ambient light areas; the bright light may reduce one's ability to notice the strobe light.
- Extreme temperatures may affect 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 95%, non-condensing. Very humid areas, with moisture or steam, can cause nuisance alarms.
- Avoid outdoor locations (this device is not listed for outdoor use).
- 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.

5. Locations to Avoid


- 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. In this area install as shown in Figures 2B and 2C.
- 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.
- 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 install within 5 ft of heating or cooking appliances.

6. Installation / Activation Instructions

Wiring Instructions:

Wiring Requirements

- This smoke alarm should be installed on a CSA listed or recognized junction box. All connections should be made by a qualified electrician and all wiring used shall be in accordance with codes having jurisdiction in your area. The multiple station interconnect wiring to the alarms must be run in the same raceway or cable as the AC power wiring. In addition, the resistance of the interconnect wiring shall be a maximum of 10 ohms.
- The appropriate power source is 120 V AC Single Phase supplied from a non-switchable circuit, which is not protected by a ground fault interrupter.
- 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.

 **WARNING:** The alarm cannot be operated from power derived from a square wave, modified square wave or modified sine wave, inverter. These types of inverters are sometimes used to supply power to the structure in off grid installations, such as solar or wind derived power sources. These power sources produce high peak voltages that will damage the alarm.

6. Installation / Activation Instructions

- **NOTE:** This alarm is not compatible with Kidde CO-relays and Strobes manufactured before Nov. 1, 2011.
- Figure 3 illustrates interconnection wiring. Improper connection may result in damage to the alarm, failure to operate, or a shock hazard.
- Make certain alarms are wired to a continuous (non-switched) power line. **NOTE: Use standard CSA Listed household wire (as required by local codes) available at all electrical supply stores and most hardware stores.**
- After selecting the proper location for your Smoke/CO/Strobe Alarm, as described in RECOMMENDED LOCATIONS, and wiring the AC Quick Connect Harness as described in the WIRING INSTRUCTIONS (NOTE: AC power should be turned off at this stage), attach the mounting bracket to the electrical box. To ensure aesthetic alignment of the alarm with the hallway, or wall, the "A" line on the mounting bracket must be parallel with the hallway when ceiling mounted, or horizontal when wall mounted.

Activating The Alarm

1. After installation of the mounting bracket, attach the AC quick connect harness to the unit.
 - If AC power is on at this time, the unit will chirp once to signal that power has been applied, and a voice message will prompt you to push the test button.
 - If AC power is on at this time, confirm the green LED is on constant.
2. Rotate the unit fully onto the mounting bracket, which will automatically activate the backup battery.
 - **NOTE:** Attaching AC power first, without using the mounting bracket, will result in a low battery chirp, and voice message "Low Battery. Pile Faible." because the battery backup has not been activated. Attach unit to mounting bracket very soon after applying AC power to avoid false low battery notification.
 - **NOTE:** The battery activation is a one-time feature. After activation, the battery cannot be turned off, and can only be discharged at the end of product life. If the alarm is removed from the mounting plate, the backup battery will remain active. See Section 11: Discharging/Killing The Battery.

The alarm is now activated! After installation/activation, test your alarm as described in Operation and Testing section.

6. Installation / Activation Instructions

⚠ WARNING: FAILURE TO PROPERLY INSTALL AND ACTIVATE THIS ALARM WILL PREVENT PROPER OPERATION OF THIS ALARM AND WILL PREVENT ITS RESPONSE TO FIRE AND/OR CARBON MONOXIDE HAZARDS.

7. Operation and Testing

OPERATION: The alarm is operating once it is activated and testing is complete.

The photoelectric smoke sensor monitors the air for the presence of products of combustion. When products of combustion, (smoke), are sensed, the unit sounds a loud 85 dB pulsing alarm with voice message. The voice message for smoke detection is "Fire! Feu!". The red LED blinks in time with the alarm pattern and the strobe will flash every second. This will continue until the air is cleared.

The carbon monoxide (CO) sensor monitors the air for the presence of CO. It will alarm when there are high levels of CO present, and when there are low levels of CO present over a longer period of time. When a CO condition matches either of these situations, the alarm will sound a loud 85 dB pulsing alarm with voice message. The voice message for CO detection is "Warning! Carbon Monoxide! Monoxyde de carbone!". The red LED blinks in time with the alarm pattern and the strobe will flash 4 times, go off for 5 seconds, and then repeat until the air is cleared.

The CO sensor meets the alarm response time as follows:

At 70 PPM, the unit must alarm within 60-240 minutes.

At 150 PPM, the unit must alarm within 10-50 minutes.

At 400 PPM, the unit must alarm within 4-15 minutes.

⚠ WARNING: Due to the loudness (85 decibels) of the alarm, always stand an arm's length (about 2.5 feet) away from the unit or use ear protection when testing, and avoid looking at the bright strobe directly, or cover it with your hand.

Strobe Synchronization

This strobe alarm will automatically synchronize (flash at the same time) with other P4010ACLEDSCA and P4010ACLEDSCOCA strobes that are part of the interconnected system. Synchronization will take up to 20 seconds when in alarm.

NOTE: The alarms will not synchronize during test mode.

TESTING: Test your alarm by pressing the test button (dome) until the unit chirps, then release the test button.

7. Operation and Testing

NOTE: For your convenience, after pushing the test button, there is a 5 second delay before the loud test pattern begins. This delay allows you time to move and look away from the direct strobe flash (very bright), and avoid ear discomfort.

The unit will then emit three long alarm beeps, followed by the voice message "Fire! Feu!" and a series of strobe flashes. Alarm, voice, and strobe will activate if the electronic circuitry, horn, speaker, and battery are working. If the alarm, voice, or strobe do not activate, the unit must be replaced.

Weekly testing is required to ensure proper operation. Erratic or low volume sound (or no sound), or no strobe activation from your alarm may indicate a defective alarm and it should be returned for service. See Discharging/Killing The Battery section to determine how to prepare the unit for shipment or disposal.

⚠ WARNING: DO NOT use an open flame to test your alarm, you could damage the alarm or ignite combustible materials and start a structure fire.

Smoke and CO Alarm Memory

If an alarm experiences a smoke or CO alarm event, and then stops alarming, the red LED will blink once every 16 seconds to alert you that this unit has previously alarmed. Pressing and releasing the Test/Hush button will clear the alarm memory and return the alarm to normal operation mode.

Ambient Light Sensing

During low light ambient conditions, the green LED will reduce in brightness and intensity. The unit samples the ambient light conditions of the alarm's location and, if possible, determines a Night/Day cycle. A valid Night/Day cycle will inhibit Low Battery chirps at night. It will also inhibit End of Unit Life chirps at night if the unit is within the first 30 days of the End of Unit Life period. After 30 days, the chirps will not be inhibited.

⚠ WARNING - REPLACE ALARM AS SOON AS POSSIBLE WHEN IN END OF UNIT LIFE OR LOW BATTERY MODE.

If the unit cannot determine a valid Night/Day cycle because the unit is located in either a constantly dark or lighted location, Low Battery and End of Unit Life chirps will not be inhibited. If the unit is moved to a location that is not constantly dark or lighted, it will determine a Night/Day cycle because the unit continuously samples ambient light conditions.

8. Alarm Visual and Audible Indicators

The following table describes the visual and audible conditions the unit may encounter.

Operational Mode	Visual Indications	Audible Indications	Note / Action:
Normal Operation	Green LED on continuous: AC power applied. Green LED blink every 60 seconds: Battery Backup, (DC Only).	None	
Test/Hush Button Press (strobe dome)	Red LED blink in time with alarm pattern. Strobe will flash 1 time per second if AC power is applied.	Two sets of 3 long beeps with voice "Fire! Feu!" and two sets of 4 quick beeps with voice message "Warning! Carbon Monoxide. Monoxyde de carbone."	Perform Test/Hush button press once a week to verify proper alarm operation.
Smoke or Fire detected	Red LED blinks in time with alarm pattern. Strobe will flash 1 time per second if AC power is applied.	3 long beeps, voice message "Fire! Feu!", 3 long beeps repeating.	Smoke has been detected. Follow the instructions at the beginning of this User Guide under the section "What to do when the alarm sounds, Smoke Alarm activation".
CO detected	Red LED blinks in time with alarm pattern. Strobe will flash 4 times, go off for 5 seconds, and then repeat, if AC power is applied.	4 quick beeps, voice message "Warning! Carbon Monoxide. Monoxyde de carbone.", 4 quick beeps, repeating.	Carbon monoxide has been detected. Follow the instructions at the beginning of this User Guide under the section "What to do when the alarm sounds, CO alarm activation."
Smoke Alarm Hush (button/dome press while unit is in smoke alarm)	Red LED blink every 2 seconds	Voice message "Hush Mode Activated. Mode Hush activé."	Pressing the Test/Hush button (dome) during a known smoke alarm event will activate the Hush feature which will silence the alarm for approximately 8-10 minutes. This feature is to be used only when a known alarm condition, such as smoke from cooking, activates the alarm.
Smoke Alarm Hush Mode Cancelled	None	Voice message "Hush Mode Cancelled. Mode Hush annulé."	When smoke levels drop below the alarm threshold, or if the user presses the Test/Hush button (dome) again, voice message will occur.

8. Alarm Visual and Audible Indicators

Operational Mode	Visual Indications	Audible Indications	Note:
Initiating Alarm (Multiple alarms in an Interconnected system)	Green LED blinks once per second indicating that this is the unit initiating the alarm in an interconnected, multiple alarm, system. Red LED blink in time with alarm pattern. Strobe will flash 1 time per second if AC power is applied.	3 long beeps, voice message "Fire! Feu!", 3 long beeps, repeating.	Green LED operation of non-initiating alarms: AC power applied: On continuously. DC Only power applied: Flash once every minute. All P4010ACLEDSCOCA strobes in an interconnected system will flash in synchronization.
Smoke or CO Alarm Memory	Red LED blinks once every 16 seconds.	None	Pressing the Test/Hush button (dome) clears alarm memory.
Low Battery	Amber LED blink 2 times per second – AC Power applied Red LED blink in time with unit chirp every 60s. Battery backup (DC only).	AC Power applied – Unit will chirp once a minute followed by the voice message "Low Battery. Pile Faible" Battery Backup – Unit will chirp once a minute, the voice message "Low Battery. Pile Faible" will occur once every 15 minutes.	Ambient Light Sensor Feature – Inhibits Low Battery chirps during the night. The alarm should be replaced within 7 days of low battery. See Discharging/Killing The Battery section before disposing of alarm.
Fault Mode	Red LED will blink in time with unit chirp every 30 seconds. Separate from the fault blink, the amber LED will also flash a fault code every 30 seconds. The fault code can be 2 to 14 flashes depending on the fault type.	Unit will chirp every 30 seconds.	See Maintenance section.
End of Unit Life	Red LED blinks in time with unit chirp, 2 times every 30 seconds.	Unit will chirp 2 times every 30 seconds.	Ambient Light Sensor - Inhibits End of Unit Life chirps at night for the first 30 days of the End of Unit Life period. Remove, discharge, and replace alarm as soon as possible."
End of Unit Life, Hush Mode	Red LED blinks once every 2 seconds.	None, End of Unit Life chirps silenced.	Pressing the Test/Hush button (dome) will silence the chirps for 3 days at a time for a maximum of 30 days. After 30 days, End of Unit Life chirps cannot be silenced. Remove, discharge, and replace alarm as soon as possible.
End of Unit Life, (30 days after End of Life chirps begin)	Red LED will blink in time with unit chirp 2 times every 30 seconds.	Unit will chirp 2 times every 30 seconds.	Remove, discharge, and replace alarm as soon as possible.

If you require further information please contact Product Support at 1-800-880-6788 or write us at: Kidde Canada Inc., P.O. Box 40, Apsley, ON K0L 1A0 or visit us on the web at www.kiddecanada.com.

9. Smoke Alarm Nuisance and Hush

This Smoke / CO / Strobe alarm is designed to minimize nuisance alarms. Cigarette smoke will not normally cause the unit to alarm, unless the smoke is blown directly into the alarm. Combustion particles from cooking may set off the alarm if it is located too close to a cooking appliance. Large quantities of combustible particles are generated from spills or when broiling. Using the fan on a range hood which vents to the outside (non-recirculating type) will also help prevent nuisance alarms from occurring by removing these combustible products from the kitchen.

If the source of a smoke alarm is immediately known (3 long beeps with the voice message "Fire! Feu!" and a strobe flash every second), you can use the Hush feature to silence the alarm for approx. 8-10 minutes. If no fire is present, check to see if one of the reasons listed in "Locations to avoid" may have caused the alarm. If a fire is discovered, get out and call the fire department.

Hush® Control: Hush® control is extremely useful in a kitchen area or other area prone to nuisance alarms. The Hush® feature has the capability of temporarily desensitizing the alarm circuit for approximately 8-10 minutes.

This feature is to be used only when a known alarm condition, such as smoke from cooking, activates the alarm. The smoke alarm is desensitized by pushing the Test/Hush button (dome) on the initiating smoke alarm cover. If the smoke is not too dense, the initiating alarm will silence immediately with the voice message "Hush Mode Activated. Mode Hush activ  ." and the red LED blinks every 2 seconds. This indicates that the alarm is in a temporarily desensitized condition (pushing the Test/Hush button on any unit other than the initiating alarm unit will do nothing.).

The smoke alarm will automatically reset after approximately 8-10 minutes and sound the alarm and issue a voice prompt stating "Fire! Feu!" and the strobe will flash once per second if particles of combustion are still present.

The Hush® feature can be used repeatedly until the air has been cleared of the condition causing the alarm. Pushing the Test/Hush button (dome) on the alarm will end the temporarily desensitized period, resulting in the voice message "Hush Mode Cancelled. Mode Hush annul  ."

If the smoke is not too dense, after 10 minutes the alarm will return to normal operation.

NOTE: Dense smoke will override the Hush® feature and sound a continuous alarm and the strobe will flash once per second.

 **CAUTION: Before using the alarm Hush® feature, identify the source of the smoke and be certain safe conditions exist.**

10. Battery

NOTE: This alarm is powered by 120V AC with a sealed lithium battery system. No battery installation or replacement is necessary for the life of the alarm.

IMPORTANT: Constant exposure to high or low humidity may reduce battery life.

⚠ WARNING! DO NOT ATTEMPT TO OPEN THE ALARM FOR ANY REASON!

Do not try to repair the alarm yourself. No serviceable parts included.

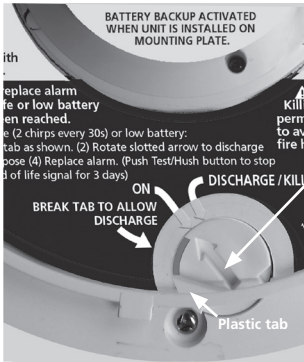
Low battery: This alarm is equipped with a low battery monitor circuit. While powered by AC, the amber LED will blink 2 times a second, and the unit will chirp once a minute, followed by the voice message "Low Battery! Pile Faible!" When powered in DC Battery Backup mode, the alarm will continue to chirp and blink every 60 seconds, but the voice message will occur once every 15 minutes. This will continue for a minimum of seven (7) days in DC Battery Backup mode.

THE UNIT MUST BE DISCHARGED (see "Discharging/Killing The Battery" section) and the unit must be replaced within 7 days of the first occurrence of the "Low Battery Warning" to provide continuous alarm protection.

11. Discharging /Killing The Battery

! WARNING!

- Discharging /Killing the battery is permanent. Once the alarm has been discharged, it cannot be reactivated!
- Once discharged, the alarm will NO LONGER DETECT SMOKE or CO.
- Once the alarm is discharged the battery will be depleted and the alarm will no longer function.
- Once the alarm has been discharged, it cannot be mounted onto the mounting plate or reactivated.



To Discharge The Alarm:

- Rotate the alarm counterclockwise to remove it from the mounting plate.
- Use a screwdriver to break off the plastic tab as indicated to allow to discharge/ kill the battery.
- After the tab is broken, use the screwdriver to turn the slotted arrow to the "DISCHARGE/KILL BATTERY" location. This will discharge the alarm, stop the low battery or end of life "chirps" and render the alarm safe for disposal by draining the battery.

! WARNING! Failure to DISCHARGE alarm as instructed prior to disposal may create potential for lithium battery related fire or hazard.

12. General Carbon Monoxide (CO) Information

Carbon monoxide (CO) is a colorless, odorless, and tasteless poison gas that can be fatal when inhaled. CO inhibits the blood's capacity to carry oxygen.

Possible Sources Of Carbon Monoxide

Inside your home, appliances used for heating and cooking are the most likely sources of CO. Vehicles running in attached garages can also produce dangerous levels of CO.

CO can be produced when burning any fossil fuel: gasoline, diesel, propane, natural gas, oil and wood. It can be produced by any fuel-burning appliance that is malfunctioning, improperly installed, or not ventilated correctly, such as:

Possible sources include furnaces/boilers, gas ranges/stoves, gas clothes dryers, water heaters, portable fuel burning space heaters, fireplaces, wood-burning stoves and certain swimming pool heaters. Blocked chimneys or flues, back drafting and changes in air pressure, corroded or disconnected vent pipes, or a loose or cracked furnace exchanger can also release CO into your building. Vehicles and other combustion engines running in an attached garage and using a charcoal/gas grill or hibachi in an enclosed area are all possible sources of CO.

The following conditions can result in transient CO situations:

Excessive spillage or reverse venting of fuel-burning appliances caused by outdoor ambient conditions such as: Wind direction and/or velocity, including high gusts of wind, heavy air in the vent pipes (cold/humid air with extended periods between cycles), negative pressure differential resulting from the use of exhaust fans, simultaneous operation of several fuel-burning appliances competing for limited internal air, vent pipe connections vibrating loose from clothes dryers, furnaces/boilers, or water heaters, obstructions in, or unconventional, vent pipe designs which can amplify the above situations, extended operation of unvented fuel-burning devices (range, oven, fireplace, etc.), temperature inversions which can trap exhaust gases near the ground, car idling in an open or closed attached garage, or near a home.

CO Safety Tips

Every year, have the heating system, vents, chimney and flue inspected and cleaned by a qualified technician. Always install appliances according to manufacturer's instructions and adhere to local building codes. Most appliances should be installed by professionals and inspected after installation.

12. General Carbon Monoxide (CO) Information

Regularly examine vents and chimneys for improper connections, visible rust, or stains, and check for cracks in furnace heat exchangers. Verify that the color of flame is blue on pilot lights and burners. A yellow or orange flame is a sign that the fuel is not burning completely and may be releasing CO.

Teach all household members what the alarm sounds like and how to respond. Fire Departments, most utility companies and HVAC contractors will perform CO inspections, some may charge for this service. It's advisable to inquire about any applicable fees prior to having the service performed. Kidde will not pay for, or reimburse the owner or user of this product, for any repair or dispatch calls related to the alarm sounding.

Symptoms of CO Poisoning

Initial carbon monoxide poisoning symptoms are similar to the flu with no fever and can include dizziness, severe headaches, nausea, vomiting and disorientation. Everyone is susceptible but experts agree that unborn babies, pregnant women, senior citizens and people with heart or respiratory problems are especially vulnerable. If symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning are experienced seek medical attention immediately. CO poisoning can be determined by a carboxyhemoglobin test.

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

- 1. Mild Exposure:** Slight headache, nausea, vomiting, fatigue (often described as "Flu-like" symptoms).
- 2. Medium Exposure:** Severe throbbing headache, drowsiness, confusion, fast heart rate.
- 3. Extreme Exposure:** Unconsciousness, convulsions, cardio respiratory failure and death.

The above levels of exposure relate to healthy adults. Levels differ for those at high risk. Exposure to high levels of carbon monoxide can be fatal or cause permanent damage and disabilities. Many cases of reported carbon monoxide poisoning indicate that while victims are aware they are not feeling well, they become so disoriented they are unable to save themselves by either exiting the building, or calling for assistance. Also, young children and household pets may be the first affected. Familiarization with the effects of each level is important.

13. Maintenance


Your alarm should be cleaned at least once a year

You can clean the interior of your alarm (sensing chamber) by using compressed air or a vacuum cleaner hose and blowing or vacuuming through the openings around the perimeter of the alarm. The outside of the alarm can be wiped with a damp cloth. Use only water to dampen the cloth, use of detergents or cleaners could damage the alarm.

If the alarm is in Fault mode and the Amber LED is blinking a fault code of 10 flashes, the alarm may be in need of cleaning. After cleaning, press the Test/Hush button (dome). If the fault does not clear, the alarm needs to be replaced.

- Never use detergent or other solvents to clean the unit.
- Avoid spraying air freshener, hair spray, or other aerosols near the alarm.
- Do not paint the unit. Paint will seal the vents and interfere with the sensor's ability to detect smoke and CO.
- Never attempt to disassemble the unit or clean inside. This action will void your warranty.
- The following substances can affect the CO sensor and may cause false readings and damage to the sensor: Methane, propane, isobutane, iso-propanol, ethyl acetate, hydrogen sulfide, sulfide dioxides, alcohol based products, paints, thinner, solvents, adhesives, hair spray, after shave, perfume, and some cleaning agents.
- Move the Smoke/CO/Strobe Alarm and place in another location prior to performing any of the following:
 - Staining or stripping wood floors or furniture
 - Painting
 - Wall papering
 - Using adhesives

Storing the unit in a plastic bag during any of the above projects will protect the sensors from damage. When household cleaning supplies or similar contaminants are used, the area must be well ventilated.

 **WARNING: Reinstall the Smoke/CO/Strobe Alarm as soon as possible to assure continuous protection.**

14. Good Safety Habits

Develop and practice a plan of escape!

Prepare and practice a home escape plan twice a year, including drills at night. Know two ways out of every room (door & window) and identify a meeting place outside the home where everyone will gather once they have exited the residence. When two people have reached the meeting place, one should leave to call 911 while the second person stays to account for additional family members. **Establish a rule that once you're out, you never re-enter under any circumstance!**

- 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 and where to meet after they leave the house.
- 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.
- Familiarize everyone with the sound of the smoke/CO alarm and train them to leave your home when they hear it.
- Current studies have shown smoke/CO 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.
- 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.

Fire Prevention

Never smoke in bed, or leave cooking food unattended. Teach children never to play with matches or lighters! Train everyone in the home to recognize the alarm pattern and to leave the home using their escape plan when it's heard. Know how to do "Stop, Drop and Roll" if clothes catch on fire, and how to crawl low under smoke. Install and maintain fire extinguishers on every level of the home and in the kitchen, basement and garage.

14. Good Safety Habits

Additional Recommendations

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

Where required by other governing 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') of any door to a sleeping room, with 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?

The required number of smoke alarms might not provide reliable early warning protection for those areas separated by a door from the areas protected by the required smoke alarms. For this reason, it is recommended that the householder consider the use of additional smoke alarms for those areas for increased protection. The additional areas include the basement, bedrooms, dining room, furnace room, utility room, and hallways not protected by the required smoke alarms. The installation of smoke alarms in attics (finished or unfinished), garages, or within 6' of a heating or cooking appliance is not normally recommended, as these locations occasionally experience conditions that can result in improper operation.

15. Warranty

TEN YEAR LIMITED WARRANTY

Kidde warrants that the enclosed alarm 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 alarm or any part which we find to be defective in material, workmanship or design, free of charge, upon receiving the alarm with proof of date of purchase, postage and return postage prepaid, to: Kidde Canada Inc., P.O. Box 40, Apsley, ON K0L 1A0.

This warranty shall not apply to the 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 power. Any implied warranties arising out of this sale, including but not limited to the implied warranties of description, merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose, are limited in duration to the above warranty period. In no event shall the Manufacturer be liable for loss of use of this product or for any indirect, special, incidental or consequential damages, or costs, or expenses incurred by the consumer or any other user of this product, whether due to a breach of contract, negligence, strict liability in tort or otherwise.

Since some provinces do not allow limitations of 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.

IMPORTANT: Do not remove unit back cover. Back cover removal will void warranty. The above warranty may not be altered except in writing signed by both parties hereto Your Kidde Smoke/CO Alarm and LED Strobe is not a substitute for property, fire, disability, life or other insurance of any kind. Appropriate insurance coverage is your responsibility. Consult your insurance agent.



Kidde Canada Inc., P.O. Box 40, Apsley, ON K0L 1A0
QUESTIONS OR FOR MORE INFORMATION
Call our Consumer Hotline at **1-800-880-6788** or contact
us at our website at **www.kiddecanada.com**

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