



## **INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS**

### **General Information**

The Door Control Module (DCM) is used to control access points, or doors. When connected between door hardware and the Main Logic Board, the DCM accepts data from card readers and/or keypads, and operates the electromagnetic devices used to lock and unlock the door. The DCM mounts in a standard cabinet and communicates with the system's MLB via a twisted pair network connection.

Each DCM provides all the inputs and outputs necessary to manage two single-reader access points or one two-reader access point.

### **Power Requirements**

When mounted in a cabinet with a dedicated power supply, the DCM obtains its power from the LOCAL (J1) power output connection of its associated power supply. When added to a cabinet along with an MLB or other module, the DCM obtains power from the power supply's REMOTE (J5) power output.

The DCM board requires 10.5-14VDC @ 170mA, but its actual current requirement will be determined by the addition of the current requirements of two card readers (or keypads), which are typically 90mA each. The DCM also provides two power supply monitoring inputs: Low Battery and AC Loss. These two inputs are compatible with the corresponding monitoring outputs of the PassPoint PTDPSU power supply only. (Do not enable AC or Low Battery monitoring without first wiring the power supply.)

### **DCM Relay Outputs**

In addition to card reader inputs, each DCM has two Form C, voltage-supervised output relays. These relays are used to operate electromagnetic door locks or doorjamb mounted lock strikes. Use appropriate transient suppression for the installed locking devices.

All DCM relays may be used as committed resources to control access points. For instance, one of the operating parameters that can be configured for DCM relays is the length of time that the relay output is energized when allowing entry or exit through an access point. DCM relays cannot be commanded ON or OFF when used as a committed resource. Instead, the access point these relays are assigned to must be *bypassed* or *locked*.

The relay output circuitry provides for a supervision input (30VRMS or 30VDC max.) which, when connected to the common contact of the relay, indicates that a voltage of more than approximately 4VDC or 4VAC is present at the relay contacts. The supervision input is rectified and filtered before going to the comparator, therefore DC & AC voltages can be supervised. The module's firmware doesn't know or care if the voltage is DC or AC. This supervision can be useful to determine if the power supply that is used to power a connected load is fully operational. Each relay can be programmed to monitor the relay contact voltage or to ignore it.

If you choose to connect the supervision inputs, make sure that you enable the corresponding relay's voltage supervision.

### DCM Trigger Outputs

The DCM provides two trigger outputs (15mA, 15VDC, open collector, sink to ground). Each trigger contains a 680 ohm series resistor. A trigger is considered "ON" when its output transistor is turned on, allowing current (up to 15mA) to flow into the trigger output pin from a higher potential.

Normally, triggers are configured as part of an access point, as pre-alarm triggers. Pre-alarm triggers can operate a sounder or LED to indicate to a user that a door is being held open too long and, unless the door is closed, the access point will go into alarm. The pre-alarm trigger is also turned on when an access point is in an alarm state. If it is desired that the trigger control a loud sounder that requires more than 15 mA to operate, the trigger can be used to energize a separate relay that in turn will control the sounder.

Triggers can be configured in three different ways:

- Controlled - The system or a user can command the trigger on or off.
- One-Shot - When commanded by the system or a user, the trigger turns on or off for a specified number of seconds, then de-energizes.
- Repeating - When commanded by the system or a user, the trigger turns on for a specified number of seconds, then turns off for a specified number of seconds. This cycle is then repeated, also for a specified period of time or repeated indefinitely until commanded to stop.

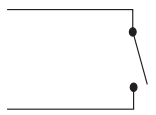
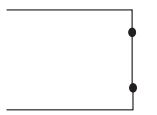
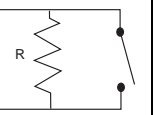
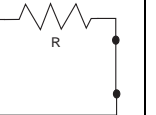
### DCM Zone Inputs

The DCM provides four zone inputs. Each zone is capable of a supervised (3-state) or unsupervised (2-state) configuration. Normally, zones are configured as part of an access point to provide Door Status Monitoring or Request-To-Exit inputs.

DCM zone inputs can be configured in one of four ways:

- Normally Open
- Normally Closed
- EOLR (End of Line Resistor) Normally Open
- EOLR (End of Line Resistor) Normally Closed  
(EOLR zones require Ademco's standard 2K ohm end of line resistors)

The following table details the various configuration options for DCM zone inputs:

Zone States	TWO STATE ZONE (unsupervised)		THREE STATE ZONE (EOLR supervised)	
	Normally Open (N.O.)	Normally Closed (N.C.)	Normally Open (N.O.)	Normally Closed (N.C.)
Normal Sensor State	Normally Open (N.O.)	Normally Closed (N.C.)	Normally Open (N.O.)	Normally Closed (N.C.)
0 (short)	FAULT	NORMAL	FAULT	TROUBLE
R	NA	NA	NORMAL	NORMAL
2R	NA	NA	NA	NA
infinite (open)	NORMAL	FAULT	TROUBLE	FAULT
Sensor Connections				

## Installing the DCM in a Cabinet

There are two basic ways in which DCMs can be mounted in system cabinets. The first way is to mount the DCM in a cabinet along with a power supply and another module (MLB, QRM, etc.). In this case, the DCM mounts on top of the other modules on standoffs, as shown in Figure 1.

If there is an MLB or other module in the cabinet, the DCM gets its power from the power supply's REMOTE power output, J5. The MLB will get power from J1.

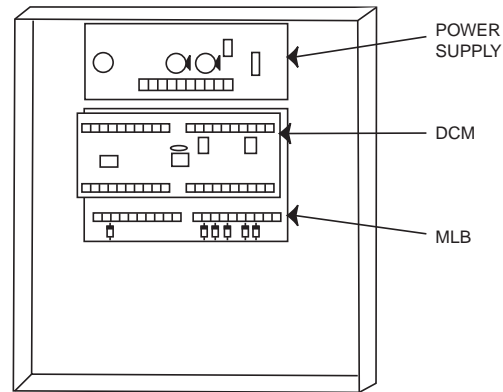


Figure 1 - Cabinet with MLB (or other module), DCM and power supply

Alternatively, a DCM can be mounted in a separate cabinet with a dedicated power supply. In this configuration, the dedicated power supply provides power to the DCM from its LOCAL power output, J1. But it can also provide power to another DCM through its REMOTE power output, J5. Therefore, another DCM can be mounted in the cabinet. The second DCM mounts on top of the first DCM on standoffs.

### Mounting the DCM on another module

This procedure assumes you have already mounted a power supply and another module (e.g. a QRM) in a system cabinet. For this discussion, we will assume you are mounting the DCM to a QRM.

1. Secure six standoffs to the QRM using hardware provided.

There are holes in each corner and center of each PassPoint module to accommodate standoffs. Standoffs are secured to the modules using screws and lock washers.

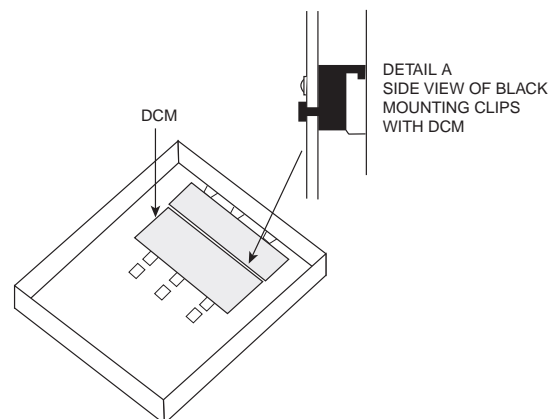
2. Position the DCM on top of the QRM standoffs and push down gently. Pushing down on the DCM will lock it onto the standoffs.

### Mounting the DCM without another module

1. If you haven't done so already, mount a power supply in the cabinet.

Each DCM you mount must have access to power from a PassPoint power supply.

2. Hang three black mounting clips (provided) on the three middle raised cabinet tabs.
3. Insert the top of the DCM into the slots at the bottom of the *power supply's* mounting tabs.
4. Swing the base of the DCM into the mounting clips and secure the board to the cabinet.





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