Door Timezones are Highly Configurable and Essential to a Good System Design

Door Timezones are the backbone of any well designed access control system. They determine the **when** and **how** for personnel access through a door point. Though User Timezones are an integral part of the access process, they are associated with the Access Privilege Groups and work in conjunction with the Door Timezones.

The first thing to understand is that there are only two door states, **Secure,** which means the door is locked and requires a credential action to allow access, and **Unsecure,** which means the door is unlocked for free egress not requiring a credential action.

When a door is in a secure state (locked), there are 8 methods of credential presentation to gain access. The ninth method is the unlocked or public state.

Below is a list of each method with a brief explanation; the assumption is that the user or users presenting their credential has a valid access privilege group assignment for the door:

Card Only: This method requires a valid card (or fob) presented by the user to the reader that will grant access through the door.

PIN Only: This method requires a valid PIN entered by the user to a keypad that will grant access through the door.

Card or PIN: This method permits either the use of a valid card (or fob) presented to the reader **or** valid PIN entered on the keypad to grant access through the door.

Card and PIN: This method requires the user to present **both** a valid card (or fob) followed by a valid PIN entered on the keypad with 5 seconds of each other to grant access through the door.

Unlock: This method does not require the use of any credential to gain access through a door. The door is referred to as Public and provides free egress.

First Credential In: This method is used when a door has a lock state change from Secure to Unsecure (also referred to as Public) defined to occur at a specific time of day and the user does not wish the door to automatically go Public until someone is actually present. Instead, wait until a valid card is presented (meaning someone is now present at the facility), at which point in time, the door will now change state to follow its Public schedule. *(Note: The user must have this First Credential In feature enabled in their profile; otherwise the door will grant access but remain secure when closed).*

Dual Credential: This method is used in higher security environments when it is required that two distinct users must present their card or fob within 5 seconds of each other in order to gain access through a door. An enhanced mode to this method is the requirement that one or both of the distinct users must have the Supervisor option enabled in their profile and the door is configured to require at least one Supervisor level credential presented to grant access.

Lockdown: This method is the highest level of a secure door. Only users with the Master option configured in their profile will be granted access through the door. This Lockdown mode is commonly used in association with emergency lockdowns and crisis mode implementations.

Door timezones have the flexibility to have up to 20 distinct zones per day and can be any combination of the above access methods. This is especially advantageous in environments such as K-12, colleges, healthcare or any campus environment where rooms may require multiple instances of door control throughout a calendar day.

Note: Elevator timezones function much in the same manner for floor control but do not have the complexity of door timezones.