

Detectors are to be located on every level of a residence, (basement, first & second floors) excluding crawli spaces and unfinished attics and every separate sleeping area, between sleeping areas, and living areas such as the kitchen, garage, basement or utility room. In homes with only one sleeping area on one floor, a detector is to be placed in the hallway outside the bedroom as shown in Figure 1. In single floor homes with two separate sleeping areas, two detectors are required outside each sleeping area as shown in Figure 2. In multi-level homes, detectors are to be located outside sleeping areas and at every finished level of the home as shown in Figure 3. Basement level detection re to be located in close proximity to be the bottom of basement stairwells as shown in Figure 4.

WHERE NOT TO LOCATE DETECTORS:

To avoid false alarms and/or improper operation, avoid installation of smoke detectors in the following areas:

- Kitchen – smoke from cooking may cause a nuisance alarm
- Bathroom – excessive steam from a shower may cause a nuisance alarm.
- Near forced air ducts used for heating or air conditioning. Air movement may prevent smoke from reaching detector.
- Near furnaces of any type – air and dust movement and normal combustion products may cause a nuisance alarm.
- The 4 inch "Dead Air" space where the ceiling meets the wall, as shown in Figure 5.
- The peak of an "A" frame type of ceiling "Dead Air" at the top may prevent smoke from reaching the detector.

FURTHER INFORMATION ON DETECTOR PLACEMENT:

For further information about a smoke detector placement, consult the National Protection Association's Standard No. 74-1984, titled "Household Fire Warning Equipment". For Carbon Monoxide alarms, the publication is Recommended Practice #720. These publications may be obtained by writing to the Publication Sales Department, National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269.

Carbon Monoxide alarms are to be located in every separate sleeping area per NFPA 720 and manufacturer's recommendations.

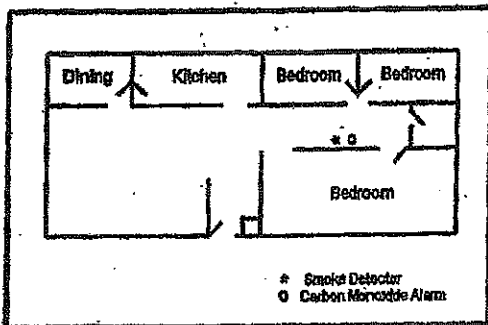


Figure 1

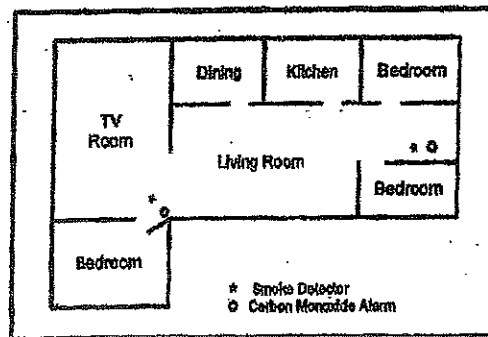


Figure 2

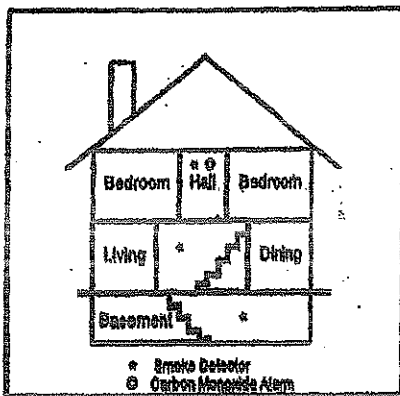


Figure 3

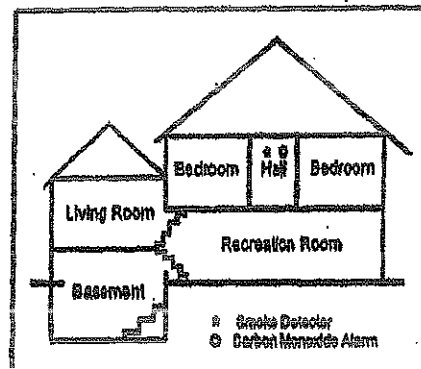


Figure 4

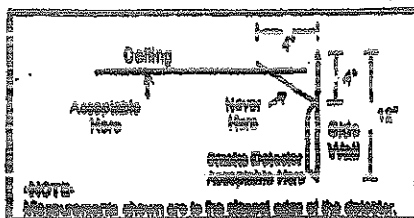


Figure 5

REQUIREMENTS FOR FIRE EXTINGUISHERS AT TIME OF HOME RESALE

Beginning November 1, 2005, legislation requires that fire extinguishers are to be provided at change of occupancy (resale) for one-and-two-family dwellings.

Applications for Certificate of Smoke Detector & Carbon Monoxide Alarm Compliance (CSDCMAC) will be required to provide a fire extinguisher at time of resale.

New fire extinguishers are not required to be serviced and tagged by a company certified by the Division of Fire Safety. However, proof of purchase or receipt must be provided .

The requirements for the type and placement of extinguishers are as follows:

1. At least one portable fire extinguisher shall be installed in all one-and-two-family detached dwellings upon change of occupancy.
2. The extinguisher shall be listed, labeled, charged and operable.
3. The size shall be no smaller than 2A:10B:C and no larger than 10 lbs.
4. The extinguisher must use hangers, or be in brackets supplied by the manufacturer.
5. Must be within 10 feet of the kitchen area.
6. Top of extinguisher should be located no higher than 5 feet above the floor.
7. The extinguisher should be visible and in a readily-accessible spot.
8. Should be near a room exit or travel way that provides an escape route to the exterior.
9. The extinguisher should be accompanied by an owner's manual or written information regarding the operation, inspection, and maintenance of the extinguisher.
10. Installed so the operation instructions are clearly visible.

Questions regarding fire extinguisher placement and use may be directed to the Fire Safety Bureau at Cranbury Township.