



Based on an ID, only persons who are authorised to access a zone can get through to it. Traceability and statistical analysis are an integral part of the process when thinking about site security.



# Access Control

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## Philosophy.

The first stage consists of closing off all access to a building or site physically. Then choosing an ID for each user and allocating authorised access ranges to them.

The access control system must be able to answer the following questions:



The fundamental access control objectives are therefore limiting access to authorised persons and traceability of all events, supported by a filtering tool for presenting reports.



## Capacity of the DBM6000 system:

- 100,000 users
- 40,000 access points
- 2 card codes, 1 keyboard code, 3 fingerprints
- 1,000 access categories or groups
- 250 daily schedules
- 250 weekly schedules
- Any type of obstacle (turnstile, gate, door, railings, etc.)
- Managing lifts, car parks, airlocks
- Standard or per-zone Anti-Pass-Back
- Division of the site into 254 per controller
- SQL Server, MySQL, Oracle database V10Gr2 min
- Client/server software for managers
- Graphic console for user interface
- Integrated user photo management
- Built-in badge customisation
- Graphics supervisor with drawing tool
- Real-time development and supervision of elements
- Link to video surveillance
- Link to an umbrella database

## Readers and IDs:

- 125 Khz proximity, Mifare-Desfire, Legic
- NFC-enabled mobile phones and tablets (Android 4)
- Biometry: fingerprints, hand morphology, facial recognition
- Any type of reader
- Keyboard encoder

## Real-time centralised system:

- IP and/or RS485 solution
- On-line door trim or cylinder (Aperio)

## Autonomous Beelock lock:

- System with access rights on the badge
- Consolidation of events through the user badge in less than 24 hours
- 4095 locks