

# **ProxNet**

## **Access Control System**

### **User Guide**

Revision 5.0

# ***Revision History***

Revision 5.0    Increased Areas to 64 - page 2  
                  Increased Access Levels to 64 - page 2  
                  Increased Access Levels to 64 - page 16  
                  Note regarding 64 Areas - page 22

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# ProxNet Access Control System

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## General Description

The ProxNet system consists of a ProxNet Controller and up to 254 ProxNet Readers all connected on an industry standard RS-485 twisted pair cable.

The intelligent ProxNet Readers have internal nonvolatile memory that store tag holder information and transaction records. Each ProxNet Reader makes it's own access decisions and results in a highly reliable system that is independent of connection to the ProxNet Controller.

The nonvolatile memory of both the ProxNet Reader and Controller ensures that data is retained even if there is total power failure.

The ProxNet Controller is used to configure the system, manage tag holders, gather transactions and in an Anti-Pass-Back (APB) system, manage tag IN/OUT status.

The ProxNet Controller uses a simple series of commands to manage the system and print basic reports.

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## Conventions

The following conventions are used in this document.

### LCD Text

The prompts and messages on the controller LCD display are shown in the following font:

**TEXT ON CONTROLLER LCD**

### Warnings

Important warnings are in bold italic and indented:

***Warnings and important information are shown in bold italic text***

### Notes

Important notes are in bold:

**Notes are in bold**

### Words

#### Tag

The names "tag" or "tags" also refer to tokens or cards used to gain access at a ProxNet reader.

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## Access Control Concepts

The following concepts are used in the ProxNet system

### Time Zones (TZ)

TZs are periods during which tag's are allowed access.

A TZ is defined as a period between a FROM and TO time and selected days of the week.

The ProxNet system supports 7 TZs.

TZs are only used if Access Levels are enabled during system configuration (menu 40) .

### TZ8 - Override Time Zone

A tag may also be assigned TZ8. This is a special TZ that is linked to a switched input on the controller. If this switch is closed, all other TZs are ignored and only tags assigned TZ8 are allowed access.

### Areas

ProxNet supports 64 Areas numbered 0 to 63. By convention OUTSIDE the building is Area 0.

If Soft Anti-Pass-Back is used, the area number is also a security ranking. The higher the area number, the higher the security level..

### Access Levels

ProxNet supports 64 Access Levels numbered 1 to 64.

Each tag/card is assigned an Access Level number which determines when and where that tag/card may have access.

Each Access Level is a matrix of permissions of the Areas and defined Time Zones (TZ1 to TZ8).

### Anti-Pass-Back (APB)

Anti-Pass-Back (APB) is a feature that prevents tags from gaining access to an area if according to the system they are already in that area. This prevents more than one person using a single card gaining access to that area. ProxNet supports Soft and Hard APB.

**Soft APB** Only readers giving access to areas of increasing security (larger area number) test tags for APB. Reader giving access to areas of reduced security (access to lower area numbers) do not test for APB.

**Hard APB** Readers always test for APB.

Irrespective of the APB type selected, APB is only applied to those tags and readers that have APB enabled.

### Timed Anti-Pass-Back (T-APB)

Timed-APB operates in the same manner as APB except there is a time-out period after which APB is no longer applied.

The 'Current Area' and time of a tag's last access are stored in the controller and compared when next the tag attempts access. If the next access is to a different area

or at a time greater than the last access time plus the time-out period, access is allowed, else access is denied.

The Time-out period is a global value set in the Configuration menu in the range of 0 to 255 minutes.

## Event Counters

Individual tags may be assigned an event counter which can be set to count up or down on each valid transaction.

Access is denied to a tag when it's DOWN counter is zero.

The access of a tag set to count UP is never effected by the value of the count.

Counters may be preset to any value up to the maximum of 65535.

## Validity Period

A tag/card may be assigned a Valid date from which it is allowed access and Invalid date from which the tag is denied access.

Valid date starts at 00h01 on the specified date.

The tag/card remains valid until 23h59 on the Invalid date.

## Alarms

Various events can cause the alarm relay to operate and an alarm transaction logged. Alarms are enabled during System Configuration.

The following alarms events are available:

- Alarm input on controller.
- Alarm input on reader (Tamper switch or external switch).
- Door forced open.
- Door left open.
- Reader off-line.
- Reject Alarm

**Although all of the above features are part of ProxNet, only those enabled during configuration will be available.**

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## System Configuration

Before a system can be used it must be configured using menu 40.

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## Power-Up

On power up the controller will display an initial message giving the system version number (shown below as X.XX).

**PROXNET CTL X.XX**

After a few seconds this will be replaced with the standard display showing the date and time in 24 hour format.

**10DEC98 14:30**

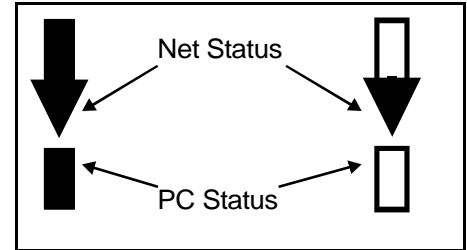
---

## Status Indication

### Display

The standard display mode which shows date and time also indicates the system status by way of a symbol at the right of the LCD.

The vertical PC status bar is either hollow or solid depending on the state of communication with a PC running the optional ProxNet Windows software.



Solid = PC has NOT communicated with controller

Hollow = PC has communicated with controller and keyboard is locked.

Note that the bar remains hollow even if communications with the PC are lost. The bar can be reset to the solid state with menu 03.

The horizontal Net status arrow will move quickly downwards, indicating successful communications with readers on the RS-485 network. If readers go off-line the movement will slow down or move upwards indicating a problem.

Communications with the PC are indicated by the separator between the hours and minutes alternating between hh:mm and hh-mm.

### Reader

Various reader states are indicated by the 3 colour lamps.

Equal on/off flashing YELLOW = On-line

Long off/short on flashing YELLOW = Off-line (No signal on RS 485)

Two short flashes followed by long off = Off-line (RS 485 signal, but is not polled)

All regular flashing on/off = memory cleared - factory reset state.

Other states are explained in the following sections.

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## Command Prompt

All programming is done from the Command prompt.

The system has 2 levels of programming access. All functions are available at password level 2 and a reduced set at level 1.

In this section the password level required for the command is shown in brackets behind the command heading.

The following keys have special meaning during programming:

#	Enter key
*	Clear key
1	YES
2	NO

## Password

To gain access to the command prompt press # to enter a password:

PASSWORD:????\_

Type password and press # (initial level 2 password is 1111). If the password is correct, the programming level and command prompt are displayed.

LEVEL 2 CMND:??

**This display is referred to as the “Command Prompt” throughout this manual.**

---

## Commands (Programming)

In this section the following convention is observed for the heading of each command function.

Command Name - Command Number (Password Level)

e.g. Add Tag - 30 (1)

At the command prompt enter the command number to enter the required programming function.

**Most commands have a default response or value which is displayed after the colon on the LCD display. To accept this value just press # (enter key).**

### Clear System Memory - 00 (2)

This command clears the entire memory except for the configuration information (command 40).

At the command prompt type 00#

WIPE ALL? (Y/N):N

Press 1# to confirm or just # to abort.

A BUSY message is displayed for a few seconds and then returns to the command prompt.

***You must delete readers from the system before you clear memory.***

If do not delete the readers first, each reader will retain data in it's memory which will prevent it from being added back to the system. In this case you will have to reset each reader by briefly shorting it's CLEAR jumper.

### Delete Transactions - 01 (2)

This command deletes all the transactions stored in the ProxNet controller memory.

At the command prompt type 01#

DEL TXNS?(Y/N):N

Press 1# to confirm or just # to abort.

A BUSY message is displayed for a few seconds and then returns to the command prompt.

## Reset Reader States - 02 (2)

This command resets the reader's communications on-line / off-line monitoring register.

At the command prompt type 02#

**RST RDRS?(Y/N):N**

Press 1# to confirm or just # to abort.

**This function is only used by the installer**

## Keyboard Enable - 03 (2)

Once a PC is used with the controller, all editing must be done from the PC. To prevent accidental editing of data, certain functions on the controller become disabled.

This command resets the controllers keyboard lock function.

If the PC is on-line when you enable the keyboard it will be disabled again within 60 seconds.

At the command prompt type 03#

The display immediately returns to the command prompt.

## Set Passwords - 10 (2)

This command sets the passwords for both the Level 1 and Level 2 command access.

At the command prompt type 10#

**LVL 2 PSWD:1111**

Type the new password for Level 2 followed by # e.g. 1234#

The display then prompts:

**LVL 1 PSWD:1111**

Type the new password for Level 1 followed by #

**If the same password is entered for both Level 1 & Level 2, program access will always be given at Level 2.**

## Add Readers - 20 (2)

Each reader has a unique address which is configured at the time of installation and stored in the readers nonvolatile memory.

***Before a reader can be assigned an address, it must be in the reset state***

The reader address can be added automatically or manually.

In Automatic mode all the readers are connected to the ProxNet network and put into learn mode. At the prompt a tag is introduced to each reader in turn. The next available address is assigned to each reader as it reads a tag.

In Manual mode, the address of a single reader is entered at the controller. At the prompt, a tag is introduced to that reader and this sets the reader address.

**Only functions enabled during Configure System, command 40, will be prompted during the Add Reader sequence. For completeness all prompts are detailed below.**

For each feature offered type 1 for YES or 2 for NO. To accept the default value just press #.

At the command prompt type 20#

**AUTO ADDR(Y/N):**

Select Automatic or Manual mode

If manual mode selected the address must be entered.

**RDR ADDR:???**

e.g. type 003#

**COUNTERS? (Y/N)**

Type 1# to enable reader to increment / decrement event counters.

Type 2# to prevent reader from incrementing / decrementing event counters.

**OFFL CNTR PASS?**

Type 1# to enable tags with Counters to have access when the reader is off-line.

Type 2# to prevent tags with Counters from having access when the reader is off-line.

**USE APB? (Y/N)**

Type 1# to apply APB at this reader.

Type 2# to ignore APB at this reader.

**TIMED APB(Y/N)**

Type 1# to apply T-APB at this reader.

Type 2# to use normal APB at this reader.

**OFFL APB PASS?**

Type 1# to enable tags with APB to have access when the reader is off-line.

Type 2# to prevent tags with APB from having access when the reader is off-line.

**A-LEVELS? (Y/N)**

Type 1# to apply Access Levels to this reader.

Type 2# to ignore Access Levels for this reader.

**OFFL TZ IGNORE?**

**The readers do not have a time keeping device and receive accurate time information from the controller. If the controller is off-line, the readers will maintain time but over a long period will be inaccurate.**

Type 1# to ignore Time Zones when reader off-line

Type 2# to enforce Time Zones when reader off-line. .

**FROM AREA#**

Enter the "From" area.

## TO AREA#

Enter the "To" area.

## EXT LOCK? {Y/N}

The mode of the ALARM input can be changed to an INHIBIT function. In this mode a low on the reader ALARM input will lock the reader and all tags will be denied access.

Type 1# to select INHIBIT mode

Type 2# to select ALARM mode

## LOG RJCTS (Y/N)

If the system reject function is set (see RJCTS ALR in Configure System - 40) then individual readers can be set to trigger the alarm relay and log a transaction if multiple consecutive attempts are made to gain access at this reader.

Type 1# to trigger the alarm and log a transaction

Type 2# to ignore this function

## DOOR SW? (Y/N)

If a door status monitor switch is connected to the reader type 1# , otherwise press 2#.

***If Y is selected and a door switch is not wired, transaction will not get logged.***

## PAIRED? (Y/N)

If a reader is used on both sides of the same door and a door switch is required to monitor the door status, then these readers must be set as PAIRED and wired for Paired Reader use (refer to the Paired Reader section in the Installation manual.

Type 1# if this reader is connected as a paired reader.

Type 2# if this reader is not connected as a paired reader.

## MASTER? (Y/N)

Type 1# if this reader is the master reader in a Paired Reader installation.

Type 2# if this reader is the slave reader in a Paired Reader installation.

## STRIKE TIME:

Enter the time duration (seconds) the door strike relay must be energized. Press # to accept the default value.

## ALARM TIME:

Enter the time duration (seconds) that the door can be kept open before an alarm sounds or press # to accept the default value.

## PROCEED (Y/N)

press 1# to proceed or 2# to abort.

In Automatic mode the next available address is displayed until a tag is introduced to a reader which is then assigned that address. The address automatically increments to the next available address. Repeat the above until all readers are programmed.

In Manual mode introduce a tag to the reader to be assigned the address programmed.

As each reader is configured all the lamps will light for about 3 seconds and after that only the YELLOW lamp flashes indicating the reader is ready.

### **Print Readers - 21 (1)**

This command prints all the reader settings.

At the command prompt type 21#

Printing starts and the display returns to the command prompt.

### **Delete Readers - 22 (2)**

This command deletes a reader from the system and puts the selected reader into factory reset state.

At the command prompt type 22#

**1=SINGLE 2=ALL**

Press 2# to delete all readers after which the display returns to the command prompt.

Press 1# to delete a single reader

**DEL RDR ADDR:???**

Type the reader address and #. e.g. 002#

A BUSY message is displayed for a few seconds and then returns to the command prompt.

The reader will display all 3 lamps for about 3 seconds while it clears memory and then all the lamps will flash to indicate it is in the factory reset state.

### **Modify Readers - 23 (2)**

This command modifies the settings of an existing reader.

At the command prompt type 23#

**RDR ADDR:???**

Type the reader address and #. e.g. 002#

The display now steps through and allows modification of certain settings as detailed in command 20.

### **Identify Reader - 24 (2)**

This command is used to identify a reader address.

At the command prompt type 24#

**RDR ADDR:???**

Type the reader address and #. e.g. 002#

The reader with the selected address will now flash the GREEN lamp and sound the beeper until reset.

To reset, select command 24 and at the prompt for reader address just press #.

### **Dump To Reader - 25 (2)**

This function normally only used by the installer.

Adds all tag/card data to the selected reader.

After completion returns to the prompt for another reader address.

The YELLOW lamp gives a double flash while dumping data.

### **Clear Reader memory - 26 (2)**

This function normally only used by the installer.

Clears all tag/card data, Access Levels and transactions from a single reader or all readers.

Data will be restored by the controller during subsequent reader polls. This may take some time depending on the amount of data to be uploaded.

Use menu 25 to restore reader data quickly.

The reader configuration is not cleared.

### **Warm Boot Reader - 27 (2)**

This function normally only used by the installer.

Simulates a power-up restart at one or all readers

### **Add Tag - 30 (1)**

This command is used to add tags to the ProxNet controller and readers.

**Only functions enabled during Configure System, command 40, will be prompted during the add tag sequence. For completeness all prompts are detailed below.**

At the command prompt type 30#

**1=SNGL 2=BULK:1**

Use the Single tag mode to add a tag by entering the tag number at the controller.

Use the Bulk mode to add a batch of tags by introducing the tags to a designated reader.

#### **Bulk Mode**

Type 2# to add a batch of tags.

**In BULK mode, all tags will have the same attributes**

**COUNTER? (Y/N):**

Select if counters are required for all the tags/cards in the batch.

**1=UP 2=DOWN:1**

Select the type of counter for all the tags/cards in the batch.

**COUNTER:00000**

Enter the initial count value for all the tags/cards in the batch. e.g. 100#

**If a DOWN counter is selected and the count value is set to zero, the tags/cards will be denied access.**

**VALID :YYYYMMDD**

Enter the date from which the tags/cards will be valid (00h01 on that date). The default date is the current day's date.

**INVALID :YYYYMMDD**

Enter the date on which the tags/cards become invalid (midnight of the date) after which access is denied. Accepting the default date (which is about 96 years from the current date) will, for all practical purposes, mean the tags/cards have no expiry date.

**SUSPEND? (Y/N):**

Select if the tags/cards must be suspended

**APB TAG? (Y/N):**

Select if Anti-Pass-Back applied to these tags/cards

**A-LEVEL? (Y/N):**

Select if Access Level to be applied to these tags/cards. If not applied, these tags/cards will be allowed access at all reader and at all times.

If set to Yes

**ACCESS LEVEL#01**

Select the Access Level number for these tags/cards.

When complete the following message appears:

**FLASH TO RDR#???**

At the prompt enter the address of the reader at which tags are to be added. (e.g. 001#) and the controller will then prompt for tags to be read at the selected reader.

**TAG TO RDR #001**

The selected reader's GREEN lamp will go on and the YELLOW will flash. This indicates that the reader and controller are ready to learn tag numbers. Now bring each new tag to the reader so that it's number can be read. When the tag is read, it's number is briefly displayed on the controller display.

When all the tags have been added, press the # key to complete the addition of the tags to the readers.

The display will show the update progress:

**UPDATING TAG 1**

The number will increment as each tag is added to the system and when the last tag has been added the display briefly shows a message:

**COMMAND COMPLETE**

and then returns to the command prompt.

**Single Mode**

Type 1# to enter a single tag/card.

**TAG :??????????**

Type the tag/card number and #. e.g. 4431874#

**COUNTER:00000**

Enter the initial count value for the tag/card e.g. 100#

**If a DOWN counter is selected and the count value is set to zero, the tag/card will be denied access.**

**VALID :YYYYMMDD**

Enter the date from which the tag/card will be valid (00h01 on that date). The default date is the current day's date.

**INVALID :YYYYMMDD**

Enter the date on which the tag/card becomes invalid (midnight of the date) after which access is denied. Accepting the default date (which is about 96 years from the current date) will, for all practical purposes, mean the tag/card has no expiry date.

**SUSPEND? (Y/N):**

Select if the tag/card must be suspended

**APB TAG? (Y/N):**

Select if Anti-Pass-Back applied to the tag/card.

**A-LEVEL? (Y/N):**

Select if Access Level to be applied to the tag/card. If not applied, the tag/card will be allowed access at all readers and at all times.

If set to Yes

**ACCESS LEVEL#01**

Select the Access Level number for the tag/card.

When complete the following message appears for a few seconds while the system is updated.

**UPDATING TAGS**

When complete the display returns to the command prompt.

### **Print Tag - 31 (1)**

This command prints all the tag information.

At the command prompt type 31#

**ALL TAGS?(Y?N)**

Press 1# to print all tags data

Press 2# to print a single or range of tags

**1-SNGL 2=BULK**

Press 1 to enter and print a single tag

Press 2 to enter and print a range of tags

Printing starts and the display returns to the command prompt.

### **Delete Tag - 32 (1)**

This command deletes a single tag from the system.

At the command prompt type 32#

**DEL# :???????????**

Type the tag number and #. e.g. 441538#

The following message appears for a few seconds while the system is updated.

**UPDATING TAG**

When complete the display returns to the command prompt.

### Suspend Tag - 33 (1)

This command suspends a tag without deleting the tag settings. Suspended tags are denied access.

At the command prompt type 33#

**SPD# : ????????????**

Type the tag number and #. e.g. 441538#

The following message appears for a few seconds while the system is updated.

**UPDATING TAG1**

When complete the display returns to the command prompt.

### Unsuspend Tag - 34 (1)

This command unsuspends a previously suspended tag.

**USP# : ????????????**

Type the tag number and #. e.g. 441538#

The following message appears for a few seconds while the system is updated.

**UPDATING TAG1**

When complete the display returns to the command prompt.

### Set Tag Counter - 35 (1)

This command modifies the counter value of a tag or batch of tags. In single tag mode the current count is displayed.

At the command prompt type 35#

**1=SNGL 2=BTCH:1**

#### Single Mode

Type 1# to modify the counter of a single tag.

**TAG : ????????????**

Type the tag number and #. e.g. 441538#

**COUNTER:00007\_**

Press # to accept the current value or enter a new value followed by #.

#### Bulk Mode

Type 2# to modify a batch of tags.

**COUNTER:00007\_**

At the prompt enter the count value for the batch of tags.

**FLASH TO RDR#???**

At the prompt enter the address of the reader at which tags are to be read (e.g. 001#). The controller will then prompt for tags to be read at the selected reader.

**TAG TO RDR #001**

The selected reader's GREEN lamp will go on and the YELLOW will flash. This indicates that the reader and controller are ready to read tag numbers. Now bring

each new tag to the reader so that it's number can be read. When the tag is read, it's number is briefly displayed on the controller display.

When all the tags have been added, press the # key to complete and return to the command prompt.

### **Set Tag Area - 36 (1)**

This command is used to modify the current area of a single tag .

**I/O# : ???????????**

Type the tag number and #. e.g. 441538#

**AREA#01**

The tag's/card's current recorded area is displayed after the #.

Type the required area and enter.

### **Configure System - 40 (2)**

At the command prompt type 40#

Note that the default values offered will depend on the last used configuration and are not shown in the examples below

For each feature offered type 1 for YES or 2 for NO. To accept the default value just press #.

**COUNTERS? (Y/N):**

Enable counters

**USE APB? (Y/N):**

Enable Anti-Pass-Back

If APB selected:

**HARD APB? (Y/N):**

Type 1# for Hard APB or 2 for Soft APB.

If APB selected:

**APB TIMEOUT:015m**

Enter the time duration (minutes) to be used.

**The choice of type of APB is selected when setting readers. If T-APB is not used the time-out value ignored.**

**A-LEVELS?(Y/N)**

Press 1# to enable or 2# to disable Access Levels

**If Access Level is selected then Time Zones are automatically enabled**

**PANIC ALR(Y/N):**

Select if Panic input at controller will operate the controller Alarm Relay.

**READR ALR(Y/N):**

Select if a reader alarm input will operate the controller Alarm Relay.

**DOPEN ALR(Y/N):**

Select if a door left open longer than the door alarm time will operate the controller Alarm Relay.

### **FORCD ALR(Y/N):Y**

Select if a door forced open without a valid access transaction will operate the controller Alarm Relay.

### **OFFLN ALR(Y/N):Y**

Select if a reader going off-line will operate the controller Alarm Relay.

### **RJCTS ALR{Y/N)**

Enable the Reject Alarm function.

### **# OF REJECTS:?**

Set the number of consecutive attempts to gain access that will cause an alarm event. The value can be set from 1 to 7 attempts.

The Reject function works in conjunction with readers that have this function enabled (see LOG RJCTS in Add Readers - menu 20). An alarm is generated if consecutive attempts to gain access at a reader are denied.

### **REPEATER?(Y/N)**

Enable the use of a repeater on the RS 485 network.

**If a repeater is not used the communications with readers can be improved by disabling the repeater function.**

### **PROCEED? (Y/N):N**

To configure the system type 1#, to abort press # or 2#

A BUSY message is displayed for a few seconds and then returns to the command prompt.

## **Print System Configuration - 41 (1)**

This command prints the system configuration.

At the command prompt type 41#

Printing starts and the display returns to the command prompt.

## **Print System Status - 42 (1)**

This command prints the system's current status.

At the command prompt type 42#

Printing starts and the display returns to the command prompt.

## **Set Time Zones - 50 (1)**

This command allows you to edit any of the 7 time zones.

**This function is only available if Access Levels are enabled during configuration.**

The default for all TZs is :

FROM 00:00 TO 23:59 and valid for all days of the week.

At the command prompt type 50#

### **TIMEZONE#:?**

Enter the TZ number to edit. e.g. 5#

**DEFAULT? (Y/N):N**

To reset to default values type 1#.

To edit the TZ type 2#

**Current settings for the fields are shown.**

**SUN(Y/N):Y**

Type 1# (yes) if access is allowed or 2# (no) if access is denied to this TZ on a Sunday.

This is repeated for each day of the week.

After the last day of the week is entered (SAT), the system prompts for a valid time range for the TZ.

**FROM HR:OO M:**

To enter the hour (24 hour format) type 2 digits and #. e.g. 14# .

The highlight now moves to the minutes. To enter the minutes type 2 digits and #.

**TO HR:23 M:59**

Repeat as above to enter the time.

**As the cursor moves onto the hour or minute digits, any existing value is displayed.**

After the busy message the display returns to the command prompt.

### **Print Time Zones - 51 (1)**

This command prints the Time Zone settings.

At the command prompt type 51#

Printing starts and the display returns to the command prompt.

### **Set Access Levels - 60 (1)**

This command is used to define the Access Levels. You can define a maximum of 64 Levels numbered 1 to 64. Each Level is a table of the Areas (0 to 64) and the Time Zones associated with each of the Areas. To help with programming photocopy the "Access Level Entry Sheet" at the back of this manual.

All Access Levels default to allow access to all Areas during all Time Zones.

At the command prompt type 60#

The screen prompts for the Access Level to edit

**ACCESS LEVEL#??**

Enter the Access Level number to edit and press # e.g. 05#

The display now prompts for allowed Time Zones for Area 0

**AOO TZS:12345678**

To accept the displayed Time Zones press # and the display will advance to the next area.

To clear the Time Zones and enter new values press \*

**AOO: TZS:????????**

Now enter the desired values followed by #.

E.g. If Area 0 is only allowed during TZ 1 and 3 , type 13#

Each time the # is pressed the display shows the values for the next area.

Continue doing this for all areas. After entering values for A15, the display will show:

**BUSY**

and then return to the command prompt.

Repeat this for each of the Access Levels required.

### **Print Access Levels - 61 (1)**

This command prints the Access Level .

At the command prompt type 61#

Printing starts and the display returns to the command prompt.

### **Restore Doors - 70 (1)**

This command restores doors, previously unlocked by command 71 or locked by command 72, to their normal state.

At the command prompt type 70#

**1=SINGLE 2=ALL:1**

Type 1# to restore all doors.

**OR**

Type 2# or to restore a single door :

**RDR ADDR:???**

Enter the address of the required reader and press #. e.g. 002#.

### **Unlock Doors - 71 (1)**

This command unlocks the selected door.

At the command prompt type 71#

**1=SINGLE 2=ALL:1**

Type 2# to open all doors. The display shows a brief busy message and then returns to the command prompt. All the doors are now permanently unlocked.

**OR**

type 1# to select a single door.

**RDR ADDR:???**

Enter the address of the reader required to open the door. e.g. 002#

**KEEP OPEN?(Y/N):N**

Type 2# to operate the door relay for the normal strike time and then return to the normal operating state.

Type 1# to keep the door permanently unlocked. In this state the GREEN lamp remains on until the door is reset to the normal state.

## Lock Doors - 72 (1)

This command puts the selected readers into a locked state and denies access to all tags/cards.

The reader's display their locked state by a flashing RED lamp. (The YELLOW lamp will also flash if the system is on-line)

Use command 70 to restore readers to their normal state.

At the command prompt type 72#

**1=SINGLE 2=ALL:1**

Type 2# to lock all doors.

### OR

Type 1# or to lock a single door :

**RDR ADDR:???**

Enter the address of the required reader and press #. e.g. 002#.

## Set Date / Time - 80 (2)

This command sets the system date and time.

At the command prompt type 80#

**DATE:20000101**

The display shows the current date in the format YYYYMMDD.

As you enter a new date the digits move from right to left.

When the date is correct , press #.

The display will show the time fields with the current hour in the hour field.

**HRS:16 MIN:\_\_\_**

Edit the hour field and press # to move to the minute field.

**HRS:16 MIN:24**

The minute field will now display the current minute. Edit the minute field and press # to accept the new time.

The display will show busy for a few seconds and then return to the command prompt.

## Set Daylight Saving - 81 (2)

This command selects if daylight saving is used and if so the dates and times when daylight saving starts and ends.

**USE DST ? (Y/N)**

Press 1# to enable Daylight Saving

Press 2# to ignore Daylight Saving

If enabled enter the Start and End dates for the Daylight Saving.  
Also enter the time at which the 'one hour' adjustment is applied.

**FROM:YYYYMMDD**

**HR: MIN:**

**TO:YYYYMMDD**

**HR: MIN:**

At the FROM date and time, one hour is added to the current time.

At the TO date and time, one hour is subtracted from the time.

### **Print Transactions - 90 (1)**

This command prints a transaction report based on records stored in the ProxNet controller memory.

At the command prompt type 90#

**DATE/TIME(Y/N):N**

To print all transactions irrespective of date and time type # and the display skips to the ALL TAGS prompt

If the report must be for a selected date / time range, type 1# and the display will prompt via 4 screens for a start date, start time , end date and end time.

The current date and time will be the default values displayed.

**DATE:YYYYMMDD**

Enter the start date as described in command 80 above.

Repeat for the start time, end date and end time.

**ALL TAGS?(Y/N):Y**

To print transactions for all tag numbers, type 1# and the display skips to the NON-TAGS? prompt.

If the report must be for a single or range of tags, type 2#

**1=SNGL 2=BTCH:1**

To report on a single card type 1# and enter the tag number.

**TAG#:???????????**

**OR**

To report on a batch of tags type 2#

**FROM:?????????????**

Enter a start tag #

**TO :?????????????**

and then enter an end tag number.

**NON-TAGS?(Y/N):Y**

Type 1# if other logged events as well as tags transactions are to be printed

Type 2# to ignore other logged events.

**CONT.PRN(Y/N):N**

Type 1# if printing should continue in real-time mode after the report is complete.

Type 2# to prevent real-time printing.

The printer will now print a header showing the report selection criteria and start printing.

### **Set Real-Time Print - 91 (1)**

This command selects real-time printing.

Real-time print reports all transactions as they are logged by the ProxNet controller.

### **Cancel Print - 99 (1)**

This command cancels any current print job.

## Access Level Entry Sheet

Photocopy the blank table on the next page and use it to plan and simplify data entry of Access Levels.

Complete one sheet for each Access Level required. Remember that the Time Zones are the same for each Access Level

Below is an example of part of an Access level table with an explanation of the settings.

- x TZ1 allows access at all times and in this case is used to allow a holder egress from the building at anytime (Area 0 is outside the building).
- x TZ2 allows access into areas 1,2 &3 between 07:00 and 18:00 Monday to Thursday
- x TZ3 has same time setting as TZ2 but only used on Friday when office closes earlier
- x TZ8 has no time or days and allows access only to Area 0 & 1. It is activated (and all other TZs deactivated) by switch input to the controller.

Note that TZ 6 & 7 start at 16:00 on the day indicated by the cross and end at 07:00 the next day.

Access Level #: 1			Description: Admin Office Staff					
TZ	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
From	00:00 :	07:00	07:00	05:30	07:00	16:00	16:00	
To	23:59 :	18:00	16:00	08:30	13:00	07:00	07:00	
1 Sun	X							
2 Mon	X	X		X		X		
3 Tue	X	X		X		X		
4 Wed	X	X		X		X		
5 Thu	X	X		X		X		
6 Fri	X		X	X	X	X	X	
7 Sat	X						X	
<b>AREAS</b>								
0	X							X
1		X	X					X
2		X	X					
3		X	X					
4								

Access Level #:			Description:					
TZ	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
From	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
To	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
1 Sun								
2 Mon								
3 Tue								
4 Wed								
5 Thu								
6 Fri								
7 Sat								
<b>AREAS</b>								
0								
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								
13								
14								
15								

**Note:**

**This sheet only shows 16 areas.**

**ProxNet Controllers ver 2.00 and upwards, support 64 Areas**