

# Temperature Screening Unit

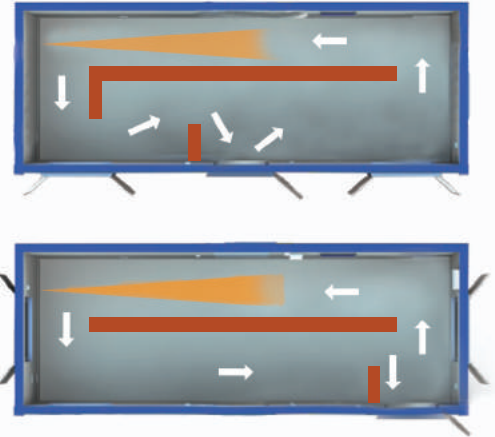


Image for reference only

## Standard Specifications:

Unit Name	Temperature Screening Unit
Dimensions	21x9ft / 20x10ft
Configuration	Open Plan/seperation wall
Weight	2500kg (approx)
Power type	Unpowered
Secure steel flat external	Yes
Low level lifting points & fork pockets	Yes
Anti-vandal & 10 point anti-vandal door with Auto Frost Protection	Yes
External rain shrouds	Yes
Rubber window/door retainers	Yes

This anti-vandal site cabin can be configured to suit specific requirements.

## Key Features:

- Anti-vandal steel constructed units
- UPVC double glazed tilt & turn windows
- External anti-vandal steel window shutters
- Low level lifting points

## Optional Extras Available

Generator

## We Offer a Better Approach

An approach that incorporates competent technologies, instead of manpower alone, can be a much better choice in many ways. Such an approach is:



### Safer

Non-contact measurement to avoid physical contact



### Faster

One second per person for skin-surface temperature detection



### Smarter

AI detection, greatly reducing false alarms

## Advantages of Thermal Technology

- AI technology ensures thermographic cameras only detect human skin-surface temperature to reduce false alarms of other heat sources.
- Compensation algorithm ensures the temperature is compensated with ambient temperature and the distance of the measured target for better accuracy.
- Thermal technology has been applied widely in temperature screening scenarios as it offers more flexibility and efficiency in preliminary screening of elevated skin-surface temperatures.



## Workflow

1  
Entering  
detection  
area

2

Human skin-surface temperature measurement

Fast preliminary temperature screening without contact

3  
Locating  
potential  
abnormal  
temperatures

4  
Second check with  
mercury or ear  
thermometers



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# Thermal Screen Unit

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**“Our Thermal Screening unit is designed for the detection of skin-surface temperatures so as to achieve rapid and safe preliminary screening with high efficiency in a multitude of scenarios”**

- One second to detect the skin-surface temperature of a person
- Multi-person detection simultaneously
- Non-contact measurement to avoid physical contact
- Immediately alarming to notify local operative
- AI detection to reduce false alarms from other heat sources

## NOTE

### The System:

The system is designed to detect the surface skin temperature of a person on a ‘non-contact’ basis thereby reducing risk.

1. Offer an indication when the temperature detected is outside of the ‘normal’ range set on installation, thereby providing a first line of screening of people entering a facility.
2. Provide screening of a high volume of people in a short timeframe making for an efficient process.
3. Provide an organisation with an audit trail of steps taken to assist with ensuring the Health, Safety and Welfare of both staff and visitors.

### This solution prevents

1. Close contact among users, leading to high risk of infection.
2. Lots of manpower and an inefficient person-by-person inspection.
3. Human error, due to manual registration and not so timely feedback.
4. This solution provides: high efficiency & safety

### The System is designed to operate within the following parameters:

1. Temperature Measurement Range 30.0-45.0 Degrees Celsius
2. Temperature Measurement Accuracy  $\pm 0.5$  Degrees Celsius
3. Camera Resolution Thermal: 160 × 120 Optical: 2688 × 1520
4. Operating Environment Indoor environment with calm air-condition; 10-35 Degrees Celsius

The performance of this Thermal screening Unit is greatly affected by the environment it is placed in. The system must be installed in indoor environments, or the scenarios with calm air and consistent temperature. In order to improve measurement accuracy and reach a better performance of human face detection, the installation environment has to meet certain requirements:

1. Select installation environments with a one-direction path to ensure that cameras capture the full faces of all passing persons.
2. Select installation environments with stable and sufficient lighting conditions. Supplementary light is required under backlight or insufficient lighting conditions to ensure the clear visibility of facial features.
3. Select indoor environments with calm air and consistent temperature condition. Outdoor environments with rapid temperature changes are not recommended.
4. If this scheme is used in entrance scenes that connect indoors and outdoors environments, It is suggested that the installation location should be kept at a certain distance from the entrance.
5. Avoid objects with high or low temperature placed in the scene.

### **Scenarios to Prepare for:**

1. Consideration needs to be given and a policy introduced for the effective screening and management of visitors to the facility.
2. Who is going to be present to monitor the screening and to pick up any events triggered by high-temperature readings? Security / Reception / HR administrator/ COVID-19 officer
3. Will the person need to be trained in managing potential conflict if members of the public object to either being screened or asked to undertake further screening etc. ?
4. Will the visitor be asked to leave or to undergo further screening by the use of an FDA approved thermometer?
5. What facility will be made available to that person
6. Prepare an Isolated area / organise a clean room for elevated temperature cases or employees who are feeling unwell.

### **GDPR**

The System is GDPR compliant as no personal data is being recorded or stored locally or off-site. Thermal signatures are not regarded as “personal data”. temperature screening alone is not defined as a ‘personal data identifier’ in GDPR. A person cannot be identified only based on his/her body temperature. So, GDPR doesn’t apply if the end-user only adopts the temperature screening solution and doesn’t combine this solution with other identification/video technique processes.

### **FAQ**

Q: Is the temperature of a person ‘personal data’?

A: No, the temperature (alone) is NOT personal data. However, if the temperature is combined with another identifier (eg. face recognition) and/or stored in a database or processed in an IT system, then it must be seen as ‘personal data’ and it must be processed/handled according to the GDPR Article 5

Q: Can the camera detect multiple faces for temperature measurement

A: Cameras supports up to 30 persons at a time. But still we recommend to carry out temperature measurement person by person

Q: Will other heat sources (such as tea cups, kettles, etc.) cause false alarms?

A: The cameras are able to use face detection technology, so other heat sources will not cause false alarms.

Q: When can I use the Temperature screening function after a camera is turned

A: The cameras need to be warmed up before using. Turn them on and wait for 15 minutes (hand-held camera), 60 minutes (bullet / turret camera)