

## Chapter Sixteen:

### WHAT GIVES COMMAND TO THE SYSTEM TO OPERATE AND / OR STOP

**Command.** Command controls are the items that give systems a signal to operate.

There are dozens of ways of giving command, some of which are listed below. Usually systems have more than one means of command, with radio controls the most popular. The successful performance and life expectancy of a command item is subject to: Environmental suitability, Location and User friendliness. There must be controls to allow entry AND exit. There is little point in allowing entry into an area unless a device is located inside to allow for exit.

#### **CI, 2, & 3**

**Remote controls** *There are many different types of remote control products all of which are designed to give a level of secure command to the system. Infrared units are less common than Radio control, as they are directional and give restricted use. GSM mobile phone interface units can be used but their benefits and disadvantages should be clearly explained to the users beforehand. The majority of remotes are radio control and are two part products, Receiver and Transmitter/s with a variety of frequencies, modes of use and range of performance.*

*The type of controls used, should be matched to each system and chosen to give a suitable level of performance within the environment of use (different types can perform differently within the same site location).*

*The receiver unit fitted to the system, should be weather proof and installed so as to provide for suitable range, avoiding possible vandalism, abuse, or damage (during garden maintenance, etc.)*

*The product of choice should allow for the ability to add transmitters without major difficulty and assurance of future supply..*

*Remote controls should not be used without sight of the system or reasonable safety cover protecting the users or pedestrians from harm/injury of any reasonable kind.*



**C4 Key switch**

*Command from a key-switch is reasonably common and usually located so that it's use is safe and away from risk of user injury. More commonly used as an entry product, key-switches are also used internally and sometimes within an override facility (system management panel, etc.)*



**C4s**

**Special key-switch**

*Services access switches are more common on high use systems, such as multi-user, commercial & industrial. Their location should be away from risk of injury to users and bystanders alike.*

*They should be positioned so that they are obvious for official use as required.*



**C5 Push button**

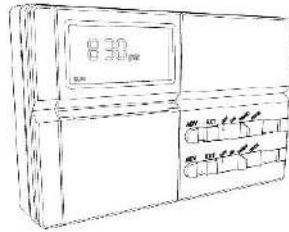
*Push button use, is very common and apparent in most systems, even if it is for exit use only or is incorporated within another product (audio entry link hand set, etc.).*

*The push button should be suitable for its position/location, the level of use and environmental effects upon it.*

*The location of each push button varies with customer needs but all should be away from any likely injury from the system if operated during system movement/use.*



**C5t Timed control** Timed control over any command product is used, subject to system design and customer/user requirements. Timed use of a push button (trade access, etc.) is the most popular and should be considered at the design stage for the system. Battery back-up within the time clock and self-adjustment for summer/winter time changes can be allowed for.



**C5s Special Button** Typically a break glass can be fitted to give command under special conditions of use/alarm. The location and access of such controls should be designed to suit the system user type and environment for use.



**C6 Coded control** Code pad entry/exit is very common especially on domestic systems, whether it is a standalone part or incorporated within another component of the system or complimentary system (Audio/video entry panel, etc. Options are numerous and the build types differ across a wide range that feature lighting, vandal resistance etc.





**C6s PIN**

*Personal access codes that can be time zoned if required can be built into the system, using special controls or features subject to order (E.g. activity logs)*



**C7 & 7s**

**Card/fob readers**

*Access cards or fobs of numerous type are regularly used on many systems especially multi-user, commercial and industrial type sites.*

*They often form part of a larger access control solution and have interface across other systems, most of which require back-up procedures and record keeping for individual users.*

*The type of card system should be understood by the customer and user friendly in operation, with the record keeping requirement identified before installation.*

*The ongoing capacity of each unit should be catered for, along with the availability of parts, cards/fobs and product support.*



**C8, 8t & 8s**

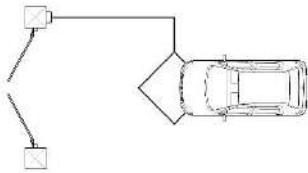
**Induction loop**

*Command from an induction loop is a highly praised feature, common to most high use sites and properties with long drives.*

*Entry and / or exit command are available subject to the location, layout of the system and feasibility of use. All loops identify the movement or presence of a metal object, most*

*commonly the axle of a vehicle.*

*The positioning of a loop and its installation, together with the road surface it is laid in and it's up-keep, are critical in its performance and reliability. As this is a fragile product that is very sensitive to damage throughout, great care should be made in the design and build of loop command for every system and consultation with the customer/user is needed for the layout and functional requirement of each loop accordingly (loops too close to a gate could be affected by the gate itself. If too far away, allowing quicker exit response, it may cause the system to stay open too long on entry, etc.)*



*Directional loops are used to ignore traffic flow in one direction and yet react to traffic travelling the opposite way. These are useful with bi-directional traffic flow or extra-long tail requirement with heightened security.*

*Items of local interference (high voltage power cables, heated drives, etc.) should be identified and allowed for within the design as well as moveable fixtures that could also affect the performance of the product (man hole covers, etc.)*

**C9 Via**                      *Command via a complimentary product or component of the system is common to most systems. This is the reaction to, or command request from, an otherwise standalone item, typically an audio entry link system, that's main function is communications, between visitor and occupant, with its secondary function that of opening the gate/door etc.*



**C9s Special via**                      *This is the interface between a product or system that is totally independent but requires command over it. E.g. a fire alarm that needs*

*the gate to open and allow firemen through, etc. Definition is needed between the interface component's maintainer and our equipment for continued clarification of responsibilities.*



### **C9 rec**

**Mobile Recognition** *Command can be timed and zoned via a pre-programmed mobile phone recognition interface. This facility usually comes as an option from a GSM based system and can be available with timed authorization if required? This way some users (cleaners & gardeners etc.) could have access only during certain times on agreed days without need of a remote or a PIN.*



### **C10**

**Photo-switch** *Command by photo-switch type products is rarely used as it allows multiple access and limited security (dogs, cats, rabbits, children, etc., can all cause command by simply obstructing the beam).*

*They are used in confined locations where alternative products would not be suitable, typically a car park ramp that is heated, etc.*

*Once again their location and use should be carefully designed and approved by the customer/users.*





### **C11**

#### **Token reader**

*Token type reader units are most commonly used in car park locations that have regular use from visitors.*

*Their design and installation should be undertaken with the full needs of the customer and users catered for and an understanding of the product support and running costs associated with its use agreed before installation.*



### **C12 IMD**

*Intelligent Microwave, laser or Radar Detectors can be used to detect metal objects and act accordingly. Used as a command device they can be set up to react to the arrival of a vehicle and open the gate.*

*Their use is restrictive and the speed of traffic requires control so that the detector can work efficiently. They should only be used when other options are not practical or permissible (historic protection or such like).*

