



FOR MODELS SL 177I and SL177

DUAL MODE STROBE LIGHT

User's Guide

ATTENTION! The model SL177 and SL177I strobe lights are designed to notify hearing impaired individuals of impending danger, they have no detection means and MUST be used in conjunction with operating Smoke, Heat, or Carbon Monoxide Alarms.

The model SL177I AC wire-in Strobe light can be directly interconnected with Kidde Safety 3-wire Smoke, Heat and CO alarms. It will produce an intermittent flash pattern (approximately 4 flashes, followed by approximately 5 seconds off) when triggered by a Carbon Monoxide alarm and a steady flash when triggered by a smoke or heat alarm.

The model SL177 is a 2-wire device that can be used to add strobe light capabilities to existing alarm systems produced by other manufacturers. A relay module or suitable switching device (not included), which is compatible with the alarm system, will be needed to energize the strobe light. Consult the alarm manufacturer to obtain the proper switching device for your specific alarm model.

Thank you for purchasing this strobe light. It is an important part of your family's home safety plan. You can trust KIDDE Safety to provide the highest quality safety products. We know you expect nothing less when the lives of your family are at stake.

For your convenience, write down the following information. If you call our Customer Hotline, these are the first questions you will be asked.	
Strobe Light Model Number (located on back of device)	SL177 SL177I
Date Code (located on back of the device)	
Date of Purchase:	
Where Purchased:	

IMPORTANT! READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE INSTALLATION AND SAVE THIS MANUAL FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

WARNING! THIS VISUAL SIGNALING DEVICE HAS NO DETECTION MEANS. IT MUST BE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH OPERATING ALARMS.

WARNING! DO NOT TRY TO REPAIR THIS STROBE LIGHT YOURSELF. THIS DEVICE USES HIGH VOLTAGE AT ENERGY LEVELS THAT CAN KILL. REFER TO THE INSTRUCTIONS IN SECTION 11 FOR SERVICE.

WARNING! DISCONNECTING OR LOSS OF AC POWER WILL RENDER THIS SIGNALING DEVICE INOPERATIVE.

WARNING! THIS STROBE LIGHT IS EXTREMELY BRIGHT. DO NOT LOOK DIRECTLY AT THE LIGHT OR TOUCH THE LENS WHEN THE LIGHT IS FLASHING.

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1. SPECIFICATIONS

MODEL NUMBER	SL177I (3 WIRE INTERCONNECT UNIT)
ELECTRICAL RATING:	100 - 130 VAC, 60HZ, 40 mA standby, 50mA inrush, 1.5 A peak, 400 mA when operating.

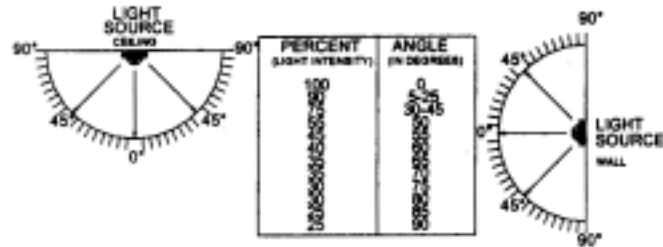
Multiple station (24) interconnect unit, interfaces directly with Kidde Safety Ion Smoke Alarm models: 1235, 1235CA, 1275, 1275CA, 1285, 1285CA

Photo smoke alarms:	PE120, PE120CA,
Photo / Ion smoke alarms:	PI2000, PI2000CA

Heat Alarm models:	HD135F, HD135FCA
CO/ Ion Smoke alarm models:	KN-COSM-IB , KN-COSM-IBCA
Carbon Monoxide Alarms Model:	KN-COB-IC, KN-COP-IC
FLASH RATE (smoke alarm event)	Constant, 1 flash per second nominal
FLASH RATE (CO alarm event)	Intermittent, 1 flash per second nominal (approximately 4 flashes, followed by approximately 5 seconds OFF)

MODEL NUMBER	SL177 (2 WIRE DIRECT-CONNECT UNIT)
ELECTRICAL RATING	100 - 130 VAC 60 HZ, 44 mA inrush, 1.5 A Peak 400 mA when operating.
FLASH RATE	Constant 1 flash per second nominal
MODEL NUMBER	SL177I & SL177
TEMPERATURE LIMITS	32°F (0°C) TO 120°F (49°C)
MOUNTING	Wall or Ceiling.
APPLICATIONS	Primary Direct or Indirect and Supplementary
LIGHT OUTPUT	177 Candela minimum.(on axis measurement)

The following diagram shows that the light intensity gradually decreases as the Viewing angle is increased. Use this information to determine the best location for the strobe light.



2. APPLICATIONS

PRIMARY DIRECT	Locate the strobe light on the ceiling in the center of the room.
AND INDIRECT	On the wall a minimum of 80" (2 m) above the floor.
For VISIBLE SIGNAL	Rooms larger than 250 sq. ft. (14 ft by 16 ft - 4.27m by 4.88 m) the notification device should be located within 16ft (4.88m) of the pillow.
SUPPLEMENTARY	The strobe may be located less than 80" (2 m) above the VISIBLE SIGNAL floor.

3. RECOMMENDED LOCATIONS OF VISUAL SIGNALING DEVICES

Locate the first Strobe light in the bedroom in which the hearing impaired individual sleeps. If the bedroom door is kept closed at night, an interconnected smoke alarm must also be installed in that bedroom. Locate additional Strobe lights in any Lived-In room where a Hearing impaired individual would need to be notified of an alarm condition.

4. LOCATIONS TO AVOID

In direct sunlight or high ambient light areas (The bright light may reduce ones ability to notice the strobe light).
In areas where the temperature may fall below 32°F or rise above 100°F.
In areas with high humidity.
Avoid outdoor locations (This device is not listed for outdoor use).

5. INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

"READ CAREFULLY" WIRING REQUIREMENTS:

This Strobe Light should be installed on a U.L. listed Junction box. All connections should be made by a qualified electrician and must conform to Article 760 of the U.S. National Electrical Code, NFPA 72, Underwriters Laboratories standards 217 and 1971 and / or any other codes having jurisdiction in your area. If this strobe light is being installed to comply with The Americans for Disabilities Act, refer to that act for any applicable requirements.

The appropriate power source is 110-130 Volts A.C. single phase supplied from a non-switched circuit, which is not protected by a ground fault interrupter.

MODEL SL177I WIRING INSTRUCTIONS: For A.C. QUICK CONNECT 3 WIRE HARNESS.

CAUTION! TURN OFF THE MAIN POWER TO THE CIRCUIT BEFORE WIRING THE STROBE LIGHT.

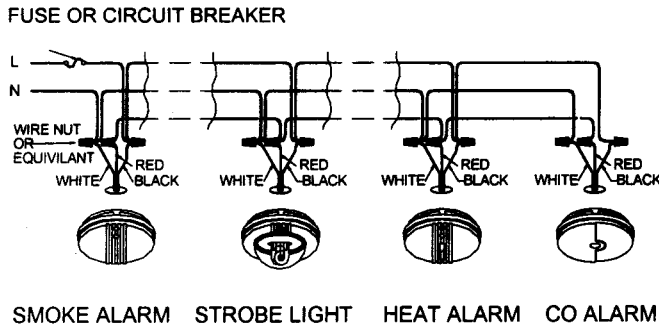
- When Strobe lights and alarms are interconnected, all the interconnected devices must be powered from the same circuit.
- A maximum of 24 Kidde Safety devices may be interconnected in a multiple station arrangement. The interconnect system should not exceed the NFPA interconnect limits of 12 smoke alarms and / or 18 alarms total (smoke, heat, Carbon monoxide, etc) With 18 interconnected alarms it is still possible to interconnect up to a total of 6 remote signaling devices and / or relay modules.

NOTE: WHEN MIXING MODELS WHICH HAVE BATTERY BACKUP (1275, 1285, PE120, PI2000, KN-COSM-IB, KN-COB-IC, KN-COP-IC and HD135F) WITH MODELS WITHOUT BATTERY BACKUP (1235, SM120X AND SL177I), BE ADVISED THAT THE MODELS WITHOUT BATTERY BACKUP WILL NOT FUNCTION DURING AN A.C. POWER FAILURE.

3. The maximum wire run distance between the first and last device in an interconnect system is 1000 ft.
- 4; Figure 1 illustrates interconnection wiring. Improper connection will result in; damage to the strobe light or alarms, failure to operate, or a shock hazard.
- 5; Make certain that all devices in the interconnect system are wired to a continuous (non-switched, non-GFI or GCFI protected) power line.

FIGURE 1 INTERCONNECT WIRING DIAGRAM FOR SL177I.

WIRE ON STROBE LIGHT HARNESS --- CONNECTED TO
 BLACK --- HOT SIDE OF AC LINE
 WHITE --- NEUTRAL AC LINE
 RED --- INTERCONNECT LINES (RED WIRES) OF THE OTHER UNITS IN THE MULTIPLE STATION SET UP.



MODEL SL177 WIRING INSTRUCTIONS: For A.C. QUICK CONNECT 2-WIRE HARNESS.

Figure 2 illustrates the proper SL177 wiring. Improper connection will result in; damage to the strobe light or alarms, failure to operate, or a shock hazard.

WIRING DIAGRAM FOR SL177.

WIRE ON STROBE LIGHT HARNESS ----- CONNECTED TO
 BLACK ----- HOT SIDE OF AC LINE
 WHITE ----- NEUTRAL AC LINE

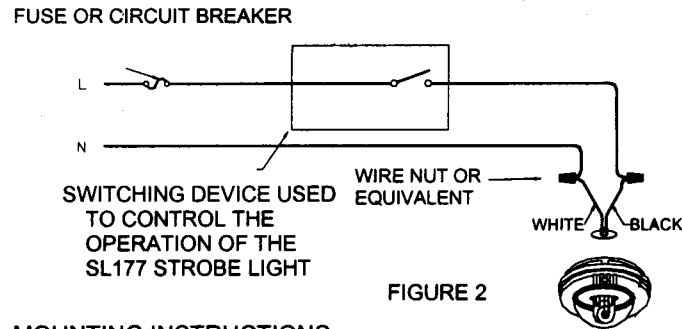


FIGURE 2

MOUNTING INSTRUCTIONS;

A trim ring is provided on the back of the strobe light. This trim ring is installed on the electrical box between the electrical box and the strobe light.

Remove the trim ring from the back of the strobe light by holding the trim ring and twisting the strobe light in the direction indicated by the "OFF" arrow on the cover.

CAUTION THIS UNIT IS SEALED. THE COVER IS NOT REMOVABLE! After selecting the proper strobe light location as described in section 3, and wiring the AC QUICK CONNECT harness as described in the WIRING INSTRUCTIONS, attach the trim ring to the electrical box (See fig. 3).

Use a screwdriver to punch out only the pair of holes in the trim ring that match your type of electrical box or plaster ring. Mount the trim ring to the electrical box using the appropriate holes. NOTE: Use the circle, square, and octagon markings near each mounting hole in the trim ring to help you select the correct mounting holes (see fig. 3)

Pull the AC QUICK CONNECTOR through the center hole in the ring and mount the ring, making sure that the mounting screws are positioned in the small ends of the keyholes before tightening the screws. (See fig. 3) Plug the AC QUICK CONNECTOR into the back of the strobe light,

(see fig. 4) making sure that the locks on the connector snap into place. If you have finished all the WIRING, AND TRIM RING MOUNTING STEPS, You can install the strobe light on the trim ring. Alignment marks are provided on the side of the strobe light and on the trim ring. (See fig. 5) Install the strobe light on the trim ring with the indicating marks aligned and rotate the detector in the direction of the ON arrow on the cover until the strobe light snaps in place. (See fig. 5) Turn on the AC power, The model SL1771 strobe light has a green AC power on indicator which should be lit when the strobe is operating from AC power.

SELECT PROPER MOUNTING HOLES ON THE TRIM RING

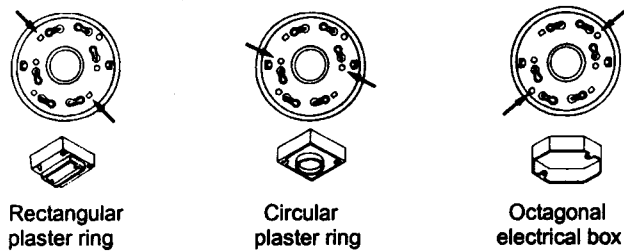
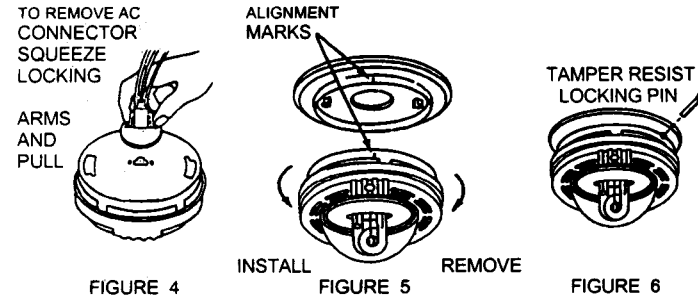


FIGURE 3

TAMPER RESIST LOCKING PIN; To make your strobe light somewhat tamper resistant a locking pin has been provided with your strobe light. Using this pin will deter individuals from removing the strobe light from the trim ring. To use the pin insert it into the hole in the side of the strobe light after the strobe light has been installed on the trim ring (see fig. 6). NOTE the tamper resist pin will have to be removed in order to remove the strobe light. This can be done easily with a long nose pliers. Using the long nose pliers, pull the pin out of the hole, it is now possible to remove the strobe light from the trim ring.



After installation TEST your strobe light by following the test procedure outlined in section 6.
CAUTION! Early warning fire detection and visual notification is best achieved by the installation of fire detection and visual notification equipment in all rooms and areas of the household as follows: A smoke alarm and visual notification device installed and interconnected in each separate sleeping area, and visual notification equipment interconnected with heat, smoke, or CO alarms in the living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, hallways, attics, furnace rooms, closets, utility storage rooms, basements, and attached garages.

6. TESTING AND OPERATION:

WARNING! THIS STROBE LIGHT IS EXTREMELY BRIGHT. DO NOT LOOK DIRECTLY AT THE LIGHT OR TOUCH THE LENS WHEN THE LIGHT IS FLASHING.

TESTING: Test by pushing the test button on one of the controlling alarms and hold it down for a minimum of 5 seconds after the alarms sounds. This will allow the controlling device to sound an alarm if all the electronics, circuitry, and horn are working. The controlling alarm will also send an activation signal through the interconnecting wiring to the strobe light, and cause the strobe light to flash if strobe light and the interconnection wiring are working properly

If no alarm sounds check the fuse or circuit breaker supplying power to the alarm circuit.

If the alarm sounds but the strobe light does not activate, refer to section 5 to insure that the strobe light is wired properly.

TEST THE STROBE LIGHT AND YOUR ALARMS WEEKLY TO ENSURE PROPER OPERATION.

OPERATION: The strobe light is operating once AC power is applied, and testing is complete. When the strobe light is activated, it will flash for as long as the controlling alarm remains active.

7. MAINTENANCE

STROBE LIGHT REMOVAL:

IF TAMPER RESIST PIN HAS BEEN USED, REFER TO "TAMPER RESIST LOCKING PIN" IN SECTION (5) FOR PIN REMOVAL INSTRUCTIONS.

CLEANING YOUR STROBE LIGHT:

To clean your Strobe light remove it from the mounting bracket and disconnect the A.C. Quick Connect power harness as outlined in section 5. You can clean dust from your strobe light by using a vacuum cleaner hose and vacuuming around the cover and lens openings on the strobe light. The outside of the strobe light can be wiped with a damp cloth.

AFTER CLEANING, REINSTALL YOUR STROBE LIGHT AND TEST YOUR STROBE LIGHT BY ACTIVATING ONE OF THE CONTROLLING ALARMS

8. LIMITATIONS OF ALARM CONTROLLED VISUAL SIGNALING DEVICES.

VISUAL SIGNALING DEVICES CAN PROVIDE EARLY WARNING TO HEARING IMPAIRED INDIVIDUALS AT A REASONABLE COST; HOWEVER IN ORDER FOR THE VISUAL SIGNALING DEVICE TO FUNCTION IT MUST BE ACTIVATED BY AN OPERATING ALARM. ALARMS CANNOT PROVIDE AN ACTIVATION SIGNAL TO THE VISUAL SIGNALING DEVICE IF SMOKE, HEAT OR CARBON MONOXIDE DO NOT REACH THE SPECIFIC ALARM. THEREFORE, ALARMS MAY NOT SENSE A CONDITION ON A DIFFERENT FLOOR, OR ON THE OTHER SIDE OF A CLOSED DOOR. ALARMS DO HAVE LIMITATIONS. AC POWERED ALARMS WILL NOT OPERATE IF AC POWER HAS BEEN CUT OFF BY AN ELECTRICAL FIRE OR AN OPEN FUSE.

HOME EMERGENCIES DEVELOP IN DIFFERENT WAYS AND ARE OFTEN UNPREDICTABLE. NO ONE TYPE OF CONTROLLING ALARM; HEAT, FIRE (IONIZATION OR PHOTOELECTRIC) OR CARBON MONOXIDE IS ALWAYS BEST. FOR MAXIMUM PROTECTION ALARMS MUST BE INSTALLED IN EACH SLEEPING AREA, AND ON EVERY LEVEL OF A HOME. ALARMS MUST BE INTERCONNECTED WITH EACH OTHER AND THE SIGNALING DEVICES AND BE TESTED REGULARLY TO INSURE THE ALARMS AND INTERCONNECTING CIRCUITS ARE IN GOOD OPERATING CONDITION.

IN A UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES STUDY, THIS TYPE OF VISUAL SIGNALING APPLIANCE WAS ONLY SUCCESSFUL IN WAKING 92 % OF THE SLEEPING RESPONDENTS.

HEARING IMPAIRED INDIVIDUALS MAY NOT SEE THE VISUAL WARNING DEVICE IF WALLS, DOORS, DISTANCE, HIGH AMBIENT LIGHT, OR OTHER OBSTRUCTIONS BLOCK THE STROBE LIGHT. IF THE STROBE LIGHT IS LOCATED OUTSIDE THE BEDROOM OR ON A DIFFERENT FLOOR, IT WILL NOT WAKE UP A SOUND SLEEPER. THE USE OF ALCOHOL OR DRUGS MAY ALSO IMPAIR ONES ABILITY TO RESPOND TO THE VISUAL SIGNAL.

ALTHOUGH VISUAL SIGNALING DEVICES CAN HELP SAVE LIVES BY PROVIDING AN EARLY WARNING OF AN EMERGENCY SITUATION, THEY ARE NOT A SUBSTITUTE FOR AN INSURANCE POLICY. HOME OWNERS AND RENTERS SHOULD HAVE ADEQUATE INSURANCE TO PROTECT THEIR LIVES AND PROPERTY.

9. GOOD SAFETY HABITS:

DEVELOP AND PRACTICE A PLAN OF ESCAPE:

Make a floor plan indicating all doors and windows and at least two (2) escape routes from each room. Second story windows may need a rope or chain ladder.

Have a family meeting and discuss your escape plan, showing everyone what to do in case of fire.

Determine a place outside your home where you can all meet if a fire or Carbon monoxide alarm occurs.

Familiarize hearing impaired persons with the visual signal and train them to leave your home when they see it.

Practice a fire drill at least every six months. Practice allows you to test your plan before an emergency. You may not be able to reach your children, it is important they know what to do.

Install and maintain fire extinguishers on every level of the home, and in the kitchen basement and garage. Know how to use a fire extinguisher prior to an emergency.

WHAT TO DO WHEN THE VISUAL SIGNAL IS ACTIVATED:

Leave immediately by your escape plan. Every second counts, so don't waste time getting dressed or picking up valuables.

In leaving, don't open any inside door without first feeling its surface. If hot, or if you see smoke seeping through cracks, don't open that door! Instead use your alternate exit. If the inside of the door is cool, place your shoulder against it, open it slightly and be ready to slam it shut if heat and smoke rush in.

Stay close to the floor if the air is smoky. Breathe shallowly through a cloth, wet if possible.

Once outside go to your selected meeting place and make sure everyone is there.

Call the fire department from your neighbors home - not from yours!

Don't return to your home until the fire officials say that it is all right to do so.

There are situations where detectors may not be effective to protect against fire as stated in the NFPA standards 72.

For instance: Smoking in bed; Leaving children home alone; Cleaning with flammable liquids, such as gasoline.

Further information on fire safety can be obtained in a pamphlet titled "IN A FIRE SECONDS COUNT" published by the NFPA, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, Mass. 02269.

10. NFPA REQUIRED PROTECTION:

For your information the National Fire Protection Association's Standard 72, provides information regarding the fire detection equipment required within the family living unit. And reads as follows:

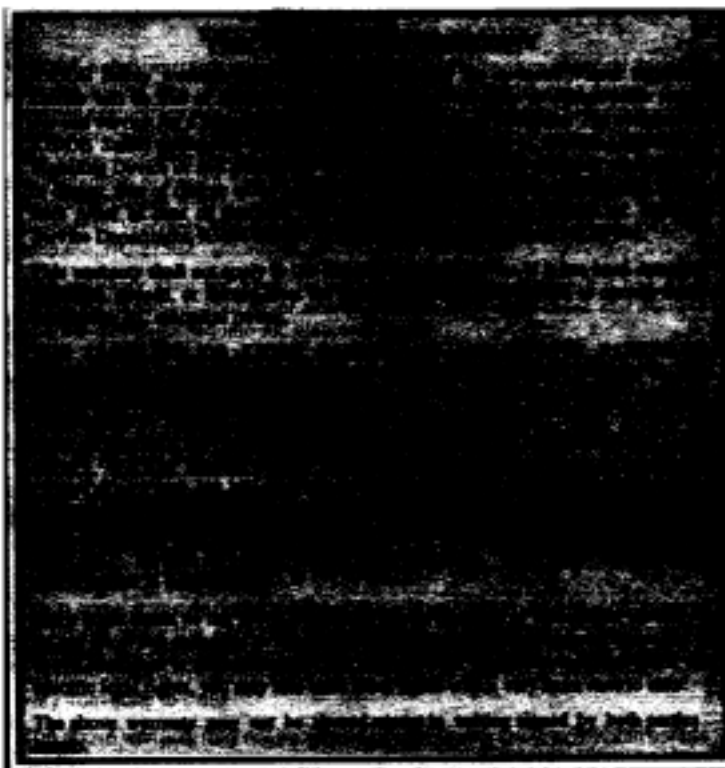
Smoke alarms shall be installed outside each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the bedrooms and on each additional story of the family living unit including basements and excluding crawl spaces and unfinished attics. In new construction a smoke alarm should be installed in each sleeping room.

This represents the minimum number of alarms required by this standard. It is recommended that the householder consider the use of additional smoke or heat alarms for increased protection for those areas separated by a door from the area protected by the required smoke alarms.

The recommended additional areas are living room, dining room, bedroom(s), kitchen, attic (finished or unfinished), furnace room, utility room, basement, integral or attached garages, and hallways. However, the use of additional alarms remains the option of the householder". This equipment should be installed in accordance with the National Fire Protection Association's Standard 72 (NFPA Battery march Park, Quincy, Mass. 02269).

11. SERVICE AND WARRANTY:

If after reviewing this manual you feel that your Visual Signaling Device is defective in any way, do not tamper with the unit. Return it for servicing to: KIDDE SAFETY, 1394 S. Third St., Mebane, NC. 27302 (See Warranty for in-warranty returns).



QUESTIONS OR FOR MORE INFORMATION

Call our Consumer Hotline at

1-800-654-6788

or contact us at our web site

www.KIDDE.com

810-1779 Rev A

1100-7208-00