



---

---

---

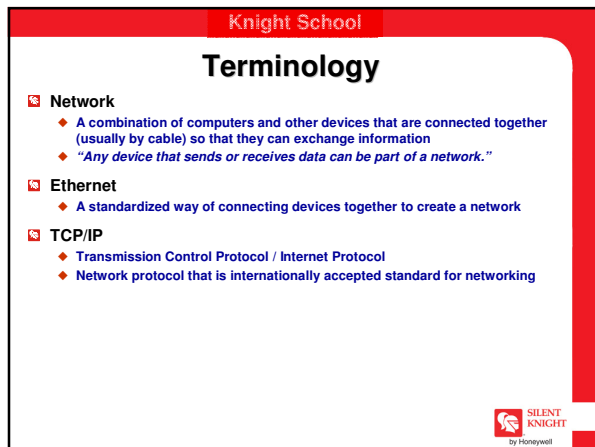
---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

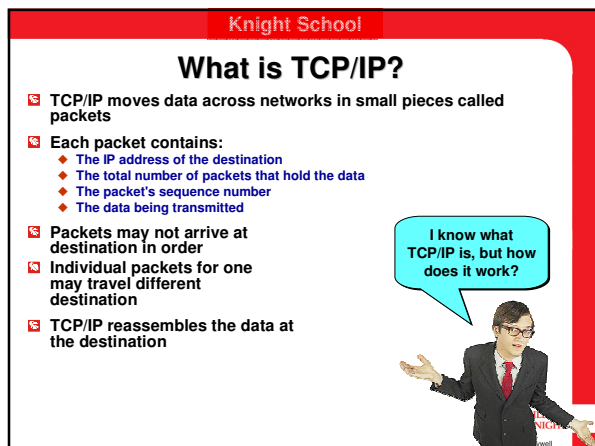
---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---


---

---

---

Knight School

## What is TCP/IP?



- ❏ TCP/IP converts data into smaller pieces called packets for transmission over a network
- ❏ The packets are reassembled at the destination

SILENT KNIGHT  
by Honeywell

---

---

---

---

---

---

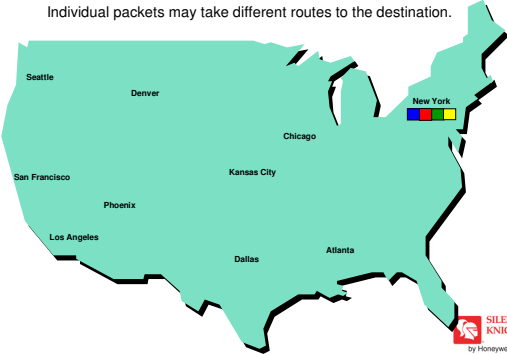
---

---

Knight School

## What is TCP/IP?

Individual packets may take different routes to the destination.



SILENT KNIGHT  
by Honeywell

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Knight School

## Terminology

- ❏ **UDP**
  - ◆ User Datagram Protocol
  - ◆ Communications protocol that offers a limited amount of service in sending messages across an IP network
  - ◆ Used as an alternative to TCP when very small data units need to be sent
- ❏ **IP Address**
  - ◆ A set of numbers that identifies a host/node on a TCP/IP network
- ❏ **DHCP**
  - ◆ A protocol that allows for sharing IP Addresses.
  - ◆ A DHCP Server maintains a pool of shared IP addresses

SILENT KNIGHT  
by Honeywell

---

---

---

---

---

---


---


---

Knight School

## Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol

- A Host, configured for DHCP must request a TCP/IP address from the server
- If an address is available, the DHCP Server assigns it to the requesting host
- The host keeps the IP address until it logs off the network




**SILENT KNIGHT**  
by Honeywell

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Knight School

## Terminology

### Subnet Mask

- Defines which part of an IP Address is the Network ID and which part is the Host ID
- Expressed as 4 fields separated by dots similar to an IP Address
- Using the number 255. 255 in a field indicates that field is part of the network number in the IP Address


Example:

255.255.0.0

→ Host ID

↓

Network Number


**SILENT KNIGHT**  
by Honeywell

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Knight School

## Terminology

### Hub


- A multi-port repeater that has no built-in intelligence
- Hubs simply broadcast incoming signals to all of their other ports

### Switch

- Behaves like a hub
- It sends it out only to the port that it knows the destination host is located
- Reducing network traffic

### Router

- Physical devices that join networks together
- Software, called "Routing Tables" give the router the ability to filter both incoming and outgoing traffic based on the IP addresses of the senders and receivers


**SILENT KNIGHT**  
by Honeywell

---

---

---

---

---

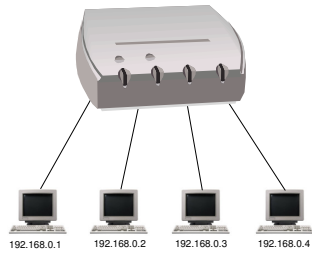
---

---

---

## Hubs

- A hub simply retransmits (repeats) incoming packets to all of its remaining ports




---

---

---

---

---

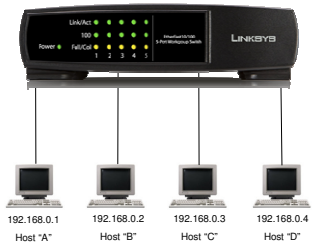
---

---

---

## Switches

- A switch has the ability to remember the IP addresses of the devices connected to its ports




---

---

---

---

---

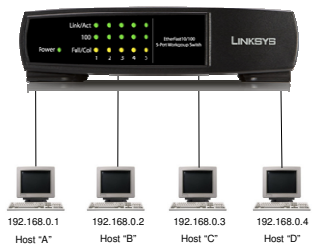
---

---

---

## Switches

- For Example, Host "A" which is connected to Port 1, sends a packet to Host "D" on Port 4




---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Knight School

### Switches

- ❑ The switch remembers the IP address contained in the incoming packet on Port 1
- ❑ It now “knows” where Host “A” is

192.168.0.1

192.168.0.1 Host "A" 192.168.0.2 Host "B" 192.168.0.3 Host "C" 192.168.0.4 Host "D"

LINKSYS 100 10/100/1000 Ethernet Switch

SILENT KNIGHT by Honeywell

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Knight School

### Switches

- ❑ The switch doesn't know where Host “D” is yet, so it acts like a hub and broadcasts the packet to all remaining ports

192.168.0.1

192.168.0.1 Host "A" 192.168.0.2 Host "B" 192.168.0.3 Host "C" 192.168.0.4 Host "D"

LINKSYS 100 10/100/1000 Ethernet Switch

SILENT KNIGHT by Honeywell

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Knight School

### Switches

- ❑ Host “D” responds to Host “A” with a confirmation packet
- ❑ The switch already knows where Host “A” is, so it switches the packet directly to Port 1

192.168.0.1

192.168.0.1 Host "A" 192.168.0.2 Host "B" 192.168.0.3 Host "C" 192.168.0.4 Host "D"

LINKSYS 100 10/100/1000 Ethernet Switch

SILENT KNIGHT by Honeywell

---

---

---

---

---

---


---

---

Knight School

### Switches

- ☑ The switch remembers the IP address contained in the confirmation packet on Port 4
- ☑ It now “knows” where Host “D” is

by Honeywell

---

---

---

---

---

---


---

---

Knight School

### Switches

- ☑ This process continues until the switch has learned the IP addresses connected to all of its ports

by Honeywell

---

---

---

---

---

---


---

---

Knight School

### Routers

- ☑ Routers know about other routers on a network and can choose the most efficient path for packets to follow
- ☑ They are aware of multiple paths to move packets across a network to their final destination
- ☑ Packets are automatically rerouted based on network traffic, outages and other interruptions. This process is known as “Dynamic Rerouting”

by Honeywell

---

---

---

---

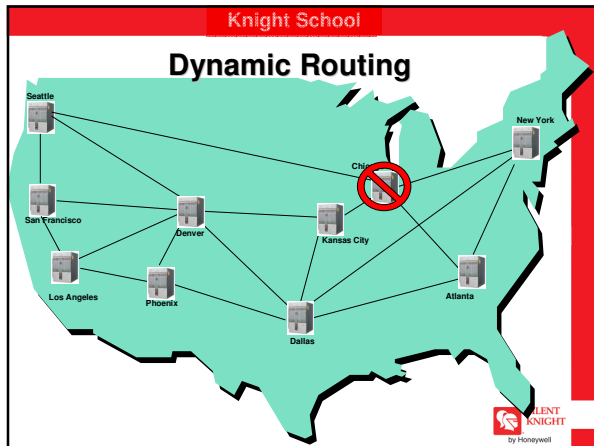
---

---

---

---

6



---

---

---

---

---


---

---

---


Knight School

## Terminology

 **Firewalls**

- ◆ Provide protection of a network from unauthorized or malicious access

Do YOU have an appointment?



SILENT KNIGHT  
by Honeywell

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Knight School

## New Technologies



SILENT KNIGHT  
by Honeywell

---

---

---

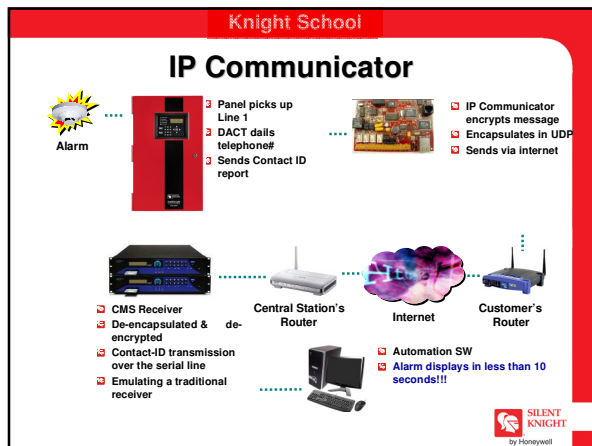
---

---

---

---

---




---

---

---

---

---

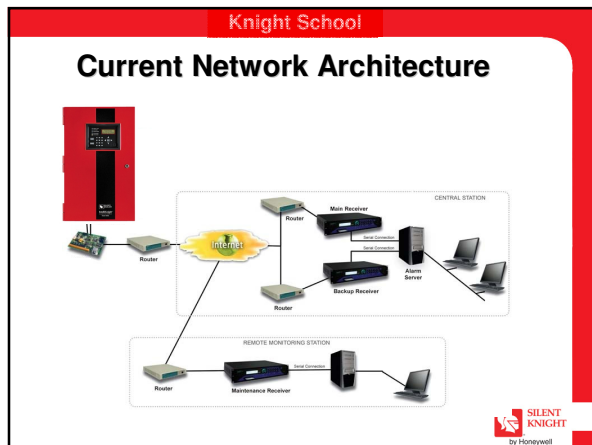
---

---

---

---

---




---

---

---

---

---

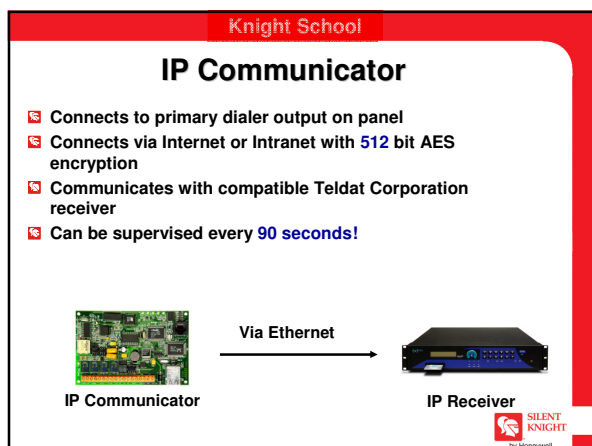
---

---

---

---

---




---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



Knight School

## Available Skus




- 📞 IP Communicator
  - ◆ IPDact-2 or 2UD
  - ◆ 2UD NOT available for the 5700
- 📞 IP Enclosure
  - ◆ IPENC



---

---

---

---

---

---


---

---

Knight School

## UL and NFPA References

- 📞 The IP Communicator meets all requirements for a single communication line (no redundant communications required) under the 2002 edition of NFPA 72, section 8.5.4 and section 8.6.4 under the 2007 edition
- 📞 The following part of section 8.5.4 (from the 2002 edition) refers to Communication Integrity
- 📞 Each section describes how the IP Communicator meets or exceeds the requirement
- 📞 Note that although the numbered subsections have been incremented in the 2007 edition, the content has not changed



---

---

---

---

---

---


---

---

Knight School

## UL and NFPA References

- 📞 8.5.4.4.1 Any failure shall be annunciated at the supervising station within 5 minutes of the failure
  - ◆ The IP Communicator will do this within 90 seconds or less
- 📞 8.5.4.4.2 If communications cannot be established with the supervising station, an indication of this failure to communicate shall be annunciated at the protected premises
  - ◆ The panel will go into "Trouble" in less than a minute indicating loss of IP connectivity
- 📞 8.5.4.4.3 If a portion of the communications path cannot be monitored for integrity, a redundant communications path shall be provided
  - ◆ The communications path is supervised every 90 seconds for integrity therefore there is no need for a redundant communications path



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Knight School

## UL and NFPA References

- 8.5.4.4.4 Provision shall be made to monitor the integrity of the redundant communications path
  - There is no need for a redundant communications path per 8.5.4.4.3.
- 8.5.4.4.5 Failure of both the primary and redundant communications paths shall be annunciated at the supervising station within not more than 24 hours of the failure
  - Failure of the communications path is annunciated at the supervising station within 90 seconds

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Knight School

## UL and NFPA References

- 8.5.4.4.6 System units at the supervising station shall be restored to service within 30 minutes of a failure
  - A hot backup receiver is specified for the Central Station but any receiver can be restored via smartcard within 30 seconds
- 8.5.4.4.7 The transmission technology shall be designed so that upon failure of a transmission channel serving a system unit at the supervising station, the loss of the ability to monitor shall not affect more than 3000 transmitters
  - The Central Station receiver will monitor up to 3,000 units maximum

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Knight School

## IP Communicator Connectors & Indicators

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Knight School

## IP Communicator LED Indicators

LED	LED #	On	Off
On	LD1	IP Communicator is powered up	IP Communicator is not powered up
A	LD2	UDP poll frame sent to the VALM	VALM acknowledged the poll frame
B	LD3	The alarm panel picks up the phone line	The alarm panel hangs up the phone
C	LD4	IP alarm sent	IP arm ack. received
D	LD5	Management call to the alarm panel established	Normal operation
	LD6	The IPDACT intercepted the phone line	The phone line relays are inactive

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Knight School

## IP Communicator Connecting Block

To DACT Primary Phone Jack
To 24 VDC Filtered, Non-resettable Power

Careful not to flip the polarity

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Knight School

## Installation

Use care when making the phone line connections at the IP Communicator. Thin wires can break easily.

**Note:** The phone line connection at the IP Communicator is not polarity sensitive.

Connect the wires of the supplied phone cord to the terminals labeled "TO AP" (P7)

Loop cable through the supplied torroid

Connect using 2 conductor wire, Tip to Tip, Ring to Ring

---

---

---

---

---

---


---

---


Knight School

## Installation

- Connect one end of power wires to the terminals marked "GND" and "+12/24V (P12)
- Loop cable through the supplied torroid
- Connect other end to +24 VDC non-resettable power



**CAUTION!**  
 Failure to observe proper polarity of the power connection will result in catastrophic damage to IP Communicator!



SILENT KNIGHT  
by Honeywell

---

---

---

---

---

---

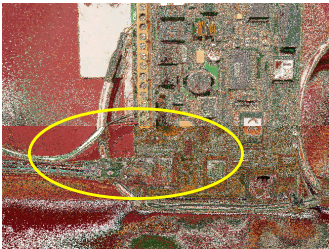
---

---

Knight School

## Installation

- Connect the IP Communicator to the customer's network using a CAT5 Ethernet cable



SILENT KNIGHT  
by Honeywell

---

---

---

---

---

---


---

---

Knight School

## Programming

- To program an IP Communicator, you will need the following:
  - Windows-based PC with any of the following:
    - 9-pin serial COM port
    - USB/Serial converter
    - Network Interface Card (NIC)
  - For serial connection: Serial – P/N ALMSC119
  - For Telnet (Ethernet) connection:
    - CAT5 RJ45 patch cable
    - CAT5 RJ45 crossover patch cable



ALMSC119 Serial Programming Cable  
NOT INCLUDED

SILENT KNIGHT  
by Honeywell

---

---

---

---

---

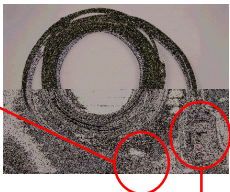
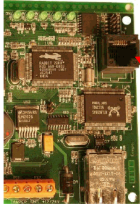
---

---


---

Knight School

### Serial Cable Connection



To PC serial connector



---

---

---

---

---


---

---



---

Knight School


### IP Communicator Programming (Telnet) CAT5 Patch Cable Connection



Network hub or switch



CAT5 Patch Cable (straight-through)



---

---

---

---

---



---

---


---

Knight School


### IP Communicator Programming (Telnet) CAT5 Patch Cable Connection



CAT5 Patch Cable (straight-through) with crossover adapter



RJ45 crossover adapter



---

---

---

---

---

---

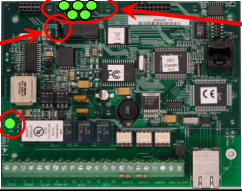
---

---

Knight School

### Returning an IP Communicator to Factory Default Settings


- Remove power to the IP Communicator
- Short jumper P1.
- Apply power to the IP Communicator
- LEDs L1 through L5 will light in succession and then start a second cycle
- During the 2nd cycle, remove the shorting jumper from P1
- DO NOT place the jumper P1, back onto the unit
- If successful, the LED's will cycle a 3rd time and LED L6 will be off



Jumper P1

LED L6

LEDs L1 – L5

SILENT KNIGHT  
by Honeywell

---

---

---

---

---

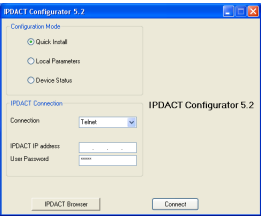
---

---

---

Knight School

### IP Communicator Configurator Tool



- Windows-based programming software
- Can program via serial or telnet connection
- Browser feature for telnet connection – queries connected network for IP Communicators

---

---

---

---

---

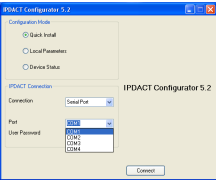
---

---

---

Knight School

### IP Communicator Configurator Tool



- Must use COM1 – COM4 for serial connection
- For Telnet connection, your laptop must have a static IP Address within the range of the default IP Address of the IP Communicator
  - 192.168.0.100
- Choose 192.168.0.nnn where nnn can be any number from 1 – 254 except 100

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

14

Knight School

## IP Communicator Configurator Tool

**Information must be obtained from the customer's IT Dept. and from the Central Station**

by Honeywell

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Knight School

## Long Range Radio

- ☑ Use a wireless mesh network
- ☑ There is a remote transceiver used to monitor or control a device such as an alarm panel
- ☑ Each transceiver relays its data to the central receiver via radio transmission
  - ◆ If the transceiver is too far to reach the central receiver directly, it simply hops the data to the next closest transceiver

by Honeywell

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Knight School

## Long Range Radio

- ☑ The Central Receiver relays the data to alarm automation software for processing

by Honeywell

---

---

---

---

---

---

---


---

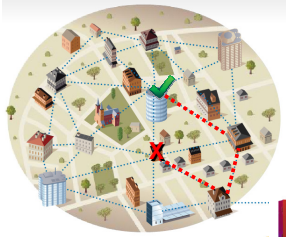

---

---

Knight School

## Long Range Radio

 If data can not be relayed via one route, the mesh network automatically selects the next best route from a choice of up to 8 available routes at any given time


---

---

---

---

---


---

---


---



Knight School

## Long Range Radio

 The network dynamically and automatically adapts to changes in the network caused by
 

- ◆ Weather changes
- ◆ Obstruction changes
- ◆ Addition or subtraction of other transceivers in the network

 Highly redundant & reliable


---

---

---

---

---






---

---

---

Knight School

## Advantages of Long Range Radio

-  Plug and play addition of transceivers
-  Can do remote self-diagnosis from Central Station
  - ◆ Reduce tech calls
-  Save money on phone lines
-  Proven technology that will not become obsolete
-  Fastest current technology available

Long Range Radio

Internet

Telephone


Cellular

1 - 3 seconds

4 - 6 seconds

45 seconds

45 seconds




---

---

---

---

---

---

---


---



Knight School


### Installing Silent Knight with other Transmission Technologies

- ☑ **Rev 10 panel**
  - ◆ Use phone line 1
- ☑ **Use Contact ID for reporting**
- ☑ **Program options to:**
  - ◆ Disable phone line monitor on second line
  - ◆ Disable phone line two
  - ◆ Disable dial tone detection on line 1




IP Communicator

OR



Long Range Radio



---

---

---

---

---

---


---

---

Knight School


### Installing Silent Knight with other Transmission Technologies

- ☑ **Older than Rev 10**
  - ◆ Tie phone line 1 & 2 together
  - ◆ Tip to tip
  - ◆ Ring to ring
- ☑ **Use Contact ID for reporting**




IP Communicator

OR



Long Range Radio



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Knight School

### Installing Silent Knight with other Transmission Technologies

- ☑ **CANNOT use a phone line for backup**
  - ◆ Can't mix technologies
  - ◆ Phone line not required by code with new technology
  - ◆ Either use DACT or use new technology



IP Communicator





---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---