

# What Makes Up A Security System?

## Control Panel

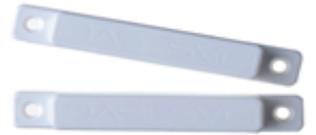
The control panel is a computer, the "brain" of your security system. Detectors and devices all communicate to the control panel. The control panel will react depending on the information it receives from the various sensors. For example, if an intruder is detected by a motion detector, the motion detector will send a signal to the control panel, which then activates the sirens, and notifies Satellite Security's Central Monitoring Station for proper alarm response procedures. The control panel will be programmed to match your needs.



## Door / Window Contacts

A contact is a very basic component of most security alarm systems. It is designed to protect any moveable opening such as a door, window, roof hatch etc.

The most common type of contact is the magnetic contact. This consists of a magnet that is installed on the door (or on any other type of moveable opening) and a hermetically sealed (air tight) reed switch that is installed on the frame of the opening. When the door is closed, the magnet exerts a force on the reed switch keeping it in the non-alarm condition. When the door is opened however, the reed switch changes state and the system goes into alarm.



## Passive Infra Red Motion Detectors

The most commonly used motion detector is called a PIR (Passive Infrared) and detects the body heat of an intruder. When your system is armed and an intruder moves within the detector's range, it will send a signal to the control panel, which in turn activates the sirens and communicates with the Central Monitoring Station. Motion detectors can be used in narrow or large rooms.



**Passive Infrared detectors only detect within the line of sight of the detector. Care must be taken with stock lay out and fixtures.**

## Passive Infra Red Pet Detectors

A Pet Detector is similar to a standard detector but does not have the same capture and sensitivity.

**Satellite Security does not recommend Pet Detectors in high risk areas.**

If your pet does not fall into the allowance for using a pet immune motion detector, then you should consider other options for creating interior traps.



## Glass Break Detectors

Glass break detectors listen for the sound frequency of shattering glass. They provide coverage for windows (or any glass) within 15 to 20 feet of the sensor.



## Shatter Point Glass Sensors

The 5600 Glass Break Sensors are designed to detect breaking glass caused by forced entry into a protected window or door. The TRU Dual transducer design provides excellent false-alarm immunity. The Shatter Point processes both acoustic and vibration to identify breaking glass. The inbuilt reed switch provides protection against forced opening of windows or doors as well as breaking glass.



## Smoke Detectors

Photoelectric smoke detectors inform the control panel that an unacceptable level of smoke is in the room being monitored. Most state and local fire codes require the use of one smoke detector on each level of your home, and one smoke detector in or near each bedroom. This would be the minimum basic level requirement.



## Heat Detectors.

Heat detectors will sense a rapid change in temperature, or a temperature which exceeds a specifically pre-set level. The control panel will activate the sirens and notify the Central Monitoring Station.



## Panic Buttons

When a panic button is pressed, it activates an instant alarm signal to the control panel. The panel instantly notifies Central Station.

Panic buttons may be designed for medical only, fire only or police response only. A panic button may be hardwired directly to the control panel. It may also be remote and battery operated (may be worn on a pendant, clipped to a belt or keychain, or strapped to a wrist). Many panic buttons are water resistant.



## Sirens

In a residential application, internal sirens are always recommended. They will alert you and your family of an emergency. Many people also opt for the external siren with a strobe light, which will alert the neighbourhood of an alarm situation



## Satellite Siren

A Satellite Siren is a high security-warning device used in high-risk areas, to better protect your premises from the ruthless onslaught of criminals.

The unit also has its own battery backup, which will keep the unit activated should an intruder attempt to dismantle it, cut its cabling, or tamper with it in any way. It will even remain active should the intruder render the rest of the system useless. This, as opposed to the standard external siren and blue light, which is fully dependent on the rest of the system being operational, is a far better way of securing your premises.



## Radio Remote Arming Buttons

Remote arming and disarming buttons may be convenient when entering and exiting from garage. One button arms the system and one button disarms .. As easy as that !



## Monitoring

Monitoring of the security system by Combined Monitoring Centre ensures an effective response to an attempted break-in, or a personal duress. It also includes testing of the system's communication line at regular intervals and checks various other functions, for example low battery and mains fail.

Combined Monitoring Centre is located in Balcatta, Western Australia and is a Grade One Control Room



As part of our Total Quality Management plan we utilise 1345 \*\*\*\* numbers, the benefits of these numbers are:

Redundancy is provided to the end user by way of provision for the alarm panel to report to two separate 1345 numbers which in turn are connected to two separate answer point numbers on different PSTN networks and with two dialler receivers. This makes the transmission path fully duplicated but it is still not constantly monitored. It is strongly recommended that 1345 numbers be used rather than the standard 10 digit numbers. Should our (Control Room) PSTN lines fail the 1345 number is automatically re-routed to our Multi-Path IP SG2 receiver.

## Different levels of Security Monitoring

Standard Monitoring - Depends on the integrity of the phone being operational. The system relies on the PSTN phone line to dial the control room. If the phone line is cut or disconnected then the communication between the control and the security system will cease. The security system's digital dialler connects to your existing telephone line and automatically alerts Combined Monitoring Centre of an alarm condition. The monitoring centre is not aware of telephone line fault until a daily test report is missed.

GPRS is the data path over the GSM network. It is used as a network for small bits of data that are sent both ways from the alarm panel to the control room and from the control room to the panel.

The GPRS network is available wherever the GSM network exists.

GPRS is a higher level of security as it utilizes the GPRS network to do all reporting of the security system to the monitoring centre and does not use the telephone line at all (which saves on telephone calls).

