

GEOQUIP



WORLDWIDE

The Leader in Perimeter Protection Solutions

CENTRALERT SOFTWARE OPERATION MANUAL

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 DATALOG 3

The Datalog 3 software program was written to operate on a Pentium™ or compatible PC using the Windows95™ OS or above. The PC requires a sound card to give audible annunciation of alarms.

The software includes an easy to use operator interface, high definition graphics, a sophisticated alarm database and access control compatibility.

The Datalog 3 runtime software relies on the following files: -

1. Maps/drawings produced in BMP format, using a drawing package.
2. Text help files produced using any ASCII text editor.
3. The set-up files produced with the Datalog 3 'Editor' program.
4. Sound files in '.wav' format.

1.2 OPERATION OVERVIEW

The centre of operation for the Datalog 3 system is the main screen window. This is displayed at system start up. It contains a number of control buttons for the system, which can be enabled and disabled as required. In normal operation the map window contains the main site map. The operator is returned to this screen after alarms have been accepted and reset.

Any input transmitted to the Datalog system from CentrAlert hardware is defined as a circuit. Should the input change state and cause an alarm on the system, the main screen's map will change to a map relevant to the area of the alarm and an icon will flash to flag the alarm position. Below the map the alarm queue will display showing the date, time, and description of the circuit. In addition the Datalog system can activate output relays when the circuit goes in to alarm, if any outputs have been assigned to the circuit during set-up.

The operator will need to accept receipt of the alarm. Once the alarm resets and the cause is known, the Datalog can be reset, with an option to add cause text to the alarm history log. The alarm activation, reset and cause information are all time stamped and stored in log files, along with the user name of the current operator. The log files can be reviewed and analysed in the form of reports.

Most of the set-up programming of the system is performed at installation time. This includes:

1. Map definition and assignment
2. Circuit set-up – Descriptions, input types, alarm types, positioning on maps
3. Circuit groups – Grouping circuits to simplify inhibiting.
4. Output groups – Assigning output relays to groups and linking to activating circuits
5. Help text – Help text can be written for alarm conditions and assigned to the circuit.

Password protected menu options allow the operator to perform functions such as:

1. Inhibiting circuits
2. Inhibiting circuit groups
3. Manually switching outputs
4. Setting time circuits

5. Setting Passwords

1.3 DEFINITION OF A CIRCUIT

A circuit on the Datalog system is any sensor that is linked to a single input point in the GCMBA-1 Marshalling Box. Types of sensor include - GDALPHA Sensor, door contacts, passive infra-red sensors (PIR), panel cabinet tampers etc. Gate sensors on double-leaf gates could be wired to the panel as two separate inputs and therefore two separate circuits, or wired in series to a single input as one circuit.

A circuit is normally enabled so that any activation of the circuit's sensor will generate an alarm and/or may cause one or more relays to energise. However a circuit can be inhibited so that an alarm is not generated when the sensor is activated and any relays assigned will not be energised.

Since the number of sensors per perimeter zone varies on each installation and the CentrAlert engine may have analysers capable of handling variable numbers of sensors, the engine and the Datalog software will communicate in terms of circuits. These are the atomic (i.e. smallest discretely identifiable) source of alarm signals. For example, in a high security environment, a single zone on the perimeter may be protected by two separate runs of GDALPHA sensor in the fence and microwave detectors on top of the fence.

The mapping of Circuits to Zones is entirely a matter for the Datalog software, and will be defined during the set-up. The mapping of Circuits to Analysers is entirely a matter for the Engine, and is defined by physical connection."

A circuit has a number of attributes defined during set-up. These include:

1.3.1 Text description

This is a short description of the circuit to aid the operator in distinguishing which circuit has gone into alarm e.g. "North west gate". The circuit name will display when the operator places the mouse pointer on the icon and it also appears in the Description column in the alarm queue panel.

1.3.2 Input type

The input type options are:

Normally Open	Normally Open allows the input to be configured for use with normally open devices.
Normally Closed	Normally Closed allows the input to be configured for use with normally closed devices.
Non-existent	Any unused inputs within the Datalog system are normally set to non-existent.

The Datalog software reads the input types and settings from the CentrAlert Engine.

1.3.3 An alarm type

The Datalog alarm type sets the behaviour of the input for different conditions:

Printer Only	An activated input causes no change on the Datalog screen and requires no operator action. However, the activity will be recorded on the printer and logged to disk with time and date.
Normal	This is the usual setting for all inputs, they are shown on screen, require operator action and are recorded.
High Priority	This would be used for all emergency or similar type inputs. When an input of this type is activated, all other pending alarms are cleared, and only other high priority inputs are displayed. Gives the alarm a priority number of 255.

24 Hour Tamper	This type of input cannot be inhibited using the access terminal screen and should be used as a 24-hour loop circuit.
Technical	When selected this input will be used for technical input/output and cannot be inhibited. Relay output groups can be controlled by the input condition (this type of event is not logged). In addition by setting the input group as required, then the input group state will follow the state of the technical input.
P.A. Button	Personal Attack circuit. Behaves as 24 hour tamper, but customised software may use this type to cause a dial out to a central station.
Silent P.A.	Behaves as a Printer Only alarm but cannot be inhibited. Customised software may use this type to cause a dial out to a central station.
Attribute	<p>It is possible to include/exclude the individual attributes of the circuit when its alarm annunciates.</p> <p>Chime - If selected, the PC will give an audible warning sound whenever an alarm occurs.</p> <p>Allow Inhibit - If this option is selected, then it will be possible to inhibit the circuit at run-time. Otherwise it will not be possible to inhibit the circuit.</p> <p>Allow Alarm - By selecting this option, the alarm will announce in the same manner as for a normal alarm. However, some instances may require that an alarm be logged without chiming, or chiming without being logged, in which case either the chime or log option should be selected.</p> <p>Log - When this option is selected, all alarm events of a particular circuit will be logged to a history file in the Datalog history folder.</p> <p>Time Inhibit Previous Circuit - Will allow the previous circuit on the Datalog to be inhibited for a set time period following an alarm on a particular circuit. A specific time period for which it is to be inhibited can be assigned.</p>

1.3.4 An icon type

The Datalog 3 system provides forty different icons to differentiate between types of alarm. Examples of icons types are:



1.3.5 A position on up to three maps

The icon for each circuit can appear on three different maps. Each map could be more detailed than the previous one as the area containing the circuit is homed in on.

1.3.6 Alarm help text

These are text files created to give instructions for a particular circuit. It is possible to allocate a different text file to each circuits.

1.3.7 An input group

The Datalog 3 system allows up to one hundred different input groups to be defined on the system. One or more circuits can be assigned to the same group, but a circuit can only belong to one group. Circuits are placed in groups to allow specific areas of the security system to be inhibited or activated either manually or on a timed basis.

1.3.8 An output group

The Datalog 3 system allows up to one hundred output groups to be defined and set-up on the system. Each output group can contain one or more output relays. If an output group is assigned to a circuit, then when that circuit is activated the outputs will energise, when the alarm is reset on the Datalog 3 system the outputs will de-energise.

1.3.9 A priority number

A priority number can be assigned to an alarm. The number is between 0 and 255, where 255 is the highest priority and 0 is the lowest. This priority number is displayed in the alarm queue so the operator can pick the most urgent alarms to deal with if several are reported at the same time.

1.4 CIRCUIT ENABLE

When a circuit is enabled, its action is dependent on the alarm type. For most circuits, should the circuit's sensor activate it will cause the Datalog System to generate an alarm. If the circuit is a technical type it will activate an Output Group energising one or more relays.

1.5 CIRCUIT INHIBIT

Individual inputs can be inhibited for maintenance/repair, or where it is inconvenient to have the alarms constantly activated i.e. in frequently used areas. When a circuit is inhibited, should the circuit's sensor activate, the Datalog System will not generate an alarm or log the event in the database. When a circuit is inhibited, maps will display a yellow icon to denote the status. When the circuit is inhibited and its sensor is activated, maps will display a red icon to show the status. Certain circuits will not allow inhibiting, these are '24 Hour' circuit types.

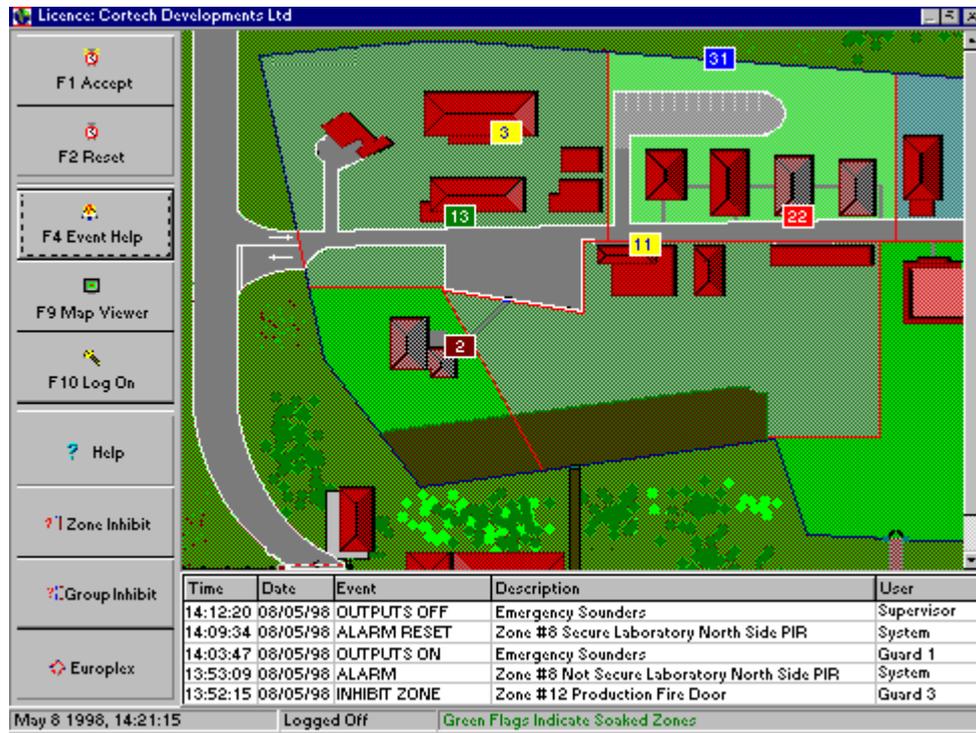
Circuits can be inhibited by one of the following methods:

1. Individually by manual operation, using 'Single Circuit Inhibit'
2. In groups by manual operation, using 'Group Inhibit'
3. In groups on a timer, using 'Time Circuits'
4. Individually on a timer, using the 'Inhibit Timer'

2 THE MAIN SCREEN

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The centre of operation for the Datalog 3 system is the main screen window. The main screen is displayed at system start up. It contains a number of control buttons for the system, which can be enabled and disabled as required, dependant on the users set-up. In normal operation the map window contains the main site map. The operator is returned to this screen after alarms have been accepted and reset, also on closing the menu panel.



2.2 LAST EVENTS WINDOW

The last events window is the area below the site map on the main screen when in normal operation i.e. no alarms to accept or reset. It will contain the Date, Time, Event, Description and User's name for the last 5 events that have occurred on the system.

Time	Date	Event	Description	User
10/05/98	15:33:59	ENABLE GROUP	BEAMS/FENCING	Supervisor
10/05/98	15:33:38	OUTPUTS ON	EMERGENCY	Supervisor
10/05/98	15:33:11	* SOAKTEST *	Zn#2 SECURE Laboratory Front Psicon Dete	System
10/05/98	15:32:51	ENABLE ZONE	Zn#5 Production Fire Exit Door Contact	Guard 3
10/05/98	15:32:08	*** FAULT ***	COM1: Unknown Device #2 Communications Failure	System

2.3 STATUS WINDOW

The Status Window is at the bottom of the main screen.



It contains three panes, from left to right: -

1. Displays the current system date and time.
2. Displays whether an operator is Logged On or Off.

3. Displays text either for general information or to inform the operator as to a course of action to take.

2.4 ACCEPT BUTTON

This button is inoperable until an alarm is generated. Once an alarm condition is generated it becomes operable and all the other buttons become inoperable.

Once operable it can be clicked or the F1 key is pressed, in order to accept receipt of one or more alarms that have been generated. If an option 'Password to Accept an Alarm' has been selected, the operator will be prompted to enter their password before the system can proceed with accepting the alarm(s).

Once the alarm(s) have been accepted the alarm's warning sounds will cease and the screen map will zoom to view 2 (if a further zoom view has been allocated). The alarm icon will stop flashing on/off and the icon border will pulse. The cause of the incident can now be investigated. A beep will occur about every 10 seconds and a message is displayed in the status window "Waiting for Reset, Press F2".

2.5 RESET BUTTON

This button is inoperable until the alarm accepted as described above. Once an alarm condition is accepted it and all the other buttons with the exception if the Map Viewer become operable.

Once operable it can be clicked or the F2 key is pressed, in order to reset one or more alarms whose cause is known. If the alarm condition has cleared then the system will reset and any outputs set by the alarm will now be de-energised.

If the option to 'Enter Alarm Cause' has been selected, an Alarm Cause dialog box will request an operator comment on the cause of the alarm. The operator has two choices for entering a cause:

1. Use one of the pre-defined causes by clicking on the relevant button or typing the underscored letter on the button.
2. Press the Tab key or click in the text box at the bottom of the dialog box and enter a description of the cause.

Once the cause has been entered the alarm condition will reset and any outputs set by the alarm will now be de-energised. The system will return to normal operation showing the main site plan.

2.6 EVENT HELP BUTTON

The Event Help Button can be clicked or the F4 key is pressed, to allow an operator to call up specific help text for an alarm after it has been accepted and before it is reset. This text could be procedures to follow when that alarm occurs, or contact phone numbers. If more than one alarm is pending reset then the relevant alarm should be selected using the mouse or up/down arrow keys before clicking the Event Help Button (or pressing the F4 function key) in order to display the help for that alarm. If this button is clicked and no alarm is pending, the default text will display.

The Datalog system initially assigns the default text file to all the circuits. Individual circuit help files can be assigned during installation.

2.7 MAP VIEWER BUTTON

Clicking the Map Viewer Button or pressing the F9 key launches the Map Viewer screen.

This allows the operator a number of options: -

1. To view any of the maps assigned to the system by selecting from the list in the top left corner of the window.

2. To view the circuits on the maps either as symbols or numbered flags. Circuits may be selected either by displaying the relevant map they have been assigned. Clicking on the circuit name in the list at the bottom of the screen will cause the relevant map to be displayed.
3. Selecting Virtual Walk Test will list the number of circuits requiring a walk test.

2.8 LOG ON BUTTON

Clicking the Log On Button or pressing the F10 function key takes the operator to the Datalog Menu Panel. Before the panel displays, the operator is prompted for a password. The operator will then be allowed access to system menus. Access to menu items is dependent on how the operator was set up on the system.

2.9 CIRCUIT INHIBIT BUTTON

This button launches the Circuit Inhibit Screen. If an option 'Password to Inhibit a Circuit' has been selected, the operator will be prompted to enter their password before a circuit can be inhibited. This allows the operator to select a circuit by its name, number or icon on a map and inhibit or enable the circuit.

2.10 GROUP INHIBIT BUTTON

This button launches the Group Inhibit List. If an option 'Password to Inhibit a Group' has been selected, the operator will be prompted to enter their password before a group can be inhibited. This allows the operator to select a group of circuits by its name or number and inhibit or enable the group.

2.11 CENTRALERT BUTTON

This button launches the CentrAlert screen where the alarm parameters for the individual Defensor zones can be set along with setting the contact type for any contact alarm circuits. If an option password has been selected, the operator will be prompted to enter their password before the parameters can be changed.

2.12 VIDEO BUTTON

This button launches the Video control screen if the site is fitted with any CCTV cameras. This screen shows the camera views and allows the operator to manually control the cameras without needing to revert to a separate CCTV camera console.

2.13 MAP ICONS

Icons display the position of circuits by their position on a map, and status of circuits by their colour. The icons are only displayed if an option 'Show Dynamic Display' has been selected in User Set-up or the Map Viewer Button has been clicked.



2.13.1 Blue Icon



If a blue icon is displayed on a map, the circuit at that position, whose number is on the icon, is currently in a tamper condition.

2.13.2 Green Icon



If a green icon is displayed on a map, the circuit at that position, whose number is on the icon, is currently undergoing an engineers soak test. In this mode the system will log changes of circuit state

but will not generate alarms. Engineers testing new equipment or troublesome detectors use this mode.

2.13.3 Grey Icon



If a grey icon is displayed on a map, the circuit at that position, whose number is on the icon, is currently enabled and secure i.e. normal. Right clicking the mouse button allows the operator to Inhibit the circuit or to set the Inhibit Timer for the time interval before the circuit enables. The grey icon will only be found on the map viewer, normal circuits do not display dynamically on the main screen.

2.13.4 Maroon Icon



If a maroon icon is displayed on a map, the circuit at that position, whose number is on the icon, has been disabled by the Engineer Set-up option. This icon is displayed even when the option Show Dynamic Display is not set.

2.13.5 Red Icon



If a red icon is displayed on a map, the circuit at that position, whose number is on the icon, is currently inhibited and not secure. Right clicking the mouse button allows the operator to enable the circuit or to set the Inhibit Timer for the time interval before the circuit enables. However if the circuit is not secure when the inhibit is removed, the Datalog system will generate an alarm for that circuit.

2.13.6 Yellow Icon



If a yellow icon is displayed on a map, the circuit at that position, whose number is on the icon, is currently inhibited and secure. Right clicking the mouse button allows the operator to enable the circuit or to set the Inhibit Timer for the time interval before the circuit enables.

2.14 TOUCH SCREEN OPTION

If the Datalog 3 system has been ordered with a touch screen monitor then the majority of standard functions can be performed without using the keyboard.

The major difference is that when Logging On to the system (using the Log On or F10 Button) instead of the standard 'Enter Password' form, a larger form with a keypad will display. This keypad allows a user to log on using the touch screen, provided the user's password has been set-up as numbers rather than letters. To deter onlookers from working out the password, the order of the keys will change whenever this form is displayed. A textual password can still be used but the keyboard will have to be used.

To simulate a right mouse button click using the touch screen, firstly touch the small mouse button icon in the lower right corner of the screen and then touch as appropriate to display the required right click action.

To aid use of the touch screen, some controls, menus and selection lists are enlarged.

3 HANDLING ALARM EVENTS

3.1 ALARM INDICATION

When the Datalog 3 system receives an alarm:

1. The main screen will switch to a map, displaying a flashing icon to denote the alarm position.
2. The last events window is replaced with the systems alarm queue.
3. The alarm sound assigned to the type of icon used by that circuit will be generated.
4. The Accept Button will become available.
5. Any output relays assigned to the circuit will be activated.
6. If a camera matrix is connected to the system, the relevant cameras will be switched to monitors.

The operator should immediately accept the alarm by clicking the 'Accept' button or pressing the F1 function key. A password may be requested if the option has been set. The reason for the alarm should then be investigated. If any has been written Help for this alarm event will be available by pressing the 'Event Help' button or F4 function key.

7. When the alarm is secure (green tick in 'Status' column of alarm queue) and the cause known, click the 'Reset' button or F2 function key

If an option to give a reason for the alarm cause has been selected, then an alarm cause dialog box will display. Otherwise the alarm will be reset immediately and be removed from the alarm queue. Any outputs assigned to the circuit will be de-activated and any cameras switched by the circuit will be released.

Occasionally a circuit remains in alarm and therefore can not be reset either because of a fault or because of circumstances causing the alarm, e.g. a fire door being used for access. The best solution in this instance would be to inhibit the circuit and then reset the alarm. This would remove the alarm from the queue, reset any outputs and camera switching. The circuit would have a red icon while the circuit is not secure and become a yellow icon once the sensor alarm is cleared.

3.2 ALARM CAUSE DIALOG BOX

If the option 'Enter Alarm Cause' has been selected in User Set-up, an 'Alarm Cause' dialog box is displayed when the Reset Button is clicked, or the F2 key is pressed. In order to reset one or more alarms whose cause is known, the operator is required to select an alarm cause and possibly enter a comment.

The operator has two choices for entering a cause:

1. Select one of the pre-defined causes by clicking on the relevant button or typing the underscored letter on the button.
2. If there is a requirement to add a comment to the Alarm Cause press the Tab key or click in the text box at the bottom of the dialog box and enter the comment, then select one of the pre-defined causes by clicking on the relevant button or typing the underscored letter on the button.

Once the cause has been entered the alarm condition will reset and any outputs set by the alarm will now be de-energised. The system will return to normal operation showing the main site plan. Up to sixteen pre-defined causes can be set-up to customer requirements during set-up. These pre-defined alarm causes are useful if using the alarm analysis report function.

Alarm Cause

Enter The Alarm Cause For The Following Event 

Zn 2 Laboratory Front Psicon Detector Burried Sensor

Animals	Birds	Contractors
Intruders	Staff	Weather
Operator busy	Patrol	Vehicle
Nothing seen		

 Cancel (Esc)

Press Letter For Cause or TAB key To Enter Text

3.3 THE ALARM QUEUE

The alarm queue contains any circuits that have generated an alarm and have not been reset by the operator up to its maximum of fifty alarms. If there are any alarms in the queue, then the alarm queue is displayed at the bottom of the main screen in place of the Last Events Window.

Time	Alarm	Description: Alarm 2 of 5	Status	Priority
20:20:15	** FAULT **	COM1: Unknown Device #1 Commu		
20:20:42	** ALARM **	Zn 6 Admin Offices Window Front	✓	8
20:21:28	** ALARM **	Zn 26 Door 22 Demonstration Roo	✗	12
20:22:03	** ALARM **	Zn 21 IR Side Laboratory Active IF	✓	1
20:22:21	** ALARM **	Zn 18 PIR raw materials P.I.R.	✓	2

4:54 | Logged On.. | Waiting For Reset, Press F2

The alarm queue has five columns:

1. The 'Time' column contains the time the alarm occurred.
2. The 'Alarm' column contains one of the following alarm causes:
 - ALARM The alarm was caused by activation of the circuits sensor.
 - SHORT The alarm was caused by a short-circuit of alarm device.
 - TAMPER The alarm was caused by an open-circuit or disconnection of the Alpha sensor.
 - FAULT This type of alarm is not a circuit on the system. It is a software-generated alarm for system faults i.e. loss of communication analysers or equipment cabinet tamper alarms.
3. The 'Description' column contains the description text for the alarm. The column heading also tells which alarm number is currently selected and how many are in the queue e.g. 'Alarm 2 of 5'.
4. The 'Status' column displays a clock symbol if an alarm has not been accepted. Once accepted the Status column displays a red cross if the circuits sensor is still not secure or a green tick if the circuits sensor is now in a secure state. No status is given for 'FAULT' alarms.
5. The 'Priority' column will contain a number between 0 and 255. 255 is the highest priority and 0 is the lowest. This allows the operator to select the most important alarm first.

3.4 MULTIPLE ALARMS

If more than one alarm should occur:

1. Accept the Alarms. Click the 'Accept' button or press the F1 function key to accept the alarms. This will accept all the unaccepted alarms in the queue.
2. Select the Alarm to Reset. If the option 'Follow Latest Alarm' is selected in the User Set-up options the new alarm will automatically be selected if it has a priority equal to or higher than a previously selected alarm. If the option 'Follow Latest Alarm' is not selected in the User Set-up options the new alarm will automatically be selected only if it has a priority higher than a previously selected alarm. Alternatively use the Up/Down arrow keys and Press the <Enter> key or click on the relevant alarm in the alarm queue to select an alarm to view.

The map will display the maximum zoom view for the chosen alarm. The icon matching the alarm will have changing border colours.

3. Reset the Alarm. If the alarm circuit is secure, it can be reset by clicking the 'Reset' button or pressing the F2 function key. If the option to enter an alarm cause has been enabled, a cause will have to be entered for the alarm before reset can take place as described above. Once the cause has been entered the alarm condition will reset and any outputs set by the alarm will now be de-energised. Repeat the select and reset procedure until all alarms have been reset.

The system will return to normal operation showing the main site plan and Last Events window as soon as all alarms have been reset. If an alarm circuit remains non-secure (red cross in status column) it can not be reset. The options are either to wait until the circuit becomes secure (status column has green tick) or to inhibit the circuit and then reset.

3.5 ALARM LOGGING

The alarm history log will store:

1. The Date, Time and Description of the alarm occurrence
2. The Date, Time, Description and User name of when the alarm is accepted
3. The Date, Time and Description of when the alarm was reset plus the alarm cause if the option is used
4. The Date, Time and comment text. If extra text was typed in the Alarm Cause dialog box.

This information can be viewed and printed using the 'Review Database' report.

4 INHIBITING CIRCUITS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Individual inputs can be inhibited for maintenance/repair, or where it is inconvenient to have the alarms constantly activated i.e. in frequently used areas. When a circuit is inhibited, should the circuit's sensor activate, the Datalog System will not generate an alarm or log the event in the database. When a circuit is inhibited, maps will display a yellow icon to denote the status. When the circuit is inhibited and its sensor is activated, maps will display a red icon to show the status.

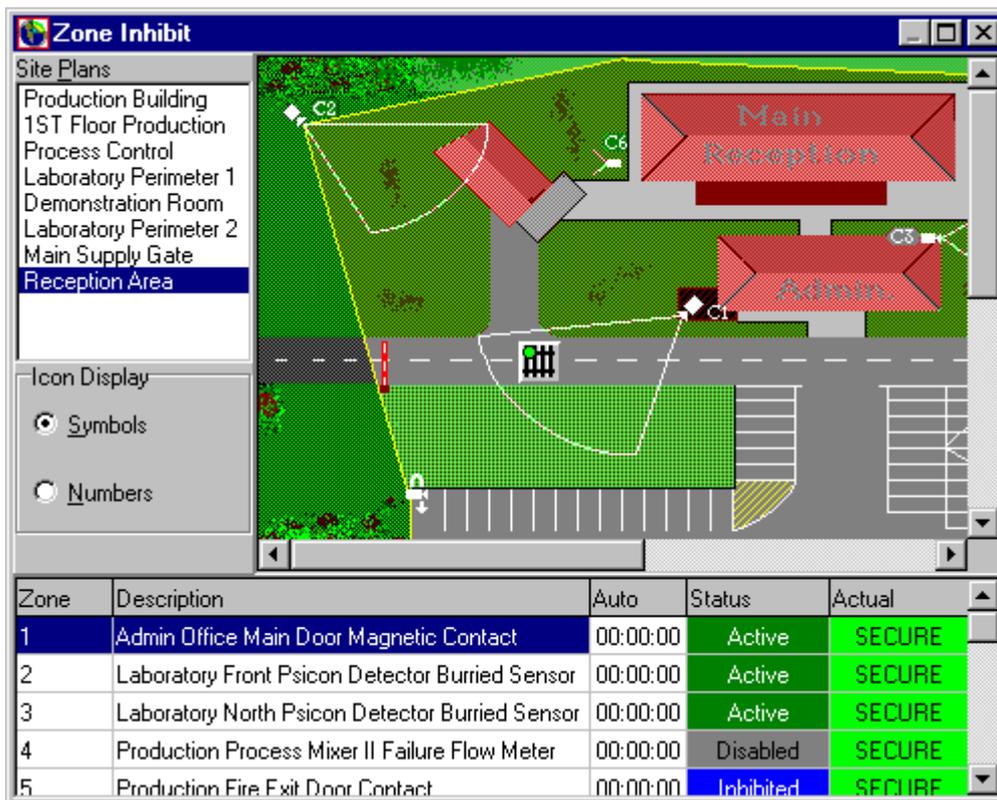
Certain circuits will not allow inhibiting, these are '24 Hour' circuit types.

Circuits can be inhibited either:

1. Individually by manual operation, using 'Single Circuit Inhibit'
2. In groups by manual operation, using 'Group Inhibit'
3. Individually on a timer, using the 'Inhibit Timer'
4. In groups on a timer, using 'Time Circuits'

4.2 CIRCUIT INHIBIT SCREEN

The circuit inhibit screen displays when inhibiting a circuit by any method listed below other than by right clicking the circuit icon.



The screenshot shows the 'Zone Inhibit' software interface. On the left, there is a 'Site Plans' list with 'Reception Area' selected. Below it, 'Icon Display' options are set to 'Symbols'. The main area shows a site plan with buildings labeled 'Main Reception' and 'Admin.', and various sensor locations marked with icons like C2, C3, C4, C5, and C6. At the bottom, a table displays the status of five circuits.

Zone	Description	Auto	Status	Actual
1	Admin Office Main Door Magnetic Contact	00:00:00	Active	SECURE
2	Laboratory Front Psicon Detector Burried Sensor	00:00:00	Active	SECURE
3	Laboratory North Psicon Detector Burried Sensor	00:00:00	Active	SECURE
4	Production Process Mixer II Failure Flow Meter	00:00:00	Disabled	SECURE
5	Production Fire Exit Door Contact	00:00:00	Inhibited	SECURE

4.3 CIRCUIT INHIBIT LIST

The circuit inhibit list at the bottom of the Circuit Inhibit Screen, allows the operator to view the state of circuits.

Zone	Description	Auto	Status	Actual
1	Admin Office Main Door Magnetic Contact	00:00:00	Active	SECURE
2	Laboratory Front Psicon Detector Burried Sensor	00:00:00	Active	SECURE
3	Laboratory North Psicon Detector Burried Sensor	00:00:00	Active	SECURE
4	Production Process Mixer II Failure Flow Meter	00:00:00	Disabled	SECURE
5	Production Fire Exit Door Contact	00:00:00	Inhibited	SECURE

The circuit inhibit list has five columns:

1. The circuit number on the Datalog system.
2. The description for the circuit.
3. The time to go before the auto-inhibit timer expires, when the inhibited circuit would enable.
4. The circuit status: Active, Inhibited, Disabled, or 24 Hour.
5. Whether the circuit is currently secure or not secure

4.4 SINGLE CIRCUIT INHIBIT

There are a number of ways to inhibit a single circuit on the Datalog system:

1. If an icon for the circuit is displayed on the main screen then click the right mouse button to enable the short-cut menu and click Inhibit Circuit.
2. If an icon for the circuit is displayed on the map viewer then click the right mouse button to enable the short-cut menu and click Inhibit Circuit.
3. While on the main screen, press the Circuit Inhibit button and enter your password. On the Circuit Inhibit Screen, scroll or page down to the relevant circuit on the circuit list, click to highlight the circuit and then press <Enter>.
4. While on the main screen, press the spacebar and enter your password. Scroll or page down to the relevant circuit on the circuit list, click to highlight the circuit and then press <Enter>.
5. If logged on, on the menu bar, select 'Inhibit', on the menu select 'Single Circuit Inhibit', on the circuit list scroll or page down to the relevant circuit, click to highlight the circuit and then press <Enter>.
6. If logged on, on the menu bar, click the Single Circuit Inhibit button, on the circuit list scroll or page down to the relevant circuit, click to highlight the circuit and then press <Enter>.

Whichever option is used the circuit will be inhibited, and where icons are displayed their colour will be yellow when secure or red when not secure.

4.5 SINGLE CIRCUIT ENABLE

There are a number of ways to enable a single circuit on the Datalog system:

1. If an icon for the circuit is displayed on the main screen then click the right mouse button to enable the short-cut menu, click Enable Circuit.
2. If an icon for the circuit is displayed on the map viewer then click the right mouse button to enable the short-cut menu, click Enable Circuit.
3. While on the main screen, press the Circuit Inhibit button and enter your password. On the Circuit Inhibit Screen, scroll or page down to the relevant circuit on the circuit list, click to highlight the circuit and then press <Enter>.

4. While on the main screen, press the spacebar and enter your password. Scroll or page down to the relevant circuit on the circuit list, click to highlight the circuit and then press <Enter>.
5. If logged on, on the menu bar, select 'Inhibit', on the menu select 'Single Circuit Inhibit', on the circuit list scroll or page down to the relevant circuit, click to highlight the circuit and then press <Enter>.
6. If logged on, on the menu bar, click the single circuit inhibit button, on the circuit list scroll or page down to the relevant circuit, click to highlight the circuit and then press <Enter>.

Whichever option is used the circuit will be enabled, and where icons are displayed their colour will be grey when secure and the circuit will alarm when not secure.

4.6 GROUP INHIBIT LIST

The group inhibit list screen displays when the inhibiting a group by any method listed below.

Group	Description	Status
1	EXT WINDOWS	Inhibited
2	EXT DOORS	Active
3	INT PIR'S/DOORS	Inhibited
4	BEAMS/FENCING	Active
5	PLANTROOM	Active
6	FIRE MAINTENANCE	Active

The alarm queue has three columns:

1. The circuit group number on the Datalog system which can be in the range 1-100.
2. The description for the group of circuits.
3. The timer for inhibiting the group for a specific time (from 1 minute to 12 hours)
4. The circuit group status: Active or Inhibited.

4.7 GROUP INHIBIT

There are a number of ways to inhibit a group of circuits on the Datalog system:

1. While on the main screen, press the Group Inhibit button and enter your password. On the Group Inhibit list, scroll or page down to the relevant circuit group, click to highlight the circuit group and then press <Enter>.
2. If logged on, on the menu bar, select 'Inhibit', on the menu select 'Group Inhibit', on the Group Inhibit list scroll or page down to the relevant circuit group, click to highlight the circuit group and then press <Enter>.
3. If logged on, on the menu bar, click the Group Inhibit button, on the Group Inhibit list scroll or page down to the relevant circuit group, click to highlight the circuit group and then press <Enter>.

Whichever option is used the circuits in the group will be inhibited, and where icons are displayed their colour will be yellow when secure or red when not secure.

4.8 GROUP ENABLE

There are a number of ways to enable a group of circuits on the Datalog system:

1. While on the main screen, press the Group Inhibit button and enter your password. On the Group Inhibit list, scroll or page down to the relevant circuit group, click to highlight the circuit group and then press <Enter>.
2. If logged on, on the menu bar, select 'Inhibit', on the menu select 'Group Inhibit', on the Group Inhibit list scroll or page down to the relevant circuit group, click to highlight the circuit group and then press <Enter>.
3. If logged on, on the menu bar, click the Group Inhibit button, on the Group Inhibit list scroll or page down to the relevant circuit group, click to highlight the circuit group and then press <Enter>.

Whichever option is used the circuits in the group will be enabled, and where icons are displayed their colour will be grey when secure and will generate an alarm when not secure.

4.9 CIRCUIT INHIBIT TIMER

Each circuit has an inhibit timer that can be set to enable the circuit after a predetermined time. The circuit remains inhibited even if the circuit is returned to a secure state until the timer expires. This feature can be further enhanced by setting circuits as 'auto-enable'. This is done during the set-up using the input type setting.

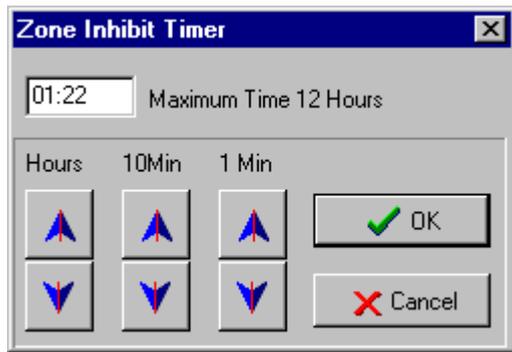
If the auto-enable feature is On for a circuit, then the circuit will auto-enable when the inhibit timer expires, as before. The difference is that if a circuit should reset before the timer expires then the circuit will auto-enable. For example, a magnetic contact on a roller shutter door is set with auto enable On, and the inhibit timer is set to five minutes. The roller shutter circuit will remain inhibited until either the roller shutter is closed, securing the circuit, or the inhibit timer reaches zero after five minutes. This 'auto enable' feature should only be used on stable state sensors, not on movement detectors such as PIRs.

The Inhibit Timer sets the auto enable feature, allowing the user to inhibit a circuit for a set time from one minute to twelve hours. If the circuit is already inhibited, then the timer can be used to extend the inhibit time for the interval set, before it will automatically enable the circuit.

To set the inhibit timer, display the timer by one of the following methods:

1. If an icon for the circuit is displayed on the main screen then click the right mouse button to enable the short-cut menu, click Inhibit Timer.
2. If an icon for the circuit is displayed on the map viewer then click the right mouse button to enable the short-cut menu, click Inhibit Timer.
3. While on the main screen, press the Circuit Inhibit button and enter your password. On the Circuit Inhibit Screen, scroll or page down to the relevant circuit on the circuit list, click to highlight the circuit.
4. While on the main screen, press the spacebar and enter your password. Scroll or page down to the relevant circuit on the circuit list, click to highlight the circuit and then simultaneously press Shift and <Enter>.
5. If logged on, on the menu bar, select inhibit, on the menu select Single Circuit Inhibit , on the circuit list scroll or page down to the relevant circuit, click to highlight the circuit and then simultaneously press Shift and <Enter>.
6. If logged on, on the menu bar, click the single circuit inhibit button, on the circuit list scroll or page down to the relevant circuit, click to highlight the circuit and then simultaneously press Shift and <Enter>.

Whichever method is used, the inhibit timer will display.



1. Set the time using the arrow buttons then click OK.
2. The timer can be seen decrementing in the Auto column of the circuit list.
3. The system will log the date, time, event as 'Auto-Inhibit', circuit description and user setting the timer.
4. The circuit will automatically enable, when the timer elapses.
5. The system will log the date, time, event as 'Auto-Enable', circuit description and user as 'System'.

5 OUTPUT CONTROL

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The CentrAlert system has the ability to switch output relays using an optional GCRLY relay unit. The output relays are assigned to named groups. A group can have one to eight output relays assigned to it and relays can belong to more than one group. The system can have up to one hundred output groups which are set-up during the installation.

The output group is activated by:

1. A circuit going in to an alarm state
2. Manually by the operator selecting the group from a list
3. By Time circuit

5.2 ALARM OPERATED OUTPUT

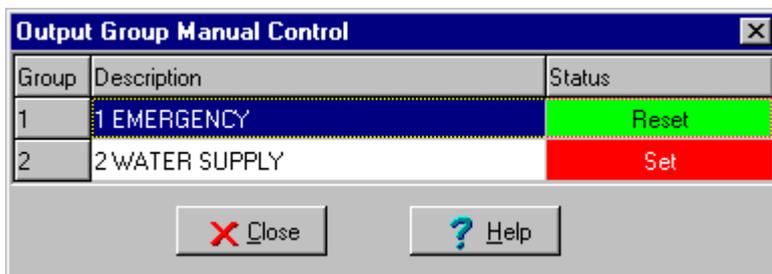
When the system is set-up at installation an output group can be assigned to a circuit. When the circuit goes into alarm it will automatically energise (set) the output relays. This is useful for scenarios such as switching on flood lamps when an external infra-red sensor is tripped. The outputs then remain set until the operator resets the alarm whereupon the outputs will de-energise (reset).

5.3 MANUAL OUTPUT CONTROL

The operator can switch a group of output relays by using the Log On button on the main screen. Then by either.

1. Selecting System on the top menu bar then selecting Output Control
2. Clicking the Output Control button

The 'Output Control Manual Control' dialog box displays.



Once this dialog box appears.

1. Scroll and click on the relevant output group until the required group is highlighted.
2. To activate or set the output relays press <Enter> key. The output relays status changes to Set and a red colour.
3. To de-activate or reset the output relays press <Enter> key. The output relays status changes to Reset and a green colour.

5.4 TIME ZONE OPERATED OUTPUT CONTROL

An output group can be switched by a time zone. A time zone is an event timer that can be used to cause output groups to switch automatically on selected days. Each time zone allows one 'on' time period during selected days from Monday to Sunday.

6 TIME ZONES

6.1 INTRODUCTION

A time zone is an event timer that can be used to cause certain functions to occur automatically on selected days. Datalog 3 can store up to sixty four time zones. When a new time zone is added, the operator can be given a description that reflects its use. Each time zone allows one 'on' time period during selected days from Monday to Sunday. The standard uses for this timer are:

1. To inhibit groups of circuits for a period during the day. i.e. Passive Infra-red sensors during working hours.
2. To switch relays on for a period during the day. i.e. to unlock a gate during working hours.

Additional custom functions to assign to the time zones to meet specific requirements can also be written on request.

6.2 TIME CIRCUIT FORM

To view the Time Circuit Form.

1. From the Main screen click 'Log on'. Select System on the top menu bar then select User Set up. The 'User Set up' dialog box is displayed.
2. Click the 'Set up Automatic Time Zones' button. The 'Time Zone Form' dialog box is displayed.

Description	Action	LastEdit	User
Inhibit External Gate Zones	Inhibit Group	13/06/98	Supervisor
Open Access Gates	Output Group	13/06/98	Supervisor
Enable Pager TimeZone	Custom	13/06/98	Supervisor
Inhibit Internal Alarm Zones	Inhibit Group	13/06/98	Supervisor

Description: Inhibit Internal Alarm Zones

Time On: 07:00:00

Time Off: 18:30:00

Action: Inhibit Group

Group: INT PIR'S/DOORS

Monday Friday

Tuesday Saturday

Wednesday Sunday

Thursday

OK Cancel

The form has four columns.

1. A description of the time zones.
2. The action they control.
3. The date they were last edited.
4. The user who created the time zone.

6.3 DISPLAYING A TIME ZONE

On the Time Zones Form click on the relevant time zone in the time zone list. The time zone details are displayed, greyed out, in the field boxes.

6.4 ADDING A NEW TIME ZONE

As an example of the settings in the Time Zone Dialog Box suppose it is desired to inhibit alarms inside a building from 7:00am until 7:00pm on Monday to Friday.

1. Click the 'New' button on the Time Zones Form.
2. Enter a description for the time zone (up to thirty characters). Give the time zone a name that describes the action it is going to control e.g. "Inhibit internal alarms".
3. Set up the start time for the time zones 'on' period for any selected day, in this example the Time On will be 07:00:00. Clicking on the up or down arrows next to the time window will automatically alter the hour value. To alter the minutes or seconds value click on the time figures and then use the arrows to display the required value.
4. Set up the end time for the time zones 'on' period for any selected day, in this example the Time Off will be 19:00:00. Note that the times are entered using the 24 hour clock to avoid errors.
5. Click in each day check box for the days that the time zone has an 'on' period, in this example Monday to Friday should have their check boxes ticked, but Saturday and Sunday have no 'on' period and so should not be ticked.
6. Select the required action that the time zone is to initiate. The options are:

No Action	The time zone will not do anything when the time period is on. This option would only be selected if the time zone is being set up for future use or its action is being suspended.
Inhibit Group	When the time zone is on it will inhibit the group of zones named in the group list box below. This prevents the Datalog annunciating any of the zones in the group, if the zone goes into an alarm state.
Output Group	When the time zone is on it will switch on the group of output relays named in the group list box below.
Custom	Custom is an option, which will only be available when special software has been installed. The time zone will probably be set up at installation for a specific purpose.

In this example the Action list box will be set to 'Inhibit Group'.

7. Select the required group from the Time Zone Group List. If the Action selected is 'Inhibit Group', this list contains zone groups. If the Action selected is 'Output Group', this list contains output groups. These groups are set up on the system at install time and, through consultation, should have names that assist selection. If names need to be changed or more groups are required, contact the equipment supplier. In this example the "Inhibit internal alarms" group is required.
8. Click the 'OK' button to store the new time zone. The new time zone details will display in the time zone list.

6.5 EDITING A TIME ZONE

On the 'Time Zone Form' click on the time zone to be edited. The time zone is highlighted. Click the 'Edit' button and alter the fields as necessary then click the 'OK' button to store the changes. The modified time zone details will display in the time zone list.

6.6 DELETING A TIME ZONE

On the 'Time Zone Form' click on the time zone to be deleted and click the 'Delete' button. This displays a confirmation dialog box. Click the 'OK' button to confirm the deletion or cancel to abort the deletion. The time zone details will be removed from the time zone list.

6.7 PRINTING THE TIME ZONES

Clicking the Printer button on the 'Time Zone Form' will display a Datalog Report screen listing the details of all the time zones currently set up. Assuming the computer has a printer attached the details can be printed out by clicking on the printer icon.



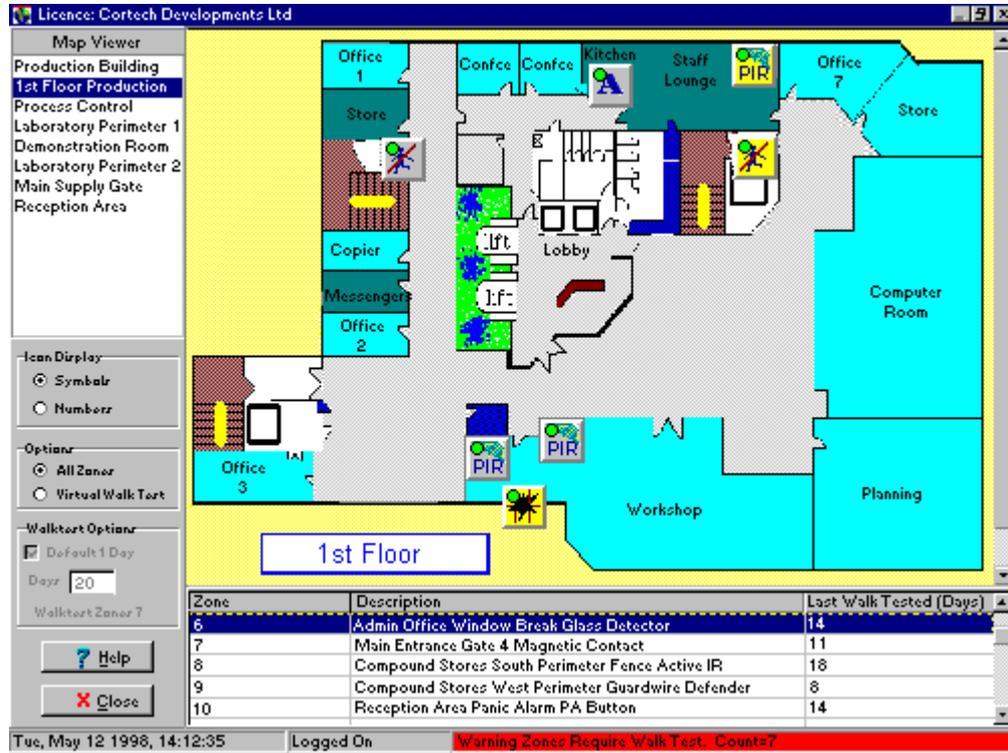
Datalog TimeZone Report

Description:	All Gates	On Time:	16:25:00	Off Time:	17:25:00
Action:	Inhibit Group	Last Edit:	25/01/2000		
Group:	BEAMS/FENCING	Active:	Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri		
<hr/>					
Description:	Output Test	On Time:	16:07:00	Off Time:	16:08:00
Action:	Output Group	Last Edit:	11/02/1998		
Group:	EMERGENCY	Active:	Wed		
<hr/>					
Description:	Trial Custom TimeZone	On Time:	17:06:00	Off Time:	17:07:00
Action:	Inhibit Group	Last Edit:	16/03/2000		
Group:	INT PIRS/DOORS	Active:	Tue Wed Thu		
<hr/>					
Description:	Histo Building	On Time:	06:06:00	Off Time:	17:07:00
Action:	Inhibit Group	Last Edit:	10/01/2000		
Group:	PLANTROOM	Active:	Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri		

7 MAP VIEWER

7.1 INTRODUCTION

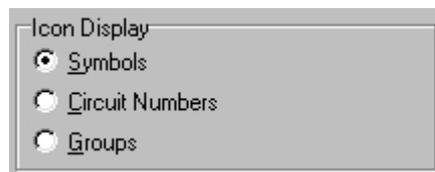
Clicking the Map Viewer Button, or pressing the F9 key, launches the Map Viewer screen. The following graphic is the default Map Viewer layout when Icon Display is set to 'Symbols' and Options is set to 'All Circuits'.



7.2 MAP SELECTION BOX

The map selection box allows the operator to click on a map title and view the associated map. When the map is displayed it will show the circuit positions either as symbols representing the type of alarm, or numbered and coloured icons, depending on the setting of the Icon Display radio button.

7.3 ICON DISPLAY



When a map is selected and displayed in Map Viewer or Circuit Inhibit, the map will show the circuit positions by an icon representation. If the Icon Display radio button is set to 'Symbol' the circuit will be shown as a button like icon with a graphic that represents the type of alarm.

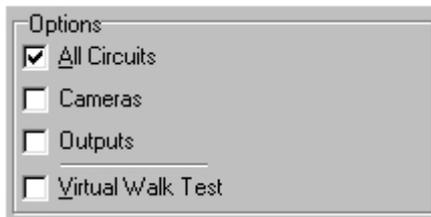


If the Icon Display radio button is set to 'Numbers' the circuit will be shown as a larger numbered, coloured button like icon displaying the circuit number and state.



If the Icon Display radio button is set to 'Groups' the circuit will be shown as a larger numbered, coloured button like icon displaying the circuit number and state however the number displayed is of the input group that the circuit is a member of.

7.4 MAP VIEWER OPTIONS



When the 'Options' radio button is set in the default state of 'All Circuits', the list at the bottom of the Map Viewer screen shows all the circuits on the Datalog 3 system. The camera positions or output circuits can be displayed by ticking their respective boxes. Once one or both of these boxes are ticked it is possible to switch off the input circuit icons by removing the tick in the 'All Circuits' box.

7.5 MAP VIEWER WALK TEST OPTIONS

Walk Test Status can be viewed on the Map Viewer Screen by setting the 'Options' radio button to 'Virtual Walk Test'. The list at the bottom of the screen will switch from showing the circuit list to showing circuits requiring a Walk Test. The default Walk Test list shows any circuits that are more than one day past the Walk Test alarm period.

The text 'Walk Test Circuits X' below the Days field shows how many circuits have been found where X is the count of circuits. If an icon  is displayed next to the number of days since walk test, this indicates that this circuit is omitted from the Walk Test.

8 WALK TEST

8.1 INTRODUCTION

The Datalog 3 system can manage the site's circuit testing by assisting with walk test procedures. The User Set up screen allows the user to define the period of days the system will allow a circuit to operate without an alarm being received from that circuit. Once that period expires, the system will generate an alarm to annunciate that a walk test is required. In addition the user can also set the number of days before the walk test alarm occurs that the system should issue a warning message.

Walk Test Status can be viewed on the Map Viewer Screen by setting the 'Options' radio button to 'Virtual Walk Test'. The list at the bottom of the screen will switch from showing the circuit list to showing circuits requiring a Walk Test. The default Walk Test list shows any circuits that are more than one day past the Walk Test alarm period. Circuits that have exceeded the walk test period will be logged and printed when an end of day analysis report is run. The information can also be reviewed in a Walk Test report, which is based on these settings.

It may not be possible for site staff to walk test some circuits if they are inaccessible without special knowledge or equipment, such as equipment failure and tamper alarms. An engineer's option is available to omit alarms from the walk test. If a circuit is omitted from the Walk Test an icon  is displayed next to the number of days since walk test in the Map Viewer list.

Walk test levels can also be individually tailored to meet a client's specific requirement. If a particular circuit is given its own unique threshold value for either the 'Warning' or 'Alarm' level, then user settable thresholds will not apply to this circuit. Therefore it is possible to give every circuit on the system its own set of walk test thresholds independent of the user settable value. This configuration has to be carried out at system set-up.

8.2 FILTERING WALK TESTS

This walk test list can be filtered by increasing the days past the Walk Test alarm period. To do this, remove the tick from the 'Default 1 Day' check box in the Walk Test Options box, and entering the number of days in the 'Days' field.

8.3 WALK TEST REPORT

The Walk Test Report allows the user to print a list of the circuits requiring a Walk Test. The report is the same list as is displayed at the bottom of the Map Viewer screen when the 'Options' radio button is set to 'Walk Test'. This gives Circuit number, Description, Warning Threshold, and Days since Walk Test.

1. From the Main screen click 'Log on'. Select 'Reports' on the top menu bar then select 'Other Reports' then select 'Walk Test Report'. The Walk Test report displays.

9 CENTRALERT DRIVER MODULE

9.1 INTRODUCTION

The CentrAlert driver module provides control over the Geoquip CentrAlert series of alarm detection and processing equipment. The CentrAlert driver permits adjustment of the intruder system and enables the operator to respond to alarms generated by it. Full audio monitoring and control is provided for detectors generating audio outputs. The control software can be accessed from one of the Datalog main screen shortcut buttons, a password being required before access is granted.

The advantages of the CentrAlert system over its predecessors are as follows:

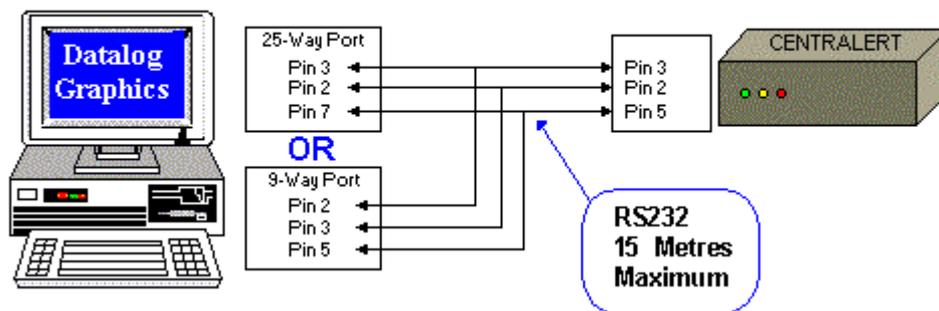
- Increased system reliability
- Increased system security
- Field adjustments eliminated
- Centralised processing and adjustment

This system reduces the amount of electronics located in the perimeter area. System architectures which eliminate field located electronics are inherently more reliable because the sensitive electronics are removed from environments where they may be subjected to extremes of temperature and humidity, as well as the destructive effects of lightning strikes. System security is also enhanced if the architecture permits the location of analysis equipment in secure buildings, safe from opportunist vandalism or intentional damage. CentrAlert eliminates the requirement for adjustment of field based equipment due to advances in cable technology, which now make it possible to transmit unprocessed sensor signals to a centralised location.

9.2 HARDWARE SET-UP AND COMMUNICATIONS SET UP

9.2.1 Hardware Set Up

The Datalog communicates with the CentrAlert via one of its serial ports, the protocol being R232. A serial cable is required between the PC serial port, defined during set-up, and the CentrAlert RS232 port. Cabling details are as shown below.



9.2.2 Communications Settings

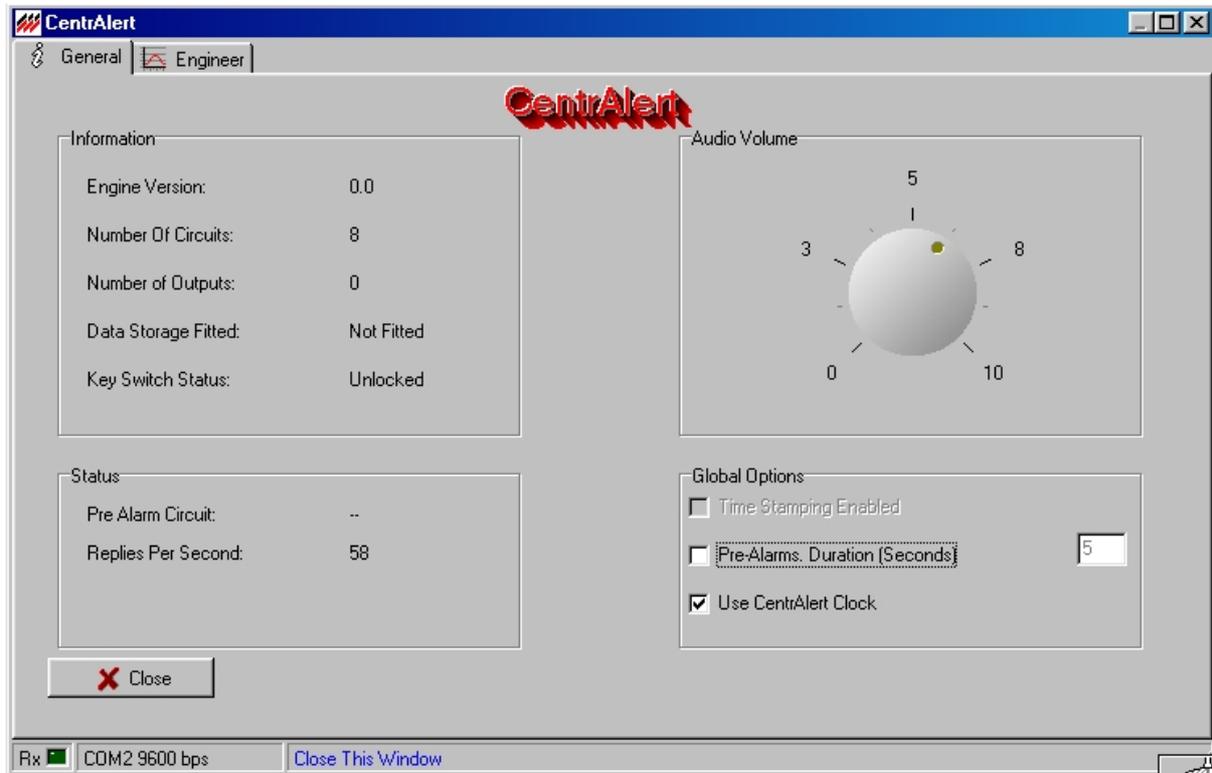
Communications between the Datalog PC and the CentrAlert are in RS232 format with the following settings.

Communications Port	Pre-configured
Baud Rate	Pre-configured (default=9,600 baud)

9.3 GENERAL INFORMATION AND SETTINGS

9.3.1 System Information

Once the user or engineer has selected the CentrAlert shortcut button on the Datalog main screen, a valid password must be entered and the following screen will be displayed.



This provides the user/engineer with valid access privileges, the ability to view system information and make minor adjustments to the system settings.

9.3.2 System Information and Status

This is a read-out of the engine data and cannot be altered.

Engine Version	Displays the version of CentrAlert firmware currently in use
Number of Circuits	Displays the number of circuits connected to the system
Number of Outputs	Displays the number of outputs connected to the system
Data Storage Fitted	Indicates whether a data storage device has been fitted or not
Key Switch Status	Indicates the status of the key switch (if fitted)

9.3.3 Audio Volume

Permits setting of the audio volume between levels 0 and 10. To alter the volume drag the indicator either anticlockwise to decrease the volume or clockwise to increase it.

9.4 GLOBAL OPTIONS

9.4.1 Time Stamping Enabled

This determines whether each event that comes from the CentrAlert engine with a time-stamp attached thus allowing alarms that happened while Datalog was offline to be put into the log with their

real time/date, as opposed to recording events with the time/date that the Datalog comes back on line and the alarms are received. However, this option is only available if the engine has a Rugby Clock fitted.

9.4.2 Pre-Alarm. Duration (Seconds)

Determines whether pre-alarms are enabled and if so, for how long they will switch on the audio channels.

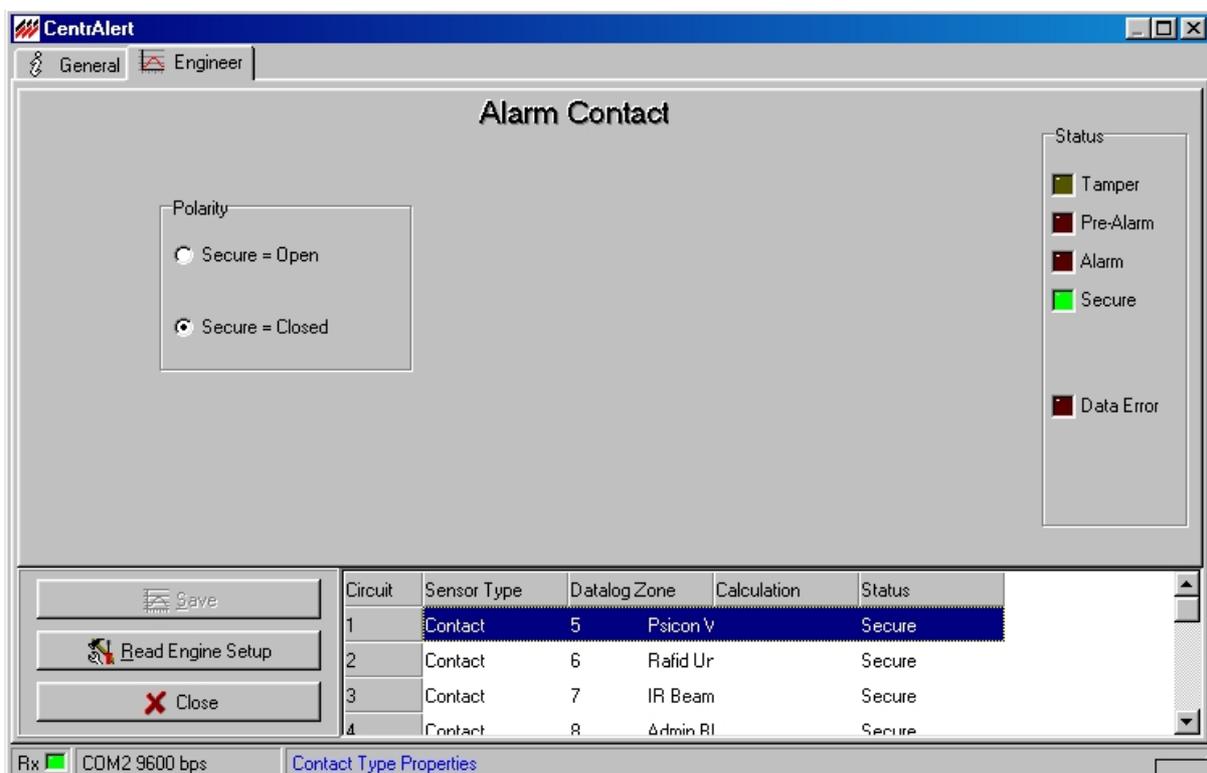
9.4.3 Use CentrAlert Clock

If this option is selected, the Datalog system will read the time from the CentrAlert Engine, overriding any adjustments of the PC's clock.

9.5 ENGINEERING SET-UP

9.5.1 Setting Up Contacts

If the Engineer tab is selected from the Datalog CentrAlert form and then a contact input is selected from the list at the bottom of the screen, then the form will update as follows:



It is possible to set the polarity of the alarm contact, whether its secure status is in the open position or the closed position by checking the appropriate option in the Polarity frame of this form.

The status of the contact can be assessed at any time by observing the Status frame of the form. LEDs will indicate whether the input is in alarm, pre-alarm, secure, or in a tamper condition. An LED is also present within this frame to indicate data errors.

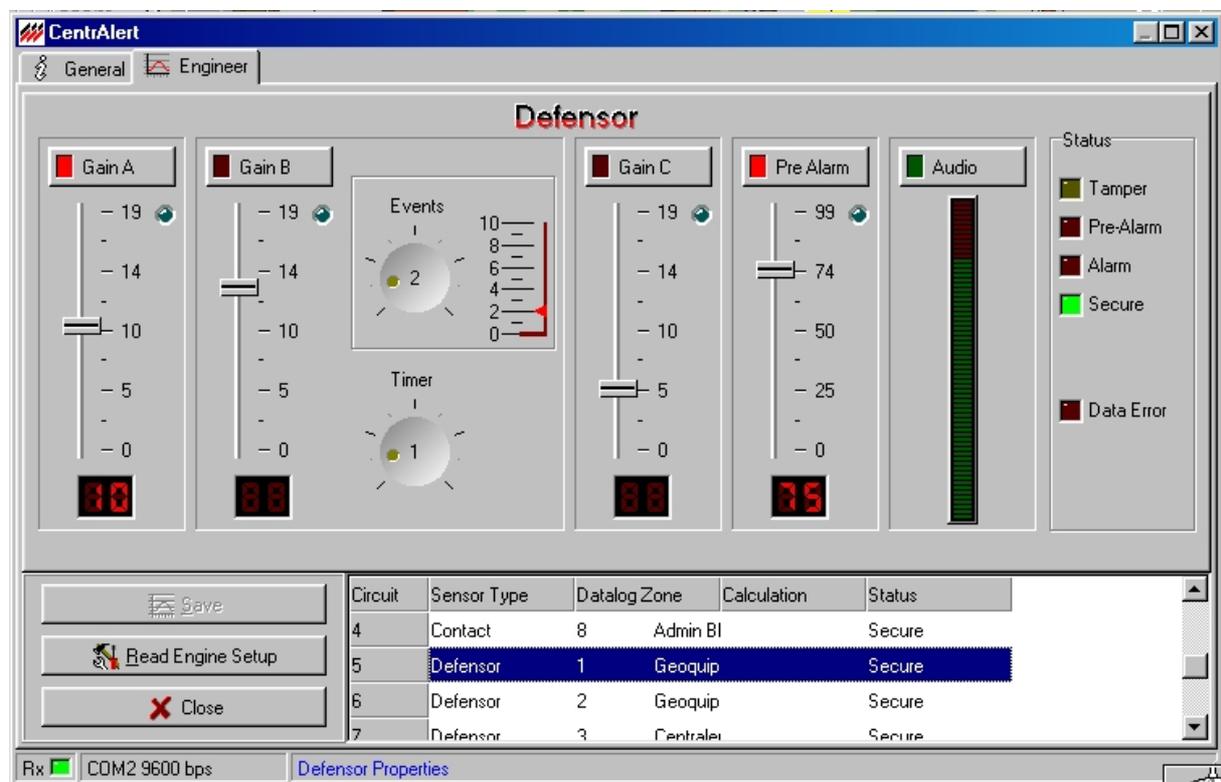
The set-up data from the CentrAlert can be re-read at any time by clicking on the Read Engine Set up button shown on this form. Any modifications made for a particular circuit can be saved by clicking on the Save button, which will be greyed out unless any changes have been made. The CentrAlert user interface can be closed down at any time by selecting the Close button.

Details of circuits connected to the system can be viewed via the circuit information window shown at the bottom of the screen. It is also possible to select different circuits from within this window. It displays the following information about the circuits:

1. CentrAlert circuit number.
2. Sensor type, either Defensor or a contact.
3. Datalog circuit number.
4. Calculation - the logical mapping of the circuits.
5. Status - whether the circuit is currently secure or not

9.6 SETTING UP DEFENSOR

If the Engineer tab is selected from the Datalog CentrAlert form and then a Defensor input is selected from the list at the bottom of the screen, then the form will update as follows:



The Engineer facility will allow the user to make sensitivity adjustments to Defensor equipment connected to the system. This can be achieved by following Geoquip guidelines on the adjustment of sensitivity and setting appropriate levels on the Datalog CentrAlert user interface as follows: Note that the sensitivity sliders can not be moved if the function is not enabled.

9.6.1 Gain A

This is enabled by clicking on the Gain A button. If enabled i.e. the red LED icon is illuminated, this setting determines the level of 'sustained activity' required to trigger an alarm. It is used to set the level for climb over detection by moving the marker up or down the slide bar as appropriate. The blue Channel A status LED at the top of the scale indicates the occurrence of a sustained attack by flashing whilst a disturbance of a sufficient level is being generated. The current level will be indicated in the display beneath the slide bar. It can be adjusted in the range 0 - 19 as per the following guidelines:

0 is the least sensitive setting, requiring the highest level of activity to generate an alarm

19 is the most sensitive setting, where the least activity is needed to generate an alarm

9.6.2 Gain B

This is enabled by clicking on the Gain B button. If enabled i.e. the red LED icon is illuminated, this setting determines the level of 'impacts' required to trigger an alarm. It is used to set the level for cut detection by moving the marker up or down the slide bar as appropriate. The blue Channel B status LED at the top of the scale indicates the occurrence of a cut event by flashing once as each event is detected. The current level will be indicated in the display beneath the slide bar. As with the Gain A setting, it can be adjusted in the range 0.-.19.

9.6.3 Event Counter and Timer

The Events control is used to set the system to respond to a particular number of events before an alarm is activated. For example, if the Events dial is set to 3, then three separate events will have to occur before an alarm is activated. Both controls are altered by dragging the indicator either anticlockwise to decrease the value or clockwise to increase it. The selected events value is indicated on the scale by a small arrow head and as each event is detected the red line at the bottom increments up and an alarm is generated when the line is higher than the arrow head.

It is important to note that if the Events control is set to zero, then a permanent alarm condition will occur. The event counter has no effect on the operation of the system when responding to climb over attacks. The Events control should be set in conjunction with the Timer control as described below.

Each event that occurs starts an individual time window during which the required number of events must occur before an alarm is activated. This can be adjusted using the Timer control beneath the Events control. Each step on the Timer control represents a 30 second interval, e.g. position 1 = 30 seconds, position 2 = 60 seconds etc. If only one event is selected on the Events control, then the timer control can be disregarded.

To illustrate the operation of the Timer and Events control, the following example is given. It is required that the alarm relay is to operate only if three cuts occur within a one minute period starting from the time when the first cut occurred.

The Events control is set to position 3 and the Timer control is set to position 2. The occurrence of an Event starts the first time window, which in this example lasts for one minute. If two more Events occur within this window then the alarm relay will operate. If after the first time window has elapsed only one further Event (which itself started a second time window) has occurred, the first Event and its time window are discarded from the memory, leaving the second event and its time window in the memory. For the alarm relay to now operate two more Events must occur within this second window.

While Events remain in the system memory, the separate time windows will continue to run and when each one elapses, the window and its associated Event are discarded. When there are no more Events left in the memory, the Timer will be cancelled until another cut is detected.

9.6.4 Gain C

This channel is a specialised hacksaw detection channel. It is enabled by clicking on the Gain C button. If enabled i.e. the red LED icon is illuminated, this setting determines the level for hacksaw detection required to trigger an alarm. It is used to set the level for hacksaw detection by moving the marker up or down the slide bar as appropriate. The blue Channel C status LED at the top of the scale indicates the occurrence of a hacksaw attack by flashing whilst a disturbance of a sufficient level is being generated. As with the other gain settings, it can be adjusted in the range 0.-.19.

9.6.5 Pre Alarm

This is enabled by clicking on the Pre-Alarm button. If enabled i.e. the red LED icon is illuminated, this setting determines the amount of mechanical activity, indicated on the Audio bar, required to trigger a Pre-Alarm. Pre-Alarm is used to alert the user to the possibility of an alarm and allows them to listen the audio from the fence to determine whether or not an alarm is likely before one is actually generated. The blue Pre-Alarm status LED at the top of the scale switches on for five seconds when the level of Pre-Alarm is exceeded. If the Pre-Alarms checkbox in the system information screen is checked then the audio signal from that circuit is automatically switched on for a short duration determined during set-up. The Pre-Alarm level is adjustable from 0-99.

9.6.6 Audio Bar Display

This is enabled by clicking on the Audio button. If enabled i.e. the red LED icon is illuminated, the audio from the Alpha sensor is switched through the system speakers. The Audio bar display constantly indicates the level of mechanical activity on the perimeter.

9.6.7 Status LEDs

These provide a visual indication of the status of the circuit and will be illuminated if the circuit is in a Tamper, Alarm and Pre-Alarm condition or a Data Error. Under normal circumstances the green Secure LED will be illuminated.

10 SYSTEM USERS AND PASSWORDS

10.1 INTRODUCTION

In order to use the Datalog 3 system an operator has to be assigned as a system user and given a password. Most of the functions of the Datalog 3 system require a password to be entered before they can be used. The password serves two purposes:

1. System security i.e. restricting access to many of the Datalog functions.
2. System audit i.e. enables the user's name to be entered in to the history log to inform the system manager as to who was responsible for changes made and alarm resets.

Passwords are set-up in the 'Edit Password' option of the password menu, normally by the system manager. The option to edit passwords is usually removed from most other staff by not ticking the 'Edit All Passwords' check box. However all system users are allowed to change their own passwords. A password can be between one and twenty characters long and is not case sensitive.

10.2 MASTER PASSWORD SET UP SCREEN

To view the password set up screen from the Main screen click 'Log on'. Select Password on the top menu bar then select Edit All Passwords. The user list shows the user names and the date the password expires.

Name	Expiry Date
System Manager	25/07/98
Guard 2	25/03/98
Guard 1	09/06/98
Malcolm	01/08/98
Guard 3	09/06/98
Supervisor	22/08/98
Guard 5	03/07/98

Name: Guard 2
Title: Security Guard
Password: *****
Days To Expiry: 185

User Access Level: All None

System:
 Engineer Setup
 User Setup
 Modem Support
 Output Control
 Quit Datalog
 Edit All Passwords
 Single Zone Inhibit
 Group Inhibit
 Europlex

Reports:
 Review Database
 Alarm Analysis
 Event Register
 Walk Test Report

Access:
 Check Card
 Edit Card Database
 Make Visitors Card
 Manual Control
 Configure

10.2.1 Master Password Name Field

The Name field on the Master Password Set up screen contains the user's name. When a user logs on, the name appears in the menu panel's user information box. The maximum number of characters and/or spaces for the name is thirty.

10.2.2 Master Password Title Field

The Title field on the Master Password Set up screen contains the user's title. When a user logs on, the title appears in the menu panel's user information box. The maximum number of characters and/or spaces for the title is thirty.

10.2.3 Master Password Field

The Password field on the Master Password Set up screen should contain the user's password. For security twelve asterisks are displayed in place of the characters. The user logs on with the password, the system then cross-references the password to a user name and uses this name for log purposes.

10.2.4 Master Password Days to Expiry Field

The Days to Expiry field on the Master Password Set up screen allows the system manager to enter a time period, in days, before the user's password automatically expires. In addition a warning message of expiry of the password can be set up to display before expiry every time a user logs on.

10.2.5 Master Password User Access Level

The User Access Level area of the screen contains three separate areas of check boxes.

1. System - The system manager should click to tick any check boxes that the user is allowed to access from the menus.
2. Reports - Allows the system manager to assign various report options to a user by ticking the relevant check boxes.
3. Access - This option is only used if the system has the software option to operate an access control system. If it has then the check boxes can be ticked to allow these options.

Clicking the button with two green tick symbols and a caption 'All' will tick all the check boxes, assigning all functions to a user. Clicking the button with a no entry symbol and a caption 'None' will clear all the ticks from the check boxes removing all functions from the user.

10.3 ADDING A NEW USER AND PASSWORD

1. Click the 'New' button.
2. In the 'Name' field, type the user's name, up to thirty characters/spaces.
3. In the 'Title' field, enter the users job title, up to thirty characters/spaces.
4. In the 'Password' field, enter the password, up to twenty characters.
5. Enter the number of days before the password automatically expires in the 'Days to Expiry' field.
6. Under the user access level caption, tick the check boxes for the functions that this user is allowed to use. Click on a ticked check box to remove a tick. The 'All' button ticks all check boxes. The 'None' button removes all ticks from check boxes.
7. Click the 'OK' button to store the new user and password. The new User details will display in the User list.

10.4 EDITING AN EXISTING USER AND PASSWORD

1. Click on the relevant user name in the user list to select it.
2. Click the 'Edit' button.
3. If the user name is to be changed, in the 'Name' field, highlight and overtype the user's name.

4. If the user's title is to be changed, in the 'Title' field, highlight and overwrite the users job title
5. If the password is to be changed, in the 'Password' field, highlight and overwrite the password.
6. If the expiry dates is to be changed, in the 'Days to Expiry', highlight and overwrite the number of days to expiry.
7. Under the user access level caption, tick the check boxes for the functions that this user is allowed to use.
8. Click the 'OK' button to store the new user and password. The modified User details will display in the User list.

10.5 DISPLAYING USERS AND ACCESS LEVELS

To display an existing system user's details click on the relevant user name in the user list to select and highlight. The users details will be displayed, greyed out, in the field boxes.

10.6 DELETING A USER

1. Click on the relevant user name in the user list to select it.
2. Click the 'Delete' button. A confirmation dialog box displays.
3. Click the 'OK' button to confirm the deletion. The User details will be removed from the User list and the password will no longer be accepted.

10.7 CHANGING A PASSWORD

To change the user's own password:

1. From the Main screen click 'Log on'. Select Password on the top menu bar then select 'Change Password'. The 'Enter Password' dialog box displays.



2. Type in the new password in the 'New Password field', up to twenty characters.
3. Type the new password again in the 'Verify Password field'. If the two password fields do not match or the password is the same as the previous password, a message will be displayed to enter them again.
4. Click the 'OK' button to store the change.

10.8 PRINTING THE USER DETAILS

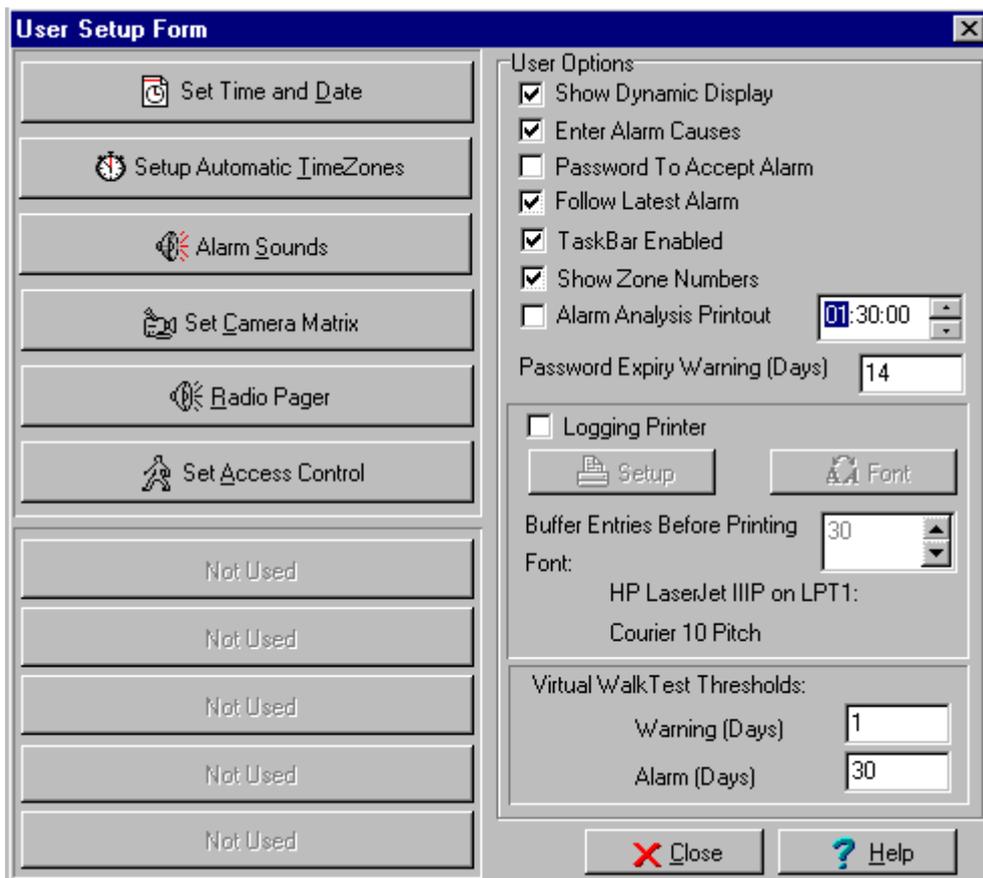
1. Clicking the Printer button will display a Datalog Report screen listing the details of all the users currently set up. This screen does not display the users passwords. Assuming the computer has a printer attached the details can be printed out by clicking on the printer icon.

11 USER SETUP

11.1 INTRODUCTION

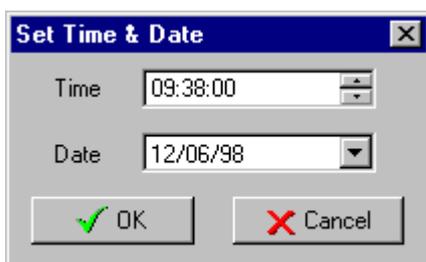
The User Set-up screen allows the user to program a number of system options. In most instances these options are for initial set up and once set the User Set up menu option will be rarely used. The system manager will probably set the options and then password restrict access by other operators. To view the user set-up screen from the Main screen click 'Log on'. Select System on the top menu bar then select 'User Set up'. The 'User Set up' dialog box displays.

The buttons available will depend on the external equipment controlled by the Datalog system, i.e. the set 'Camera Matrix button' will be disabled if the system does not control a camera system. The not used buttons could become available if needed for other equipment.



11.2 TIME SETTING

1. Click the 'Set Time and Date' button. The 'Set Time and Date' dialog box displays. The time is in the format hh:mm:ss and is based on the twenty four hour clock.

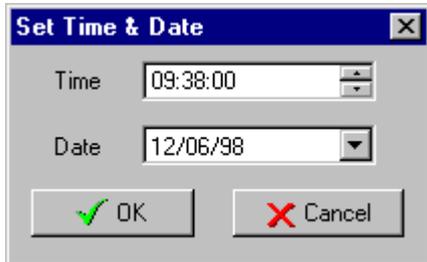


2. To alter the hours setting click on the 'hh' digits. The hours digits are highlighted. Then either use the arrow keys on the right to increment/decrement the hours or overtype with the new hours. Repeat step for minutes and seconds digits.

3. Click 'OK' button to store new time.

11.3 DATE SETTING

1. Click the 'Set Time and Date' button. The 'Set Time and Date' dialog box displays. The date is in the format dd/mm/yy.



2. Either click on the 'dd' digits and overwrite with the new day digits then repeat above for 'mm' and 'yy' digits or click arrow button to right of date and select the date from the calendar using the left and right arrow buttons to change the month displayed.
3. Click 'OK' button to store the new date

11.4 SETUP AUTOMATIC TIME CIRCUITS BUTTON

Clicking the 'Set up Automatic Time Circuits' button, on the 'User Set up' dialog box, accesses the time circuit form.

The time circuit form allows the operator a number of options which are detailed in Chapter 6.

11.5 SHOW DYNAMIC DISPLAY

If this option is checked Icons will display the position of circuits by their position on a map, and the status of the circuits by their colour.

11.6 ENTER ALARM CAUSE

If this option is checked then when the operator resets an alarm, an Alarm Cause dialog box will request an operator comment on the cause of the alarm. Once the cause has been entered the alarm condition will reset and any outputs set by the alarm will now be de-energised. If there are no further alarms in the queue, the system will return to normal operation showing the main site plan. Up to sixteen pre-defined causes can be set-up to customer requirements. These pre-defined alarm causes are useful if using the alarm analysis report.

11.7 PASSWORD TO ACCEPT AN ALARM

If this option is checked the operator will be prompted to enter their password before the system will proceed with accepting the receipt of recently generated alarms. This option is useful for ensuring that the system logs the correct person as being responsible for the current alarm(s). However it increases the time involved in dealing with an alarm. If an immediate response is required clear this option.

11.8 FOLLOW LATEST ALARM

If this option is checked then when an alarm is activated, the new alarm will automatically be selected if it has a priority equal or higher than the previously selected one. If this option is not selected, the new alarm will automatically be selected only if it has a priority higher than a previously selected one.

11.9 TASK BAR ENABLED

If this option is checked the user will be able to use the Task Bar. It is recommended that the Datalog 3 system is run exclusively on a PC since it can not guaranteed that other applications will not affect

system communication. It is therefore advisable to leave the task bar disabled to deter users from running any other applications.

11.10 SHOW CIRCUIT NUMBERS

If this option is checked then the Datalog circuit number will be displayed and logged in front of any alarm text recorded and also shown in the icon hint text. On some systems this number is not required as a more recognisable reference is used in the circuit text.

11.11 TIMED ALARM ANALYSIS PRINTOUT

To set the Datalog 3 system to print an Alarm Analysis report at a specific time on a daily basis. The time is in the format hh:mm:ss and is based on the twenty four hour clock.

1. Click the 'Alarm Analysis Printout' check box to tick.
2. To alter the hours setting click on the 'hh' digits. The hours digits are highlighted. Then either use the arrow keys on the right to increment/decrement the hours or overtype with the new hours. Repeat step for minutes and seconds digits.

The printout format depends on the settings made when last running the Alarm Analysis report manually.

11.12 PASSWORD EXPIRY WARNING

The Password Expiry Warning field allows the operator to insert the number of days, before a password expires, that a warning message is displayed. The message informs the user that their password will expire in x days and offers the choice of changing the password now or continuing with the current password.



11.13 LOGGING PRINTER

The User Set up screen allows the user to define a logging printer i.e. one that can give a real time printout of the events occurring on the Datalog 3 system.

1. Click the 'Printer Set up' 'Logging Printer' check box.
2. Click the 'Set up' button and set up the printer as described in your Windows OS manual.
3. Click the 'Font' button and select the font type and size required.
4. In the 'Buffer Entries Before Printing' field select how many entries are to be stored by the Datalog system before printing occurs. If the printer is a dot-matrix type printer then chose one entry and the printer will print every event as it happens. If the printer is a laser printer then choosing one would mean one entry per page, it may be more suitable to choose sixty in this instance which would mean printing one page full of sixty entries. The printer would not strictly be real time but the option is less wasteful on resources.

11.14 VIRTUAL WALK TEST THRESHOLDS

The Datalog 3 system can manage the site's circuit testing by assisting with walk test procedures. The User Setup screen allows the user to define the period of days the system will allow a circuit to operate without an alarm being received from that circuit. Once that period expires, the system will generate an alarm to annunciate that a walk test is required. In addition the user can also set the number of days before the walk test alarm occurs that the system should issue a warning message.

The information can also be reviewed in a Walk Test report, which is based on these settings.

1. Click the 'Virtual Walk Test Thresholds' 'Warning Days' field and enter the number of days before the walk test alarm occurs, that the system should issue a warning message (the default is one day).
2. Click the 'Virtual Walk Test Thresholds' 'Alarm Days' field and enter the number of days the system will allow a circuit to operate without an alarm being received before a walk test alarm occurs (the default is thirty days).

11.15 USER SETUP ADDITIONAL BUTTONS

Additional buttons on the User Set up screen can be assigned for additional equipment. The Datalog 3 system can monitor and program a number of hardware options such as CCTV systems, Radio Pagers, CCTV Frame Storage units and Access Control units. When these units are connected to the system additional software is installed and buttons made available for the various programming aspects.

11.16 TRANSMISSION OF DATE AND TIME TO AUXILIARY EQUIPMENT

The Datalog system is capable of transmitting the time and date to all auxiliary equipment connected to it e.g. a CCTV matrix. It is possible to transmit time and date information in any of the following manners:

1. At Start Up Or Upon Change. The time and date will be transmitted to auxiliary equipment when the Datalog program is initially started and subsequently after any Windows time/date change. A Windows time/date change can be brought about by Windows itself or another program.
2. Once Per Day. The time and date will be transmitted to auxiliary equipment at a pre-defined set time once every day.
3. Twice Per Day. The time and date will be transmitted to auxiliary equipment at set times twice every day.
4. Four Times Per Day. The time and date will be transmitted to auxiliary equipment at set times quarterly every day.

11.17 CONFIGURING MAIN SCREEN SHORTCUT BUTTONS

The left hand margin of the main Datalog screen is reserved for commonly used function and shortcut buttons. Typical shortcut buttons will comprise of Help, Circuit Inhibit, Group Inhibit and CentrAlert. To select which buttons will appear on the main screen, simply check the relevant box within the Buttons Showing window. Likewise, to remove a button or buttons from the main screen, uncheck the relevant box within the window.

12 REPORTS

12.1 REPORT BUTTON BAR

When a report is displayed, the report button bar allows the user to zoom in and out, and to move between pages. If a printed report is required, buttons allow the operator to set up the printer and to start printing.



12.1.1 Report 100% Button



The 100% button returns the displayed report to full size (100%) following a zoom in or out.

12.1.2 Report Zoom In Button



The 'zoom in' button allows the operator to zoom in (magnify) the displayed report.

12.1.3 Report Zoom Out Button



The 'zoom out' button allows the operator to zoom out (reduce the size) of the displayed report.

12.1.4 Report Go To Start Button



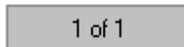
Clicking the 'go to start' button scrolls the report up to the start of the document.

12.1.5 Report Previous Page Button



Clicking the 'previous page' button scrolls the report up to the previous page of the document.

12.1.6 Report Page Status Window



The Page status window displays the current page number and the number of pages in the report.

12.1.7 Report Next Page Button



Clicking the 'next page' button scrolls the report down to the next page of the document.

12.1.8 Report Go To End Button



Clicking the 'go to end' button scrolls the report down to the end of the document.

12.1.9 Report Printer Set-up Button



The printer setup button launches the Windows printer set up form to allow the user to select:

1. The printer
2. The paper
3. Paper orientation
4. Page(s) to print
5. Number of copies to be printed.

12.1.10 Report Print Button



The print button initiates the print operation according to the printer set up.

12.2 ALARM ANALYSIS REPORT

The Alarm Analysis report allows the system manager to run a report, which will analyse the alarm history for a selected period, then display a statistical report. The report will list for each day, the alarm count on that day, the peak time for alarms, the percentage of the total alarms received for the selected period. It will also give for a selected number of circuits, the most activated circuit(s), how many alarm occurrences on each day, the total number of alarm occurrences for the period.

This report can also be set-up to run automatically at a specific time every day, using an option on the 'User Set up' Screen.

1. From the Main screen click 'Log on'. Select 'Reports' on the top menu bar then select 'Alarm Analysis Report'. The 'Alarm Analysis Report' dialog box displays.

A screenshot of the 'Alarm Analysis' dialog box. The title bar is blue with the text 'Alarm Analysis' and a close button. The dialog has two date fields: 'From Date:' with a dropdown menu showing '23/06/98' and 'To Date:' with a dropdown menu showing '03/07/98'. Below these are two sections: 'View Worst Case Alarms' with radio buttons for 'None', '1 Zones', '2 Zones', '3 Zones', '4 Zones', and '5 Zones'; and 'Zone Range' with a checked 'All Zones' option and a text input field containing '1-50'. At the bottom are three buttons: 'OK' with a green checkmark, 'Help' with a question mark, and 'Close' with a red X.

2. In the 'From Date' field, type in the start date for the report or click the button on the right and select the date from the calendar.

3. In the 'To Date' field, type in the end date for the report or click the button on the right, and select the date from the calendar.
4. In the View Worst Case Alarms section choose how many of the most activated circuit(s) to analyse (0-5) by clicking on the relevant radio button.
5. In the Circuit range panel, the default is for all circuits but clicking on the All circuits check box will remove the tick and one or more circuits can be selected by typing in the field below the check box. This option allows the operator to choose which circuit(s) to display on a report. The circuits that information is required for, must be entered in the field below the tick box. The options for this field are:

If information is only required for a single circuit enter just the circuit number.

If information is required for several contiguous circuits enter start circuit then hyphen then end number e.g. 8-15.

If information is required on several non-contiguous circuits enter the circuit numbers separated by commas e.g. 2,6,9,14,25. It is also possible to mix contiguous and non-contiguous numbers e.g. 6,9,12-18,25

6. Once all selections have been made click the 'OK' button to run the report. The report is displayed on the screen. Options are available to set-up and print the report.

12.3 DATABASE HISTORY REPORT

Any occurrences of alarms, system warnings, user actions to accept and reset alarms, user changes to the system are all time and date stamped, and stored in the history database of the Datalog 3. The Database History report allows the user to retrieve this information for a period that can be selected by the operator.

1. From the Main screen click 'Log on'. Select 'Reports' on the top menu bar then select 'Review Database'. The 'Database History Report' dialog box displays.

By default the Alarm Database report set up will select all history events for the current day. To modify the settings:

2. In the 'From Date' field, type in the start date for the report or click the button on the right and select the date from the calendar.
3. In the 'To Date' field, type in the end date for the report or click the button on the right, and select the date from the calendar.
4. In the 'From Time' field, click and type in or use the count up/down buttons to change the hours, minutes and seconds to the start time for each day selected that the report should start from.
5. In the 'To Time' field, click and type in or use the count up/down buttons to change the hours, minutes and seconds to the end time for each day selected that the report should end at.
6. In the Events field select the type of events to report, from the list:

Alarm Events Select this if just alarm event information is required. Additionally, in the Alarm Event check boxes, the operator can choose whether to include: Normal Alarms, Tamper alarms, Fire Alarms, Pre-Alarms, Alarm Contact Open/Closed times, Soak Test Alarms, and to include Reset Cause information.

Faults and Warnings Displays any fault alarms and warning messages that have occurred for the period elected.

Inhibit Events Displays any inhibit operations for the period. The 'User' field allows viewing inhibits by all users or a specific user. The default is for all circuits but clicking on the All circuits check box will remove the tick and one or more circuits can be selected by typing in the field below the check box.

Disables and Soaks Displays any Engineering disable or soak test operations that have occurred for the period. The 'User' field allows viewing inhibits by all users or a specific user. The default is for all circuits but clicking on the All Circuits check box will remove the tick and one or more circuits can be selected by typing in the field below the check box.

System Events Displays information on any changes that take place on the system such as password edits, Time Circuit start and end messages, Program termination. The 'User' field allows viewing events caused by all users or a specific user.

All Events Displays all events for the selected period.

7. Once all selections have been made click the 'OK' button to run the report. The report is displayed on the screen. Options are available to set-up and print the report.

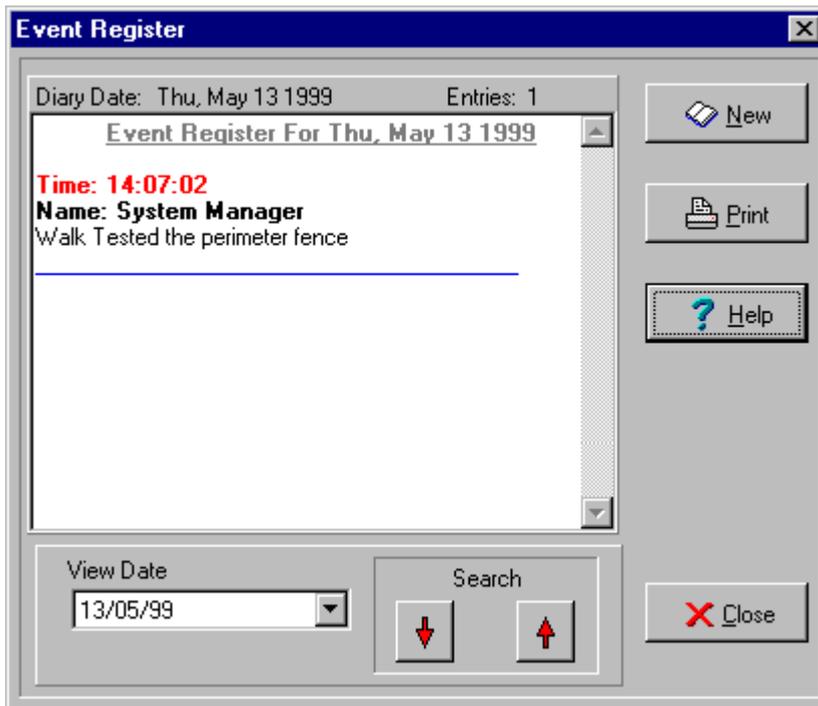
13 EVENT REGISTER

13.1 INTRODUCTION

The Event Register is a diary type log book that allows the operator to log events that are not automatically stored in the Datalog's history. Events entered are automatically stored at the system date and time, and should be input at the time of occurrence.

To log an event:

1. From the Main screen click 'Log on'. Select 'Reports' on the top menu bar then select 'Event Register'. The Event Register screen displays.



2. Click the 'New' button. The New Entry text box displays.
3. Type in the entry text.
4. Click the 'Save' button. The entry is stored in the event register diary at the current system date. The entry time and logged-on username are added to the entry automatically.

13.2 VIEWING THE EVENT REGISTER

Select the date to view by:

1. Click the up or down red arrow buttons to move the calendar up or down a day.
2. Click on the arrow to the right of the 'View Date' field and select a date from the calendar.
3. The selected days events will display. If a printout is required click the 'Print' button.

14 ALARM SOUNDS

14.1 INTRODUCTION

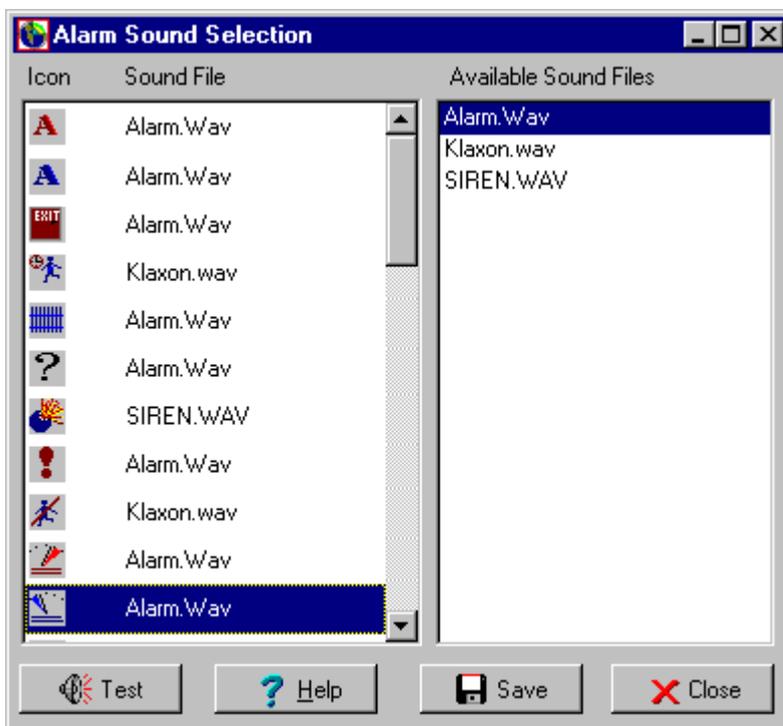
The Datalog system has forty different icons, the icons are assigned to map positions during installation, and a different icon is used for each type of alarm sensor. Initially all icons are assigned the standard alarm sound, alarm.wav. It is possible to assign different alarm sounds to each icon type. This means a different sound may be generated for PIR sensor than for door contact.

Datalog 3 provides a number of standard sounds. In addition, if the equipment is available, the system user can generate sounds and assign them to the system.

14.2 ASSIGNING ALARM SOUNDS

To assign an alarm sound file to an icon type:

1. From the Main screen click 'Log on'. Select 'System' on the top menu bar then select 'User Set up' then select 'Alarm Sounds'. The 'Alarm Sound Selection' dialog box displays.



2. Scroll down and click on the relevant icon. The icon and its current sound file are highlighted.
3. Click on the desired sound file in the 'Available Sound Files' list. The sound file is assigned to the icon. Click the 'Test' button to check the sound.
4. Click the 'Save' button to store the change.

14.3 GENERATING ALARM SOUNDS

If more sounds are required these can be generated using commercially available equipment. There are many sound cards available from most personal computer stockists. Included with the sound card is software that can generate and play back sounds. In addition, microphones are available to plug in to the sound card so that spoken messages can be recorded. The sound should be stored in a file using the '.wav' file format. To include the sound in the Datalog 3 system, copy the wav file to the Data directory.

15 ENGINEER SETUP

15.1 INTRODUCTION

The engineer set up option is generally used during installation of alarm sensors or when a sensor is faulty. Any circuits on the system can be placed on soak test. When a circuit is on soak test and activated it will not generate an alarm condition, but the activation will be logged as an event in the system log. If circuits are dynamically displayed on a map, a soak circuit will display as a green icon.

An engineer can disable any circuits on the system. Normally this would be used if a sensor was faulty and giving false alarms or a circuit had been programmed on the system but not yet installed. If circuits are dynamically displayed on a map, a disabled circuit will display as a maroon icon

It may not be possible for site staff to walk test some circuits, they may be inaccessible without special knowledge or equipment, such as equipment failure and tamper alarms. There is an option available to omit and re-instate alarms from the walk test.

From the Main screen click 'Log on'. Select 'System' on the top menu bar then select 'Engineer Set up'. The 'Engineer Set up' dialog box displays.

Soak Zones		
Zone	Description	Total Zones On Soak = 1
4	Fence Zone 4, South West Panel 1, Zone 4	

Zones Disabled		
Zone	Description	Total Zones Disabled = 1
46	Fence Zone 18, North East Panel 3, Zone 6	

Zones Omitted From Walktest		
Zone	Description	Total Zones Omitted = 2
7	Mains Failure on Gallagher Panel Panel 1, Zone 7	
27	Mains Failure on Gallagher Panel Panel 2, Zone 7	

15.2 PUTTING A CIRCUIT ON SOAK

1. Next to the first section entitled Circuits On Soak click the Add button. A list of all circuits will display in numeric order. If preferred the circuits may be viewed in alphabetic order by pressing the sort button.
2. Select and highlight the relevant circuit.

3. Click the OK button. The circuit number and description will be entered in the 'Circuits on Soak' list.
4. Click the OK button on Engineer Set up window.

15.3 REMOVING A CIRCUIT FROM SOAK TEST

1. Select and highlight the relevant circuit to be removed from the Circuits on Soak list.
2. Click the Delete button next to the first section entitled Circuits On Soak. The circuit number and description will be deleted from the Soak Circuit list.
3. Click the OK button on Engineer Set up window.

15.4 DISABLING A CIRCUIT

1. Next to the second section entitled Circuits Disabled click the Add button. A list of all circuits will display in numeric order. If preferred the circuits may be viewed in alphabetic order by pressing the sort button.
2. Select and highlight the relevant circuit.
3. Click the OK button. The circuit number and description will be entered in the 'Circuits Disabled' list.
4. Click the OK button on Engineer Set up window.

15.5 RE-INSTATING A DISABLED CIRCUIT

1. Select and highlight the relevant circuit to be removed from the Circuits Disabled list.
2. Click the Delete button next to the second section entitled Circuits Disabled. The circuit number and description will be deleted from the Circuits Disabled list.
3. Click the OK button on Engineer Set up window.

15.6 OMIT CIRCUITS FROM WALK TEST

1. Next to the last section entitled Circuits Omitted From Walk Test click the Add button. A list of all circuits will display in numeric order. If preferred the circuits may be viewed in alphabetic order by pressing the sort button.
2. Select and highlight the relevant circuit.
3. Click the OK button. The circuit number and description will be entered in the 'Circuits Omitted from Walk Test' list.
4. Click the OK button on Engineer Set up window.

15.7 RE-INSTATE WALK TEST CIRCUIT

1. Select and highlight the relevant circuit to be removed from the Circuits Omitted From Walk Test list.
2. Click the Delete button next to the Circuits Omitted From Walk Test list. The circuit number and description will be deleted from the Circuits Omitted From Walk Test list.
3. Click the OK button on Engineer Set up window.

16 MODEM SUPPORT

Geoquip Limited offer a technical support service for the Datalog 3 system via modem connection. If the option for support has been requested, the Datalog 3 installation will include an internal modem and a copy of PCAnywhere communication software to provide the online support functions. For security purposes the online connection is initiated from the Datalog 3 system and it is not possible for anyone to dial in without arranging it with the system operator. When the support is arranged, a phone number will be provided which will have to be entered by the operator.

To initiate modem support:

1. From the Main screen click 'Log on'. Select System on the top menu bar then select Modem Support. A confirmation dialog box displays.
2. Click the 'OK' button. After a few seconds, a 'PCAnywhere Waiting' dialog box displays.
3. Enter the phone number to contact remote support. If the phone line is an extension of the internal phone system the number may have to be preceded with 9, (that is nine followed by a comma then the phone number).
4. Click 'OK'. The modem in the PC should then dial out and the connection made.

17 QUITTING DATALOG 3

To close the Datalog 3 system:

1. From the Main screen click 'Log on'. Select System on the top menu bar then select Quit Datalog. The 'Quit Datalog' confirmation box displays.
2. Click 'OK'. The program will then close down and return to the Windows OS desktop.