

Prevention Quick Drills

POCKET TOOLS TRAINING

September 2012

PREVENTION TRAINING

Fire Prevention Daily
Quick Drills - Easy
Access to Training

References:

NFPA Smoke Alarm
Safety at Home, used
with permission.
NFPA Public Education
Division, 1
Batterymarch Park,
Quincy, MA 02169

Facts

Roughly two-thirds of
home fire deaths
happen in homes with
no smoke alarms or no
working smoke alarms.

Working smoke alarms
cut the risk of dying in
reported home fires in
half.

And Don't Forget ...

All smoke alarms
should be tested at
least once a month
using the test button.

Smoke Alarm Safety at Home

Smoke alarms are an important part of a home fire escape plan. When there is a fire, smoke spreads fast. Working smoke alarms give you early warning so you can get outside quickly.

Safety Tips

- Install smoke alarms inside every bedroom, outside each sleeping area and on every level of the home, including the basement.
- Larger homes may need additional smoke alarms to provide enough protection.
- For the best protection, interconnect all smoke alarms so when one sounds, they all sound.
- An **ionization** smoke alarm is generally more responsive to flaming fires and a **photoelectric** smoke alarm is generally more responsive to smoldering fires. For the best protection, both types of alarms or combination ionization and photoelectric alarms (also know as dual sensor alarms) are recommended.
- Smoke alarms should be installed away from the kitchen to prevent false alarms. Generally, they should be at least 10 feet (3 meters) from a cooking appliance.
- A smoke alarm installed within 10 to 20 feet of a cooking appliance must be a photoelectric type or have a hush feature, which temporarily reduces the sensitivity of the alarm.
- Replace all smoke alarms when they are 10 years old. Combination smoke-carbon monoxide alarms should be replaced according to the manufacturer's recommendations.



Your Source for SAFETY Information
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