

WaveNet protective function

SYSTEM 3060

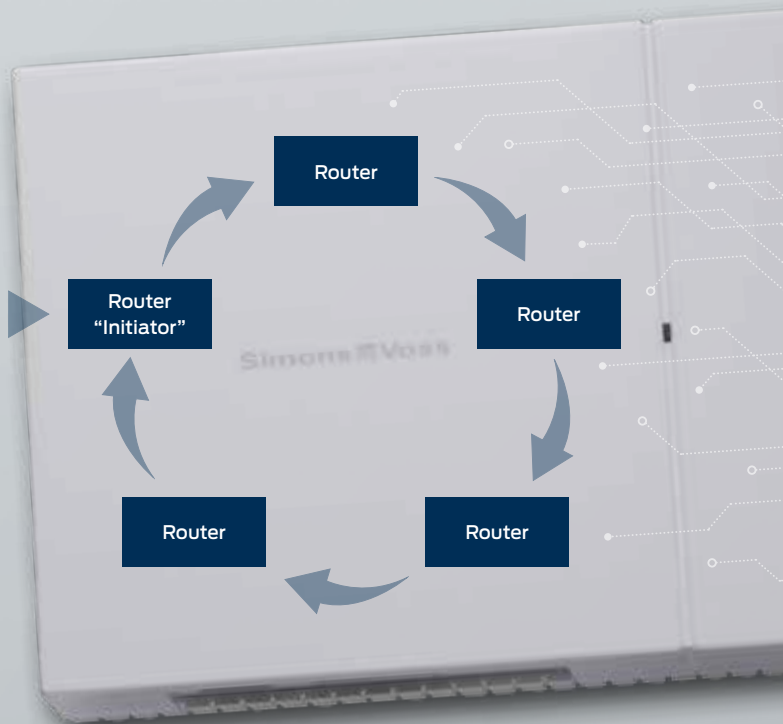


// ADDITIONAL SAFETY WITH SIMONS VOSS PROTECTIVE FUNCTIONS

- ❑ Protective functions offer the possibility of deactivating locks by radio, to activate or even open remotely.
- ❑ The protective functions are activated by a potential-free contact (input signal) on the router.

// CUSTOMER BENEFITS

- ❑ Additional security far beyond the level of a mechanical locking system
- ❑ Autonomous – protective functions function independently of the connection to the locking system software (LSM) and its services
- ❑ The input signal is automatically forwarded to other routers



AN OVERVIEW OF THE PROTECTIVE FUNCTION

// THREAT

Permanent deactivation: In crisis situations, the locking devices can be permanently disabled, e.g. by an emergency switch. This function puts the locking system in a state in which only transponders/smartcards with special authorisation have access. A new release can only be made via the activation function, the locking system software (LSM) or an activation transponder.

// REMOTE OPENING

Short term activation: Based on an input signal, the locking devices can be engaged at short notice. After the time defined in the locking devices has elapsed, the locking devices automatically disengage again.

// BLOCK LOCK

Deactivation/activation: Locks can be deactivated on the basis of an activation signal sent by an intrusion detection system, for example. After successful deactivation a lock acknowledgement can be sent back to the intrusion detection system. The deactivation of the locking devices can be cancelled again at appropriately configured inputs. The locking devices are then reactivated

// EMERGENCY RELEASE

Permanent activation: On the basis of an input signal, e.g. sent by a fire alarm system (BMA), locking devices can be permanently engaged. The permanent activation can be cancelled again by remote opening (pulse opening).

PROTECTIVE FUNCTIONS IN PRACTICE

Further information and system requirements can be found in the current WaveNet manual at www.simons-voss.com.

HOW IT WORKS

- ⚡ The protective functions are activated by a potential-free contact (input signal) on the router.
- ⚡ The router then executes the configured protective function.
- ⚡ If several routers are located in one area, the input signal can be automatically exchanged between the routers in the same WaveNet radio network. Each Router then performs the configured protection function.
- ⚡ Ethernet Routers can forward the input signal via both Ethernet and radio.
 1. Path: Ethernet
 2. Path: Wireless
- ⚡ If it is not possible to forward the input signal via Ethernet, the transmission takes place via the radio interface. A prerequisite for this is that the routers can reach each other via radio.
- ⚡ The following router models can be used for automatic forwarding of an input signal:
 - WNM.RN2.ER.IO
 - WNM.RN.R.IO
 - WNM.RN.CR.IO



Prerequisites

- ⚡ The protective functions of your WaveNet system are only one component of your security concept.
- ⚡ You should also use redundant systems to protect your individual risks (intrusion detection systems, fire alarm systems and the like).
- ⚡ Have a technical risk manager (Certified Security Manager or comparable) create and evaluate a security concept.
- ⚡ Use an uninterruptible power supply (UPS) to protect the network infrastructure from a power failure.
- ⚡ Create a downstream input event via LSM.
- ⚡ Test the protection functions and associated components at least once a month.

Impact factors

Please note that the WaveNet, like all wireless networks, can be influenced by device and environmental characteristics.

This includes:

- ⚡ Environmental influences, e.g. electromagnetic influences
- ⚡ Structural conditions, e.g. walls, ceilings
- ⚡ Random or (un)intentional disturbances, e.g. jammer
- ⚡ Network load

The protective functions are transmitted via radio and Ethernet connections. Radio connections in particular can be influenced by changing environmental conditions.