

1. FHB10-RF PRODUCT OVERVIEW

All Firehawk Photoelectric type smoke alarms are approved to the most recent and rigorous European Smoke Alarm Standard. The unique X-Profile Photoelectric sensing chamber is particularly sensitive to slow smouldering fires typically originating in living rooms, bedrooms and hallways whilst being highly resistant to nuisance alarms.

Product Features

- Can be radio interlinked with other RF-Link series devices Firehawk Smoke, Heat, Carbon Monoxide alarms or FHN800HIA Control units for hard of hearing.
- Two sealed in long life batteries.
- Approved to EN14604:2005, Smoke alarm devices.
- Unique X-Profile detection chamber with insect screen.
- Bespoke software maximizes detection ability, false alarm rejection and Alarm Silence operation.
- Power automatically switched on as an alarm is installed onto its mounting pattress and automatically switched off when alarm is removed.
- Red LED on the alarm and the green one on the side of the mounting pattress will flash approximately every minute confirming unit is receiving power and ready to detect and transmit fire conditions. (Quiescent Mode)
- Low Battery Warning - End of alarm life, alarm gives one beep every minute.
- Low Battery Warning Silence - Low battery warnings often start at night. Silence the audible warning for ten hours by pressing the test button, thus avoiding removing the alarm from its mounting plate. The alarm can then be replaced when convenient the following day.
- Extra Large Test Button for ease of use, tests sensitivity, circuitry, battery and alarm sounder.
- Loud 85 Decibel Piezo Electric Alarm - Automatically resets when hazardous condition has passed and chamber is clear.
- Alarm Silence - Silence your smoke alarm by momentarily pressing the test button. Ideal in non-emergency situations where nuisance alarms may have been created, for example, by steam. The red light flashes every 12 seconds to remind you that the smoke alarm has been silenced and will automatically reset to quiescent mode in 10 minutes.
- Approved for use in Leisure Accommodation Vehicles.

2. CHOICE AND LOCATION OF ALARMS

Photoelectric Smoke Alarms are best for sensing smouldering fires and therefore best suited for rooms containing furniture, bedding and clothes such as escape routes, lounges, bedrooms and other living rooms. They are recommended by BS 5839 pt6 for living accommodation where most fires originate in electrical equipment and smouldering material such as furniture, clothing, curtains and carpets.

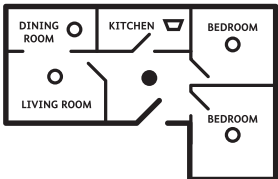
NOTE: Heat Alarms are most suitable for kitchens, boiler rooms, workshops and garages where dust, dirt and moisture would contribute to nuisance alarms. Heat alarms should not be used on walls or in escape routes and should always be interlinked to smoke alarms. Do not install heat alarms in sleeping areas; for example, bedrooms, nurseries, playrooms or areas where the elderly and disabled may spend long periods of time. For minimum protection, install at least one smoke alarm on each level of your home. They should be installed in hallways, corridors and all escape routes from the building and within 3 meters of all bedroom doors. All alarms should be interconnected.

Recommended siting of smoke and heat alarms in:

SINGLE STOREY HOME WITH ONE SLEEPING AREA

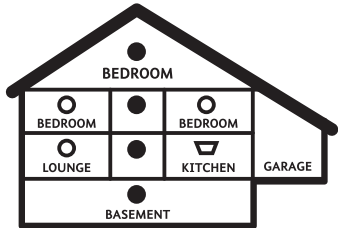


SINGLE STOREY HOME WITH TWO SLEEPING AREAS



MULTIPLE STOREY HOME WITH MULTIPLE SLEEPING AREAS.

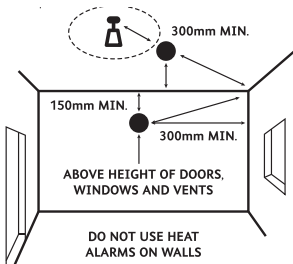
MULTIPLE STOREY HOME WITH MULTIPLE SLEEPING AREAS



Position of alarms on apex ceilings:



Recommended position of alarms. Recommended in a room, corridor or escape route.



3. AVOID THE FOLLOWING LOCATIONS

The life of this alarm can be significantly reduced by adverse environments, incorrect location and a failure to regularly clean and maintain it according to the following instructions. Incorrect location and a lack of reasonable care may also cause it to malfunction and will invalidate the warranty.

NOTE: Do not store alarms in temperatures below 5°C and above 30°C; this may cause beeping and nuisance alarms when first installed. These will clear after a short time when the alarm has become acclimatised. Extended periods under these conditions will reduce the life of the alarms and invalidate the warranty.

1. Do not locate near fans or extractors. These can pull smoke and heat away from the alarms.
2. Do not install in or near high humidity areas such as showers, bathrooms or kitchens where humidity levels exceed 85% or the room temperature exceeds 40° or falls below 0°C. These may cause nuisance alarms and damage the alarm.
3. Do not install alarms in the peak of an "A" frame. This may delay smoke and heat reaching them due to the presence of dead air.
4. Do not install less than 300mm from walls and light fittings when mounted on the ceiling where heat and dead air may delay smoke reaching the alarm.
5. Do not install in insect infested areas.
6. Do not install in areas subjected to heavy concentrations of cigarette smoke that will cause nuisance alarms and the alarm to become contaminated.
7. Do not install smoke alarms in kitchens, boiler rooms and garages where fumes and dust may cause nuisance alarms.
8. Do not install on poorly insulated walls and ceilings where cold air boundary layers could prevent smoke reaching the alarm.
9. Do not install near objects that could prevent smoke and heat reaching the alarm.
10. Do not install within 1500mm of fluorescent light fitting that could trigger nuisance alarms.
11. Do not paint the alarm.

The location of the alarms must be in accordance with applicable building regulations, in particular Part B. Further help and guidance can also be found in BS5839 part 6.

4. FURTHER DETAIL ON ALARM LOCATION

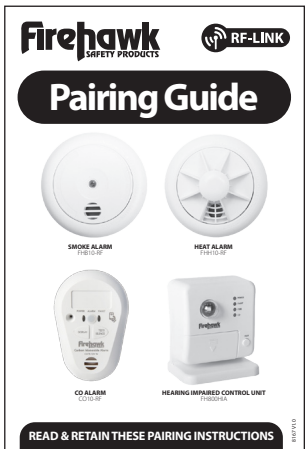
1. At least one smoke alarm should be installed in the escape route on all floors of the building.
2. The detection element of smoke alarms should be between 25mm and 600mm below the ceiling, or in the case of heat alarms between 25mm and 150mm.
3. Smoke alarms should be at least 300mm from any wall or light fitting.
4. If ceiling mounting is impractical smoke alarms may be installed on walls provided that the area is no longer or wider than 10 metres and the total area does not exceed 50m2 and that: - a. The detection element is between 150mm and 300mm below the ceiling. b. The bottom of the detection element is above openings such as vents, doors and opening windows c. Ensure they are not mounted close to or above heaters or air-conditioning vents.
5. Where smoke alarms are located in a hallway, corridor or landing, the alarm should be no further than three metres from any bedroom door to assist audibility behind closed doors.
6. No point on the ceiling in any room, hallway or corridor should be further than 7.5 metres from any smoke alarm.
7. To give the earliest warning of a developing fire, smoke alarms should be installed in all the rooms of your home and interlinked. (other than those in point 2 of Choice and Location of Alarms above).

5. INSTALLATION PROCEDURE

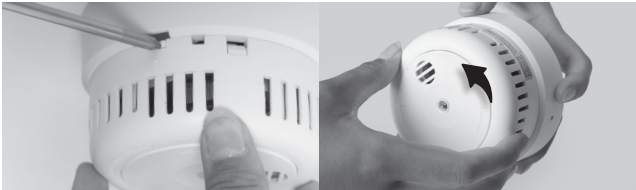
WARNING: To prevent injury, this apparatus must be securely attached to the ceiling in accordance with the installation instructions

Linking the Radio System

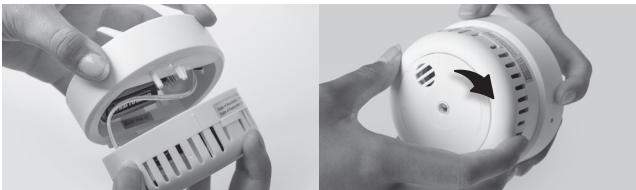
Refer to the separate "RF-Link Pairing Guide" packaged with this alarm.



1. When the linking process is complete, test all alarms to make sure they all link to one another. If they do not, reset and link the alarms according to the instruction sheet packed with the alarms.
2. Now take the complete alarm to the rooms of their location and test the system again to make sure that they still operate correctly in their new location
3. Now separate the alarms from their radio pattresses by depressing the security tag shown below and twisting the alarm anticlockwise



4. Fix them to your final chosen location by referring to sections 2, 3, and 4 above and re-assemble the alarm to the pattress as shown below



5. You need to ensure surfaces do not contain hazardous materials eg asbestos. The screw fittings supplied are suitable for use on wood, plaster and plasterboard but on other surfaces such as concrete where adhesive material or adhesive pads may be better. For certain applications, the installer may need to source their own fixings.