

REGULAR MAINTENANCE

This unit has been designed to be as maintenance-free as possible, but there are a few simple things you must do to keep it working properly.

WARNING!
Use only the replacement batteries listed below. The unit may not operate properly with other batteries. Never use rechargeable batteries since they may not provide a constant charge.

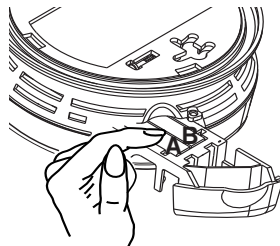
- Test it at least once a week.
- Clean the CO Alarm at least once a month; gently vacuum the outside of the CO Alarm using your household vacuum's soft brush attachment. A can of clean compressed air (sold at computer or office supply stores) may also be used. Follow manufacturer instructions for use. Test the CO Alarm. Never use water, cleaners or solvents since they may damage the unit.
- If the CO Alarm becomes contaminated by excessive dirt, dust and/or grime, and cannot be cleaned to avoid unwanted alarms, replace the unit immediately.
- Relocate the unit if it sounds frequent unwanted alarms. See "Where CO Alarms Should Not Be Installed" for details.

Choosing a replacement battery:
Your CO Alarm requires two standard AA batteries. The following batteries are acceptable as replacements: Energizer E91. **These batteries are available at many local retail stores.**

IMPORTANT!
Actual battery service life depends on the CO Alarm and the environment in which it is installed. All the batteries specified above are acceptable replacement batteries for this unit. Regardless of the manufacturer's suggested battery life, you MUST replace the battery immediately once the unit starts "chirping" (the "low battery warning").

To replace the batteries (without removing the Alarm from the ceiling or wall):

1. Open the battery compartment.
2. Press tabs A and B as shown in the diagram and remove each battery.
3. Insert the new batteries, making sure they snap completely into the battery compartment. Match the terminals on the ends of the batteries with the terminals on the unit.
4. Close the battery compartment, and then test the unit by pressing the Test/Silence button.



WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT CO

WHAT IS CO?
CO is an invisible, odorless, tasteless gas produced when fossil fuels do not burn completely, or are exposed to heat (usually fire). Electrical appliances typically do not produce CO.

These fuels include: Wood, coal, charcoal, oil, natural gas, gasoline, kerosene, and propane.

Common appliances are often sources of CO. If they are not properly maintained, they can become respiratory problems. Infants, unborn babies, pregnant women, or elderly people can be more quickly and severely affected by CO. Members of sensitive populations should consult their doctors for advice on taking additional precautions.

SYMPTOMS OF CO POISONING

These symptoms are related to CO POISONING and should be discussed with ALL household members.

Mild Exposure: Slight headache, nausea, vomiting, fatigue ("flu-like" symptoms).
Medium Exposure: Throbbing headache, drowsiness, confusion, fast heart rate.
Extreme Exposure: Convulsions, unconsciousness, brain and lung failure. Exposure to Carbon Monoxide can cause brain damage, death.

CAUTION!

Some individuals are more sensitive to CO than others, including people with certain respiratory problems, infants, unborn babies, pregnant mothers, or elderly people can be more quickly and severely affected by CO. Members of sensitive populations should consult their doctors for advice on taking additional precautions.

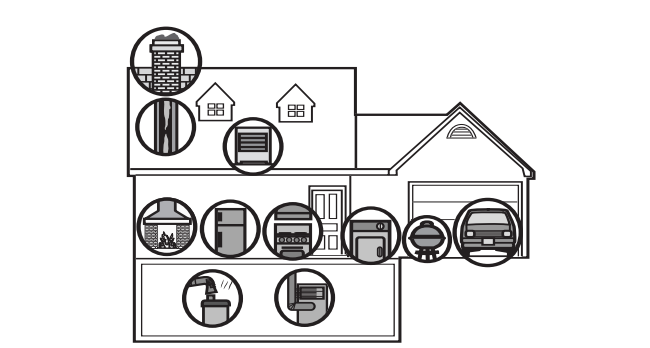
FINDING THE SOURCE OF CO AFTER AN ALARM

Carbon monoxide is an odorless, invisible gas, which often makes it difficult to locate the source of CO after an alarm. There are a few of the factors that can make it difficult to find the source of CO:

- House well ventilated before the investigator arrives.
- Problem caused by "backdrafting".
- Transient CO problem caused by special circumstances.

Because CO may dissipate by the time an investigator arrives, it may be difficult to locate the source of CO. BRK Brands, Inc. shall not be obligated to pay for any carbon monoxide investigation or service call.

POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CO IN THE HOME



Fuel-burning appliances like: portable heater, gas or wood burning fireplace, gas kitchen range or cooktop, gas clothes dryer.

Damaged or insufficient venting: corroded or disconnected water heater vent pipe, leaking chimney pipe or flue, or cracked heat exchanger, blocked or clogged chimney opening.

Improper use of appliance/ device: operating a barbecue grill or vehicle in an enclosed area (like a garage or screened porch).

Transient CO Problems: "transient" or on-again-off-again CO problems can be caused by outdoor conditions and other special circumstances.

The following conditions can result in transient CO situations:

1. Excessive spillage or reverse venting of fuel appliances caused by outdoor conditions such as:
 - Wind direction and/or velocity, including high, gusty winds. Heavy air in the vent pipes (cold/humid air with extended periods between cycles).
 - Negative pressure differential resulting from the use of exhaust fans.
 - Several appliances running at the same time competing for limited fresh air.
 - Vent pipe connections vibrating loose from clothes dryers, furnaces, or water heaters.
 - Obstructions in or unconventional vent pipe designs which can amplify the above situations.
2. Extended operation of unvented fuel burning devices (range, oven, fireplace).
3. Temperature inversions, which can trap exhaust close to the ground.
4. Car idling in an open or closed attached garage, or near a home.

These conditions are dangerous because they can trap exhaust in your home. Since these conditions can come and go, they are also hard to recreate during a CO investigation.

HOW CAN I PROTECT MY FAMILY FROM CO POISONING?

A CO Alarm is an excellent means of protection. It monitors the air and sounds a loud alarm before Carbon Monoxide levels become threatening for average, healthy adults.

A CO Alarm is not a substitute for proper maintenance of home appliances.

- To help prevent CO problems and reduce the risk of CO poisoning:
 - Clean chimneys and flues yearly. Keep them free of debris, leaves, and nests for proper air flow. Also, have a professional check for rust and corrosion, cracks, or separations. These conditions can prevent proper air movement and cause backdrafting. Never "cap" or cover a chimney in any way that would block air flow.
 - Test and maintain all fuel-burning equipment annually. Many local gas or oil companies and HVAC companies offer appliance inspections for a nominal fee.
 - Make regular visual inspections of all fuel-burning appliances. Check appliances for excessive rust and scaling. Also check the flame on the burner and pilot lights. The flame should be blue. A yellow flame means fuel is not being burned completely and CO may be present. Keep the blower door on the furnace closed. Use vents or fans when they are available on all fuel-burning appliances. Make sure appliances are vented to the outside. Do not grill or barbecue indoors, or in garages or on screen porches.
 - Check for exhaust backflow from CO appliances. Check the draft hood on an operating furnace for a backdraft. Look for cracks on furnace heat exchangers.
 - Check the house or garage on the other side of shared wall.
 - Check windows and doors open slightly. If you suspect that CO is escaping into your home, open a window or a door. Opening windows and doors can significantly decrease CO levels.
 - Keep checks and doors open slightly. If you suspect that CO is escaping into your home, open a window or a door. Opening windows and doors can significantly decrease CO levels.

In addition, familiarize yourself with all enclosed materials. Read this manual in its entirety, and make sure you understand what to do if your CO Alarm sounds.

REGULATORY INFORMATION FOR CO ALARMS

UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES INC. UL 2034

WHAT LEVELS OF CO CAUSE AN ALARM?
Underwriters Laboratories Inc. Standard UL2034 requires residential CO Alarms to sound when exposed to levels of CO and exposure times as described below. They are measured in parts per million (ppm) of CO over time (in minutes).

- UL2034 Required Alarm Points*:**
- If the alarm is exposed to 400 ppm of CO, IT MUST ALARM BETWEEN 4 and 15 MINUTES.
 - If the alarm is exposed to 150 ppm of CO, IT MUST ALARM BETWEEN 10 and 50 MINUTES.
 - If the alarm is exposed to 70 ppm of CO, IT MUST ALARM BETWEEN 60 and 240 MINUTES.
 - Approximately 10% COHB exposure at levels of 10% to 95% Relative Humidity (RH).

The unit is designed not to alarm when exposed to a constant level of 30 ppm for 30 days.

IMPORTANT!
CO Alarms designed to alarm before there is an immediate life threat. Since you cannot see or smell CO, never assume it's not present.

- An exposure to 100 ppm of CO for 20 minutes may not affect average, healthy adults, but after 4 hours the same level may cause headaches.
- An exposure to 400 ppm of CO may cause headaches in average, healthy adults after 35 minutes, but can cause death after 2 hours.

IMPORTANT!
This CO Alarm measures exposure to CO over time. It alarms if CO levels are extremely high in a short period of time, or if CO levels reach a certain minimum over a long period of time. The CO Alarm generally sounds an alarm before the onset of symptoms in average, healthy adults.

Why is this important? Because you need to be warned of a potential CO problem while you can still react in time. In many reported cases of CO exposure, victims may not realize the danger until it is too late. CO becomes disoriented and can no longer react well enough to exit the building or get help. Also, young children and pets may be the first affected. The average healthy adult might not feel any symptoms when the CO Alarm sounds. However, people with cardiac or respiratory problems, infants, unborn babies, pregnant mothers, or elderly people can be more quickly and severely affected by CO. If you experience even mild symptoms of CO poisoning, consult your doctor immediately.

REGULATORY INFORMATION FOR CO ALARMS, Continued

Standards: Underwriters Laboratories Inc. Single and Multiple Station carbon monoxide alarms UL2034.

According to Underwriters Laboratories Inc. UL2034, Section 11-2: "Carbon monoxide alarms covered by these requirements are intended to respond to the presence of carbon monoxide from sources such as, but not limited to, exhaust from internal-combustion engines, gas furnaces, gas water heaters, appliances, and fireplaces. CO Alarms are intended to alarm at carbon monoxide levels below those that could cause a loss of ability to react to the dangers of carbon monoxide poisoning." The CO Alarm monitors the air at the Alarm, and is designed to alarm before CO levels become life threatening. This allows you precious time to leave the house and correct the problem. This is only if the Alarm is located, installed, and maintained as described in this manual.

Gas Detection at Typical Temperature and Humidity Ranges: The CO Alarm is not formulated to detect CO levels below 30 ppm typically. UL tested for false alarm resistance to 30 ppm (0.0003%), Butane (300 ppm), Heptane (500 ppm), Ethyl Acetate (200 ppm), Isopropyl Alcohol (200 ppm) and Carbon Dioxide (5000 ppm). Values measure gas and vapor concentrations in parts per million.

Audible Alarm: 85 dB minimum at 10 feet (3 meters).

GENERAL LIMITATIONS OF CO ALARMS

This CO Alarm is intended for residential use. It is not intended for use in industrial applications where Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requirements for carbon monoxide detectors must be met.

CO alarms may not wake all individuals. If children or others do not readily awaken to the sound of the CO alarm, or if there are infants or family members with mobility limitations, make sure that someone is assigned to assist them in the event of an emergency.

CO Alarms will not work without power. This alarm requires a two (2) AA batteries to operate.

CO Alarms for Solar or Wind Energy users and battery backup power systems: AC powered CO Alarms should only be operated with true or pure sine wave inverters. Operating this Alarm with most battery-powered UPS (uninterruptible power supply) products or square wave or "quasi sine wave" inverters will damage the Alarm. If you are not sure about your inverter or UPS type, please consult with the manufacturer to verify.

This CO Alarm will not sense carbon monoxide that does not reach the sensor. This CO Alarm will only sense CO at the sensor. CO may be present in other areas. Doors or other obstructions may affect the rate at which CO reaches the CO Alarm. For this reason, if bedroom doors are usually closed at night, we recommend you install a CO Alarm in each bedroom and in the hallway between them.

CO Alarms may not sense CO on another level of the home. For example, a CO Alarm on the second level, near the bedrooms, may not sense CO in the basement. For this reason, one CO Alarm may not give adequate warning. Complete coverage is recommended. Place CO Alarms on each level of the home.

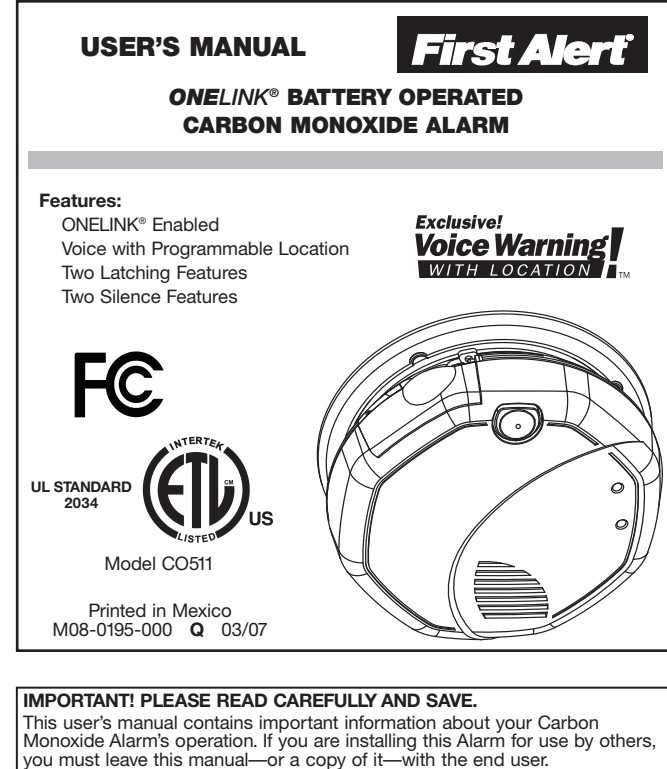
CO Alarms may not be heard. The alarm horn loudness meets or exceeds current UL standards of 85 dB at 10 feet (3 meters). However, if the CO Alarm is installed outside the bedroom, it may not wake up a sound sleeper or one who has recently used drugs or has been drinking alcoholic beverages. This is especially true if the door is closed or only partly open. Even persons who are awake may not hear the alarm horn if the sound is blocked by distance or closed doors. Noise from traffic, stereo, radio, television, air conditioner, or other appliances may also prevent persons from hearing the alarm horn. This CO Alarm is not intended for people who are hearing impaired.

CO Alarms are not a substitute for a smoke alarm. Although fire is a source of carbon monoxide, this CO Alarm does not sense smoke or fire. This CO Alarm senses CO that may be escaped unnoticed from malfunctioning furnaces, appliances, or other sources. Early warning of fire requires the installation of smoke alarms.

CO Alarms are not a substitute for life insurance. Though these CO Alarms may sound when increasing CO levels, BRK Brands, Inc. does not warrant or imply in any way that they will protect lives from CO poisoning. Homeowners and renters must insure their lives.

CO Alarms have a limited life. Although the CO Alarm and all of its parts have a useful life, they are not designed to be permanent. They may become inoperative, any of these parts could fail at any time. Therefore, you must test your CO Alarm weekly.

CO Alarms are not foolproof. Like all other electronic devices, CO Alarms have limitations. They can only detect CO that reaches their sensors. They may not give early warning to rising CO levels if the CO is coming from a remote part of the home, away from the CO Alarm.



INTRODUCTION

Thank you for choosing First Alert® for your Carbon Monoxide Alarm needs. You have purchased a state-of-the-art Alarm designed to provide you with early warning of a carbon monoxide danger. **Key features include:**

ONELINK® Enabled. Alarm automatically communicates with other ONELINK® enabled alarms when installed.

Exclusive Voice Warning with Location will tell you the preprogrammed location of the initiating unit and danger detected. Programmable up to 11 locations (ex. "Basement"). When alarms sound, if programmed for basement it will say "Warning, evacuate, carbon monoxide in basement" along with all other installed ONELINK® Voice alarms.

Spread Spectrum Horn Tone. Lower and varying horn frequency makes it easier for elderly with normal age related hearing loss to hear horn. Sweeps through the 2200 – 3400 Hz range.

RF Interconnect. Reliable and secure radio frequency communication between alarms. 915MHz frequency with 65,000 security codes and 3 channel frequency hopping.

Single Button Test/Silence eliminates confusion. Depending on what mode the alarm is in, pushing the button provides different functions such as testing the alarm, silencing the alarm, re-testing the alarm when in silence and clearing the Latching features.

Two Silence Features. Temporarily silence low battery chirp for up to eight hours before replacing low battery or silence an unwanted alarm for several minutes.

Two Latching Features. Alarm Latch: Easily identifies initiating alarm even after alarm condition has subsided. Low Battery Latch: Identifies which unit is in low battery condition.

Perfect Mount System includes a gasketless face for easy installation and a mounting bracket that keeps the alarm secure over a wide rotation range to allow for perfect alignment.

6 Year End of Life Timer. Every 24 hours of operation a counter stored in memory is updated. When the count equals 6 years of true operation meaning actually powered-up to a malfunction chirp (triple chirp) will sound once a minute at the time of the 45 second Power-LED flash.

© 2007 BRK Brands, Inc., a subsidiary of Jardine Corporation
3901 Liberty Street Road, Aurora, IL 60504-8122
All rights reserved.
Consumer Affairs: (800) 323-9005 • www.firstalert.com

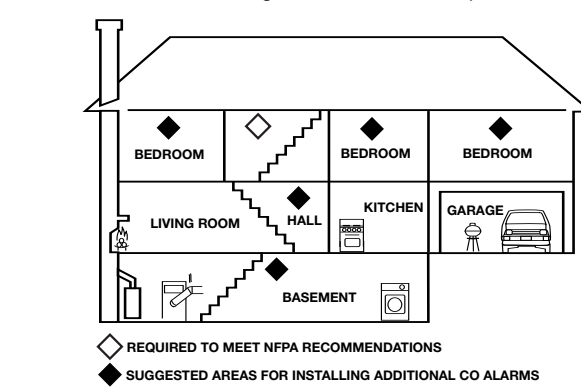
INSTALLATION

WHERE TO INSTALL CO ALARMS

The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) recommends that a CO Alarm should be centrally located outside of each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the bedrooms. For added protection, install additional CO Alarms in each separate bedroom, and on every level of your home.

If your bedroom hallway is longer than 40 feet (12 meters), install a CO Alarm at BOTH ends of the hallway.

Refer to state and local building codes for additional requirements.



In a Single-level Home:
• Install at least one CO Alarm near or within each separate sleeping area.

• For added protection, install an additional CO Alarm at least 20 feet (6 meters) away from the furnace or fuel burning heat source.

In a Multi-level Home:
• Install at least one CO Alarm near or within each separate sleeping area.

• For added protection, install at least one CO Alarm on each level of the home. If you have a basement, install that CO Alarm at the top of the basement stairs.

• For added protection, install an additional CO Alarm at least 20 feet (6 meters) away from the furnace or fuel burning heat source.

In Mobile Homes:
• Install CO Alarms on inside walls ONLY. Uninsulated outside walls and roofs of mobile homes often transfer heat and cold from outdoors.

WHERE CO ALARMS SHOULD NOT BE INSTALLED

DO NOT locate this CO Alarm:

- In garages, kitchens, furnace rooms, or in any extremely dusty, dirty or greasy areas.
- Closer than 15 feet (4.6 meters) from a furnace or other fuel burning heat source, or fuel burning appliances like a water heater.
- Within 5 feet (1.5 meters) of any cooking appliance.
- In areas where temperature is colder than 40° F (4° C) or hotter than 100° F (38° C). These areas include unconditioned crawl spaces, unfinished attics, uninsulated or poorly insulated ceilings, porches, and garages.
- In turbulent air, like near ceiling fans, heat vents, air conditioners, fresh air returns, or open windows. Blowing air may prevent CO from reaching the sensors.
- In direct sunlight.

- WARNING!**
- **This CO Alarm is designed for use inside a single-family home or apartment. It is not meant to be used in common lobbies, hallways, or basements of multi-family buildings unless working CO Alarms are also installed in each family living unit. CO Alarms in common areas may not be heard from inside individual family living units.**
 - **This CO Alarm alone is not a suitable substitute for complete detection systems in places which house many people, like hotels or dormitories, unless a CO Alarm is also placed in each unit.**
 - **DO NOT use this CO Alarm in warehouses, industrial or commercial buildings, special-purpose non-residential buildings, RVs, boats, or airplanes. This CO Alarm is specifically designed for residential use, and may not provide adequate protection in non-residential applications.**

HOW TO INSTALL THIS ALARM

For quick installation instructions see the "Quick Installation Instructions" included.

IMPORTANT!

This CO Alarm was designed to be mounted on the ceiling or wall. It is not a tabletop device. You must install this device on the ceiling or wall as outlined below. Read "Where To Install CO Alarms" before starting.

Tools you will need: pencil, drill with 3/16" (5mm) drill bit, Phillips screwdriver, hammer.

1. Hold the mounting bracket against the ceiling (or wall) so the vertical mounting slot is aligned in the 2 o'clock position and trace around the inside of the mounting slots (vertical and horizontal mounting).
2. Put the unit where it won't get covered with dust when you drill the mounting holes.
3. Using a 3/16" (5 mm) drill bit, drill a hole through the center of the oval outlines you traced.
4. Insert the plastic screw anchors (in the plastic bag with screws) into the holes. Tap the screw anchors gently with a hammer, if necessary, until they are flush with the ceiling or wall.
5. Line the mounting bracket up over the plastic screw anchors.
6. Screw the mounting bracket to the ceiling or wall through the mounting slots using the two screws provided.
7. Attach the CO Alarm to the mounting bracket. Line up the guides on the alarm's base with the guides on the mounting bracket. When guides are lined up, turn the base clockwise (right) until it snaps into place.

1. Hold the mounting bracket against the ceiling (or wall) so the vertical mounting slot is aligned in the 2 o'clock position and trace around the inside of the mounting slots (vertical and horizontal mounting).
2. Put the unit where it won't get covered with dust when you drill the mounting holes.
3. Using a 3/16" (5 mm) drill bit, drill a hole through the center of the oval outlines you traced.
4. Insert the plastic screw anchors (in the plastic bag with screws) into the holes. Tap the screw anchors gently with a hammer, if necessary, until they are flush with the ceiling or wall.
5. Line the mounting bracket up over the plastic screw anchors.
6. Screw the mounting bracket to the ceiling or wall through the mounting slots using the two screws provided.
7. Attach the CO Alarm to the mounting bracket. Line up the guides on the alarm's base with the guides on the mounting bracket. When guides are lined up, turn the base clockwise (right) until it snaps into place.

1. Hold the mounting bracket against the ceiling (or wall) so the vertical mounting slot is aligned in the 2 o'clock position and trace around the inside of the mounting slots (vertical and horizontal mounting).
2. Put the unit where it won't get covered with dust when you drill the mounting holes.
3. Using a 3/16" (5 mm) drill bit, drill a hole through the center of the oval outlines you traced.
4. Insert the plastic screw anchors (in the plastic bag with screws) into the holes. Tap the screw anchors gently with a hammer, if necessary, until they are flush with the ceiling or wall.
5. Line the mounting bracket up over the plastic screw anchors.
6. Screw the mounting bracket to the ceiling or wall through the mounting slots using the two screws provided.
7. Attach the CO Alarm to the mounting bracket. Line up the guides on the alarm's base with the guides on the mounting bracket. When guides are lined up, turn the base clockwise (right) until it snaps into place.

1. Hold the mounting bracket against the ceiling (or wall) so the vertical mounting slot is aligned in the 2 o'clock position and trace around the inside of the mounting slots (vertical and horizontal mounting).
2. Put the unit where it won't get covered with dust when you drill the mounting holes.
3. Using a 3/16" (5 mm) drill bit, drill a hole through the center of the oval outlines you traced.
4. Insert the plastic screw anchors (in the plastic bag with screws) into the holes. Tap the screw anchors gently with a hammer, if necessary, until they are flush with the ceiling or wall.
5. Line the mounting bracket up over the plastic screw anchors.
6. Screw the mounting bracket to the ceiling or wall through the mounting slots using the two screws provided.
7. Attach the CO Alarm to the mounting bracket. Line up the guides on the alarm's base with the guides on the mounting bracket. When guides are lined up, turn the base clockwise (right) until it snaps into place.

STEP BY STEP GUIDE TO PROGRAMMING THIS ALARM

FOR FIRST TIME AND WHEN CHANGING BATTERIES

Action:	Alarm Will Say:
1. Insert batteries (2, AA batteries).	"Welcome, First Alert Carbon Monoxide Alarm." "No location programmed" if first time. "Location, example: 'Basement'" when changing batteries.
2. Press & Hold Test Button if you would like to program the location or change the location of the Alarm. Release button after Alarm responds.	"To select location, press and hold test button now." "To save location, press and hold test button after location is heard." Alarm will speak list of locations (see "Location, example: 'Basement'" for details).
3. After you hear the location of where you are placing the Alarm, Press & Hold the Test Button.	"[Location, example: 'Basement'] location saved." If no location is chosen: "No location saved."

Your Alarm has now been programmed for the location of your choice. Available locations:

Basement	Kitchen	Child's Bedroom
Living Room	Living Room	Master Bedroom
Family Room	Guest Bedroom	Guest Bedroom
Office	Hallway	Utility Room

OPTIONAL LOCKING FEATURES

The optional locking features are designed to prevent unauthorized removal of the battery or alarm. It is not necessary to activate the locks in single-family households where unauthorized battery or alarm removal is not a concern.

These CO Alarms have two separate locking features: one to lock the battery compartment, and the other to lock the CO Alarm to the mounting bracket. You can choose to use either feature independently, or use them both.

Tools you will need: Needle-nose pliers • Standard flathead screwdriver.

Both locking features use locking pins, which are molded into the mounting bracket. Depending on which locking features you use, remove one or both pins from the mounting bracket using needle-nose pliers.

IMPORTANT!
To permanently remove either locking pin, insert a flathead screwdriver between the locking pin and the lock, and pry the pin out of the lock.

TO LOCK THE BATTERY COMPARTMENT

Do not lock the battery compartment until you install the batteries and test the CO Alarm.

IMPORTANT!

If the unit does not alarm during testing, **DO NOT lock the battery compartment!** Install new batteries and test again. If the CO Alarm still does not alarm, replace it immediately.

1. Using needle-nose pliers, detach one locking pin from the mounting bracket.
2. After batteries are inserted, then push the locking pin through the hole near the battery door latch on the back of the CO Alarm.

TO LOCK THE MOUNTING BRACKET

1. Insert a flathead screwdriver into the rectangular cut-out on the mounting bracket nearest to the locking pin.
2. Pry the CO Alarm away from the bracket by pushing up on the screw-driver and turning the CO Alarm counterclockwise (left) at the same time.

TO LOCK THE MOUNTING BRACKET

1. Insert a flathead screwdriver into the rectangular cut-out on the mounting bracket nearest to the locking pin.
2. Pry the CO Alarm away from the bracket by pushing up on the screw-driver and turning the CO Alarm counterclockwise (left) at the same time.

TO LOCK THE MOUNTING BRACKET

1. Using needle-nose pliers, detach one locking pin from the mounting bracket.
2. Insert the locking pin through the hole on the back of the CO Alarm as shown in the diagram.

3. When you attach the CO Alarm to the mounting bracket, the locking pin's head will fit into a notch on the bracket.

ADDING AND LINKING ADDITIONAL ONELINK® ALARMS

NOTE: Steps 1 through 3 need to be completed within two minutes. If more than two minutes pass, the Green power LED will stop blinking. Simply open the battery drawer of the second Alarm and repeat steps 1 through 3.

1. Insert the batteries into the battery drawer of the next Alarm. **DO NOT CLOSE THE DRAWER.**
2. Press and hold the test button and then close the battery drawer.
3. Once you hear the unit chirp, release the test button. The Green power LED will start to blink indicating the ONELINK® Alarm is waiting for program data from one of its related setup ONELINK® Alarms.
4. Press and hold the test button on the first Alarm, until the second Alarm chirps and its Green power LED stops blinking. Then release the test button.
5. If you have purchased the hardwired battery back-up ONELINK® Alarm, you can now connect the hardwired Alarm by installing the three-wire connector on the ceiling to the Alarm.
6. Repeat steps 1-5 for additional ONELINK® Alarms.

You have now successfully linked your new ONELINK® Alarms. To add additional Alarms at a later time, follow steps 1 through 5.

WHAT YOU WILL SEE AND HEAR WITH THIS ALARM

Under Normal Operations
Voice: Silent
Horn: Silent
Power LED: Flashes Green once/minute

When You Test the Alarm
Voice: "Testing." Horn: 4 fast beeps, pause, 4 fast beeps;
Voice: "Warning, evacuate carbon monoxide in [Location, example: "Basement"], Evacuate." Pause. "Highest carbon monoxide level was [CO level example: "0.0003 ppm"]"
CO LED: Flashes Red in sync with the horn pattern

If Battery Becomes Low or is Missing
Voice: "Replace battery in [Location, example "Basement"]"
Repeated every 5 hours

Horn: chirps once a minute
Power LED: Flashes Green On for 2 seconds/Off for 2 seconds. Low Battery Latch is now engaged.