Symbols

2\textsuperscript{nd} Line - a programming option that allows you to use a second phone line to send reports to the central station receiver should the first phone line fail.

24-hour zone - a zone that is not turned on or off by system arming or disarming.

4-2 Communication - a hexadecimal communication format that allows the DMP panel to send alarm and system reports to non-DMP receivers. The 4-2 format consists of a 4-digit account number, a 2-digit event code, and a 1-digit checksum.

4-Wire Bus Trouble - a keypad message indicating trouble on the keypad bus. This message is generated when one of the following conditions occur:
- Two Supervised devices on the keypad bus are set to the same address.
- No supervised devices on the keypad bus.
- Low data voltage on the yellow wire of the keypad bus.

10BaseT - the industry standard use of 10-Mbps Ethernet over unshielded twisted pair cabling.

A

"A" Zone (Style D) - a circuit extending from and returning to a fire alarm control device or transmitter to which alarm actuating device normally open contacts are connected for alarm signal initiation. See "B" zone.

Abort - an authorized system user manually cancels an alarm after an armed zone trips. Used mainly when the zone trip was accidental, such as the opening of an armed door, and a police or fire response is not needed.

Abort Report - a report sent by the panel following an alarm report to indicate the alarm has been cancelled by an authorized user and no dispatch is required.

AC Line - power line delivering alternating current.

AC Noise - electric noise of a rapidly alternating or pulsating nature. Can interfere with DMP bus in some cases.

AC Power Supply - a power unit, like a generator, transformer, or inverter, which supplies AC power.

Access - the ability or opportunity to enter an area or to obtain knowledge of certain information.

Access Code - 1) a combination of PIN numbers and door locations related to a defined schedule. These combinations are programmed into an access system to grant or deny access to system users. 2) a programmer lockout code is a programming option that allows you to enter a special code into the panel that is then required to gain access to the panel internal programmer through the keypad. You can change this code at any time to any combination of numbers from one to five digits long. Once you change the code, it is important that you write it down somewhere and store it in a safe place. Lost lockout codes require the panel to be sent back to DMP for repair.

Access Control - the control of persons through controlled area or premise entrances and exits.

Access Control Card - a card containing coded information. It is placed in or near a card reader. The card is read and access is granted if the information from the card is valid for that specific time, day, and location.

Access Keypads - a programming option that allows door access reports to be sent to a receiver. A report is sent with each door access made from selected keypads. Keypads at addresses not selected still operate the door strike relay but do not send door access reports.

Access Parameters - specifications programmed or entered into an access control system to define authorization levels, entry times, identification codes, and other system information.

Access Point - a door, gate, or other barrier through which people or vehicles can gain access to a defined area.

Access Privileges - controls placed on network services that limit and control user access through doors.

Account - a residence or business whose alarm system is maintained or monitored by an alarm company or central station.

Account Number - the number that identifies all reporting systems to the central station. The account number is included along with any reports the panel sends to the receiver.
Acknowledge - the confirmation that a message or signal has been received, such as pressing a button or selecting a software command.

Action - a zone programming option that selects the action of any outputs activated by changes in the zone condition. The four action options are:
- steady
- pulse (1 second on, 1 second off)
- momentary (1 second on for one time only)
- follow (on when the zone is off normal, off when the zone restores).

Active Multiplex System - a system in which multiple signaling devices, such as transponders, are used to transmit status signals of each initiating time interval so that a failure to receive such signal may be interpreted as a trouble signal.

Active Star - a network with a multi-port repeater at the center. Each device connects to the repeater. Active stars do not perform network addressing. Network packets seen on one branch of the star are seen on all branches.

Activity Report - a record of openings, closing, alarms, and other signals received from a protected premise and maintained by the central station alarm company.

Actuator - a manual or automatic switch that initiates an alarm transmission to the central station when activated.

Address - 1) a switch setting on a keypad, zone expander, or other device that reflects its assigned position on a data bus. Zone expanders, for example, are addressed so that the panel is able to associate its on-board zones with their programmed location and characteristics held in memory. 2) a sequence of bits used to identify devices on a network. Each network device must have a unique address. Addresses fall in two categories: physical hardware addresses and logical protocol addresses.

Addressable Device - an alarm system component with discrete identification that can have its status individually identified or that is used to individually control other functions.

Addressable System Smoke Detector - system smoke detectors that, in addition to providing alarm and trouble indications to a control unit, are capable of communicating a unique identification location address.

Adverse Condition - any condition occurring in a communications or transmission channel that interferes with the proper transmission or interpretation, or both, of status change signals at the supervising station.

Ah - Ampere-hour.

Air sampling-type detector - a detector that consists of a piping or tubing distribution network from the detector to the area(s) to be protected. An aspiration fan in the detector housing draws air from the protected area back to the detector through air sampling ports, piping, or tubing. At the detector, the air is analyzed for fire products.

Alarm - a condition in which one or more armed zones in the system have faulted. Almost all alarms sound some form of audible device locally, except in the cases of silent panic or ambush alarms.

Alarm Bell - a bell or siren installed on the protected premises that gives indication of an alarm condition to persons inside or nearby.

Alarm Circuit - an alarm system electrical circuit that produces or transmits an alarm signal.

Alarm Control - a device that permits an alarm system to be turned on and off and provides electrical power to operate the system. Every alarm system must have an alarm control.

Alarm Indicating Device - an audible or visual signal used to signify an alarm signal, such as a bell or strobe.

Alarm Initiating Device - a device that initiates an alarm when actuated. Such devices, depending on their type, can be operated manually or actuated automatically in response to smoke, flame, heat, or water flow.

Alarm Module - an add-on device to monitor a series of sensors and initiate warning devices if required.

Alarm Panel - the main controlling CPU in the alarm system to which all zones, phone lines, and devices are connected.

Alarm Receiver - a device used to receive alarm events from alarm panels. Receivers are usually located and maintained at a central station company.

Alarm Shunt Period - the length of time a door can remain open before causing an alarm.
**Alarm Signal** - 1) an audible or visual signal produced by the alarm panel indicating the existence of an alarm condition. The alarm signal may be a bell, siren, or visual device (local alarm), or it may be a message transmitted to a central station alarm company on leased telephone lines, the Internet, or the switched network. Every alarm system must have an alarm signal. 2) used to refer to the actual signal sent to a alarm receiver.

**Alarm Silence** - a keypad menu function that allows authorized users to silence alarm bells or sirens during an alarm condition on the system. Users can also enter their user code and press the **COMMAND** key directly from the status list. This is an exclusive function of DMP panels that allows silencing alarm bells without disarming the system.

**Alarm System** - a combination of compatible initiating devices, control panels, and notification appliances designed and installed to produce an alarm signal in the event of emergencies.

**Alarm Verification** - a feature of automatic fire detection and alarm systems to reduce unwanted alarms wherein automatic smoke detectors must report alarm conditions for a minimum period of time, or confirm alarm conditions within a given period of time after being reset, to be accepted as a valid alarm initiation signal.

**Alert Tone** - an attention-getting signal to alert occupants of a voice message pending transmission.

**All/Perimeter** - a panel mode of operation that provides for the system to be configured into just two areas: a perimeter and an interior. Exterior doors and windows are assigned to the perimeter, while inside devices such as PIRs and doors are assigned to the interior area.

**Alphanumeric** - term used to describe a combination of letters and numbers.

**Alternating Current (AC)** - an electric current that reverses its direction regularly and continually. The voltage alternates its polarity and current flow direction from negative to positive. AC current increases to a peak, decreases through zero, and peaks in the opposite direction. AC current flows back and forth in the conductor and is expressed in cycles per second, or Hertz (Hz).

**Ambient Temperature** - the temperature of the air immediately surrounding a device or object.

**Ambush** - a silent, invisible alarm signal sent to the central station that indicates a user is being forced to disarm the system. DMP panels use a unique ambush code number to prevent false alarms.

**Ambush Code** - a special code entered to indicate a duress condition that directly threatens the user. The ambush signal is sent when ambush is programmed as YES in the panel and a code for user number one is entered at the keypad. This code does not activate signaling devices at the premises.

**Ambush Output** - a panel output that is programmed to activate any time an ambush code is entered at a keypad. The output is turned off through the user menu sensor reset option. This output is used to lock down areas or activate strobes, etc.

**American National Standards Institute (ANSI)** - a federation of trade, technical, professional organizations, government agencies, and consumer groups that coordinates standards development, publishes standards, and operates a voluntary certification program.

**American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII)** - a commonly used coding scheme that uses eight bits of data to encode alphanumeric and special control characters. Common to most computer platforms.

**American Wire Gauge (AWG)** - the U.S. standard for specifying the diameter of a wire conductor. The larger the number, the smaller the wire.

**Ampere (Amp)** - the unit of measurement for the rate of electrical current flow, characterized by the symbols I (in Ohm’s law formulas) or A. One Ampere is the current flowing through one ohm of resistance at one volt potential.

**Ampere-hour (Ah)** - a measurement of a battery capacity. One Ampere of current flowing for one hour equals one Ampere-hour.

**Amplitude** - the magnitude of an electrical signal. Measured by subtracting an electrical signal minimum voltage from its maximum voltage.

**Analog** - a method of data transmission where the data is continually modulated to represent transmitted information.

**Analog System Smoke or Heat Detectors** - a system detector that returns many levels of information to the control panel. Alarm decisions are made by the panel, not the detector.

**Annunciator** - a keypad or other lighted or audible display at the protected premise that indicates system, zones, and armed status conditions.
Anti-passback - a programming option that requires a user to properly exit (egress) an area they have previously accessed. If they fail to exit through the proper card reader location they are not granted access on their next attempt. Also, see Egress.

Any Bypass - a panel programming feature that allows low level users to bypass zones during the arming sequence without having to enter a higher level user code.

Area - part of a protected premise, such as the front office, that is programmed to operate separately from the other parts of the premises. Areas can have their own keypads, zones, account numbers, and arming and disarming schedules.

Area Arming - a panel operation mode that provides for one or more individual areas to be individually armed and disarmed.

Area Schedules - a programming option that allows you to assign an individual schedule to each area within the system. This allows each area to open and close on independent schedules. When area schedules are turned off, all areas follow the same schedule.

Arm - to turn on the protection in a protected premises.

Armed - a condition in which a zone or system can be placed. When a zone is armed, a change in its normal state causes the panel to activate an alarm. Fire, panic, and other 24-hour zones are considered always armed.

Armed Output - a programming option that allows an output to activate when an area arms.

Armed Rings - the number of rings the panel counts before answering the phone line when all system areas are armed.

Arming Zone - a DMP zone type that allows you to use keyswitches to arm and disarm areas within a system. This is done by entering the area number(s) to be controlled into the arming zone programming area section.

Arrow Key - a Security Command® keypad function key that allows you to back up one step while in the programmer or user menu. The Arrow key also lets you delete previous characters entered into the keypad while programming.

Asynchronous Communication - a data transmission mode that transmits individual characters or bytes, one at a time, along with individual start and stop bits.

Audible Alarm Device - a noisemaking device such as a siren, bell, or horn, used to indicate a local alarm.

Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) - the organization, office, or individual responsible for approving equipment, an installation, or a procedure. The AHJ may be a federal, state, local, or other regional department or individual, such as a fire chief, fire marshal, chief of a fire prevention bureau, labor department, health department, building official, electrical inspector, or others having statutory authority. For insurance purposes, the AHJ may be an insurance inspection department, rating bureau, or other insurance company representative.

Authority Level - a level of access to the system and its functions that is assigned to each user code or user profile. Each area must have at least one user with a Master authority in order to be able to add, change, or delete other users.

Auto Arm - to automatically turn on the burglary protection in one or more areas through the use of schedules. These schedules allow you to set the time of day for the arming to occur. If using the automatic arming feature along with the closing check (see Closing Check), the arming does not take place until the expiration of a ten-minute closing check delay. If the area is disarmed outside of any schedule, the closing check sequence occurs one hour after the area is disarmed. At arming, faulted zones are handled according to the bypass option selected. If a closing report is sent to the central station, the user number is indicated as SCH (for schedule) on the receiver.

Auto Disarm - to automatically turn off the burglary protection in one or more areas through the use of schedules. These schedules allow you to set the time of day for the disarming to occur. If an opening report is sent to the central station at disarming, the user number is indicated as SCH (for schedule) on the receiver.

Automatic Fire Alarm System - a system of controls, initiating devices, and alarm signals in which all or some of the initiating circuits are activated by automatic devices such as smoke detectors. Refers to fire alarm systems that electronically detect smoke or abrupt temperature changes associated with a developing fire. Early detection and reporting to a central station allow fire authorities to respond quickly and minimize damage.

Automatic Recall Test - a signal generated by the panel that is sent to the central station. This signal indicates that the panel communicator is working properly and is able to send signals to the central station receiver.
Automation - central station software that receives signals from an alarm receiver and displays alarms on a display screen to allow the proper authorities to be dispatched.

Auxiliary Fire Alarm System - a connection to the municipal fire alarm system to transmit a fire alarm to the municipal communications center. Fire alarms from an auxiliary alarm system are received at the municipal communications center on the same equipment and by the same alerting methods as alarms transmitted by municipal fire alarm boxes located on streets.

Average Ambient Sound Level - sound pressure level measured over a 24-hour period.

Away - a panel arming mode in which all areas of the system are armed. This option is for when the user leaves the premises and no person is left inside.

B

"B" Zone (Style A) - a circuit extending from a fire alarm control device or transmitter to which initiating or notification devices are connected. The zone is terminated with an End-of-Line supervision resistor.

Backbone Network - a network topology where devices connect to a single cable. Thickwire Ethernet networks are commonly used as backbone networks.

Backup - as used in programming for receiver one and receiver two reporting, choosing YES for this option means that the receiver is contacted by the panel in the event the primary receiver cannot be reached.

Backup Battery - a battery used as a secondary power source in the event of normal AC power failure, normally housed in the alarm panel enclosure.

Bank, Safe, & Vault - an area operating characteristic that prevents disarming, schedule changes, and time/date changes during armed periods. This feature is typically used on bank vaults, but can also be used for restricted access storage, gun rooms, or other areas where the user wants an extra level of protection.

Bandwidth - the amount of data that can be transmitted in a fixed amount of time. For digital devices, the bandwidth is usually expressed in bits per second (bps) or bytes per second. For analog devices, the bandwidth is expressed in cycles per second, or Hertz (Hz).

Barrier - a door, gate, turnstile, or similar device that a system controls access to using readers and (if equipped to do so) monitors entry or exit activity through a reader-related monitor point.

Baseband - a band of frequencies and related equipment used to carry signals in an unmodulated form.

Battery - a DC voltage source used to compensate for loss of AC power. Certain UL applications have specific standby battery requirements.

Battery Standby - a means of automatically switching over to stored battery power during local primary power failure.

Baud rate - The speed at which information can be transferred through a COM (serial) port. Standard baud rates range from 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, 5600, 9600, or 19200 baud.

Bell - alarm bell - a bell installed on the protected premises that gives indication of an alarm condition to persons inside or nearby.

Bell Action - an output option that defines the alarm bell output action.

  - none: no bell action for an alarm condition on the zone.
  - pulse: a repeating 1 second on, 1 second off output for the duration of the programmed bell cutoff time.
  - steady: a steady, uninterrupted bell output for the duration of the programmed bell cutoff time.
  - temporal code (Code 3): a repeating 0.5 second on, 0.5 second off (three times) alarm followed by 2.5 seconds off. The temporal code lasts for the duration of the programmed bell cutoff time.

Bell Cutoff - the length of time the alarm bell or siren is programmed to ring after an alarm. DMP panels allow a programmable length of time in one-minute increments. Entering a zero allows the bell output to run continuously. Consult your local Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) for restrictions.

Bi-metallic Heat Detector - a device that uses a sensing element composed of two metals having different thermal expansion coefficients so that they deflect in one direction when heated and in the opposite direction when cooled.

Binary Coded Decimal (BCD) - see Rotary Switches.
Bits Per Second (bps) - a standard measure of data transmission speeds. A kilobit per second (Kbps) is one thousand bits per second. A megabit per second (Mbps) is one million bits per second.

Breakglass Station - a fire alarm box in which it is necessary to break a special element in order to operate the box.

Bridge - a network device used to connect two networks at the data link layer. Bridges are essentially unaware of the logical protocol address, although some bridges can block protocols by filtering their type codes or packet types.

Broadband - a kind of network transmission that splits the bandwidth of a communications medium to support multiple communication channels. This technique is used by cable television.

Brouter - a network device that routes the routable protocols and bridges the non-routable protocols. It essentially merges the functionality of bridges and routers.

Brownout - low line voltage which can cause misoperation of and possible damage to equipment.

Buffer - 1) temporary storage area, usually in RAM. The purpose of most buffers is to act as a holding area, enabling the CPU to manipulate data before transferring it to a device. 2) to move data into a temporary storage area.

Burglar Alarm System - an alarm system for detecting an unlawful structure entry.

Burglary Output - a panel output that is activated any time a burglary type zone is placed into alarm. The output turns off when the user disarms the area in which the alarm occurred.

Bus - wires that connect the devices of an alarm system. DMP bus wires include both keypad bus and LX-Bus wires. Use 18 to 22 AWG, unshielded, 4-conductor wire on the DMP bus.

Bus Topology - the shape of the Local Area Network (LAN). All devices are connected to a central cable, called the bus or backbone. Bus networks are relatively inexpensive and easy to install for small networks. Ethernet systems use a bus topology.

Butterfly Valve - a valve with a built-in tamper switch typically installed on a sprinkler system riser to allow the water to be shut off to only one section of the system.

Bypass - a manual zone shunt by a user that allows the panel to ignore any activity on the zone until it is reset back into the system. A user can bypass a zone from the user menu any time the zone is not armed. Also, a user can bypass a zone while arming the system. Used when a user wants to keep a door or window open or when a device is in need of service. See also Swinger Bypass.

Bypass Reports - a programming option that allows zone bypasses, resets, and force arm reports to be sent to a receiver.

Cable, shielded - cable completely enclosed in a metal sheath. Shielded wire is not recommended for the DMP bus.

Cable, twisted pair - conductors are paired (two wires are twisted around each other). Twisted pair wire is not recommended for the DMP bus.

California State Fire Marshal (CSFM) - an agency that tests and approves fire alarm equipment for use in the state of California.

Cancel - see Abort and Abort Report.

Candela - the unit of luminous intensity in a given direction. One candela is commonly called one candle power.

Capacitance - the property of two or more objects that enables them to store electrical energy in an electrical field between them. The basic measurement is the Farad. Capacitance varies inversely with the distance between the objects, therefore the change of capacitance with relative motion is greater the nearer one object is to the other.

Card Access - a type of access control that uses cards or credentials to control area exit and entry.

Card Reader - a device that reads the information from an access card or credential. The reader then sends the information to the control panel to verify the information and then grant access if necessary.

Carpet Mat - a special pressure sensitive device made of opposing strips of thin metal separated by foam concealed under carpeting. A person stepping on the carpet mat, while its zone is armed, trips the alarm.
Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Detection (CSMA/CD) - 1) a set of rules determining how transmissions respond when two devices attempt to use a carrier simultaneously (called a collision). 2) a cable access technique used by Ethernet that allows devices to gain access to a transmission medium by listening for the carrier presence. If a carrier is not detected, the data is transmitted. Each node is capable of detecting collisions and retransmitting as required.

Cell (Cellular) - a communication programming option that enables cellular transmissions with Cell-Miser™ call restrictions.

Cell-Miser™ - when Cell-Miser™ is selected in programming the panel restricts its cellular calls to zone alarms, ambush, line one trouble, abort, and recall test reports. Additionally:
- Delayed event reports can also be sent but only if the original cellular call was made to transmit one of the previously listed reports.
- Line 1 trouble is sent only once during each armed period.

Central Station - a remote monitoring station that receives alarms from alarm systems and informs the authorities.

Central Station Burglar Alarm System - an alarm system that transmits alarm, opening and closing, and other signals to a remote monitoring station called a central station. The alarm signals are retransmitted to the police department.

Central Station Fire Alarm System - a system or group of systems in which the operations of circuits and devices are transmitted automatically to, recorded in, maintained by, and supervised from a listed central station having competent and experienced servers and operators who, upon receipt of a signal, take such action as required by this code. Such service is to be controlled and operated by a person, firm, or corporation whose business is the furnishing, maintaining, or monitoring of supervised fire alarm systems.

Central Station Service - the use of a system or a group of systems in which the operations of circuits and devices at a protected property are signaled to, recorded in, and supervised from a listed central station having competent and experienced operators who, upon receipt of a signal, take such action as required by this code. Related activities at the protected property, such as equipment installation, inspection, testing, maintenance, and runner service are the central station responsibility or a listed fire alarm service local company. Central station service is controlled and operated by a person, firm, or corporation whose business is the furnishing of such contracted services or whose properties are the protected premises.

Certificated alarm system - alarm system where the Certificate issuing alarm company declares that Standards complying alarm service is provided. It is equivalent to a manufacturer whose name appears in a UL product directory choosing to place a UL Mark on a specific production product. A Certificated alarm system is subject to random audit by UL alarm system auditors to countercheck compliance, just as a product with a UL Mark is subject to random audit.

Certification - a systematic program using randomly selected follow-up inspections of the certificated systems installed under the program, which allows the listing organization to verify that a fire alarm system complies with all code requirements. A system installed under such a program is identified by the issuance of a certificated alarm system.

Certified Alarm Technician - a graduate of the Certified Alarm Technician (Level 1) program sponsored by the National Burglar & Fire Alarm Association and Security Industry Association. Graduates complete an overview of the electronic security industry.

CFM (Cubic Feet per Minute) - a unit volume measurement of the flow of a gaseous substance (such as air).

Channel Service Unit (CSU) - equipment used to terminate a digital circuit (such as DDS or T1) at the customer site. The unit also performs certain line-conditioning functions, ensures network compliance with FCC rules, and responds to zoneback commands from the central office.

Chime - A single-stroke or vibrating type audible notification appliance, which has a xylophone-type striking, bar, and/or tone.

Circuit - the path through which electrical energy flows. An alarm circuit begins with a voltage source negative terminal, continues through wire and protective devices contacts, and terminates at the same voltage source positive terminal.

Circuit Interface - a circuit component that interfaces initiating devices or control circuits, or both, notification appliances or circuits, or both, system control outputs, and other signaling line circuits to a signaling line circuit.
Class A Circuit (Zone) - NFPA Style D - a type of 4-wire alarm circuit used to detect an alarm or line fault. The circuit allows alarm condition reporting even when a trouble condition has occurred. Two conductors run from the alarm panel, and two return. A single break does not prevent the alarm signal reception, but does initiate a trouble signal. Fire protection systems require alarm operation even when a single break or a single ground faults exists on the circuit.

Class B Circuit (Zone) - NFPA Style A - a 2-wire alarm circuit in which two wires travel from an alarm panel and connect with one or more sensors and may or may not return to the panel. A single break prevents the reception of an alarm signal from any point beyond the break, and also initiates a trouble signal.

Client - a process (program or routine) or entity (person, LAN) that employs the services of servers.

Client/server - the interaction of software processes that function in a cooperative manner. Clients make requests of servers.

Closing Check - a programming option that enables the panel to verify that all areas in a partition are armed after the scheduled time. If the closing check finds any areas disarmed past the scheduled time, the keypad selected to display system trouble status emits a steady beep and displays CLOSING TIME! If you also select Area Schedules, the appropriate area name displays followed by - LATE. Silence the keypad steady beep by pressing any top row Select key. If the system is not armed or the schedule is not extended within ten minutes, a no closing report is sent to the central station receiver. If the area was disarmed outside of any schedule, the closing check sequence occurs one hour after the area was disarmed.

Closing Code - a programming option that requires the entry of a user code when arming the system.

Closing Wait - a programming option that provides for the panel to display a message on the keypad and delay arming the system until the closing report has been acknowledged by the central station receiver.

Coaxial Cable - a cable containing two conductors, one inside the other. Coaxial cables, or more commonly called coax, are used in thickwire and thinwire Ethernet and IBM terminal connections.

Code 3 - See Temporal Code. See also Bell Action.

Code Change Reports - a programming option that allows code additions, changes, and deletions to be sent to a receiver.

Coded - an audible or visible signal conveying several discrete bits or units of information. Notification signal examples are impact-type appliance numbered strokes and visible appliance numbered flashes.

Coded System - a system in which not less than three rounds of coded alarm signals are transmitted, after which the alarm may be manually or automatically silenced. Generally used with McCulloh circuit systems.

Cold Solder Joint - a solder joint in which insufficient heat has been applied, resulting in a bad connection. The joint exhibits a grayish, dull appearance while good (hot) joints are shiny.

Cold Water Pipe Ground - the connection of a designated point of an electronic device to a cold water pipe to ensure a good earth ground.

Collision - the condition that results when two network devices transmit at nearly the same time. The transmissions collide, making the data unusable.

Combination Detector - a device that either (a) responds to more than one of the fire signatures or (b) employs more than one operating principle to sense any one of these signatures. Typical examples are (a) a combination of a heat detector with a smoke detector, or (b) a combination rate-of-rise and fixed temperature heat detector.

Combination Fire Alarm and Guard’s Tour Box - a manually operated box for separately transmitting a fire alarm signal and a distinctive guard patrol tour supervisory signal.

Combination System - a protected premises fire alarm system for fire alarm, supervisory, or watchman service whose components can be used in whole or part in common with a non-fire-emergency signaling system, such as a paging system, a musical program system, HVAC control system, or a process monitoring system, without degradation of, or hazard to, the fire alarm system.

COMMAND key - a keypad function key used to step ahead through options in the panel programmer or user menu. Pressing the COMMAND key allows you to go forward and through each menu section step. As you go through the options, the keypad displays any current selections already stored in panel memory. The COMMAND key is also used to enter information into panel memory, such as phone numbers or zone names, by pressing the key after entering the information and it displays correctly on the keypad.

Command Processor™ - the trademarked name for DMP control/communicator alarm panels.
Common Area - a unique DMP programming option that allows specification of one or more areas within a partition or area to arm automatically when all other areas are armed. Alternately, common areas disarm when any area in the same partition or area is disarmed. Common areas are ideal for lobbies, storage rooms, or other areas shared by users.

Communication Port (COM port) - 1) a serial port on a computer designed for communicating. DMP uses this port to connect to a receiver, or direct connect to a panel or to a network. 2) A connection on a computer where a serial device can be plugged. 3) A serial communication port that supports RS-232 standard communication.

Communication type - a programming option that specifies the communication method the panel uses to report events to DMP receivers or non-DMP receivers. Note: All formats are not available for all panels. Consult a programming guide for availability.

- DD - Digital Dialer communication to DMP receivers.
- MPX - Multiplex communication format to DMP receivers.
- M2E - Radionics Modem Ile communication format to non-DMP receivers.
- NET - Asynchronous communication transmitted over a network to a DMP SCS-1/SCS-1R receiver or Remote Link™.
- CID - Ademco Contact ID communication format to non-DMP receivers.
- 4-2 - A hexadecimal communication format to non-DMP receivers.
- DNET - Data network connection to a DMP SCS-1/SCS-1R receiver following multiplex rules.
- HST - See NET.

Communications Channel - a circuit or path connecting a subsidiary station(s) to a supervising station(s) over which signals are carried.

Communicator Delay - see Transmit Delay.

Compatible - equipment that interfaces mechanically or electrically together as manufactured without modification.

Compatibility Listed - a specific listing process that applies only to 2-wire devices (such as smoke detectors) that are designed to operate with certain control equipment.

Conduit - a pipe or tube of varying materials, primarily metal or plastic, used to carry wiring.

Contact ID (CID) - a panel-reporting format developed by Ademco that allows panels to send reports to a receiver in DTMF format. A Contact ID report is made up of 18 DTMF digits.

Contact Switch - a device used to protect doors, windows, and other openings containing a sealed metallic switch held in a closed position by a companion magnet. The contact is usually attached to the fixed frame of a door or a window while the magnet is attached to the moving part of the door or window. If the magnet is moved away from the contact while its zone is armed an alarm condition occurs.

Control Panel or Control - see Command Processor™.

Crawlspace - the area under a building used for ductwork and plumbing where alarm installers can also run wiring.

Crimp Connector - a barrel-shaped connector that holds two wires together when pressed around the wires.

Cross-Zone Time - the amount of time programmed into the panel during which armed cross-zoned zones must trip before an alarm report is sent to the central station. Cross-zone time can be from 4 to 250 seconds.

Cross Zoning - a zone characteristic that requires the zone to trip twice, or a second cross-zoned zone to trip, within a programmed amount of time before an alarm report is sent to the central station. An example of cross zoning would be two interior PIRs. One PIR might trip due to an environmental occurrence but an alarm report would not be sent until the other PIR is also tripped or the first PIR restores and then trips again. If neither zone trips before the programmed cross-zone time expires, only a zone fault report is sent to the central station. Cross zoning reduces false alarms by requiring two zone trips to send an alarm report. See also the DMP Application Note Understanding Cross Zoning (LT-2000).

Current - the movement of electron through a conductor. Measured in Amperes (Amp).

Cutoff Output - a panel programming option that allows you to specify individual on-board outputs to turn off after a programmed time period. See Cutoff Time.

Cutoff Time - a programming option that specifies how long an output remains activated. The programmable range is in 1-minute increments.
damper - a valve or plate regulating the flow of air or other fluid.

Data - information, specifically in digital systems, that is operated on and produces an output, in contrast to commands or control signals.

Data Communications Equipment (DCE) - a type of network component that facilitates the sending of data such as a modem or multiplexer.

Datagram - a packet of data unique to a specific protocol. Datagrams are placed within network frames for delivery over the network.

Data Service Unit (DSU) - a component of customer premises equipment used as an interface to a digital circuit. For example: DDS or T1. Combined with a Channel Service Unit (CSU), it converts a customer’s data stream to bipolar format for transmission.

Data Terminal Equipment (DTE) - a type of network component such as a CRT (monitor) or a computer workstation.

Day Zone - a zone type that buzzes the keypad and provides a trouble report to the central station if the zone is tripped while its area is disarmed and an alarm if the zone is tripped while the area is armed. This is typically used with window foil, emergency zones, or other types of protection that needs constant supervision but not always an alarm. The keypad buzzer initiated by a day zone can be silenced by pressing any top row select key.

DC - direct current.


DD (Digital Dialer) - a programming option for the panel to use the DMP Serial 3 format for communication to the SCS-1/SCS-1R central station receiver.

DDMX - A communication option in the 1912XR Command Processor panel that allows the panel to communicate to the central station as a digital dialer during disarmed periods but then switch automatically to multiplex communication when the last area in the system is armed.

Dead Short - a short circuit having extremely low (or virtually no) resistance.

Dealer - an alarm company that leases or sells alarm systems.

Decibel - a measurement used to compare measured levels of sound energy (intensity) to the apparent level detected by the human ear, expressed as a logarithmic ratio. Abbreviation is dB.

Defer Test Time - a programming option that allows the panel to defer sending in a scheduled test report if it has already communicated with the central station receiver within the time period entered into the test frequency option. See Test Frequency.

Delay Reports - a programming option under Events Manager that provides for all non-alarm reports to be held in panel memory until the event buffer is nearly full or until the next panel communication with the receiver.

Delay Zone - see Exit Zone.

Deluge Sprinkler System - a sprinkler system having open sprinklers, the water to which is controlled by a manually or automatically operated valve that allows heavy concentrations of water to deluge the area.

Derived Channel - a signaling line circuit that uses the public switched network local leg as an active multiplex channel, while simultaneously allowing that leg to be use for normal telephone communications.

Detector - a device installed at a location in a security system that is designed to detect an intruder, rise of temperature, presence of smoke, etc.

Device - any keypad, expander, or point addressable module that requires an address on the keypad or LX-Bus.

Device Fail Output - a programming option that provides for the specified output to turn on any time an addressed device fails to respond to panel polling. The output turns off when all programmed devices respond to polling.

DHCP - Short for Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol, a protocol for assigning dynamic IP addresses to devices on a network. With dynamic addressing, a device can have a different IP address every time it connects to the network. In some systems, the device IP address can even change while connected. DHCP also supports a mix of static and dynamic IP addresses. Dynamic addressing simplifies network administration because the software keeps track of IP addresses rather than requiring an administrator to manage the task. This means that a new computer can be added to a network without the hassle of manually assigning it a unique IP address. Many IPSs use dynamic IP addressing for dial-up users.
Digital Alarm Communicator Receiver (DACR) - a system component located in the supervising station that accepts and displays signals from the DACT sent over the public switched telephone system.

Digital Alarm Communicator System (DACS) - a system in which signals are transmitted from a DACT located at the protected premises through the public switched telephone network to a DACR located at the supervising station.

Digital Alarm Communicator Transmitter (DACT) - a system component at the protected premises to which initiating devices or groups of devices are connected. The DACT seizes the connected telephone line, dials a pre-selected number to connect to a DACT in the supervising station, and transmits signals indicating the initiating device status change.

Digital Communicator (Digital Dialer) - a device that transmits alarm signals and other information to a central station using the existing customer phone line. To transmit an alarm, the communicator seizes the customer’s phone line and electronically dials the central station receiver. When the receiver answers, the communicator sends a message in the form of a sequence of tones. A minicomputer in the receiver accepts and acknowledges the message. It then prints out the information for display to the operator.

Direct-Connect Alarm System - an alarm system connected to a police or fire department.

Direct Current (DC) - electrical current that travels in only one direction and has negative and positive polarity. It may or may not have an AC ripple component. DC sources that are unfiltered should be referred to as full-wave or half-wave rectified AC.

Direct Wire - a dedicated leased telephone line from the subscriber premises directly to a central station.

Disarm - to turn off the burglary protection in an area using a keypad, keyswitch, or remote programmer.

Disarmed Rings - the number of rings the panel counts before answering the phone line when any system areas are disarmed.

Display Events - a user menu option that allows authorized users to view a record of events that occurred on the system. The panel stores in memory all alarms, troubles, and restorals as well as other options.

Door Access - a feature that allows a user to enter their code number and cause an internal Form C relay to activate and release an electric door strike or magnet. A door access report containing the keypad address and user number can also be sent to the central station.

Door Prop - a programming option of the XR200/485/XR500 Series/XR2500F that sends an “open” message to the keypads and a “zone fault” to a receiver when a door is left open past the specified amount of time.

Door Status Switch (DSS) - a switch used to monitor whether a door is in an opened or closed position.

Double Pole, Double Throw (DPDT) - a switch or relay output contact (form C) that has two separate switches operating simultaneously, each with a normally open and normally closed contact and a common connection. This form is used to make and break two separate circuits.

Dry contacts - generally, relay contacts that are isolated from the circuit board and power supply and have no voltage applied to them. They can be opened, closed, or a combination. See Form “A” Contacts, Form “B” Contacts, and Form “C” Contacts.

Dry-Pipe Automatic Sprinkler System - an automatic sprinkler system in which piping from the alarm check valve to each sprinkler head contains air under pressure. This pressure holds the alarm valve closed, keeping water out of the system. This type of system is used where there is danger of water freezing if allowed to remain in the system piping.

Dual Reporting - a method of sending the same signals to two separate receivers. An example would be to send alarms and openings/closings to receiver 1 and receiver 2.

Dual-Tone Multiple-Frequency (DTMF) - a feature that enables touch-tone dialing.

Duct - a passageway made of sheet metal or other suitable material not necessarily leak-tight, used for conveying air or other gas at low pressures.

Duct type smoke detector - a device located within a duct, protruding into a duct, or located outside a duct that detects visible or invisible particles of combustion flowing within the duct. Actuation of the device may allow operation of certain control functions.

Duplex - simultaneous, independent, 2-way data transmission.

Duress - see Ambush.

Dynamic Address - Generally refers to a computer location address that is variable. The opposite of dynamic is static.
Earth Ground  - the grounding of a device by means of a copper conductor connected to a copper clay rod in the Earth.

EPROM  - Acronym for Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory, and pronounced ee-prom.  EPROM is a special type of memory that retains its contents until it is exposed to ultraviolet light. The ultraviolet light clears its contents, making it possible to reprogram the memory. To write to and erase an EPROM, you need a special device called a PROM programmer or PROM burner.

Egress  - a programming option that allows individual access doors to be assigned to detect anti-passback violations.  See also Anti-Passback.

Electric Door Strike  - an electric door locking device (usually solenoid-operated) that unlocks the door when electrical power is applied to it.  A fail-safe configuration operates in reverse; that is, it is normally locked when power is applied and unlocked when power is interrupted.

Electromagnet  - a coil of wire, usually wound on an iron core that produces a strong magnetic field when current is sent through the coil.

Electromagnetic  - pertaining to the relationship between current flow and magnetic fields.

Electromagnetic Interference (EMI)  - impairment of the reception of a wanted electromagnetic signal by an electromagnetic disturbance which can be caused by lightning, radio transmitters, power line noise, and other electrical devices.

Electronics Industry Association (EIA)  - an electronics industry trade association that formulates technical standards, disseminates marketing data, and maintains contact with government agencies.

Emergency Release  - an optional lock feature that provides a means of overriding the lock and retracting the bolt in an emergency.  It can be operated either mechanically or electrically.

Emulation  - see Terminal Emulation.

End-of-Line Device (EOL)  - a device such as a resistor (EOLR) placed at the end of a Class B wire zone to maintain supervision.

End-of-Line Power Supervision Relay  - a device used to supervise power (usually for 4-wire smoke detectors) and installed within the last device on the zone.

Entry Delay  - the length of time programmed into the system during which the user can enter the premises through an exit zone (usually a front door) and disarm the system.

Entry Output  - a specified output on a panel that is turned on at the start of the entry delay time.  The output is turned off when the area is disarmed or the entry delay time expires.

Entry Zone  - a zone type that allows the user a short amount of time to enter and exit while the system is armed without setting off an alarm.

Ethernet  - a LAN cabling system originally developed by Xerox, Intel, and Digital.  Ethernet has a bandwidth of 10 Mbps and uses the CSMA/CD access method.

Events  - system activity that generates messages to the reporting device.

Events Manager  - a programming option that specifies when non-alarm reports are sent to the receiver.  Selecting this option does not affect zone alarm, zone trouble, zone restoral, supervisory, or serviceman reports.  Closing reports are not delayed if the closing wait option is enabled.

Exit Alarm  - an alarm that occurs when a zone is still faulted at the end of the exit delay time.  This usually occurs when the door through which the user exited does not close all the way before the programmed exit time expired.

Exit Button  - a button serving as an electrical switch that releases a lock on an exit door when depressed.  Also called a Request to Exit (REX) button.

Exit Delay Time  - the length of time programmed into the system during which the user can exit the premises through an exit zone (usually a front door) and disarm the system.

Exit Output  - a specified panel output that is turned on any time an exit delay time starts in any area of the system. The output is turned off when the exit delay time expires or when the arming has been stopped.

Exit Zone  - a zone type usually assigned to a perimeter door that allows users a programmable amount of time to enter and exit while the system is armed without setting off an alarm.
**Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code (EBCDIC)** - a coding system that uses eight bits of data to represent alphanumeric characters and control sequences. Used by IBM mainframes.

**F**

**Factory Defaults** - a panel programmer function that allows you to quickly turn programming parameters back to their factory default setting.

**Factory Mutual (FM)** - an agency sponsored by insurance providers that tests and approves various alarm and consumer products.

**Fail-Safe Lock** - an electric lock that automatically unlocks when power is removed from the lock.

**Fail-Secure Lock** - an electric lock that automatically locks when power is removed from the lock.

**False Alarm** - an alarm signal initiated without the presence of an emergency. This term is generally used to describe an unwanted alarm condition. A false alarm report is sent by the panel due to a user error, environmental activation, or malfunction of a security device installed in the system. False alarms can be controlled by thoroughly training all users and ensuring that equipment is installed according to the manufacturer recommendations.

**False Alarm Reduction** - DMP features designed to reduce, if not eliminate, the occurrence of false alarms. The False Alarm Reduction features include: Cross-Zoning, Transmit Delay, Abort Reports, and Exit Error.

**Fault** - a report that is sent to the central station receiver whenever a fire verify or cross zoned zone is tripped once but does not trip a second time to cause an alarm.

**Feature Key** - a unique alphanumeric code used to enable a specific feature on an XR500 Series panel.

**Federal Communications Commission (FCC)** - board of five commissioners having the power to regulate all electrical communications systems originating in the United States, including radio, television, facsimile, telegraph, telephone, and cable systems.

**Fiber Distribution Data Interface (FDDI)** - a 100 Mbps LAN technology that uses a token-passing access method. FDDI uses dual fiber-optic rings.

**File Server** - in Local Area Networks, a station dedicated to providing file and mass storage services to the other stations on the network.

**File Transfer Protocol (FTP)** - a service layer protocol common in the TCP/IP world that is used to copy files between network devices.

**Fingerprint Reader** - a biometric access control device that identifies users by scanning fingerprints. Can also be used in conjunction with a proximity reader.

**Fire Alarm Control Unit (panel)** - a system component that receives inputs from automatic and manual fire alarm devices and may supply power to detection devices. The control unit may also provide transfer of power to the notification appliances and transfer condition of relays or devices connected to the unit.

**Fire Alarm Output** - a specified output on a panel that is turned on any time a fire type zone is placed into an alarm condition. The output is turned off using the sensor reset option in the user menu while no additional fire type zones are in alarm.

**Fire box** - see **Manual Pull Station**.

**Fire Command™ Keypads** - family of DMP keypads designed specifically for use on fire systems.

**Fire Trouble Output** - a specified output on a panel that turns on any time a fire type zone or any system monitor is placed into a trouble condition, or when a supervisory type zone is placed into an alarm or trouble condition. The output turns off when all fire and supervisory type zones are restored to normal.

**Fire Verification** - typically used on smoke detector zones to provide a reset of the panel switched auxiliary power or power supply (from where the smoke detectors are powered) and a delayed length of time during which the detector must trip again before an alarm initiates.

**Fire Verify** - a zone type typically used with smoke detectors that provides a reset, after a fire alarm, of the panel's switched auxiliary power and 2-wire smoke detector zones and a delayed length of time during which the detector must trip again before an alarm is initiated.
Fire Wall - 1) a fire resistant wall designed to prevent the horizontal spread of a fire into adjacent areas.  2) A system designed to prevent unauthorized access to or from a private network. Firewalls can be implemented in both hardware and software, or a combination of both. Firewalls are frequently used to prevent unauthorized Internet users from accessing private networks connected to the Internet, especially intranets. All messages entering or leaving the intranet pass through the firewall, which examines each message and blocks those that do not meet the specified security criteria.

Firmware - software (programs or data) that has been written onto read-only memory (ROM). Firmware is a combination of software and hardware. ROMs, PROMs and EPROMs that have data or programs recorded on them are firmware.

Fixed Temperature Heat Detector - a thermal sensing device rated at specific temperature to detect and provide signal output.

Flame Detector - a device that detects the infrared, ultraviolet, or visible radiation produced by a fire.

Flow Control - the process of adjusting the flow of data from one device to another to ensure that the receiving device can handle all of the incoming data. This is particularly important where the sending device is capable of sending data much faster than the receiving device can receive it.

Flowswitch - see Waterflow Switch.

Force Arm - used with the auto arm feature or a keyswitch, this arming option allows the panel to force arm the system and ignore all faulted zones. Zones force armed in a faulted condition are capable of restoring and reporting an alarm if tripped. A force armed zones report is sent to the central station receiver if the bypass reports option is programmed as YES.

Form "A" Contacts - single-throw contacts that are normally open. See Normally Open Circuit.

Form "B" Contacts - single-throw contacts that are normally closed. See Normally Closed Circuit.

Form "C" Contacts - a dry contact, single-pole double-throw (SPDT) relay that provides one common, one normally open, and one normally closed connection. When activated, the normally open side shorts to the common while the normally closed side opens.

Four-Wire Smoke Detector - a smoke detector that initiates an alarm condition on two separate wires (initiating zone) apart from the two power leads.

Frame - a data link structure for conveying information over a transmission medium.

Frequency - the number of complete operations or cycles that take place within a given period of time. The basic unit of frequency is the Hertz (Hz), which is one cycle per second.

Full Duplex - a multiplex system that can simultaneously transmit in both directions on one transmission line.

Fully Armed - a condition on the system where all zones and areas are in an armed state.

Fully Supervised Zone - a zone that reports a short, open or ground to an alarm receiver.

G

Gain - increased signal power, usually the result of amplification.

Gang Box - electrical outlet box made by joining two or more boxes together to form a larger box.

Gateway - a device (or software process) that translates entire protocol stacks.

Gauge - a measure of the diameter of wire. See American Wire Gauge.

Gel Cell Battery - a rechargeable electrolyte battery commonly used as a backup power source in alarm systems. Gel Cell Batteries CANNOT be used on DMP equipment.

General Alarm - a term usually applied to the simultaneous operation of all the audible and visible alarm notification appliances on a system to indicate the need for building evacuation.

Glassbreak Detector - a device that senses an attack on a glass surface.

Graphic Annunciator - a board that has special graphics to delineate alarm or sensor locations.

Ground - an electrical connection to the Earth. See Earth Ground.

Ground Fault - 1) a loss of a ground connection. 2) A short circuit to ground.
Ground Start - a method of accessing a dial tone where the panel momentarily shorts the ring side of the telephone circuit to the ground. Most phones use the loop start method of signaling while PBX trunks use ground start. Whether a system uses ground start or loop start depends on the local phone company central office requirements.

Guard Tour (Watch Tour) - the programmed patrol guard schedule in and around the facility.

H

Half Duplex - a multiplex system that can transmit in both directions, but not at the same time.

Handshake - a process in which predetermined character arrangements are exchanged by the receiving and transmitting equipment to establish synchronization.

Hardware Address - the unique physical address determined at the physical and data link layers. For example, each Ethernet card has a unique hardware address that is stored within the card.

Hardwired - devices that are connected with wire.

Harness - a bundle of wires with a connector for interconnecting field wiring to alarm modules.

Heat Detector - a device that detects the presence of highly heated air due to a fire. A fixed temperature heat detector is used to detect the fast buildup of heat due to the flame or flash of a fire. A rate of rise heat detector is used to detect the slow buildup of heat due to a smoldering fire.

Holdup Alarm - an alarm initiated by a mechanical panic button or software panic on a keypad in response to a robbery or assault. Also referred to as panic alarms. On-site horns and bells should not be programmed to sound when a holdup alarm initiates.

Home - a condition of the system where perimeter devices only are placed into an armed state allowing the user to move freely about the inside.

Home/Sleep/Away - a system option that provides users with perimeter, interior, and bedroom areas that they can selectively arm from the keypad for maximum security. Selecting Away arms all areas of the system. Selecting Home arms only the perimeter protection of the system. Sleep arms the perimeter and interior areas, but leave devices near bedrooms and other nighttime areas off.

Homerun - a wiring method that connects individual sensors directly to the control panel using a single wire.

Hop - a unit of distance that measures the passage of a datagram through a router. The distance between networks is often measured by the number of hops.

Hop count - the number of routers that a datagram travels through on the way to its destination. You can adjust hop counts to provide routing flexibility.

Horn, Motor Driven - an electrically operated horn in which the action of a motor-driven actuator against a metal diaphragm produces a signal.

Host (HST) - See NET.

Host Check-In - See Network Check-In.

Host Log - Data report that includes information such as the type of activity, time and date of the activity, and user name and number.

House Code - a code used to identify a wireless transmitter to the receiver.

I

Impedance - the opposition in an electrical circuit to the flow of an alternating current (AC). Impedance consists of ohmic resistance (R), inductive reactance (X1), and capacitive reactance (Xc).

Indicating Appliance - any audible or visual signaling device to indicate a fire, supervisory, or trouble condition.

Induction - an influence exerted by a charged body or by a magnetic field on neighboring bodies without apparent communication; electrifying, magnetizing, or inducing voltage by exposure to a field.
Inductive Load - an electric device made of wire, wound or coiled, to create a magnetic field to produce mechanical work when energized. Components such as motors, solenoids, and relay coils are all inductive loads by nature. An inductive load can exhibit an inrush or lock-rotor current of up to five times its normal running or steady state current when energized. When de-energized, the magnetic field collapses and a high-voltage transient is generated, which can cause arcing across contacts or a malfunction of and/or damage to electronic circuits. When transients are present, they should be suppressed. See Transient.

Industrial Process Monitoring - the name for central-station monitoring of systems other than fire, burglary, and holdup. These can be water-level, boiler-pressure, temperature monitoring, or other systems.

Ingress (Entrance) Device - a device sensor configured to control access into an access-controlled area.

Initialize - the initialization function of the panel programmer allows the user to clear selected panel program parts to default or blank settings. Initialization can include clear all codes, clear all schedules, clear display events memory, clear zone information, clear area information, clear communication and remote options, and a set to factory default options.

Initiating Device - any manually or automatically operated equipment that, when activated, initiates an alarm through an alarm signaling device.

Inrush - the initial surge of current through a load when power is first applied. Lamp loads, inductive motors, solenoids, and capacitive load types all have inrush or surge currents higher than the normal running or steady state currents. Resistive loads, such as heater elements, have no inrush.

Inside Wiring - the telephone wiring inside a customer building that is not the responsibility of the phone company.

Instant Alarm - see Night Zone.

Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) - a digital communications standard that integrates voice and data.

Interlock - a system of multiple doors with controller interaction. Interlocks are also known as fight traps, man traps, and sally ports.

International Standards of Organization (ISO) - an international standards-making body responsible for numerous standards including film speed (ISO 100) and the ISO Reference Model.

Internet Protocol (IP) - Pronounced as two separate letters. 1) IP specifies the format of packets, also called datagrams, and the addressing scheme. Most networks combine IP with a higher-level protocol called Transmission Control Protocol (TCP), which establishes a virtual connection between a destination and a source. 2) IP by itself is something like the postal system. It allows you to address a package and drop it in the system, but there is no direct link between you and the recipient.

Invalid Code - a keypad display indicating the panel does not recognize the code being entered. If the user enters a code that is not valid, the keypad first displays TRY AGAIN. If the code is entered again and is still not recognized, the keypad displays INVALID CODE.

Invalid Level - a keypad display that indicates the code entered does not have the necessary authority level to perform the function requested.

Invalid Time - a keypad display that indicates a user has entered their security code outside of an opening/closing schedule.

Ionization Smoke Detector - a device that detects the presence of charged ions in the air due to a fire. The detector uses a small amount of radioactive material to emit alpha particles that collide with air molecules in a chamber inside the detector. As smoke particles enter the chamber and mix with the air molecules, the ion current flow decreases. This raises the ionic circuit resistance and triggers an alarm.

Irregular Activity - an alarm industry term referring to subscribers occupying their protection premises at times other than those normally scheduled.

J

Jumper - a component part consisting of two or more metal pins and a plastic clip with an internal metal band that allows you to reset DMP panels and configure the operation of hardware devices. Generally, jumpers are used when there is more than one option you can select, such as baud rate, for a particular application. See also Reset Jumper.

Junction Box - an enclosure for making an electrical connection or splice.
**K**

**Kbps** - kilobits per second. See **Bits Per Second**.

**Keep** - a programming option under Events Manager that provides for all non-alarm reports to be held in the panel memory buffer until they are overwritten by new stored activity. You can view the memory buffer contents using the DMP Remote Link™ software program or the display events feature in the user menu.

**Keyfob** - a small device, usually carried on a keyring, programmed to allow entry into a premises.

**Keypad** - a device with a keyboard and display that allows users to enter codes, arm and disarm areas, view current and past events, and perform system functions such as silencing alarm bells and changing user codes. Keypads can have LED, LCD alphanumeric, or vacuum fluorescent alphanumeric displays.

**Keypad Alarm Control** - a burglar alarm control that is turned on and off by entering a numeric code into a digital keypad. Signals can be sent when the control is turned on and off so that the central station alarm company can supervise openings and closings.

**Keyswitch** - a mechanical key cylinder that can be connected to a pair of wires and used to arm and disarm an area. Keyswitches are usually installed on a metal switch plate, along with LED indicators, and placed outside the protected premises.

**Kiss-Off** - a tone signal generated to a digital communicator by a central station receiver indicating the transmission was received.

**L**

**Labeled** - equipment or materials to which has been attached a label, symbol or other identifying mark of an organization acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction and concerned with product evaluation, that maintains periodic inspection of the production of such labeled equipment or materials and by whose labeling the manufacturer indicates compliance with appropriate standards or performance in a specified manner.

**Late to Close Output** - a specified output on a panel that is turned on any time a programmed area remains disarmed past the scheduled closing period. The output is turned off when the area is armed, the closing schedule is extended, or the schedule is changed.

**LCD** - Liquid Crystal Display

**Lead** - (pronounced leed) a wire conductor leading to or from a terminal.

**Lead-acid Battery** - a storage battery in which the cells contain lead plates immersed in an electrolyte (like sulfuric acid). The positive plate contains lead peroxide, and the negative plate contains spongy lead. Rechargeable, lead-acid batteries are recommended for use with DMP equipment.

**Leased Line** - a dedicated circuit, typically supplied by the phone company that permanently interconnects two or more user locations and provides uninterrupted dedicated service.

**Light Emitting Diode (LED)** - a diode that emits light when energized.

**Light Scattering** - the action of light being reflected and/or refracted off particles of combustion for detection by a photoelectric smoke detector. The action of light being refracted or reflected.

**Line Security** - the signaling system degree of protection that connects the subscriber system to the central station alarm company. Two levels of line security - standard and encrypted - are recognized by UL.

**Line Seizure** - the function of a digital communicator to take control of the premise phone line by means of a relay.

**Line Supervision** - the electrical supervision of a wire run to detect tampering (a cut or shorted wire). Line supervision usually requires a terminating element at the end of the monitored wire zone.

**Line Fault** - a discontinuity in a transmission line, resulting in signal loss at the circuit receiving end.

**Line Voltage** - the voltage existing in a main cable or circuit, such as at a wall outlet.

**Listed** - equipment or material included in a list published by an organization acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction and concerned with evaluation of products and services, that maintains periodic inspection of listed equipment or materials or periodic evaluation of services and whose listing states either that the equipment, material, or service meets identified standards or has been tested and found suitable for a specified purpose.

**Local Alarm** - a visual or audible signaling device located at a monitored door, window, or other opening.
Local Area Network (LAN) - a network in one area, such as a building or group of buildings.

Local Area Transport (LAT) - a Digital Equipment Corporation proprietary, licensed Ethernet protocol, used to connect terminal devices to host computers. Currently, LAT use is limited to terminal emulators and front-ends.

Local Printer - a serial printer that can be connected to certain DMP Command Processor panels to provide a printout of system events. This feature can allow business owners to track employee activity, check system arming and disarming times, or monitor other events of their security or fire system.

Local System - an alarm system that rings a local sounding device in the event of an alarm and does not communicate alarms to the central station.

Lock - a device for security on a door in the closed position against unauthorized or forced entry. It requires actuation to project or to retract its bolt.

Loop - See Zone.

Loss - reduction in signal strength, expressed in decibels. Opposite of gain.

LX-Bus™ - a DMP 4-wire data bus onto which you can connect addressable zone and output expanders. The LX-Bus™ is only available when using an expansion interface card.

MAC Address - Short for Media Access Control address. This hardware address uniquely identifies each network node. Not to be confused with an IP address, which is assignable. In the panel Diagnostics function, the MAC address is the panel on-board network hardware address.

Magnetic Contact - a device (sensor) dependent on magnetic force for operation. It consists of two parts: a magnet and a switch.

Management Information Base (MIB) - a database used by SNMP for maintaining the status and control for a network device. Each network device has its own specific MIB. Data within the MIB is used by an SNMP agent as part of a network management application.

Manual Pull Station - mechanical fire device that allows a person on the scene of a fire emergency to initiate a fire alarm by pulling down a lever.

Manual System - a system in which the alarm initiating device is operated manually to transmit or sound an alarm signal.

Manufacturer Authorization - a unique DMP panel programming option that allows you to create a one-hour window during which DMP technical support technicians can contact the panel remotely for diagnostic purposes. DMP technicians can only view the system programming and cannot make any changes.

Materials & Equipment Acceptance (MEA) - an agency in New York City that tests and accepts alarm and other consumer products for use in New York.

Mbps - megabits per second. See Bits Per Second.

McCulloh System - alarm signals, transmitted in a McCulloh system, are received at the central station on coded strips of paper. Several subscribers share the same leased phone line, which reduces cost.

Metal Conduit - pipe for running electrical wires and cables. Do not run DMP wires in the same conduit as non-alarm system wires.

Mode - a programming option that allows you to select Area, All/Perimeter, or Home/Away arming modes for the panel areas. Area arming mode allows areas to arm independently of each other as separate systems. All/Perimeter mode provides a perimeter and interior area as one account. Home/Sleep/Away provides a perimeter, interior, and, in some cases, bedrooms area as one account.

Modem - a device that converts digital data from a computer into analog data, which can then be transmitted over a telephone line. This process is called modulation. It also performs the opposite process, demodulation, which converts incoming analog signals into digital data the computer can understand.

Momentary Contact Switch - a switch that maintains contact only while it is held down, such as a push-button device, a toggle switch, a slide switch, or a lever switch.

Monitor - a keypad function that allows users to select individual zones to beep at the keypad when opened. As the zone trips, its programmed name also displays on the keypad for visual identification.
**Monitor Point** - a contact input to the system that detects activity at some external source, such as a door, smoke detector, or fire alarm.

**Monitoring for integrity** - the ability to detect a fault condition in the installation wiring which would prevent normal fire alarm system operation.

**Monitoring Station** - the central station or other area at which personnel observe annunciators and automation software for incoming alarm signals. If an alarm signal is received, the monitoring station personnel dispatch the proper authorities.

**Monitoring zone** - a continuous loop of wire starting at the control panel and running through switches in a system to indicate a breach of security through an open switch or a cut wire.

**Motion Detection System** - a system designed to generate an alarm by sensing movements of an intruder within a protected area. Such detection usually is accomplished through ultrasonic, microwave, or passive infrared detectors.

**MOV** - Metal-oxide varistor.

**Multicasting** - similar to broadcasting, but it provides a protocol-specific method of identifying network devices. Each protocol has its own multicast address.

**Multiplex (MPX)** - a communication method DMP panels use that keeps the panel in contact with the SCS-1/SCS-1R Receiver. Alarm and system information transmit quickly as the panel does not need to dial a phone number or wait to be acknowledged by the receiver. Each multiplex panel is sequentially polled by the SCS-1/SCS-1R Receiver to maintain constant supervision.

**Multiplexer** - a network component that combines multiple data signals onto one path.

**N**

**National Electrical Code (NEC)** - a set of rules published by the National Fire Protection Association covering the installation of electrical conductors and equipment in private and public buildings and on the premises. It has the force of law only when adopted and enforced by municipalities or states.

**National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)** - an organization that writes the National Electrical Code (NEC) and the fire protection standards used by various agencies to assemble the nation’s fire codes.

**NBFAA** - National Burglar and Fire Alarm Association, Inc.

**NEC** - see **National Electrical Code**.

**NEMA** - National Electrical Material Association.

**NET** - a communication option that allows communication in asynchronous mode over digital data networks.

**Network** - a series of nodes, points, or stations connected by communications channels.

**Network Check-In** - a programmable time period in host systems that specifies the delay, in minutes, the panel waits to send its next check-in report. Since host communication is not a polled method, the check-in time allows the SCS-1/SCS-1R Receiver to get a check-in report (S70) periodically to verify the communication link with the panel.

**Network Interface Controller** - a networking card, such as Ethernet, Token Ring, or FDDI, for a computer.

**Night Zone** - a zone type that provides an instant alarm when tripped while armed and no alarm when tripped while disarmed.

**Node** - an addressable entity on a network, such as a computer or printer.

**Node Identifier** - an 8-bit number that uniquely identifies each node on a single network number.

**Nominal** - Approximate, assumed not actual.

**Nominal Current** - the rated value of required current or of current output.

**Nominal Resistance** - the rated value of the resistance or a resistor or similar device.

**Nominal Voltage** - the rated value of required voltage or of voltage output.
**Non-instantly Recycling Retard** - as a feature of a waterflow detector, the false-alarm retard accumulates waterflow time if waterflow starts and stops in a series of fluctuations. When the waterflow stops, the retard takes as long to return to the zero setting as the period of time it accumulated. This ensures that there is no delay in detection when the alarm check-valve fails due to pressure variations or surges during waterflow.

**Non-pollled Address** - a keypad message indicating that the device is set to an unavailable address or that the device has not been turned on in device setup.

**Normally Closed Circuit** - a circuit in which there is a current through each of the system sensors when not in alarm condition. Current interruption by opening a switch to initiate an alarm signal. This type of circuit has the advantage of monitoring its own lines. If a line is cut or broken, the effect is the same as opening a switch: an alarm signal activates.

**Normally Closed Circuit system** - a system that uses a closed circuit connecting each zone sensors in series so that the same current exists in each sensor. When an activated sensor breaks to circuit or the connecting wire, an alarm is transmitted.

**Normally Open Circuit** - a condition in which no electrical continuity exists in a circuit of conductor. In a normally open circuit protective zone, the detector contacts are open when the detector is in a quiescent state and closed in alarm.

**Normally Open Circuit System** - open zone alarm detection circuit in which no current flows through detectors that stay open until the alarm operates. No supervision is possible through detectors.

**Notification Appliance** - an electromechanical appliance that converts energy into an audible or visible signal for perception as an alarm signal.

**Notification Appliance Circuit** - a circuit or path directly connected to a notification appliance(s).

**Notification Zone** - an area covered by notification appliances that activate simultaneously.

**Nuisance Alarm** - any alarm caused by mechanical failure, malfunction, improper installation, or lack of proper maintenance, or any alarm activated by a cause that cannot be determined.

**Obscuration** - a reduction in the atmospheric transparency caused by smoke, usually expressed in a percent per foot.

**Ohm’s Law** - one of the most widely used principles of electricity. It expresses the relationship between voltage (E), current (I), and resistance (R) according to the following equations: \( E = IR; \ I = E/R; \ R = E/I. \)

**Opening Report** - a report sent to the central station at the time a system is disarmed showing who disarmed it, what area was entered, and the time and date the activity occurred. This information is often of interest to the customer for tracking user activity.

**Operating Mode, Private** - audible or visible signaling only to those persons directly concerned with the implementation and direction of emergency action in the area protected.

**Operating Mode, Public** - audible or visible signaling to occupants or inhabitants of the area protected by the fire alarm system.

**Operating Temperature** - a temperature range in which a device performs within its specified design tolerances.

**Operating Voltage** - the voltage by which a system operates.

**Option** - A user selectable function that can be accessed from the panel keypad user menu.

**OSI Reference Model** - a model put forward by the International Standards Organization (ISO) that provides a standard point of reference for networking protocols. It uses seven layers to break down the network process into independent processes. OSI stands for Open Systems Interconnection.

**Output** - a Form C (SPDT) relay or switched ground (open collector) built onto a Command Processor panel or output expander module. Outputs can be controlled by schedules, panel programming, or manually from the keypad user menu.
Output Action - a zone programming option that defines the action of an output assigned to a zone.

- steady: the output is turned on and remains on until the area is disarmed, an output cutoff time expires, or the output is reset from the keypad user menu.
- pulse: the output alternates one second on/one second off.
- momentary: the output turns on only once for one second.
- follow: the output turns on and remains on while the zone is in an off normal, or faulted condition.

Output Cutoff Time - a programming option that allows you to specify a cutoff time for the panel outputs. If the output is turned off by the user, or by an event restoral, the cutoff time is reset and starts over at the next occurrence.

Output Schedules - panel schedules that allow you to set automatic on and off times for the outputs on DMP panels. Output schedules can be used to turn on exterior lights, HVAC systems, CCTV cameras, or any other contact activated devices. Outputs controlled by schedules can also be manually turned on or off by users with the proper authority level.

Outside Screw and Yoke (OS&Y) - a valve setup used in larger commercial sprinkler systems that contains back to back check and gate valves to allow water supply isolation from a building's fire system.

Overlap - Two or more zones are sharing the same bus address.

Oversampling - a technique used in communication where the condition of the line is sampled faster than the communicating device can transmit. This is typically used in Multiplexers.

Packet - an organized sequence of binary data that includes data and control structures.

Pager Direct™ - a reporting capability that allows a pager to receive system reports directly from a DMP panel.

Pager Identification Number - a programming option that allows the panel to first send a unique pager ID number prior to sending actual pager messages containing system reports.

Pager Reporting - a programming option that allows the panel to send alarm, trouble, opening, closing, and late to close reports to a pager.

Pair, Twisted - two insulated conductors twisted together on a spiral without a common covering. Twisted pair wire is NOT recommended for use on the DMP Bus. You may use twisted pair wire between two 708 modules, if necessary.

Panic - a special silent or audible alarm initiated by a user that alerts the central station to an urgent situation. Users can initiate this alarm by pressing a mechanical panic button or the top row select keys on the Security Command keypad when appropriately programmed.

Parallel - 1) a method of connecting an electric circuit whereby each element is connected across the other. The addition of all currents through each element equals the total current of the circuit. 2) a transmission format that can send multiple bits of data at the same time. This method connects an electrical circuit whereby each element is connected across the other. The addition of all currents through each element equals the total current of the circuit.

Partial Arming - turning on (arming) part of the system. See Perimeter Arming.

Parity - An error-checking procedure in which the number of 1 must always be the same - either even or odd - for each group to be transmitted without error.

Particles of Combustion - substances (products that either remain at the site of burning, such as ash, or scatter as volatile products) that result from the chemical process of a fire.

Partition - a group of one or more areas that collectively operate as a multi-area panel or partition. An XR200 panel can contain up to four partitions. Each partition in a panel contains areas. An area can be an office in a building or a section of a house such as the garage. Assigned to this area are zones, users, a unique account number, an exit delay, and possibly relay outputs. The partition can be armed and disarmed independent of the other partitions within the multi-area panel. Users who operate an area in one partition cannot view areas in another partition through the same keypad. Some smaller manufactures that do not have partition capability refer to their areas as partitions.

Pass-Through - the ability to gain access to one network element through another.

Passive Infrared Detector (PIR) - a passive sensor that uses infrared light to detect motion within a specific range.
Passive Star - a network topology where every branch is connected to a common point. Unlike active stars, passive stars have no repeater at the center to actively retransmit signals.

PCB (Printed Circuit Board, PC Board) - non-conductive fiber board with copper foil on one or both sides that connects components mounted on the board.

Perimeter - the portion of a protected area or building that includes doors, windows, and other accessible openings.

Perimeter Arming - an arming option that allows users to turn on only the perimeter portion of their protection. Perimeter arming allows unrestricted movements within the interior of the protected areas by leaving the interior devices disarmed.

Permanent Schedules - similar to primary and secondary schedules and intended for use in such applications as late to close annunciation and auto arming. Permanent schedules can also be programmed to restrict codes that have certain authority levels to disarming the system only during selected times.

Phillips Head - a type of screw head having a slot shaped like a deep cross. A Phillips screwdriver, with the tip shaped like an X, is used on Phillips head screws.

Phone Trouble Output - an output that turns on any time the phone line monitor detects a voltage below 3 VDC or when the short across pins 2 and 7 on the phone block is lost. The output turns off when the phone voltage rises above 3 VDC.

Photoelectric Smoke Detector - a device that detects the presence of small airborne smoke particles. This detector uses two chambers set at right angles to each other in a darkened chamber with a light sensitive diode in one and a light source in the other. As smoke particles enter the chamber, they cause the light to be reflected into the path of the light sensitive diode, activating the alarm relay on the device and causing an alarm condition on the fire alarm circuit.

Pin - 1) Silicon chips have an array of thin metal feet (pins) on their underside that enables them to be attached to a circuit board. The pins are very delicate and easily bent. If they are damaged, the chip does not sit correctly and can malfunction. 2) PIN - all capital letters, Personal Identification Number - an individual access code.

Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) - a protocol that supplants the Serial Line Internet Protocol (SLIP). It provides remote access to IP networks through asynchronous and synchronous links.

Port - an electrical point of entry, usually on a router, to a computer, network, or other electronic device. A router can have many ports.

Post Indicator Valve (PIV) - a cast metal post over the stem of an underground gate valve supplying water to a sprinkler system. On each side of the PIV are rectangular windows through which you can view a plate showing whether the valve is open or shut.

Power Fail Delay - a programming option that tracks the duration of an AC power failure. When the AC power is off for the length of the programmed delay, an AC power failure report is sent to the receiver.

Power Rating - 1) the specified power required by a device for normal operation. 2) the specified power output of a generator/transformer/power supply.

Power Supply - a source of electrical operating power, such as a generator or transformer arrangement including the circuits terminations connecting it to dependent system components.

Preaction System - a system used in facilities where water damage would cause serious problems. The pipes leading to the sprinkler heads are normally filled with air. During a fire, an independent fire detection system opens a valve to allow water to fill the pipes before the heads open. Heat from the fire opens the heads, allowing water to spray the fire. Also known as a Dry-Pipe Automatic Sprinkler System.

Premises - the building or home being monitored by the security or fire system.

Presignal - a panel programming option that sounds a 1-second on and 2-seconds off keypad tone during the retard delay on a fire zone. The tone silences when the delay expires or the zone restores to normal. Used for notifying key personnel.

Presignal Addresses - a programming option that allows you to select which keypads in the system annunciate the keypad tone during a fire zone retard delay.

Pressure Mat - a thin rubber mat containing metal strips. Applied pressure to the mat would cause the strips to close and cause an alarm.

Preventative Maintenance - testing an alarm system on a regular basis to be sure that all the components are functioning properly.
Primary Power - the main source of power for the alarm/fire system, commonly AC power.

Primary Schedules - programmable schedules in DMP panels for use in such applications as Late to Close annunciation and auto arming. Permanent schedules can also be programmed to restrict codes that have certain authority levels to disarm the system only during selected times.

Printer - see Local Printer.

Printer Reports - a programming option that allows the definition of events that are sent to a local printer.

Priority Zone Type - a programming option that provides for a zone to be in a normal condition before its assigned area can be armed. Priority zones cannot be bypassed or force armed.

Processor - a device that processes data. The Command Processor™ is the main board that processes system data.

Programmer Lockout Code - a programming option that allows you to enter a special code into the panel that will then be required to gain access to the panel internal programmer through the keypad. You can change this code at any time to any combination of numbers from one to five digits long. Once you have changed the code, it is important that it be documented and stored in a safe place. Lost lockout codes require the panel to be sent back to DMP for repair. **Programmer Lockout Code Restrictions** - you cannot set a lockout code higher than 65535 or use the codes 6653, 2313, or any 3-digit code that begins with 98. All of these codes are reserved by the panel for various functions or codes that begin with zero.

Projection Beam Smoke Detector - a detector where the amount of light transmitted between a light source and a photosensitive sensor is monitored. When smoke particles are introduced in the light path, some of the light is scattered and some absorbed, thereby reducing the light reaching the receiver and causing the detector to respond.

PROM - programmable read-only memory. The firmware chips on DMP products are often PROMs.

Prompt - a message on the keypad display that instructs the operator to make a selection or to take action.

Proprietary System - an alarm system owned and operated by the user, who is fully responsible for its operation.

Protected Premises - an establishment in which an alarm system is installed.

Protocol - a set of rules for information exchange over a communication medium. The set of protocols used by a particular networking protocol is called a family or suite of protocols.

Protocol Dependent - a characteristic of communication equipment that describes sending information provided the format of the information matches a prescribed pattern.

Protocol Transparent - a characteristic of communication equipment that describes sending information without considering the context of the information. This is a common feature of equipment that oversamples.

Proximity Card/Credential - an identity card, or device such as a keyfob, containing a microcircuit. When placed in close proximity to a card reader, the card activates the reader circuitry and registers a unique code.

Pull Station - a fire alarm initiating device that transmits an alarm signal when manually operated.

Push-button - a manually-activated, momentary switch.

Q

Quarter-Turn Plug Valve - a valve that opens and closes on a 90° turn. This valve is usually a ball or vane type, and is usually operated by a lever.

R

Rack Mount - equipment designed for mounting within a standard enclosure.

Radio Frequency (RF) - the frequency of certain electromagnetic waves. This term usually is applied to wireless systems that use radio frequencies to transmit signals from detectors and transmitters to a receiver or panel.

Radio Frequency Interference (RFI) - electromagnetic interference in the radio frequency range. Radio frequencies imposed accidentally or deliberately on a radio frequency signal that degrade or destroy the ability to transmit or receive proper signal information.

Rate-of-Rise Heat Detector - a device that responds when the temperature rises at a rate exceeding a predetermined value.
Ready Output - a specified output that is turned on whenever all disarmed burglary zone types are in a normal condition. The output is turned off when any disarmed burglary zone is placed into a faulted condition.

Real Time - current time. An event that is processed in real time is processed as it happens rather than later on.

Receiver - See Central Station Receiver.

Receiver 2 - a programming option that allows you to send reports to a second receiver.

Receiver Key - an eight-digit code that is programmed into Remote Link and embedded into the receiver. The panel requests this key the first time it is contacted by the receiver. The panel retains the receiver key in its memory and accepts commands only from a receiver with a matching key.

Regulated Power Supply - 1) a power supply whose output is held automatically to a constant level or within a narrow range, regardless of loading variation. 2) a voltage source in which the output voltage remains constant.

Relay - an electrically activated device that provides an opening or closing across two points for the purpose of switching the control voltage of lights, annunciators, bells, or other devices.

Relay, Supervisory - a relay with its coil in series with the devices and the wiring it supervises. Interruption of the supervisory current causes the relay contact to close, actuating trouble signals.

Remote Alarm - a visual or audible signaling device used to signal violations at locations removed from the central control station or monitored openings. For example, a remote alarm may be placed on a roof, in a stair tower, or at a guard station outside a building.

Remote Key - a one to eight-digit code entered into the panel program that is used to verify the authority of the person or company, receiver or computer contacting it.

Remote Phone Number - a phone number the panel dials after a remote programming attempt is made. Once the initial attempt is made, the panel hangs up the phone line and dials the remote phone number.

Repeater - a network device that repeats the signals on a network. Repeaters operate as the physical layer of the OSI Reference Model. Repeaters amplify weak signals from one segment and repeat them on another segment.

Report - a signal or message sent by the panel to the central station receiver in response to activity within an area, a programmed occurrence (such as a timer test), or a change in the system status.

Request to Exit (REX) - any device that takes the place of a reader or keyboard to allow users to egress from an access-controlled area. The REX device overrides the door lock and does not discriminate among users.

Reset - 1) a report sent to the central station receiver in response to a bypassed zone resetting. 2) drop power to sensors, such as smoke detectors, in order to restore them to normal mode.

Reset Jumper - the two reset pins on a DMP Command Processor panel used to reset the panel prior to programming.

Reset Panel - a keypad display that instructs the technician to reset the panel using its on-board reset jumper before programming access is granted.

Reset Swinger Bypass - a programming option allowing a zone that has been swinger bypassed to reset back into the system if it has been in a normal condition for one complete hour after being bypassed.

Resistance - the opposition to current flow, measured in Ohms and shown by the symbol R.

Restoral - a report sent to the central station receiver in response to the restoring to normal of an alarmed or troubled zone.

Restoral Report Options - a programming option allowing you to select whether a restoral report is sent and when.

• no: disables the restoral report option for the specified zone. The zone continues to operate but does not send a restoral report to the central station receiver.

• yes: enables a zone restoral to be sent to the receiver whenever the zone restores to normal from a faulted condition.

• disarm: zone restorals generated during the area armed period are held in the panel memory until the area is disarmed. At that time, the zone restoral report is sent to the receiver.

Retard Delay - a programmable zone characteristic that provides for a delayed period before a short on the zone is accepted as an alarm. This feature is often used when the zone is connected to a waterflow switch to allow for fluctuations in water pressure.
Ribbon Cable - a flat electrical cable containing several individually insulated conductors. Ribbon cable may have each conductor identified by a different color, or it may have a common color for all. The DMP SCS-1/SCS-1R Receiver uses ribbon cable to connect the SCS-1/SCS-1R062 card with the other components.

Ring Topology - a network organization in which all the nodes are connected in a ring. Data passes around the ring from node to node. Each node retransmits the data to the next node in the ring.

Riser - wet or dry sprinkler pipe. Wet pipe is filled with water at all times, dry pipe contains air under pressure which escapes when a sprinkler head is fused, allowing water to flow to the fused head.

RJ11 jack - a 4-conductor phone connector used to connect standard telephones to a phone network.

RJ31X/RJ38X jack - an 8-conductor phone jack used to connect commercial burglar/fire alarm systems to a phone network. The only difference between the two jack types is a jumper installed across terminals 2 and 7 on the RJ38X to allow phone cord supervision. Two phone lines are required for commercial fire systems.

RJ45 - an 8-conductor jack used for network connection

ROM - Read Only Memory. Computer memory on which data is pre-recorded. Once data is written onto a ROM chip, it cannot be removed and can only be read. ROM retains its contents even when the computer is turned off. Most personal computers contain a small amount of ROM to store critical programs such as the program that boots the computer.

Rotary Switches - two small electronic components with movable dials installed on DMP zone and output expanders. Using a small slotted screwdriver, you can set the device electrical address by turning the dials to an appropriate number on the dial.

Router - a network device that connects networks by maintaining logical protocol information for each network.

Routing Information Protocol (RIP) - a protocol used to update routing tables on TCP/IP networks.

Routing Table - a table maintained by a router that specifies the path and distance (in hops) between itself and the networks. Routers use these tables to determine whether a datagram should be forwarded.

RS-232 - a standard defining interface voltage and current levels and other signal characteristics used to couple digital equipment to a transmission link. This is the standard DMP uses for direct connecting to a computer or local printer.

Runner - a central station alarm company employee, or someone under contract to the central station company, dispatched to a premises from which an alarm has been received. His or her primary duty is to assist the police with their investigation.

S

Schedule Change Reports - a programming option that allows schedule changes to be sent to a receiver.

Scheduled Openings and Closings - a prearranged schedule between the alarm subscriber and central station alarm company for turning the system on and off. The central station records this event. The central station knows when a system has been left off inadvertently.

Schedules - a feature that allows you to program various panel functions to occur at predetermined times. One use of schedules is for turning relay outputs on or off at certain times of the day or week. Schedules are often used to create opening/closing windows during which users can access the building or disarm the system.

Sealed Lead-acid Battery - a battery, similar in construction to an automobile battery, but used to provide primary or backup power to alarm systems. A sealed lead-acid battery is rechargeable, has good temperature characteristics, but has relatively low energy density.

Second Line - the ability to use an additional telephone line as a back-up option for panel communications. The second line can be programmed to use any of the standard communication options. See communication type.

Secondary Schedules - programmable schedules in DMP panels for use in such applications as Late to Close annunciation and auto arming. You can also program secondary schedules to restrict codes that have certain authority levels to disarming the system only during selected times.


Security Command® - the registered trademark name of the DMP keypad.

Segment - a length of network cable. A segment can be connected to the port of a repeater, bridge, router, or gateway.
Select key(s) - the top row of keys on the Security Command keypad. Each time a Select key is to be used, the keypad displays the function or option above the key. Displaying choices above the individual select keys allows them to be used for many different applications. For example, you can enter AM or PM when programming the automatic test time or answer YES or NO for a system option. During programming, the Select keys also allow you to change information currently in the panel memory. The Select keys are also used for selecting a section from the programming menu.

Serial - a transmission format that sends data one bit at a time.

Serial 3 - a data link layer protocol used by IBM SNA networks and DMP Command Processor panels.

Serial Interface - A port that can be used for serial communication in which only 1 bit is transmitted at a time. Most serial ports on personal computers conform to the RS-232C or RS-422 standards. A serial port is a general purposed interface that can be used for almost any type of device, including modems, mice, and printers (although most printers connect to a parallel port).

Serial Number - a numeric code used to identify wireless equipment to the panel.

Server - a network device or process that provides a service to networked clients. Two examples would be file servers or print servers.

Service - the repair and maintenance of an alarm system.

Service Receiver - a receiver that is designed with the main purpose of performing service to panels from a remote location, such as changing programming or viewing events.

Service Required - a keypad display that indicates the keypad has lost communication with the panel.

Set Lockout Code - see Programmer Lockout Code.

Shielded Cable/Wire - a cable that is surrounded by a grounded metallic material. It minimizes disruption of the signal by external electrical noise and prevents the cable from emitting unwanted electrical signals. Shielded cable/wire is NOT recommend for the DMP Bus. You may use shielded wire between two 708 Modules.

Shunt - see Bypass.

Shunt Switch - a key-operated switch at the protected premises that permits the proprietor to temporarily bypass an initiating device from the protection circuit.

Signal - 1) an electrical wave used to convey information. 2) an alerting signal. 3) an acoustic device such as a bell or a visual device such as a strobe that informs on-site people to an alarm situation. 4) to transmit an information signal or alerting signal.

Silent Alarm - an alarm that does not sound a local bell when activated, but which signals a remote monitoring station.

Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) - a management protocol used to maintain and query network components. SNMP uses agents on managed nodes to maintain a database known as a Management Information Base (MIB). The data stored within the MIB can be transmitted to the management software on request.

Single Pole, Double Throw (SPDT) - a switch or relay that connects one wire to either of two wires.

Single Pole, Single Throw (SPST) - a switch with only one moving and one stationary contact, available as either normally open (NO) or normally closed (NC).

Siren - see Alarm Bell.

Sleep - a panel arming mode that arms the perimeter and interior areas, but leaves devices near bedrooms and other nighttime areas off.

Smoke Detector - a device that detects the visible or invisible combustion particles.

Sort - to order the records in a database based on the contents of one or more fields.

Split Reporting - a method of sending different signals to two separate receivers. An example would be to send alarms to receiver one and openings/closings to receiver two.

Spike - a momentary increase in electrical current. Spikes can damage electronic equipment.

Spot Detector - a device whose detecting element is concentrated at a particular location. Typical examples are bimetallic detectors, fusible alloy detectors, certain pneumatic rate-of-rise detectors, certain smoke detectors, and thermoelectric effect detectors.

Star Topology - a centralized network with a hub, concentrator, or repeater at the center of the network.
**Static Address** - Generally refers to a computer location address that is fixed and not capable of action or change. The opposite of static is dynamic.

**Status List** - displays any alarm or trouble condition on a zone, and any trouble condition on an internal system monitor. The system monitors include the AC power, battery power, panel box tamper, printer, and phone lines. If more than one alarm or trouble condition occurs at the same time, the keypad sequences this information on its display.

**Stratification** - an effect that occurs when heated air containing smoke particles or gaseous combustion products rises until it reaches a level at which there is no longer a difference in temperature between it and the surrounding air. Stratification can also be caused by powered ventilation that develops an opposing airflow.

**Strike Time** - the length of time that a keypad relay or an access control device relay is activated.

**Structured Query Language (SQL)** - a language, standardized by ANSI, used to manipulate relational databases.

**Subscriber** - an alarm system owner who has the system monitored by a monitoring station.

**Supervised Alarm Service** - a central station monitored alarm system that reports opening, closing, and other activities. Supervision assures that the system is turned on and off and that only authorized personnel can gain access to protected premises.

**Supervised Circuit** - a circuit that indicates alarm and trouble conditions.

**Supervised System** - a system in which a break or ground in the wiring, which prevents the transmission of an alarm signal, actuates a trouble signal.

**Supervision** - the ability to detect a fault condition in the installation wiring that would prevent normal operation of the fire alarm system.

**Supervisor Signal** - a signal indicating the need for action in connection with the supervision of guard tours, automatic sprinkler, or other extinguishing systems or equipment, or the maintenance features of other protective systems.

**Supervisory Zone** - a 24-hour zone type typically used for supervising fire alarm valve tamper switches on OS&Ys, butterfly valves, and PIVs.

**Swinger** - a zone that intermittently trips while armed resulting in erroneous alarm activation. Swingers can be due to light or heat fluctuations near motion detectors or loose or partially broken wires on a zone.

**Swinger Bypass** - a programmable function that allows the panel to bypass a zone that repeatedly trips. Swingers (zones that trip often) are a serious false alarm problem but can be controlled by using the swinger bypass feature. A swinger bypassed zone may be restored to the system after it has remained stable for one hour.

**Swinger Bypass Trips** - the number of times a zone can go into an alarm or trouble condition within one hour before being automatically bypassed. You can select from one to seven trips. Entering a zero disables this function. A report of the automatic bypass is sent to the receiver if bypass reports has also been selected. Bypassed zones are automatically reset when the area they are assigned to is disarmed. All 24-hour zones are reset when any area of the system is disarmed. See reset swinger bypass.

**Synchronous Data Link Control (SDLC)** - See Serial 3.

**System Monitor** - the function that allows the panel to monitor its AC power, battery power, enclosure tamper (if used), phone line one, and phone line two. Troubles with any of these elements can be reported to a central station or displayed on the system keypads.

**Systems Network Architecture (SNA)** - a suite of communications protocols developed by IBM. It is similar to the AppleTalk protocol suite for the Macintosh.

**T**

**T1** - AT&T term for a digital carrier facility used to transmit a DS-1 formatted digital signal at 1.544 Mbps.

**Tamper** - a contact switch placed inside a panel or device enclosure to initiate an alarm when the enclosure is opened.

**Tamper Proof** - boxes containing alarm instruments, detectors, bells, sirens, etc. that have spring-loaded tamper switches inside or on the back. These switches set the alarm off if the box is opened or removed from the wall.

**Tamper Switch** - a switch used to limit access to electronic or other crucial areas of alarm equipment or circuitry. Used to detect unauthorized opening or removal.
TCP/IP - Abbreviation for Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol, the suite of communications protocols used to connect hosts on the Internet. TCP/IP uses several protocols, the two main ones being TCP and IP. TCP/IP is built into the UNIX operating system and is used by the Internet, making it the de facto standard for transmitting data over networks. Even network operating systems that have their own protocols, such as Netware also support TCP/IP.

Telco - an alternate term used for a telephone company.

Temporal Code (Code 3) - a repeating 0.5 second on, 0.5 second off alarm (three times) followed by 2.5 seconds off. The temporal code lasts for the duration of the programmed bell cutoff time.

Temporary Schedules - a programmable schedule found in DMP panels that allows the user to give restricted, short-term access to another person. Temporary schedules can be used to create a window outside of normal business hours during which a maintenance or delivery person can enter using a special code that functions only during this window. Temporary schedules automatically erase form the panel’s memory each week.

Terminal Strip - a row or strip of terminals.

Tests - checks performed on a central station burglar alarm system by activating the system. Personnel from the alarm company can check for irregularities in the system.

Test Frequency - a programming option that allows you to set how often the panels test report is sent to the central station receiver. The frequency range is from 1 to 60 days in 1-day increments.

Test Report - see Automatic Recall Test.

Test Time - the time of day the panel sends the test report to the receiver.

Thermal Detectors - devices that have a thermostat to detect fires. When temperatures near the detector reach a set temperature, the alarm activates.

Thermal Lag - the time it takes for the operating element of a heat detector to absorb heat from the surrounding air. Thus, when a fixed temperature device operates, the temperature of the surrounding air is always higher than the operating temperature of the device itself.

Thickwire - a type of Ethernet cabling, also known as 10Base-5, that uses a thick (about 3/8") coaxial cable. Primarily used as a backbone to which thinwire or twisted pair hubs are connected.

Time-Delay Relay - a relay for automatically locking or unlocking a locking unit after a short, fixed time-interval.

Time-out - An interrupt signal generated by a program or device that has waited a certain length of time for some input but has not received it. Many programs perform time-outs so that the program does not sit idle waiting for input that may never come.

Transceiver - a single-ended electrical installation consisting of both transmitter and receiver. It transmits a beam that is then reflected back to the receiver in the same unit.

Transformer - an electrical component or device that, by electromagnetic induction, transforms an AC voltage to either a higher or lower AC value. It also provides isolation between two AC circuits.

Transient - any increase or decrease in the excursion of voltage, current, power, heat, and so forth, above or below a nominal value that is not normal to the source.

Transmit Delay - a feature of DMP Command Processor panels that delays the sending of burglary alarm reports to the receiver for a selectable length of time up to 60 seconds.

Transmitter - in a fire or security system, a device that sends alarm signals from a protected premises to a proprietary headquarters, a central station, or a municipal headquarters. Transmitters can be hard-wired or wireless.

Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) - Pronounced as separate letters. TCP is one of the main protocols in TCP/IP networks. Whereas the IP (Internet Protocol) deals only with packets, TCP enables two hosts to establish a connection and exchange data streams. TCP guarantees data delivery and also guarantees that packets are delivered in the same order in which they were sent.

Trip - the faulting of a device on a zone during an armed state. A panel in an alarmed state is also often referred to as having been tripped.

Trouble - an off normal condition on a zone during a supervised state. A normally closed zone that alarms when opened, can initiate a trouble when shorted. A fire zone that alarms when shorted can initiate a trouble when opened.
Trouble signal - a signal that indicates trouble of any kind. This can be a circuit break or a ground occurring in an alarm system devices or wiring.

Two-wire smoke detector - a smoke detector that initiates an alarm condition on the same two wires that also supply power to the detector.

U

Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. (UL) - an agency that tests and lists various consumer products for safety and reliability. Most alarm system products are UL listed for use in various applications.

UL Certificate - a certificate issued by Underwriters Laboratories Inc. that serves as evidence that an alarm system meets UL requirements for installation, operation and maintenance.

UL Listed - signifies that production samples of the product have been found to comply with established UL requirements and that the manufacturer is authorized to use the UL listing marks on the specific products complying with the requirements. UL Listings also require follow-up services to ensure compliance.

Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS) - a device that provide continuous power conditioning to an AC line within prescribed plus or minus tolerances. A UPS protects against over voltage conditions and brownouts, and provides standby power to allow for an orderly shutdown when primary power fails.

User - a person authorized to operate all or part of the security or fire system.

User Code - a one to five digit number programmed into the panel and assigned to a user that allows them to access its functions. User codes are typically assigned authority levels that restrict the user to one or more of the system’s functions or to certain areas for arming and disarming or door access.

User Datagram Protocol (UDP) - A connectionless protocol that, like TCP, runs on top of IP networks. Unlike TCP/IP, UDP/IP provides very few error recovery services, offering instead a direct way to send and receive datagrams over an IP network. Used primarily for broadcasting messages over a network.

User Error - the number one cause of false alarms. A user who does not know how to perform a function for which they have access, or who has not been trained properly in the system operation, can and will cause false alarms. It is important that all new users receive instruction on arming/disarming routines and alarm cancellation procedures to lessen the incidence of false alarms.

User Menu - a keypad feature that provides a list of optional functions a user can access. These functions include sensor reset, door access, outputs on/off, system status, and user codes. Individual user menu items are displayed to persons according to the authority level of the user code they entered to access the menu.

User Profile - A group of specific activities or actions, authority levels, and area access capabilities assigned to a system user.

Utility Software - programs that make operation of a PC or LAN more convenient, including programs to move disk files more easily and diagnostic programs.

V

video alarm verification - a programming option in certain DMP panels that forces the panel to wait off-line for an additional 60 seconds before making any other communication attempts. This 60-second period can be used to allow video transmission or alarm verification (such as 2-way voice) equipment to use the open phone line. After the 60 seconds expires, the panel can again seize the phone line and send any buffered reports.

Volt-Ampere (VA) rating - the products of rated input voltage multiplied by the rated current. This establishes the apparent energy available to accomplish work.

Voltage Drop - the drop in voltage between two points. The voltage drop for DMP bus devices can never be more than 2.0 VDC. For example, if the voltage across red and black at the panel is 13.8 VDC, the voltage at any device on the bus cannot be below 11.8 VDC.

W

Waterflow Alarm - a device that initiates an alarm signal whenever water flows through the sprinkler system. The alarm is transmitted to the central station, where it is handled as a fire alarm.
**Waterflow Switch** - a device installed onto a sprinkler system riser that detects the flow of water within the pipe. Because changes in water pressure within the pipe can move the vane-type switch, waterflow switches either must have built-in delay device mechanisms or be connected to zones with a programmable retard delay. Dry sprinkler water flow switches activate when water flow is detected.

**Wet System** - the typical kind of sprinkler system. Pipes leading to spray nozzles are filled with water. This system is generally used wherever there is no danger of the water freezing in the pipes.

**Wide Area Network (WAN)** - a network that spans distances beyond the range served by LANs. WAN distances are usually measured in miles instead of feet.

**Wideband** - a system in which multiple channels access a medium (usually coaxial cable) that has a large bandwidth, greater than that of a voice-grade channel.

**Wire-in Transformer** - a transformer type that provides two wire leads for directly connecting line voltage (120 VAC). Wire-in transformers do not have prongs for plugging into electrical outlets.

**Wireless** - the use of radio transmitters to send alarm device information through the protected premises to a wireless receiver connected to a DMP Command Processor panel.

**Wirenut** - a connector used to make and insulate an electrical connection. Wire ends are stripped and placed in a cap-like connector (wirenut), and the wire nut is then twisted to secure the wire ends together.

**Wiring Closet** - central location for termination and routing of on-premises wiring systems.

**X**

**Xon/Xoff** - Transmitter on/transmitter off. A code that turns on and off the transmission of data from a computer to a terminal.

**Z**

**Zone** - a separate circuit or branch of a security system usually for the purpose of isolating and/or identifying alarms or trouble in a system. A zone is a length of cable onto which different types of security or fire devices are connected. This zone is attached to the panel on its own set of screw terminals and given its own zone name such as FRONT DOOR that can display on system keypads. Multiple zones are typically assigned to an area so that all of their protection devices combine to provide for the complete protection of persons or property inside.

**Zone Expander** - a device in an alarm system that provides additional zones and allows more than one individual zone to be monitored over one set of wires.

**Zone Reports** - there are four zone messages that can be assigned to a zone for when it is tripped while armed.

- **alarm**: alarm reports are sent to the central station and the bell output is activated if programmed. The alarmed zone name appears in the keypad alarm and status lists as an alarm condition.
- **trouble**: trouble reports are sent to the central station and the zone name appears in the keypad alarm and status list as a trouble condition.
- **local**: alarm reports are NOT sent to the central station. The bell output DOES activate, if programmed, and the zone name appears in the panel alarm and status lists.
- **- (dash)**: alarm reports are NOT sent to the central station, the bell output is NOT activated, and there is no zone display in the keypad status list.

**Zone Retard** - a zone programmable false alarm reduction feature that allows fire, supervisory, auxiliary one, and auxiliary two zones to be programmed to delay from 1 to 250 seconds. If the zone remains shorted for the entire length of the zone retard delay time an alarm initiates.

**Zone Retard Time** - a programmable delay time that can be assigned to fire, supervisory, auxiliary one, and auxiliary two type zones. The zone retard delay can be programmed from one to 250 second increments. See also zone retard.

**Zoned Systems** - identifies the zone area or circuit in which an alarm signal originates. Most modern burglar alarm systems can signal this zone information to the central station alarm company.

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