

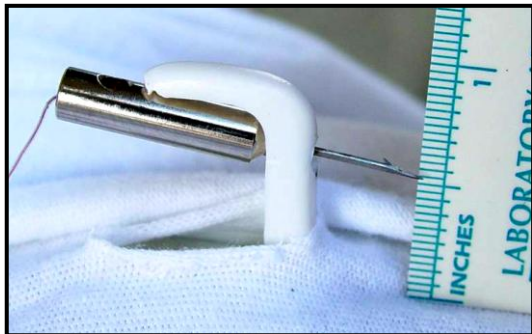


JPX Jet Protector® testing for flammability with Taser®
Guardian Angel® testing for flammability with Taser®

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On December 8th 2007, CRT Less Lethal Inc conducted flammability testing with TASER® and several types of Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) sprays in Seattle, Washington. We used a TASER® model X26 Electronic Control Device and followed our previously established forensic testing protocol.

The TASER® probes from a XP 25 foot cartridge were attached to a forensic mannequin, which was covered with a conductive layer, an insulating layer, and a standard cotton T-shirt. The probes were placed one foot apart on the upper torso. The top probe was placed in a fixture approximately ½” from the conductive layer to create a spark gap. The bottom probe pierced the conductive layer.



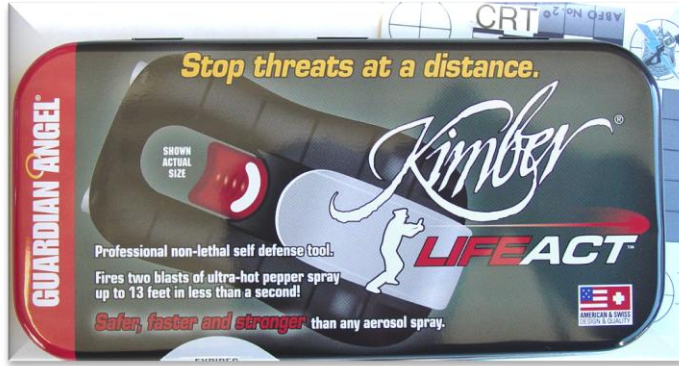
The testing was monitored with video and thermal imaging to document heat production and ignition.

The JPX Jet Protector was fired at the exposed spark gap (the most likely source of possible ignition) from a distance of five feet (5’ or 1.5 Meters) with the Taser active and an exposed spark. The JPX has two liquid OC charges. Both charges were discharged at the spark gap. The Taser was cycled for two five second cycles, for a total ten second discharge. After a twenty second delay the Taser was cycled for a minimum of two additional cycles.



The JPX Jet Projector did not result in any ignition or heat production. The thermal imaging recorded a slight drop in temperature at the electrical arc, and no indication of ignition.

Conclusion: The JPX Jet Projector showed no sign of ignition when used in conjunction with the Taser. The JPX passed the CRT Testing protocol under the conditions of this test, using the model shown.



The Life Act Guardian Angel was fired at the exposed spark gap, with



arcing Taser spark from a distance of three feet (3').

The Guardian Angel is constructed with two charges of liquid OC. Both charges were fired at the exposed spark. The Taser was cycled for two five second cycles. After a twenty second delay the Taser was cycled for a minimum of two additional five second cycles.

The Guardian Angel did not result in any ignition or heat production. The thermal imaging did not show any signs of ignition or heat generation.

Conclusion: The Life Act Guardian Angel showed no sign of ignition when used in conjunction with the Taser. The Guardian Angel passed the CRT Testing protocol under the conditions of this test, using the model shown.

The CRT testing scenario was intentionally structured to be worst case, one most likely to produce ignition if the agent was combustible. These results are not and cannot be all inclusive and applicable to every situation.



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