



City of Republic Fire Department

Duane Compton
Fire Chief

701 US Hwy 60 East
Republic, MO 65738

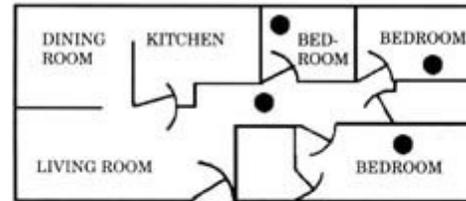
Administration
Phone 417-732-3800
Fax 417-732-3819

HOME SMOKE ALARM INSTALLATION GUIDE

Required Locations

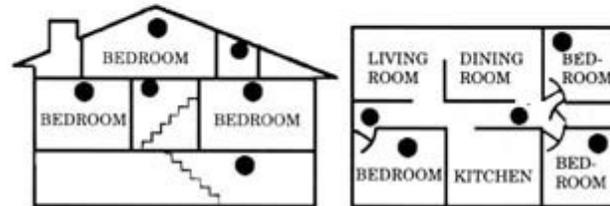
Smoke alarms (detectors) must be located properly in order to provide early warning of fires. They should be located in all of the following locations:

- In every bedroom
- In hallways outside of bedrooms
- At the top of stairs inside the home
- On each level if dwelling has two or more levels



Smoke alarms should not be located:

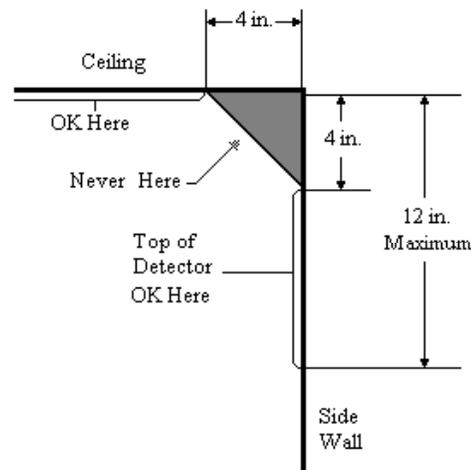
- Near heaters or heater vents
- Directly outside bathroom doors
- In kitchens
- In garages



Dust, water vapor and cooking can all cause false alarms. Smoke alarms should not be located in areas where these materials are produced.

Mounting Guidelines

- Smoke alarms should be located on smooth flat ceilings if possible.
- If mounting on sloped ceilings, smoke alarms should be placed near the peak (top) of the ceiling.
- Smoke alarms on ceiling should not be placed closer than 4 inches to the adjoining wall.
- If the smoke alarm must be mounted on the wall near the ceiling, the top of the detector should be placed within 4 to 12 inches of the ceiling.



Should you have any questions please call your local Fire Department.

Carbon Monoxide Safety



Often called the silent killer, carbon monoxide is an invisible, odorless, colorless gas created when fuels (such as gasoline, wood, coal, natural gas, propane, oil, and methane) burn incompletely. In the home, heating and cooking equipment that burn fuel can be sources of carbon monoxide.

- »»» CO alarms should be installed in a central location outside each sleeping area and on every level of the home and in other locations where required by applicable laws, codes or standards. For the best protection, interconnect all CO alarms throughout the home. When one sounds, they all sound.
- »»» Follow the manufacturer's instructions for placement and mounting height.
- »»» Choose a CO alarm that has the label of a recognized testing laboratory.
- »»» Call your local fire department's non-emergency number to find out what number to call if the CO alarm sounds.
- »»» Test CO alarms at least once a month; replace them according to the manufacturer's instructions.
- »»» If the audible trouble signal sounds, check for low batteries. If the battery is low, replace it. If it still sounds, call the fire department.
- »»» If the CO alarm sounds, immediately move to a fresh air location outdoors or by an open window or door. Make sure everyone inside the home is accounted for. Call for help from a fresh air location and stay there until emergency personnel.
- »»» If you need to warm a vehicle, remove it from the garage immediately after starting it. Do not run a vehicle or other fueled engine or motor indoors, even if garage doors are open. Make sure the exhaust pipe of a running vehicle is not covered with snow.
- »»» During and after a snowstorm, make sure vents for the dryer, furnace, stove, and fireplace are clear of snow build-up.
- »»» A generator should be used in a well-ventilated location outdoors away from windows, doors and vent openings.
- »»» Gas or charcoal grills can produce CO — only use outside.

HOME HEATING EQUIPMENT



Have fuel-burning heating equipment and chimneys inspected by a professional every year before cold weather sets in. When using a fireplace, open the flue for adequate ventilation. Never use your oven to heat your home.

FACTS

- ! A person can be poisoned by a small amount of CO over a longer period of time or by a large amount of CO over a shorter amount of time.
- ! In 2005, U.S. fire departments responded to an estimated 61,100 non-fire CO incidents in which carbon monoxide was found, or an average of seven calls per hour.



Your Source for SAFETY Information

NFPA Public Education Division • 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169

www.nfpa.org/education