DataDot™ Technology

What are DataDots? DataDots are small dots that have a unique PIN number etched into the dot. The dots come with an adhesive to be able to attach the dots to all of your equipment. The DataDot owner then registers thier unique PIN number and personal information into the database. If an item is located the police department will be able to find the DataDots on the equipment and search the database to find the owner. DataDots are available in the campus bookstore. Below is a magnified image of an actual DataDot.

Magnified DataDot

National Bike Registry

Register your bike with the national bike registry to further protect your bicycle.

http://www.nationalbikeregistry.com/

SFSU BIKE BARN

1. The Bike Barn, located under the gym, provides secure bicycle parking with all day attendants.
2. The Bike Barn can hold up to 350 Bikes.
3. The hours of operation are:
   Monday - Thursday from 7:30 AM to 10 PM
   Friday from 7:30 AM to 5 PM
4. For more information visit http://www.sfsu.edu/~parking or call (415) 338-2744 with questions or concerns regarding the Bike Barn.

CRIME PREVENTION

Crime prevention has been defined as the anticipation, the recognition and the appraisal of a crime risk and the initiation of some action to remove or reduce it.

EMERGENCY
(24 Hours)
911

If you are on the main campus and using a cell phone, dial **(415) 338-2222** for the University Police.

BUSINESS
(24Hours)
(415) 338-7200

CRIME HOTLINE
(415) 338-3030

prepared by the Crime Prevention Unit

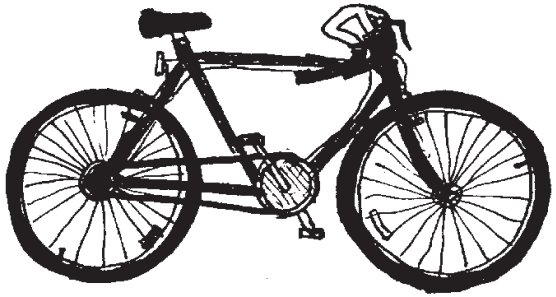
SAN FRANCISCO STATE UNIVERSITY POLICE

www.sfsu.edu/~upd

0511

San Francisco State University

Preventing



Bicycle Theft

CRIME PREVENTION UNIT
SAN FRANCISCO STATE UNIVERSITY POLICE
(415) 338-7200

PATRICK M. WASLEY
CHIEF OF POLICE

Student Affairs

San Francisco State University

A bicycle worth riding is worth keeping! You can protect your bike from theft and discourage a thief with the proper precautions:

CHOOSING A LOCK

Do not be fooled by a manufacturer's claims of a "burglar proof lock." There is no lock that will withstand a forceful attack for any length of time. Be leery of cheap locks. Remember, you get what you pay for. . .so take your time and shop around. You may have to pay a few dollars more, but isn't your bike worth it?

Use the suggestions below to help make your selection.

1. Never forget, the most ingenious locking device still is only a deterrent. Resistance to cutting or forcing is directly proportional to the thickness of the padlock shackle, cable, or chain. . .and thus to cost. Buy the best that you can afford.

2. A good padlock should have at least a 9/32 inch hardened alloy steel shackle. If the steel is hardened, the word "hardened" will be stamped on the shackle. If more security is desired, a padlock with a larger shackle can be purchased.

3. The shackle of the lock should be secured at both "heel and toe." To find out if it is, look at each side of the shackle. If the double locking system is employed, you will find an indentation on each shackle leg.

4. Insure the locking mechanism in the padlock is of "pin-tumbler" construction.

CHOOSING A CABLE OR CHAIN

Either a cable or chain will give you the ability to secure the bike frame as well as both wheels simultaneously and the reach you need to anchor your bike to a wide range of immovable objects. They allow you to lock up two bikes with a single set thereby saving you money. However, neither will give adequate protection if lacking in strength.

1. If you choose a chain, obtain the heaviest you can comfortably carry. Remember, the thicker the steel, the more protection it affords. A chain using 3/8 inch or greater alloy steel is the best choice.

2. Chains should be constructed of "hardened alloy steel" and be long enough to thread through the front wheel (threading through both wheels is preferable), the frame of the bicycle and around a fixed object. Hardening makes the chain resistant to sawing or cutting with bolt cutters.

3. Examine the chain for welded link construction. A non-welded or twist link chain can be easily defeated by opening one link with a spreading tool.

4. For maximum security, buy a chain that is not hardened all the way through. Sometimes it is possible to break a 100% hardened chain with a hammer blow. With a non-hardened inner core, breaking the chain with a hammer or cutting it with bolt cutters is made difficult; however, the hardened outer jacket still protects the chain from the hacksaw.

5. If you select a cable, inspect it closely. Some manufacturers try to cut costs by giving you less steel and hiding the fact with a thicker vinyl coating. The coating "magnifies" the inner core, making it appear larger than it really is.

6. Also check the cable to insure that the loop clamps are not crimped around the vinyl coating. The clamps should be crimped to bare cables. If not, the clamp could be heated causing the vinyl beneath to melt. The clamp could then become loose, and the loop could be opened.

7. Cables of 7/16 inch diameter or greater provide excellent protection. Cables smaller than this could be defeated easily with ordinary wire cutters.

CHOOSING A HIGH ALLOY STEEL LOCK

U-Shaped locks, designed to stop the tools used by thieves, are made with 1/2" thru-hardened alloy steel to prevent cutting, sawing or smashing.

A hardened chain or cable with the same size padlock can provide a degree of security for an inexpensive bike used in a low crime area. An expensive bike, however, needs the protection of a high security lock, regardless of where it is parked. As a general rule, you should always consider the value of your bike when purchasing any type of lock.

HOW TO LOCK YOUR BIKE

For greatest protection, remember that the following steps are as important as the locking device you buy.

1. Most thefts are crimes of opportunity; reduce the opportunity and you reduce crime. Remember, a thief does not like crowds, so park your bicycle where there is a high degree of pedestrian traffic. If someone does try tosteal your bike chances are he/she will be seen by a passers-by.

2. If you ride at night, park your bike in a well-lit, well-traveled area even if it means having to walk further.

3. Always attach your bike to an immovable bike rack to prevent thieves from carrying it off. Make sure that the bike cannot be taken merely by lifting the chain or cable over the fixed rack. The University has provided convenient bicycle racks throughout the campus. These racks are specially designed for security and constructed to prevent damage to your bicycle.

4. Position the lock as high off the ground as you can so it is difficult to gain leverage by bracing one leg of a bolt cutter against the ground. This will also reduce the likelihood of anyone trying to smash the lock open or pry it open. If possible, keep the lock high on the bike by closing the shackle around some portion of the bike, such as the handlebar or seat support.

5. Always try to anchor both wheels as well as the frame with your chain or cable. Thieves will willingly steal part of your bike as the whole thing.

6. If you do not lock your bike, do not leave it. Turning your back on an unlocked bike is an open invitation to loss. It takes only seconds to steal a bike!!!

INSURANCE

The best locking devices are not an absolute guarantee against the determined, tool-equipped thief. While care in locking gives a high degree of protection, insurance is still a sound investment when you own a highly prized bicycle.