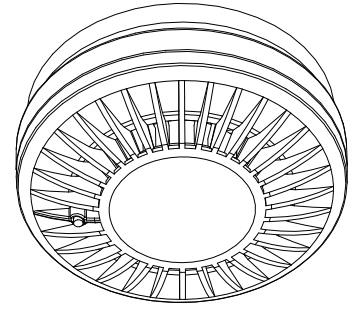


LX738-RF Smoke Alarm User's Manual

The photoelectric smoke detector is designed to sense smoke that comes into the detector chamber. It does not sense gas, heat, or flame. This smoke detector is designed to give early warning of developing fires by giving off the alarm sounds from its built-in alarm horn. It can provide precious time for you and your family to escape before a fire spreads. Also it adopts wired/ wireless network technician and possess network alarm function.



SPECIFICATION

Power source: DC9V

Static Current: <10uA

Alarm Current: <10mA (40mA when emission)

Working frequency:868MHz

emission distance: > 60m

Alarm sonority:> 85 db (3m)

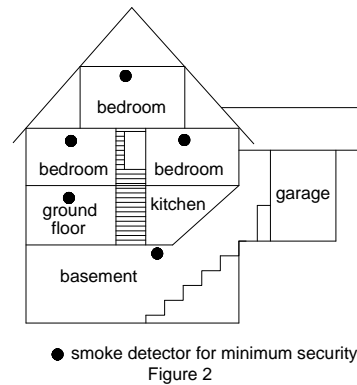
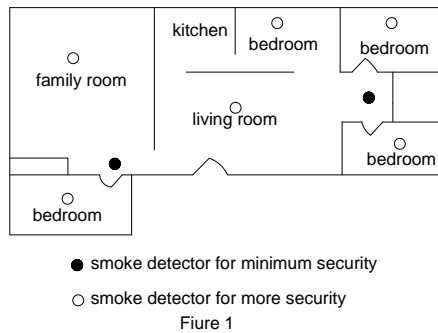
Low Voltage Alarm:7 V±0.5V

emission time:12~13sec

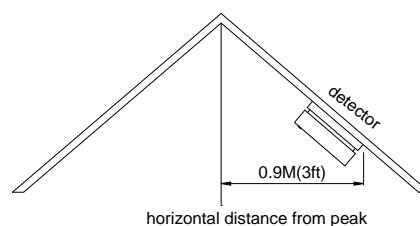
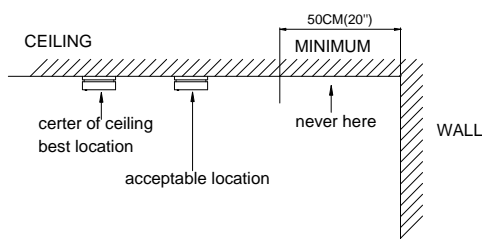
Working temperature:-10℃~50℃

WHERE TO INSTALL SMOKE ALARMS

- Install a smoke detector in the hallway outside every separate bedroom area, as shown in Figure 1.
- Install a smoke detector on every floor of a multi-floor home or apartment, as shown in Figure2.



- Install a smoke detector inside every bedroom.
- Install smoke detectors at both ends of a bedroom hallway if the hallway is more than 40 feet (12 meters) long.
- Install a smoke detector 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 detectors at the bottom of the basement stairwell.
- Install second-floor detectors at the top of the first-to-second floor stairwell.
- Install additional detectors in your living room, dining room, family room, attic, utility and storage rooms.
- Install smoke detectors as close to the center of the ceiling as possible. If this is not practical, put the detector on the ceiling, no closer than 20 inches (50 cm) from any wall or corner, as shown in Figure 3.
- If some of your rooms have sloped, peaked, or gabled ceilings, try to mount detectors 3 feet (0.9 meter) measured horizontally from the highest point of the ceiling as shown in Figure 4.



WHERE NOT TO INSTALL SMOKE ALARMS

Nuisance alarms take place when smoke detectors are installed where they will not work properly. To avoid nuisance alarms, do not install smoke detectors in the following situations:

- 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 the smoke detectors to avoid nuisance alarms, such as kitchens with few windows or poor ventilation, garages where there may be vehicle exhaust, near furnaces, hot water heaters, and space heaters.
- Do not install smoke detectors 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 detector as far away from the combustion particles as possible. To prevent nuisance alarm alarms, provide good ventilation in such places.
- In damp or very humid areas, or near bathrooms with showers. Moisture in humid air can enter the sensing chamber, then turns into droplets upon cooling, which can cause nuisance alarms. Install smoke detectors 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 detector, it will not work properly. The temperature range for your smoke detector is 40 °F to 100 °F (4 °C to 38 °C).
- In very dusty or dirty areas, dirt and dust can build up on the detector’s sensing chamber, to make it overly sensitive. Additionally, dust or dirt can block openings to the sensing chamber and keep the detector from sensing smoke.
- Near fresh air vents or very drafty areas like air conditioners, heaters or fans, fresh air vents and drafts can drive smoke away from smoke detectors.
- Dead air spaces are often at the top of a peaked roof, or in the corners between ceilings and walls. Dead air may prevent smoke from reaching a detector.
- In insect-infested areas. If insects enter a detector’s sensing chamber, they may cause a nuisance alarm. Where bugs are a problem, get rid of them before putting up a detector.
- Near fluorescent lights, electrical “noise” from fluorescent lights may cause nuisance alarms. Install smoke detectors at least 5 feet (1.5 meters) from such lights.

WARNING: Never remove batteries to stop a nuisance alarm. Open a window or fan the air around the detector 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 detector as described in this User’s Manual.

WARNING: Do not stand close to the detector 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.

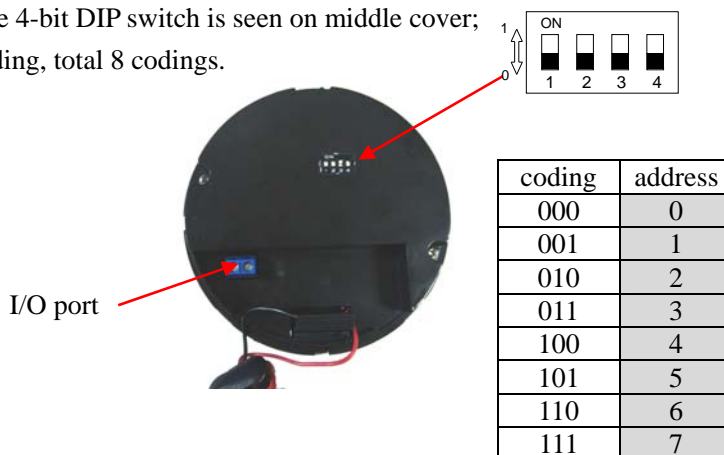
WIRELESS NETWORK

1. definition

- 1.1 the master alarm: the unit that detect smoke and alarm. Its LED flash every 0.5sec;
- 1.2 the slave alarm: the unit that receive signal from the alarming unit and alarm, its LED still flash every 35sec;
- 1.3 there is no clear limitation between master alarm and slave alarm. A alarm can be an master and also can be a slave.

2. DIP switch function

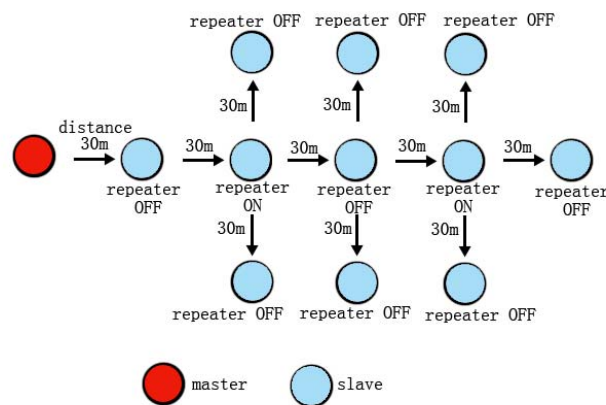
- 2.1 turn off the base anti-clockwise, the 4-bit DIP switch is seen on middle cover;
- 2.2 The 1~3 numeric is for address coding, total 8 codings.



Please attention: after coding you should switch off power for at least 5min and then switch on power, here the coding make effect.

2.3 The 4 numeric is for set repeater function

When slide to ON the repeater function able. repeater function: when it receive emission signal and give alarm, it will emit signal immediately to drive other unit alarming , it is also a relay station of wireless signal, so that form a wireless alarm network with relay transmit. The emit distance is 60m. for the repeater setting the right diagram is for your reference.



3. Hush function

- if press down the button on master alarm, the master alarm and slave alarms all are in hush state;
- if press down the button on slave alarm, all slave alarms are in hush state.

WIRED NETWORK (use I/O port)

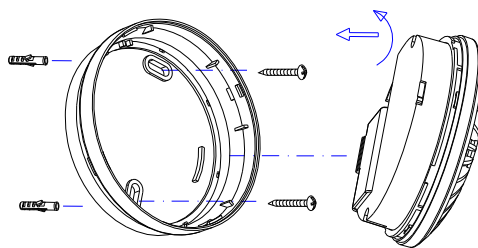
Turn off the base anti-clockwise, the I/O port is seen on middle cover.

If several alarms are connected, when one of them detects the alarm signal, it will alarm and the indicator flash more and more quickly, the others alarm will alarm, but the its indicator won't flash quickly.

INSTALLING YOUR SMOKE DETECTOR

The smoke detectors are to be mounted on the ceiling. Please follow these steps to install your smoke detector:

1. At the place where you are going to install the detector, draw a horizontal line.
2. Remove the mounting base from your unit by rotating it counterclockwise.
3. Place the base so that the two hole slots are aligned on the line. In each of keyhole slots, draw a mark to locate a mounting plug and screw.
4. Remove the base.
5. Using a 3/16-inch (5mm) drill bit, drills two holes at the marks and insert plastic wall plugs. Put the detector away from getting plaster dust on it when you drill holes for mounting.
6. Using the two screws and plastic wall plugs (all supplied), attach the base to the ceiling;
7. Install the battery,
8. Line up the base and the detector (make the line on base aim at the line on top cover). Push the detector onto the mounting base and turn it clockwise to fix it into place. Pull outward on the detector to make sure it is securely attached to the mounting base.



NOTE: When the detector battery first makes contact with the detector, the alarm horn may sound for one second. This means normal and indicates that the battery is positioned properly. Close cover, then press the test button, holding it down for about 5 seconds until the horn sounds. The horn should sound a loud, pulsating alarm. This means the unit is working properly.

RED INDICATOR

The red LED, as the ALARM indicator, is featured with the detector. It can be seen through the test button on the cover of the detector. When red LED flashes once 35 seconds, it indicates the detector under normal operation. When smoke detector senses smoke and simultaneously sounds an audible alarm, the red LED will flash very frequently, once 0.5 seconds.

TESTING YOUR SMOKE DETECTOR

Test the detector weekly by pushing firmly on the test button with your finger until the horn sounds. Testing method may

take up to 20 seconds to sound the alarm horn. These are only ways to be sure that detector is working correctly. If the detector fails to test properly, have it repaired or replaced immediately.

WARNING: Never use an open flame to test your detector. You may set fire to damage the detector, as well as your home. The built-in test switch accurately tests all detector functions, as required by Underwriters' Laboratories. They are the only correct ways to test the unit.

WARNING: When you are not testing the unit and the alarm horn sounds a loud continuous sound, this means the detector has sensed smoke or combustion particles in the air. Be sure 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.

If the alarm horn begins to beep every 35sec, this signal means that the detector's battery is weak. Replace new battery immediately. Keep fresh batteries on hand for this purpose.

TAKING CARE OF YOUR SMOKE DETECTOR

To keep your detector in good working order, you must test the detector weekly, as referring to section "TESTING YOUR SMOKE DETECTOR".

Replace the detector battery once a year or immediately when the low battery "beep" signal sounds once every 35sec. The low battery "beep" should last at least 30 days.

NOTE: For replacement battery, use Eveready #522, #1222, #216; Duracell #MN1604; or Gold Peak #1604P, #1604S; or Ultralife U9VL-J.

Open the cover and vacuum the dust off the detector's sensing chamber at least once a year. This can be done when you open the detector to change the battery. Remove battery before cleaning. To clean detector, use soft brush attachment to your vacuum. Carefully remove any dust on detector components, especially on the openings of the sensing chamber. Replace battery after cleaning. Test detector to make sure battery is correctly. Check to make sure there are no obstruction inside the test button. If there is any dust in the test button, insert a toothpick from the back to the front.

Clean detector cover when it gets dirty. First open the cover and remove battery. Hand-wash cover with cloth dampened with clean water. Dry it with lint-free cloth. Do not get any water on the detector components. Replace the battery, and close cover. Test detector to make sure that battery works correctly.