For model JTY-GD-H362 Photoelectric Interlink Smoke Alarm
User's Guide

For 9 Volt Battery Operated Smoke Alarm

Thank you for purchasing this smoke alarm. It is an important part of your family's home safety plan. You can trust this product to provide the highest quality safety protection. We know you expect nothing less when the lives of your family are at stake.
Please take a few minutes to read this User's Guide and save it for future reference. Teach children how to respond to the alarms, and that they should never play with the unit.

ATTENTION: Please take a few minutes to read this user's guide which should be saved for future reference and passed on to any subsequent owner.
Do not try to repair the smoke alarm by yourself. Refer to the instructions in Section 5 for maintenance.

WARNING! The alarm is powered by an internal carbon zinc battery which is supplied in a deactivated state. The smoke alarm is automatically enable when battery is connected polarity correctly.
REMOVAL OF BATTERY WILL RENDER THE SMOKE ALARM INOPERATIVE.

IMPORTANT! READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE INSTALLATION AND KEEP THIS MANUAL NEAR THE ALARM FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

CE

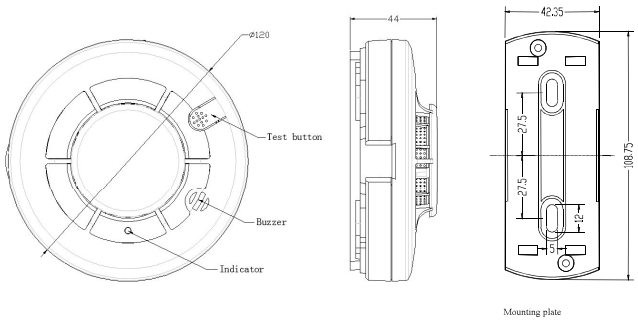
ROHS

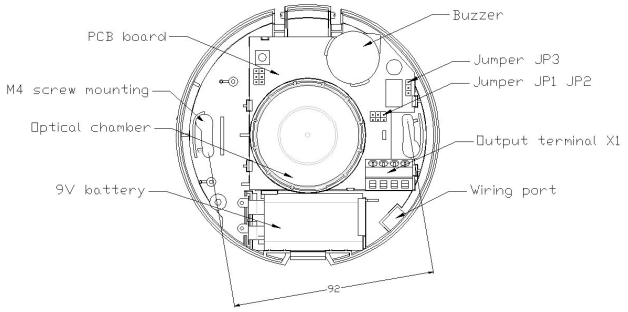
Technical Specifications

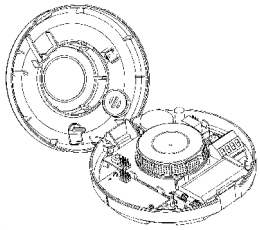
Model Number:	JTY-GD-H362
Power Source:	9V Battery (included, Carbon Zinc Type 6F22)
Standby Current:	Less than 7uA
Alarm Current:	Less than 30mA
Audio Alarm:	Greater than 80dB at 3meters
Output:	1A 30VDC; 0.5A 125VAC
Indicator:	It is normal when green, alarm when red, fault when yellow.
Temperature Range:	-10℃ to +50℃)
Humidity Range:	Up to 95% relative humidity (40℃, non condensation)
Sensor:	Photoelectric
Size:	120mm in diameter × 44mm depth
Weight:	160g
Interlink:	Yes
Label Reference:	RoHS

The JTY-GD-H362 smoke alarm is designed to be interconnected only with other JTY-GD-H362 smoke alarms. The JTY-GD-H362 is not designed to connect with smoke alarms from other ranges or manufacturers.
Note: Up to 15 pieces of JTY-GD-H362 smoke alarms can be connected into a single network. If any smoke alarm sounds, it triggers all other alarms in its network to sound simultaneously. This provides the earliest possible warning of a fire.
Alarm signals are passed between all JTY-GD-H362's in the network, increasing the network range and reliability.

Version: JTY-GD-H362_6019160118（AA）







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2 – LOCATIONS TO AVOID
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4 – OPERATION, WIRING AND TESTING
5 – MAINTENANCE
6 – LIMITATIONS OF SMOKE ALARMS
7 – GOOD SAFETY HABITS

1. RECOMMENDED LOCATIONS FOR ALARMS

- Locate the first alarm in the immediate area of the sleeping rooms. Try to protect the exit path as the sleeping rooms are usually farthest from the exit. If more than one sleeping area exists, locate additional alarms in each sleeping area.
- Locate additional alarms to protect any stairway as stairways act like chimneys for smoke and heat.
- Locate at least one alarm on every floor level.
- 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 the alarm 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 centre 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 10cm (4") from the side wall and 60.96cm (2 feet) from any inside corner (see Diagram A).
- Install smoke alarms on sloped, peaked or cathedral ceilings at or within 0.9m (3ft) of the highest point (measured horizontally). Smoke alarms in rooms with ceiling slopes greater than 0,3m in 2,4m (1 foot in 8 feet) horizontally shall be located on the high side of the room. A row of detectors shall be spaced and located within 0.9m (3ft) of the peak of the ceiling measured horizontally.(see DIAGRAM "C")
- Put smoke alarms at both ends of a bedroom hallway or large room if the hallway or room is more than 9,1m (30 feet) long.
- 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 12" (305mm) vertically down from the highest point (see DIAGRAM "D").

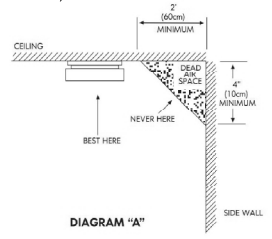


DIAGRAM "A"

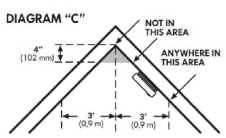


DIAGRAM "C"

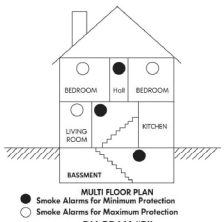


DIAGRAM "B"

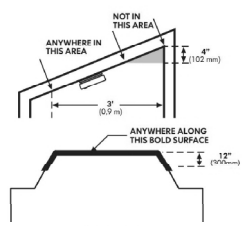
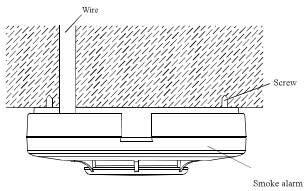


DIAGRAM "D"

2. LOCATIONS TO AVOID

- In the garage. Products of combustion are present when you start your car.
- In front of forced air supply ducts used for heating and air conditioning, near ceiling fans, or other high air flow areas.
- Less than 10cm (4") from the peak of an 'A' frame type ceiling.
- In an area where the temperature may fall below 0°C or rise above 40°C such as garages and unfinished attics; this should also include electrical boxes exposed to these environments.
- In dusty areas. Dust particles may cause nuisance alarm or failure to alarm.
- In very humid areas. Moisture or steam can cause nuisance alarms.
- In areas where the Relative Humidity (RH) is above 90%.
- Near fluorescent lights. Electronic "noise" may cause nuisance alarms.
- In insect infested areas.
- Smoke alarms should not be installed within 0.9m (3ft) of the following: the door to a kitchen, the door to a bathroom containing a tub or shower, ceiling or whole house ventilating fans or other high air flow areas.
- 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.

3. INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS



1). Remove the mounting plate from the back of the alarm by holding the mounting plate and twist the alarm counterclockwise.
2). After selecting the proper smoke alarm location as described in Section 1, attach the mounting plate to the ceiling. Use the screws and anchors provided to secure the mounting plate.
3). When installing the battery, make sure the battery polarity connecting correct, press the battery down into the battery compartment and level off the shelf.
4). After installing the mounting plate, place the alarm on the mounting plate. Twist the alarm clockwise until it locks in place.

CAUTION! EARLY WARNING FIRE 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 AND SMOKE ALARMS IN THE LIVING ROOM, DINING ROOM, HALLWAYS, ATTIC, AND UTILITY STORAGE ROOM.

4. WIRING, OPERATION AND TESTING

WIRING:

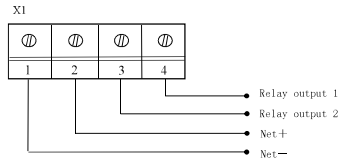
A. Output setting: The smoke alarm outputs alarm signals following by the action of the relay contact, normally open (close after alarm) or normally close (open after alarm), which can be chosen by JP3 setting:

Jumper	Connect Foot 1 and 2	Connect Foot 2 and 3
JP3	Normally open (close after alarm),factory default mode.	Normally close (open after alarm)

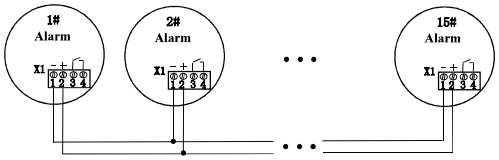
B. Alarm setting: The alarm could be set into two working methods, one is after fire self-holding mode (after alarm, the smoke alarm will be reset by pushing the test button or being powered on once again); the other one is after fire self-reset mode (the smoke alarm will reset automatically if the smoke is cleared), which can be chosen by JP2 setting:

Jumper	Connect Foot 1 and 2	Connect Foot 2 and 3
JP2	Holding after alarm	Reset automatically (factory default mode)

C. JP1: It should be connected at Foot 1 and 2 (which is default mode for extension reserved). If it is connected by Foot 2 and 3, the relay will open and close constantly and the period is around 1 second.
D. Function of Output terminal X1:
Function of X1: Relay contact output terminals and interconnected (network) terminals:
Foot 1, 2: Interconnected terminals;
Foot 3, 4: Relay output terminals.



E. Interconnected wiring.
Up to 15 pieces of JTY-GD-H362 smoke alarms can be connected into a single network. Wire all the foot 1 of X1 terminal of smoke alarm together, so do with all the foot 2, please refer to the below chart,



Interconnection Hush function:
If your JTY-GD-H362 smoke alarm is interlinked with other JTY-GD-H362s, pressing the test button for 3 seconds will stop the alarm, and will also silence other alarms in the network. However, any alarm that has sensed smoke (an instigating alarm) cannot be remotely silenced. This means smoke alarm will continue to sound allowing you to locate it.

OPERATION AND TESTING

OPERATION: The smoke alarm is operating once a fresh battery is installed and testing is complete. When the smoke reached the threshold value are sensed, the unit sounds a loud 80db pulsating alarm within 3 seconds, and red indicator is lit up, until the air is cleared or the test button is pressed for over 3

seconds. Only use the alarm hush function after making sure that there is no fire.

Hush function: Press the test button for over 3 seconds, the alarm sound will soon stop. The alarm will silence and enter into a reduced sensitivity mode for around 10~20 seconds. After the hush period, the alarm will automatically return to normal operating mode and the green indicator will revert to flashing once every around 60 seconds. But if the level of smoke reach the response threshold, the alarm will continue to sound.

Flashing LED Light: This smoke alarm is equipped with a flashing indicator light. The green light will flash around every 60 seconds to indicate that the smoke alarm is operating.

Alarm/ Test: Hasty 'chirp' sound three times, approximately every 1.5 seconds cycle time, red light will be lit up.

Fault: 'chirp' sound constantly or short 'chirp' sound approximately every 2 seconds cycle time, Yellow light will flash every 2 seconds when fault.

Low battery indication: When the battery output is lower than 7 volt, the alarm will sound short 'chirp' approximately every 30 seconds cycle time and yellow indicator flashing every 30 seconds. **The battery should be replaced within 7 days.**

TESTING: Test by pushing the test button on the cover. If no alarm sounds, the unit has defective batteries or other failure. **TEST THE ALARM WEEKLY TO ENSURE PROPER OPERATION.**

Erratic or low sound coming from your alarm may indicate a defective alarm.
NEVER USE AN OPEN FLAME OR COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS TO TEST YOUR ALARM, YOU COULD DAMAGE THE ALARM OR IGNITE NEARBY MATERIALS AND START A STRUCTURE FIRE.
Smoke alarms are designed to minimize nuisance alarms. Cigarette smoke will not normally set off the alarm, unless the smoke is blown directly into the alarm. Combustion particles from cooking may set off the alarm if the alarm is located close to the cooking area. 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 remove these combustible products from the kitchen.
If the alarm does sound, check for fires first. If a fire is discovered, get out of the building and call the fire department. If no fire is present, check to see if one of the reasons listed in Section 2 may have caused the alarm.

Troubleshooting

Problem	Analysis	Solution
Your alarm activates once it is powered on.	The alarm is in an unstable state.	Press the test button for over 3 seconds or repower on.
	There is many smoke or steam.	Eliminate the smoke or steam and then power on.
	Circuit is damaged.	Return to factory for repair.
Your alarm doesn't sound during alarm or low volume	Low battery	Battery replaced in within 7 days.
	Buzzer is damaged	Return to factory for repair.
Your alarm doesn't sound during testing	Battery polarity is wrong or disconnected.	Reinstall the battery.
	Low battery	Battery replaced within 7 days.

5. MAINTENANCE
BATTERY REPLACEMENT

To replace the battery, remove the alarm from the mounting plate by rotating the alarm counterclockwise. The Smoke Alarm is powered by a 9V Carbon zinc battery. A fresh battery should last for one year under normal operating conditions. Whenever the battery is replaced it is recommended that the operation of the alarm is tested.

USE THE RECOMMENDED FOLLOWING 9 VOLT BATTERIES FOR SMOKE ALARM REPLACEMENT:

Carbon Zinc: Golden Power G6F22.

WARNING! USE THE RECOMMENDED BATTERIES SPECIFIED. USE OF DIFFERENT BATTERIES MAY HAVE A DETRIMENTAL EFFECT ON THE SMOKE ALARM.
CLEANING YOUR ALARM
YOUR ALARM SHOULD BE CLEANED AT LEAST ONCE A YEAR
To clean your alarm, remove it from the mounting bracket as outlined in the beginning of this section. You can clean the interior of your alarm (sensing chamber) by using your vacuum cleaner hose and vacuuming through the openings around the perimeter of the alarm. The outside of the alarm can be wiped with a damp cloth. After cleaning, reinstall your alarm. Test your alarm by using the test button.

6. LIMITATIONS OF SMOKE ALARMS
WARNING: PLEASE READ CAREFULLY AND THOROUGHLY

- Fire-warning equipment for residential occupancies are capable of protecting about half of the occupants in potentially fatal fires. Victims are often intimate with the fire, too old or too 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 would be necessary.
- A battery powered alarm must have a battery of the specified type, in good condition and installed properly.
- AC powered alarms (without battery backup) will not operate if the AC power has been cut off, such as by an electrical fire or an open fuse.
- Smoke alarms must be tested regularly to make sure the batteries 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 sleeping room 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.
- Although smoke alarms can help save lives by providing an early warning of a fire, they are not a substitute for an insurance policy. Home owners and renters should have adequate insurance to protect their lives and property.

7. GOOD SAFETY HABITS
DEVELOP AND PRACTICE A PLAN OF ESCAPE

- Make a floor plan indicating all doors and windows and at least two (2) escape routes from each room. Second story windows may need a rope or chain ladder.
- Have a family meeting and discuss your escape plan, showing everyone what to do in case of fire.
- Determine a place outside your home where you all can meet if a fire occurs.
- Familiarize everyone with the sound of the smoke alarm and train them to leave your home when they hear it.

- Practice a fire drill at least every six months, including fire drills at night. 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- There are situations where a smoke alarm may not be effective to protect against fire. For instance:
  - Smoking in bed.
  - Leaving children unsupervised.
  - Cleaning with flammable liquids, such as gasoline.
  - Fires where the victim is intimate with a flaming initiated fire; for example, when a person's clothes catch fire while cooking.
  - Fires where the smoke is prevented from reaching the detector due to a closed door or other obstruction.
  - Incendiary fires where the fire grows so rapidly that an occupant's egress is blocked even with properly located detectors.

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