Alliance 4 Door/Elevator Controller DGP

Programming Manual

interlogix

A UTC Fire & Security Company

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Preface

This is the *Alliance 4-Door/Elevator Controller DGP Programming Manual* for models AL-1255, AL-1256, and AL-1265. This document includes an overview of the product and detailed instructions explaining how to program the units.

There is also information describing how to contact technical support if you have questions or concerns.

To use this document effectively, you should have a basic knowledge of Alliance systems.

Read these instructions and all ancillary documentation entirely before installing or operating this product. The most current versions of this and related documentation may be found on our website. Refer to *Online publication library* on page 56 for instructions on accessing our online publication library.

Note: A qualified service person, complying with all applicable codes, should perform all required hardware installation.

Conventions used in this document

The following conventions are used in this document:

Bold	Menu items and buttons.
Italic	Emphasis of an instruction or point; special terms.
	File names, path names, windows, panes, tabs, fields, variables, and other GUI elements.
	Titles of books and various documents.
Blue italic	(Electronic version.) Hyperlinks to cross-references, related topics, and URL addresses.
`Monospace`	Text that displays on the computer screen.
	Programming or coding sequences.

Safety terms and symbols

These terms may appear in this manual:

CAUTION: *Cautions* identify conditions or practices that may result in damage to the equipment or other property.

WARNING: *Warnings* identify conditions or practices that could result in equipment damage or serious personal injury.

Contents

Chapter 1 Introduction

This chapter provides an overview of your Alliance 4-Door/Elevator Controller DGP and programming basics.

In this chapter:

Product overview

The Alliance 4-door and 4-elevator controller DGP devices extend the system's access control functions. The devices allow up to four readers per door/elevator and add intelligence to the doors/elevators while increasing the total number of doors in the system.

AL-1255. 4-door controller DGP, 1 A maximum current output.

AL-1256. 4-door controller DGP, 3 A maximum current output.

AL-1265. 4-elevator controller DGP, 3 A maximum current output.

Memory expansion options

Table 1 shows the memory expansion modules you can use for your application.

Table 1. Memory expansion options

Category	Without memory expansion	Memory expansion module		
		AL-1830 IM	AL-1831 4M	AL-1832 8M
Users	50	11, 466	17, 873	65, 535
Door groups	10	128	128	128
Floor groups	10	64	64	64
History				
Alarm system events	100	1, 000	1, 000	1, 000
Access control events	100	1, 000	1, 000	1, 000

Before you begin

Before you program the DGP as described in this manual, you must connect the DGP to the Alliance system and do the following:

- Program the DGP address;
- Program the DGP for polling; and
- Program the DGP as a 4-door DGP or a 4-elevator DGP.

To do the system programming required, refer to the *Alliance System Programming Manual*.

Access to the DGP programming described in this manual is done via installer programming option 28 (remote devices). If you are denied access to this programming option, you have not programmed the DGP into the system correctly.

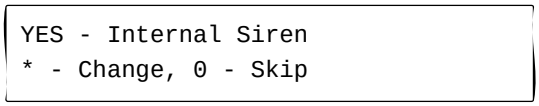
References and related documentation

- *Alliance System Programming Manual*
- *Alliance 4-Door/Elevator Controller DGP Installation Manual*

Programming basics

The LCD display on the keypad has two lines of characters. Each line contains a different type of information. The top line contains system information and the bottom line contains the instructions and the characters you can enter on the keypad (*Figure 1*).

Figure 1. Programming display



Navigation tools

The following keys are used to move between system menus or between menu options:

- Press **Enter** to scroll forward one menu option.
- Press **Menu** to scroll backward one menu option.
- Enter **0** and press **Enter** or press **Clear** to exit the menu.

To program the menu options use the following guidelines:

- To program a value, such as a number or amount, enter the value and press **Enter**. The information will be added and the display will show the new setting. Press **Enter** to accept the display.
- You can enter time settings in seconds or minutes. Press **Menu** (*) to toggle between seconds and minutes in the display.
- To program a *Yes/No* option, press **Menu** (*) to toggle between *Yes* and *No*, and press **Enter** to accept the display.
- If you need to change a value that is already programmed, enter the new value and press **Enter**.
- To update polling options that show the status of the current value, press **Menu (*)**.

Programming menus

The DGP programming menu options include:

- *DGP options* on page 12
- *Programming door options* on page 29
- *Initialize database* on page 19
- *Display card* on page 20
- *Door groups* on page 21
- *Floor groups* on page 22
- *System options* on page 23
- *Macro logic* on page 24
- *Version number* on page 27
- *Local devices* on page 28

See *Programming maps* on page 63 for a complete list of the DGP programming options. Refer to the *Alliance System Programming Manual* for system programming options.

Accessing DGP programming options

To access DGP programming, do the following:.

1. Disarm the system. In the normal operating display (*Figure 2*), enter **1122** (default manager code), press **OFF**, and enter **0** (select all areas).

Figure 2. Normal operating display

```
00:00 01/01/2006
Code:
```

2. Access the Alliance system menu. Press **Menu**, enter **1278** (default installer code), and press **Enter** (*Figure 3*).

   Access the installer programming. Enter **19** and press **Enter**.

Figure 3. Enter system menu display

```
0-Exit ENTER-Down, *-Up
0-Exit, Menu:
```

3. Choose the *advanced* menu option. Press **Menu** (*Figure 4*).

   To choose the *simple* menu option, press **Enter.** The simple menu option will limit access to a number of options in installer programming. We recommend that you always choose the advanced menu option.

Figure 4. Simple/advanced menu display

```
Simple/Advanced Menu
*-Advanced
```

4. Access Option 28 (remote devices). Enter **28** and press **Enter**. (*Figure 5*),

Figure 5. Installer programming display

```
Installer Programming
0-Exit, Menu:
```

5. Select DGP programming. Enter **1** and press **Enter** (*Figure 6*).

Figure 6. Remote devices display

```
Remote Devices: 1-DGP, 2-RAS
Device:
```

6. Enter the address of the DGP to program and press **Enter**. The DGP number is the same as the DGP address. (*Figure 7*).

Figure 7. DGP number display

```
Remote DGP Setup
DGP No:
```

7. The display will briefly show a connecting message and then the display in *Figure 8* will allow you to select the first DGP programming menu you want to access.

Figure 8. Menu selection display

```
#-Move On   * Move Back
Menu
```

Programming sequence

The programming sequences outlined in this section are guidelines for a minimal or basic setup and advanced settings. You will need to adjust these guidelines to your application.

Minimal setup

The minimal setup consists of the following settings required for your system to read cards and open doors with a valid card. For a minimal setup, do the following:

1. Set the DGP address for the DGP (1 to 12).
2. Check that the RAM memory in the DGP and the control panel are the same.
3. Set the addresses of the RAS devices connected to the local bus of the DGP.
4. In installer programming (Menu 19) do the following:
   a. In option 4 (DGP database), activate polling for the DGP and set the DGP type.
   b. In option 7 (system options), check and note the settings for dual zone and the number of prefix digits.
   c. In option 13 (time zones), program time zones required for access control functions (request-to-exit, override time zones, and door groups).
   d. In option 2 (area database), determine which areas will bypass request-to-exit or will bypass access through a door when the areas are armed.
   e. In option 28 (remote devices), select type 1 (DGP) and enter the DGP address. This will access DGP programming options. See *DGP programming* and complete the programming indicated.

DGP programming

To program the DGP options for a minimal setup, do the following:

1. In option 1 (DGP options), set or select the following options:
   - batch number (1 to 40);
   - alarm code prefix digits (same as control panel);
   - RAS to be polled on the local bus;
   - dual zone (to the same setting as the control panel); and
   - relock delay time.
2. In option 2 (door options) set or select the following options:
   - door to program (only doors available on the selected DGP can be entered); and
   - reader options (select the required card format).
3. In option 4 (display card), badge a number of cards to verify the cards are being read and the card numbers are shown.

Basic setup

The basic setup consists of the following settings required for basic access control using higher levels of security than in a minimal setup. For a basic setup, do the following:

1. Set the DGP address for the DGP (1 to 12).
2. Check that the RAM memory in the DGP and the control panel are the same.
3. Set the addresses of the RAS devices connected to the local bus of the DGP.
4. In installer programming (menu 19) do the following:
   a. In option 4 (DGP database), activate polling for the DGP and set the DGP type.
   b. In option 7 (system options), check and note the settings for dual zone and the number of prefix digits.
   c. In option 13 (time zones), program time zones required for access control functions (request-to-exit, override time zones, and door groups).
   d. In option 2 (area database), determine which areas will bypass request-to-exit or will bypass access through a door when the areas are armed.
   e. In option 28 (remote devices), select type 1 (DGP) and enter the DGP address. This will access DGP programming options. See *DGP programming* and complete the programming indicated.
5. Exit installer programming menu options.
6. In system programming (menu 20), set up the required door/floor groups.
7. Program user that require access control functions (door group).
8. Program zones available on the 4-door/elevator controller DGP.

DGP programming

To program the DGP options for a minimal setup, do the following:

1. In option 1 (DGP), set or select the following:
   - output controllers;
   - batch number (1 to 40);
   - alarm code prefix digits (same as control panel);
   - RAS to be polled on the local bus;
   - LCD RAS on local bus;
   - RAS with request-to-exit enabled on the local bus;
   - RAS with toggle enabled on the local bus;
   - dual zone (to the same setting as the control panel);
   - card to PIN time (if required);
   - two cards time (if required);
   - multiple badge time (if required);
   - relock delay time; and
   - region count limit (if antipassback is used).

2. In option 2 (door) select the door to program (only doors available on the selected DGP can be entered) and in access options set or select the following:
    - unlock time;
    - extended unlock time (if required);
    - shunting (if required);
    - shunt time (if required);
    - extended shunt time (if required);
    - shunt warning time (if required);
    - shunt until door closed;
    - cancel shunt after door secures;
    - low security time zone (if required);
    - in reader card and PIN;
    - out reader card and PIN;
    - in reader no PIN if time zone;
    - out reader no PIN if time zone;
    - in reader bypass region 0 user;
    - out reader bypass region 0 user;
    - antipassback (if required);
    - in region (if required);
    - out region (if required);
    - in reader two cards; and
    - out reader two cards.
3. In option 2 (door), set or select the following request-to-exit:
    - RTE time zone;
    - in RTE disabled when armed;
    - out RTE disabled when armed;
    - RTE control; and
    - RTE reporting.
4. In option 4 (reader), set or select the following:
    - card format;
    - zone holds door unlocked;
    - door unlocked until door open;
    - unlocked time zone (if required);
    - unlocked time zone after entry;
    - report when door closed and locked;
    - map open/unlocked as unlocked;
    - report door open/close;
    - report forced door;
    - report DOTL;
    - reader LED options;
    - pulsed lock and unlock relays;

- time and attendance reader; and
- reader duress.

5. In option 5 (hardware), set or select the following:
   - unlock output number;
   - zone number;
   - monitor second door zone (if required);
   - forced output number (if required);
   - shunt zone numbers (if required);
   - warning output numbers (if required);
   - DOTL zone number (if required);
   - DOTL output number (if required);
   - RTE zone number (if required);
   - interlock zone number (if required);
   - area assigned to door (if required); and
   - fault output number (if required).

Advanced settings

Advanced settings include procedures to add alarm control functions, add antipassback features, and find system codes for cards.

Alarm control functions

To add alarm control functions, do the following:

1. In menu 19 (installer programming) set or select the following:
    a. In option 13 (time zones), program the time zones required for alarm control functions (used in alarm groups).
    b. In option 5 (alarm groups), program alarm groups (if required) for access control functions.
    c. In option 28 (remote devices), select the door to program and in alarm control options set or select the alarm group, alarm control, entry denied if area armed, exit denied if area armed, and authorized RAS (if required) features.
2. Assign the alarm groups to the users that should have alarm control.

Antipassback

For antipassback to function, readers are required to enter and exit. The reader address specifies if the reader is used as an *in* (entry) or *out* (exit) reader.

To add antipassback features, do the following:

1. Make sure both in and out readers are available and polled.
2. In menu 19 (installer programming), set or select the following:
    a. In option 13 (time zones), program the time zones required for antipassback.
    b. In option 28 (door), select the door to program and in access options set or select the in reader by pass region 0 users, out reader bypass region 0 users, antipassback, in region, and out region features.

System codes

Knowing the system codes for cards is very important. Improper system codes will inhibit card usage. The system code is shared by a number of cards. The cards will also have a unique card number to identify them.

If the system code is unknown, do the following:

1. Make sure a reader is active (activate polling if necessary).
2. Make sure the card format is set correctly for the door.
3. In DGP programming option 4 (display card), badge a few cards. Make sure that the system code displayed is always the same. If not, the card format is probably incorrect. Readjust and restart in option 4.

Chapter 2 Programming menus

This chapter provides describes the DGP programming menus.

In this chapter:

DGP options

See *Programming basics* on page 3 for the steps to access DGP programming and a description of the programming navigation tools.

DGP options are valid for all doors. When *XX* is shown in the display sample, it will indicate the door number.

To program the DGP options, start at the display in *Figure 9*, enter **1** and press **Enter**.

Figure 9. Menu selection display

```
#-Move On   * Move Back
Menu
```

Press **Enter** to scroll forward (*Figure 10*) to the first setting in DGP options.

Figure 10. DGP options menu display

```
1-DGP Options
Menu:
```

Output controllers

Enter the number of output controllers fitted to the DGP and press **Enter** (*Figure 11*).

0 . Disabled. No clock output card, but there are four open collector outputs available on the DGP for an AL-1810 4-way relay card. These have outputs 5 to 8 assigned for the selected DGP address.

1 to 8. Number of output controllers connected.

Figure 11. Output controllers display

```
XX Output Controllers 0
*- Dis, Ctrl:
```

Batch number

This setting specifies the card batches that are programmed for this DGP. A batch is defined by a system code, a range of cards, the first card number, and the first user code. Enter the batch number and press **Enter** (*Figure 12*).

Figure 12. Batch number display

```
Batch Number (range 1 to 40)
Batch:
```

Overlaps

Overlaps will occur if card numbers are repeated or when users are assigned more than one card number. A message will display to indicate when card batches overlap (*Figure 13*). Press **Menu** to confirm when an overlap is required.

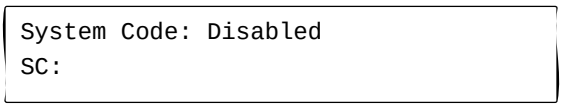
Figure 13. Card batch overlap display

```
Card Batch Overlap (nn)
*-Confirm
```

System code

Enter the system code for this batch of cards (maximum 6 digits) and press **Enter** (*Figure 14*).

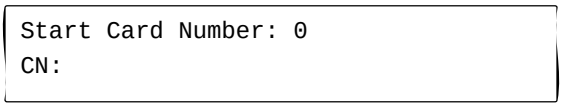
Figure 14. System code display



Start card

Enter the number of the first card that is used for this batch and press **Enter** (*Figure 15*).

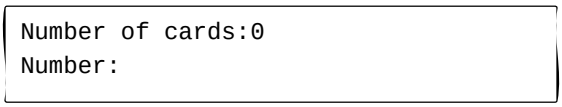
Figure 15. Start card display



Number of cards

Enter the number of cards in this batch (all cards must be consecutive) and press **Enter** (*Figure 16*).

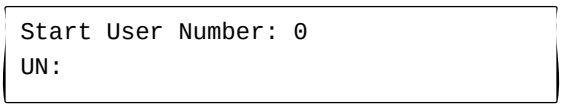
Figure 16. Number of cards display



Start user number

Enter the user number for the first card and press **Enter** (*Figure 17*).

Figure 17. Start user number display



Alarm code prefix digits

The alarm code prefix digits records the difference between the number of digits in an alarm code, and the number of digits in a door control code. The complete user code is the alarm control code, while the prefix is omitted from the user code to make the door control code. For example, if the user code is 1234567 and there are three prefix digits, the prefix would be 123, the door code would be 4567, and the alarm control code would be 1234567. Enter the number of digits for the alarm code prefix and press **Enter** (*Figure 18*).

Figure 18. Alarm code prefix display

RAS to poll

Enter the RAS address of all the RAS devices connected to the DGP local bus. The display shows the RAS currently recorded, if any (*Figure 19*).

Note: A RAS number in the display followed by a comma is online. A RAS number followed by a colon is offline.

Figure 19. RAS to poll display

```
No RAS Are Being Polled
Poll RAS
```

Keypads, card readers, and AL-1170 devices are polled as RAS. Polling allows the RAS to transfer data to the DGP. The 16 RAS devices that may be polled relate to specific doors on the DGP, and the reader's location if readers are mounted on both sides of the same door.

See *Door reader functions* on page 60 for a list of reader functions and door numbers.

LCD RAS

The display shows the RAS currently recorded (if any). Enter the address of the RAS devices being polled that have an LCD fitted and press **Enter** (*Figure 20*).

Figure 20. LCD RAS display

```
No RAS With LCD Fitted
RAS With LCD:
```

RAS with RTE

The display shows the RAS devices currently recorded. Enter the address of RAS being polled that require the RTE button to be wired to the *IN*, or *request to exit* terminal on the arming station and press **Enter** (*Figure 21*).

Note: Since the RAS RTE input does not provide tamper monitoring, it is preferable to wire any RTE buttons to zones on the DGP.

Figure 21. RAS with RTE display

```
No RAS With Request To Exit Enabled
RAS With RTE:
```

RAS with toggle enabled

This option only applies to RAS that have keypads and are connected to the DGP local bus. Enter the address of the RAS devices being polled that have toggle mode enabled and press **Enter** (*Figure 22*).

Figure 22. Toggle display

```
No RAS With Toggle Enabled
Toggle RAS:
```

Toggle mode enabled

PIN + Enter = Toggles status of areas

PIN + Menu = Toggles status of areas

Toggle mode disabled

PIN + Enter = Arms areas

PIN + Menu = Disarms areas

Toggle mode enabled AL-1100 only

PIN + On = Arms areas

PIN + Off = Disarms areas

PIN + Enter = Toggles status of areas

Toggle mode disabled AL-1100 only

PIN + On = Arms areas

PIN + Off = Disarms areas

PIN + Enter = Arms areas

DGPs to poll

For 4-elevator controller DGPs only, enter the DGP number to be polled and connected to the LAN (*Figure 23*). Press **Enter** to scroll forward.

Figure 23. DGPs to poll

```
No DGPs Are Being Polled
Poll DGP:
```

Dual zone

Define whether the DGP device zones are single or dual zone.

Yes. Dual zone used: Normal 4k7; Tamper = open or short; Active = half of double end-of-line resistor value.

No. No dual zone: Normal = 4k7, Alarm = open or short or half or double end-of-lone resistor value.

Note: End-of-line resistors must be connected to the zones. Dual zone options are not acceptable for UL 365, UL 609, and UL 1610 compliance.

Figure 24. Dual zone display

```
XX NO - Dual Zone
*-Change
```

Card to PIN time

This setting only applies when you are required to present a card and enter a PIN to gain access. The card to PIN time is the amount of time allowed between presenting a valid card to a door reader and entering a valid PIN on the keypad. If the PIN is not entered before the time expires, you need to repeat the door opening function. Enter the time (in seconds or minutes) and press **Enter** (*Figure 25*).

Figure 25. Card to PIN time display

```
XX Card to PIN Time 8 Seconds
*-Min, Time:
```

Two card time

This setting only applies when two users must present their card or PIN to open a door or when a user is identified as a visitor or guard and must be accompanied. The two card time is the amount of time allowed between the first user presenting a card or entering a PIN and the second user presenting a card or entering a PIN. If the second card/Pin is not presented before the time expires, the door opening function will be repeated. Enter the time (in seconds or minutes) and press **Enter** (*Figure 25*).

Figure 26. Two card time display

```
XX Two Cards Time 8 Seconds
*-Min, Time:
```

Multiple badge time

This setting only applies where you have programmed the door to specify the presentation of a card three times to arm/disarm the system. The multiple badge time is the amount of time allowed between the first and third presentation of the card. If you do not present the card three times before the time expires, you will need to commence the function again. Enter the time (in seconds or minutes) and press **Enter** (*Figure 26*).

Figure 27. Multiple badge time display

```
XX Multiple Badge Time 5 Seconds
*-Min, Time:
```

Relock delay time

This setting only applies where you have programmed the door so the unlock relay will not relock until the door is closed. This feature is provided for drop bolts and padlocks where the door must be closed before the unlock relay locks the door. The relock delay time is the amount of time between the door being closed and the unlock relay deactivating (relock). This allows you to set a time to ensure that the lock mechanisms are aligned. Enter the time (in seconds or minutes) and press **Enter** (*Figure 27*).

Figure 28. Relock delay time display

```
XX Relock Delay Time 3 Seconds
*-Min, Time:
```

Region count limit

When the number of users reaches this limit (set by the value entered in this option, 0 to 65,535), the DGP sets an interval flag (region count limit) that you can use in door macro logic. You may activate events when a certain number of users are in a region. The system can have up to 256 regions, numbered 0 to 255. Enter the region count limit number and press **Enter** (*Figure 29*).

Figure 29. Region Count Limit display

```
XX Region Count Limit Disabled
*-Dis, No:
```

Door options

See *Programming basics* on page 3 for the steps to access DGP programming and a description of the programming navigation tools.

Use the door options for programming data for individual doors. Each door may be programmed with specific settings.

To program the door options, start at the display in *Figure 32*, enter **2** and press **Enter**.

Figure 30. Menu selection display

```
#-Move On   * Move Back
Menu
```

Press **Enter** to scroll forward (*Figure 33*) to the first setting in door options.

The door option settings are described in detail in *Programming door options* on page 29.

Figure 31. Door options menu display

```
2-Door Options
Menu:
```

The settings in door options are grouped into the following categories:

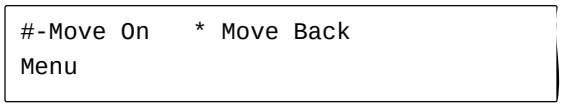
Initialize database

See *Programming basics* on page 3 for the steps to access DGP programming and a description of the programming navigation tools.

Use the initialize database menu to reset all programming options to the factory default settings.

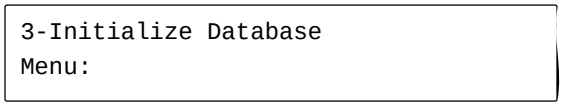
To program the door options, start at the display in *Figure 32*, enter **3** and press **Enter**.

Figure 32. Menu selection display



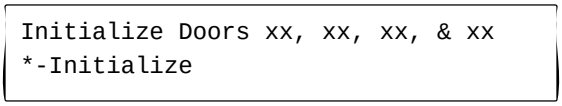
Press **Enter** to scroll forward (*Figure 33*)

Figure 33. Initialize database menu display



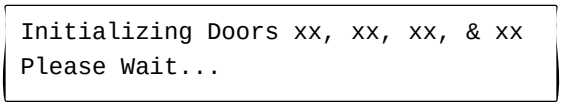
The display in *Figure 34* shows the doors that will be initialized. Press **Menu** to start the initialization process.

Figure 34. Initialize doors display



The display in *Figure 35* shows the initialization process progress. Wait for the process to complete before going on to the next menu.

Figure 35. Initialization process display



Display card

See *Programming basics* on page 3 for the steps to access DGP programming and a description of the programming navigation tools.

Use the display card menu to display details of the last card presented to the reader and verify the card settings.

To access the display card menu, start at the display in *Figure 36*, enter **4** and press **Enter**.

Figure 36. Menu selection display

```
#-Move On   * Move Back
Menu
```

Press **Enter** to scroll forward (*Figure 37*).

Figure 37. Display card menu display

```
4-Display Card
Menu:
```

The display in *Figure 38* shows an example of the display before a card is presented (badged).

Figure 38. Waiting for card to be badged display

```
Waiting For Card to be Badged (0)
ENTER-Exit
```

The display in *Figure 39* shows an example of the display after a card is presented (badged). It includes details concerning the system code and the card number. In this example, the card ID is 256 and the system code is 722. The number in brackets is a special code for cards that can be used in Alliance management software.

Figure 39. Badged card display

```
USER 256:SC722.ID256[240.0.0.3.4.1.0]
ENTER-Exit
```

When checking the system code on a set of cards, always check several cards to ensure that the system code is the same for all the cards in the set. This also ensures that the correct card format has been selected in the reader options. If different cards in the same set show different system codes, recheck the card format selected.

Press **Enter** to scroll to the next menu option.

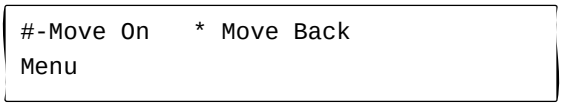
Door groups

See *Programming basics* on page 3 for the steps to access DGP programming and a description of the programming navigation tools.

The door groups menu provides a diagnostic tool to view and modify the door group details relating to the four doors on the DGP for testing purposes.

To access the door group menu, start at the display in *Figure 40*, enter **5** and press **Enter**.

Figure 40. Menu selection display

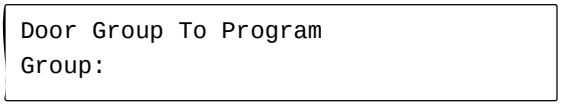


Press **Enter** to scroll forward (*Figure 41*).

Figure 41. Door groups menu display

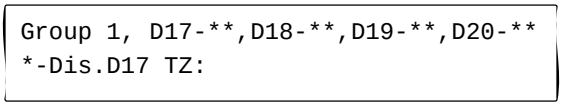
Enter a door group number and press **Enter** (*Figure 42*).

Figure 42. Door group number display



Each door group contains a list of all doors. In this menu, only doors that belong to the DGP being programmed are displayed along with the time zone assigned to that door (*Figure 43*).

Figure 43. Door group information display



The display uses the following code:

DXX-00. Door XX has time zone 0 assigned (standard 24-hour access)

DXX-.** Door XX has no time zoneassigned to this door group.

DXX-nn. Door XX has time zone nn (time zone number) assigned to restrict access at the door to a specific time.

Authorized access is only valid (will be granted) during the time zone. Be careful when modifying this data.

Floor groups

See *Programming basics* on page 3 for the steps to access DGP programming and a description of the programming navigation tools.

The floor groups menu provides a diagnostic tool to view and modify the floor group details relating to the four floors on the DGP for testing purposes.

Note: Permanent changes to floor groups should be programmed in the Alliance control panel user menu (door groups and floor groups). Refer to the Alliance System Programming Manual for programming details.

To access the floor group menu, start at the display in *Figure 44*, enter **6** and press **Enter**.

Figure 44. Menu selection display

```
#-Move On   * Move Back
Menu
```

Press **Enter** to scroll forward (*Figure 45*).

Figure 45. Floor groups menu display

```
6-Floor Groups
Menu:
```

Enter a floor group number and press **Enter** (*Figure 46*).

Figure 46. Floor group number display

```
Floor Group To Program
Group:
```

Each floor group contains a list of all floors. In this menu, only floors that belong to the DGP being programmed are displayed along with the time zone assigned to that floor (*Figure 47*).

Figure 47. Floor group information display

```
Group 1, F1-**, F2-**, F3-**, F4-**
*-Dis. F1 TZ:
```

The display uses the following code:

FXX-00. Floor XX has time zone 0 assigned (standard 24-hour access).

FXX-.** Floor XX has no time zoneassigned to this door group.

FXX-nn. Floor XX has time zone nn (time zone number) assigned to restrict access at the door to a specific time.

Authorized access is only valid (will be granted) during the time zone. Be careful when modifying this data.

System options

See *Programming basics* on page 3 for the steps to access DGP programming and a description of the programming navigation tools.

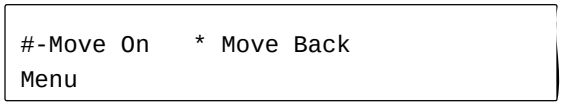
Use this menu to assign system options.

Note: The output numbering used in this menu is the same as used by the control panel. The output number used in door programming corresponds to the numbers used in the control panel installer programming (event to output). Refer to the Alliance System Programming Manual for details.

When assigning output numbers to these functions, you can only enter output numbers associated with this DGP address. These DGP assignments only activate the outputs connected to the DGP being programmed.

To access the system options menu, start at the display in *Figure 48*, enter **7** and press **Enter**.

Figure 48. Menu selection display



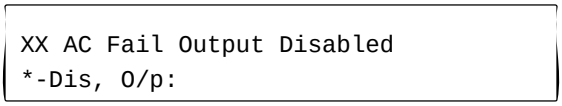
Press **Enter** to scroll forward (*Figure 49*).

Figure 49. System options menu display

AC fail output number

Specify the DGP output number to be activated when an AC fail condition exists. Enter the output number and press **Enter** (*Figure 50*).

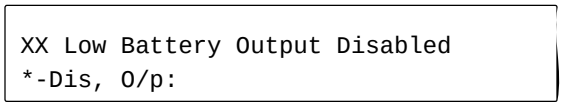
Figure 50. AC fail output number display



Low battery output number

Specify the DGP output number to be activated when a low battery condition exists. Enter the output number and press **Enter** (*Figure 51*).

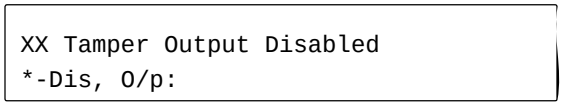
Figure 51. Low battery output number display



Tamper output number

Specify the DGP output number to be activated when a cabinet tamper or a siren fault condition exists. Enter the output number and press **Enter** (*Figure 52*).

Figure 52. Tamper output number display



Macro logic

See *Programming basics* on page 3 for the steps to access DGP programming and a description of the programming navigation tools.

Use this menu to program macro logic. Macro logic provides a powerful tool for activating event flags when specific events occur. These events are macro inputs being triggered, logic equations combining the macro inputs, and time/latched output conditions.

You can combine up to four macro inputs in the logic equation. A macro input is an event flag. You can program each macro input in the logic equation as an *AND* or as an *OR* function and you can invert them. Options are provided so that the macro's result will trigger a macro output, which may be a pulse, timed, on delay, off delay, or latched when activated.

The event flags are predefined event flag numbers as listed in *Door related macro event flags* on page 60. You can only use some for macro inputs, some for macro outputs, and you can use others for both. For more information on macro logic programming, refer to the *Alliance System Programming Manual*.

Note: It is very important to plan macro logic carefully on paper, noting all details, before you attempt to program it.

To access the macro logic menu, start at the display in *Figure 53*, enter **8** and press **Enter**.

Figure 53. Menu selection display

```
#-Move On   * Move Back
Menu
```

Press **Enter** to scroll forward (*Figure 54*).

Figure 54. Macro logic menu display

```
8-Macro Logic
Menu:
```

Macro logic program number

Enter the number of the macro logic program (1 to 48) and press **Enter** (*Figure 55*).

Figure 55. Macro logic number display

```
Macro Logic Number
Macro No:
```

Function and output event

The result of the macro's logic and the macro's output function will trigger and event flag or zone. The macro's output may have timing functions.

Options

Disabled. This macro logic program is disabled.

Nontimed. Follows the result for the logic equation only. If a macro input for this macro changes, the logic equation will be calculated again.

On pulse. Activates for the programmed time or the active period of the logic result, whichever is shortest.

On timed. Activates for the programmed time regardless of the macro inputs changing.

On delay. Activates after the programmed time period unless the result of the logic equation is no longer valid.

Off delay. Follows the result of the logic equation, but remains active for the time programmed after the result of the logic equation is no longer active.

Latched. Activates on any of the first three macro inputs in the logic equation and is only reset by the fourth macro input (any programmed *AND/OR* function is not used).

To program:

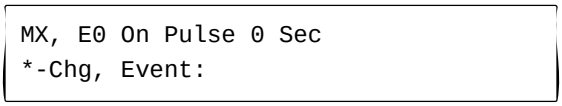
1. Press **Menu** to display a new output function (*Figure 56*).
2. Enter the event flag number and press **Enter**. Activates if the result of the logic equation is true.
3. Press **Enter** to save the displayed function and more to the next display.
4. Enter **0** and press **Enter** to leave the macro logic options.

Figure 56. Function and output event display

Time

Specify the time period (1 to 255 seconds or minutes) that is used when any of the timed macro output functions are selected. When programming 1 to 4 minute periods, program the value in seconds to improve the accuracy. Enter the time and press **Enter** (*Figure 57*).

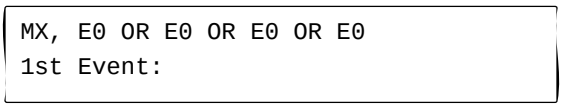
Figure 57. Time display



Logic equation

Program up to four macro inputs (*Figure 58*). The logic connecting the four inputs may the *AND* or *OR* function. A *NAND* or *NOR* function can be achieved by inverting the logic of the particular input.

Figure 58. Logic equation display



When all conditions of the logic equation have been met, the result is true, and the event programmed in the *To program:* on page 25 will be activated. Refer to *Door related macro event flags* on page 60 for the event name, description, and corresponding event flag numbers. Any macro logic inputs not used must be left at an *OR* function.

Programming guidelines:

- Press Menu to toggle between OR and AND functions.
- Enter the new event flag number and press Enter. The new information will display.
- Enter the same number twice to invert the macro input. Before calculating the result of the macro logic equation, the input is inverted. An inverted input is recognized by the exclamation point preceding the E.
- Press Enter to save the displayed function and move to the next display.

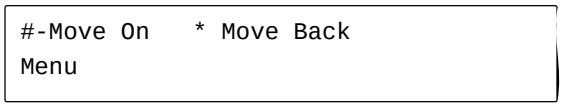
Version number

See *Programming basics* on page 3 for the steps to access DGP programming and a description of the programming navigation tools.

Use the version number menu to retrieve version number information from the control panel.

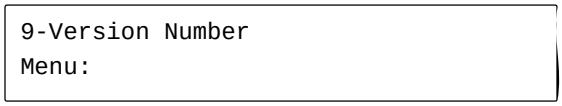
To access the version number menu, start at the display in *Figure 59*, enter **9** and press **Enter**.

Figure 59. Menu selection display



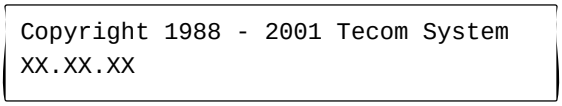
Press **Enter** to scroll forward (*Figure 60*)

Figure 60. Version number menu display



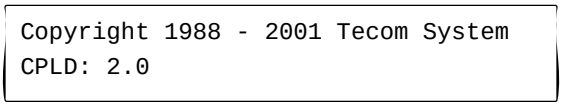
The display in *Figure 61* shows the DGP firmware version with copyright information. Press **Enter** to scroll forward.

Figure 61. DGP version display



The display in *Figure 62* shows the CPLD version. This is an internal component. This number may be required by technical support, to answer specific questions on available options. Press **Enter** to scroll forward.

Figure 62. CPLD version display



Local devices

See *Programming basics* on page 3 for the steps to access DGP programming and a description of the programming navigation tools.

The DGP allows you to connect RAS devices to the local bus. This local bus is often used to connect Wiegand readers to the DGP over large distances. Use the local devices menu to program these devices. The functionality is the same as in the control panel installer programming option (remote devices). Refer to the (*Alliance System Programming Manual* for programming details.

To access the local devices menu, start at the display in *Figure 63*, enter **10** and press **Enter**.

Figure 63. Menu selection display

```
#-Move On   * Move Back
Menu
```

Press **Enter** to scroll forward (*Figure 64*)

Figure 64. Local devices menu display

```
10-To Local Devices
Menu:
```

Local device type

Enter **1** (for DGP) or **2** (for RAS) and press **Enter** (*Figure 65*).

Figure 65. Local device type display

```
Local Device Type: 1-DGP 2-RAS
Device Type:
```

Local device number

Enter the device address number and press **Enter** (*Figure 66*). The display will show the DGP connecting to the local device.

Figure 66. Local device number display

```
Local RAS Setup
RAS No:
```

```
Connecting...
Enter to Abort
```

Chapter 3 Programming door options

This chapter provides describes how to program the door options.

In this chapter:

Select door

See *Programming basics* on page 3 for the steps to access DGP programming and a description of the programming navigation tools.

Use the door options for programming data for individual doors. Each door may be programmed with specific settings.

To program the door options, start at the display in *Figure 67*, enter **2** and press **Enter**.

Figure 67. Menu selection display

```
#-Move On   * Move Back
Menu
```

Press **Enter** to scroll forward (*Figure 68*)

Figure 68. Door options menu display

```
2-Door Options
Menu:
```

The door numbers relevant to the DGP being programmed are displayed. Enter the number of the door to program and press **Enter** (*Figure 69*).

Figure 69. Select door display

```
Select Door 17,18,19,20
Door:
```

Access options.

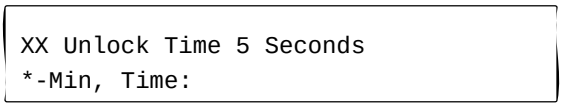
The display in *Figure 69* shows the result of scrolling forward from the last display. The access settings for the door are configured in this group of options. Press **Enter** to go to the first option in this group.

Figure 70. Access options display

Unlock time

Program the amount of time for the door to unlock when you enter a valid card or PIN at the door reader. You are then able to open the unlocked door during the time period of unlock. Enter the time (in seconds or minutes) and press **Enter** (*Figure 71*).

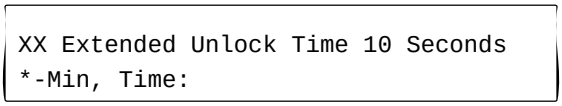
Figure 71. Unlock time display



Extended unlock time

Program the amount of time for the door to unlock when a user with the extended access time flag enabled, presents a valid card or PIN at the door reader. The user is then able to open the unlocked door during the time period of the extended unlock time. Enter the time (in seconds or minutes) and press **Enter** (*Figure 71*).

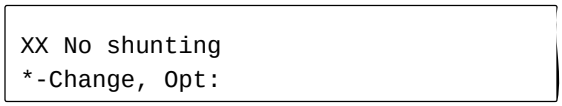
Figure 72. Extended unlock time display



Shunting

Shunting is a procedure that bypasses an open door that could cause an alarm for a set time. Enter the appropriate option number and press **Enter** (*Figure 73*).

Figure 73. Shunting display



Options

0. No shunting. The door is not shunted.

1. Zone shunting. The door is shunted. Generates a standard alarm, based on the zone type settings, if left open longer than the programmed shunt time.

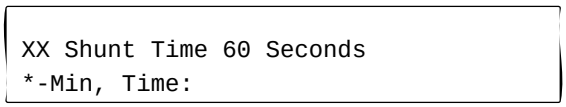
2 . Zone shunting and DOTL. The door is shunted and generates a DOTL alarm if it is left open longer than the programmed shunt time. Enables forced door and DOTL to be reported on separate zone numbers.

3. Auto shunting and DOTL. If the area assigned to the door is disarmed, shunting of the door commences when the door zone is active (no code or card required). A DOTL alarm is generated if it is left open longer than the programmed shunt time. Forced door and DOTL are reported on separate zone numbers.

Shunt time

Program the amount of time that you can open the door without causing an alarm (shunted) This allows time for you to pass through the door and close it again. Enter the time (in seconds or minutes) and press **Enter** (*Figure 74*).

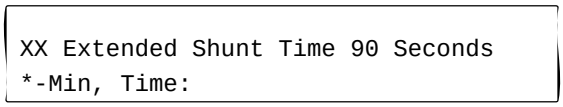
Figure 74. Shunt time display



Extended shunt time

Program the amount of time for the door to be shunted when a user with the extended access flag enabled, presents a valid card or PIN at the door reader. Enter the time (in seconds or minutes) and press **Enter** (*Figure 75*).

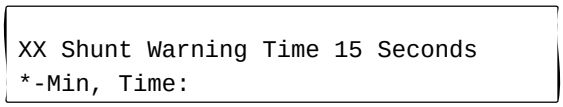
Figure 75. Extended shunt time display



Shunt warning time

Program the amount of time for an output to activate, to sound a warning device, before the shunt time or extended time expires. Enter the time (in seconds or minutes) and press Enter (*Figure 76*).

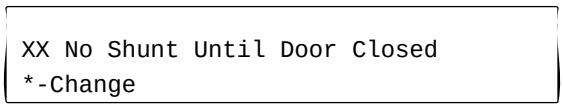
Figure 76. Shunt warning time display



Shunt until door closed

Select if you want the shunt until door closed feature (*Figure 77*).

Figure 77. Shunt until door closed display



Yes. Shunt the defined zones as programmed in hardware options, until the door is closed. When the door is opened and the shunt is not active the zone will generate an alarm.

No. Shunt timer will be used.

Cancel shunt time after door secures

Select this feature if you have to limit the shunt period as much as possible (*Figure 78*).

Figure 78. Cancel shunt time display

Yes. Shunt the programmed zones until the door has closed. Opening the door again within the shunt time is not possible, as this will generate an alarm.

No. Shunt timer will be used.

Low security time zone

With this feature, when the time zone is valid, only a valid card or PIN is required to open the door. When the time zone is not valid, and card and PIN reader is set to Yes, a valid card and PIN must be entered to open the door. Enter the time zone number (0 to 24) and press **Enter** (*Figure 79*).

Figure 79. Low security time zone display

```
XX Low Security Time Zone Disabled
*-Dis, TZ:
```

In reader card and PIN

Specify the method required to open the door from the in reader (*Figure 80*).

Figure 80. In reader card and PIN display

```
XX NO - In Reader Card & PIN
*-Change:
```

Yes. Unlock the door by presenting a valid card to the reader and entering a valid PIN on the reader's keypad.

No. Unlock the door by presenting a valid card to the reader or entering a valid PIN on the reader's keypad.

Out reader card and PIN

Specify the method required to open the door from the out reader (*Figure 81*).

Figure 81. Out reader card and PIN display

```
XX NO - Out Reader Card & PIN
*-Change
```

Yes. Unlock the door by presenting a valid card to the reader and entering a valid PIN on the reader's keypad.

No. Unlock the door by presenting a valid card to the reader or entering a valid PIN on the reader's keypad.

In reader bypass PIN if time zone

Specify the method required to open the door from the in reader during the low security time zone (*Figure 82*).

Figure 82. In reader bypass PIN display

```
XX NO - In Reader Bypass if TZ
*-Change
```

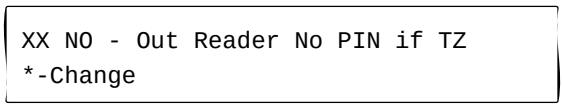
Yes. During the low security time zone, only a valid card is required.

No. During the low security time zone, a valid card or a valid PIN is required.

Out reader bypass PIN if time zone

Specify the method required to open the door from the out reader during the low security time zone (*Figure 83*).

Figure 83. Out reader bypass PIN display



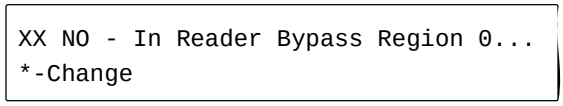
Yes. During the low security time zone, only a valid card is required.

No. During the low security time zone, a valid card or a valid PIN is required.

In reader bypass region 0 users

For users in region 0 (region 0 is usually outside), a special security feature is available to provide access only via another region (*Figure 84*).

Figure 84. In reader bypass region 0 users display



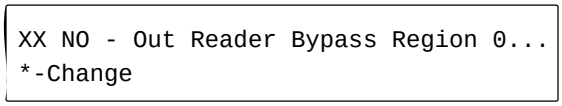
Yes. Any user in region 0 will be denied access. To access, the user first has to be in another region.

No. Users from region 0 will gain access.

Out reader bypass region 0 users

For users in region 0 (region 0 is usually outside), a special security feature is available to provide access only via another region (*Figure 85*).

Figure 85. Out reader bypass region 0 users display



Yes. Any user in region 0 will be denied access. To access, the user first has to be in another region.

No. Users from region 0 will gain access.

Antipassback

Antipassback enables users to transfer from one region to another. Entering a region twice in succession is either not possible (hard antipassback), or will only result in an event being logged in the history record, reported to the printer and to the Alliance management software.

Options

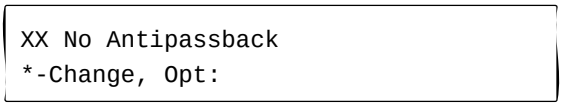
0. No antipassback. No control of passback. A valid card or PIN opens the door without generating an alarm. Entering a region twice without leaving is possible.

1. Soft antipassback. A valid card or PIN opens the door when used to enter the region the second time without leaving first, but a report is generated.

2. Hard antipassback. A valid card or PIN does not open the door when used to enter the region a second time without leaving first. An attempt to do so generates a report.

This option controls the operation of the reader if a card or PIN is used to attempt to enter the region where the user is currently assigned. Enter the option number and press **Enter** (*Figure 86*).

Figure 86. Antipassback display



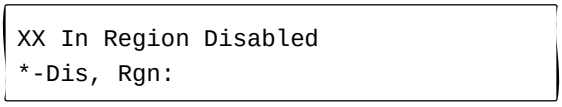
In reader region

A region is a defined access control area having doors acting as boundaries. Regions are used by antipassback functions to monitor where users are present. Separate programming records are provided for the in reader for each door. When a valid card or PIN is entered at the door reader, the number of the region that the user is entering is recorded against the user code. The range is from 0 (off premises) to 255 (region disabled). The system is then able to report an antipassback violation if the user attempts to use any reader to gain access to a region to which he is already assigned.

Note: The four onboard Wiegand interfaces are by default the in readers for the four doors. To make the interfaces function as in or out readers, change the lock relay number in the hardware options and the lock relay of the out reader to the same number as the lock relay of the in reader.

Enter the region number and press **Enter** (*Figure 87*).

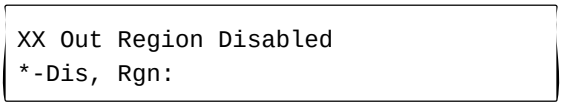
Figure 87. In reader region display



Out reader region

Enter the region number and press **Enter** (*Figure 88*). See *Enter the region number and press Enter (Figure 87).* for a description of regions and how they work.

Figure 88. Out reader region display



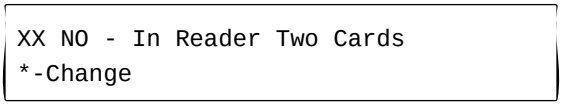
In reader two cards

Select if you want the in reader to require two cards (*Figure 89*).

Yes. Two different users need to present their cards and/or PIN within the two cards time for the door to unlock.

No. Only one user is needed to present a card and/or PIN.

Figure 89. In reader two cards display



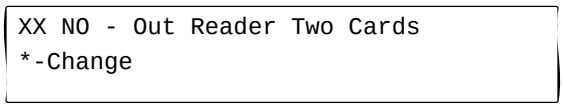
Out reader two cards

Select if you want the out reader to require two cards (*Figure 90*).

Yes. Two different users need to present their cards and/or PIN within the two cards time for the door to unlock.

No. Only one user is needed to present a card and/or PIN.

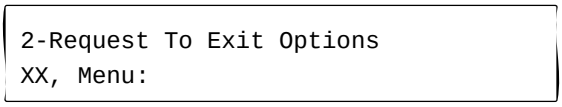
Figure 90. Out reader two cards display



Request-to-exit options

The display in *Figure 91* shows the result of scrolling forward from the last display. The request-to-exit (RTE) settings for the door are configured in this group of options. The RTE features provides options for a push button connected to either a zone or a special input on a RAS that is used to open a door. Enter **2** and press **Enter** to go to the first option in this group. If you want to skip the RTE options, enter the number of the next group of options you want to program and press **Enter**.

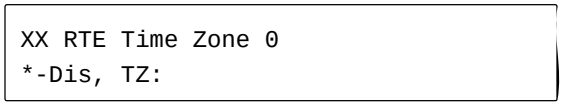
Figure 91. Request-to-exit menu display



RTE time zone

Program the time zone that will control the time period during which a RTE button will unlock a door to allow exit. Enter the time zone 0 (always) to 24 and press **Enter** (*Figure 92*).

Figure 92. RTE time zone display



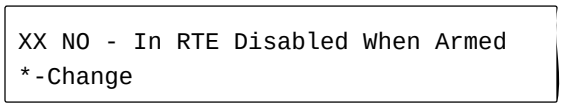
In RTE disabled when armed

Use this option (*Figure 93*) to control the ability to use the RTE button on a zone on a DGP (recommended) or the in reader to open the door if any of the areas assigned to the door are armed.

Yes. The RTE button does not unlock the door if any of the areas assigned to the door are armed.

No. The RTE button unlocks the door regardless of the status of the areas assigned to the door.

Figure 93. In RTE disabled when armed display



Note: If the DGP loses communication with the control panel, the DGP remembers the latest status of the area.

See *Areas assigned to door* on page 50.

Out RTE disabled when armed

Use this option (*Figure 94*) to control the ability to use the RTE button on a zone on a DGP (recommended) or the out reader to open the door if any of the areas assigned to the door are armed.

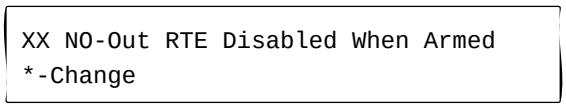
Yes. The RTE button does not unlock the door if any of the areas assigned to the door are armed.

No. The RTE button unlocks the door regardless of the status of the areas assigned to the door.

Note: If the DGP loses communication with the control panel, the DGP remembers the latest status of the area.

See *Areas assigned to door* on page 50.

Figure 94. Out RTE disabled when armed display



RTE control

Define the operation of the RTE button. Enter the option number and press **Enter** (*Figure 95*).

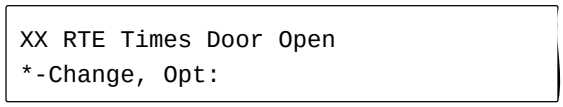
Options

0. RTE times door open. When the RTE button is pressed, the door unlock for the programmed unlock time.

1. RTE holds door open. The door is held unlocked for as long as the RTE button is pressed, or for the programmed unlock time, whichever is longer.

2. RTE shunts only. When the RTE button is pressed, the zone is shunted, but no access is granted.

Figure 95. RTE control display



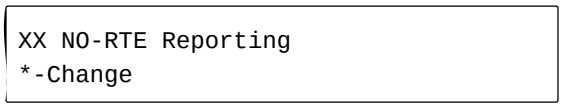
RTE reporting

Program if you want a RTE report (*Figure 96*).

Yes. Door RTE report is sent tothe printer and to the computer when the RTE zone is active.

No. No report is sent when the RTE zone is active.

Figure 96. RTE reporting display



Alarm control options

The display in *Figure 97* shows the result of scrolling forward from the last display. Alarm control provides options for arming/disarming using the access control features. Enter **3** and press **Enter** to go to the first option in this group. If you want to skip the alarm control options, enter the number of the next group of options you want to program and press **Enter**.

Figure 97. Alarm control display

```
3-Alarm Control
XX, Menu:
```

Alarm group

Assign alarm groups to doors to restrict alarm control from that door to the area assigned to the alarm group. Restriction on the level of alarm control available and the time period when the alarm control functions can be done, may also be specified in the alarm group.Enter the alarm group number and press **Enter** (*Figure 98*).

Figure 98. Alarm group number display

```
XX Alarm Group 1
*-Dis, Grp:
```

Alarm control

Specify what type of alarm control will be available for the door/reader. Enter the option number and press **Enter** (*Figure 99*).

Figure 99. Alarm control display

```
XX Reader Has No Alarm Control
*-Change, Opt:
```

Options

0. Reader has no alarm control. It is not possible to arm/disarm the reader.

1. Alarm control on first badge. The reader will disarm the areas in an alarm group on the first card presentation. Badging three times will arm the areas.

2. Alarm control on third badge. Presentation of a valid card three times arms/disarms the areas in an alarm group.

3. Alarm control with buttons. Not available at this time.

4. Always alarm control. Presentation of a valid card at the in reader disarms the areas in the alarm group. Presentation of a valid card at the out reader arms the areas in the alarm group.

Entry denied if area armed

Use this option (*Figure 100*) to stop a user from opening a door using the in reader when any of the areas assigned to the door are armed. Separate programming records are provided for each door with an in reader.

Yes. A valid card or PIN will not open a door if any of the areas assigned to the door are armed. armed.

No. A valid card or PIN will open a door regardless of the area's status.

Note: If the DGP loses communication with the control panel, the DGP remembers the latest status of the area.

See *Areas assigned to door* on page 50.

Figure 100.Entry denied if area armed display

```
XX NO-Entry Denied If Area Armed
*-Change
```

Exit denied if area armed

Use this option (*Figure 101*) to stop a user from opening a door using the out reader when any of the areas assigned to the door are armed. Separate programming records are provided for each door with an out reader.

Yes. A valid card or PIN will not open a door if any of the areas assigned to the door are armed. armed.

No. A valid card or PIN will open a door regardless of the area's status.

Note: If the DGP loses communication with the control panel, the DGP remembers the latest status of the area.

See *Areas assigned to door* on page 50.

Figure 101.Exit denied if area armed display

```
XX NO-Exit Denied if Area Armed
*-Change
```

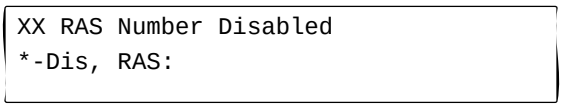
Authorized RAS

When a user badges a valid card at a RAS on the Alliance system bus (not the DGP local bus), it activates alarm control. This simulates a user entering a PIN at the RAS to select the areas to arm and disarm. If a RAS number is entered, this door reader no longer functions as a door opening reader. Only one number can be entered in this option (*Figure 102*).

The RAS on the control panel that is selected for arm control must also have the code enter toggles area status option in installer programming set to *Yes*. Refer to the *Alliance System Programming Manual*.

This feature, for multiple area arm control, presumes the use of the RAS used in conjunction with a reader.

Figure 102.Authorized RAS display



Reader options

The display in *Figure 103* shows the result of scrolling forward from the last display. Reader options are settings specific to the reader. Enter **4** and press **Enter** to go to the first option in this group.

Figure 103.Reader options menu display

```
4-Reader Options
XX, Menu:
```

Card format

Set the data format of the reader and card, key or token you are using. Enter the option number and press **Enter** (*Figure 104*).

Figure 104.Card format display

```
XX Aritech ASC
*-Change, Opt:
```

0. Wiegand 27-bit. For Indala ESP range of proximity readers suppled by UTC Fire & Security.

1. Spare-Do not use.

2. Aritech ASC. For AL-1191 proximity readers.

3. Kastle 32-bit. For Kastle format cards.

4. Wiegand 26-bit. For standard 26-bit Wiegand format readers, including Wiegand swipe readers supplied by UTC Fire & Security. It has a 16-bit card number (0 to 65534) and an 8-bit system code (0 to 255).

5. Indala ASC 27-bit. For Indala ASP range of proximity readers using 27-bit Wiegand format.

6. Indala ASC 26-bit. For Indala ASP range of proximity readers using 26-bit Wiegand format.

7. Wiegand 32-bit. For 32-bit Wiegand format readers. Uses a 16-bit card number and 16-bit system code.

8. Magnetic card Aritech. For format magnetic swipe cards.

9. Magnetic card Midas. For Midas format magnetic swipe cards.

10. C36-bit. For C36-bit format.

11. AL Wiegand 30-bit. For Wiegand 30-bit format.

12. AL Wiegand 32-bit. For Wiegand 32-bit format.

Note: AL-1170 (1-door RAS) can be used on the DGP local bus supporting any DGP card format.

Zone hold door unlocked

Specify if you want the zone to hold the door unlocked (*Figure 105*).

Yes. The door lock will not relock until the door is closed. This is used where the lock mechanism, when locked, will stop the door closing.

No. The door lock will relock (after the unlock time has expired) regardless of the door being open or closed.

Figure 105.Zone hold door unlocked display

Door unlocked until door open

For security reasons, it is possible for the door to relock at the moment it opens. The door relay will be deactivated after the door is opened. This option (*Figure 106*) will override the unlock time. The door will stay unlocked until opened.

Yes. The door relay will stay activated (initialized by a valid card or PIN) until the door zone has switched back to normal (the door is closed).

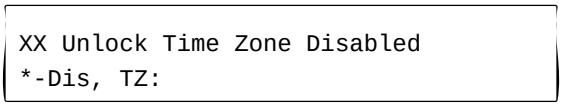
No. The door relay will do standard operation.

Figure 106.Door unlocked until door opens display

Unlocked time zone

The programmed time zone will automatically unlock the door for the programmed time periods. Free access is allowed when the time zone is valid. Enter the time zone 0 (always) to 24 and press **Enter** (*Figure 107*).

Figure 107.Unlocked time zone display



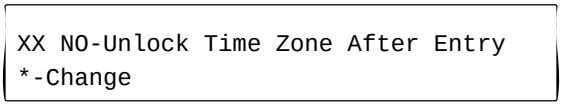
Unlocked time zone after entry

Specify if you want the unlocked time zone to depend on an entry (*Figure 108*).

Yes. Before the time zone will unlock the door, a user must enter the area.

No. Automatic unlock will start at the time zone's start time.

Figure 108.Unlocked time zone after entry display



Report door closed and locked

Specify if you want a report when the door is closed and locked (*Figure 109*). This is only a reporting function, all reports are only sent to the Alliance management software and the printer. No events are specified in the control panel. This function can only be used in conjunction with *report open/unlocked as unlocked*.

Yes. Report sent when the door is closed and locked.

No. No report sent unless a valid alarm occurs.

Figure 109.Report when door closed and locked display

```
XX NO-Report Door Closed & Locked
*-Change
```

Report open/unlocked door unlocked

Specify if you want an open/unlocked door reported as unlocked (*Figure 110*).

Yes. Report when a door is opened and unlocked as an unlocked message to the Alliance management software and the printer.

No. No reporting or unlocking.

Figure 110.Report open/unlocked as unlocked display

```
XX NO-Map Open/Unlocked to Unlocked
*-Change
```

Report door open/close

Specify if you want a report when the door is closed (*Figure 111*). This is only a reporting function.

Yes. Report to the Alliance management software and printer when the zone assigned to the door is closed (zone switched from active to normal).

No. No reporting unless an alarm occurs (depends on zone type).

Figure 111.Report door open/close display

```
XX NO-Report Door Open/Close
*-Change
```

Report forced door

Specify if you want a forced door reported (*Figure 112*). This is only a reporting function.

Yes. Report opening of the door without a valid card, PIN, or RTE to Alliance management software and the printer.

No. No reporting unless an alarm occurs (depends on zone type).

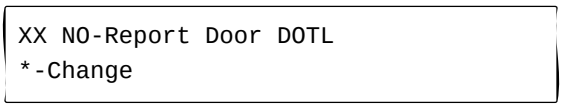
Figure 112.Report forced door display

```
XX NO-Report Forced Door
*-Change
```

Report DOTL

Report when the door is open too long (*Figure 113*). This is only a reporting function.

Figure 113.Report DOTL display



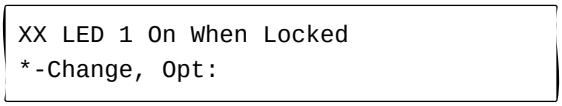
Yes. Report to the Alliance management software and the printer when the zone assigned to the door is in the DOTL state (still open after shunt timer expires).

No. No reporting unless an alarm occurs (depends on zone type).

Reader LED options

Specify the status that the reader LEDs will indicate (not applicable for PIN readers). Enter the option number and press **Enter** (*Figure 114*). See *Areas assigned to door* on page 50.

Figure 114.LED options display



Options

0. LED 1 is on when door is locked.

1. LED 1 is on when the door is unlocked.

2. LED1 is on when areas armed. LED 1 indicates if the area assigned to the door is armed. If more than one area is assigned, all areas assigned to the door must be armed before the LED changes status.

3. LED 1 is off when areas armed. LED 1 indicates if the area assigned to the door is disarmed. If more than one area is assigned, all areas assigned to the door must be disarmed before the LED changes state.

4. Two LED arm/disarm. Readers with dual LED control lines connected indicate the area disarmed with different LED colors.

5. Two LED valid/void. Readers with dual LED control lines connected indicate user valid or void using different LED colors.

6. LEDs disabled. No LED control.

Pulsed lock and unlock relays

This option (*Figure 115*) is only used on special electronic locks that require two separate relays to be pulsed at different times for it to open, and two separate zones for monitoring. If this option is set to *Yes*, normal lock-strike opening is disabled. This option should always be set to *No* unless required.

Figure 115.Pulse lock and unlock relay display

```
XX NO-Pulsed Lock & Unlock Relays
*-Change
```

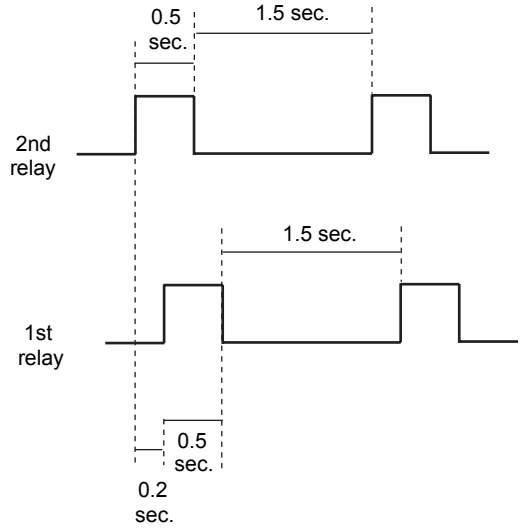
The two relays needed are taken from the relay number specified in hardware options. The unlock output number specifies one relay, the DGP takes the next sequential relay number for second relay. Two zones are also needed for this operation to work. One for the normal door open contact and one to monitor the door lock status that comes from the electronic lock. The two zones are taken from the zone number specified in hardware options. Only one number is specified and the DGP takes the next sequential zone number.

Door open procedure

On presenting a valid user at this reader, the second relay will pulse on for 0.5 seconds. After 0.2 seconds of the second relay switching on, the first relay will pulse on for 0.5 seconds. If according to the zone monitoring the door has not opened, it will continue this procedure for the unlock time. If a door unlock command is sent, this procedure is permanently continued. The procedure continues every 1.5 seconds (*Figure 116*).

The difference between door open and door unlock is that the door open command only unlocks the door for the unlock time; while the door unlock command opens the door permanently until a door lock command is sent.

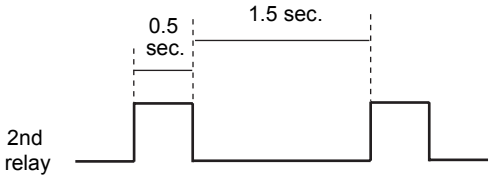
Figure 116.Door open procedure



Door lock procedure

The second relay will pulse on for 0.5 seconds. If according to the zone monitoring the door has not closed, this procedure will continue until it does (*Figure 117*).

Figure 117.Door lock procedure



Zone monitoring

The first zone is the reed switch and the second zone comes from the electronic lock indicating the door lock position.

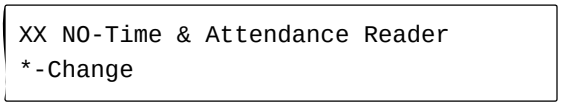
Door open or door unlock. The second zone is active and the first zone is normal.

Door lock. The second zone is normal and the first zone is active.

Time and attendance reader

The option in *Figure 118* is not available at this time. Press **Enter** to scroll forward.

Figure 118.Time and attendance display



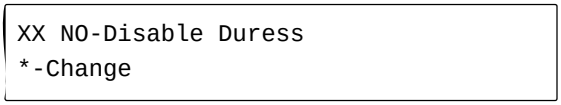
Disable duress feature

Specify if you want to disable the duress feature (*Figure 119*).

Yes. No duress function is available at this door.

No. The duress function is available.

Figure 119.Disable duress feature display



Hardware options

The control panel zone and output numbers are used in the hardware options. All numbers used in the DGP installer programming options should correspond with the numbers used in the control panel installer programming. The DGP, when assigned an address, automatically calculates its default zone and output numbers. The DGP has four relays onboard that by default are assigned as unlock relays.

When assigning zone and output numbers to these functions, only numbers associated with the DGP address can be entered. These DGP output assignments only activate outputs connected to it.

If zones are disabled, they revert to being normal DGP system codes. Any zones assigned as door contact or DOTL zones also have to be assigned a zone type in control panel installer programming zone database. This defines how the system responds to alarms on these zones. Refer to the *Alliance System Programming Manual*.

The display in *Figure 120* shows the result of scrolling forward from the last display. Enter **5** and press **Enter** to go to the first option in this group.

Figure 120.Hardware options menu display

```
5-Hardware Options
XX, Menu:
```

Unlock output number

Specify the DGP output number to activate when the door is accessed. By default, this is one of the four onboard relays. The output number specified refers to the system output number (if using pulse lock, the output number is entered in this option). Enter the output number and press **Enter** (*Figure 121*).

Figure 121.Unlock output number display

```
XX Unlock Relay nn
*-Dis, O/p:
```

Zone number

Specify the zone number to use for a door contact on the DGP (if using pulsed lock and unlock, the zone number is set in this option). Enter the zone number and press **Enter** (*Figure 122*).

Figure 122.Zone number display

```
XX Zone nn
*-Dis, Zone:
```

Monitor second door zone

Specify the spare zone programming (*Figure 123*).

Yes. Treat the spare zone as a second door contract.

No. The spare zone remains available as a spare.

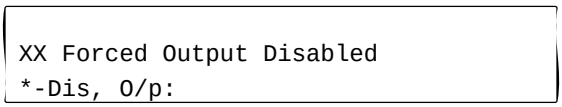
Figure 123.Monitor second door zone display

```
XX NO-Monitor 2nd Door Zone
*-Change
```

Forced output number

This is the DGP output number to be activated when a zone is in a forced door condition. Enter the output number and press **Enter** (*Figure 124*).

Figure 124.Forced output number display



Shunt zone number

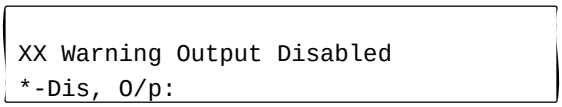
The shunt zone is the zone number on the DGP that must be shunted when the door is accessed. Enter the zone number and press **Enter** (*Figure 125*).

Figure 125.Shunt zone number display

Warning output number

Specify the DGP output number to activate during the warning time when the shunt timer is about to expire. Enter the output number and press **Enter** (*Figure 126*).

Figure 126.Warning output number display



DOTL zone number

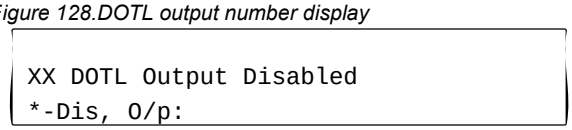
Specify the zone number on the DGP that reports the DOTL alarm condition for the door being programmed (if DOTL is enabled in shunting options). Enter the zone number and press **Enter** (*Figure 127*).

Figure 127.DOTL zone number display

DOTL output number

Specify the DGP output number to activate when a zone is in a DOTL condition. Enter the output number and press **Enter** (*Figure 128*).

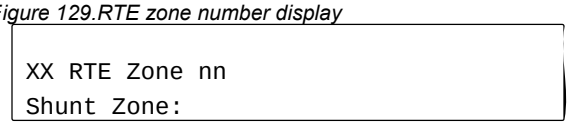
Figure 128.DOTL output number display



RTE zone number

Specify the zone number on the DGP to activate the RTE function for the door being programmed. Enter the zone number and press **Enter** (*Figure 129*).

Figure 129.RTE zone number display



Interlock zone numbers

Specify the zone numbers on the DGP that prevent the doors being accessed at the same time. Numbers must be zone numbers on the same DGP. Enter the zone number and press **Enter** (*Figure 130*).

To interlock with a door on another DGP, a contact from that door must be wired to a spare zone on the first DGP and vice versa. In this case, if a zone is being used for interlocking and no door on the DGP has that zone on its door contact, the DGP automatically inserts a two second delay before a door opens. This is to allow for settling times across door DGPs. This two second delay only occurs when a zone is being used for interlocking and that zone comes from another door.

Figure 130.Interlock zone numbers display

```
Door Not Interlocked
Intlck. Zone:
```

Areas assigned to door

The areas specified here are used for:

- Reader options, reader LED options;
- Alarm control options, entry/exit denied if area armed; and
- Request-to-exit options, in RTE disabled.

Enter the areas and press **Enter** (*Figure 131*).

Although the areas listed here are not used for area control, the DGP does need to identify the status of these areas to know whether to send an arm or disarm command to the control panel. This is only when using cards by themselves for arming/disarming. The alarm group in installer programming RAS database, determines the areas allowed to be armed/disarmed by a user. Refer to *Alliance System Programming Manual*.

Figure 131.Areas assigned to door display

```
No Areas Assigned to Door
Area:
```

Fault output number

The option in *Figure 132* is not available at this time. Press **Enter** to scroll forward.

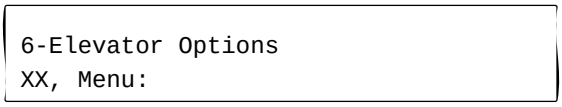
Figure 132.Fault output number display

```
XX Fault Output Disabled
*-Dis, O/p:
```

Elevator options

The display in *Figure 133* shows the result of scrolling forward from the last display. The options in this group are only available for the 4-elevator controller DGP. Enter **6** and press **Enter** to go to the first option in this group.

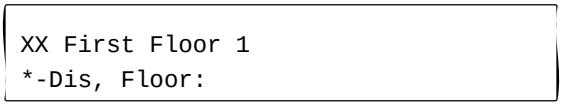
Figure 133.Elevator options menu display



Starting floor of elevator

Set up the starting floor number the elevator will control. For example, if this elevator controls floors 1 to 8, then the starting floor would be 1. Enter the floor number and press **Enter** (*Figure 134*).

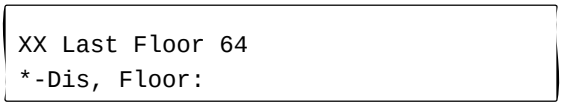
Figure 134.Starting floor of elevator display



Last floor of elevator

Set up the last floor number the elevator will control. Enter the floor number and press **Enter** (*Figure 135*).

Figure 135.Last floor of elevator display



Starting physical relay

Configure the physical starting output number for the range of outputs that the elevator uses to disarm and arm floors. Enter the starting relay number and press **Enter** (Figure).

Figure 136.Starting physical relay display

For example, if this elevator controls floors 1 to 8 and the outputs used to disarm those floors are outputs 21 to 28 on the DGP, then you would enter 21 for this value. When this value is entered, the DGP interprets it as follows:

- Physical output is 21 (the available output on board).
- Starting floor is 1 and last floor is 8 for a total of 8 floors.
- Therefore, the physical output range is 21 to 28.

The DGP automatically calculates the last output number required to arm and disarm the floors it controls. The floor range in the starting and last floor options determines this.

Zone monitor floor selected

Specify if you want the zones to monitor the floor selected (*Figure 137*).

Yes. The DGP) zones may be used to monitor the floor selected, which generates a report to the printer and computer. The zone range used is configured in the first physical zone option. If this option is set to *Yes*, the security group zone option cannot be used.

No. Zones are used as normal system alarm zones and the security group zone is enabled.

Figure 137.Zone monitor floor selection display

```
XX NO-Zones Monitor Floor Selected
*-Change
```

Wait for floor selection

Specify if you want elevator to wait for one floor to be selected (*Figure 138*).

Yes. The elevator will wait for only one floor to be selected before going on.

No. When the user is allowed access to multiple floors, multiple floors may be selected.

Figure 138.Wait for floor selection display

```
XX NO-Wait for Floor Selection
*-Change
```

First physical zone

Configure the starting zone number for the DGP that will monitor the floors. When the user accesses a floor (a floor button is pressed in the elevator), the DGP will know which floor the user has selected. For example, if this elevator controls floor 1 to 8 and this option is set to 9, then zones 9 to 16 on the DGP will be used to monitor the floors. Floor 1 uses zone 9, Floor 2 uses zone 10, etc. The DGP automatically calculates the last zone by the number of floors it controls.

Enter the zone number and press **Enter** (*Figure 139*).

Figure 139.First physical zone display

```
XX First Physical Zone 1
*-Dis, Zone:
```

Elevator override group

Specify a floor group number. Each floor group is programmed with floors and a time zone. The elevator override group determines the floors that may be freely accessed in the elevator control, and the times during which they can be disarmed without using a valid card or PIN at the elevator reader.

Enter the group number and press **Enter** (*Figure 140*).

Figure 140.Elevator override group display

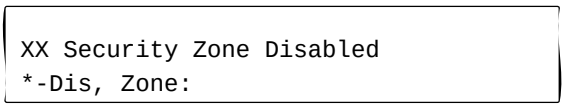
```
XX Elevator Override Group Disabled
*-Dis, Grp:
```

Security zone number

Specify the zone number on the DGP that will control the elevator security group described in security zone number. You must set the zones monitor floor selected to No if you use the security group zone.

Enter the zone number and press **Enter** (*Figure 141*).

Figure 141.Security zone number display



Elevator security group

Specify a floor group number. Each floor group is programmed with floors and a time zone. The elevator override group determines the floors that may be freely accessed in the elevator controls, and the times during which they may be accessed provided that the security group zone (key switch) is switched on.

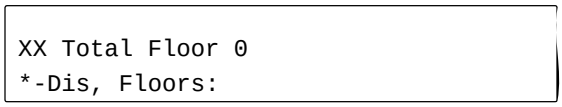
Enter the group number and press **Enter** (*Figure 142*).

Figure 142.Elevator security group display

Total number of floors

Enter the total number of floors available and press **Enter** (*Figure 143*).

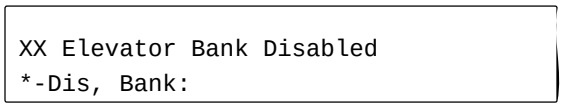
Figure 143.Total number of floors display



Elevator bank selection

Enter the elevator bank or the group that the elevator is part of and press **Enter** (*Figure 144*). This information must be obtained from the elevator's installation company.

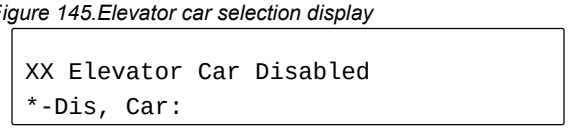
Figure 144.Elevator bank selection display



Elevator car selection

Enter the elevator car within the bank and press **Enter** (*Figure 145*). This information must be obtained from the elevator's installation company.

Figure 145.Elevator car selection display

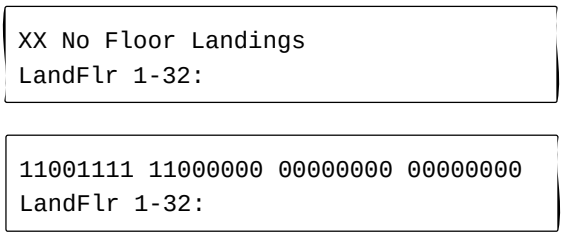


No floor landing 1 to 32

Enter the floors, between 1 and 32, the elevator's card can stop at with respect to the total floors available and press **Enter** (*Figure 146*).

When entered, the display will show four sets of eight digits (one digit for each floor). The digits are 1 or 0. A 1 indicates a floor landing is available. A 0 indicates that no floor landing is available.

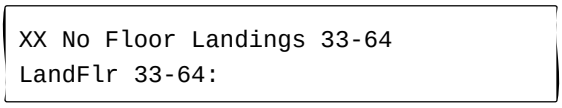
Figure 146.No floor landings 1 to 32 display



No floor landing 33 to 64

Enter the floors, between 1 and 32, the elevator's car can stop at in relation to the total floors available and press **Enter** (Figure). When entered, the display will show four sets of eight digits (one digit for each floor). The digits are 1 or 0. A 1 indicates a floor landing is available. A 0 indicates that no floor landing is available.

Figure 147.No floor landing 33 to 64 display



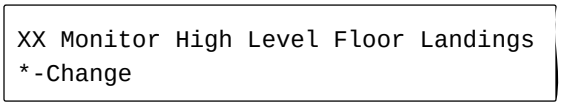
Monitor high level floor landings

Select whether the floor that the elevator is currently at is monitored. This is usually set to No, due to the large amount of data generated.

Yes. Monitor floor landings.

No. Do not monitor floor landings.

Figure 148.Monitor high level floor landings display



Chapter 4 Contacting technical support

This chapter provides information on how to contact technical support in case you need assistance with your UTC equipment.

In this chapter:

Contacting technical support

For assistance installing, operating, maintaining, and troubleshooting this product, refer to this document and any other documentation provided. If you still have questions, you may contact technical support during normal business hours (Monday through Friday, excluding holidays, between 5 a.m. and 5 p.m. Pacific Time).

Table 2. Sales and support contact information

	Sales	Technical support
Phone	**Toll-free:** 888.437.3287 in the US, including Alaska and Hawaii; Puerto Rico; Canada). Outside the toll-free area: 503.885.5700.	
E-mail	info@utcfireandsecurity.com	
Fax	800.483.2495	541.752.9096 (available 24 hours a day)

Note: Be ready at the equipment before calling for technical support.

Online publication library

Another great resource for assistance with your product is our online publication library, available to all of our customers. To access the library, go to our website at the following location:

http://www.utcfireandsecurity.com

In the **Tools** area at the top, click the *Publication Library* link. After you register and log on, you may search through our online library for the documentation you need.[1]

1. Many documents are provided as PDFs (portable document format). To read these documents, you will need Adobe Acrobat Reader, which can be downloaded free from Adobe's website at www.adobe.com.

Appendix A Programming tables

This appendix provides tables of information used to program controller DGP devices.

In this appendix:

Reader and interface programming

Table 3 shows DGP options with various card reader and interface devices.

Table 3. DGP options with card readers

DGP options	AL-1100 and AL-11XX LCD keypads	AL-1170 single Wiegand reader interface	AL-1191/AL-1193 proximity readers
Poll RAS	Yes	Yes	Yes
RAS with LCD	Yes	No	No
RAS with RTE enabled	Optional	Optional	No
RAS with toggle mode	No	No	No

DGP zones and outputs

Table 4 shows the available physical zones and outputs (relays) per DGP address. The four onboard lock relays are treated as the first four output numbers assigned to the DGP address.

Table 4. DGP zones and outputs

DGP number	Door numbers	Physical zones	Physical outputs (relays)
1	17 to 20	17 to 20	17 to 20
2	21 to 24	33 to 48	33 to 48
3	25 to 28	49 to 64	49 to 64
4	29 to 32	65 to 80	65 to 80
5	33 to 36	81 to 96	81 to 96
6	37 to 40	97 to 112	97 to 112
7	41 to 44	113 to 128	113 to 128
8	45 to 48	129 to 144	129 to 144
9	49 to 52	145 to 160	145 to 160
10	53 to 56	161 to 176	161 to 176
11	57 to 60	177 to 192	177 to 192
12	61 to 64	193 to 208	193 to 208

Door data hardware defaults

Table 5 shows the door hardware defaults including the default zone/output number assignments.

Table 5. Door data hardware defaults

Function	Door	DGP number (address)											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Unlock relay	1st	17	33	49	65	81	97	113	129	145	161	177	193
	2nd	18	34	50	66	82	98	114	130	146	162	178	194
	3rd	19	35	51	67	83	99	115	131	147	163	179	195
	4th	20	36	52	68	84	100	116	132	148	164	180	196
Zone number	1st	17	33	49	65	81	97	113	129	145	161	177	193
	2nd	20	36	52	68	84	100	116	132	148	164	180	196
	3rd	23	39	55	71	87	103	119	135	151	167	183	199
	4th	26	42	58	74	90	106	122	138	154	170	186	202
DOTL zone number	1st	32	48	64	80	96	112	128	144	160	176	192	208
	2nd	31	47	63	79	95	111	127	143	159	175	191	207
	3rd	30	46	62	78	94	110	126	142	158	174	190	206
	4th	29	45	61	77	93	109	125	141	157	173	189	205
RTE zone number	1st	19	35	51	67	83	99	115	131	147	163	179	195
	2nd	22	38	54	70	86	102	118	134	150	166	182	198
	3rd	25	41	57	73	89	105	121	137	153	169	185	201
	4th	28	44	60	76	92	108	124	140	156	172	188	204
Shunt zone number	1st	17	33	49	65	81	97	113	129	145	161	171	193
	2nd	20	36	52	68	84	100	116	132	148	164	180	196
	3rd	23	39	55	71	87	103	119	135	151	167	183	199
	4th	26	42	58	74	90	106	122	138	154	170	186	202

Door reader functions

Table 6 shows the reader functions for the four doors.

Table 6. Door reader functions

Door	Reader function			
	In	Out	In	Out
1st door	1	5	9	13
2nd door	2	6	10	14
3rd door	3	7	11	15
4th door	4	8	12	16

Door related macro event flags

Table 7 shows the predefined event flags related to door events.

Table 7. Door related macro event flags

Event	Description	Input - I Output - O	Door			
			1	2	3	4
Door open	Door open command is active (to unlock/start shunt).	I/O	1	2	3	4
Door unlocked	Unlock output is active to unlock the door.	I/O	9	10	11	12
Door lock	Unlock output is deactivated to lock the door.	O	17	18	19	20
Door override	The low security time zone assigned to the door is valid.	I/O	25	26	27	28
Door override bypass *1*	The low security time zone is bypassed.	I/O	33	34	35	36
Door disabled	Door is disabled completely (from the keypad or computer).	I/O	41	42	43	44
Door enabled	Door is enabled.	O	49	50	51	52
Door reader disabled *2*	Reader is disabled.	I/O	57	58	59	60
Door reader enabled	Reader is enabled.	O	65	66	67	68
Door two card inside *3*	Two card access is required at the in reader.	I/O	73	74	75	76
Door two card outside *3*	Two card access is required at the out reader.	I/O	81	82	83	84
Door low security inside *3*	Card and PIN required to access at the in reader.	I/O	89	90	91	92
Door low security outside *3*	Card and PIN required to access at the out reader.	I/O	97	98	99	100

Table 7. Door related macro event flags (continued)

Event	Description	Input - I Output - O	Door			
			1	2	3	4
Door antipassback[3]	Antipassback is active.	I/O	105	106	107	108
Door shuntin	Shunt timer is running.	I/O	113	114	115	116
Door shunt warnin	Shunt warning timer is running.	I	121	122	123	124
Door area arme	Area assigned to door is armed (as macro output this event disables a door when *access denied when armed* is set to *Yes*).	I/O	129	130	131	132
Door interloc	Interlock zone is active.	I/O	137	138	139	140
Door interlock override	The interlock has been overridden.	I/O	145	146	147	148
Door lock faul	Cable tamper/fault detected on unlock relay wiring	I	169	170	171	172
Door DOTL	Door contact is active after shunt timer has expired.	I	177	178	179	180
Door forced	Door contact is active with no valid door command.	I	185	186	187	188
Door access denie	Door access has not been allowed.	I	225	226	227	228
Door access granted	Door access has been allowed.	I	233	234	235	236
Door access granted traced	Door access has been granted to a user with a trace on.	I	241	242	243	244
Door access granted 1st badge	Door access has been granted when badged once.	I	249	250	251	252
Door access granted 2nd badged	Door access has been granted when badged twice.	I	257	258	259	260
Door access granted 3rd badged	Door access has been granted when badged three times.	I	265	266	267	268
Door access granted IN button	Door access has been granted and IN button pressed.	I	273	274	275	276
Door access granted OUT button	Door access has been granted and OUT button pressed.	I	281	282	283	284
Door fire override	Secondary override is active.	I/O	289	290	291	292
Door normal	When the door is locked and the door is closed.	I	297	298	299	300

1. Rule can only be activated as a result of another door macro.
2. A user with the *privilege* attribute set can override the *reader disabled* function.
3. Rule can only be activated as a result of another door macro and the function of the door (the macro input is always true if the function is set in the programming).

Other macro events

Table 8 shows other macro events that are not door related.

Table 8. Other macro events

Event	Description	Input - I Output - O	Event number
Area disarmed	Area disarmed (16 events - 1 per area)	I	513 to 528
Area alarm	Zones in alarm in area (16 events - 1 per area).	I	529 to 544
DGP outputs	System output assigned to this DGP is active (16 events - 1 per output). First 16 on DGP can also be activated by physical output function.	I	577 to 592
RAS offlin	RAS on DGP local bus is offline (16 events - 1 per RAS address).	I	583 to 608
DGP offline	DGP on local bus is offline.	I	609 to 624
Zones	Zone on DGP is active (16 events - 1 per zone).	I/O	769 to 784
Auxiliary 1 zone event	Special interface required (32 events).	I	801 to 832
Auxiliary 2 zone event	Special interface required (32 events).	I	833 to 964
Auxiliary 3 zone event	Special interface required (32 events).	I	865 to 896
Auxiliary 4 zone event	Special interface required (32 events).	I	897 to 928
Region limit	When the number of people in any region reaches the present limit (255 events - 1 per region).	I	1025 to 1280
Physical outputs	Output connected to this DGP is active (255 events - 1 per output). When output is above 16, only activated by door macro.	I/O	

Appendix B Programming maps

This appendix provides programming maps for programming the controller DGP devices.

Programming menu map

The programming menu map shows the ten menus and the options for all of them except the door options. See *Door option programming map* on page 65 for a complete map of door options.

1. DGP options

- Output controllers
- Batch numbers
  - System code
  - Start card number
  - Number of cards
  - Start user number
- Alarm code prefix digits
- RAS to poll
- LCD RAS
- RAS with RTE enabled
- RAS with toggle enabled
- DGP to poll
- Dual zone
- Card to PIN time
- Two cards time
- Multiple badge time
- Relock delay time
- Region count limit

2. Door options *(see Door option programming map* on page 65)

3. Initialize database

4. Display card

5. Door groups

6. Floor groups

7. System options

- AC fail output number
- Low battery output number
- Tamper output number

8. Macro logic

- Macro logic program number
- Function and output event
- Time
- Logic equation

9. Version number

10. Local devices

- Local device type
- Local device number

Door option programming map

This map shows all the programming options available to program doors on the controller DGP.

Select door

1. Access options

Unlock time
Extended unlock time
Shunting
Shunt time
Extend shunt time
Shunt warning time
Shunt until door closed
Cancel shunt after door secure
Low security time zone
In reader card and PIN
Out reader card and PIN
In reader no PIN if time zone
Out reader no PIN if time zone
In reader bypass region 0 users
Out reader bypass region 0 users
Antipassback
In region
Out region
In reader two cards
Out reader two cards

2. Request-to-exit options

RTE time zone
In RTE disabled when armed
Out RTE disabled when armed
RTE times door open
RTE reporting

3. Alarm control options

Alarm group
Reader has no alarm group
Entry denied if area armed
Exit denied if area armed
RAS number disabled

4. Reader options

Card format
Zone holds door unlocked
Door unlocked until door opens
Unlock time zone
Unlock time zone after entry
Report when door closed and locked
Report open/unlocked as unlocked
Report door open/close
Report forced door
Report DOTL
Reader LED options
Pulsed lock and unlock relays
Time and attendance reader
Reader duress

5. Hardware options

Unlock output number
Zone number
Monitor 2nd door zone
Forced output number
Shunt zone numbers
Warning output number
DOTL zone number
DOTL output number
Request-to-exit zone number
Interlock zone numbers
Areas assigned to door
Fault output number

6. Elevator options

First floor number
Last floor number
First physical relay
Zone monitor floor selected
Wait for floor selection
First physical zone
Elevator override group
Security zone number
Elevator security group number
Total floors
Elevator bank number
Elevator car number
Floor landing floors 1 to 32
Floor landing floors 33 to 64
Monitor high level floor landing

Glossary

This section explains some terms as they apply to Alliance 4-Door/Elevator Controller DGP.

Table 9. Alliance 4-Door/Elevator Controller DGP terms explained

Term	Definition
Access control	The control of entry to, or exit from, a security area.
Active	The zone input is activated. For example, the emergency exit door is open.
Alarm	The state of a security system when a device connected to a zone input is activated and the condition of the area is such that activation should be signaled. Fore example, a door lock is broken causing a siren to sound.
Alarm group	Alarm groups define the options available to users, arming stations, or door readers to allow alarm control. Alarm groups are defined by a set of areas, alarm control functions and menu options. Zone types for area control (key switches) also make use of alarm groups.
Alarm group restriction	An alarm group restriction can be assigned to an alarm group to enable different types of users to: • use timed disarm option for certain areas; • restrict alarm control to arm/reset only on certain areas; and • use the user count or emergency functions.
Alarm reporting	A procedure to transmit alarm events or other events to a central station by means of a dialer and a set of rules called a protocol.
Alarm control	The control over alarm functions.
Area	A section of a premise, which has specific security requirements. The Alliance system allows any premise to be divided into 16 areas of different security requirements. Each area has its own zone inputs. Each area is identified with a number and a name.
Armed	The condition of an area where a change in the status of any zone input (from normal to active) causes an alarm. An area or device is only armed when it is unoccupied, although some zone inputs (vaults) can remain armed continually.
Burglar alarm	An alarm triggered by a security device, such as a motion detector or door contact, that indicates someone has entered without authorized access.
Bypassed	The zone input has been excluded from functioning as part of the system and does not indicate normal or active status.
Central station	A company that monitors whether an alarm has occurred in a security system. A central station is located away from the premise/area it monitors.
Control panel	An electronic device that is used to gather all data from zone inputs on the premises. Depending on programming and status of areas, it generates alarm signals. If required, alarms and other events will be reported to a central station.
DGP	Data Gathering Panel. A device that collects data from other security devices within an area, and transfers it to the main control panel or 4-door/elevator controller DGP.
Dialer	An electronic device that allows the system to transmit alarms and other events to a central station. It can also be used to do up/download.

Table 9. Alliance 4-Door/Elevator Controller DGP terms explained (continued)

Term	Definition
Disarmed	The condition of an occupied area when the security system has been set so that normal activity does not set off an alarm.
Door contact	A magnetic contact used to detect if a door or window is opened.
Door control	The control over door functions.
Door group	A feature that assigns a group of doors to a user in order to allow the user access to those doors. Access to each door in a group can be restricted by using a time zone.
Dual detector	A security device based on two techniques, such as PIR and radar, used to detect intruders in an area or premise.
Duress	When a user is being forced to breach the system security (forced at gunpoint to open the door), the duress feature allows the user to signal a central station by entering a duress digit in conjunction with a PIN.
Engineer	Installer employee qualified to install and service the control panel.
Event flag	A signal activated by a zone input condition, area condition, system status or fault condition, door command, or shunt condition. The main purpose of an event flag is to activate an output.
History	A list of past alarm and access control events stored in memory that can be viewed on an LCD arming station or sent to a printer.
Hold-up	An alarm (silent) triggered by a hold-up button that sends a message to a central station.
Installer	A company that installs and services security equipment.
Keypad	A remote arming station (RAS) with keys to input data used to program the control panel, do user functions, and view alarms.
Key switch	A device using a switch with a key to arm or disarm areas.
LCD	Liquid Crystal Display. The part of a remote arming station (RAS) that displays messages.
LED	Light Emitting Diode. A light indicator on an arming station that conveys a condition.
Local alarm	An alarm that occurs in an occupied area and is signaled within a premise and not reported to a central station.
Logic equation	A logic expression that combines macro inputs in a specific manner. The result of a logic equation is called a macro output.
Macro input	An event flag or an output that is used in a logic equation. Each macro input is an event flag or output.
Macro logic program	A set of rules that is created by macro inputs, logic equations, and macro outputs that is used to trigger event flags or zone inputs.
Macro output	A macro output holds the result of a logic equation. The macro output can have a timing element. Macro outputs trigger event flags or zone inputs.
Normal	The condition of a zone input that is not activated. For example, an emergency door that is closed.
Online/offline	Operational/nonoperational. A device may be offline due to a malfunction in the device itself or it may be disconnected from the control panel.
Output controller	A PCB module that connects to the control panel or controller DGP to provide relay or open collector outputs.

Table 9. Alliance 4-Door/Elevator Controller DGP terms explained (continued)

Term	Definition
PIN	Personal Identification Number. A 4 to 10-digit number given to, or selected by, a user. It is necessary to enter a PIN on an Alliance keypad as a prerequisite to do most functions. In programming, the PIN is associated with a user number that identifies the PIN holder to the system.
PIR detector	A passive infrared security device used to detect intruders in a certain part of an area or premise.
Poll	An enquiry message continually sent by the control panel to DGP and RAS devices. Polling allows the remote unit to transfer data to the control panel.
RAS	Remote Arming Station. A RAS is the user's control panel for security functions for areas or for access points (doors). The RAS can be a console or any other device that can be used to do security functions, such as arm and disarm the system.
Reader	A device used for access control that can read cards to allow access. Depending on the needs and type of cards, the reader can be a magnetic swipe reader or a proximity reader.
RTE zone	Request-To-Exit. A zone input that is programmed to activate a door event flag. For example, a button provided inside a door to allow users to exit without using the door reader.
Shunt	A procedure that automatically stops a zone input from generating an alarm when it is activated.
Tamper	Tampers are situations where a zone input, arming station, control panel, DGP, or associated wiring is tampered with, or accidentally damaged. The tamper feature activates a signal when tampers occur.
Time zone	A program setting that identifies specific time periods on specific days. Time zones are allocated to functions to control the activity of that function by time and day and are primarily used to restrict access.
Up/download	A protocol providing means to view the status of a system or change parameters in the system.
User	Anybody making use of the system. Users are identified to the system with a unique number that is associated with the user's PIN.
Zone input	An electrical signal from a security device (motion detector, door contact) to the system. Each device is identified with a zone input number and name.

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