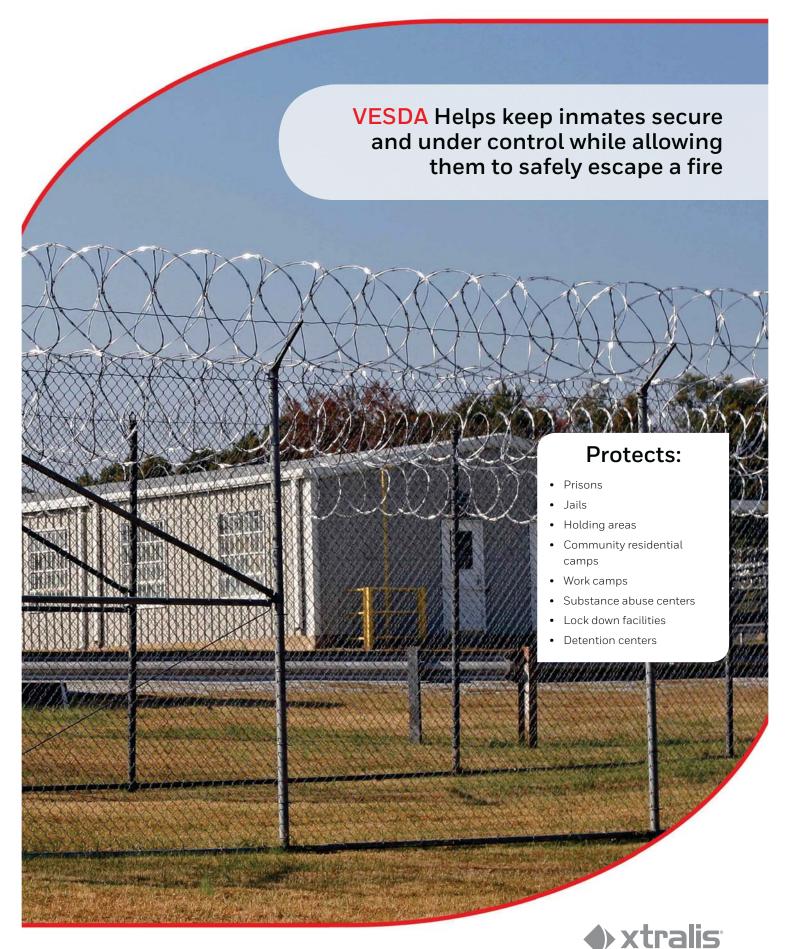
CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES











U.S. Correctional facilities suffered on average 5,400 fires between 1998 - 2002. with property damage of USD \$24 million. Over 50% of those fires were intentionally started by inmates.1

THE CAUSES

- Intentional lighting of clothing, mattresses and trash
- Faults with electrical equipment
- Cigarette smoking in cells



In Korea in 2007 nine detainees died and 18 others were injured when a detainee started a fire within the cell block area. The fire sprinkler system failed to operate and guards were unable to contain the fast moving fire with extinguishers

THE CHALLENGES

Vandalism - Detectors that are visible and accessible invite vandalism and tampering.

Maintenance - Accessing secure and restricted areas to test and maintain detectors is costly and challenging.

Nuisance Alarms - Dust, dirt or other airborne contaminants affect detector reliability and performance.

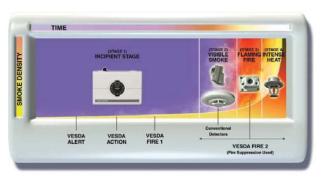
Dilution - Smoke tends to dilute in large open spaces, challenging the poor sensitivity of conventional spot-type detectors.

Evacuation - Orchestrating a controlled and secure evacuation during a fire event requires sufficient time and planning.

Monitoring - Obtaining accurate and useful information about smoke levels can be a challenge.

Stratification - In areas with high ceilings smoke can stratify and fail to reach conventional detectors.

Clearly the BEST time for detection is at the incipient stage of a fire, the point where damage is minimized and response options are maximized. It is at this point where VESDA systems afford you a critical advantage... TIME.



VESDA uniquely monitors the entire progression of a fire - easily detecting smoke long before it is visible and long before any other form of smoke detection.

WHY USE A VESDA ASD SYSTEM?

VESDA detectors buy time. Time to respond to a fire threat, minimizing damage and maximizing the time available for a safe and orderly evacuation. The key advantages are:

- Tamper-proof sampling points which deter vandalism.
- Sampling pipe can be located behind vents, invisible to inmates.
- The ability to locate sampling holes where smoke will travel and to position the detector in a location that has easy access for maintenance.
- The high sensitivity range of a VESDA detector allows alarm thresholds to be set for the earliest possible warning of a fire in a large open space.
- Multiple configurable alarms provide, for example, very early warning allowing time for investigation, security management and subsequent warnings to initiate automated fire department notification, evacuation and suppression.
- Remote monitoring and configuration of detectors improves control and cost of ownership in unmanned or secured areas.
- VESDA systems maintain an event log which allows analysis of smoke and detector response trends for forensic incident analysis.

APPROVALS

- Factory
- CE Mutual (FM) • EN 54-20
 - ActivFire
 - NF

VdS

UL

ULC

LPCB









VESDA DETECTION MEETS THE UNIQUE CHALLENGES OF YOUR FACILITY

Application-specific sampling

VESDA sampling pipe is located below ceiling level to detect smoke that may stratify.



Hidden sampling

A tiny VESDA sampling capillary is hidden behind a light fitting, invisible to unsuspecting occupants.



Flexible sampling

VESDA sampling pipe is located on the prison door hidden from inmates.





Various variants are available VSP-610 for Metric Pipe VSP-610-US for Imperial Pipe VSP-620-01 for 6mm Capillary VSP-620-02 for 8mm Capillary



Easy maintenance

A VESDA detector can be positioned in a secure utility cupboard or in another location that has easy access for maintenance.



Application-specific sampling

VESDA sampling pipe is located across return air vents to detect smoke as it is drawn into the duct.

Tamper-proof sampling

Use a VESDA tamper-proof sampling point to safeguard against vandalism.

If the mesh is blocked the detector will alert staff to an airflow fault.







CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES THAT ARE PROTECTED BY VESDA SMOKE DETECTORS

The Americas

Allen Hall Youth Detection Centers, USA

Baton Rouge Jail, USA

Baymon Jail, Puerto Rico

Brazos County Juvenile Justice, Texas USA

Carteret County Jail, North Carolina

Corcoran State Prison, California USA

Denton County Juvenile Detention, Texas USA

Fort Dodge Correctional Facility, USA Georgia Department of Corrections,

Grateford Prison, Pennsylvania USA (Largest walled prison in the USA)

Idaho State Prison, Idaho USA

Kern Valley State Prison, California USA

Pennsylvania Correctional Facility,

Peripheral Project, LA Baton Rouge USA

Rikers Island, New York USA

Texas City Criminal Justice Centre, USA

Ventura Youth Authority, California USA

Volusia County Jail, Florida USA

Wake County Detention Center, North Carolina USA

WBR Jail, LA Baton Rouge USA

Europe / Middle East

Bedfordshire Police Station, $\cup K$ Bishops Gate Police Station, $\cup K$

Glenhome Youth Training Centre, $\cup K$

Hemel Hempstead Police Station, UK

HM Prison, Stafford

Holloway Prison, UK

Northern Irish Prisons, Belfast Ireland

Nottingham Police Station, UK

Old Street Police Station. London

Strathclyde Prison, Scotland

Wandsworth Prison, London

West Bridgeford Police Station, UK

Young Offenders Centre, Dublin Ireland

Young Offenders Prison, West Midlands



AsiaPacific

Barwon Prison, VIC Australia

Dame Phyllis Frost Centre, VIC Australia

Dhurringile Prison, VIC Australia

Goulburn Correctional Centre, NSW Australia

Hopkins Correctional Centre, VIC Australia

Loddon Prison, VIC Australia

Long Bay Correctional Centre, NSW Australia

Malmsbury Youth Justice Centre, VICAustralia

Melbourne Remand Center, VIC Australia

Numinbah Women's Prison, QLD Australia

Port Phillip Prison, VIC Australia

Silverwater Correctional Complex, NSW Australia

Tarrengower Prison, VIC Australia

Manukau District Court Cells, New Zealand

Mount Eden Prison, New Zealand Waikeria Prison, New Zealand

To learn more, please visit us at www.xtralis.com

