

AMERICA'S DEADLIEST SERIAL KILLERS

“This story is so shocking, and involves officials so respected, that investigative reporters have been fearful to cover it. For those not afraid of the truth, who can think outside the box, irrefutable evidence of criminal activities that have destroyed tens of thousands of children are contained within this document. In comparison to the pedophile priest story, this is a hundred times more horrific. If you value the lives of children you *must* read this story. The crimes have been researched and documented - the facts do not lie.”

Richard M Patton, FPE

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THE CRUSADE AGAINST FIRE DEATHS INC.



Richard M Patton
Crusade Founder
Fire Protection Engineer



Fighting To Protect You And Your Family

For more information visit our web site at: www.FireCrusade.com

Patton's 'Crusade Against Fire Deaths Inc.' started in 1976 when he sent 3,000 'Smoke Alarm Fraud' reports to Fire Chiefs and fire Engineers across the USA.

Patton's relentless 30 year fire industry Crusade was the inspiration behind the new documentary '*Stop The Children Burning*' (see back page for more).

AMERICA'S DEADLIEST SERIAL KILLERS

It has been claimed that fire is America's deadliest serial killer. I disagree. For example, I do not consider a *gun* to be the killer. The one who pulls the trigger is the killer. In a like manner, I say it is *not fire* that is the killer. The killers are those who have been entrusted to protect the public from fire, but instead have *betrayed* the public and *profited from fire*. The killers are the high level operatives of the “*Fire Regulatory System*” who have intentionally blocked the better solutions to fire. Fire generates at least a hundred billion dollars a year, probably two hundred billion, in fire department expenditures, fire insurance premiums, sales of fire related products and other related costs.

Within America fire is a profit making business and a paycheck for hundreds of thousands of government workers. A high burn rate is the key to maximizing the benefits that fires create.

It is the fire profiteers, not the fire victims, who write the fire codes, test and “certify” the allowed products, manufacture and sell the code mandated equipment and earn their salaries fighting fires.

THE HOME IS WHERE THE FIRES KILL

Approximately 94 percent of all fire deaths caused by building fires occur within the home. Yet, for at least 50 years, some will say a hundred years, near 100 percent reliable solutions to home fire deaths have been available. There is only one reason why the solutions have *not* been applied with a dramatic reduction in fire deaths. It is because those who have controlled the fire regulations and the approval processes have *intentionally* prevented the solutions from being available to the public.

The denial of proper and affordable protection has been accomplished with corrupt fire codes, falsified fire testing, dishonest or inadequate product certifications and product performance claims that are outright lies.

THE HIDDEN PURPOSE OF THE FIRE CODES

There are two possible reasons for creating fire codes and controlling the products that can be marketed as “approved fire safety devices and systems”. One is to *reduce* the number and severity of unwanted fires. ***The second possible reason is to profit from fire. Note that the profits from fire can be maximized by measures that increase the number and severity of fires. And that is exactly what I accuse the fire regulatory system of doing.***

WHY HOMES BURN SO OFTEN AND SO DEADLY

The American home is a firetrap. If one were to sit down and plan a home where fire will occur often and kill, the existing home would be hard to improve on. The furnishings and contents are extremely combustible and easy to ignite. The plastic materials that are so common today have been described as “solidified gasoline” because petroleum products are the base. And our affluent homes are filled with things that can cause ignitions including electrical apparatus of all types, wiring and heating devices and systems. Of course the smokers and the children who play with matches and lighters contribute. Whereas Underwriters' Laboratories is nationally recognized as a testing

facility that “certifies” products as “fire safe”, ***the reality is that the number one cause of fire initiations within the American home is the products and systems that bear the UL mark. For example, you're UL listed TV is more of a threat to your life than you realize.*** And, if “not so safe” electrical products can be sold with the UL label, why should the manufacturers spend the additional money to make the devices safer?

FIRE CAN RAPIDLY TRAP THE OCCUPANTS

Fire is sneaky. For example, if a young child is playing with matches in his bedroom and ignites the blanket on his bed, then fearing punishment hides in the closet, the mother in the kitchen probably will be unaware that the fire exists until the child's room is thoroughly ablaze. By then it will be impossible to enter the room. A fire in the living area (family room, kitchen, dining room, etc.) can grow fast and silently, trapping those in other areas of the home.

At night, if a family is sleeping upstairs in a home with the usual open stairway, the *only* escape route from above is the stairs that leads directly to the most likely area for fire to initiate. By the time any sleeping person awakes the living area can be a holocaust with two thousand degree smoke pouring up the stairs. Not only will the stairway be untenable, ***the heat and smoke will likely prevent access to the children's rooms.***

FIRE IS FASTER THAN THE FIRE FIGHTERS

For more than a century the “code prescribed solution” to the often deadly house fire has been the remote fire department located a few blocks, or a few miles, or *many miles* distant from the home where the fire initiates. Few realize it but a fire that initiates as a flaming fire can proceed to the flashover condition in as few as three minutes. When flashover occurs the entire room is ablaze. Then, super hot and quick killing gases pour out of that fire room, accelerated by the over-pressure created by the fire. This can happen within the three or four minutes following ignition, threatening lives even before the fire trucks leave the station.

The reality is that if the occupants are not out on the front lawn when the fire fighters finally arrive, they probably will be coming out horizontally. It is not possible for any fire department, paid or volunteer, to provide any reasonable guarantee that help will arrive before the fire kills.

ONLY ON-SITE PROTECTION CAN PREVENT FIRE DEATHS

The only possible solution to the home fire problem is *on-site protection*. There are two near 100 percent reliable solutions to the fire problem. One, and the best, is a built in fire suppression system. This system will detect a fire and automatically douse the early, not yet life threatening, fire with water spray. Virtually everyone realizes that when a fire has just initiated and is small, water spray can douse it in but a few seconds. Even if the fire is concealed and the spray cannot reach it, at least the fire is trapped and controlled while the occupants are alerted. Then, all can at least escape unharmed or, if desired, (with an installed and “at the ready” small hose and spray nozzle), the fire can be extinguished promptly with property damage minimized. However, there is a problem with this near 100 percent reliable solution to fire deaths.

The problem is that most home fires could be promptly snuffed out while still small without need for the paid fire departments. Therefore, fire codes have been created to guarantee that nearly all homes will be built devoid of fire sprinkler systems.

THE KILLER FIRE

It is probable that 98 percent of all fire deaths in homes involve *flaming* fires, although some flaming fires are preceded by a period of smoldering. It is a rare instance when a body is carried out of a home when there was no major heat damage. Even those who are not fire professionals know that when a house fire kills, usually there has been considerable damage inflicted on the home itself by a hot flaming fire.

Despite this truth, the fire profiteers promoted the idea that it is the *smoke* that kills, *not the fire*. ***The reality is that the toxic gases, (not smoke), including high levels of carbon monoxide, that are created by a flaming fire, cause nearly all the fire deaths.*** Despite the fact that flaming fires cause nearly all fire deaths, the fire profiteers claimed that a *smoldering* fire, that produces no significant heat, is the cause of most fire deaths. Eventually, this lie became a “truth”.

I consider this concept of telling a lie so often that it eventually becomes accepted as “a truth” to be a Hitler type strategy. Why was this lie sold to the American public? Two reasons, one of which was to create a fire code that would *prevent* the most reliable fire detector, the heat detector, from being installed in homes. The second reason was to allow the code to be revised so that *a defective type smoke detector*, a type that would have very little effect on fire deaths in homes, would become the detector of choice.

THE RELIABLE TRIGGER FOR THE SPRINKLER SYSTEM

For more than a hundred years a heat detector was the trigger for the fire sprinkler system. Although the *fire establishment* refused to recognize sprinklers for *protecting life*, not everyone agreed. The NFPA code for sprinkler design demanded huge water supplies, too large pipe and other requirements that made installations generally impractical for smaller and compartmented buildings. Yet, despite the code barriers and regulatory policies, sprinklers were sometimes installed mainly for life safety.

Because of these installations that defied the established thinking, the fire sprinkler system was tested for its ability to save lives. It proved to be extremely close to perfect for this use. Within Australia and New Zealand, all activations of sprinkler systems were investigated and performance records were kept. The total number of fire deaths within sprinkler protected buildings (*during an entire one hundred year period*) was seven. We can kill more than that by fire during a single day, sometimes in less than an hour.

HOW FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEMS WERE BARRED FROM USE

The story of how the fire sprinkler system has been code obstructed from homes and most places of assembly (such as night clubs, schools, hospitals and hotels) are described in considerable detail within my book, *The American Home Is a Firetrap*. Here I will mention only the most obvious and deviously effective way, by setting the water demand outrageously high.

Nearly all homes are fed with water supply lines sized three-quarters or one inch. Often the line will include a five-eighths inch meter. Thus, the amount of water at an effective pressure that can be delivered to most homes is in the 5 to 15 gallons per minute (gpm) range. When the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) created a code that prevented the installation of sprinklers within homes, except the water supply to the system was approximately 40 gpm, it just about guaranteed that less than one percent of the homes in America would be protected with

sprinkler systems. This allows the NFPA to “*promote*” *sprinklers* (because it is politically correct to do so), while knowing that the mandatory sprinkler design code will prevent nearly all homes from being protected. When a few of us developed an “available water” sprinkler system that would perform with a 5 to 15 gpm water supply, falsified fire tests were run to “prove” such systems should not be allowed.

Many other regulations also were created to block the use of automatic fire control systems, not only for homes but for nearly all places of human occupancy as well. Until the 1980s nearly all homes, high rises, hospitals, nursing homes, dormitories, hotels, motels and places of assembly were built devoid of sprinklers and fire detection systems, which was the fundamental cause of most fire deaths during the 20th century.

A SMOLDERING FIRE SHOULD NOT KILL

The smoldering fire, such as one caused by a cigarette on bedding or in the crevice of a sofa, should not cause deaths. This is true because a smoldering fire will produce considerable smoke long before it creates a serious level of toxic gases. ***Smoke is not what kills; it is the combination of toxic gases that kill, including carbon monoxide, hydrogen cyanide, hydrogen sulfide, sulfur dioxide, ammonia, nitric oxide, phosgene and others; plus oxygen deficiency.***

The medley of toxic gases is *synergistic*, meaning that a combination of several will kill more quickly than any one alone. Smoke, even a light haze, will alert the occupants to the existence of the low heat fire in ample time to escape, or to control the fire. Usually, the time required for a *smoldering* fire to produce toxic gases in sufficient concentrations to endanger life, will be from a half hour to well in excess of an hour. Then, further time is required before a person will actually absorb enough of the toxic gases to produce death. However, a dangerous condition can occur at night when the family is asleep with their senses “turned off”. Then, a smoldering fire can slowly create serious levels of toxicity over a period of perhaps an hour or more.

Those who are asleep will breathe the gases as they gradually increase in concentration. After a prolonged exposure, even if belatedly awakened, the impaired individuals will be ill equipped to think clearly to escape. A smoldering fire frequently will transform to a flaming-fast-growing fire after the smoke has already reduced visibility is near zero.

Thus, at night, the only thing between life and death will be a reliable smoke detector that will warn of the early fire, when the smoke first appears. That type of detector has been available for fifty years and more. Unfortunately, high level fire officials have helped dishonest businesses market the wrong kind of “smoke detector”, the one that is NOT capable of detecting the type of smoke created by a smoldering fire. This has been a major cause of night-time fire deaths.

RELIABLE FIRE DETECTION SYSTEMS ALSO BARRED FROM HOMES

The primary reason why fire kills is because the occupants are not aware of it when it first initiates. When fire is still small it can be snuffed out quickly. But give that fire five or ten minutes or more of “free-burn” time until the professional fire fighters arrive and the home can be a holocaust. Anyone still within probably will be dead. The early fire is like a tiger kitten. It is small and defenseless and hardly a killer. But, allow that little tiger to grow large and then confront it, there is little doubt as to who will lose.

The early fire can usually be snuffed out with just a smidgeon of water, but the advice from the “experts” is: Do *not* use water spray (the best snuffer outer), go immediately outside and call the

fire department. Over five hundred years ago Shakespeare wrote:

***“A little fire is quickly trodden out,
which, being suffer'd, rivers cannot quench.”***

When will our current “protectors” accept this reality and allow affordable and reliable “within the home” protection?

A WITHIN THE HOME SOLUTION TO FIRE

There are three things needed to be able to extinguish the early small fire, rather than watching the professional fire fighters spend an hour or four knocking down the big one. ***The first is a fire detection system that will include detectors that actually will provide a reliable and early warning of fire.***

The second thing that is required is a fire control tool that is the near equivalent of the fire fighter's weapon. A small hose (say a half inch) located inside the home with a quick opening valve, equipped with a spray nozzle (safe to use on electrical equipment and virtually all flammables normally found in a home- gasoline excluded.) can kill the incipient fire probably with a five second discharge. For a deep seated fire in a sofa, water treated to reduce surface tension will have penetrating ability.

The third thing needed is a paid fire department that actually will provide training to the homeowner, rather than providing negative advice. At present, the above defined protection has been code and policy barred from usage.

HEAT DETECTORS OPERATE FASTER THAN SPRINKLERS

Heat detectors not only make sense as the “*trigger*” for the sprinkler head, they are absolutely essential for a reliable fire detection system. Because water is discharged when a sprinkler opens, for a hundred years they were intentionally manufactured to be slow to open (a built-in time lag). This often allowed manual fire control in industrial properties, prior to the sprinklers discharging water and causing additional damage.

Faster-to-operate residential type sprinklers were finally allowed to be marketed during the 1980s. The manufacturers claimed the new fast (residential) sprinklers were six to ten times faster than the old industrial types. Because the heat detector within a fire detection system will not automatically cause water to flow, ***the modern heat detector can be manufactured to be even faster than the new “fast” sprinkler.*** Perhaps most telling about this hundred year performance record of the heat activated sprinkler system is that it was achieved with “slow-to-operate” sprinkler heads during a time when smoke detectors were *not* being installed.

The fire record keepers of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) cannot show ***smoke*** detectors operating better than 25 percent of the time under fire conditions. But that did not deter the fire profiteers and the fire chiefs from promoting the idea that the smoke from a house fire will kill the occupants ***before a heat*** detector will operate. That has kept nearly all homes devoid of the most reliable type of fire detector, which in turn guaranteed that there would be no early warning during most home fires. This is why the smoke detector fraud has been called... ***A CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY*** (read the Crusade’s “Crime Against Humanity” document at: www.FireCrusade.com/docs)

THE BEGINNING OF THE SMOKE DETECTOR FRAUD

During the mid 1960s, business organizations began

promoting the new (to the United States) ionization type “products of combustion” detector, later renamed a “smoke detector”. The manufacturers claimed incredible performance capabilities for the new device. The advertised performance claims were performance lies. The false claims included:

- 1) 75 percent of all fires start as smoldering fires.
- 2) the device would detect all types of fire even before smoke would appear.
- 3) invisible ionized particles would be emitted by a pre-fire condition and these particles would spread throughout a home.
- 4) these invisible and polarized particles would find the detector no matter where it was installed.
- 5) one detector could protect an entire home.
- 6) there were four levels of fire beginning with a slow smoldering condition finally growing to an extremely large sized deadly blaze, and
- 7) the ion device would ***instantaneously*** warn of all four types whereas the heat detector would operate only at the stage four level (when presumably the smoke would have already killed the occupants). The Crusade has copies of some of these early ads on our website at: www.FireCrusade.com/docs.

THE PERFORMANCE LIES ARE SANCTIONED

Although the extravagant performance claims of the ion type detector should have been promptly classed as lies, the manufacturers started buying full page ads within the ***Fire Journal*** of the NFPA. Further, the ads prominently displayed the UL Mark of Underwriters' Laboratories. In addition, the manufacturers were able to gain favorable technical reports by important and seemingly honest fire protection engineers. Soon, many fire department officials across the nation believed, sanctioned and “legalized” the performance lies.

Fire officials throughout the country began to help sell the ion detectors while promoting codes to ***require*** them in homes. However, by the mid 1970s an enormous number of ion detector failures, resulting in thousands of deaths and injuries, had already occurred. A backlash against the ionization type, so called “smoke detector”, developed.

THE PERFORMANCE CLAIMS ARE TO BE TESTED

The very large number of ion detector failures and fire deaths within homes protected by these devices resulted in a demand for comprehensive testing of the “product of combustion” device. During 1974, the infamous “Dunes Tests”, funded by the US Government began. From the beginning, ***apparently the die was cast for corruption.*** Three out of four of the fire engineers doing the research were employees of Underwriters' Laboratories.

If the device that had been “certified as reliable” by UL was proven to be unreliable and the cause of thousands of fire deaths and injuries that had already occurred, probably UL would have been subjected to hundreds of legal actions. Also, the NFPA would be in trouble. The NFPA had solicited a Mr. Richard Bright, a fire protection engineer employed at the National Bureau of Standards (NBS) in Washington D.C., to take over the chairmanship of the fire detection system code for dwellings (NFPA No. 74). Within this code the primary reliance for warning of a fire had been assigned to the heat detector, the device that had performed so well as a fire sprinkler trigger for more than a hundred years. But, the NFPA reps told Mr. Bright that the ***smoke detector should be the important detector and that the heat detector should be downgraded.***

By the time the Dunes Tests were ready to start, Mr. Bright had already succeeded in getting the code rewritten, featuring the

smoke detector while all but writing the heat detector out of the code. Mr. Bright was then put in charge of monitoring the Dunes Tests for the US Government.

Thus, going into the tests, the NFPA and UL faced disastrous consequences if the testing proved that the ion detector was defective and the fundamental cause of thousands of deaths and maiming. Needless to say there were reasons to rig and falsify the tests.

THE DUNES TEST RESEARCHERS HID THE FAILURES

The Dunes Tests began during 1974 with three out of four key researchers employed by UL. Mr. Richard Bukowski, the chief engineer, was a UL employee. The Federal Government monitor for the Dunes Tests, located in Washington, D.C. (Mr. Richard Bright) was already "in bed" with the NFPA. *By the time the second test (of the 40 tests of Series No. 1) was concluded, the reasons why thousands of deaths and injuries had occurred within ionization type "smoke detector protected" homes had become apparent.*

I will explain what happened during Test No. 2. *But first, realize that for the prior ten years the ionization type, so called smoke detector, had been nationally advertised within the NFPA "Fire Journal" as being so fast that it would warn of a fire (all types of fire) "even before you can see the smoke". Now let us examine what occurred during Test No. 2.*

Test No. 2 involved a smoldering fire ignition of a cotton upholstered sectional sofa located in the living room of the home. Six ionization type smoke detectors were installed on the ceiling and upper wall in the adjoining hallway. Ignition was by a charcoal lighting device. For the next one hour and 32 minutes the smoldering continued with the char very slowly increasing in size. Apparently the researchers were frustrated with the speed of things at this point because they interfered with the progress of the test, which was improper. A cloth was placed on top of the char in order to "induce flaming". At one hour and 43 minutes open flames appeared. The operating times of the six ion detectors nearby were as follows in hours and minutes: 43 minutes; 1 hour, 13 minutes; one hour, 43 minutes; one hour, 43 minutes; one hour, 43 minutes; one hour, 44 minutes. Note that flames appeared at one hour and 43 minutes and that four of the six ion detectors did not sound until the flames appeared. Clearly, the manufacturers had lied about the performance capabilities of their device.

On average during 40 tests the "instantaneous" fire detector required in excess of one hour to warn of the generous and potentially deadly levels of smoke and toxic gases created by the smoldering fires. The "average" time would have been much greater except that when the device did not sound after an hour or so, the tests were usually terminated. The *flaming fire* tests also proved that unless the device was close to the early fire it would be slow to sound, or not sound at all. The bottom line was that the device could best be categorized as a "dud" and as an extreme endangerment to life when depended on to protect life.

Unfortunately, Richard Bukowski, Richard Bright, UL and the NFPA had too much at risk to allow the truth to escape. A fallacious test report was published hiding the defects of the ion type smoke detector and claiming the heat detector failed to perform.

THE DELIBERATE DISCREDITING OF HEAT DETECTORS

During the first series of the Dunes Test Program, two methods of "proving" the heat detector to be unreliable were employed. First, the heat detectors were tested against

smoldering type fires that produced no significant heat. Since a heat detector detects heat, not smoke, sure enough the testing engineers were able to create the desired "failures". The second test strategy to deliberately create heat detector "failures" was to design "flaming" fires that produced so little heat that the ceiling temperatures in the fire rooms failed to reach the 135 degree F. temperature needed to operate the device. Obviously these test fires were not the equivalent of the real fires in real homes that destroy so many children in America.

Following the Series No. 1 tests, there were criticisms of the test methods that were so obviously oriented to discredit heat detectors. Therefore, during the second series of testing, our clever little engineers ran six "flaming fire tests" where the ceiling temperatures within the test rooms went above 200 degrees F. None of the fires went above 500 degrees (they were rather puny fires), but still the heat detectors should have operated. Yet, in five of the six tests heat detectors failed to sound. These "failures" to operate at temperatures, well above the set operating temperature of the device, seemed to prove that the heat detectors were indeed inadequate for protecting life. It required of me a great deal of analysis of the thoroughly mixed up data to discover what had happened.

During five of the six tests, all heat detectors were removed from the fire rooms before the fires were lighted. It does not require a genius to comprehend that if there is no heat detector present, none will operate.

THE DUNES TEST LIES KEPT THE KILLING GOING

Going into the Dunes Tests many fire officials and fire protection engineers throughout this nation were expressing concerns about the reliability of the ionization type smoke detector. Indeed, the number of people killed and injured due to "failures to warn" since the ion detectors started being marketed was already into the thousands.

The engineers who were assigned to conduct the test program had an opportunity to expose the defects and recommend corrections within the NFPA 74 code and the UL testing criteria. This would have resulted in homes being well protected. A dramatic reduction in fire deaths throughout the United States would have followed. Instead the Dunes engineers rigged the tests and lied about the results. These lies allowed an early organized cover-up of this fraud to continue. Therefore, protection systems that would have almost guaranteed that home fire deaths would not have occurred were rarely installed.

A very conservative estimate of the damage done would include at least 50,000 fire deaths and probably a quarter of a million serious injuries, half of which involved children age 14 and under.

FALLACIOUS TESTING AT UL

Prior to the Dunes Test program, UL had been "certifying" the ionization type detector without any realistic testing of its ability to warn of a smoldering type fire, while also permitting the smoke level (during the flaming fire tests) to rise far above a maximum that would allow safe exiting. Following the Dunes Tests many fire department officials were *demanding* a test program for smoldering fires.

However, the nature of the device precluded it from being able to detect the "large particulate type smoke" that a low temperature fire will create. UL was in a bind. If the public received the full truth relative the defective nature of a device that had been installed in millions of homes bearing the UL label, legal actions would be likely.

The solution that UL arrived at was to create a *fallacious test*

for the smoldering type fire, as follows.

Ponderosa Pine sticks are placed on a hot plate that is raised to near 700 degrees F., (slightly below the auto-ignition point of the wood). At this high temperature the wood sticks smolder profusely without flaming. The smoke created by this special test fire is capable of causing the detector to sound. Therefore, many fire chiefs were tricked into believing the device would sound when, for example, a lit cigarette ignited bedding or an upholstered sofa. But, the smoke created by frying wood at high temperature is *not the same* as produced by a real smoldering fire.

With regard to the ability of the ion type detector to warn when the fire started as a *flaming fire*, whereas the IAFC had set *four* percent smoke obscuration (light reduction per foot) as the **maximum** to be tolerated along an exit path prior to a warning sounding, UL was allowing smoke to rise *as high as 37 percent* during the laboratory tests.

During 1976 I wrote and distributed a report explaining how the Dunes Tests were rigged and falsified. I sent the report to 3,000 fire chiefs, fire engineers and others involved in fire safety matters. It was ignored. Seemingly no one had the courage to acknowledge that defective smoke detectors were being sold and that so many deaths had already been caused by this device. It was a dangerous subject to deal with.

THE IAFC ENDORSES THE DECEPTIONS

During the late 1970s, after the defects of the ion detector were first proven to be serious and then "swept under the rug", many fire officials were aware of the problems and some of them desired corrections. The IAFC created a committee to study the problem. Also, a new fire test program was initiated by the fire chiefs in California, known as the "Cal Chiefs Tests".

The investigating committee reported back to the IAFC managers and warned against the use of the ionization type smoke detectors. Following the one million dollar Cal Chiefs Tests, the fire chief in charge, John Gerard of Los Angeles, warned that based on the results of the testing, the ion detector would have a 50 to 80 percent failure rate in the field. *Clearly, the IAFC had received the performance data and the information that should have resulted in a policy of recalling those detectors already installed, and replacing them with reliable detectors. However, there were other factors that apparently were being considered.*

The fire chiefs had been helping to sell a defective fire detector for many prior years and they too could be held responsible for errors, and perhaps be held criminally liable for the deaths and injuries. Also, the fire officials depended on the NFPA codes and the UL certifications for their own "expertise". When fire officials require fire safety upgrades, usually they are merely interpreting NFPA codes (that are mainly created by those who benefit from fire). Also, the NFPA had always helped when fire departments were seeking recognition, wage increases, better equipment, etc. The NFPA and the IAFC operated as a team. Perhaps most of all, the reason why the high level fire officials of the IAFC helped conceal the detector's defects, is because revelations would probably have led to further investigations.

If the public finally realized that remote fire departments could not possibly offer the extremely high level of fire safety that "economical built-in" protection would provide, a major shift in fire safety policies could occur.

The importance of and the funding of the paid fire departments are magnified by the near zero level of protection that is built into homes. The fire services are like a military organization. When the top people within the regulatory system (NFPA, UL, IAFC etc.) buried the bad news and officially endorsed the selling of the ion detector, few had the courage to

oppose the decisions. There were ways to silence the critics. The marketing of this detector became "standard policy", not to be questioned by the rank and file.

GOVERNMENT AVOIDS LIABILITY BY SHIFTING BLAME

There are two common reasons why ion detectors either fail to sound during a fire, or sound only after it is too late. One is a removed battery or a dead one. *The second reason is because the smoke that enters the "working" detector is "large particulate-cool", meaning it is not the type of smoke that is capable of causing the device to sound.* However, I have never heard of a fire department spokesperson reporting to the media that, "the device is not capable of detecting cold-large particulate smoke". Why? The reason is obvious, if the fire victims realized that the detector was "selective" as to the type smoke it would detect, legal actions would be likely. Thus, blame is shifted from the fire officials who promote a defective device with the defects concealed, to the victims. *When a parent loses a child, apparently that loss is not enough; the parent becomes the cause of the death because the device "was not maintained".*

THE ADVANTAGES OF A HIGH BURN RATE

Since nearly all homes are devoid of any effective fire safety systems, the burn rate of homes in America is extremely high. This high burn rate creates a universal fear of fire within the community. With near zero protection against fire within the home, there is total reliance on the remote fire stations to protect the people, and especially to save children, when fire occurs. Every time a major fire occurs involving a large loss of life, the fire department publicists promote the idea that more fire stations are needed including more fire fighters, more apparatus and more funding.

With the government fire stations being perceived as the only protection the public has against fire, the fire officials enjoy very powerful positions and high salaries. No elected official will challenge the fire regulatory system. So, the conditions that kill so many children continue unabated.



Richard M Patton

Registered Fire Protection Engineer
President, Crusade Against Fire Deaths Inc.

The International Crusade Against Fire Deaths Inc.

THE CRUSADE

“In 1980 The International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC) said they could take no other course but to recommend photoelectric smoke alarms. Since then, despite overwhelming evidence of defects, more than 50,000 deaths and 250,000 injuries have occurred in homes ‘protected’ by ionisation alarms”.

Richard M Patton, F.P.E.



For more information about the Crusade visit us at:

www.FireCrusade.com

THE FOUNDER



Richard M Patton
Fire Protection Engineer

In August 2001, the ‘Fire Protection Contractor’ Magazine named Richard M Patton, ‘Person of the Year’. Patton’s ‘Crusade Against Fire Deaths’ started in 1976 when he sent 3,000 ‘Smoke Alarm Fraud’ reports to Fire Chiefs and Fire Engineers across the U.S. Patton’s relentless 30 year fire industry crusade was the inspiration behind the revealing fire safety documentary ‘*Stop The Children Burning.*’

“What Dick Patton has to say ... should be the starting point for a full-fledged investigation ... at a senior government level - with qualified professionals...”

Garth Stouffer, Manitoba Sun Newspaper

EXPERT WITNESS

Mr Patton has been involved in court cases involving death and injury as a result of defective fire protection equipment. In *every* case when Mr Patton has laid out the evidence against the fire industry the case has been settled out of court in favor of the plaintiff. Mr Patton is available at:

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POSITION STATEMENTS

The Radioactive Ionisation Smoke Alarm **THE SILENT KILLER**



Decades of scientific testing and evidence from tens of thousands of ‘real world’ fire deaths, substantiates conclusively, that the ionization smoke detector is proven to be defective in BOTH smoldering and fast flaming fires. Radioactive, ionization alarms have kept proper fire protection out of the home and should be banned and replaced with a combination of heat alarms and photoelectric smoke detectors.

DOMESTIC SPRINKLERS

Sprinkler systems protect hundreds of millions of people daily in commercial buildings - but over 90% of fire deaths occur at home. Less than one percent of homes have sprinkler systems. Technology exists for home owners to economically self-install a domestic sprinkler system, that together with proper fire detection devices, could virtually eliminate home fire deaths. Unfortunately, the codes of the NFPA, with the cooperation of a monopolistic style sprinkler industry, have made it difficult to self install sprinklers, however, information regarding self installation can be provided upon request.