

# Technical Note

## HHL-C Alarm System

TN-HHL-C-Entry-and-Exit-Routes | Version 1.0 | 23.5.2023



### Entry and Exit Routes

Organise a permitted route to a monitored area without triggering an alarm. For safety reasons, the user panel must be located in the monitored area.

Plan an entry route by defining the detector which activates the enter delay. This is typically a magnetic contact in an outside door. The detectors which monitor the delay are on the route to the user panel and its close vicinity.

The exit route follows the same route as the entry route. The exit delay is activated by the user or the system. The system indicates the entry or exit situation with an audible tone and displays it on the user panel screen.

The person coming or going must arm or disarm the system within the defined delay period. Make the entry and exit delay long enough for people to enter and exit the building without triggering a false alarm.

If the defined enter or exit delay is exceeded, this results in an alarm. Deviation from the route also triggers an alarm. Deviation from the route activates the enter fail delay, which allows deviation from the route for a defined period of time.

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## Programming

A delayed address follows the delay of the group to which it belongs.

In the following example, the entry route goes from *Outside Door 1* to user panel *UP1* and the exit route goes from user panel *UP2* to *Outside Door 2*. These routes have detectors which activate, monitor, and deactivate the enter and exit delays. The tables list the required programming parameters. The arrows indicate the sensor or state described in the table.

In this example, the outside door (*Outside Door*) has a magnetic contact with delay, and there are two user panels (*UP1* and *UP2*) in the lobby (*Shared Lobby*). When entering, the detector (*Door-mg*) is allowed to activate (enter delay begins) without triggering an alarm. The group (*Shared Lobby*) which controls addresses (*Motion detector Lobby* and *Lobby 2*) is deactivated (*UP1*) or bypassed during the enter delay. When exiting, the group (*Shared Lobby*) is activated or the bypass is cleared, and the exit delay begins. It is possible to exit through *Outside Door 2* during the exit delay without triggering an alarm. If the door is open after the exit delay, this results in an alarm. When *Outside Door 2* is closed, the exit delay ends.

If there is deviation from the route during the entry or exit delay, for example, to the premises of group *Company A*, the enter fail delay begins and the group connections must be made within this framework. Otherwise, an alarm is triggered.

