

Nos. 580D & 600D SMOKE DETECTORS

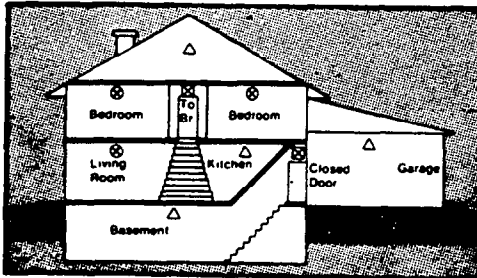
The smoke detector is designed to sense the visible and invisible products of combustion created by a fire. It requires no adjustment, is self-contained, self-monitoring and easily installed. It uses a tiny, harmless quantity of radioactive material (see radioactive material label affixed to the detector) to detect the products of combustion.

This manual is written in accordance with the installation guidelines of NFPA Standard 74-1975. NFPA Standard 74 can be obtained by sending \$2.00 to the National Fire Protection Association, 470 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, MA 02110. State and local codes and ordinances may conflict with the above standard. We suggest you contact your local fire authority for local requirements.

Your local fire department should be notified of your smoke detector installation.

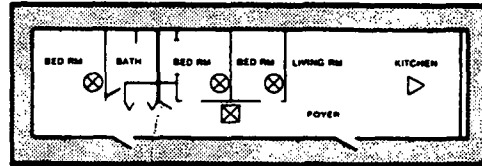
The installation of your smoke detector is intended to provide early warning in case of fire or smoke. No. 580D is a single and/or multiple fire alarm for residential use. No. 600D is a single station fire alarm for residential use. No auxiliary devices can be connected to this model.

NFPA 74 LEVELS OF PROTECTION			
Level	Detection Equipment Required	Where To Be Installed	
		Smoke Detectors	Smoke or Heat Detectors
1	One or more smoke detectors plus additional smoke or heat detectors	To protect each separate sleeping area and at the head of each basement stairs	All other major areas and rooms of the living unit including any basement
2	One or more smoke detectors plus additional smoke or heat detectors	To protect each separate sleeping area	Basement, kitchen, living room, bedrooms, attic, furnace (utility) rooms
3	One or more smoke detectors plus additional smoke or heat detectors	To protect each separate sleeping area	Basement, kitchen, living room, furnace (utility) rooms
4	One or more smoke detectors	To protect each separate sleeping area and at the head of each stairway to occupied areas	Not applicable



TYPICAL MULTIPLE FLOOR INSTALLATION

- LEGEND**
- ☒ Smoke Detectors For Minimum Protection
 - ⊗ Smoke Detectors For Additional Protection
 - △ Heat Activated Detectors



TYPICAL MOBILE HOME INSTALLATION*
(Intended as supplementary protection)

*NOTE: Federal regulations specify that in mobile homes smoke detectors shall be installed on interior walls only, and must be located 5 to 7 inches from the ceiling. DO NOT INSTALL ON CEILING OR OUTSIDE WALL.

LOCATION OF DETECTORS

The NFPA has established guidelines indicating appropriate locations for the installation of detectors. Level 1 is the recommendation for maximum coverage.

DO NOT LOCATE YOUR DETECTOR IN OR NEAR:

- . the KITCHEN - smoke from cooking might cause an unwanted alarm.
- . the GARAGE - products of combustion are present when you start automobiles.
- . the front of forced air ducts used for heating or air conditioning.
- . the peak of an "A" frame type of ceiling.
- . Bathrooms - excessive steam from a shower can cause an unwanted alarm.
- . Unheated buildings - temperature limits are 40 to 100 degrees Fahrenheit.

The detector will not function properly in locations where the normal ambient temperature exceeds these limits.

NOTE: Your smoke detector is designed to provide early warning of fire or smoke. It cannot be expected to protect against such occurrences as fires from smoking in bed, violent explosions or escaping gas.

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

CEILING MOUNTING: If the unit is to be mounted on the ceiling, it is preferable to mount it as close to the center as possible. If this cannot be done, be sure the unit is at least 8" from any sidewall or light fixture. Do not install it in front of a forced air heater or air conditioning duct.

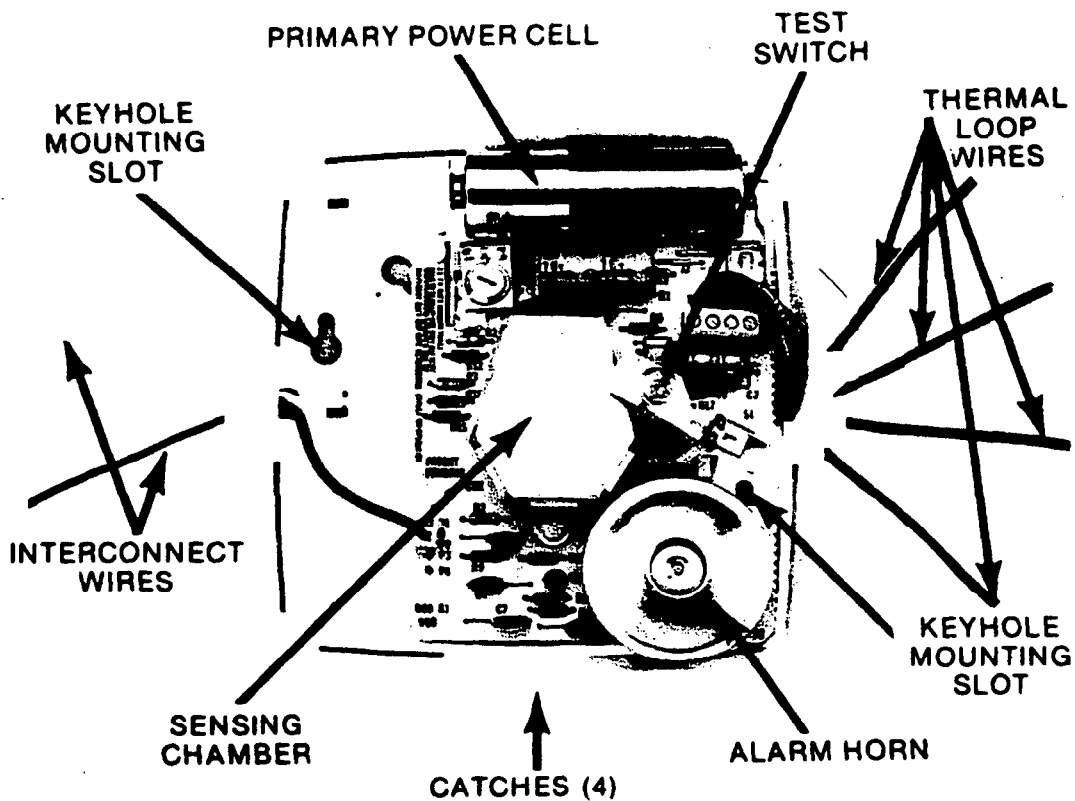
For sloped, gabled or high peaked ceilings, the smoke detector must be mounted no more than 12 inches and no less than 6 inches from the highest point in the ceiling.

WALL MOUNTING: If the unit is wall mounted, be sure it is no closer than 6 inches and no farther than 12 inches from the ceiling. NOTE: Local or state codes may not approve wall mounting. Check with your local fire department.

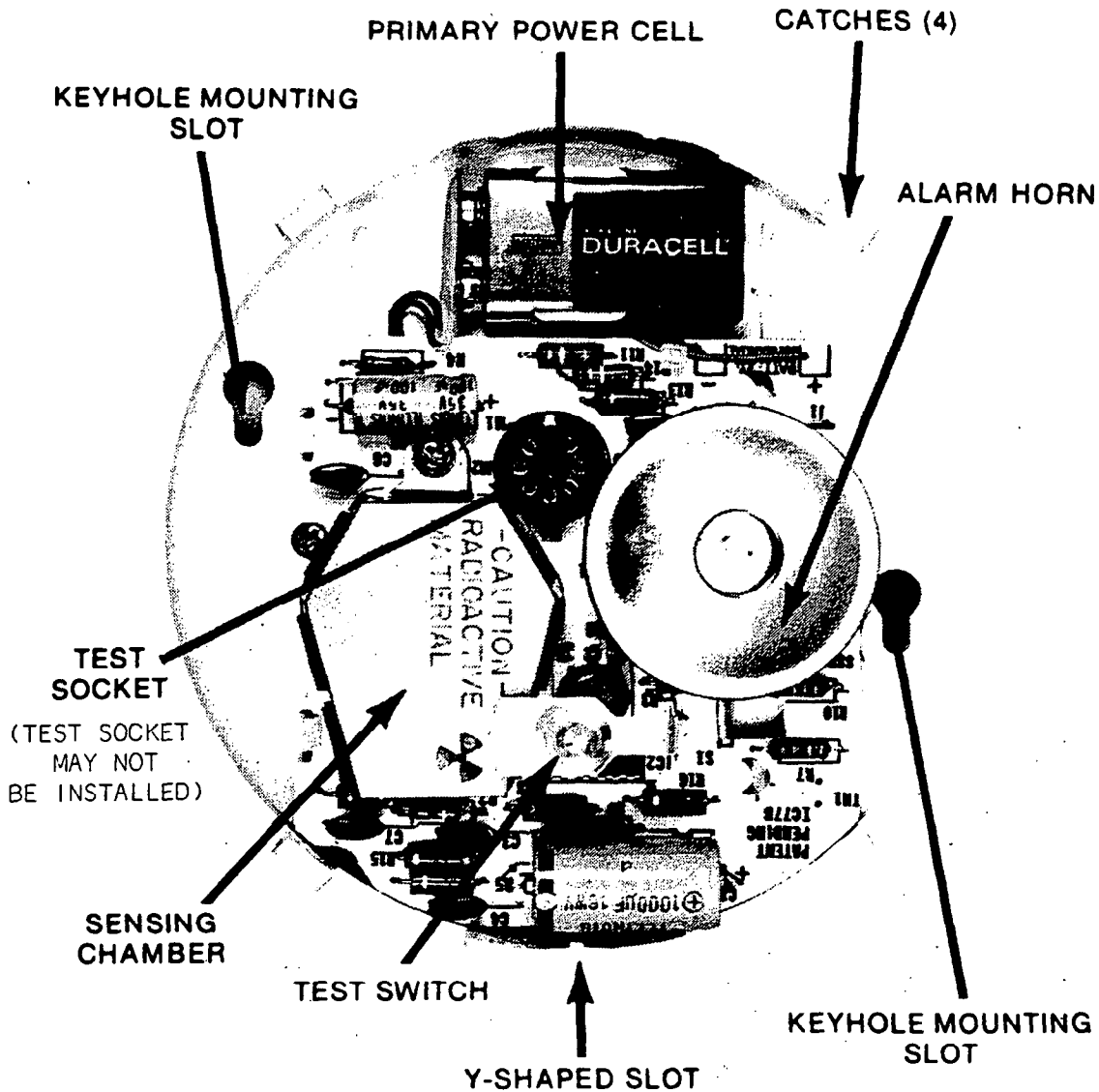
- 1 - Determine the best ceiling location for the detector following the previously outlined suggestions.
- 2 - Remove the cover from the unit by holding the base firmly and pulling the cover away from the base.
- 3 - Using the detector base as a template, trace a pencil outline of the two key-hole slots on the ceiling. (These slots are designed so that the units can be taken down without removing the anchors.)

- 4 - Drill a 3/16" diameter hole in the center of the smaller end of each keyhole slot outlined on the ceiling.
- 5 - Push the enclosed anchors into the holes so they are flush with the ceiling.
- 6 - Tighten the screws into the anchor and unscrew them two turns.
- 7 - Now install the detector, making sure that the screws are positioned in the small end of the keyhole. Then tighten the screws.
- 8 - Insert the battery into the sockets.
- 9 - Replace the cover.
- 10 - Depress the test switch for approximately 10 seconds. The horn should sound a continuous, loud alarm. This indicates that the unit is functioning properly and is set to the proper sensitivity for fire detection.

PARTS IDENTIFICATION - No. 580D



PARTS IDENTIFICATION - No. 600D



MAINTENANCE AND CLEANING

Your Products of Combustion Detector has been designed to be as free from maintenance as possible. However, there are three simple things you must do to maintain your unit in reliable working condition. 1. Test it monthly (see instructions). 2. Have the detector serviced if needed. 3. Clean it if grease or dust accumulates. The manufacturer recommends that the following cleaning instructions be followed at least once a year: 1. Remove the cover by pulling steadily downward. Remove the power cell. 2. Using a vacuum cleaner, remove any accumulated dust from the sensing chamber openings. 3. Replace the power cell and cover. Depress the test switch. The detector should sound an alarm.

BATTERIES - NO. 580D

The Mallory TR431 battery which powers the detector is designed to last at least one year. When the battery starts to run low, the detector's horn will sound a periodic trouble BEEP. This trouble signal lasts a minimum of 7 days. When you hear the BEEP, get a replacement battery as soon as possible. Only the 11.2 volt Mallory TR431 may be used. Use of any other battery will prevent the detector from operating properly. Mallory's TR431 is available from any Mallory dealer, or leading retailers throughout the country.

BATTERIES - NO. 600D

The Mallory MN1604 or Eveready 522 battery which powers the detector is designed to last at least one year. When the battery starts to run low, the detector's horn will sound a periodic trouble BEEP. This trouble signal lasts a minimum of 7 days, and typically 14 days. When you hear the BEEP, get a replacement battery as soon as possible. Only the 9 volt Mallory MN1604 or Eveready 522 may be used. Use of any other battery will prevent the detector from operating properly. Mallory's MN1604 or Eveready's 522 is available from any Mallory or Eveready dealer, or leading retailers throughout the country. If an Eveready 522 alkaline battery is used, constant exposure to 49° C. or 85% RH may reduce battery life to less than one (1) year.

WARNING: Use only batteries specified. Use of a different battery may have a detrimental effect on detector operation.

TEST PROCEDURE

You should test your detector at least once per month to assure yourself of proper operation. A weekly test is recommended by NFPA. To test your detector, firmly depress the test button located near the center of the cover for a few seconds. The alarm will sound as it would if smoke from a fire were actually present.

CONNECTING AUXILIARY DEVICES (NO. 580D ONLY)

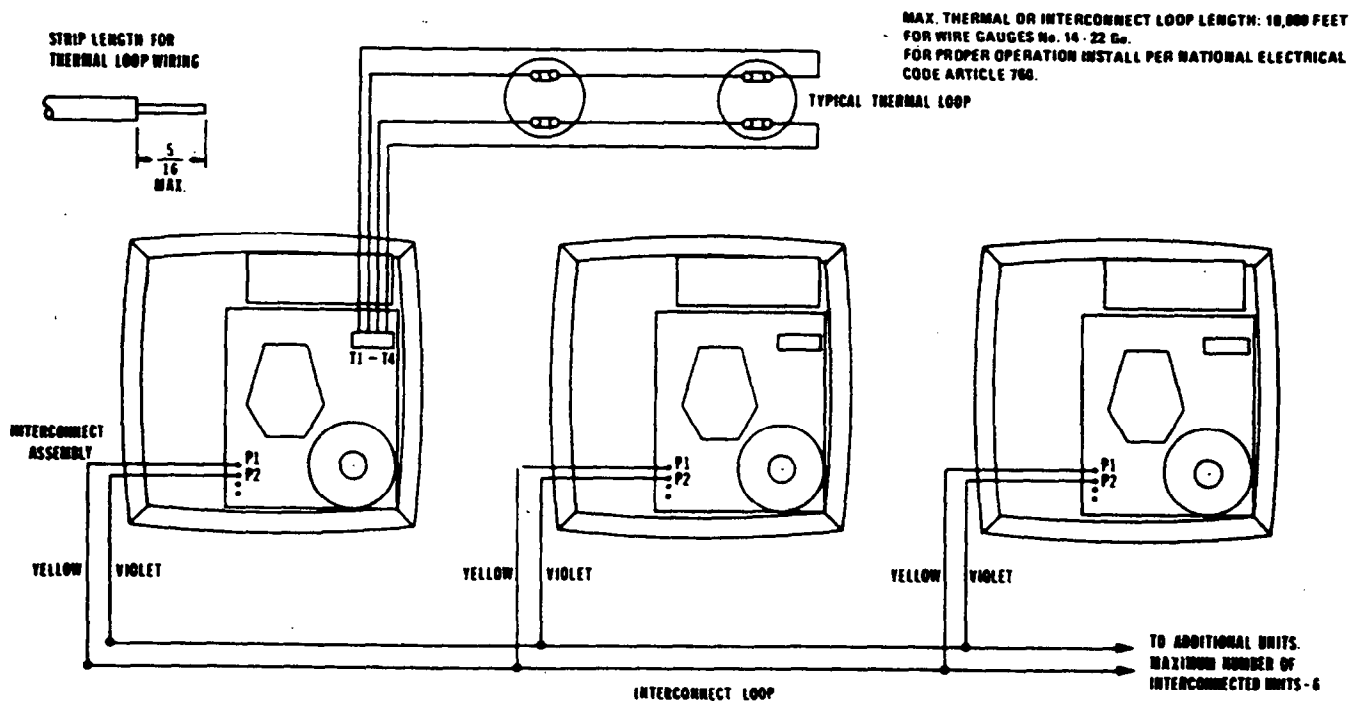
The following devices are available from your Ademco dealer. TO ASSURE PROPER OPERATION, THEY SHOULD BE INSTALLED AND SERVICED BY YOUR ADEMCO DEALER.

THERMOSTATS: Heat sensing thermostats can be monitored by your detector to give you a complete home detection system. They can be used to protect kitchens, garages and other areas where an early warning fire detector cannot be used. If heat caused by a fire activates a thermostat, the fire detector will go into immediate alarm. Your Ademco dealer can help you select the proper thermostat to suit your needs. Wiring procedures are shown in the diagram.

To connect 601 and 601A thermostats or their equivalent, cut the existing jumpers, J1 and J2, and connect wires to make a loop between T1 and T2 and T3 and T4 as indicated in the diagram. Route wires through side or back knockout in plastic base.

Be careful not to short the two wires in the thermostat loop. An immediate alarm signal will result. An open wire anywhere in the loop will cause a trouble signal which is a momentary sounding of the horn approximately once each minute.

DETECTOR INTERCONNECTION: This detector may be interconnected with other Ademco 580D detectors, using the connectors supplied. To interconnect units, see figure. Connect yellow leads of all detectors together. Connect violet leads of all detectors together using wire nuts. If unit is not to be interconnected, remove connector assembly by pulling on plastic body.



SERVICE

Should the detector require service, send it to Alarm Device Manufacturing Company, 165 Eileen Way, Syosset, L.I., New York 11791. Enclose a note describing the apparent malfunction.

DISPOSAL:

Do not discard your detector. Return it to the Alarm Device Manufacturing Company, 165 Eileen Way, Syosset, L.I., New York 11791, for disposal.

RADIATION AND YOUR SMOKE DETECTOR

All of us are exposed to radiation every day of our lives from such things as the naturally occurring radioactive materials within the earth and our bodies and cosmic radiation from the sun. On the average we all receive about 100 mRem per year from these sources (an mRem is a very small amount of radiation exposure). A chest x-ray will typically expose us to 22 mRem and a dental x-ray will expose us to 510 mRem. You would receive less than 1 mRem if you stood directly under your ionization detector 24 hours a day for a year.

Because everyone is concerned about the amount of radiation exposure they receive, Federal and State Governments have strict requirements for all products that contain radiation producing sources such as television receivers, microwave ovens, and smoke detectors. Some of these products contain radioactive materials and others do not, but all produce radiation to which we may be exposed.

Your smoke detector meets all government standards. Its manufacture and distribution are licensed by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (formerly the Atomic Energy Commission). The tiny amount of radioactive material inside your detector is sealed and located inside the detector's sensing chamber. A rigid manufacturing quality control program is maintained to make sure that the radioactive material is contained properly in every detector.