ADI – V3

Datasheet

Provides an interface between access control systems, fire indication panels and automatic doors/gates.

An adjustable delay can be implemented to provide door/gate/lock sequencing.

Applications

- Interfacing of electronic access control systems to:
  - Automatic sliding doors
  - Motorised gates
  - Speed gates
  - Powered swing doors
  - Boom gates
- Timed sequencing of access control events
- Controlling automatic door day/open modes from one contact
- Connecting fire and break glass signals to automatic doors

Features

- Two interface relays with LED indicators
- EOL resistor sockets for 2 x door input supervision
- Built in pulse timer - 250ms to 60s
- 45° pluggable terminals
- Break glass input
- Clear division between trades (EACS & Door contractors)
- Multiple operation modes
- Quick SnapTrack™ mounting

Benefits

The ADI provides several install advantages for fire, access control and auto door technicians as well as lifetime benefits for the door owner.

Control is achieved using the same cables and output wiring as used for a traditional electronic lock. This simplifies system design; the same field and panel cables/techniques can be used for all door types.

The ADI implements a clear division between the different services connecting to an auto door or gate and eliminates the grey area of who is responsible for what; something that so often causes costly delays in install and break down situations.

The ADI can operate in several different modes to suit most automatic door or gate access control scenarios.

Access control, fire and break glass control inputs are available.

A built-in pulse timer adds sequencing and delay options.

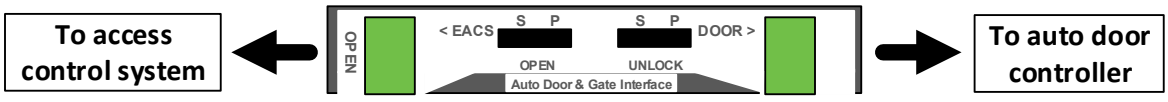
Duplex mode helps to eliminate the common problem where a user must swipe and then move/wave in-front of the door sensor to get it to operate. Duplex mode also reduces the number of cables and EACS system relays required for door control.

Demarcation

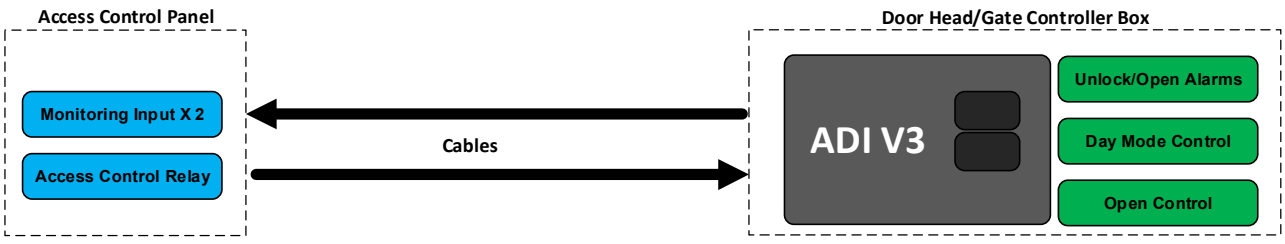
The ADI terminals are split into two well defined sides, left for the access control contractor and right for the door contractor. Technicians can connect their signals via the ADI without ever needing to touch the other trades cables.

If a problem occurs with the access control or door/gate, the terminals on the separate sides of the ADI can be quickly isolated and tested. This makes it easier for a technician to diagnose a fault and reduces repair costs.

LED indicators provide quick local feedback on the door control status.



The ADI is mounted in or close to the automatic door head or gate control box.



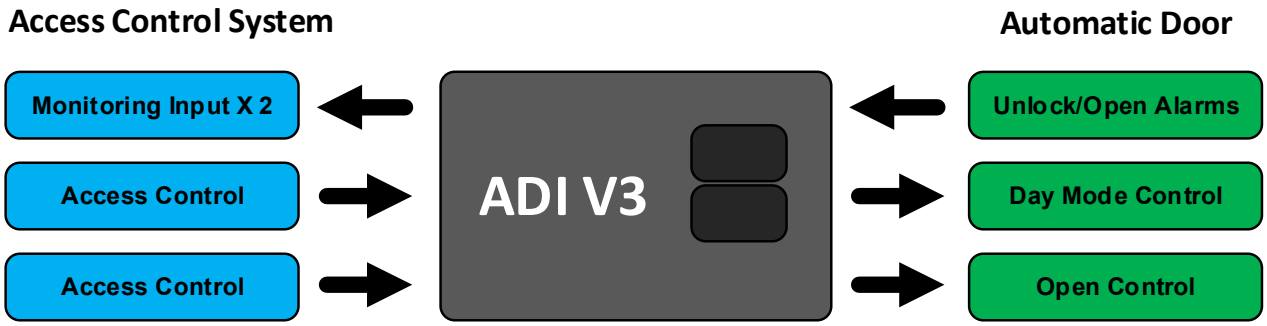
Interface Modes

The Jack Fuse ADI can be used in multiple modes to provide versatile control options when interfacing access control systems to automatic doors, motorised gates or speed styles. Care must be taken to ensure proper operation.

Mode 1 – Traditional access control
Mode 2 – Access control plus fire control with break glass option
Mode 3 – Automatic door duplex mode
Mode 4 – Timer Mode
Mode 5 – Bi-Directional Access Control (Speed Gates or Entry/Exit Gates)

Mode 1 – Traditional access control

Mode 1 connects two control signals from the access control system to an automatic door controller. Typically, this would include day mode and open signals.

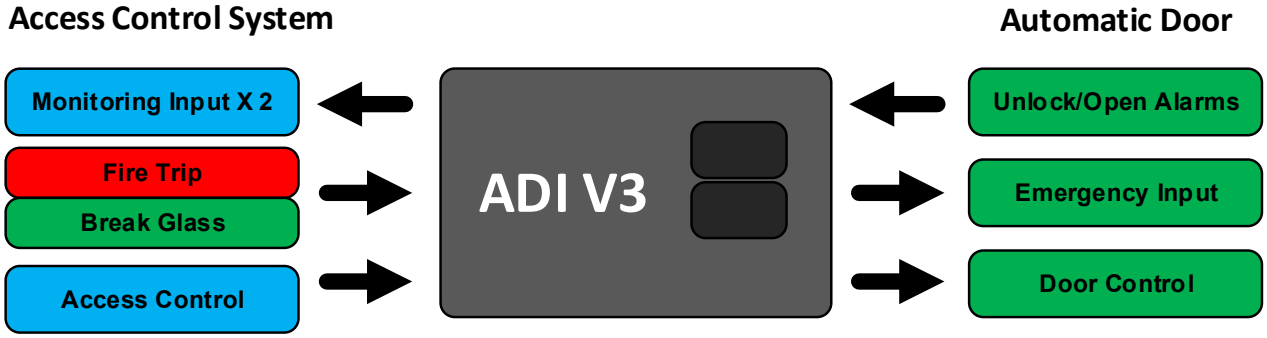


The onboard EOL resistor sockets add supervised input connections (unlocked & open)

Note: Mode 1 will require at least two control signals from the EACS for full control of an automatic door. The EACS system provides scheduling and logic for proper door control.

Mode 2 – Access control plus fire control with break glass option

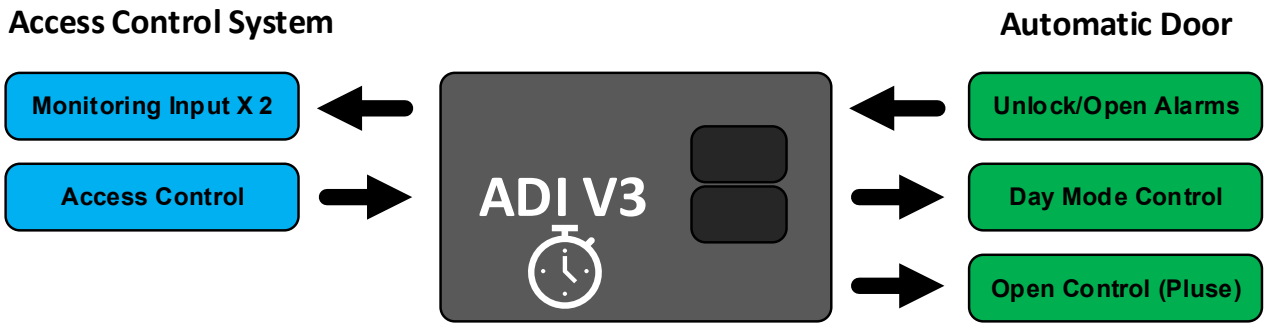
Mode 2 connects one signal from the access control system and one signal from the fire indication panel (or similar) to the automatic door controller.



This mode provides a failsafe fire trip connection to the automatic door. The connection can also incorporate an emergency break glass unit via dedicated terminals on the ADI.

Mode 3 – Automatic door duplex mode

Duplex mode allows one access control signal to control both the automatic door open and unlock/day modes. This helps avoid the common scenario where a user must present their card/push the rex button then move/wave in front of the door sensor to open the door.



When using duplex mode only one EACS control output and one pair of control wires are required (2 cores). This is especially useful when cables are hard to run such as when retrofitting to existing automatic doors or converting a standard electrically locked door to an automatic door.

Mode 4 – Timer Mode

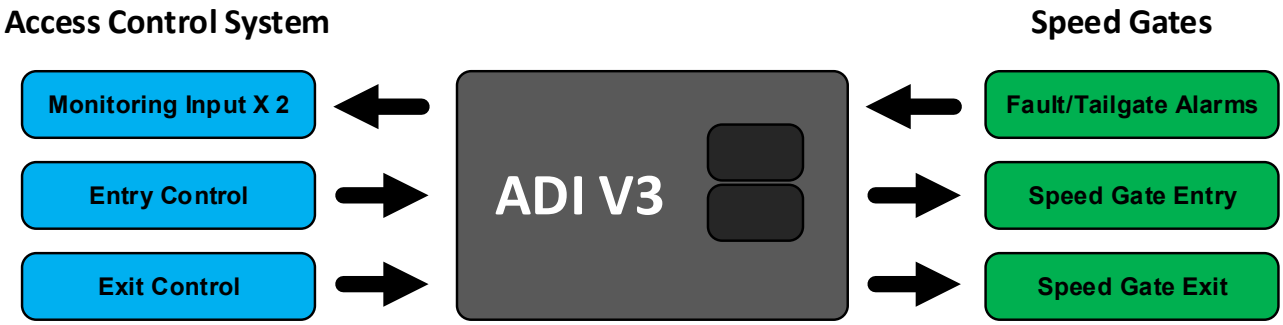
Mode 4 uses the on-board adjustable timer to provide a one-shot pulse on the secondary auxiliary output.

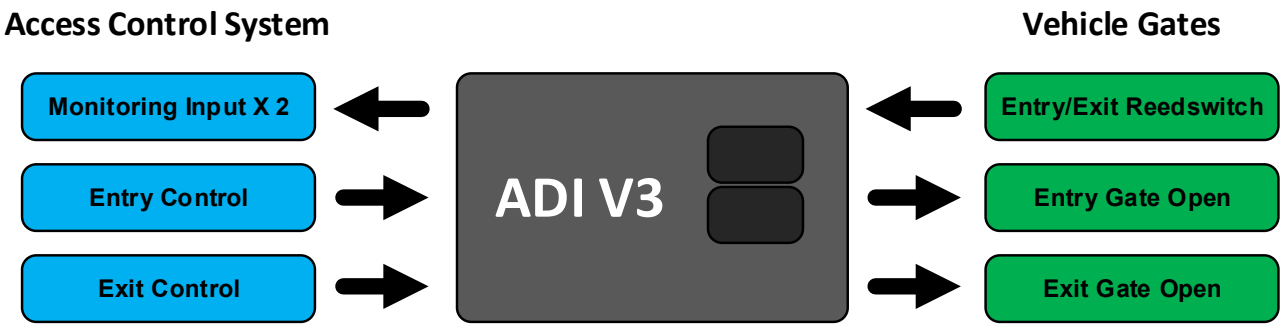
	Door/Lock/Gate
Monitoring Input X 2	Unlock/Open Alarms
Access Control	Follows Input
Access Control	Pulse Output

Timer mode can be used to delay or sequence access control events. This might include delayed re-lock, delayed lock release or sequencing of double or ‘air lock’ gates.

Mode 5 – Bi-Directional Access Control (Speed Gates or Entry/Exit Gates)

Mode 5 is useful for controlling & monitoring access control points that need to differentiate between entry and exit signals such as speed styles (races) or entry and exit gates.





Technical Data

Maximum conductor size	2.5mm^2
Max current per output	3A
Voltage range A input	11-28VDC (Typical 13.8-27.6)
Voltage range B input	14VDC (Typical 13.8)
Pulse timer range	250ms-60s (Approximately)
Dimensions	55 L X 82 W X 43 H (mm)
RoHS	Compliant
AUS/NZ (RMC-EMC) 61000.6.3	Compliant
Primary materials	PVC, fiberglass, Polyamide 66
Country of origin	China

Ordering Code

ADI	Automatic Door/Gate Interface with Pulse Timer

Learning

Become a **Jack Fuse Product and Power Certified Technician**. Free training available online.

More Information: For complete installation notes, data sheets and technical support please visit www.jackfuse.com