

**OWNERS  
MANUAL**

DETA ELECTRICAL  
COMPANY LIMITED

Kingsway House  
Laporte Way  
Luton  
Bedfordshire  
LU4 8RJ  
UK

www.detaelectrical.co.uk

2502-80005

**COVERS**

- Simple Fitting Instructions • Location Guide
- User Information • Basic Fire Safety Tips
- Simple Maintenance Instructions

**MODELS:**  
PHOTOELECTRIC SMOKE ALARM  
1113

IONIZATION SMOKE ALARM  
1111

HEAT ALARM  
1115

220-240VAC (V)  
MAINS POWERED ALARMS  
CLASS II APPARATUS

**IMPORTANT: PLEASE READ  
AND RETAIN THIS OWNERS MANUAL**

When installing this alarm for use by others, please leave this manual or a copy with the end user.

**CHECKS BEFORE USE  
1113, 1111, and 1115:**

- Check battery has been fitted correctly.
- Check alarm is not beeping.
- Test alarm before switching on the electricity supply.

**All Alarms:**

- Check the green light is on (behind the front grille).
- Check the red light flashes every 45 seconds or so.
- When testing linked alarms check that they all interconnect within 10 seconds.

**IMPORTANT NOTES**

- Leave a copy of this handbook with the user and ensure they know how to use and maintain the alarm.

**A: GUIDANCE ON INSTALLATION**

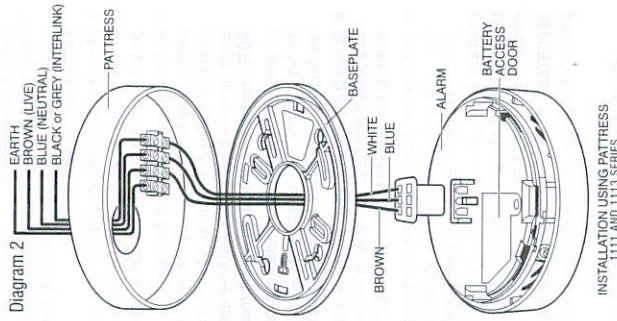
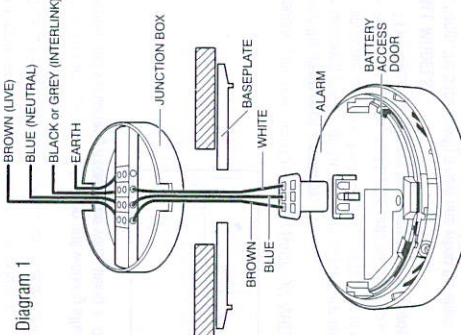
**WARNING:** Wiring should be installed by a qualified electrician in accordance with BS7671. Permanent connection to the fixed wiring of the building should be made in a suitable junction box. This alarm must not be exposed to dripping or splashing. Connect the alarm as late as possible in an installation, particularly in new build, to avoid contamination. Remove the dust cover before applying power.

**NOTE:** For detailed guidance on the siting of this alarm refer to section C of this handbook.  
**NOTE:** The circuit used to power the alarm must be a 24 hour voltage circuit that cannot be turned off by a switch. BS5839 Part 6 states that:  
For mains powered alarms, each with an integral standby supply (Grade D), the mains electricity supply should take the form of either:  
a) an independent circuit at the dwelling's main circuit board, in which case no other electrical equipment should be connected to this circuit, (other than a dedicated monitoring device installed to indicate failure of the mains electricity supply to the alarms), or  
b) a separately electrically protected, regularly used local lighting circuit.

All interconnected alarms should be installed on a single final circuit.  
**NOTE:** The maximum interconnect wiring length is 250 metres. The maximum number of alarms interconnected together is 12. DETA smoke alarms should not be connected to any model produced by another manufacturer.  
The location of the alarms must comply with the applicable building codes and the advice in section C: WHERE TO LOCATE below.

**B: INSTALLATION (See Diagrams 1 & 2)**

- Use either of the methods of installation shown in diagrams 1 and 2.  
When selecting cable for connecting interlinked smoke alarms the interlink wire should be treated as live.  
The installation method shown in diagram 1 is suitable for a plasterboard or similar ceiling where access to the void behind it is available and suitable to mount the junction box.  
The installation method shown in diagram 2 is suitable for concrete or similar ceilings where access is insufficient or where surface wiring is necessary.  
Connect the brown wire to the brown (live) in the house wiring and the blue wire to the blue (neutral). NO CONNECTION SHOULD BE MADE TO THE MAINS ELECTRICITY SUPPLY EARTH TERMINAL. TERMINATE HOUSE WIRING EARTH IN SPARE CONNECTOR.
- For multiple alarm installations use a "three core and earth" style cable between all the alarms to be interconnected and connect the third core of that cable to the white wire from the smoke alarm. DO NOT use the earth wire for the interconnect line. This must be treated as live, i.e. insulated and sheathed. If the alarm is not going to be interconnected, cap the unused wires.
- Remove the baseplate from the back of the alarm by twisting anti-clockwise as far as it will go. (about 12 mm). Detach the locking pin. 1113, 1111 & 1115  
Detach battery door screw from the base plate. Open the battery door on the back of the alarm, connect the battery, close the door and secure with the screw provided before fitting the alarm to the baseplate.  
Test the alarm using the test button.
- Attach the flat side of the mounting plate and tighten screws to fit snugly against the pattress or junction box and ceiling or wall.
- Bring the power connector through the centre opening of the plate.



**IMPORTANT:** THE PAPER GASKET SUPPLIED MUST BE FITTED BETWEEN THE REAR OF THE ALARM AND THE MOUNTING PLATE TO PREVENT THE ALARM FROM BECOMING CONTAMINATED BY DUST AND TO ENSURE THE CORRECT OPERATION OF THE ALARM. Gasket not required on alarms fitted with protective film on the back.

- Plug the lead into the rear of the alarm.
- Place the alarm on the baseplate by lining up arrows on the baseplate and the alarm rim and twist clockwise to fasten.

To secure the alarm to the baseplate, insert the locking pin (removed from the base in 5 above) into the 'T' shaped slot located above the arrow on the rim of the alarm.

Fit either locking key into the 'Key Slot' above the battery drawer handle. Key number 1 locks the alarm to the base, key number 2 locks the alarm to the baseplate AND the battery drawer closed. These keys remain in place and should only be removed when opening the battery drawer or removing the alarm from the baseplate.

**LOCKING PINS / KEYS MUST BE FITTED. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO REMOVE THE ALARM FROM THE BASEPLATE WITHOUT FIRST REMOVING THEM.**

- Switch on the mains electricity supply.
- Check that the green light is on and that the red light is flashing every 45 seconds or so. The lights are located behind the grille on the front of the alarm.
- Press and hold the test button until the alarm sounds. NOTE: On the 1111 series, pressing this button places the alarm in pause mode.

**SYSTEMS OF MORE THAN ONE ALARM**

Test each alarm in the system checking that all other alarms in the system are triggered within 10 seconds.

**WARNING**

Do not attempt to test the alarm with flame heat or smoke, the results may be misleading and may damage the alarm.

The dust cover must be removed as late as possible before commissioning. This will reduce the chances of the alarm being contaminated by building dust etc.

Remove the alarm from the system before testing the wiring with high voltage insulation testing equipment otherwise this will damage the alarm and will invalidate the warranty.

**C: WHERE TO LOCATE**

- As a minimum smoke alarms should be located between sleeping areas and potential sources of fire such as living rooms and kitchens. In single storey homes with one sleeping area a smoke alarm should be installed in the hallway as close as possible to the living accommodation. To ensure audibility in the bedrooms it may be necessary to install more than one smoke alarm, particularly if the hallway is more than 15m long. In single storey homes with two separate sleeping areas, a minimum of two smoke alarms is required, one outside each sleeping area. In multilevel or split level homes as a minimum a smoke alarm should be installed on the ground floor between the staircase and any rooms in which a fire might start and on each storey in circulation areas which form part of the escape route (normally hallways and landings).

**NOTE:** Heat alarms should not be used in escape routes instead of smoke alarms. They should only be used in the applications listed below in addition to smoke alarms and should always be interconnected to smoke alarms.

- Additional alarms should be installed in bedrooms in anticipation of fires originating there, caused by faulty wiring, lights, appliances, smokers or other hazards.
- For best protection, smoke alarms should be installed in every room in your home, apart from those listed in the 'LOCATIONS TO AVOID' section. Heat alarms should be used in kitchens, boiler rooms, laundry rooms, garages and such like where smoke alarms would be unsuitable. All alarms