

Security

Alarm System

1. Door Contact-Ensures that the doors are closed and detects when the door opens. This helps protect the entry points of your home.
2. Motion Detection-Motion sensors are typically installed in key areas of the home that can detect motion even if entry points are not breached. When picking locations, we want them in areas of the house that will see traffic from multiple directions.
3. Glass Break Detection-Incorporate glass break detectors to trigger the alarm if any attempted forced entry through glass windows or doors.
4. Window Contacts- Monitors if a window is open/closed and triggers the alarm if they open. These are best used if you have a tendency to leave windows open or unlocked.
5. Shock Sensor- These are installed on windows (approximately 1" from frame on the glass) and detects vibrations. More secure than a glass break as it monitors each individual window and can go off with vibration.
6. Water Detectors- Protection against water intrusion. This can be a sensor in the sump pit that goes off when water gets to a certain level. This can be a flood sensor that sits on the floor or in a water tray that goes off if water hits its contacts. Consideration-Sump pits, Near furnaces, near water heater, near water pumps that can fail, laundry machine, refrigerator water hook ups, under sinks.
7. Overhead Door Contacts- These are sensors that are installed on the garage overhead doors that can sense when they are open/close. You can go a step further and tie the sensors into a control system so you can open/close the overheads and monitor their status from anywhere.
8. Seismic Sensors- These are designed for safes. With a seismic vibration sensor, the alarm can be breached if the sensor feels vibration. An example is someone trying to break into a safe (drill, hammer, etc)

Notes:

Every point of security should have a unique zone on the alarm system. This will ensure you can immediately pinpoint where the breach occurred by looking at a keypad or by receiving a notification.

Communication:

For system monitoring there are a few choices to consider.

1. Phone Line-At a basic level, every security system has the ability to call out to a central monitoring service over a phone line. They typically have a feature that enables them to detect and report a dead line.
2. Cellular-This has quickly become the primary way for alarm systems to call out. Avoids the necessity to have a land line and avoids the possibility of someone cutting that line. We recommend testing the cellular connection to central monitoring to ensure the cell is working. These devices should be located somewhere higher up in the home to limit the possibility of poor cell service.
3. Network-Some Alarms can relay alarms over a high speed internet connection. The only one we know of that does this extremely well is Bosch.

Notes: Just like alarm points, you can layer the communications to ensure the alarm can call out. You can use phone line or internet as primary with a cellular back up or use cellular as the primary.

Control:

1. App control- remotely arm/disarm system and check on status
2. Integration-integrate into a home management system. Let your home management system be the app/touch panel control of your system. It can utilize zone status to trigger other events.
Example- When garage entry door is open and if dark, turn on entry light.

Considerations: Will your alarm system be self managed? Will it be managed by a hired security person?
Will this require One-Touch Automation to assist in management of system?

Access Control

1. Battery operated Number keypad to unlock/lock doors. App enables users and can check logs.
(Con's - Battery change out and door alignment are key. Need wifi bridge close by)
2. Wired keypad with separate locking mechanism that is also wired. This enables selection of multiple readers. Keypad, Reader
3. Access Control System that can integrate all points of access into a central management system. Add/Delete User Access across entire system. View logs of user access. Requires local software for learning in new key cards. Cloud based logging and control.

Notes: Will this be self managed or managed by an onsite security person? Will this require One-Touch Automation to assist in management of system?

Surveillance

1. Exterior Cameras giving an overview of exterior of house that are app based for review.
2. Cameras looking at every access location
3. Cameras looking over entire property

Notes: Will this be self managed or managed by an onsite security person? If on-site, will security need monitors with all active cameras being viewed at a time?

Will this require One-Touch Automation to assist in management of system?