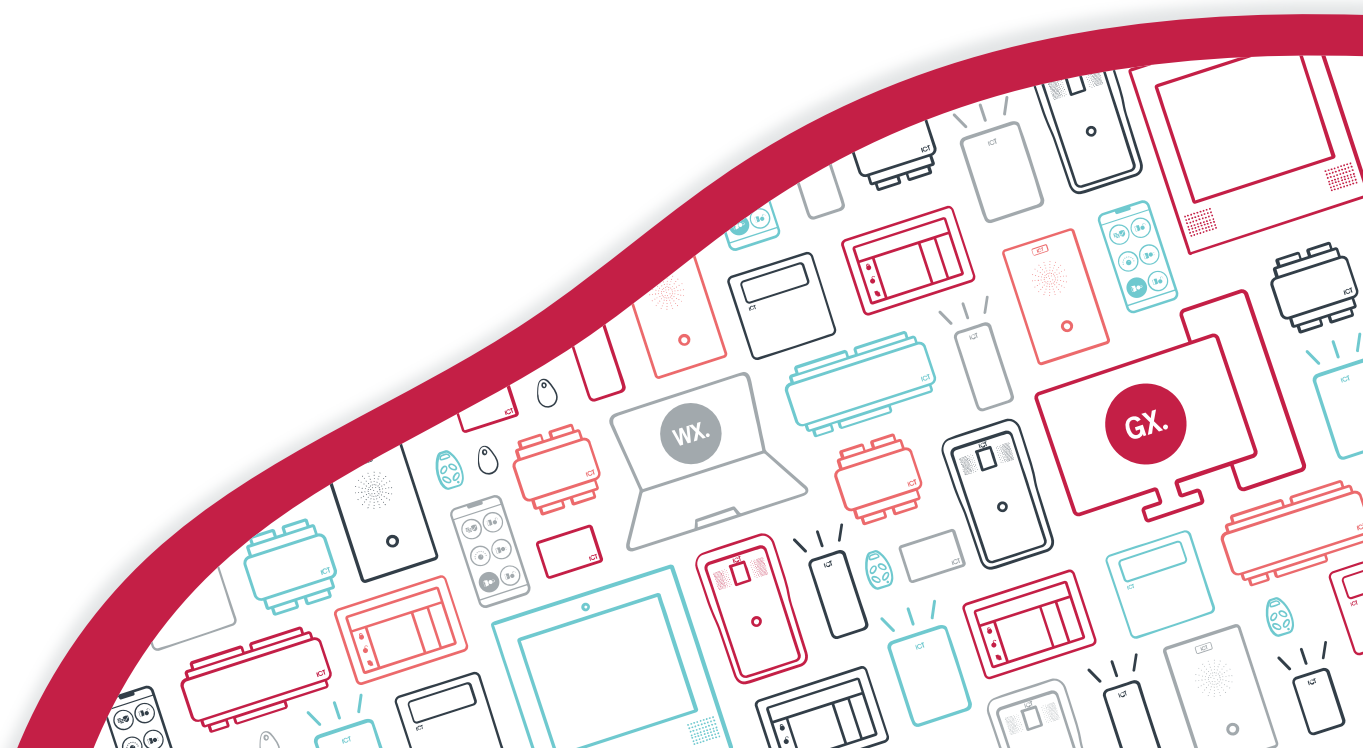
AN-304

Delaying Door Forced Alarms

Application Note



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Contents

Introduction 4
Prerequisites 4
Configuration 5

Introduction

In normal circumstances, if a door is opened while the lock is activated the door immediately enters a 'door forced' state, activating warning outputs and opening a trouble input that is reported to the central monitoring station. However, sometimes it is preferable to add a delay to this process to prevent unnecessary alarms and expensive call outs.

This feature is useful in situations where the normal conditions for a forced door are met, but the door is not actually being forced. For example:

- If a door is loosely fitted, it can shift and break the reed contact even when the door is still closed. Gusts of winds or people leaning on the door can break the contact and cause a spurious door forced alarm. Delaying the door forced processing prevents the alarm from being activated immediately when the door shifts.
- If the door contact alarm speed is long, the lock may close before the controller has registered that the door is open. This can cause the door forced alarm to be activated, since the 'door open' event seems to occur when the door is locked. Delaying the door forced alarm gives the user a chance to close the door.

Prerequisites

This feature requires:

- Protege GX:
  - A Protege GX controller with firmware version 2.08.1143 or higher.
- Protege WX:
  - A Protege WX controller with firmware version 4.00.591 or higher.

Configuration

There are two methods for delaying a door forced alarm: delaying the door forced processing, or increasing the Door Forced trouble input alarm speed.

Method 1: Door Forced Delay

The door forced delay allows the door to be in the 'open' state for a specified length of time before it transitions to the 'forced' state. For example, if the door forced delay is set to 5 seconds, the door must be open (while locked) for 5 seconds before the controller will report the door state as 'forced'. All subsequent processing (including the trouble input and any physical warning outputs) will be actioned after the delay has elapsed.

To configure the door forced delay for a door, enter the following command into the **Commands** field in **Programming | Doors**:

- `DoorForcedStateDelay = X`

In this command, **X** is a time in seconds.

Method 2: Trouble Input Alarm Speed

Alternatively, it is possible to increase the alarm speed of the Door Forced trouble input. This prevents the trouble input from being opened for a specified length of time, but does not prevent the system from registering a 'door forced' state or activating warning outputs.

For example, if the trouble input alarm speed is set to 5000 milliseconds, when the door is opened it immediately transitions to a forced state and activates the warning outputs. If the door is still forced after 5 seconds, the Door Forced trouble input is opened, the system area alarm is activated and the issue is reported to the monitoring station.

To configure the trouble input alarm speed, navigate to **Programming | Trouble Inputs** and select the Door Forced trouble input. Enter the following command into the **Commands** field:

- `AlarmSpeed = X`

In this command, **X** is a time in milliseconds. The available times are 10, 50, 100, 250, 500, 1000, 2000, 3000, 4000, 5000, 10000, 30000, 60000, 120000, 600000, 1800000 and 3600000 milliseconds. If an invalid value is entered, it is automatically matched to the closest valid value.

In addition to the Door Forced trouble input, an alarm and restore time can be configured for any other trouble input in the system. For more information, see Application Note 305: Trouble Input Alarm and Restore Speeds in Protege GX.

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