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Main DVR Features

- Intelligent Recording
- Intelligent Playback
- Unattended Object Detection
- Missing Object Detection
- Motion Detection
- Add-On Applications
- WebCam & Multi View
- Remote Surveillance
- Advanced I/O Control
- Support Profile Management
- Monitoring
- Recording
- Two Way Audio
- Smart Search & Playback
- Alert Notifications
- Remote Monitoring Software
- IT Technology
- Top Quality Equipment
- Central Monitoring Station
- Dispatch Server
- Vital Sign Monitor
- Point-Of-Sale Integration
- License Plate Recognition
- Pan/Tilt/Zoom Control
- And Much More

Web: DVR-POS.COM

Security for your home or business is an important matter. Protecting your property, family and employees is probably at the top of your list of priorities.

What you should know about Video Surveillance Systems

Get a good face shot: Use Higher quality cameras at entry areas

Doors, gates and other entry areas need a good quality, high resolution camera to record a good 'face shot.' The video from this camera should be considered a highly valuable since it can be used as evidence in identifying a person in a court of law.

Wide Angle Cameras for large surveillance areas

Once you can get a good shot of a persons face, you should use a wider angle camera lens for the interior surveillance spaces of the building. Using color cameras inside your building is a good idea because you can readily identify a person by the clothes they are wearing. Used in conjunction with the face shot at the entry point, you have an excellent record of all people and activities in your surveillance areas.

License Plate Recognition and Point of sale

Specific software and control devices are needed, Ask us for details.

What increases my hard disk usage?

Several factors will add to your Hard Drive usage:

Recording time durations – If the actual recording captured increases so will your hard disk usage.

Frame rates – Frame rate is simply a measure of how many individual pictures make up the video. "Full motion", what you see on television and on VHS tapes, is 30 frames per second, or fps. Most often, security systems record at slower rates, which result in more jerky-looking images but saves hard drive space, allowing longer periods of time to be recorded. Most quality cameras will record up to 30 Frames per second, the higher the frame rate the more disk usage. DVR systems will allow you to adjust frame rates available to each camera. Note that the frame rate depends on available frame rate limit of the DVR System. You should always insist on a 30 FPS per camera port. Ex. 4 camera has 120FPS or 16 Camera at 480FPS to maximize your recording quality.

Resolutions - Resolution refers to how detailed a picture the camera can see. The measurement to look for is horizontal TV lines (TVL). A normal CCTV picture is around 350 to 400 TVL, with high resolution getting up to 480 or 500's. The higher the resolution the higher the disk space usage.

Finding the right Hard Drive capacity

Your DVR system should have multiple options to allow you to control your hard drive usage such as adjustable video compression, frame rate adjustment for each camera, motion detection, auto backup, recording durations and recording scheduling. Most DVR systems are equipped with a minimum 120MB Hard Drive, depending on your ongoing surveillance recording needs this may not be enough so always expect to add hard drive space after the DVR installation. Your DVR integrator should help you evaluate your needs any time.

Legal aspects of the use of video cameras

Laws concerning privacy issues and civil rights may vary widely, so before beginning any electronic surveillance program, be sure to check with your attorney. However, the following generalities are fairly consistent across most of the country:

Cameras may not be used in an area where there is a "reasonable expectation of privacy." Examples of these are bathrooms, locker/changing areas and private offices (unless consent by the office owner is given). Examples of where cameras are generally acceptable are in hallways; parking lots; entry/reception areas, employees, and customers come and go; cafeterias; supply rooms; and classrooms.

Signage can be an important legal component in the use of video cameras. It is important that the presence of video cameras not lead a person to believe he or she will be rescued if attacked. A piece of information that can be important to include on a warning sign is whether cameras are not being monitored. There have been a few lawsuits in the United States that have been filed and consequently won because someone at a facility was attacked, but the victim did not try to defend himself or herself against the perpetrator; he or she was under the impression that, because a video camera was aimed directly at him or her, help would surely arrive soon. This is a common assumption. Sample wording for a sign regarding this particular issue could be:

WARNING: This facility employs video surveillance equipment for security purposes. This equipment may or may not be monitored at any time.

You should never post Surveillance signage, unless you do have a functional video surveillance system.

Fake cameras. Some business use dummy cameras to give passersby the impression that they are under surveillance when, in fact, they are not. Administrators at these business claim that dummy cameras provide the same deterrence at much less cost.

Attorneys, however, warn that this practice creates liability. The risk is that a customer, vender, or employee will be attacked or injured in range of what appears to be a functional camera but is not. Fake cameras give the impression of security when none is present. A plaintiff threatened or attacked in range of a camera, he says, could contend that he or she reasonably expected security to respond. Business that use bogus cameras, or posting warning signs without a surveillance system to back it up are "rolling the dice."

Audio recording is often considered to be of greater legal concern than video recording in most States. The recording of conversations is viewed as more of an invasion of privacy, as conversations often take place where the participants do not expect to be overheard. Always consult with your attorney before recording audio.