

## WHERE TO PLACE SAFETY PRODUCTS

Since 1958, BRK Brands has become known as the most trusted and reliable brand for home safety products. We were the first company to offer residential smoke and carbon monoxide alarms and we continue to expand and improve our innovative products.



### SMOKE & FIRE ALARMS

One in every bedroom and at least one on every level of the home / residence.



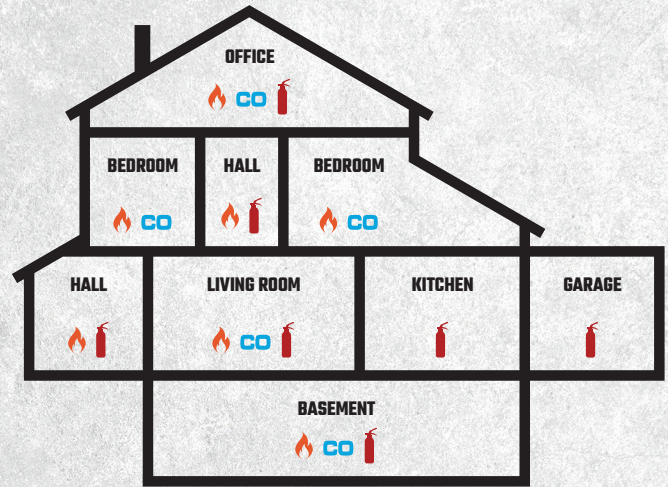
### CARBON MONOXIDE ALARMS

One on every level of the home / residence and one in or near each sleeping area.



### FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

One in every bedroom and at least one on every level of the home / residence.



## SMOKE ALARM POWER SOURCES



### HARDWIRED

Hardwired alarms have wires that connect directly to the home's electrical system. The benefit of these alarms is that many are also interconnected, so when one alarm sounds, all alarms will sound.



#### HOW TO KNOW AN ALARM IS HARDWIRED

On the back of the alarm, there is an input block where the power connector is plugged in & connected to the junction box.



### REPLACEABLE BATTERY

Replaceable battery alarms require battery changes twice a year. The benefit of these alarms is that they are easy to install & care for as most are powered by a 9V or 2AA batteries.



#### HOW TO KNOW AN ALARM IS BATTERY POWERED

Alarms have a battery drawer that can easily open and close.



### 10-YEAR SEALED BATTERY

10-Year sealed battery alarms do not require any battery changes for the life of the alarm. This can help save time and money by eliminating battery maintenance on the alarm. It also helps to ensure the alarm is always powered and in working order.

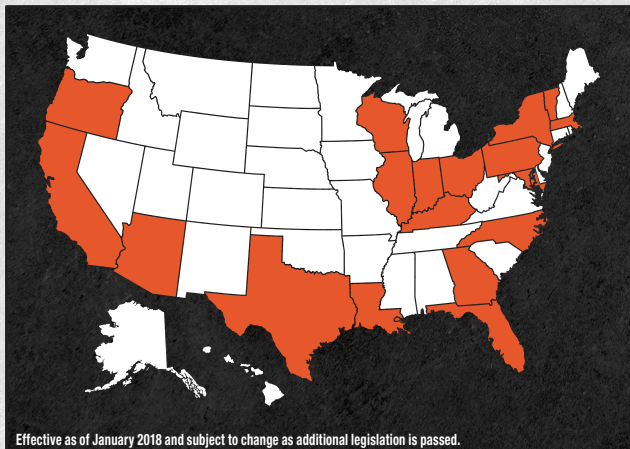


#### HOW TO KNOW AN ALARM IS A 10-YEAR?

Alarms have sealed batteries or a factory-locked battery drawer.



### 10-YEAR LEGISLATION STATES



### TYPES OF SMOKE SENSING TECHNOLOGY

Smoke alarms can be found with a variety of features and added benefits to help maximize home safety however, it's important to be aware of the two main types of smoke sensing technologies.



#### IONIZATION TECHNOLOGY

Generally more sensitive at sensing small smoke particles which tend to be produced by hot, flaming fires that spread rapidly and quickly. Sources of these fires may include paper burning in a wastebasket or a grease fire in the kitchen.



#### PHOTOELECTRIC TECHNOLOGY

Generally more sensitive at sensing large smoke particles which tend to be produced by smoldering fires, which may smolder for hours before bursting into flame. Sources of these fires may include cigarettes burning in couches or bedding.

#### THE FOLLOWING STATES ARE PHOTOELECTRIC SENSOR REQUIRED:

Massachusetts, Maine, Ohio, Vermont

#### THE FOLLOWING STATES ARE DUAL SENSOR REQUIRED:

Iowa, Massachusetts, Ohio

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### PLUG-IN

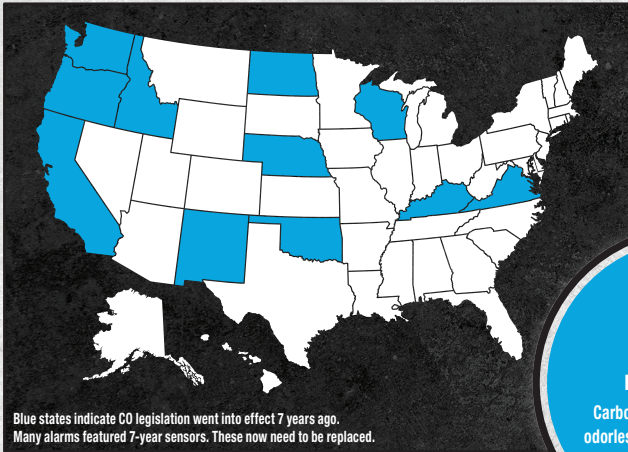
Some CO alarms are powered by a standard outlet. These alarms should be located close to the floor. Many also have battery backup to ensure the alarm works during power outages.



#### HOW TO KNOW AN ALARM IS PLUG-IN

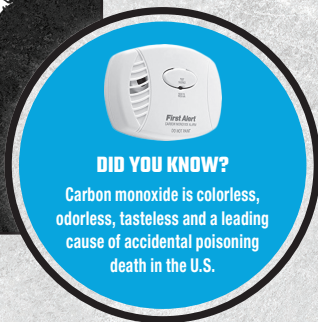
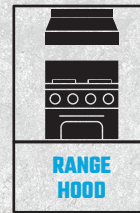
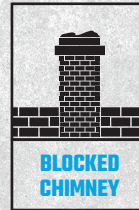
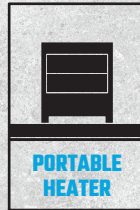
On the back of the alarm, there are prongs that can be plugged directly into a wall outlet.

### 7-YEAR CO LEGISLATION ANNIVERSARY STATES



Blue states indicate CO legislation went into effect 7 years ago. Many alarms featured 7-year sensors. These now need to be replaced.

### POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CARBON MONOXIDE IN THE HOME



## FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

The A, B, C rating system defines the kinds of burning materials each fire extinguisher is designed to fight per classes of fire established by UL & NFPA



### CLASS A

Fires that involve ordinary combustibles such as wood, cloth, paper and most plastics and rubber.



### CLASS B

Fires that involve flammable liquids such as gasoline, oil, paints and cooking oil. Water should not be used to fight a Class B fire.



### CLASS C

Fires that involve energized electrical equipment such as fuse boxes, power bars, motors and appliances. Water should not be used to fight a Class C fire.

It's easy to use a First Alert fire extinguisher.

Remember: **PASS**

**P** - **PULL** the pin to unlock the operating lever

**A** - **AIM** the fire extinguisher at the base of the fire

**S** - **SQUEEZE** and hold the trigger to discharge the powder or agent

**S** - **SWEEP** from side to side at the base of the fire

