

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

4+2 PULSE	Simple tone-burst communications format allowing the system to dial a Central Station to report alarms & other system activity on a normal PSTN phone line. 4 client code and 2 alarm digits are sent. Normally, the 1 st digit represents the type of event (e.g., open, close, alarm, restore etc.) and the 2 nd digit represents the event detail. Has very limited reporting capabilities. (V3 or later)
ACCEPT	PC software providing monitoring, control and management of the system in a simple Window point & click environment with graphical interface. (V2 or later)
ACCESS GROUP	Access groups are programmed to define access control options for different types of Doors/Lifts. They are then allocated to the Doors or Lifts to determine how each will operate.
ADDRESS	A number allocated to every module in the system that is connected to the Control Module via the LAN. Allows the Control Module to identify each module.
ALARM	The condition of a zone or system input when it is in an abnormal condition and the system has been set to respond to that condition. i.e. Area/s turned ON.
ALPHA-SEARCH	Many items in the system are identified with text names (as well as ID number). The Alpha-search option allows the User to quickly locate items by using the digit keys of the LCD Terminal to jump to names beginning with a specific letter.
ANTI-PASSBACK	A system to monitor/prevent a user passing through a door into the same area as the system records them as being already in. e.g. Prevents a user from passing their card back under a door for another person to use.
AREA	Dividing a system into areas allows different parts of the system to be protected differently. i.e. Turned ON or OFF at different times, Reported separately, etc. Areas are named for easy identification. e.g. WORKSHOP, OFFICE, STORE, etc.
AUXILIARY	A device used to control an external device or indicate that a particular condition or conditions exist in the system. An auxiliary may be a physical output (Lock auxiliary, Entry warning device, Strobe, etc.), or a “phantom” auxiliary used in the programming to link two or more functions together.
BACKUP CARD	A number of Backup Cards can be enrolled in the system that will still provide card access at Readers connected to Standard Reader Modules in the event of a communications failure between the Control Module and any Reader Modules.
CALCULATED AUXILIARY	Powerful auxiliary programming tools that can activate an auxiliary (or Input) as the result of programmable logic, or be used for special Control functions over Areas, Doors, Lifts, Area Counters and Anti-Passback processing.
CARD	General term for Magnetic Stripe, Proximity, Wiegand cards & other devices such as Insert keys, Barcodes, etc. that can be utilized to operate the system.
CENTRAL STATION	Remote monitoring facility to which alarms and system activity are reported by Security systems so that appropriate actions are initiated, and records kept.
CLIENT CODE	An ID number, usually 4 digits, sent to a Central Monitoring station with each event reported to identify the Client. A unique Client Code can be reported for each Area in the system if necessary. e.g. In multi-tenancy sites.

CONTACT ID	Communications format allowing the system to dial a Central Station to report alarms & other system activity using DTMF tones on a normal PSTN phone line.
CONTROL MODULE	The heart of the System. The Control module stores all data, communicates with all modules connected to the system LAN, and reports alarms & system activity to the central station and/or computer.
DE-BOUNCE	<i>See “Zone De-bounce”</i>
DEFER AREA	Option to define specific Area/s that when turned Off by specific User Type/s, will start a timer running. When the timer expires, the Area will automatically turn On again, unless the User enters their code to “Defer” the Area On function and re-start the timer. (V3 or later)
DIARY	A feature for displaying pre-programmed messages or default messages on LCD terminals for a specified period.
DOOR	An access point in a system that can be programmed to provide and restrict access to users as required, and monitored for abnormal conditions.
DOOR FORCED	A System Input for each Door to indicate when a Door is Locked and has been opened without a valid unlock command. i.e. Without valid User Access, REN / REX button, Auto unlock via TimeZone, etc.
DOOR OPEN TOO LONG (or DOOR HELD)	A System Input for each Door to indicate when a Door is held open for too long when opened with a valid un-lock command. The “Maximum Door Open Time” is programmable for each door.
DTMF	(Dual-Tone Multiple Frequency) Audio frequency signalling system used for dialling telephone numbers and transmitting data. (Same as used on touchtone, push-button telephones for dialling) Also utilized to send Remote Control commands to the system via the telephone line connection. (V3 or later)
DUAL USER	Requirement for two Users to present their Cards / PIN codes at specified Door/s before access is granted.
DURESS	PIN code/s can be programmed that will activate a System input on the Terminal where the code was used, to report a Duress condition to the Central Station. i.e. When a user is being forced to turn OFF the system by an intruder, they would do so using their “Duress” PIN code.
EARTHNET	Communications format allowing the system to report alarms and other system activity to a Central Station using a supervised Direct (Private) line.
ENTRY DELAY	The maximum time that a user has to turn OFF an area, after entering the area and activating any detection devices nominated as “Primary Entry” types.
EXIT DELAY	The maximum time that a user has to exit the area after turning the area ON. Detection devices nominated as “Exit” types, will not generate alarms during this time.
EXPANDER MODULE (Zone Expander)	A module that connects to the Control Module via the system LAN and provides additional zones, sirens, and auxiliary outputs wherever they are required.

FUNCTION ZONE	Programming facility that allows zone or system inputs to: -Individually control an auxiliary. (Completely independent of Area programming) e.g. Doorbells, Interface to lighting/heating/aircon. systems, etc. -or; Turn area/s ON and/or OFF. e.g. Keyswitch Control, Remote Control, etc.
HOLDUP AREA	Area option for special Input processing that delays the reporting of an alarm, allowing the User to enter their PIN code and cancel the alarm if the device was activated accidentally. (V2 or later)
HOLIDAY	Specific dates or periods may be programmed as "Holidays". Holidays may then be utilized in the "TimeZones" to specify whether the TimeZone will be valid OR in-valid on the holiday date/s specified.
HOME AUXILIARY	Home Auxiliaries are specified auxiliaries that can be controlled by users directly from an LCD Terminal. e.g. Pool pump, sprinkler, etc. They can be named for easy identification, & programming can restrict which users can control which auxiliaries. A Home Auxiliary may also be controlled automatically by an Input.
HOME ZONE	A number of Inputs (depending on memory size and configuration) can be assigned to Home Zones. Via the Menu Group, User Types can be allowed "Home Zone Isolate" that simplifies the Isolate / De-isolate function by allowing Zones to be located with the alpha search feature. (V3 or later)
INPUT	An input may be a physical Zone Input on a Module, or a System input activated when specific conditions occur on a Module. (e.g. Low Battery, Line fault, Cabinet Tamper, Door Open Too Long, Illegal Card, etc.) Programming of Inputs and Areas will determine how (and if) the system will respond (generate an alarm, activate an auxiliary, etc.) when any input changes state. (See also "ZONE" and "SYSTEM INPUT")
INTERLOCK GROUP	A programming option allowing a List of Doors to be interlocked together. i.e. A door will not un-lock unless all the other Doors in the List are locked and closed. Interlock groups can also be programmed to check the status of a specific Area, Auxiliary or Zone before allowing access if required. (V2 or later)
IRFAST	Communications format allowing the system to dial a Central Station to report alarms & other system activity using a very fast data transmission technique on a normal PSTN telephone line.
ISOLATE / DE-ISOLATE	Isolating enables faulty devices wired to Zone inputs, or System inputs that cannot be immediately restored, to be temporarily taken out of service in order to prevent them causing alarms when the area is turned ON. Once the problem is rectified, the device is De-isolated to restore normal operation.
LAN	(Local Area Network) Data communications network used in the system to connect modules (LCD terminals, Expander Modules, Reader Modules, etc.) into the system.
LCD	(Liquid Crystal Display) A display that allows information to be viewed in plain English text. The LCD used in the LCD Terminals is backlit to allow viewing in any lighting conditions.
LED	(Light Emitting Diode) A semiconductor light source used as an indicator lamp with the advantages of lower power, longer life and higher speed over conventional filament lamps. Used on module PCBs to indicate status and diagnose problems. Also used on Elite LCD Terminals to indicate Area status and/or other system conditions.

LIFT	A special access point in a system that can be programmed to provide and restrict user access to Lift Cars and Floors. This is achieved by enabling specific Floor selection buttons via a Reader in a Lift Car.
LISTS	Lists are used to simplify system programming. Once a List is created it can then be assigned in other programming options such as User Types, TimeZones, Calculated Auxiliaries and Function Zones, to define the items that are allowed to be controlled/accessed. There are 6 different types of Lists; Area, Siren, Door, Lift Car, Floor and Auxiliary Lists. (Aux Lists, V2 or later)
MENU GROUP	Menu Groups are programmed to define system operations & menu options allowed, and are then allocated to User Types and/or LCD Terminals to determine the control and menu access available.
MODEM	(Modulator-Demodulator) A device used to convert a digital signal from a micro-processor (Control Module, Computer, etc.) to an analog signal for transmission over a network (telephone line, LAN, etc.) The Control Module has an on-board modem for communicating via dialer or direct line to Central Monitoring Stations, or via dialer line to a PC. External Modems can also be connected to UART Ports if required.
MODULE	Module is the general term used for any device that connects to the system LAN to form part of the system, and includes LCD Terminals, Several types of Expander Modules, Reader (Door) Modules and Analogue Input Modules.
PANIC	A Panic alarm can be activated by a User by pressing the <HELP> key 3 times in quick succession.
PIN CODE	A unique numerical code of 1 to 8 digits, allocated to any user in the system who is required to perform functions at an LCD Terminal or Keypad.
POLL/POLLING	The process of a central controller expecting to receive a regular message from all remote Modules. Utilized on the system to monitor the presence of all modules on the LAN, thereby ensuring the LAN integrity.
PORT	A microprocessor interface (on a Control Module, Computer, etc.) that allows connection of an external device. e.g. Printer, Modem, Computer, Monitor, Securitell interface, etc.
PRIMARY ENTRY ZONE	A type of Input (defined in the Process Group) that will start an Entry delay timer running when a User first enters an Area. (See "Entry Delay")
PROCESS GROUP	Process Groups are programmed to define how Inputs (zones & system inputs) will be processed. Every Input in an Area is assigned a Process Group to determine what processing (if any) will take place when the input changes state in that Area. (States include: Seal, Alarm, Tamper and Isolate)
PULSE COUNT	An option in Process Group programming that requires an Input to register a specified number of Seal to Alarm transitions within a specified time before it will be regarded as being in alarm. The number of pulses, and time are defined in Area programming if required.
READER	General term for a variety of card, insert key, biometric readers, etc. which may be utilized on the system to access Doors, access Lifts, Login, Logout, etc. Includes Magnetic swipe or insert, Proximity, Wiegand, Barcode, Hand geometry, Fingerprint, or even high security scrambling Wiegand Keypads.

REED (or REED-SWITCH)	(Also known as “Door Contact”) Switch Contact activated with the presence of a magnetic field. Used to indicate the status of a Door/Window etc.
REN	(Request to Enter) Typically a button provided to unlock a door from the outside, bypassing the need to use a reader during low security periods.
REX	(Request to Exit) Typically a button provided to unlock a door from the inside either bypassing the need to use a reader during low security periods, or because an internal (exit) reader is not required. The “REX” device can also be a PIR or Photo-Electric beam to detect the User approaching the door.
REVIEW	Log of alarms and events that can be viewed at an LCD Terminal or PC. Each event is time/date stamped and programming options allow the installer to define which events are not logged. Number of events stored varies from 300 to 6500 depending on memory size fitted and memory configuration selected.
SECURITEL	Communications format used in Australia. Allows reporting of alarms and other system activity to a Central Station using a normal PSTN Telephone line, but providing a supervisory polling system for added security. (Requires interface unit)
SITE CODE	Used in conjunction with certain types of access control cards to identify a particular batch of cards when using the Site Code method. The system allows multiple Site Codes to be programmed.
SPREADNET	Spread-spectrum Wireless detector system from C&K Systems. The SpreadNet Receiver can be directly connected to a UART Serial Port on the Control Module, allowing up to 208 Wireless Zones to be monitored without any additional wiring. (V2 or later)
SUB AREA	A Sub Area can be defined for each Area in the system, allowing a common Area to be controlled (turned On and Off) by other Areas.
SYSTEM INPUT	System inputs are activated when specific conditions occur on a Module. They are used to indicate situations such as Cabinet tamper, Siren tamper, AC fail, Low Battery, Fuse tamper, Communications problems, LAN problems, Panic, Duress, Door Open Too Long, etc. etc. Programming of Inputs and Areas will determine how the system will respond (generate an alarm, activate an auxiliary, etc.) when any system input changes state.
TAMPER	An abnormal condition on a zone input or other device connected to the Concept system that indicates that interference or damage has occurred to the device or it's cabling. e.g. Open circuit or Short circuit condition. The system can be programmed to provide 24Hr monitoring for the tamper condition.
TERMINAL	Device connected to the system via the LAN to allow user interface via keypad entry and alphanumeric display. e.g. Elite LCD Terminal.
TIMEZONE	A time period specified in terms of START time, END time, and valid DAY/S of the week. Four such periods can be specified in each TimeZone. TimeZones are utilized in many functions such as specifying the valid period of user access, groups and lists, and turning areas and auxiliaries on and/or off automatically.
UART	(Universal Asynchronous Receiver / Transmitter) A type of Port available on the Control Module providing connection for up to 4 external serial data devices. e.g. Printer, Modem, Computer, Monitor, Securitel interface, etc. 1, 2 or 4 UART port/s are provided by fitting an interface to the Control Module.

UNIVERSALEXPANDER MODULE (Zone Expander)	See “Expander Module”.
USER	Any person allocated a PIN code and/or card who is able to perform operations on the system.
USER RANK	A method utilized in the system to restrict which Users (if any) that another User may alter, and which User Types they may assign to another User.
USER TYPE	User Types are programmed to define the extent of Security system control, Access control and system operations allowed to particular types of users. e.g. Manager, Cleaner, Sales Staff etc. “Menu Groups”, various “Lists” and option settings are used to specify the exact level of control, access and other operations available.
ZONE (or ZONE INPUT)	A physical Input on any Module in a Concept system. Zone inputs are used for connecting detection devices (PIRs, Door/Window Reeds, Photoelectric beams, etc.), Keyswitches, “Request to Exit” buttons, Smoke detectors, Seismic detectors, etc., etc. Programming of Inputs and Areas will determine how the system will respond (generate an alarm, activate an auxiliary, etc.) when any zone input changes state.
ZONE DE-BOUNCE	All inputs on the majority of Security and Access control systems incorporate Zone de-bounce to minimize false alarms due to voltage spikes induced onto cabling. In this product, De-bounce simply requires that when a Zone input changes state, it must remain in the new state for at least 200 - 400 mS (depending on module type) before the change will be recognized. Applications requiring faster de-bounce times are catered for in Mini Expander Modules that have programmable de-bounce for every zone, allowing for 16 different values between 5mS and 1250mS. (V2 or later) Universal Expander Modules have a DIPswitch setting that selects between 40mS and 400mS de-bounce for all Zones on the Module.
ZONE EXPANDER	See “Expander Module”.