

Basic CCTV Training

presented by:

Lawrence Ottaviano

HITACHI CCTV

Why use CCTV

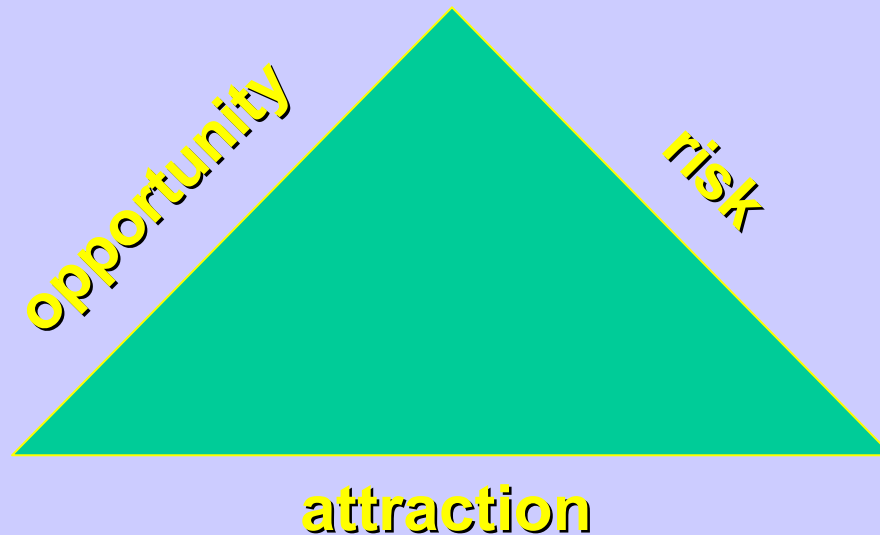
- Document an event, person, place or thing - dealers who sell CCTV are in the documentation business
- Create evidence
- Deterrent to employee theft (Shrinkage)
- Deterrent to customer theft
- Keep honest people honest

Who should use CCTV

- Banks
- Convenience stores
- Liquor stores
- Retail outlets
- Law Enforcement
- Storage Facilities
- Schools / Churches
- Home Land Security Locations

10% - 10% - 80% Rule

- 10% of the populous is very honest
- 10% of the populous is very dishonest
- 80% of the populous can go either way depending on opportunity, risk and attraction



Design Consideration

- Type of Security Expected
- Activity or Identification
- Size & Distance
- Manned or Unmanned
- Coverage vs. Capability
- Choke points
- Budgets

The Physics of CCTV

- CCTV is not an exact science
 - What does the customer expect to see
 - What does the customer expect to pay
- Activity shot or identification shot needed?
 - For identification shots an individual or individuals must make up 50% of the picture
 - Makes a significant difference in the number of cameras needed as well as in the choice of lenses and the placement of the cameras

The Physics of CCTV

- The aspect ratio of television is 4:3
 - The view is not square
 - If the average height of an individual is 6' a 50% view would mean that the camera lens would have to show a view/shot of 16' x 12'
 - Any lens view greater than 16' wide would be an activity shot and not necessarily usable as an identification shot

Tools of CCTV

- Camera
- Lens
- VCR's
- Switch, Quad or Multiplexer
- Monitors
- Cable / Fiber / twisted Pair - Power Supply
- Color Bar Generators / Vector Scopes

Average CCTV Installation

- 4 B&W or Color Cameras
- 4 Lenses
- 4 Housing/Mounting Brackets
- 1 Monitor
- 1 Multiplexer or Quad
- 1 Time-lapse Recorder or DVR
- 1,000 feet of cable