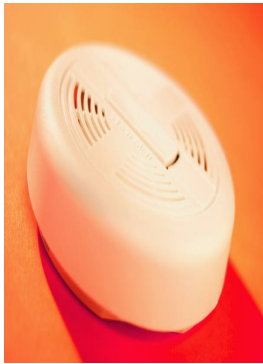


How old are
your devices?

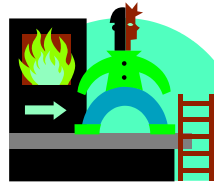


The Life expectancy of
smoke alarms is normally
10 years unless otherwise
specified by the manufac-
turer

And the life expectancy
of carbon Monoxide de-
tector is normally 5 years

Read and check the manu-
facturers recommendation
when purchasing and in-
stalling these devices.

Providing your family with maximum
protection, a home should be equipped
with smoke alarms on every level, car-
bon monoxide detectors , fire extin-
guisher, escape ladders for homes with
two or more floors and most impor-
tantly a well rehearsed family escape
plan



Plumsted Twp. Fire Dist. #1
Office of the Fire Marshal

59 Main Street
New Egypt, New Jersey 08533

609-758-3920
Fax 609-758-3921
www.plumstedfiredistrict.com

**New Egypt Fire
Company #1
&
Plumsted Twp.
Fire Dist. #1**

**Smoke and
Carbon
Monoxide
Detectors**



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False Alarms can be Deadly



Whether false alarms are caused by burned popcorn, maliciousness, lack of maintenance, or poor design, there is nothing amusing about them.

All smoke and carbon monoxide detectors require routine maintenance and cleaning to avert false signals.

The fire prevention bureau recommends weekly testing of these devices. Also, remember to vacuum in and around the detectors so dust particles do not cause false activation.



Carbon Monoxide

Carbon Monoxide, or CO is a colorless, tasteless and odorless gas.

Because it cannot be seen, tasted, or smelled, its toxic fumes can kill you. Sources of carbon monoxide come from Hot water heaters, furnaces, fireplaces, and automobile exhaust.

Carbon monoxide detectors should be installed within 10' of bedroom areas



We ask residents to maintain their devices in an effort to reduce unnecessary false alarm activations. False alarms tax the fire department operations, impact on the wear and tear of equipment and most importantly, jeopardize the safety of our dedicated first responders.

Smoke Detectors

Ionization Detectors

Ionization smoke detectors have a chamber and a source of ionization radiation.

When smoke enters the chamber, the smoke particles attach to the ions and neutralize them,

This interruption and drop in current triggers the alarm to activate. Ionization detectors respond more quickly to flaming fires with smaller combustion particles

Photoelectric Detectors



In photoelectric smoke detectors the smoke blocks a light beam.

In this case, the reduction of light reaching the photo cell sets off the alarm. Photoelectric type devices react faster to smoldering fires



Both ionization and photoelectric devices are effective smoke sensors and both must pass the same test to be certified by Underwriter Laboratories as listed detectors