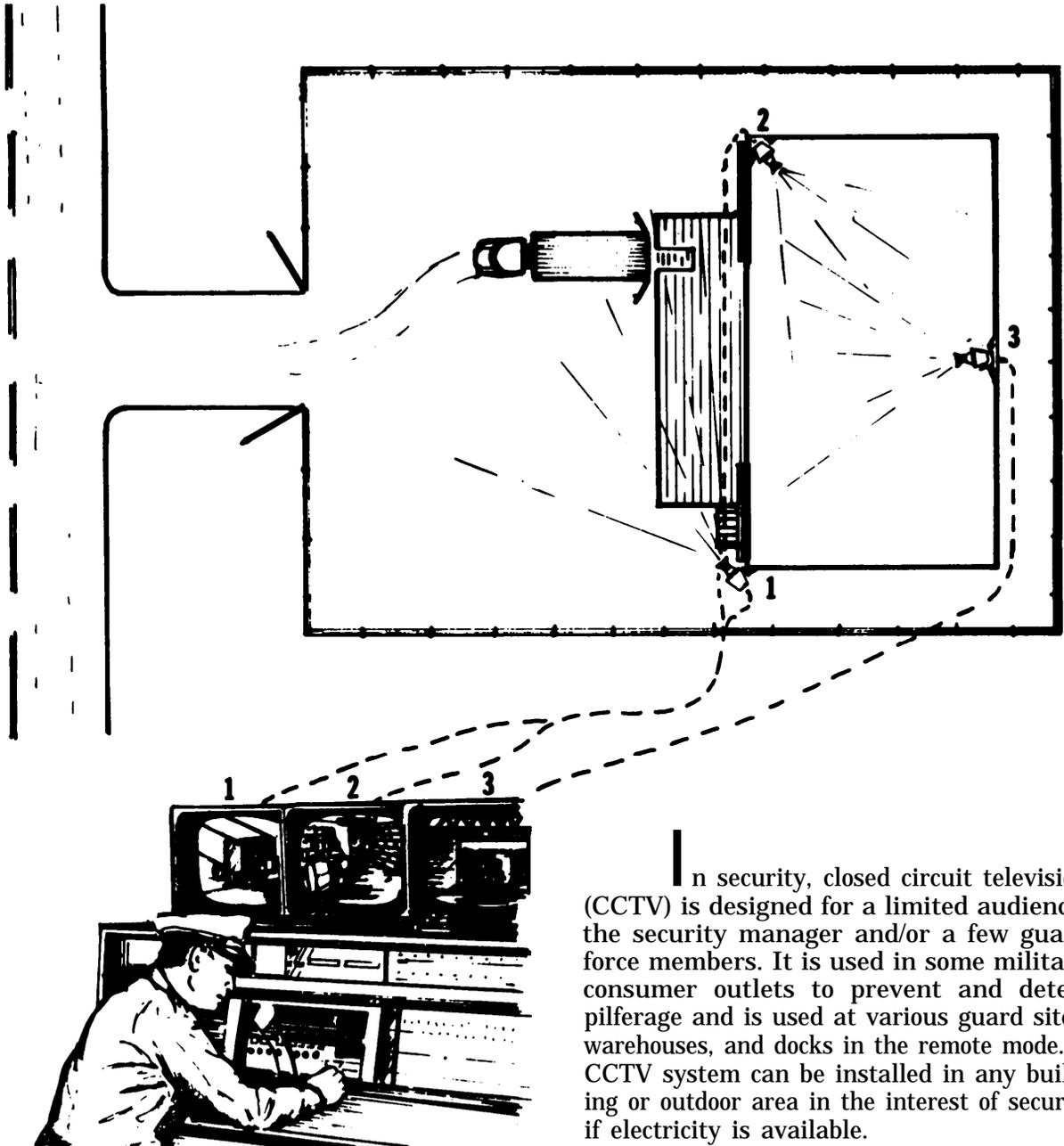


Closed Circuit Television



In security, closed circuit television (CCTV) is designed for a limited audience—the security manager and/or a few guard force members. It is used in some military consumer outlets to prevent and detect pilferage and is used at various guard sites, warehouses, and docks in the remote mode. A CCTV system can be installed in any building or outdoor area in the interest of security if electricity is available.

For the security manager to be effective in selecting and employing CCTV, it is essential that he become knowledgeable of component parts, camera movement capability, and types of shots.

L-1 Characteristics

a. The camera can operate under any marginal light conditions and provide adequate security surveillance of the low-light-level type.

b. Provides continuous operation and is advantageous in that it eliminates delay time required for camera to warm up and be properly adjusted.

c. Adjustment of the TV is critical, especially when enclosed in metal facilities to provide essential security.

L-2 Component Parts

The following components make up a CCTV system:

- Television camera
- Automatic zoom lens
- Manual controls
- Mounting equipment.

L-3 Camera Movement

To detect pilferage, theft, or intruders in all directions (360 degrees), the camera should be able to:

- (1) Pan-turn horizontally, left to right, or right to left.
- (2) Tilt-aim the camera up or down.
- (3) Zoom-change the camera's field of

view from wide-angle to close up while the camera is in a stationary position (through automatic changing of the focal length of the lens).

L-4 Operation

CCTV operation capability should include the following:

- Operate by remote control by security personnel at guard headquarters.
- The camera can provide routine and continuous monitoring of activity.
- Preplanned monitor and automatic zoom of activity at specified time intervals.

L-5 Control Room

The control room is located at the guard headquarters in case of dispatching of guard force members.

a. Control room monitor equipment is connected by cable to remote cameras (multiple) conducting security surveillance.

b. Security personnel will occupy control room according to established policy.

c. The control room must be well secured at all times with limited access.

d. The system should have a pushbutton capability to randomly select different operational areas for monitoring, depending upon shipping, receiving, and potential intrusion interests.

L-6 Shot Classification

The following types of camera shots should be available for security consideration (see figure L-1):

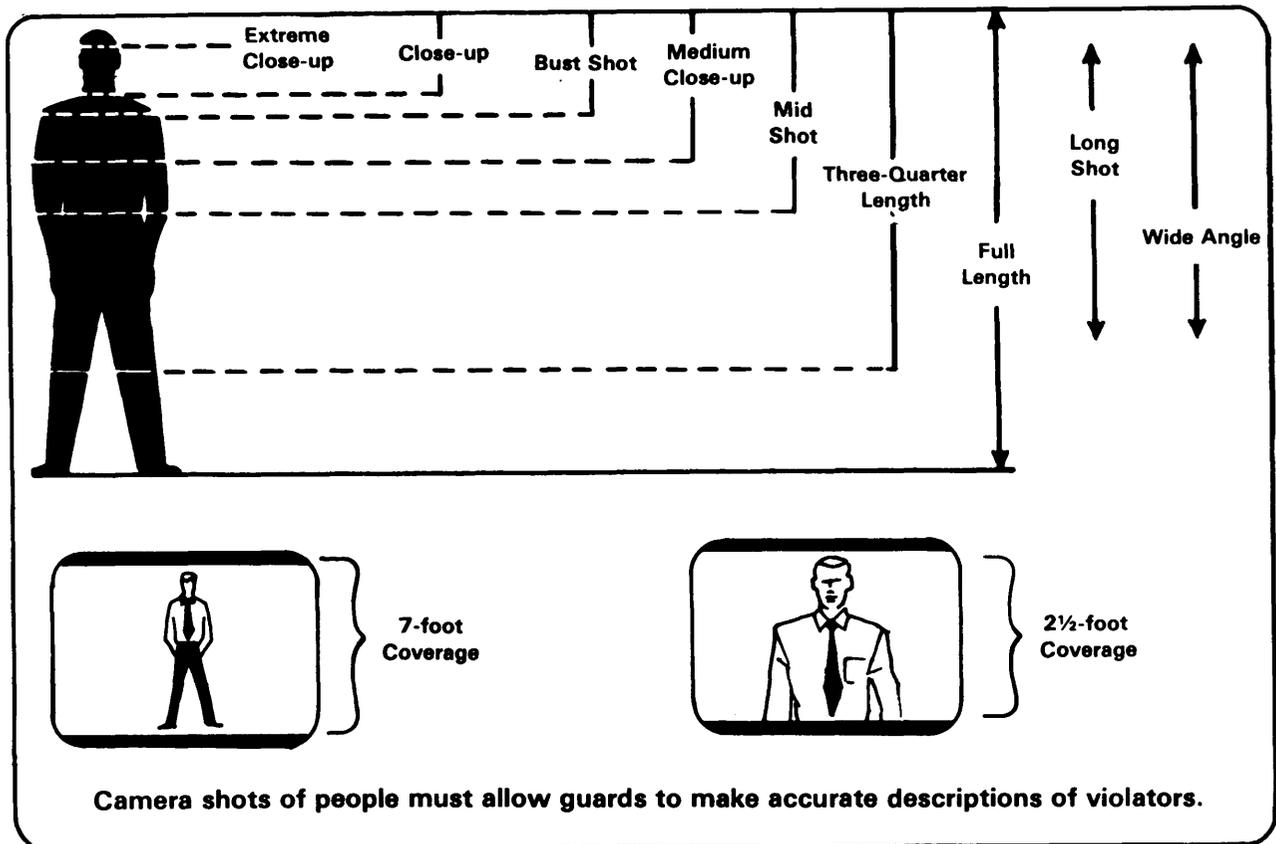


Figure L-1—Camera shot classifications (lens lengths).

- Extreme closeup
- Closeup
- Bust shot
- Medium closeup
- Midshot
- Three-quarter length
- Full length
- Long shot
- Wide angle.

L-7 Employment

Use of a CCTV system at entry/exit control points should meet these guidelines:

(1) Includes a two-way communication system.

(2) Used between the monitor panel and the control points.

(3) Where electrically operated gate locks are used without guards.

(4) The system should allow an individual at the monitor panel to converse with the person desiring entry.

(5) The camera should show a person on the monitor so that authority to enter can be determined.

(6) The gate lock can be remotely released to allow entry when authorization is verified.

(7) Allows observation of security cages, high value goods in warehouses, fence lines, parking lots, banks, ports, ships, etc.

Note: Adaptation to CCTV equipment can allow monitor personnel to make side by-side comparison of an individu-

al's face with the picture on an identification card. Also, an area can be observed through zones (figure L-2).

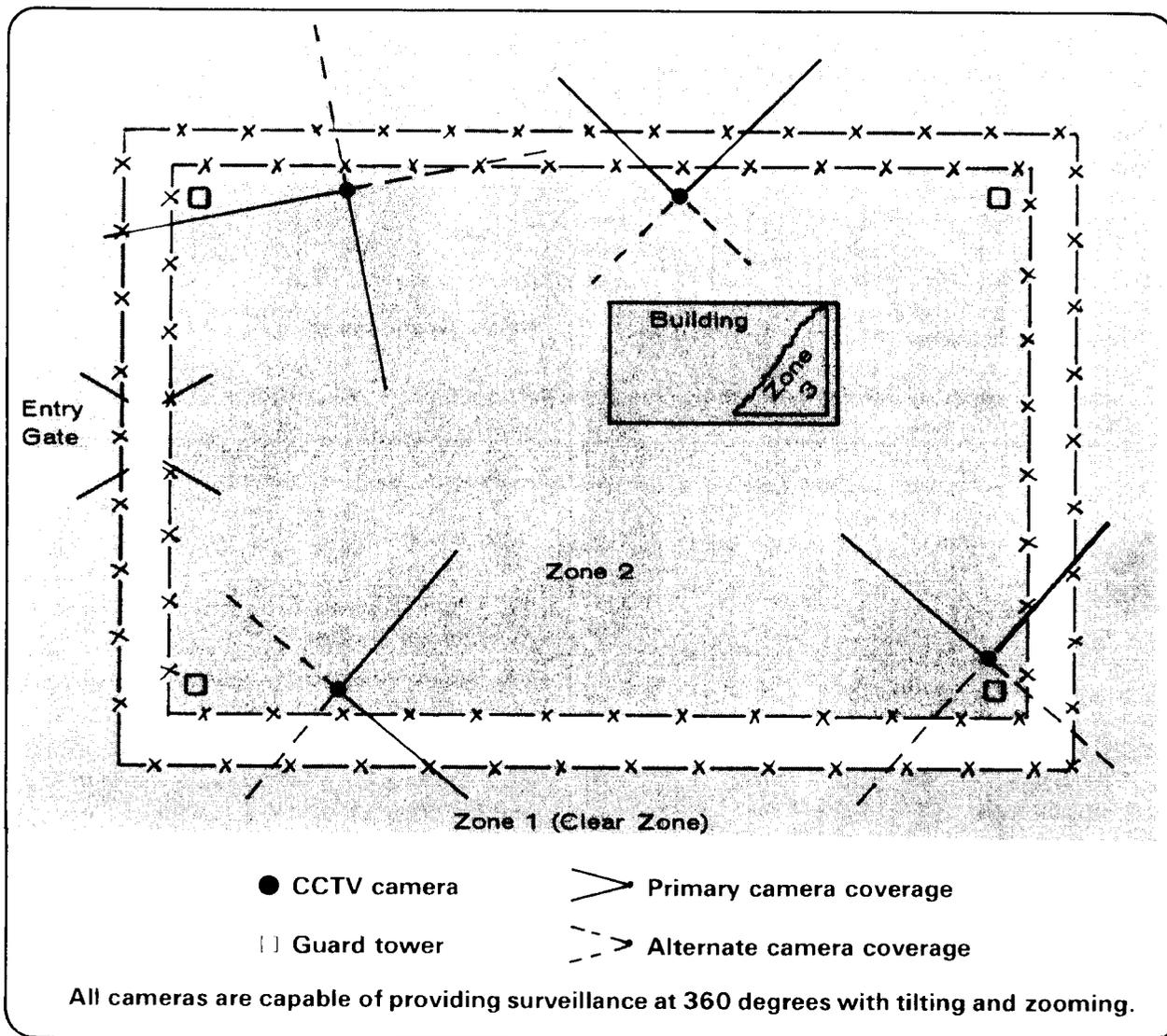


Figure L-2—Example of zone observation by CCTV cameras.