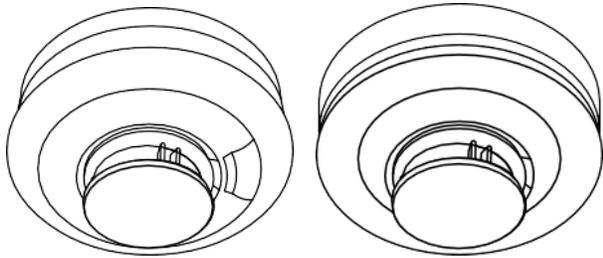




ClareOne Smoke detector Installation Sheet



Last modified: 05/28/20

Model Number: CLR-C1-SMK

Instructions

Read and retain this manual for as long as the product is being used. It contains vital information on the operation and installation of your alarm. The manual should be regarded as part of the product.

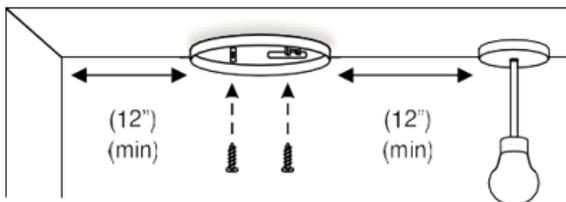
If you are only installing the unit, the booklet must be given to the property owner. Upon change of ownership, this booklet should be given to any subsequent property owner.

This is a 2-part manual, the first part being a quick start section.

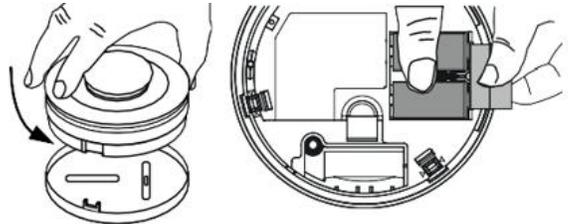
Quick-start guide

1. Locate the correct siting point, and then affix the baseplate to the ceiling.

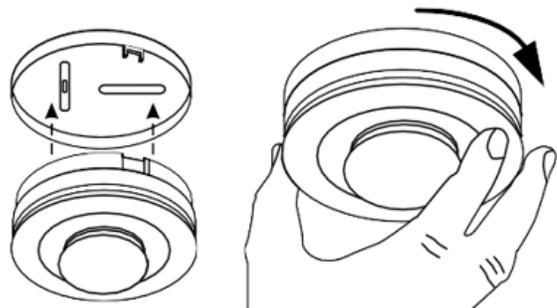
Note: The detector should be a minimum of 12 inches away from walls and lighting fixtures.



2. Connect the batteries.



3. Place the alarm and twist on to the base.



4. Test the alarm by pressing the TEST button.

Note: Test the alarm weekly.

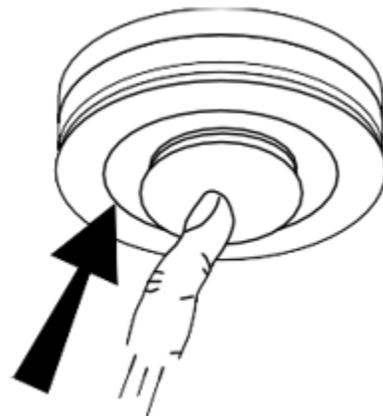


Table 1: Smoke detector operation

Normal Operation		Red LED	Yellow LED	Sounder
Power up	insert battery	1 flash	1 flash	off
Standby by		off	off	off
Sensing fire		rapid flashing	off	full sound
Test mode		Red LED	Yellow LED	Sounder
Test detector	press button	rapid flashing	off	full sound
Alarm hush		Red LED	Yellow LED	Sounder
Silence sounding alarm	press and release button	1 flash every 8 sec	Off	off for 10 mins
Silence low battery	press and release button	off	off for 12 hours	off for 12 hours
Silence faulty sensor (only possible once)	press and release button	off	2 flashes every 48 seconds	off for 12 hours
Silence end of life indication (up to 30 days)	press and release button	off	off for 72 hours	off for 72 hours
Fault mode		Red LED	Yellow LED	Sounder
Low battery		Off	1 flash every 48 seconds	1 beep with 1 flash
Faulty smoke sensor		off	2 flashes every 48 seconds	2 beeps with 2 flashes
Faulty heat sensor		off	2 flashes every 48 seconds	2 beeps with 2 flashes
End of life		off	3 flashes every 48 seconds	3 beeps with 3 flashes
Contaminated chamber		off	4 flashes every 48 seconds	Off
Diagnostic mode		Red LED	Yellow LED	Sounder
Alarm OK	Press and hold button	rapid flashing	Off	full sound
Low battery	Press and hold button	off	1 flash then rapid flashing	1 beep then full sound
Fault sensor	Press and hold button	off	2 flashes then rapid flashing	2 beeps only
End of life	Press and hold button	off	3 flashes then rapid flashing	3 beeps then full sound
Contaminated chamber	Press and hold button	off	4 flashes then rapid flashing	4 beeps then full sound

Alarm memory	Action	Red LED	Yellow LED	Sounder
24-hour memory		2 flashes every 48 seconds for 24 hours	off	off
Long term memory	press and hold button	rapid flashing	off	rapid chirping

Smoke detector operation

Basic smoke detector operations explained below.

Power up

Turn the detector on.

To power up the detector:

1. Twist the detector off the mounting plate.
2. Remove the battery tab to power the detector.

The red LED flashes once followed by one flash of the yellow LED, indicating that the alarm has been powered successfully and is in standby mode.

Standby

Note: In standby mode, there are no active visible or audible indications to the occupant.

To confirm that the detector is in Standby mode: Perform a weekly button test.

Weekly button test

The smoke detector should be tested weekly. Failure to test the smoke detector may result in a safety risk.

To perform a weekly button test:

1. Press and hold the **TEST** button.
2. Verify that the red LED flashes rapidly and the audible alarm ramps up to its full sound.

Sensing fire

As soon as the detector senses smoke, it enters alarm (along with any interconnected alarms). The red LED on the detector flashes rapidly.

For evacuation, follow the instructions in "Fire safety advice", on page 6.

Test mode

Pressing the TEST button checks the alarm functions and results in a ramp-up to full sound and rapid flashing of the red LED under normal conditions.

Alarm hush

Silence False/Nuisance Alarm

Occasionally smoke detectors are activated by phenomena other than fire, such as dust, insects, cooking smoke, and shower steam. Verify the alarm cause is not a fire or other real issue. Silence the alarm once to ensure that it is a nuisance alarm.

To silence a nuisance alarm:

1. Press the large **TEST** button.

Notes

- Pressing the TEST button silences the alarm for 10 minutes – the red LED will then flash every 8 seconds for 10 minutes.
- Pressing the TEST button makes the unit less sensitive, but if a large amount of smoke/steam/dust is observed the unit will remain in alarm.

Nuisance alarm in an interconnected system

In the case of a real fire, the occupants of the dwelling should proceed to evacuate as per instructions in “Fire safety advice,” on page 6. However, if the system is responding to a recurring nuisance alarm it is very important that the detector at fault is identified so the problem can be eliminated by cleaning/replacing the Alarm.

To locate the detector at fault:

1. The detector at fault can be identified by a rapidly flashing red LED.
2. Press the **TEST** button.

Low battery silence

A detector with a low battery sounds with low battery fault chirps and yellow LED flashes (1 beep and 1 flash every 48 seconds).

To silence a low battery:

1. Press the **TEST** button.
2. The alarm is silenced for a period of 12 hours.

Notes

- The detector’s alarm sounds/functions as normal within that period should it detect fire.
- The fault chirps return 12 hours later. This process can be repeated as required, but we suggest replacing the battery/batteries as soon as possible.

Sensor fault silence

A detector with a faulted sensor sounds with chirps and yellow LED flashes (2 beeps 2 flash every 48 seconds).

CAUTION: The fault chirps return 12 hours later. The sensor fault silence can only be activated once. The alarm should be replaced immediately.

To silence a faulted sensor:

1. Press the TEST button.
2. The alarm is silenced for a period of 12 hours.
The yellow LED continues to flash during this period.

End of Life silence

A detector nearing the end of life gives end of life chirps and yellow LED flashes (3 beeps and 3 flashes every 48 seconds). The detector must be replaced within 30 days, we recommend replacing it immediately.

To silence a low battery:

1. Press the **TEST** button.
2. The alarm is silenced for a period of 72 hours.

Low battery

The detector emits a short beep and yellow LED flash when it becomes partially depleted. Check the date the detector should be replaced, on the sidewall of the alarm. When electronic self-testing indicates that the battery is becoming low the detector beeps and the yellow LED flashes at the same time (about every 48 seconds) to warn the user. This indicates that the battery or batteries must be replaced.

Faulty smoke chamber

In the unlikely event of the smoke sensing chamber becoming defective, the detector gives 2 short beeps accompanied by 2 yellow LED flashes every 48 seconds. The detector must then be replaced.

Note: If it is not convenient to replace the detector immediately, pressing the TEST button silences the beeps for 12 hours. The yellow LED continues to flash during this period.

Contaminated chamber

If the yellow LED flashes 4 times every 48 seconds, then the detector chamber is contaminated. Refer to “Testing and maintenance” on page 9, for cleaning instructions.

End of Life

When the sensor has reached its End of Life the detector beeps and flashes the yellow light 3 times every minute. The alarm must be replaced.

Alarm memory

The alarm memory feature informs a homeowner that the device has detected fire and has been in alarm. This is useful for when the home is unoccupied. The device which has alarmed flashes the red LED twice every 48 seconds for the next 24 hours.

In addition, the next TEST button event after the alarm condition gives a “chirping sound pattern” and rapidly flashes the red LED indicating that the device has previously alarmed.

To reset the alarm memory: Press the **TEST** button.

Introduction

You can easily install these detectors on each level of the property, in hallways/corridors outside any sleeping area, in each bedroom, and in other rooms throughout the property to give warning of fire.

Location and positioning

Heat alarms can be installed in kitchens, garages and other areas where detectors are unsuitable.

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION REQUIRED PROTECTION

Smoke detection. Where required by applicable laws, codes, or standards for the specified occupancy, approved single- and multiple-station detectors shall be installed as follows:

1. In all sleeping rooms and guest rooms
2. Outside of each separate dwelling unit sleeping area within 21 ft of any door to a sleeping room, the distance measured along a path of travel
3. On every level of a dwelling unit, including basements
4. On every level of a residential board and care occupancy (small facility), including basements and excluding crawl spaces and unfinished attics
5. In the living area(s) of a guest suite
6. In the living area(s) of a residential board and care occupancy (small facility)

Is it better to have more detectors? The required number of detectors might not provide reliable early warning protection for those areas separated by a door from the areas protected by the required detectors. For this reason, it is recommended that the occupant consider the use of additional detectors for those areas for increased protection. The additional areas include the basement, bedrooms, dining room, furnace room, utility room, and hallways not protected by code mandated detectors. The installation of detectors in bathrooms/shower rooms, kitchens, attics (finished or unfinished), or garages is not normally recommended, as these locations occasionally experience conditions that can result in improper operation.

The equipment should be installed using wiring methods in accordance with the National Fire Protection Association's Standard 72, Chapter 11. (National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269).

IMPORTANT: Specific requirements for detector installation vary from state to state and from region to region. Check with your local Fire Department for current requirements in your area.

Sufficient smoke must enter your detector before it will respond. Your detector needs to be within 20 ft of the fire to respond quickly. detectors also need to be in positions where they can be heard throughout the property, so they can wake you and your family in time for everyone to escape. A single detector will give some protection if it is properly installed, but most homes will require at least two or more (preferably interconnected) to ensure that a reliable early warning is given. For recommended protection, you should install individual detectors in all rooms where a fire is most likely to break out (apart from the kitchen and bathroom).

Multi-level dwellings

If your home has more than one floor, at least one detector should be fitted on each level (see Figure 1). Preferably the detectors should be interconnected (if the feature is present on the unit) so as to give sufficient warning throughout the property.

Figure 1 illustrates where smoke and heat alarms should be located in a typical two-story house. Note the spacings in "Protection Levels" which ensure the early detection of fire and that the warning will be heard.

Place heat alarms in rooms adjoining escape routes - kitchens, garages, furnace rooms, etc. where detectors are unsuitable.

Single story dwelling

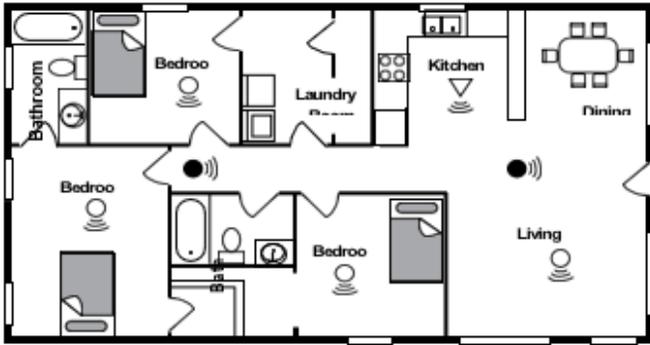
If the dwelling is a single story, the first detector should be placed in a corridor or hallway between the sleeping and living areas. Place it as near to the living area as possible, but make sure that it can be heard loudly enough in the bedroom to wake someone. See Figure 2 for placement example.

In houses with more than one sleeping area, detectors should be placed between each sleeping area and the living area and it is recommended that heat alarms should be placed in the kitchen and garage.

Figure 1: Detector placement multi-level



Figure 2: Detector placement single level



For minimum protection



- Detector on each level
- In each sleeping area
- Every 2 1ft of hallways and rooms
- Within 10 ft of all bedroom doors
- All units interconnected (where the feature is present)

For recommended protection (in addition to the minimum)



- Detectors in every room (except kitchens and bathrooms)



- Heat Alarms located in kitchens, garages etc. within 17 ft of potential fire sources

Recommended Protection

Check to verify the alarms can be heard

With the detectors sounding in their intended locations check to make sure that the alarm can be heard in each bedroom with the door closed, above the sound of any TV/audio systems. The TV/audio systems should be set to a reasonably loud conversation level. If you cannot hear the alarm over the sound of the TV/audio system, the chances are it would not wake you. Interconnecting the detectors helps ensure that the alarm notification is heard throughout the property.

Positioning

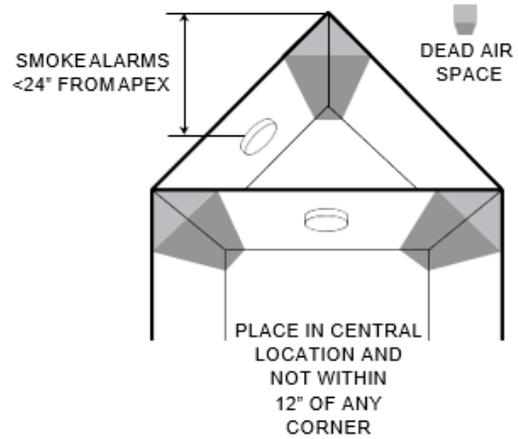
Position the smoke detector appropriately.

Ceiling mounting

Hot smoke rises and spreads out, so a central ceiling position is the recommended location. The air is "dead" and does not move in corners, therefore detectors must be mounted away from corners.

Keep at least 12 inches from walls and corners, see Figure 3. Additionally, mount the unit at least 12 inches from any light fixture or decorative object that might prevent smoke from entering the detector.

Figure 3: Detector ceiling placement



Wall mounting

If ceiling mounting is impractical, detectors may be mounted on a wall, provided that:

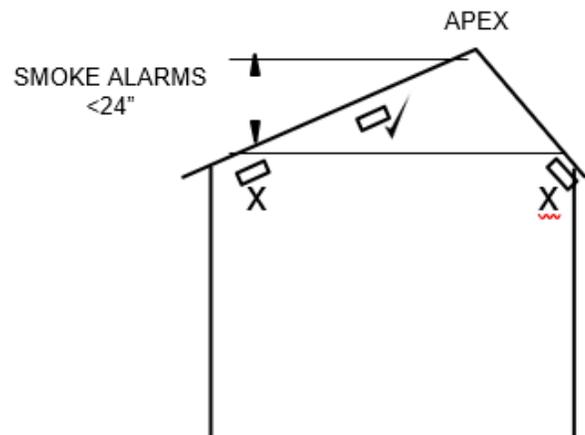
- The top of the detector is between 6 and 12 inches below the ceiling
- The bottom of the detector is above the level of any door openings

Wall mounting should only be considered where closely spaced beams or similar obstructions may preclude ceiling mounting. It is the responsibility of the installer/client to determine if the presence of asbestos in the ceiling material would make ceiling mounting 'impractical'.

On a sloping ceiling

With a sloping or peaked ceiling, install a detector within 24 inches of the peak (measured vertically). If this height is less than 24 inches the ceiling is regarded as being flat, see Figure 4.

Figure 4: Detector on a sloped ceiling



Do not place detectors in any of the following areas:

- Bathrooms, kitchens, shower rooms, garages, or other rooms where the detector may be triggered by steam, condensation, cooking smoke, etc. Keep at least 20 ft away from potential sources of cooking smoke, fireplaces, etc.
- Place away from very dusty or dirty areas as dust build-up in the chamber can impair performance. It can also block the insect screen mesh and prevent smoke from entering the detector chamber.
- Do not place in insect-infested areas. Small insects getting into the detector chamber can cause intermittent alarms.
- Places where the normal temperature can exceed 100°F or be below 40°F such as attics, furnace rooms, directly above ovens or cooktops, bathrooms, etc., as mounting in such locations could cause nuisance alarms.
- Near a decorative object, door, light fixtures, window molding etc., that may prevent smoke from entering the alarm.
- Surfaces that are normally warmer or colder than the rest of the room (e.g. attic access). Temperature differences might stop smoke from reaching the alarm.
- Next to or directly above heaters or air conditioning vents, windows, wall vents etc. that can change the direction of airflow.
- In very high or confined areas (e.g. over stairwells) where it may be difficult to reach the alarm (for testing, hushing or battery replacement).
- Place the alarm at least 3 ft from dimmer controlled lights and wiring as some dimmers can cause interference.
- Place alarm at least 5 ft and route wiring at least 3 ft away from fluorescent light fixtures as electrical "noise" and/or flickering may affect the unit.

Fire safety advice

When using household protective devices, basic safety precautions should always be followed, including those listed below:

- Read all instructions.
- Rehearse emergency escape plans so everyone at home knows what to do in case the alarm sounds.
- Use the alarm TEST button to familiarize your family with the alarm sound and to practice fire drills regularly with all family members.
- Draw up a floor plan that will show each member at least two escape routes from each room in the house. Children tend to hide when they don't know what to do.
- Teach children how to escape, open windows, and use roll-up fire ladders and stools without adult help. Make sure they know what to do if the alarm goes off.
- Constant exposures to high or low temperatures or high humidity may reduce battery life.

- Nuisance alarms can be quickly silenced by fanning vigorously with a newspaper, by removing the detector from its base or pressing the Test/Hush button.
- Do not attempt to recharge, or burn the battery, as it may explode.
- In the event that the batteries may have leaked or corroded, handle carefully to avoid possible eye damage or skin irritation.
- To maintain sensitivity to smoke, do not paint or cover the alarm in any manner; do not permit the accumulation of cobwebs, dust, or grease.
- If alarm has been damaged in any way or does not function properly, do not attempt a repair.
- Detectors must be mounted following the instructions provided in this manual.
- Detectors are not a substitute for insurance. The supplier or manufacturer is not your insurer.

Fire safety hints

Store fuel and other flammable materials in proper containers. Discard oily or flammable rags.

Always use a metal fireplace screen and have chimneys cleaned regularly.

Replace worn or damaged sockets, switches, home wiring and cracked or frayed electrical cords and plugs.

Do not overload electrical circuits. Keep matches away from children.

Never smoke in bed. In rooms where you do smoke, always check under cushions for smoldering cigarettes and ashes. Be sure all electrical appliances and tools have a recognized approval label. detectors are not to be used with alarm guards unless the combination has been evaluated and found suitable for that purpose.

This device cannot protect all persons at all times. It may not protect against the three most common causes of fatal fires:

- Smoking in bed
- Leaving children at home alone
- Improper use of flammable liquids

Further information can be obtained from the Fire Department.

What to do in the event of a fire:

1. Check room doors for heat or smoke. Do not open a hot door. Use an alternate escape route. Close doors behind you as you leave.



- If smoke is heavy, crawl out, staying close to the floor. Take short breaths, if possible, through a wet cloth or hold your breath. More people die from smoke inhalation than flames.



- Get out as fast as you can. Have a prearranged meeting place outside for all family members. Check to make sure everyone is accounted for.



- Call the Fire Department from a neighbor's house or a mobile phone. Remember to give your name and address.



- NEVER** re-enter a burning house.



Alarm limitations

Limitations of detectors

While detectors are extremely effective, independent authorities have stated that under some circumstances they may become ineffective. There are a number of reasons for this:

- Detectors will not work if the batteries are depleted or if they are not correctly installed. Replace the batteries if necessary. Also, check the replace by date on the side of the alarm.

- detectors will only work when sufficient smoke reaches the alarm. Smoke may be prevented from reaching the alarm if the fire is too far away, for example, if the fire is on another floor, behind a closed door, in a chimney, in a wall cavity, or if the prevailing air drafts carry the smoke or heat away. Installing detectors on both sides of closed doors and installing more than one alarm as recommended by code, may significantly improve the probability of early detection.
- Detectors may not be heard due to other loud noise, hearing impairment, etc.
- A detector may not wake a person who has taken drugs or alcohol.
- Certain types of fires may be difficult to detect in time to provide sufficient early warning. Examples include; fires caused by smoking in bed, gas leaks, explosions, poor storage of flammable rags and/or liquids, for example, fuels, paint, paint thinner, etc., overloaded electrical circuits, or children playing with matches.
- Current studies have shown that detectors may not awaken all sleeping individuals. It is the responsibility of individuals in the household who 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 escaping the area unassisted.

Limitations of heat alarms

There are various situations where a heat alarm may not be effective:

- Fires where the victim is directly exposed to flame for example, clothes catching fire while cooking.
- Fires where the heat is prevented from reaching the Heat alarm 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 heat alarms.

Getting started with your alarm service

If your alarm fails to work after you have read the sections on "Installation" and "Testing and Maintenance", contact your installation dealer.

Programming

To add the alarm to your panel and for detailed programming instructions, refer to the [ClareOne Wireless Security and Smart Home Panel User Manual \(DOC ID 1871\)](#).

To add the alarm:

- Put the ClareOne panel in "add mode" and follow the displayed instructions for adding the sensor.
- Press the Test button.
– Or –
Twist the alarm's body away from the base.
- Exit "add mode."

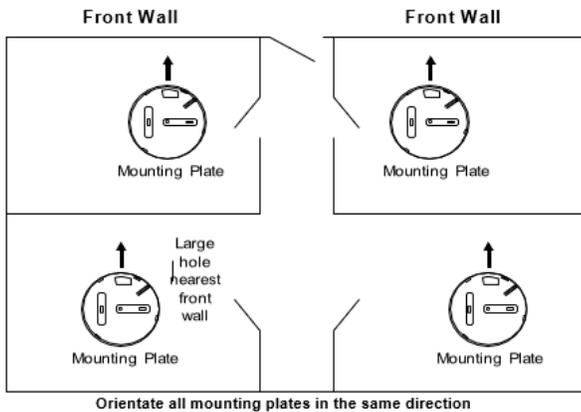
Installation

Install the detector according to the following instructions.

To install the alarm:

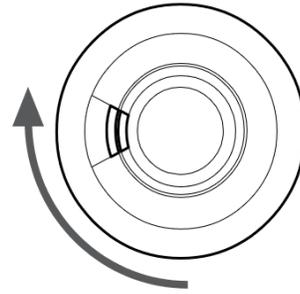
1. Select a location complying with the advice in "Location and positioning" on page 4.
2. Lift off the mounting plate from the detector and discard the cardboard insert.
3. Place the mounting plate on the ceiling exactly where you want to mount the alarm.
4. Mark the location of the two screw holes.
5. Taking care to avoid any electrical wiring in the ceiling, drill holes using a 3/16 in drill bit through the center of the marked locations.
6. Push the plastic screw anchors provided into the drilled holes.
7. Screw the mounting plate to the ceiling.

If using RF Modules, then all alarms should be mounted with antennas in the same orientation. This means picking a part of the building, say the front wall of the building and then installing all mounting plates in the same orientation with respect to this.



8. Power on the alarm, carefully place your thumb over the battery/batteries and remove the pull tab to activate the power.
- If there are no battery/batteries in place, only fit the designated battery type/model and ensure the orientation is correct.
9. Carefully line up the alarm on to the mounting plate, gently press to the base and twist clockwise.

Install all the other alarms similarly.



10. Press the **TEST** button on each detector to ensure that the alarm works.

Install all the other alarms similarly.

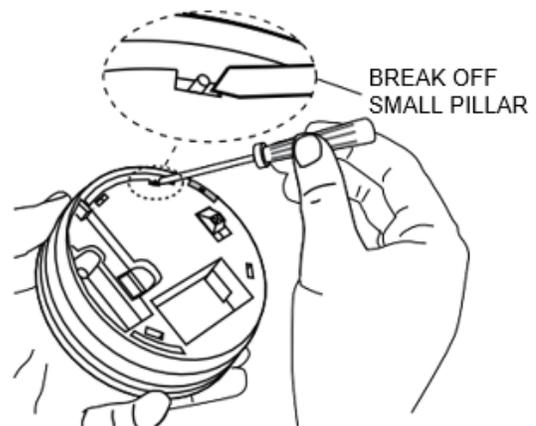


Tamper proofing the alarms

The alarm can be made tamper-proof to prevent unauthorized removal of the alarm.

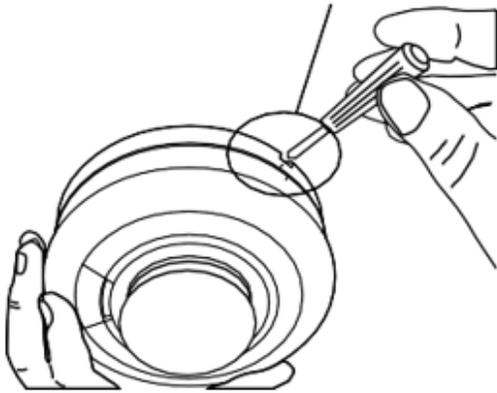
To tamper proof the alarm:

1. Break off the small pillar on the base.

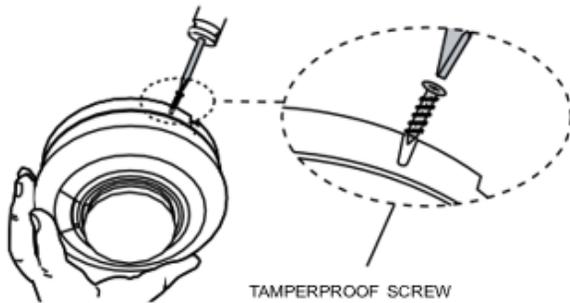


2. Use a small screwdriver to release the catch (push catch towards the ceiling), and then twist off the alarm.

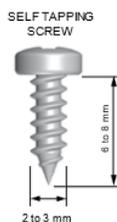
Note: If necessary, it is possible to further secure the alarm by using a 1/8 diameter x 1/4 in long self-tapping screw (not supplied) to firmly lock the alarm and its' mounting plate together.



3. Attach the alarm to the mounting plate.
4. Line up the screw (not supplied) on the "U" shaped recessed area and install screw until fully secured.



5. To remove the alarm from the ceiling, remove the screw first, and then twist off counterclockwise.



Testing and maintenance

Your alarm is a life-saving device and should be checked periodically.

Manually testing your alarms

It is recommended that you test your alarms after installation and then at least weekly to ensure the units are working. It will also help you and your family to become familiar with the sound of the alarms.

- Press and hold the TEST button until the alarm sounds and the red LED flashes. The alarm will stop sounding shortly after the button is released.
- Repeat this procedure for all other alarms in the system.

WARNING: Do not test with flame.

This can set fire to the alarm and damage the house. We do not recommend testing with smoke as the results can be misleading unless special apparatus is used.

When you press the TEST button it simulates the effect of smoke in a detector which it could experience in a real fire.

TEST/Silence button to control nuisance alarms

The detectors have a combined TEST/Silence button to help you control nuisance/false alarms.

When the alarm sounds if there is no sign of smoke or noise to indicate that there is a fire, it should be assumed that it is due to an actual fire, the dwelling should be evacuated immediately and contact the local Fire Department.

It is possible that cooking smoke, steam, etc., may be the source of nuisance alarms.

If there are frequent nuisance/false alarms, it may be necessary to relocate the detector away from the source (cooking smoke, shower steam, etc.)

Cancelling a false alarm

To cancel a false alarm from a detector (which has its red light flashing rapidly): Press the TEST/Silence button and the detector will automatically switch to a reduced sensitivity condition.

The detectors will be silenced for a period of approximately 10 minutes. The red light on the cover of the detector will flash every 8 seconds to indicate that the unit has been silenced.

The detector will reset to normal sensitivity at the end of the 10-minute silenced period. If additional silenced time is required, simply push the TEST/Silence button again.

If kitchen usage/layout is such that there is an unacceptable level of nuisance alarms, re-locate the detector further away from where it will be less affected by cooking smoke, steam, etc.

We recommend the use of a heat alarm in the kitchen area to avoid such nuisance alarms.

What to do when a detector is beeping:

A detector is beeping about every 48 seconds with the yellow light flashing at the same time: Replace the battery/batteries.

Battery replacement

When the battery power is low, and replacement is necessary, the detector beeps and the yellow LED flashes at the same time, once every 48 seconds for at least 30 days. The battery must then be replaced.

Note: The battery should also be replaced when the TEST Button is pressed.

To replace the battery:

1. Remove the alarm from the mounting plate.
2. Remove the battery cover, and then remove the current batteries. Note the battery polarity.
3. Insert new batteries, noting the polarity.
Note: Use only Panasonic CR123A batteries (from a local retailer).
4. Replace the battery cover.

Dispose of used battery promptly. Keep away from children. Do not disassemble and do not dispose of in fire

Prolonged periods of alarm also reduce battery life.

WARNING: CONSTANT EXPOSURES TO HIGH OR LOW TEMPERATURES OR HIGH HUMIDITY MAY REDUCE BATTERY LIFE.

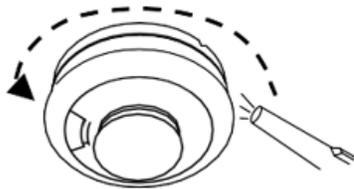
Use only specified batteries. Use of a different battery may have a detrimental effect on alarm operation.

These batteries are intended for use at ordinary temperatures where anticipated high temperatures are not expected to exceed 212°F.

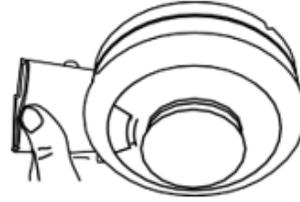
CAUTION: The batteries used in this device may present a fire or chemical burn hazard if mishandled. Do not recharge, disassemble, expose to heat above 212°F or dispose of in fire. Replace batteries with Panasonic CR123A, use of other batteries may present a risk of fire or explosion.

Cleaning your Alarm

Clean your Alarm regularly. Use a soft bristle brush or the brush attachment of your vacuum cleaner to remove dust and cobwebs from the side slots where the smoke enters.



Clean the cover, wipe with a damp cloth and dry thoroughly.



WARNING: Do not paint your alarm.

Other than the maintenance and cleaning described in this manual, no other customer servicing of this product is required. Repairs, when needed, must be performed by the manufacturer.

All alarms are prone to dust and insect ingress, which can cause false alarms or failure to alarm. In certain circumstances, even with regular cleaning, contamination can build up in the smoke sensing chamber causing the alarm to sound or fail. Contamination is beyond our control; it is totally unpredictable and is considered normal wear and tear. For this reason, contamination is not covered by the guarantee.

Detector automatic self-test

The smoke chamber in the detector automatically tests itself every 16 seconds. If the chamber is degraded it will beep twice every 48 seconds with 2 yellow LED flashing at the same time. If this happens, replace the alarm. If the alarm is within warranty, return the unit for service.

Dust and Insect Contamination

All detectors and particularly the photoelectric type are prone to dust and insect ingress which can cause false alarms.

The latest design, materials, and manufacturing techniques have been used in the construction of Clare Controls alarms to minimize the effects of contamination. However, it is impossible to eliminate the effect of dust and insect contamination, and therefore, to prolong the life of the alarm you must ensure that it is kept clean so that excess dust does not build up. Any insects or cobwebs in the vicinity of the detector should be promptly removed.

Excessive dust may cause the unit to fault with 4 yellow flashes every 48 seconds and 4 chirps with 4 flashes on test button press.

In certain circumstances even with regular cleaning, contamination can build up in the smoke sensing chamber causing the alarm to sound. If this happens the detector must be returned for service or replacement. Contamination is beyond our control; it is totally unpredictable and is considered normal wear and tear. For this reason, contamination is not covered by the warranty.

End of life

The entire alarm must be replaced if the unit has been installed for over 10 years (check the "replace by" date marked on the side of the unit).

Before the alarm is safely discarded, remove from the mounting plate and disconnect the batteries.

Do not put the alarm into a fire.

The alarm should be disposed of in a safe and environmentally sound manner at your local recycling center.

Troubleshooting

Alarms sound for no apparent reason

- House Code or enrolling your alarms - see relevant RF module instructions. If the alarms are in the default factory settings, neighboring units may cause them to alarm.
- Check for smoke, steam, etc. from the kitchen or bathroom. Paint and other fumes can cause nuisance alarms.
- Check for any sign of contamination such as cobwebs or dust. Clean the alarm.
- Press the TEST/Silence button on the detector causing the alarm (this can be identified as the alarm with the red LED flashing rapidly) – this will silence the detector for 10 minutes (and also silence all other interconnected alarms in the system).

The alarm fails to sound when the TEST button is pressed

- Check the age of the unit - see the “replace by” label on side of the unit.
- If necessary, replace the battery or batteries with Panasonic CR123A.

Specifications

Compatible panel	ClareOne (CLR-C1-PNL1)
Transmitter frequency	433 MHz
Encrypted	Yes
Transmitted indications	Tamper and low battery
Supervisory keep-alive	60 to 70 minutes
Alarm type	Multi-criteria
Test/Hush button	Check horn circuit, silences alarm for 10 minutes
Audible alarm	>85 dB at 3 m
Current drain	Typical 9µA standby
Temperature detection	135° F rate of rise ± 4°F
Heat rate of rise detection	15° F per minute when over 104°F
LED indicators	RED: power up, button test in alarm, in hush, memory YELLOW: Power up, low battery, sensor fault, end of life
Battery type	(2x) CR123A
Battery life	Should be changed annually (extreme temperatures affect battery life).
Expected life span	10 years
Operating environment	
Temperature	40 to 100°F (04.5 to 38°C)
Relative humidity	15 to 95% noncondensing

Dimensions (W x D)	4.53 x 2.17 in (115 x 55 mm)
Certifications	FCC: 15.109 Class B 15.231, Industry Canada: ICES-003, RSS-210, conforms to UL-217, ULC-S531

Regulatory information

Manufacturer	Clare Controls, LLC. 7519 Pennsylvania Ave, Suite 104 Sarasota, FL 34243
UL rating	Conforms to UL-217, ULC-S531

FCC compliance This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation.

This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation.

If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

This device complies with Industry Canada license-exempt RSS standard(s). Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) this device may not cause interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference, including interference that may cause undesired operation of the device.

Cet appareil est conforme avec Industrie Canada exempts de licence standard RSS (s). Son fonctionnement est soumis aux deux conditions suivantes: (1) cet appareil ne doit pas provoquer d'interférences et (2) cet appareil doit accepter toute interférence, y compris celles pouvant causer un mauvais fonctionnement de l'appareil.

In accordance with FCC requirements of human exposure to radio frequency fields, the radiating element shall be installed such that a minimum separation distance of 20 cm is maintained from the general population.

FCC: 2ABBZ-RF-UTSMK-433

IC: 11817A-RFUTSMK433

This Class B digital apparatus complies with

Canadian ICES-3B.

Cet appareil numérique de la classe B est conforme à la norme NMB-003 du Canada.

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MANUFACTURER MAKES NO REPRESENTATION, WARRANTY, COVENANT OR PROMISE THAT ITS ALARM PRODUCTS AND/OR RELATED SOFTWARE (I) WILL NOT BE HACKED, COMPROMISED AND/OR CIRCUMVENTED; (II) WILL PREVENT, OR PROVIDE ADEQUATE WARNING OR PROTECTION FROM, BREAK-INS, BURGLARY, ROBBERY, FIRE; OR (III) WILL WORK PROPERLY IN ALL

Environmental class	UL: Indoor dry IEC: 3K5
EU compliance	
EN 54	EN 54-00:0000
European Union directives	1999/5/EC (R&TTE directive): Hereby, Clare Controls declares that this device is in compliance with the essential requirements and other relevant provisions of Directive 1999/5/EC.
	2002/96/EC (WEEE directive): Products marked with this symbol cannot be disposed of as unsorted municipal waste in the European Union. For proper recycling, return this product to your local supplier upon the purchase of equivalent new equipment, or dispose of it at designated collection points. For more information see: www.recyclethis.info .
	2006/66/EC (battery directive): This product contains a battery that cannot be disposed of as unsorted municipal waste in the European Union. See the product documentation for specific battery information. The battery is marked with this symbol, which may include lettering to indicate cadmium (Cd), lead (Pb), or mercury (Hg). For proper recycling, return the battery to your supplier or to a designated collection point. For more information see: www.recyclethis.info .

Warranty information

Clare Controls offers a two (2) year limited warranty on original Clare Controls components, from the date of shipment from Clare Controls.

Contact information

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