For model JTY-GD-H365

Photoelectric Smoke Alarm

User’ s Guide

Version: JTY-GD-H365_6021140722

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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 thoroughly 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 yourself. Refer to the instructions in Section 9 for service.

WARNING! UNIT WILL NOT ATTACH TO MOUNTING PLATE UNLESS BATTERY IS PRESENT.

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.

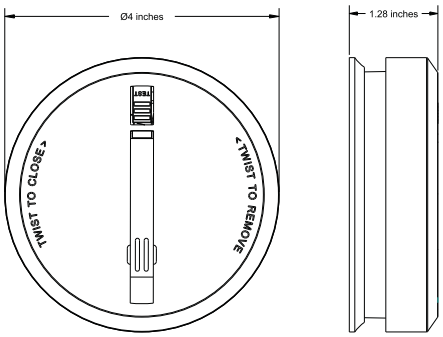
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Technical Specifications

Model Number:	JTY-GD-H365
Power Source:	9V Battery (included)
Standby Current:	less than 10uA
Alarm Current:	less than 20mA
Audio Alarm:	greater than 85dB at 3m
Temperature Range:	32℉ to 104℉ (0℃ to 40℃)
Humidity Range:	up to 90% relative humidity (RH)
Sensor:	Photoelectric
Size:	4’’ in diameter × 1.28’’ depth
Weight:	0.2lbs
Interconnects:	No
Warranty:	3 year limited
Label Reference:	ROHS8.807.326



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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").

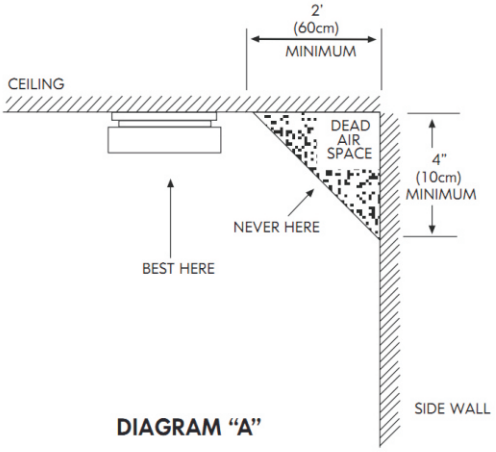
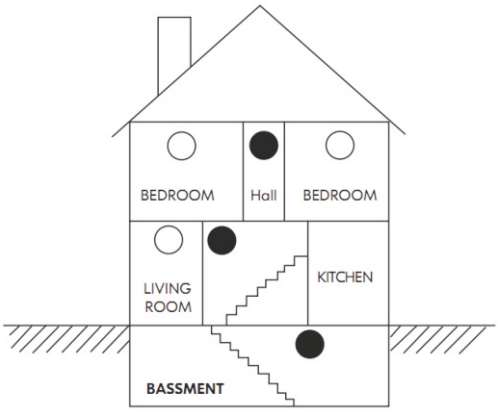
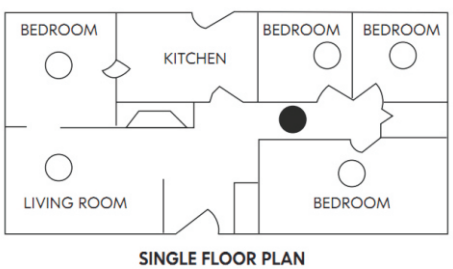


DIAGRAM “A”



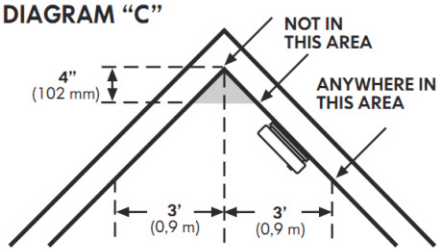
MULTI FLOOR PLAN
Smoke Alarms for Minimum Protection
Smoke Alarms for Maximum Protection

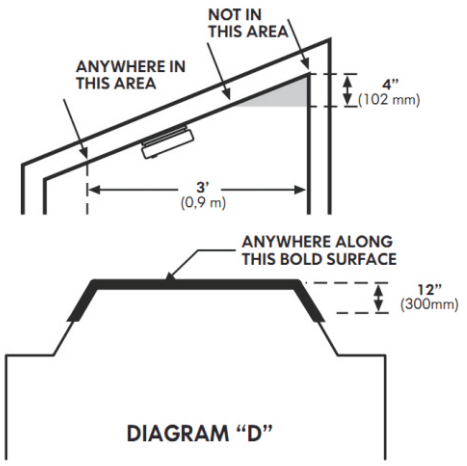
DIAGRAM “B”



SINGLE FLOOR PLAN

DIAGRAM “C”





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

CAUTION: THIS UNIT IS SEALED. THE COVER IS NOT REMOVABLE!

1). Remove the mounting plate from the back of the alarm by holding the mounting plate and twist the alarm in the direction indicated by the "TWIST TO REMOVE" arrow on the cover see Figure 4.

2). To ensure aesthetic alignment of the alarm with the hallway, the "|" line on the mounting plate should be parallel with the hallway when ceiling mounting.

3). After selecting the proper smoke alarm location as described in Section 1, attach the mounting plate to the ceiling as shown in Figure 1. Use the screws and anchors provided to secure the mounting plate.

4). When installing the battery, press the battery down into the battery compartment and level off the shelf (see Figure 3).

CAUTION! IF THE SHELF IS NOT PLANISHED IN THE BATTERY COMPARTMENT BY THE BATTERY, THE UNIT WILL NOT ATTACHTO THE MOUNTING BRACKET.

5). Alignment marks are provided on the edge of the trim plate and the alarm. After installing the mounting plate, place the alarm on the mounting plate with the alignment marks lined up. Twist the alarm in the direction indicated by the "TWIST TO CLOSE" arrow on the alarm cover (see Figure 4) 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 (see Figure 2 and Recommended Locations to Install the Alarm) AND SMOKE ALARMS IN THE LIVING ROOM, DINING ROOM, HALLWAYS, ATTIC, AND UTILITY STORAGE ROOM.

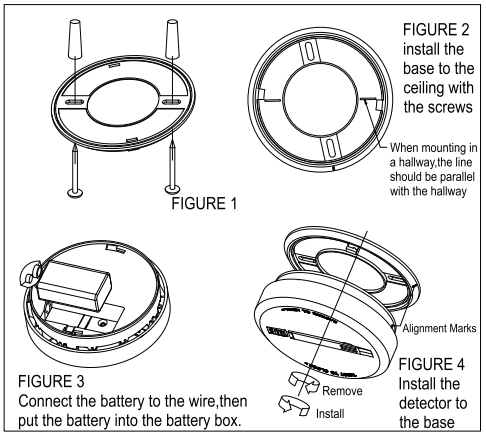


FIGURE 3
Connect the battery to the wire,then put the battery into the battery box.

FIGURE 4
Install the detector to the base

4. OPERATION AND TESTING

OPERATION: The smoke alarm is operating once a fresh battery is installed and testing is complete. When products of combustion are sensed, the unit sounds a loud 85db pulsating alarm until the air is cleared.

FLASHING LED LIGHT: This smoke alarm is equipped with a flashing red indicator light. The light is located above the test button and will flash every 40-50 seconds to indicate that the smoke alarm is operating.

SMOKE SENSING CHAMBER OPERATION: This alarm will "chirp" if any of the components in the smoke sensing chamber fail. This chirp will occur between the flashes of the red LED indicator light. (If the chirp occurs at the same time as the red LED flash, see Section 6 for low battery information).

TESTING: Test by pushing the test button on the cover and holding it down for a minimum of 5 seconds. This will sound the alarm if the electronic circuitry, horn and battery are working. 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.

5. MAINTENANCE

BATTERY REPLACEMENT

To replace the battery, remove the alarm from the mounting plate by rotating the alarm in the direction of the "OFF" arrow on the cover (see Section 3, Figure 4).

The Smoke Alarm is powered by a 9V Carbon zinc battery (Lithium batteries may also be used). A fresh battery should last for one year under normal operating conditions. This alarm has a low battery monitor circuit that will cause the alarm to "chirp" approximately every 40-50 seconds for a minimum of seven (7) days when the battery gets low. Replace the battery when this condition occurs. Whenever the battery is replaced it is recommended that the operation of the alarm is tested.

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

Carbon Zinc Type:	GP: 1604P;
	Golden Power: G6F22.
Lithium Type:	GP: CR-V9;
	EVE: CR9V/P.

NOTE: WEEKLY TESTING IS REQUIRED.

WARNING! USE ONLY THE 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.

SHENZHEN FANHAI SANJIANG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD

3/F., Guangcai Xintiandi Mansion,
Nanshan Road, Nanshan District,
Shenzhen, Guangdong, China