

# **INSOMNIAC CIA G-600 Gateway**

## **Installation Manual**

P/N CIA-675-001

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**Table of Contents**

Table of Figures ..... 3

SPECIFICATIONS: ..... 4

INSTALLATION ..... 5

    General: ..... 5

    Physical Installation and Mounting..... 5

    Wiring Connections: ..... 7

        Incoming PWR: ..... 8

        RS485/ Outgoing PWR ..... 8

        RS485 Limitations ..... 8

        Wireless Communications (Optional ..... 8

        Relay Outputs ..... 9

        Tamper Alarm ..... 9

        Inputs ..... 10

        Earth Ground ..... 10

    Battery Backup Calculations ..... 10

    Testing the Gateway Hardware ..... 11

    Power Distribution Calculations and Fuses..... 12

GATEWAY MAINTENANCE ..... 13

    Cleaning: ..... 13

NOTICES and DISCLAIMERS ..... 13

    Liability Disclaimer ..... 13

    FCC Part 15 Notice ..... 13

# Table of Figures

Figure 1 - Gateway Components ..... 5  
Figure 2 - Gateway Physical Dimensions ..... 6  
Figure 3 - Gateway Baseline (Minimum) Wiring ..... 6  
Figure 4 - Gateway Wiring Connections ..... 7  
Figure 5 - Relay Ratings ..... 9  
Figure 6 - Tamper Alarm Reset ..... 9  
Figure 7 - Fuses and Indicators ..... 11  
Figure 8 - Fuse to System Size Relationship Diagram ..... 12

**SPECIFICATIONS:**

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	FEATURES
1	ENCLOSURE	INDOOR , ALUMINUM, POWER COATED
2	COMMUNICATIONS	RS485 (2) & WIRELESS (900 MHZ), ETHERNET
3	PROCESSOR	AM3358 1GHZ, 512MB
4	FORM-C RELAY OUTPUTS	4
5	SECURE COMMUNICATIONS	YES
6	AUXILIARY INPUTS	8
7	WIEGAND INTERFACE	2
8	MAX OPERATING INPUT VOLTAGE	24V
9	MIN OPERATING INPUT VOLTAGE	15V
10	MAX INPUT CURRENT	6A
11	MAX OUTPUT CURRENT	5A TOTAL, 3A PER CHANNEL , 0.75A ACCESSORY ( FIGURE 8)
12	OUTPUT VOLTAGE – RS485	0-2 VOLTS BELOW INPUT VOLTAGE
13	OUTPUT VOLTAGE- ACCESSORY	+5 AND +12 AS MARKED +/- 2%
14	OPERATING TEMP RANGE	32 TO 120 DEG. F.
15	HUMIDITY	0-95% NON-CONDENSING
16	INGRESS RATING	UL294 – INDOOR EQUIPMENT
17	NOMINAL BATTERY VOLTAGE	12V
18	BATTERY BACKUP POWER	8AH (TIME DEPENDS ON SYSTEM CONFIG – SEE PG 10)
19	UL294 PERFORMANCE LEVEL	LEVEL II

## INSTALLATION

**General:** The gateway is designed to manage access to or from a series of secured areas. It operates in conjunction with a central database that contains a list of access codes and areas these codes are valid for. The Gateway communicates with a master database that exists centrally accessible via the internet. The central database is the source of the access code to access area and access time correlation as well as all system configuration information. The Gateway will operate standalone using cached data if internet connectivity is lost however no changes in access codes or configuration are possible until internet connectivity to the master database is restored. The Gateway cabinet contains one Main PCB, an Ethernet Router and a Battery and should be located indoors inside the protected area.

The Gateway can be used to control gate access, building access, door access, elevator access, lighting and other security related functions that are relay driven however all of the control logic must be configured in the central database.

**Physical Installation and Mounting:** The following are instructions on installing and connecting the wiring run from the system Gateway:

1. Open the device by unlocking the door with a tool, typically a screwdriver. A security lock on the front panel is optional.

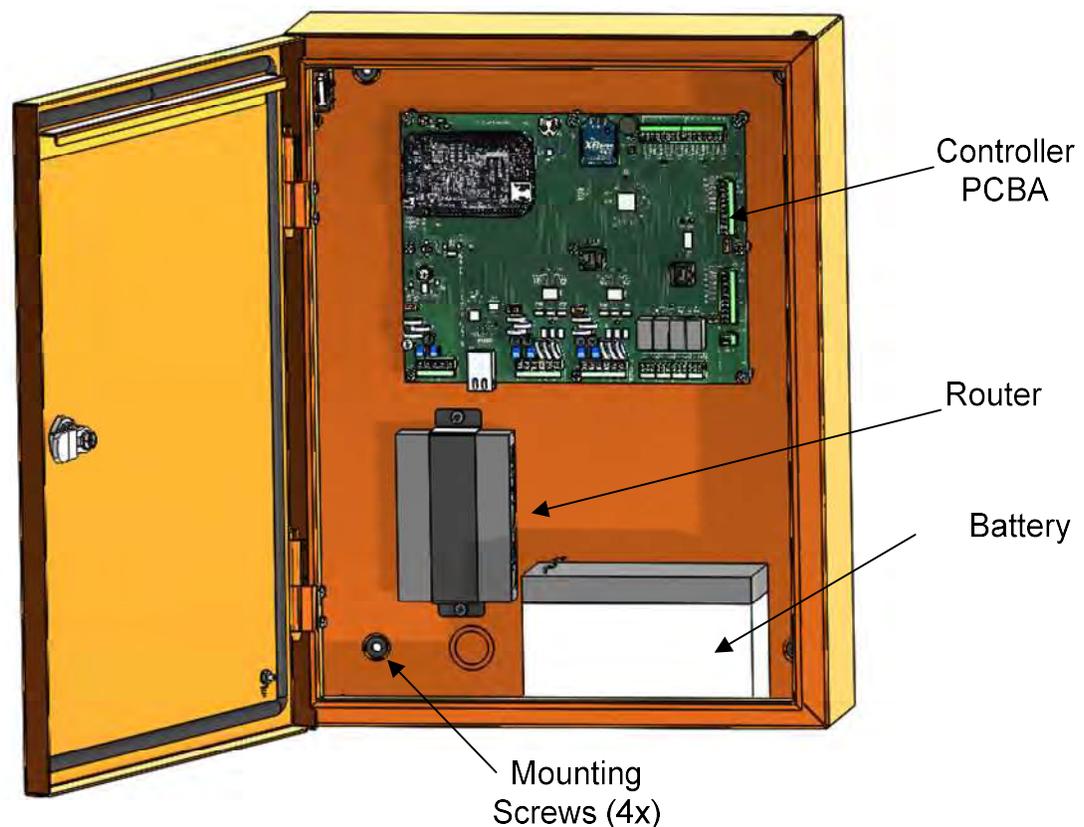


Figure 1 - Gateway Components

- 2. Mount the back plate to the desired Gateway location, (which must be inside a protected area) using the 4 grommet filled holes in the back panel shown. There are also a series of knock outs in the back and the floor of the enclosure for pulling the wires through.

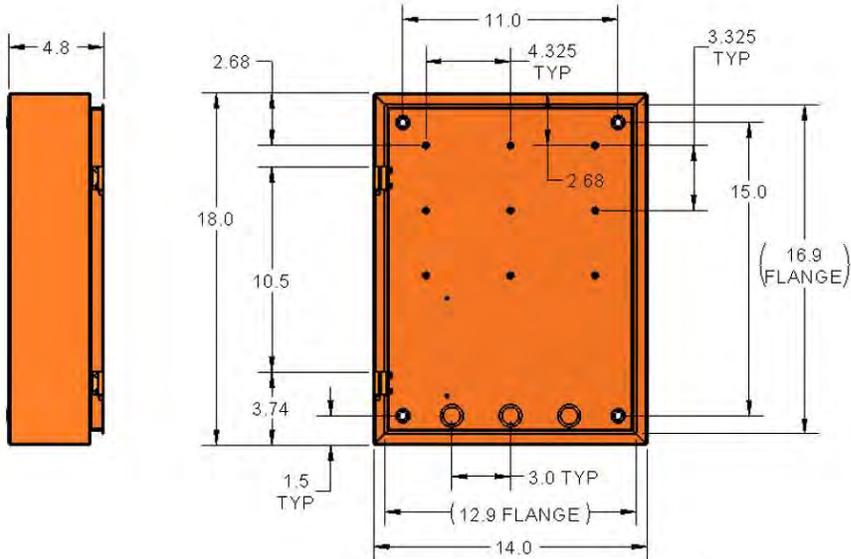


Figure 2 - Gateway Physical Dimensions

- 3. Mount the router and the battery and then pull the necessary wires through the knock outs on the back of the housing. The router has a bracket to hold it in place, the battery rests free in the cabinet. After the wire connections are complete, excess wire can be pushed back into the wall or it can be carefully positioned inside the enclosure for future maintenance and service.

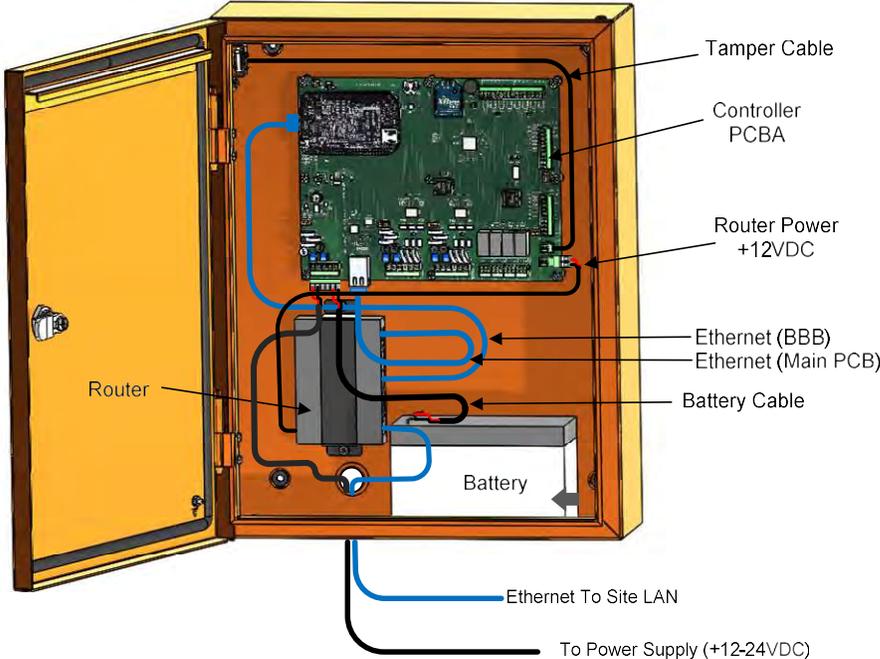


Figure 3 -Gateway Baseline (Minimum) Wiring



**Incoming PWR:** Incoming power (15-24VDC) is connected to the connector at the bottom left hand corner of the board. Figure 4 “To Power Supply”. A 24V 5A DC supply is provided by default. One suggested P/N is SDI120-24-U-P51 by CUI. This is sufficient for systems having up to 6 keypads. If more devices are required a larger DC supply would be required. The DC supply is to be mounted separately outside the enclosure.

**RS485/ Outgoing PWR:** RS485 data communication originate here in 2 connectors (2 parallel channels). Each will support 16 devices such as keypads and relay modules. We recommend that power and RS485 data communications be via a single 18 AWG, 4-conductor shielded cable. The shield drain wire can be used as the EARTH common wire. Do not connect more than one RS485 cables to each channel. For each channel all attached devices shall be connected as an inline chain beginning with the Gateway and ending with the last device. The last device shall have a “termination” jumper installed as shown in the Keypad and Relay module manuals. All other devices shall have this jumper omitted.

These RS485 connectors have 6 pins.

DC + V (15-24VDC) .....	Required..	RED
DC – V (DC Common) .....	Required..	BLK
EARTH .....	Optional as PCB has earth ground connector on bottom left mounting screw	
RS485-A .....	Required..	
RS-CMN .....	Recommended..	(can use cable SHEILD)
RS-485-B .....	Required	

**RS485 Limitations:** A wired keypad can be located up to 4000 feet from the Gateway given proper twisted pair cable with ground wire is used.

To properly terminate cables into connectors the following instructions apply.

1. Strip back the outer insulation and shield foil from both of the 18 AWG, 4-conductor, shielded cables being careful not to cut the bare shield wire. Strip ¼ inch of insulation off the end of each of the individual colored conductor wires.
2. Remove the terminal blocks from the keypad circuit board by sliding them up and off. The terminal blocks may be somewhat difficult to remove as a tight electrical connection is necessary. If they are tight, rock them slightly back and forth while lifting away from the board.
3. Insert wires into the desired connector. Where 2 wires are tied together ensure that both wires are seated all the way inside the slot. Use a flathead precision screwdriver to tighten down the terminal screw.
4. Verify that the terminal slot has tightened down on the copper wire and not on the rubber insulation. There should be no copper wire showing outside of the terminal slot. Gently tug the wires to verify that they are tightly held inside the terminal slot. Repeat this process with each of the remaining wire connections.

**Wireless Communications (Optional):** The Gateway can also function without the RS485 wiring. In this case the XBEE or XBEE Pro 900 MHZ wireless module and an RPSMA antenna must be installed on the system Gateway and on the remote device to operate wirelessly. If the keypad or relay unit is within wireless range of the Gateway the keypad will work in same fashion as with RS485 connections. The range

depends on the wireless module used, the antenna used, the RF background level of the area (rural or urban) and the number of obstructions between devices. The XBEE basic module range is up to 300ft unobstructed line of sight rural area. Typical obstructed range of XBEE in urban areas is 100 ft. The XBEE Pro module range is up to 1 mile w/unobstructed rural line of sight. 500ft obstructed line of sight in urban areas is common for XBEE Pro. XBEE Pro transmitter modules are recommended. This equipment option has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules.

This option has not been evaluated nor certified as part of UL294 level 2 nor CSA C22.2 No.205

**Relay Outputs:** The Gateway has 4 relays. Relay #1 is reserved for a tamper alarm leaving 3 for field configuration. Each relay has a Normally Closed (NC) , a Common and a Normally Open (NO) connection. Depending on the need, wire to the common and either the NC or NO. On board LED's are provided to show if the relay is activated. Typical gate operators require a normally open contact. Some electric door strikes require a normally closed contact. If door strikes are used it is recommended that they be DC (typically 12V) so that a shunting diode must then be installed across the solenoid to prevent ground spikes from disrupting the keypad communication.

Item	Rating
Contact Type	Single Ag-Alloy (Cd Free)
Rated Load	5A (NO) / 3A (NC) @ 30VDC
Max Switching Voltage	30VDC
Max Switching Current	5A (NO) / 3A (NC)

Figure 5 - Relay Ratings

**Tamper Alarm:** Relay #1 on the Gateway is the tamper relay. This relay is asserted whenever any device in the system detects a tamper condition and this relay will latch until cleared by clicking the following button from the local control screen (pg\_control.htm).

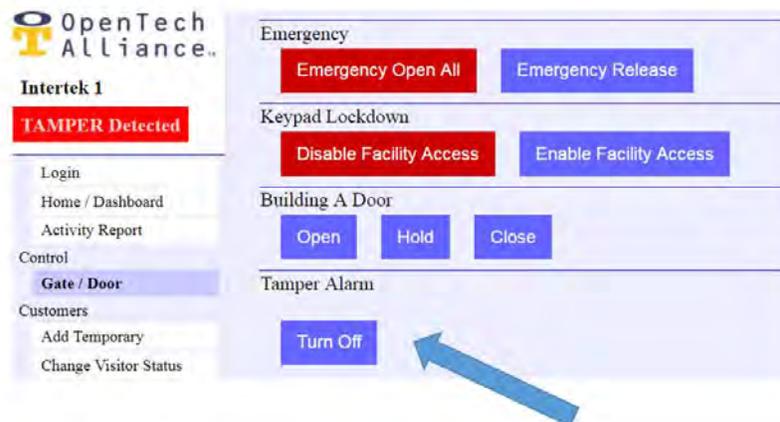


Figure 6 - Tamper Alarm Reset

**Inputs:** Each Input has a Ground Connection (G) and a Sense Connection (1) . The sense connections are marked 1-8 and will source a small voltage at high impedance. Wire any dry contact across a sense pin and a G pin. Closing the contact will energize the input. On board LED's are provided to show if the input is activated. .

**Earth Ground:** To connect an earth ground wire, run an insulated copper wire (preferably color green) from a grounded water pipe or from a copper rod in the ground to the gateway and connect it to the green earth ground wire using a wire nut. The enclosure's earth wire is connected to the stud in the floor of the enclosure and the door using a screw with a star washer. The PCB's lower left mounting standoff provides continuity of earth ground to the cabinet. This installation must meet applicable code as the type of wire, depth of burial, and size of the rod may vary by municipality. **Note:** Uninsulated wires (typically used for earth ground) cannot be located inside the unit's case. Make connections for an uninsulated ground wire outside the enclosure.

**Battery Backup Calculations:** The Gateway PCB has a built in battery charger to keep the battery full charged. The standard 12V Battery (P/N: DURA12-8F or Equivalent) is rated at 8AH which is sufficient to keep a 6 keypad system running for approximately 3 hours if power is interrupted. The following formula is used to estimate battery life. Current draw is defined below for 12V input (battery).

- Gateway Draws 300ma + 41 ma per wired relay + 500ma for the router + any accessory power
- Keypads Draw 200ma + 41ma / wired relay + 100ma if RF transmitter is installed + any accessory power
- Relay unit Draws 200 ma + 41 ma / wired relay + 100ma if RF transmitter is installed
- Example Calculation for 6 keypads w/2 relays used, 1 relay unit w/4 relays used and a Router

$$8000\text{mah} / ((300 + (282 \times 6) + (364 \times 1) + 500) = 2.8 \text{ Hrs}$$

**Testing the Gateway Hardware:** Test the Gateway by applying power to the Incoming power connection. There are multiple LEDs as shown below that should be active as described for troubleshooting purposes. Check the 3 Power Indicator LEDs PCB. If all are dark, check / replace the PCB main fuse. If any single specific power LED such as the 3.3V or 5V LEDs are dark, replace the main PCB. Note: The Main PCB carries a Master ID Address called the UID. If this board is changed the new boards UID must be entered in the central database replacing the previous board's address before the board will function.

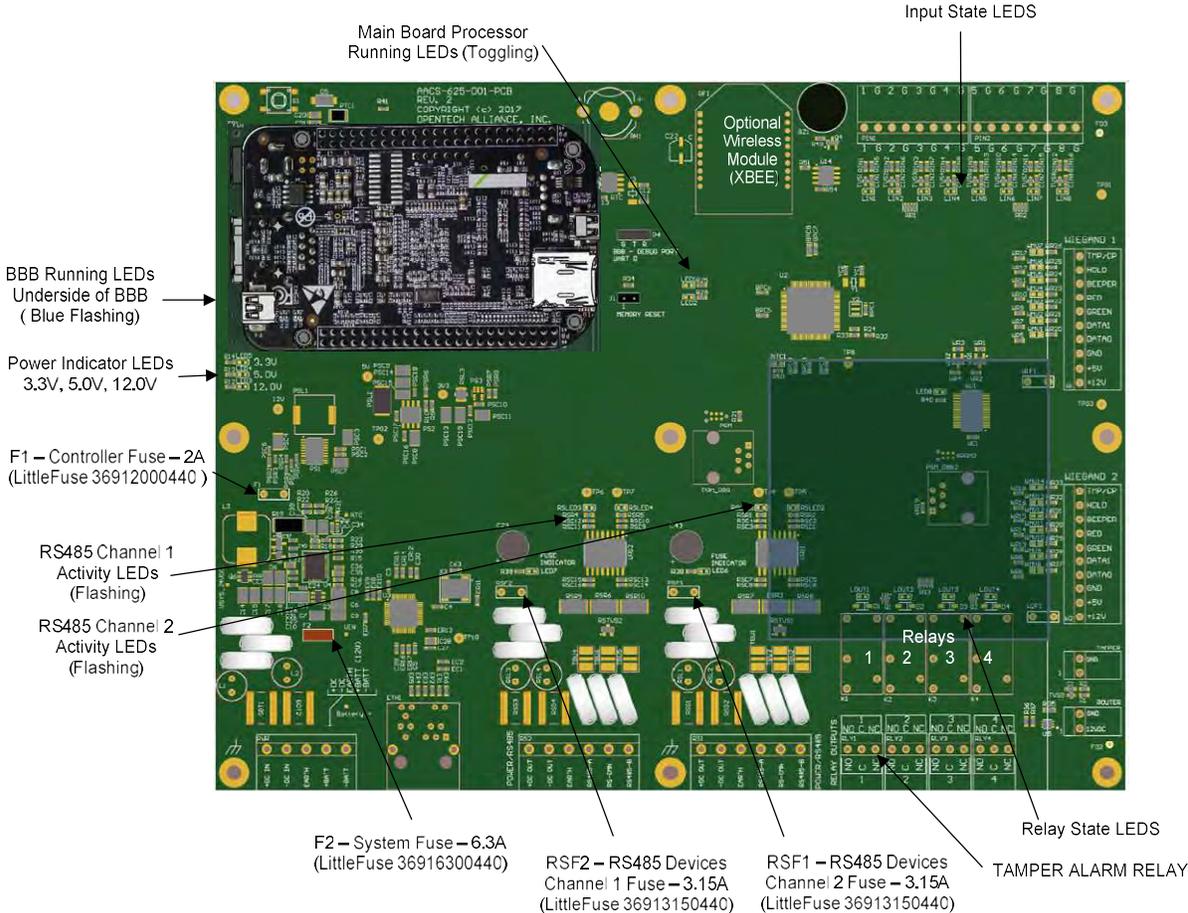


Figure 7- Fuses and Indicators

**Power Distribution Calculations and Fuses:** The main PCB carries 4 important fuses. These are identified on the diagram above along with replacement part numbers. The diagram below shows how these fuses are arranged. Each RS485 channel (there are 2 available) can support a maximum of 6 RS485 devices based on the fuses shown below. All fuses below should be slow blow fuses as the keypads have significant in-rush current. The number of keypads and their optional accessories are limited per the following diagram. Even though each keypad has a lot of accessory power, the sum of all devices (i.e. the total energy budget) for the system as well as each channel must be limited to the fusing. The calculations must be done at 12V as that's the worst case battery voltage. Lower currents are present when the system is on 24V power but on power loss the 12V battery will begin supporting the system and all currents will double. To avoid blowing fuses system sizing must be done at 12V. The total sum of devices powered from the gateway must not exceed 5A total, 3A per channel and 1A for accessories. If the router is powered from the gateway, then only .25A remains for accessories at 12V or 5V.

As a default each RS485 channel is fused at 3.1A slow blow fuse. This is sufficient for powering 6 Keypads and/or Relay Units per channel. If a larger number of devices are required, they must be externally powered from a different DC source. If external power supplies are used, DO NOT connect the +V wire of the RS485 device back to the Gateway. Each Keypad / Relay Unit is capable of drawing 3.2W (steady state) with two active relays. If the Wireless option is installed on a device it will draw another 1.1W but it may be that the unit is remotely powered from a separate supply in this case as is not wired to the RS485 cable.

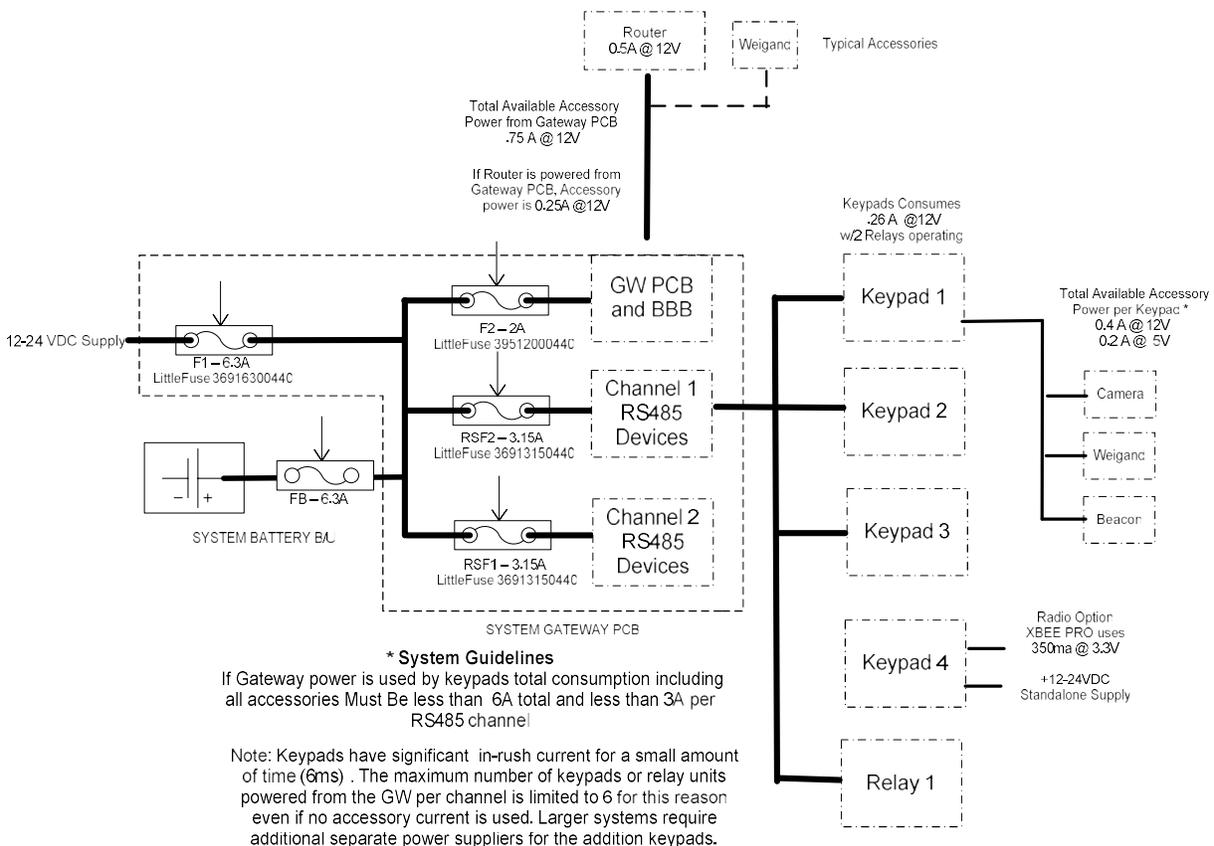


Figure 8 - Fuse to System Size Relationship Diagram

## GATEWAY MAINTENANCE

### Cleaning:

Yearly: Open the Gateway cabinet, inspect and clean the inside of the unit. Remove dirt or dust that has collected on the inside of the housing and the circuit board that could cause problems. Note any signs of water damage or corrosion caused by a leak in the enclosure seals. Replace any worn seals. A small can of compressed air can be used to remove insects and dust from the circuit board.

### Battery Maintenance:

Bi Yearly: Replace the main backup battery (P/N: DuraCell DURA12-8F or Equivalent) and the Coin Cell battery (P/N Panasonic CR1220) on the PCB.

### Process for Changing Battery

1. Leave Power ON. This is important.
2. Open Cabinet Door, all items inside are low voltage (<30V)
3. Disconnect Red Battery wire
4. Disconnect Black Battery Wire
5. Remove Battery
6. Replace Battery
7. Reconnect Black wire
8. Reconnect Red Wire
9. Remove Coin Cell battery
10. Replace with new Coin Cell at upper rim of PCB, Insure Coin cell battery (+) side faces you.
11. Test System (see method described on Page 11)
12. Close and secure cabinet door.

## NOTICES and DISCLAIMERS

**Liability Disclaimer:** While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the information in this document, There is no liability for any inaccuracies contained herein. We reserve the right to change the information contained herein at any time and without notice.

**FCC Part 15 Notice:** This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment can generate and radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications.