

FIRE AND SMOKE DETECTORS

Smoke detectors and home escape planning could save your life!

Why a smoke detector? Most fires occur at night when people are sleeping. A smoke detector can alert you when there is a fire, in time to save your life. Smoke detectors work by sensing rising smoke from a fire and sounding an alarm.

What type should I buy?

Photoelectric uses a photoelectric bulb that sends forth a beam of light. When smoke enters, light from the beam is reflected from smoke particles into a photocell and the alarm is triggered.

Ionization chamber contains a small, safe radiation chamber source that produces electrically charged air molecules called ions. When smoke enters the chamber, it causes a change in the flow of ions, triggering the alarm.

Both are EQUALLY EFFECTIVE and neither requires that you be familiar with its inner workings. As long as you buy a detector that is tested by a major testing laboratory, such as UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES (UL), you can be assured it has met certain testing requirements.

Where should I install my detector? Smoke rises, so the best place to install a detector is on the ceiling or high on an inside wall just below the ceiling. If the detector is below an un-insulated attic or in a mobile home, the detector should be placed on the wall 4"-12" below the ceiling.

In a multi-level home, a detector is needed on each level. On the first floor it should be placed on the ceiling at the base of the

stairwell. Detectors should be installed within 15 feet of the bed rooms so they can be heard when the door is closed. But, remember not to install a detector within 3 feet of an air supply register that may blow smoke away. Don't install a detector between an air return and the sleeping area. The smoke will be recirculated and diluted resulting in a delayed alarm.

If you are installing more than one detector you may want to consider purchasing units that can be interconnected. That way when one unit detects smoke, all the detectors will sound the alarm.

How are detectors powered? Detectors are powered two ways:

BATTERIES

These are the easiest to install. They require no outlets or wiring connection, however, batteries must be replaced twice a year. We recommend you change them in the spring and the fall when you change your clocks. All UL listed battery operated detectors are required to sound a trouble signal when replacement is needed. The signal usually lasts seven days, so it's advised to check the efficiency of the detectors following extended periods away.

Household Current:

Detectors can be powered with household current two ways. They can be plugged into any wall socket or can be wired permanently into your home's electrical system.

How can I best care for my Detector?

Dirt, extreme changes in temperature, and cooking exhaust can cause false alarms or malfunctions of the detector. To prevent false alarms, locate the detector away from air vents, air conditioners, and fans. Keep the grill work-free of dirt by occasional vacuuming and dusting. Do not paint over the cover of the smoke detectors as this may clog the grillwork and cause it not to work properly. Test

your detector every month, or more often if necessary to make sure it's working. This is usually done with the test button, if provided.

Instruct your family in a pre-arranged evacuation plan.

Have an escape floor plan.

Sit down with all the members of the family and discuss escape routes to the outside from each room in the house, especially from the bedrooms.

Once out stay out!

Your escape plan must include a pre-arranged assembly point, and all members of the family must know to go to that exact location as soon as they are out of the house. No one will be over looked this way.

MOST FATAL HOME FIRES occur at night while every one is sleeping. We must make certain that everyone sleeps with their bedroom doors closed. Especially if you don't have a smoke detector, the closed door protects the occupant from heat and smoke. If you should find smoke seeping under the door of your room, don't panic, feel the door. If hot, use the alternate escape route. If cool, brace your shoulder against the door and open it cautiously. Be ready to slam it if smoke or heat comes in. Smoke, heat, and gases can choke and kill you only after a few breaths. If you are caught in smoke get down low and crawl. Take short breaths, breathing through your nose. Windows usually offer the best alternate escape route. Make sure all windows and screens work easily to permit escape through them. There may be porch or shed roofs under the windows that can provide a path way to safety. Special attention should be given to windows with air conditioners and security bars. If the window can't be opened, break it with a chair, drawer, or something large; be careful to protect yourself from flying glass. Shout for help. Exit to shed or porch roof if available or stay at the window. Firefighters will rescue you on arrival.

Don't JUMP! Metal escape ladders could possibly make your escape easier from 2 or 3 story buildings if no roof is available. Call your local fire department from a neighbor's phone as soon as you are out of the house. Dial 9-1-1, say you are reporting a fire... give the address slowly and clearly, and do not hang up until your message is confirmed.

