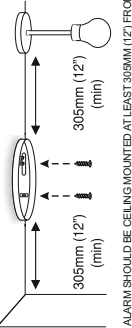


1. Quick Start Guide

1

LOCATE CORRECT SITING POINT

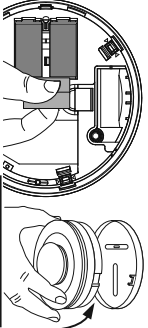
FIX BASE-PLATE TO CEILING



ALARM SHOULD BE CEILING MOUNTED AT LEAST 305MM (12") FROM WALLS & OBSTRUCTIONS, IDEALLY CENTRALLY IN ROOM/AREA

2

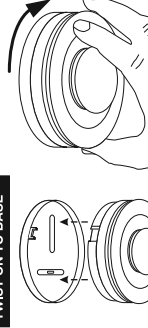
CONNECTING THE BATTERIES



REMOVE THE ALARM FROM THE MOUNTING PLATE. REMOVE THE PULL TAB TO CONNECT BATTERY OR BATTERIES & POWER THE UNIT (Discard cardboard between base and alarm)

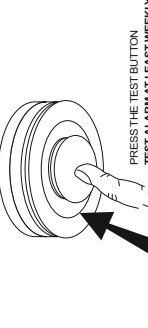
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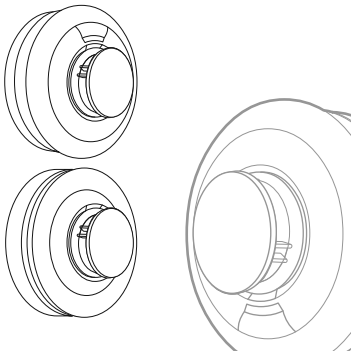
PLACE ALARM & TWIST ON TO BASE



4

TEST ALARM





ELK-6052 Smoke Detector and ELK-6053 Heat Detector

Instructions

Read and retain for as long as the product is being used. It contains vital information on the operation and installation of your Alarm. The booklet should be regarded as part of the product. If you are just installing the unit, the booklet must be given to the householder. The booklet is to be given to any subsequent user.

CONTENTS	
1 Quick Start Guide	2
2 Location and Positioning	6
3 Fire Safety Advice	9
4 Alarm Limitations	10
5 Getting Your Alarm Serviced	11
6 Five Year Warranty	11
7 Installation	12
8 Testing and Maintenance	14
9 Troubleshooting	17
10 Technical Specifications	18
11 Contact Us	18

Standby In standby mode there are no active visible or audible indications to the occupant. To confirm that the Alarm is operational perform a weekly button test.

Weekly Button Test Press and hold the test button and verify that the red LED flashes rapidly and the Alarm ramps up to full sound.

Sensing Fire As soon as the Alarm senses smoke it will go into Alarm along with any interconnected Alarms). The red LED on the Alarm sensing smoke flashes rapidly to indicate this is the Alarm sensing smoke / fire. Follow the instructions in section 3 and evaluate the building.

Nuisance False / Nuisance Alarm Occasionally Smoke Alarms can be activated by phenomena other than fire, such as dust, insects, cooking smoke and shower steam. Once you are sure it is a nuisance alarm press the large test button to silence the Alarm for 10 minutes – the red LED will then flash every 8 seconds for 10 minutes. Pressing the test button will make the unit less sensitive, but if a large amount of smoke / steam / dust is observed the unit will remain in alarm.

Nuisance Alarm in an Interconnected System In the case of a real fire, the occupants of the dwelling should proceed to evacuate as per instructions in section 3. However, if the system is responding to a recurring nuisance alarm it is very important that the Alarm at fault is identified so the problem can be eliminated by cleaning or replacing the Alarm. The Alarm at fault can be identified by a rapidly flashing red LED. Once it has been located follow directions for Silence False / Nuisance Alarm above.

Low Battery The Alarm will emit a short beep and flash the yellow LED when it becomes partially depleted. Check the date when the Alarm should be replaced which is given on the sidewall of the Alarm. When electronic self testing indicates that the battery is becoming low the Alarm will beep, and the yellow LED will flash at the same time (about every 48 seconds) to warn the user. This indicates that the battery or batteries must be replaced.

Contaminated Chamber If the Alarm sounds without any apparent smoke present, press the test button to silence the Alarm for 10 minutes (as described above). If the Alarm sounds again it may be contaminated. Pressing the test button again, within 4 minutes of the Alarm re-sounding, will cause the Alarm to compensate for chamber contamination. This will normally resolve the problem.

If the Alarm re-sounds for a third time, it is likely that the Alarm may be excessively contaminated and must be replaced. If it is not convenient to replace it immediately, pressing the test button within 4 minutes of it going into alarm (for the third time) will silence the Alarm for 8 hours – however it will give two short beeps (second apart) every 10 minutes to remind the user it has been disabled. If the contamination clears the Alarm will return to normal operation.

(Note: this does not reduce the users fire protection, as a Smoke Alarm in continuous alarm due to a fault, is useless and must be silenced – by taking the Alarm down or as described here. This procedure has the added benefits that the user is reminded every 10 minutes by two short beeps that the Alarm needs to be replaced and that if the problem clears the Alarm will return to detecting fire).

The unit should flash the yellow LED 4 times if dust level is too high and user should clean the alarm as described in section 8.4.

Faulty Smoke Chamber In the unlikely event of the smoke sensing chamber becoming defective, the Alarm will give 2 short beeps with 2 yellow LED flashes every 48 seconds. The Alarm must then be replaced. If it is not convenient to replace it immediately, pressing the test button will silence the beeps and stop the yellow LED flashing for 12 hours. This can be repeated as required.

End of Life When the sensor has reached its End of Life the Alarm will beep and flash the amber light 3 times every minute. The remedy for this failure is to replace the Alarm.

AudiOLINK AudiOLINK is an added feature which allows an authorized person to download information from the Alarm through the use of a mobile App. For more information on using this feature, please refer to the relevant section on www. ELKProducts.com.

2. Location and Positioning

Introduction You can easily install these Alarms on each level of the property, in hallways/corridors outside any sleeping area, in each bedroom and in other rooms throughout the property to give warning of fire.

Heat Alarms can be installed in kitchens, garages and other areas where Smoke Alarms are unsuitable.

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION REQUIRED PROTECTION Where required by applicable laws, codes, or standards for the specified occupancy, approved single- and multiple-station Smoke Alarms shall be installed as follows:

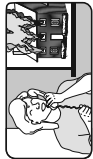
- (1) In all sleeping rooms and guest rooms
- (2) Outside of each separate dwelling unit sleeping room, the distance measured along a path of travel within 6.4m (21ft) of any door to a sleeping room, the
- (3) On every level of a dwelling unit, including basements (small facility), including basements and care occupancy spaces and unfinished attics.
- (5) In the living area(s) of a guest suite
- (6) In the living area(s) of a residential board and care occupancy (small facility)

Are More Smoke Alarms Desirable? The required number of smoke alarms might not provide reliable early warning protection for those areas separated by a door from the areas protected by the required smoke alarms. For this reason, it is recommended that the occupant consider the use of additional smoke alarms for those areas for basement protection. The additional areas include the basement, hallways, dining room, furnace room, utility room, and bedrooms not protected by code mandated smoke alarms, rooms, kitchens, attics (finished or unfinished), or showers

The equipment should be installed using wiring methods in accordance with the National Fire Protection Association's Standard 72, Chapter 11. (National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269).



3. Get out as fast as you can. Have a prearranged meeting place outside for all family members. Check to make sure everyone is accounted for.



4. Call the Fire Department from a neighbor's house or mobile phone. Remember to give your name and address.



5. NEVER re-enter a burning house.

4. Alarm Limitations

Limitations of Smoke Alarms While Smoke Alarms are extremely effective, independent authorities have stated that under some circumstances they may become ineffective. There are a number of reasons for this:

- Smoke alarms will not work if the batteries are depleted or if they are not correctly installed. Replace the batteries if necessary. Also check the replace by date on the side of the alarm.
- Smoke Alarms will only work when sufficient smoke reaches the alarm. Smoke may be prevented from reaching the alarm if the fire is too far away, for example, if the fire is on another floor, behind a closed door, in a chimney, in a wall cavity, or if the prevailing air drafts carry the smoke or heat away. Installing smoke alarms on both sides of closed doors and installing more than one alarm as recommended by code, may significantly improve the probability of early detection.
- The smoke alarms may not be heard due to other loud noise, hearing impairment, etc.
- A smoke alarm may not wake a person who has taken drugs or alcohol.
- Certain types of fires may be difficult to detect in time to provide sufficient early warning. Examples include: fires caused by smoking in bed, gas leaks, explosions, poor storage of flammable rags and/or liquids, for example fuels, paint, paint thinner, etc., overloaded electrical circuits, or children playing with matches.
- Current studies have shown that smoke alarms may not awaken all sleeping individuals. It is the responsibility of individuals in the household who are capable of assisting others, to provide assistance to those who may not be awakened by the alarm sound, or to those who may be incapable of safely escaping the area unassisted.

Limitations of Heat Alarms

- There are various situations where a heat alarm may not be effective:
 - Fires where the victim is directly exposed to flame for example; clothes catching fire while cooking.
 - Fires where the heat is prevented from reaching the heat

installer/client to determine if the presence of asbestos in the ceiling material would make ceiling mounting 'impractical'.

On a Sloping Ceiling With a sloping or peaked ceiling install a Smoke Alarm within 610mm (24") of the peak (measured vertically). If this height

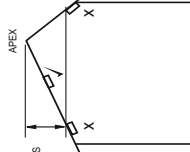


Figure 4

is less than 610mm (24") the ceiling is regarded as being flat (see Figure 4).

Locations to avoid DON'T place Smoke Alarms in any of the following areas:

- Bathrooms, kitchens, showers, garages or other rooms where the Smoke Alarm may be triggered by steam, condensation, cooking smoke, etc. Keep at least 6m (20ft) away from potential sources of cooking smoke, fireplaces, etc.
- Locate away from very dusty or dirty areas as dust build-up in the chamber can impair performance. It can also block the insect screen mesh and prevent smoke from entering the smoke alarm chamber.
- Do not locate in insect infested areas. Small insects getting into the smoke alarm chamber can cause intermittent alarms.
- Places where the normal temperature can exceed 100°F (38.7°C) or be below 40°F (4.4°C) such as attics, furnace rooms, directly above ovens / cooktops, bathrooms, etc., as mounting in such locations could cause nuisance alarms.
- Near a decorative object, door, light fixture, window molding etc., that may prevent smoke from entering the alarm.
- Surfaces that are normally warmer or colder than the rest of the room (e.g. attic access). Temperature differences might stop smoke from reaching the alarm.
- Next to or directly above heaters or air conditioning vents, windows, wall vents etc. that can change the direction of airflow.
- In very high or confined areas (e.g. over stairwells) where it may be difficult to reach the Alarm (for testing, hushing or battery replacement).
- Locate the Alarm at least 900mm (3ft) from dimmer controlled lights and wiring as some dimmers can cause interference.
- Locate Alarm at least 1.5m (5ft) and route wiring at least 1m away from fluorescent light fixtures as electrical "noise" and/or flickering may affect the unit.

3. Fire Safety Advice

When using household protective devices, basic safety precautions should always be followed, including those listed below

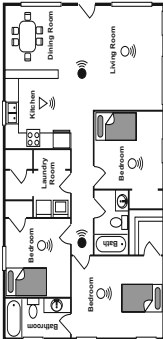


1. Check room doors for heat or smoke. Do not open a hot door. Use an alternate escape route. Close doors behind you as you leave.



2. If smoke is heavy, crawl out, staying close to floor. Take short breaths, if possible, through a wet cloth or hold your breath. More people die from smoke inhalation than from flames.

Figure 2



Single Story Dwelling

If the premises is one story you should put your first Smoke Alarm in a corridor or hallway between the sleeping and living areas. Place it as near to the living area as possible, but make sure that it can be heard loudly enough in the bedroom to wake someone. See Figure 2 for placement example.

In houses with more than one sleeping area, Smoke Alarms should be placed between each sleeping area and the living area and it is recommended that Heat Alarms should be placed in the kitchen and garage.

Recommended Protection

Checking to Make Sure Alarms Can Be Heard

With the Alarms sounding in their intended locations check to make sure that the alarm can be heard in each bedroom with the door closed, above the sound of any TV/audio systems. The TV/ audio systems should be set to a reasonably loud conversation level. If you cannot hear the alarm over the sound of the TV/audio system, the chances are it would not wake you. Interconnecting the Alarms will help to ensure that the alarm notification will be heard throughout the property.

Positioning

Ceiling Mounting

Hot smoke rises and spreads out, so a central ceiling position is the recommended location. The air is "dead" and does not move in corners, therefore Smoke Alarms must be mounted away from corners. Keep at least 305mm (12") from walls and corners (see Figure 3). Additionally, mount the unit at least

305mm (12") from any light fixture or decorative object that might prevent smoke from entering into the Smoke Alarm

Wall Mounting

If ceiling mounting is impractical, Smoke Alarms may be mounted on a wall, providing that:

- a) the top of the smoke alarm is between 150mm (6") and 305mm (12") below the ceiling;
- b) the bottom of the smoke alarm is above the level of any door openings;

Wall mounting should only be considered where closely spaced beams or similar obstructions may preclude ceiling mounting. It is considered to be the responsibility of the

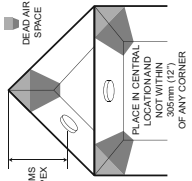


Figure 3

- Smoke Alarm on each level
- in each sleeping area
- every 6.4m (21ft) of hallways and rooms
- within 3m (10ft) of all bedroom doors
- all units interconnected (where feature is present)

For recommended protection (in addition to the above):

- Smoke Alarms in every room (except kitchens and bathrooms)

- Heat Alarms located in kitchens, garages etc. within 5.3m (17ft) of potential fire sources

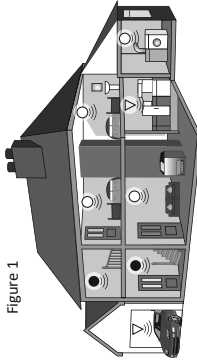


Figure 1

- alarm due to a closed door or other obstruction.
- Incendary fires where the fire grows so rapidly that an occupant's egress is blocked even with properly located heat alarms

5. Getting Your Alarm Serviced

If your Alarm fails to work after you have read the actions on "Installation", "Testing and Maintenance", then contact Customer Service at the address given at the end of this manual.

6. Warranty

Elk Products warrants the Elk-6052 Smoke Detector (excluding batteries) for 2 years from date of purchase against any defects that are due to faulty materials or workmanship. This warranty only applies to normal conditions of use and service, and does not include damage resulting from accident, neglect, misuse, unauthorized dismantling, or contamination howsoever caused. This guarantee excludes incidental and consequential damage. Further the warranty does not cover Acts of God, such as fire, flood, hurricanes and tornadoes. If this Detector should become defective within the guarantee period, it must be returned to Elk Products, with proof of purchase, carefully packaged, with the problem clearly stated. We shall at our discretion repair or replace the faulty unit.

Elk Products shall not be liable for any incidental or consequential damages caused by the breach of any express or implied warranty. Any implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for purposes is limited to the duration of the above warranty period. This warranty gives you specific legal rights and you may also have other rights that vary from state to state.

Some states or jurisdictions do not allow the limitation or exclusion of incidental or consequential damages, or limitations on how long an implied warranty last so the above limitation may not apply to you.

Do not interfere with the Alarm or attempt to tamper with it. This will invalidate the warranty, but more importantly may expose the user to shock or fire hazards. This warranty is in addition to your statutory rights as a consumer.

Ei Electronics makes no warranty, expressed or implied, written, or oral, including that of merchantability or fitness for any particular purpose, with respect to the battery.

The above warranty may not be altered except in writing signed by both parties hereto.

7. Installation

Installation Procedure

- Select a location complying with the advice in Section 2.
- Lift off the mounting plate from the Smoke Alarm and discard the cardboard insert.
- Place the mounting plate on the ceiling exactly where you want to mount the Alarm. Mark the location of the two screw holes.

- Taking care to avoid any electrical wiring in the ceiling, drill holes using a 5.0mm (3/16") drill bit through the center of the marked locations. Push the plastic screw anchors provided into the drilled holes. Screw the mounting plate to the ceiling.
- If using RF Modules, then all Alarms should be mounted

11

with antennas in the same orientation. This means picking a part of the building, say the front wall of the building and then installing all mounting plates in the same orientation with respect to this (see Figure 5).

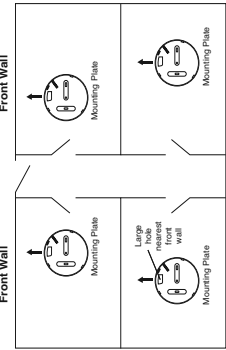


Figure 5

- Insert the battery or batteries as per the Quick Start Guide, ensuring the orientation is correct. If the battery is already installed in your Alarm, just pull the battery tab to power the Alarm.

- Carefully line up the Alarm on to the mounting plate, gently press to the base and twist clockwise (see Figure 6).

Install all the other Alarms similarly.

Figure 6 ROTATE UNIT CLOCKWISE

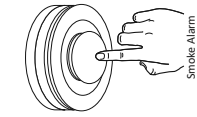
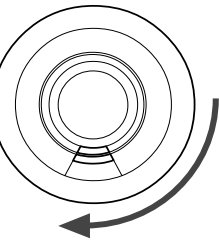


Figure 7

- Press the Test button on each Alarm to ensure that the Alarm works (see Figure 7). Install all the other Alarms similarly.

12

End of life

The entire Detector must be replaced if:-

- The unit is installed for over 10 years (check the "replace by" date marked on the side of the unit).

Before the Detector is safely discarded, remove from the mounting plate and disconnect the batteries.

Do not put the Detector into a fire.

The Detector should be disposed in a safe and environmentally sound manner at your local recycling center.

AudioLINK Feature

The Elk-6052 has an logging feature where events are logged in the unit can be downloaded to a smartphone via a coded horn pattern. This feature allows for service personnel to check the Alarm for information such as battery status, number of Alarms, head removals, low battery events and sensor status. A report can be then emailed via the app to a desired email address. For more information visit www.ElkProducts.com/AudioLINK.

9. Troubleshooting

Detector sound for no apparent reason

- House Code or enrolling your Alarms - see relevant RF Module instructions, if the Alarms are in the default factory settings, neighboring units may cause them to alarm.
- Check for smoke, steam, etc. from the kitchen or bathroom. Paint and other fumes can cause nuisance alarms.
- Check for any sign of contamination such as cobwebs or dirt. Clean the Alarm as described in Section 8 if necessary.

- Press the Test/Silence button on the Smoke Alarm causing the Alarm (this can be identified as the Alarm with the red light flashing rapidly) - this will silence the Smoke Alarm for 10 minutes (and also silence all other interconnected Alarms in the system).

The Detector fails to sound when the Test button is pressed

- Check the age of the unit - see the "replace by" label on side of unit.

- If necessary, replace the battery or batteries with Panasonic CR123A.

10. Technical Specification

Power : 1x 3V CR123A Lithium Batteries (replaceable)

Test/Silence Button : Checks horn circuit / silences Alarm for 10 minutes

Operating Temperature : 4.4°C to 37.8°C (40°F to 100°F)

Humidity Range : 15% to 95% R.H. (non-condensing)

Audible Alarm : >85dBA (at 3m (10ft) minimum

RF Frequency: 900MHz Two-way

Current Drain : Typical 9µA Standby

Heat Sensor Fixed Rating : 570C +/- 20C (135F +/- 5F)

Heat Sensor Rate of Rise : >400C (1040F) 8.30C (159F) / min

Dimensions: 1.20mm (4.7") x 46mm (1.8")

Weight (grams): 210g (0.46 lbs)

16

Tamper Proofing the Alarms

The Alarm can be made tamper proof to prevent unauthorized removal of the Alarm.

Break off the small pillar on the base as shown in Figure 8a. To remove the Alarm from the ceiling it is now necessary to use a small screwdriver, to release the catch (push catch towards the ceiling) and then twist off the Alarm (see Figure 8b).

If necessary, it is possible to further secure the Alarm by using a 2.3mm (1/8") diameter x 6.8mm (1/4") long self tapping screw (not supplied) to firmly lock the Alarm and its mounting plate together (see Figures 8c and 8d).

Attach the Alarm to the mounting plate.

Figure 8a

How to Tamperproof

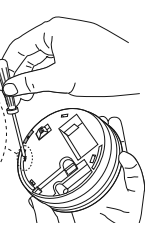
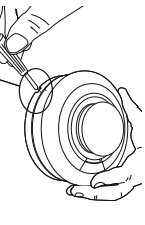


Figure 8b

How to Remove



Line up the screw (not supplied) on the "U" shaped recessed area shown in Figure 8c and install screw until fully secured.

To remove the Alarm from the ceiling, remove the screw first, and then twist off counterclockwise.

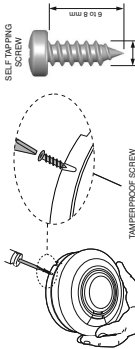


Figure 8c



8. Testing and Maintenance

Your Detector is a life safety device and should be checked periodically.

Manually Testing your Alarms

It is recommended that you test your Alarms after installation and then at least weekly to ensure the units are working. It will also help you and your family to become familiar with the sound of the Alarms.

13

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15

Do not disassemble and do not dispose of in fire

Warning!

CONSTANT EXPOSURES TO HIGH OR LOW TEMPERATURES OR HIGH HUMIDITY MAY REDUCE BATTERY LIFE.

Use only specified batteries. Use of a different battery may have a detrimental effect on Alarm operation.

These batteries are intended for use at ordinary temperatures where anticipated high temperature excursions are not expected to exceed 112°F (100°C).

Prolonged periods of alarm will also reduce battery life. Caution: The battery used in this device may present a fire or chemical burn hazard if mishandled. Do not recharge, disassemble, heat above 112°F (100°C) for disposal of in fire. Replace battery with Panasonic CR123A, use of another battery may present a risk of fire or explosion.

Cleaning your Detector

Clean your Detector regularly. Use a soft bristle brush or the brush attachment of your vacuum cleaner to remove dust and cobwebs from the side slots where the smoke enters. To clean the cover, wipe with a damp cloth and dry thoroughly.

WARNING: Do not paint your Detector.

Other than the maintenance and cleaning described in this manual, no other customer servicing of this product is required. Repairs, when needed, must be performed by the manufacturer.

Chamber Cleaning

Cleaning or replacing of the chamber cover should only be carried out by suitably trained personnel.

- Remove the Detector from the mounting plate.
- With a flat screwdriver unclip the three cover clip points (see figure 9a).

- Remove the cover (see figure 9b).
- If the unit is a model containing a thermistor you will need to unplug the thermistor by holding the thermistor PCB and pulling the pins out of the sockets (see figure 9c).

- To remove the chamber top turn the chamber anti-clockwise approx. 15 degrees (see figure 9d).
- Blow out or use a soft bristled brush to remove dust and dirt from the chamber base.

- Fit a new chamber top and clip in place by turning clockwise 15 degrees.
- Insert the thermistor PCB into the sockets and ensure the thermistor is perpendicular to the chamber (see figure 9e).

- Place the cover back on the Alarm taking care to ensure the thermistor is protruding through the cover (see figure 9f).

- Replace the battery / batteries and reattach to the mounting plate.
- Press the test button to ensure the Alarm is working correctly.

- Replace the battery or batteries.
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