



# 5 REASONS FOR USING OSID by XTRALIS



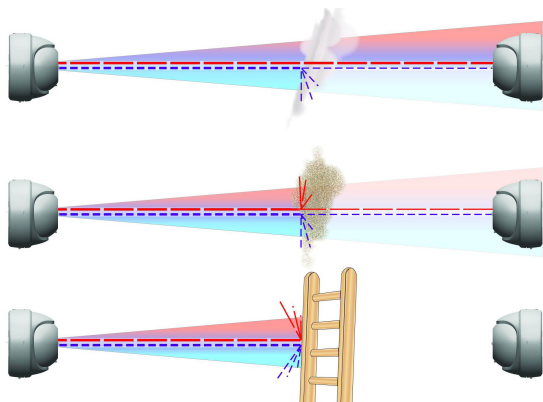
## 1. WHEN RELIABLE, STANDARD SENSITIVITY SMOKE DETECTION IS REQUIRED IN LARGE OPEN AREAS

- OSID uses coded Infra Red and Ultra Violet light beams to provide superior detection of all smoke types and deliver new levels of reliability in large open spaces.
- With maximum detection length up to 150m, OSID is suitable for many applications such as shopping malls, atria, warehouses, concert halls and theatres, transport infrastructure, heritage applications and long corridors.



## 2. WHERE FALSE ALARM AND FAULT IMMUNITY IS IMPORTANT

UV and IR make OSID resistant to birds, insects, reflections from nearby surfaces and airborne dust and it can operate in all lighting conditions. OSID's use of a multi-pixel CMOS imaging chip with a wide viewing angle means it has excellent building movement and vibration tolerance without the use of moving parts or motor drives. Optical filtering, high-speed image acquisition and intelligent software algorithms also enable OSID to provide new levels of stability and sensitivity with greater immunity to variations in lighting.



## 3. WHEN INSTALLATION COSTS ARE IMPORTANT AND AVAILABLE TIME TO INSTALL IS LIMITED

OSID's wide field of view, area coverage and a simple Laser tool for alignment make it quick and easy to install, set up and commission. OSID can even be ready to work before power is available on site. Once power is switched on OSID will automatically commission itself in about 7 minutes.

## 4. WHERE LIMITED LINE OF SIGHT AND FREE SPACE PRESENTS A DESIGN APPLICATION GUIDE

OSID can successfully be applied in areas where limited free space restricts the use of normal beam detectors such as through roof support latticework, above gantry cranes, ductwork etc. OSID can transmit its UV and IR beam through a gap as small as 20cm.



## 5. WHERE FLEXIBLE DETECTION COVERAGE IS NEEDED

Not every building is square! OSID can support up to 7 Emitters with a single Imager making it easy to deploy in unusually shaped areas. Emitters can be placed at different heights to overcome stratification and provide earlier detection. This Multi-Emitter 3D approach also provides a 50% better detection coverage because beams converging to one point are more closely spaced in the area.

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5 REASONS