



Smoke Sensor

Features

- UL217 Listed
- Sleek design
- Wall tamper
- Strong, reliable RF signal
- Low Battery indication

Key Instructions

1. Read the “INSTALLING YOUR SMOKE ALARM” section
 - a. Install your Smoke Alarm.
2. Enroll the Smoke Alarm in a panel:
 - a. Place the JAQX Smart Hub into wireless enrollment mode by pressing the external red button for 3 seconds until hub beeps.
 - b. Send an enrollment signal from the sensor by press & holding TEST button until you hear the sounder beep.
3. Confirm that the sensor has been properly enrolled by checking for new FLOOD zone on your JAQX App or in your customer portal.T
4. Test the Smoke Alarm is enrolled in a panel:
 - a. Press & hold TEST button until you hear the sounder beep.
 - b. Panel will indicate a Smoke Test.
 - c. Read the “WEEKLY TESTING OF YOUR SMOKE ALARM” section:
5. Test the functionality of the Smoke Alarm.

Specifications

Approval:	UL217 Single Station Smoke Alarm & Heat Alarm
Smoke Sensitivity:	1.31 – 2.28 %/ft
Heat Temperature:	135 to 140 F
Smoke Technology:	Photoelectric
Alarm Sound:	Temporal Three
Replacement Battery:	Panasonic CR123A Duracell DL123A
Temperature Range:	32 to 120 F (Long Term)
Humidity:	10 – 85% Relative Humidity
Housing dimensions:	4.7 inch diameter, 2.1 inch high
Frequency:	433.92 MHz
System Compatibility:	RE6100 series panels with capacity of up to 96 zones
User's Manual:	47-0001-08 Rev A
Design & Manufacture:	Resolution Products, Inc. 1402 Heggen Street Hudson, WI 54016

Operation

<u>Situation</u>	<u>Sounder</u>	<u>LED</u>	<u>Wireless Signal to Panel</u>	<u>Recovery</u>
Actual smoke	Temporal 3 (Loud)	RED (pulsing)	Wireless Smoke Alarm Signal sent to hub.	Silence an actual alarm with the TEST button. Sensor will return to alarm if smoke is still present.
Press & hold test button	Temporal 3 (Loud)	RED (pulsing)	Wireless Smoke Test Signal sent to hub.	Sensor: Restore by releasing the test button
Removing Sensor from Mount	Temporal 3 (Loud)	Yellow (Steady)	Tamper/Trouble signal to be sent to hub.	Restore by remounting.
Low Battery	Chirp	Yellow/Red (blink)		
Maintenance Needed	Temporal 3 (Loud)	Yellow (Pulsing)	Supervisories Not Sent	Replace Unit

INSTALLING YOUR SMOKE ALARM

Read "LOCATIONS TO INSTALL YOUR SMOKE ALARM" AND "LOCATIONS NOT TO INSTALL YOUR SMOKE ALARM" sections in the Manual first, then decide where to install a Smoke Alarm.

Please follow these steps to install your smoke alarm:

1. At the place where you are going to install your Smoke Alarm, draw a vertical line six inches long.
2. Remove the mounting bracket from your unit by rotating it counter-clockwise.
3. Place the bracket so that the two longest hold slots are aligned on the line. In each of the keyhole slots, draw a mark to locate a mounting plug and screw.
4. Remove the bracket.
5. Using 3/16-inch (5 mm) drill bit, drill two holes at the marks and insert plastic wall plugs. Place the Smoke Alarm in a location where it cannot get any dust on it when you drill holes for mounting.
6. Using the two screws and plastic wall plugs (all supplied), attach the bracket to the wall.
7. Line up the slot of the bracket and the Smoke Alarm. Push the alarm onto the mounting bracket and turn it clockwise to fix it into place. Pull outward on the Smoke Alarm to make sure it is securely attached to the mounting bracket.

CAUTION: This Smoke Alarm comes with battery cover latches that will prevent the Smoke Alarm from closing if the battery is not installed. This tells you that the smoke alarm will not work until a battery is properly installed.

NOTE: The alarm horn will beep once after the detector is installed with a battery and mounted on the bracket (2 – 4 seconds). This means the Smoke Alarm is working normally and also indicates that the battery is positioned properly. Once the smoke alarm is mounted press the test button, holding it down for about 3 seconds until the horn sounds. The horn should sound a loud pulsating alarm. This means the unit is working properly.

REGULAR MAINTENANCE

Your Smoke Alarm is designed to be as maintenance-free as possible. To keep your Smoke Alarm in good working condition, you must test the unit weekly, as described in section "WEEKLY TESTING OF YOUR SMOKE ALARM"

- Open the cover and vacuum the dust off the alarm's sensing chamber at least once a month.
- Remove the battery before cleaning. To clean the Smoke Alarm, use the soft brush attachment to your vacuum. Carefully remove any dust on the Smoke Alarm components, especially on the openings of the sensing chamber.
- Replace the battery after cleaning. Test the Smoke Alarm to make sure the battery is working correctly. Never use water or cleaners as they may damage the unit.

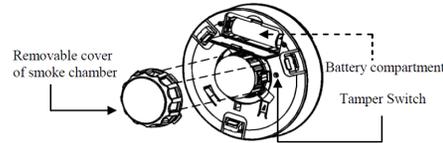


Figure: Removable cover of smoke chamber

NOTE: If nuisance alarms keep coming from the unit, you should check whether the Smoke Alarm's location is adequate. Refer to "LOCATIONS TO INSTALL YOUR SMOKE ALARM" to move your Smoke Alarm if it is not located properly.

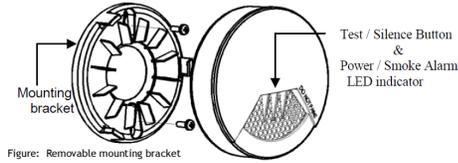


Figure: Removable mounting bracket

- Install a minimum of two Smoke Alarms in any household.
- Install a Smoke Alarm inside every bedroom.
- Install Smoke Alarms at both ends of a bedroom hallway if the hallway is more than 40 feet (12 meters long)
- Install a Smoke Alarm inside every room where one sleeps with the door partly or completely closed, since smoke could be blocked by the closed door and a hallway alarm may not wake up the sleeper if the door is closed.
- Install basement Smoke Alarms at the bottom of the basement stairwell.
- Install second floor Smoke Alarms at the top of the first-to-second floor stairwell.
- Be sure no door or other obstruction blocks the path of smoke to the Smoke Alarm.
- Install additional Smoke Alarms in your living room, dining room, family room, attic, utility and storage rooms.
- Install Smoke Alarms as close to the center of the ceiling as possible. If this is not practical, put the Smoke Alarm on the ceiling, no closer than 4 inches (10 cm) from any wall or corner, as shown in Figure 4.
- If ceiling mounting is not possible and wall mounting is permitted by your local and state codes, put wall-mounted Smoke Alarms between 4 and 6 inches (10 – 15 cm) from the ceiling, also see Figure 4.
- If some of your rooms have sloped, peaked, or gabled ceilings, try to mount Smoke Alarms 3 feet (0.9 meter) measured horizontally from the highest point to the ceiling as shown in Figure 5.
- On ceilings with exposed joists or beams, Smoke Alarms shall be mounted on the bottom of the joists or beams as shown in Figure 6.

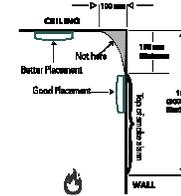


Figure 4: Recommended best and acceptable locations to mount Smoke Alarms.

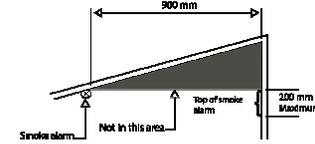


Figure 5: Recommended locations to mount Smoke Alarms in rooms with sloped, gabled, or peaked ceilings.

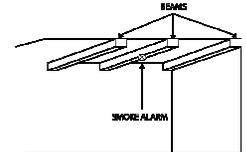


Figure 6: Recommended locations on ceilings with exposed joists or beams.

NOTE: Specific requirements for Smoke Alarm installation vary from state to state and from region to region. Check with your local Fire Department for current requirements in your area.

LOCATIONS NOT TO INSTALL YOUR SMOKE ALARMS

Nuisance alarms take place when smoke alarms are installed where they will not work properly. To avoid nuisance alarms, do not install smoke alarms in the following situations: **IMPORTANT:** For any reason, do not disable the unit to avoid nuisance alarms.

- Combustion particles are the by-products of something that is burning. Thus, in or near areas where combustion particles are present you do not install smoke alarms to avoid nuisance alarms, such as kitchens with few windows or poor ventilation, garages where there may be vehicle exhaust, near furnaces, hot water, and space heaters.
- Do not install smoke alarms less than 20 feet (6 meters) away from places where combustion particles are normally present, like kitchens. If a 20-foot distance is not possible, e.g. in a mobile home, try to install the alarm as far away from the combustion particles as possible, preferably on the wall. To prevent nuisance alarms, provide good ventilation in such places.
- In air streams near kitchens. Air currents can draw cooking smoke into the sensing chamber of a smoke alarm near the kitchen.
- In damp or very humid areas or near bathrooms with showers. Moisture in humid air can enter the sensing chamber and then turn in droplets upon cooling which can cause nuisance alarms. Install smoke alarms at least 10 feet (3 meters) away from bathrooms.
- In very cold or very hot areas including unheated buildings or outdoor rooms. If the temperature goes above or below the operating range of smoke alarms it will not work properly. The temperature range for your smoke alarm is 0°C (32°F) ~ 49°C (120°F).
- In very dusty, dirty, or greasy areas. Do not install a smoke alarm directly over the stove or range. Keep laundry room smoke alarms free of dust or lint.
- Near fresh air vents or very drafty areas like air conditioners, heaters, fans, fresh air vents and drafts which can drive smoke away from smoke alarms.
- In insect-infested areas. If insects enter an alarm's sensing chamber they may cause a nuisance alarm. Where bugs are a problem get rid of them before putting up an alarm.
- Near fluorescent lights as electrical "noise" from fluorescent lights may cause nuisance alarms. Install smoke alarms at least 5 feet (1.5 meters) from such lights.
- In "dead air" spaces. "Dead air" spaces may prevent smoke from reaching the smoke alarm.

Avoiding Dead Air Spaces "Dead air" spaces may prevent smoke from reaching the Smoke Alarm. To avoid dead air spaces, follow the installation recommendations below.

- On ceilings, install Smoke Alarms as close to the center of the ceiling as possible. If this is not possible, install the Smoke Alarm at least 4 inches (100 mm) from the wall or corner.
- For wall mounting (if allowed by building codes), the top edge of Smoke Alarms should be placed between 4 and 12 inches (100 and 300 mm) from the wall/ceiling line, below typical "dead air" spaces.
- On a peaked, gabled, or cathedral ceiling, install the first Smoke Alarm within 3 feet (0.9 meters) of the peak of the ceiling, measured horizontally. Additional Smoke Alarms may be required depending on the length, angle, ect of the ceilings slope. Refer to NFPA 72 for details on requirements for sloped peaked ceilings.

WARNING: Never remove the battery from the Smoke Alarm to stop a nuisance alarm. Open a window or fan the air around the Smoke Alarm to get rid of the smoke. The alarm will turn itself off when the smoke is gone. If nuisance alarms persist, attempt to clean the Smoke Alarm as described in the User's Manual.

WARNING: Do not stand close to the Smoke Alarm when the alarm is sounding. The alarm is loud in order to wake you in an emergency. Too much exposure to the horn at close range may be harmful to your hearing.

WEEKLY TESTING OF YOUR SMOKE ALARM

Test the Smoke Alarm weekly by pushing firmly on the test button with your finger for around 4 seconds until the horn sounds, the sound pattern is 3 beeps, pause, and then 3 beeps with the red LED flashing continuously and rapidly. If the Smoke Alarm beeps three times and the yellow LED flashes three times in 43 seconds, it indicates the Smoke Alarm is not working properly, and it needs to be repaired or serviced.

This is the only way to make sure that the Smoke Alarm unit is working properly. If the unit fails to test properly, have it repaired or replaced immediately. If you suspect that your Smoke Alarm does not go into alarm, test it by pressing the test button with your finger to ensure it works properly.

WARNING: Never use an open flame of any kind to test your Smoke Alarm. You may set fire or damage the Smoke Alarm, as well as your home. The built-in test switch accurately tests the SmokeAlarm unit's operation as required by UL217.

WARNING: When you are not testing the unit and the alarm horn sounds this means the Smoke Alarm has sensed smoke or combustion particles in the air. Be certain that the alarm horn is a warning of a possible serious situation, which requires your immediate attention.

The alarm could be caused by a nuisance situation. Cooking smoke or a dusty furnace, sometimes called "friendly fires" can cause the alarm to sound. If this happens, open a window or fan the air to remove the smoke or dust. The alarm will turn off as soon as the air is completely clear.

NOTE: Do not disconnect the power or remove the battery from the Smoke Alarm. This will remove your protection from fires.

If the alarm horn begins to beep once in 43 seconds with the yellow LED blinking at the same rate, this signal means that the Smoke Alarm's battery is weak. Replace with a new battery immediately. Keep fresh batteries on hand for this purpose. Replacement batteries can be purchased at a local hardware store. **NOTE:** Use only the replacement batteries listed: Panasonic CR123A 3V, Duracell DL123A 3V

WARNING: Do not use any other kind of battery. This Smoke Alarm may not operate properly with another kind of battery.

LOCATIONS TO INSTALL YOUR SMOKE ALARMS:

Smoke Alarms should be installed in accordance with the NFPA Standard 72 (National Fire Protection Association, Battery March Park, Quincy, MA 02169). For complete coverage in residential units, Smoke Alarms should be installed in all rooms, halls, storage areas, basements, and attics in each family living unit. Minimum coverage is one alarm on each floor and one in each sleeping area.

USEFUL TIPS FOR YOU:

Install a smoke alarm in the hallway outside every separate bedroom area, as shown in Figure 1.

Two Smoke Alarms are required in homes with two bedroom areas, as shown in Figure 2.

Install a smoke alarm on every floor of a multi-floor home or apartment, as shown in Figure 3.



Figure 1: Locations for placing Smoke Alarms for single residence with only one sleeping area.

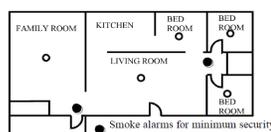


Figure 2: Locations for placing Smoke Alarms for single-floor residence with more than one sleeping area.



Figure 3: Locations for placing Smoke Alarms for a multi-floor residence

LIMITATIONS OF SMOKE ALARMS

Smoke Alarms have played a key role in reducing deaths resulting from home fires worldwide. However, like any warning device, Smoke Alarms can only work if they are properly located, installed, and maintained, and if smoke reaches them. They are not foolproof.

- Smoke Alarms may not waken all individuals. 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.
- Smoke Alarms cannot work without power. Battery operated units cannot work if the batteries are missing, disconnected or dead, if the wrong type of batteries are used, or if the batteries are not installed correctly. AC units cannot work if the AC power is cut off for any reason (open fuse or circuit breaker, failure along a power line or a power station, electrical fire that burns the electrical wires, ect.). If you are concerned about the limitations of battery or AC power, install both types of units.
- Smoke Alarms cannot detect fires if the smoke does not reach them. Smoke from fires in chimneys or walls, on roofs, or on the other side of closed doors may not reach the sensing chamber and set off the alarm. That is why one unit should be installed inside each bedroom or sleeping area. Especially if bedroom or sleeping area doors are closed at night and the in the hallway between them.
 - Smoke Alarms may not detect fire on another floor or area of the home. For example, a stand-alone unit on the second floor may not detect smoke from a basement fire until the fire spreads. This may not give you enough time to escape safely. That is why recommended minimum protection is at least one unit in every sleeping area, and every bedroom on every level of your home. Even with a unit on every floor, stand-alone units may not provide as much protection as interconnected units, especially if the fire starts in a remote area. Some safety experts recommend installing interconnected AC powered units with battery back-up or professional fire detection systems, so if one unit senses smoke, all units alarm. Interconnected units may provide earlier warning than stand-alone units since all units alarm when one detects smoke.
 - Smoke Alarms may not be heard. Though the alarm horn in this unit meets or exceeds current standards, it may not be heard if: 1. The unit is located outside a closed or partially closed door. 2. Residents recently consumed alcohol or drugs. 3. The alarm is drowned out by noise from stereo, TV, traffic, air conditioners or other appliances. 4. Residents are hearing impaired or sound sleepers. Special purpose units, like those with visual and audible alarms, should be installed for hearing impaired residents.
 - Smoke Alarms may not have time to alarm before the fire itself causes damage, injury, or death, since smoke from some fires may not reach the unit immediately. Examples of this include persons smoking in bed, children playing with matches, or fires caused by violent explosions resulting from escaping gas.
 - Smoke Alarms are not foolproof. Like any electronic device, Smoke Alarms are made of components that can wear out or fail at any time. You must test the unit weekly to ensure your continued protection. Smoke Alarms cannot prevent or extinguish fires. They are not a substitute for property or life insurance.
 - Smoke Alarms have a limited life. The unit should be replaced immediately if it is not operating properly. You should always replace a Smoke Alarm after 10 years from date of purchase. Write the purchase date on the back of the unit.
 - Smoke Alarm transmitter limitations. Radio signals transmitted by this smoke alarm may be blocked or reflected by metal objects. Adjacent devices or systems using radio signals may interfere with the operation of this alarm. Test the system weekly to ensure signals are transmitted and received properly.

TIPS TO ENHANCE YOUR PROTECTION FROM FIRES

Putting up smoke alarms is only one step in protecting your family from fires. You must also reduce the chances that fires will start in your home. You must also increase your chances of escaping safely if one does start. To have a good fire safety program you must apply the following tips to enhance your family's protection from fires.

- Install Smoke Alarms properly. Carefully follow all the instructions in this manual. Keep your smoke alarm clean, and test them every week.
- Remember that Smoke Alarms that do not work will not alert you. Replace your Smoke Alarms immediately if they are not working properly.
- Follow fire safety rules, and prevent hazardous situations:
 - Use smoking materials properly. Never smoke in bed.
 - Keep matches and cigarette lighters away from children.
 - Store flammable materials in proper containers. Never use them near open flame or sparks.
 - Keep electrical appliances in good condition. Do not overload electrical circuits.
 - Keep stoves, fireplaces, chimneys, and barbecue grills grease free. Make sure they are properly installed and away from any combustible materials.
 - Keep portable heaters and open flames such as candles away from combustible materials.
 - Do not allow rubbish to accumulate.
 - Keep a supply of extra batteries on hand for your battery powered Smoke Alarms.
- Develop a family escape plan and practice it with your entire family. Be sure to include small children in your practice.
- Draw a floor plan of your home, and find two ways to exit from each room. There should be one way to get out of each bedroom without opening the door.
- Explain to children what the Smoke Alarm's alarm signal means. Teach them that they must be prepared to leave the home by themselves if necessary. Show them how to check to see if doors are hot before opening them. Show them how to stay close to the floor and crawl if necessary. Show them how to use alternate exit if the door is hot and should not be opened.
- Decide on a meeting place which has a safe distance from your house. Make sure that all your children understand that they should go and wait for you there if there is a fire.
- Hold fire drills at least every 6 months to make sure that everyone, even small children, knows what to do to escape safely.
- Know where to go to call the Fire Department from outside your home. Provide emergency equipment, such as fire extinguishers, and teach your family to use this equipment properly.

TIPS TO FACE A FIRE IN YOUR HOME

If you have made a family escape plan and practiced it with your family, you have increased their chances of escaping safely. Go over the following rules with your children each time you have fire drills. This will help everyone remember them in case of a real fire emergency.

- Don't panic and stay calm. Your safe escape may depend on thinking clearly and remembering what you have practiced.
- Get out of the house as quickly as possible. Follow a planned escape route. Do not stop to collect anything or to get dressed.
- Feel the doors to see if they are hot. If they are not, open them carefully. Do not open a door if it is hot. Use an alternate escape route.
- Stay close to the floor. Smoke and hot gases rise.
- Cover your nose and mouth with a wet or damp cloth. Take a short, shallow breaths.
- Keep door and windows closed. Open them only if you have to in order to escape.
- Meet at your planned meeting place after leaving the house.
- Call the Fire Department as soon as possible from outside your house. Give the address and your name.
- Never go back inside a burning building. Contact your local Fire Department. They will give you more ideas about how to make your home safer from fires and how to plan your family's escape.

AGENCY PLACEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

NFPA 72 Chapter 29 Smoke alarms should be installed in accordance with the NFPA Standard 72 (National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Part, Quincy, MA 02269) For your information, the National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code, NFPA 72 reads as follows. "29.5.1* Required Detection." "29.5.1.1* 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 21 ft (6.4 m) 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) "

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California State Fire Marshal (CSFM) As stated by the California State Fire Marshal "Early warning detection is best achieved by the installation of fire detection equipment in all rooms and areas of the household as follows: A Smoke Alarm installed in each separate sleeping area (in the vicinity of, but outside of the bedrooms), and heat or smoke detectors in the living rooms, dining rooms, bedrooms, kitchens, hallways, attics, furnace rooms, closets, utility and storage rooms, basements and attached garages"

NOTE Specific requirements for Smoke Alarm installation vary from state to state and from region to region. Check with your local Fire Department for current requirements in your area.

SPECIAL COMPLIANCE CONSIDERATIONS

This smoke alarm is designed for use in a single residential unit only, which means it should be used inside a single family home or apartment. It is not meant to be used in common areas like lobbies, hallways, or another apartment in a multi-family building, unless there are already working alarms in each family unit. Smoke alarms placed in common areas outside of the individual living unit, such as on porches or in hallways, may not provide early warning to residents. In multi-family buildings each family living unit should setup its own smoke alarms.

This alarm is not meant to be used in non-residential buildings. Warehouses, industrial or commercial buildings, and special purpose non-residential buildings require special fire detection and alarm systems. This smoke alarm alone is not a suitable substitute for complete fire detection systems for places where many people live or work, such as hotels or motels. The same is true of dormitories, hospitals, nursing homes or group homes of any kind, even if they were once single family homes.

Refer to NFPA 72 (National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code) and NFPA 101 (Life Safety Code), local building codes or consult your Fire Department for detailed fire protection requirements in buildings not defined as "households".

NOTICES

Warranty Resolution Products, Inc. will replace products that are defective in their first five (5) years.

FCC Notice This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: This device may not cause harmful interference. This device must accept any interference that may be received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.