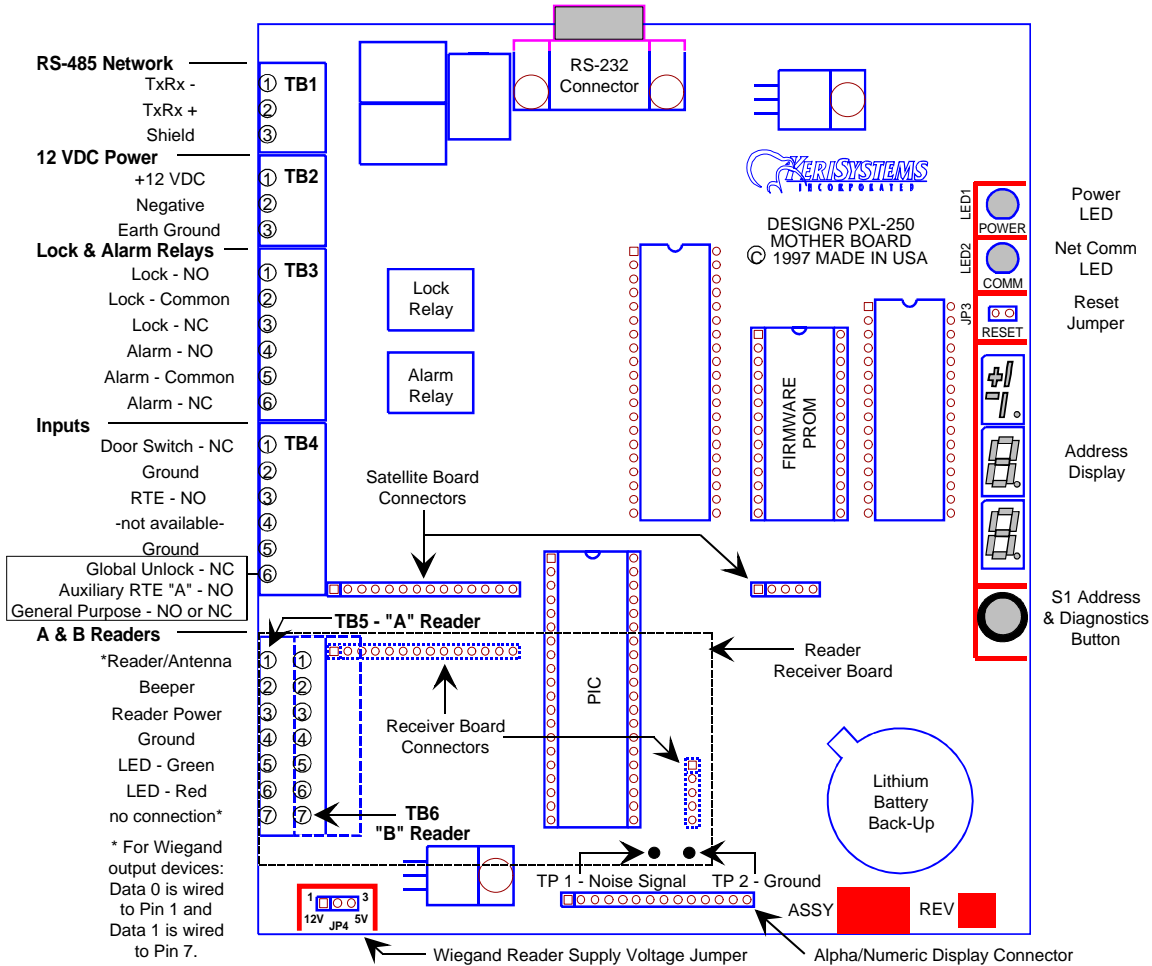


PXL-250 Tiger Controller

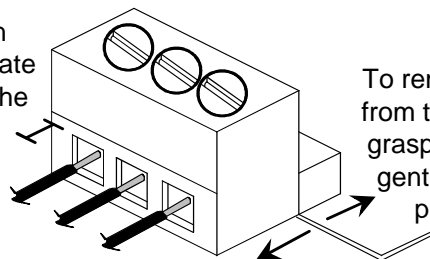
This quick start guide is made up of specification sheets, a DO/DON'T list, basic installation drawings, first time power-on instructions, and short descriptions of key terms and concepts for installing controllers. For comprehensive information regarding the PXL-250 Tiger Controller, please refer to the Technical Reference (p/n 01836-002).

The PXL-250 Controller



Connecting Wires – Removing a Terminal Block

Strip away 1/4 inch of insulation and place the wire in the appropriate slot. Firmly tighten the screw on the top of the terminal block but do not overtighten.



To remove the terminal block from the printed circuit board, grasp the terminal block and gently pull it away from the printed circuit board.

PXL-250 Tiger Controller

Specifications

Unit Dimensions

- PXL-250 controller PCB
 - 6.75 inches high by 6.00 inches wide by 1.75 inches deep, including wiring connectors
(17.15 cm by 15.25 cm by 4.45 cm)
- PXL-250 controller PCB with an SB-293 Satellite Board
 - 7.25 inches high by 6.00 inches wide by 1.75 inches deep, including wiring connectors
(18.45 cm by 15.25 cm by 4.45 cm)
- PXL-250 controller PCB with an LCD-1 Alpha/Numeric Display
 - 7.70 inches high by 6.00 inches wide by 1.75 inches deep, including wiring connectors
(19.60 cm by 15.25 cm by 4.45 cm)
- Enclosure
 - 9.70 inches high by 8.20 inches wide by 2.60 inches deep
(24.65 cm by 20.85 cm by 6.60 cm)

Operating Temperature/Humidity Range

- 0°F to 140°F (-18°C to 60°C)
- 0% to 90% Relative Humidity, non-condensing

Controller Power Requirements

- 12 VDC @ 750 mA

Current Draw

- maximum current draw 500 mA max for a controller with all options installed
- 120 mA max for a PXL-250 Controller
- 150 mA max for an SB-293 Satellite Board
- refer to Table 1 for Reader current draw

	Reader Type				
	MS-3000	MS-4000	MS-5000	MS-7000	MS-9000
Current Draw	50 mA	50 mA	100 mA	200 mA	200 mA

Table 1 – Reader Current Draw

NOTE: If an electronic locking device (such as a magnetic lock, a door strike, or similar device) is to be driven by the same power supply as the PXL-250 controller, please ensure the power supply provides enough current to drive every device connected to that supply plus an adequate safety margin. AC power cannot be used.

Controller Memory Retention

- 5 year lithium battery back up to support controller RAM and real-time clock

Output Relay Contact Rating

- 1 Amp @ 24 VDC

Input Device Configuration – 3 Inputs

- Door Sense normally closed
- Request to Exit normally open
- Global Unlock normally closed, or
Auxiliary RTE A-Door normally open, or
General Purpose normally open or closed as needed by the application

PXL-250 Tiger Controller

Cable Requirements

RS-232 Serial Cable

- four conductor, shielded, stranded, AWG 24 wire (Belden 9534 or a larger gauge)
- 50 foot maximum length (per RS-232 industry specification - greater lengths are not recommended)

RS-485 Network Cable

- one twisted, shielded pair of conductors, stranded, AWG 24 wire (Belden 9501 or a larger gauge)
- 4,000 foot total network length (per RS-485 industry specification - greater lengths are not recommended)

Input Power

- two conductor, stranded, AWG 18 wire (Belden 8461 or a larger gauge)
- 200 foot maximum length for systems using an SB-293 with two readers

NOTE: On long power cable runs, the cable resistance causes a drop in voltage at the end of the cable run. Be sure your power supply does provide 12 VDC at the end of the cable run.

Keri Systems Proximity Readers

- six conductor, shielded, stranded, AWG 24 wire (Belden 9536 or a larger gauge)
- see Table 1 for maximum cable lengths

Reader Type	Cable Length by Wire Gauge		
	100 ft	250 ft	500 ft
MS-3000	AWG 24	AWG 24	AWG 24
MS-4000	AWG 24	AWG 24	AWG 24
MS-5000	AWG 24	AWG 24	AWG 24
MS-7000	AWG 24	AWG 24	AWG 20
MS-9000	AWG 24	AWG 22	AWG 18

Table 1 - Maximum Cable Lengths by Wire Gauge for Proximity Readers

Wiegand Compatible Readers

- seven conductor, shielded, stranded, wire
- A minimum gauge of AWG 24 is required for data transfer with a 500-foot maximum run length per Wiegand specification. However, the wire gauge to use should be determined by the current draw requirements of the Wiegand device and the actual length of the cable run. A +5 VDC Wiegand device must have +5 VDC at the device (long cable runs have a voltage drop across the length of the run due to the resistance in the cable). To ensure +5 VDC is available at the device a larger gauge of wire (having less resistance) or a separate power supply at the Wiegand device may be required.

Input and Output Connections

- two conductor, stranded, AWG 22 (or a larger gauge)

NOTE: The Lock Output relay may require a heavier gauge of wire depending upon the current demands of the lock and the length of the lock wiring run.

NOTE: If plenum cable is required, please reference the Belden plenum equivalent to the cables listed above.



PXL-250 Tiger Controller

When Installing Controllers

DO

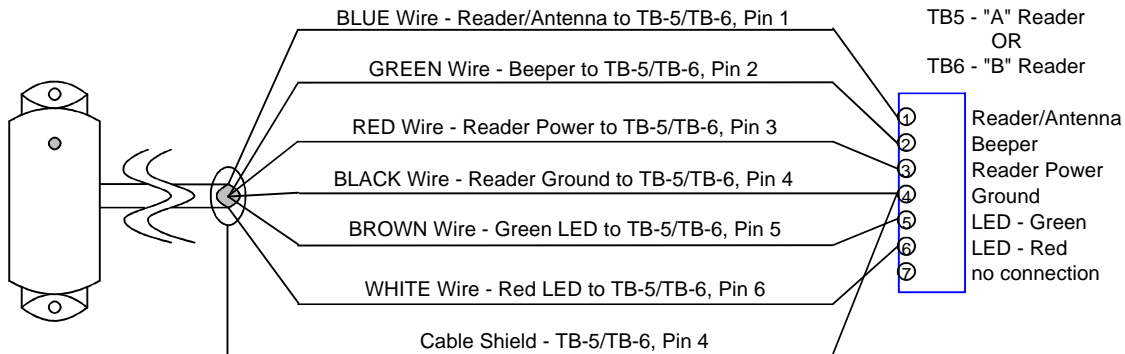
- plan ahead to meet power and telephone requirements for your system (1 phone line for the host computer and one for each master PXL-250 in each network)
- mount controllers in environmentally suitable areas – they require protection from weather and from temperature/humidity extremes
- mount the controller at least 3 feet away from the controller's power supply to prevent EMI radiated from the power supply from affecting the controller
- use the enclosure as a mounting template to mark drilling holes for permanent mounting
- consider mounting requirements - central versus distributed
 - central mounting places all controllers in one location, running lengths of cables out to each door to support readers, inputs and outputs
 - distributed mounting places each controller near the door it supports running short lengths of cable out to each door, but running a long network communication cable
- note the locations of the knockouts in the enclosures and remove the appropriate knockout for the easiest cable routing into the controller
- route all controllers in a network in a single, continuous daisy-chain
- route cables in accessible areas for ease of maintenance
- connect all controllers to a quality earth ground
- add transient suppression across electric devices attached to a controller output
- use an isolation relay (p/n IRP-1) if attaching to a parking gate, a turnstile, or any application using a large electric motor
- verify the controller's supply voltage is 12 VDC – long power line runs cause a drop in voltage at the end of the run
- verify proper operation of the host computer's COM port
- for a single door application, install the reader to the TB-5, "A" reader connection
- attach the reader to be used for card enrollment to the master controller (this reader can be used for access control as well as enrollment, but during the enrollment process the door associated with the enrollment reader will not allow access until the enrollment process is complete)

DO NOT

- make modem phone line connections through PBX telephone switching systems - most modems are not compatible with PBX systems leading to disconnection problems with the modem
- locate the PXL-250 controller near EMI sources - EMI sources can affect the performance of the controller
- use switching power supplies - they are EMI sources
- route network and reader cables beside power cables - transients on the power cables may be picked-up by network and reader cables
- stretch or over-tension cables
- route over sharp objects
- let the wires get tangled
- mix PXL-250s with PXL-100s in the same network
- route all controllers in a network in spur, hub, or loop configurations
- connect earth ground to the network cable shield - the PXL-250 automatically connects earth ground to the shield at one point on the network to prevent ground loops
- use gender changer plugs when making RS-232 serial communication connections (unless you know it is a "straight-through" plug) - gender changers may have internal wiring changes that can disrupt communications

PXL-250 Tiger Controller

Connecting a Keri Systems Proximity Reader to a PXL-250P



The "A" reader is wired to TB5 on the PXL-250P controller board.
The "B" reader is wired to TB6 on the receiver board attached to the controller board.

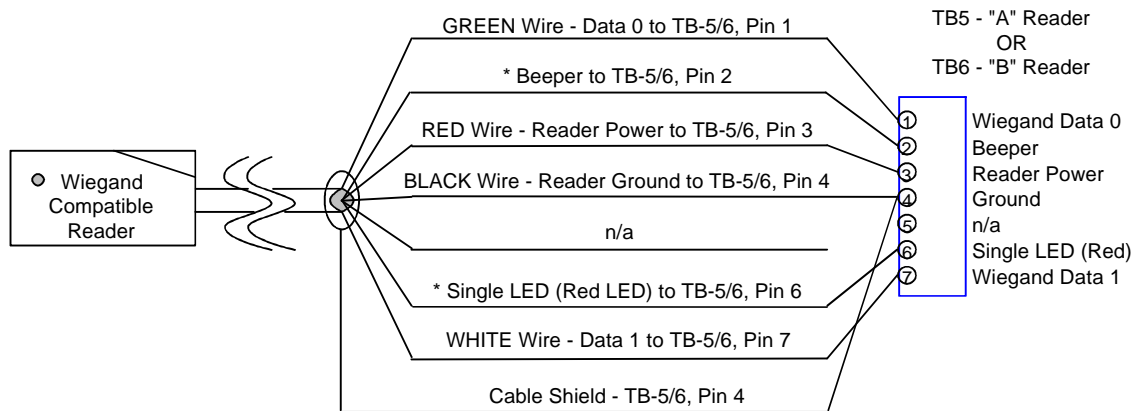
Connecting a Wiegand Compatible Reader to a PXL-250W

The PXL-250W controller can be configured to accept input from single-line LED, dual-line LED, and Essex keypad Wiegand input devices (through the *Doors32™* software).

NOTE: The Wiegand Reader must transfer data according to the Security Industry Association's Wiegand Reader Interface Standard (document number AC-01D-96). Keri Systems, Inc. cannot guarantee the performance or reliability of Wiegand Readers that do not meet these data transfer guidelines.

NOTE: All Keri Systems proximity readers use 12 VDC power while most Wiegand compatible readers use 5 VDC power. Check your reader's power requirements and verify jumper JP4 is set correctly per the Verify the Wiegand Reader Supply Voltage section later in this document.

Make the following connections for a single-line LED Wiegand device.

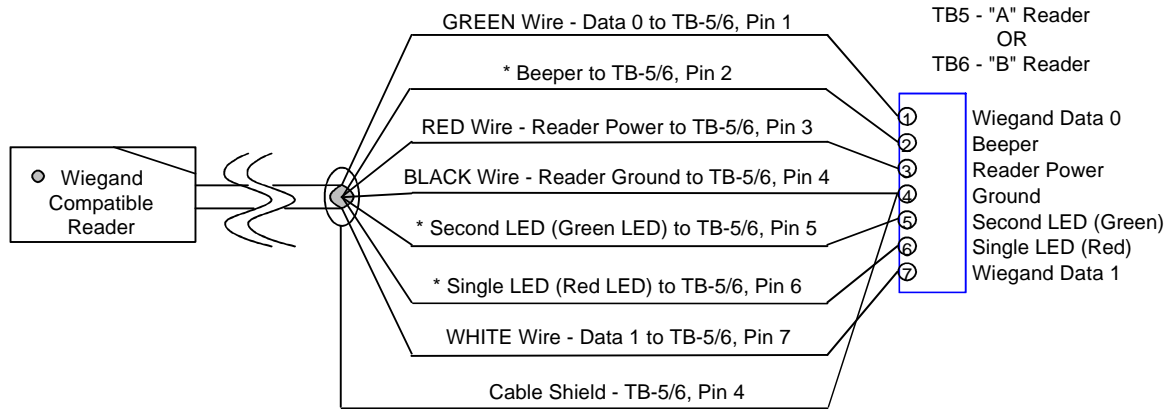


* Refer to the Reader's documentation for the color of this wire.

The "A" input device is wired to TB5 on the PXL-250W controller board.
The "B" input device is wired to TB6 on the receiver board attached to the controller board.

PXL-250 Tiger Controller

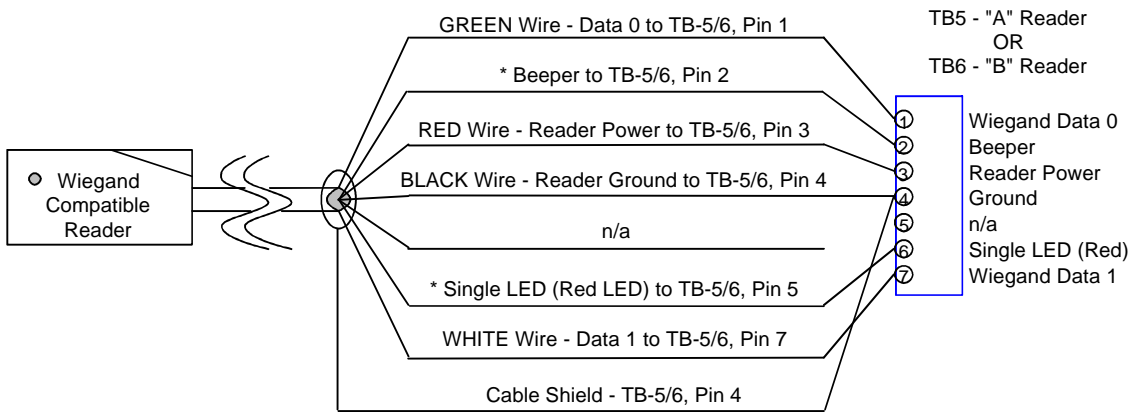
Make the following connections for a dual-line LED Wiegand device.



* Refer to the Reader's documentation for the color of this wire.

The "A" input device is wired to TB5 on the PXL-250W controller board.
The "B" input device is wired to TB6 on the receiver board attached to the controller board.

Make the following connections for an Essex keypad Wiegand device.



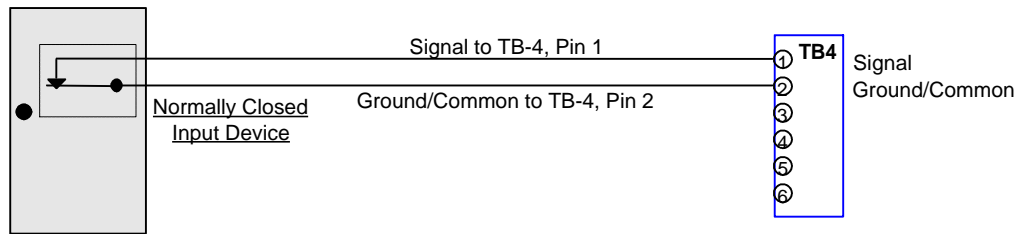
* Refer to the Reader's documentation for the color of this wire.

The "A" input device is wired to TB5 on the PXL-250W controller board.
The "B" input device is wired to TB6 on the receiver board attached to the controller board.

PXL-250 Tiger Controller

Connecting a Door Status Input

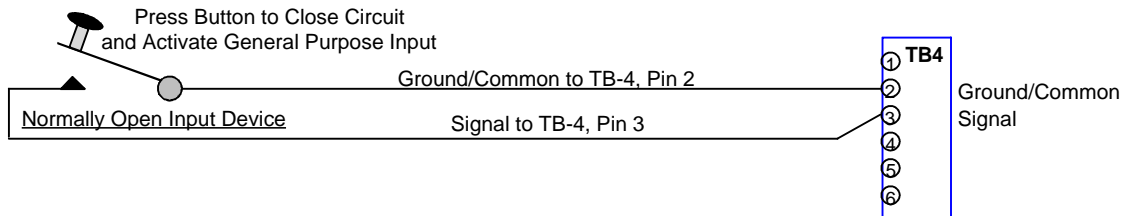
Each PXL-250 is shipped with an installation kit including all necessary terminal blocks and transorbs. One of these terminal blocks has a jumper across pins 1 and 2. This terminal block is designated for use on TB-4. If a door switch is not used on the controller, this jumper prevents a continuous door open status alarm from being received by the controller. If a door switch is used, simply remove this jumper and install the door switch leads.



NOTE: When using a door status input, the door must also have an RTE Input for proper operation/annunciation of Door Forced and Door Held alarms.

NOTE: A Door Switch must be installed on any door to which anti-passback is being applied for proper tracking of the anti-passback feature in the Doors32 program.

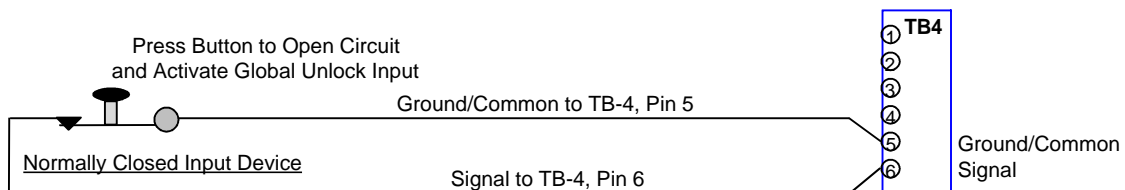
Connecting a Request to Exit (RTE) Input



Connecting a General Purpose Input

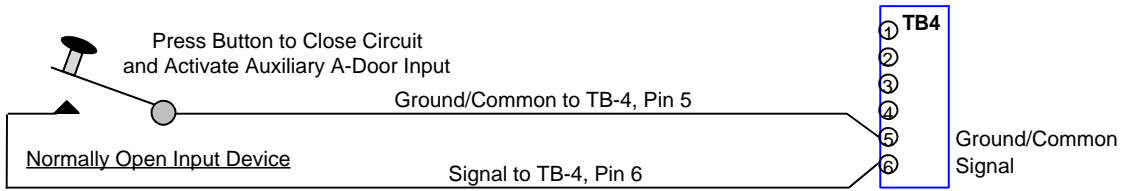
The general-purpose input is used in conjunction with the programmable input/output feature of the Doors32™ access control software. There are three possible uses for the general-purpose input: Global Unlock (ONLY on the master controller), Auxiliary A-door RTE, general-purpose.

Make the following connections for a Global Unlock input.

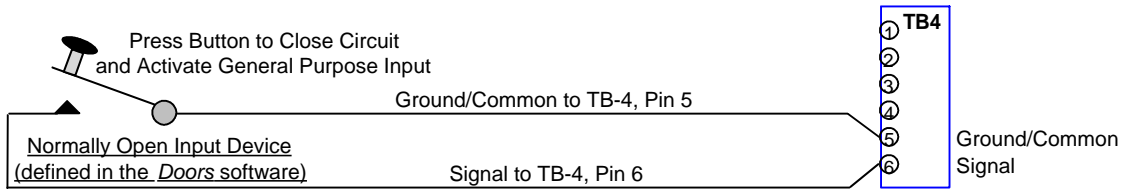
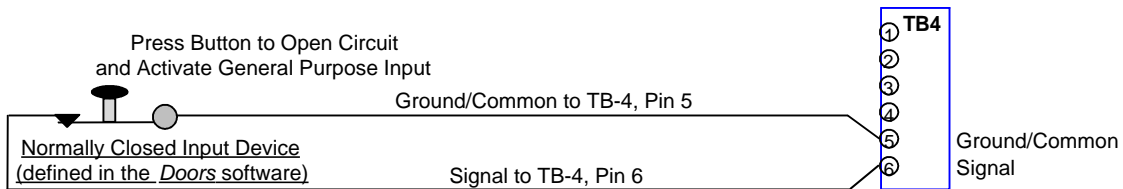


PXL-250 Tiger Controller

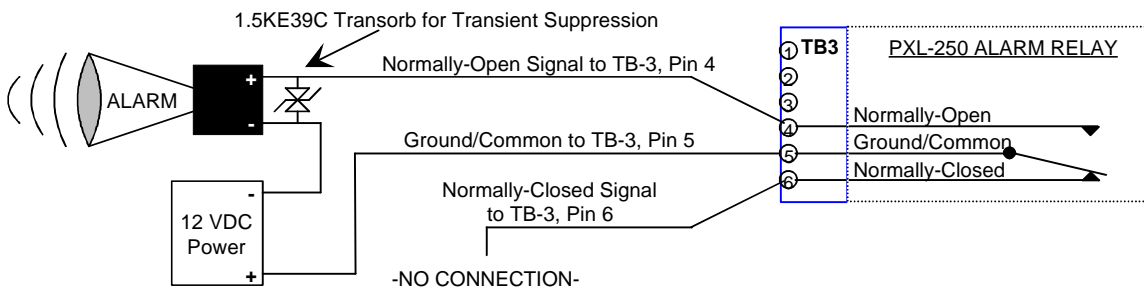
Make the following connections for an Auxiliary A-door RTE input.



Make the following connections for a General-Purpose input.

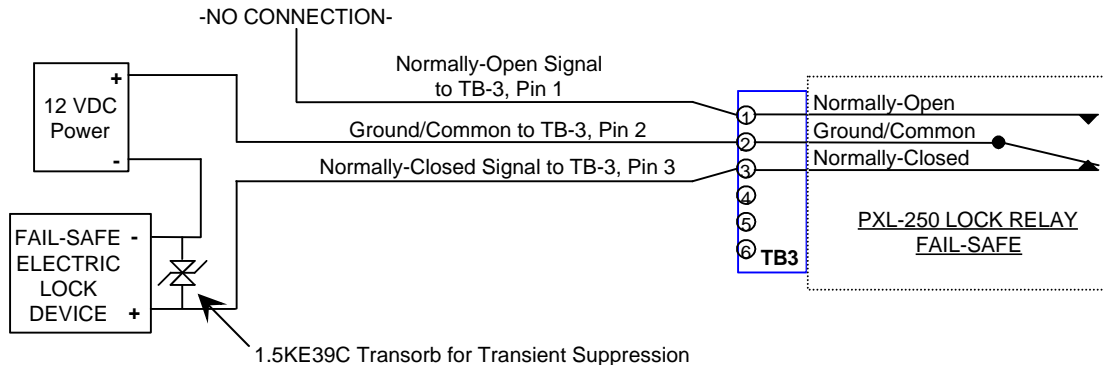


Connecting an Alarm Output Relay

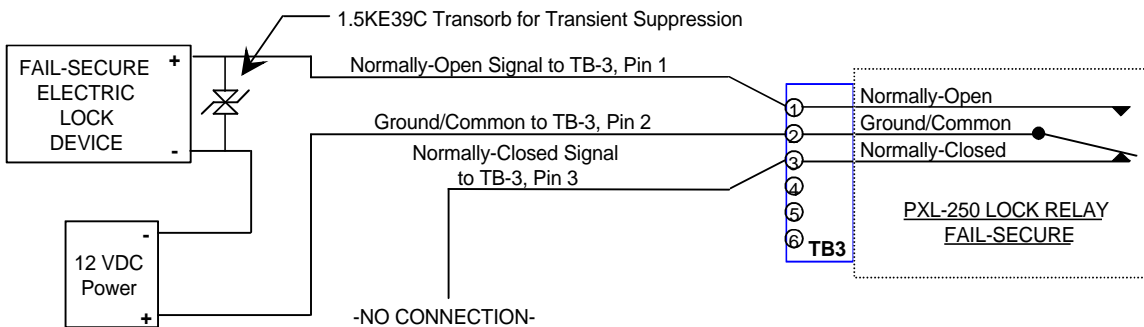


PXL-250 Tiger Controller

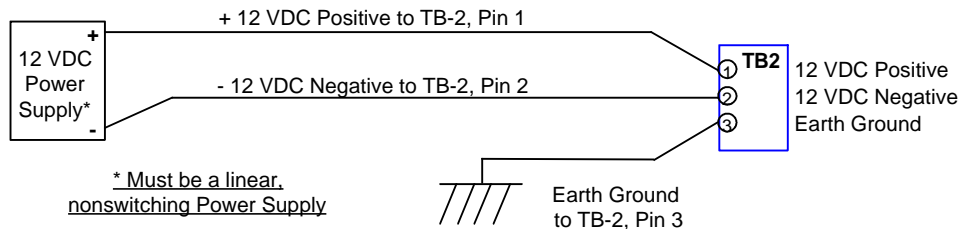
Connecting a Fail-Safe Lock Output Relay



Connecting a Fail-Secure Lock Output Relay

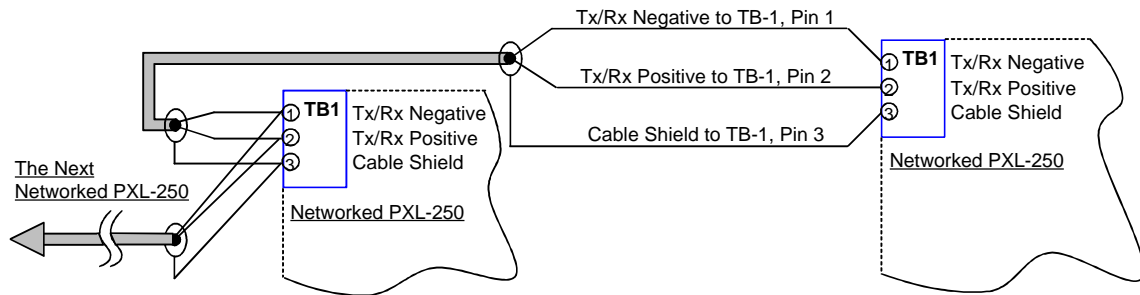


Connecting the Earth Ground and the 12 VDC Power



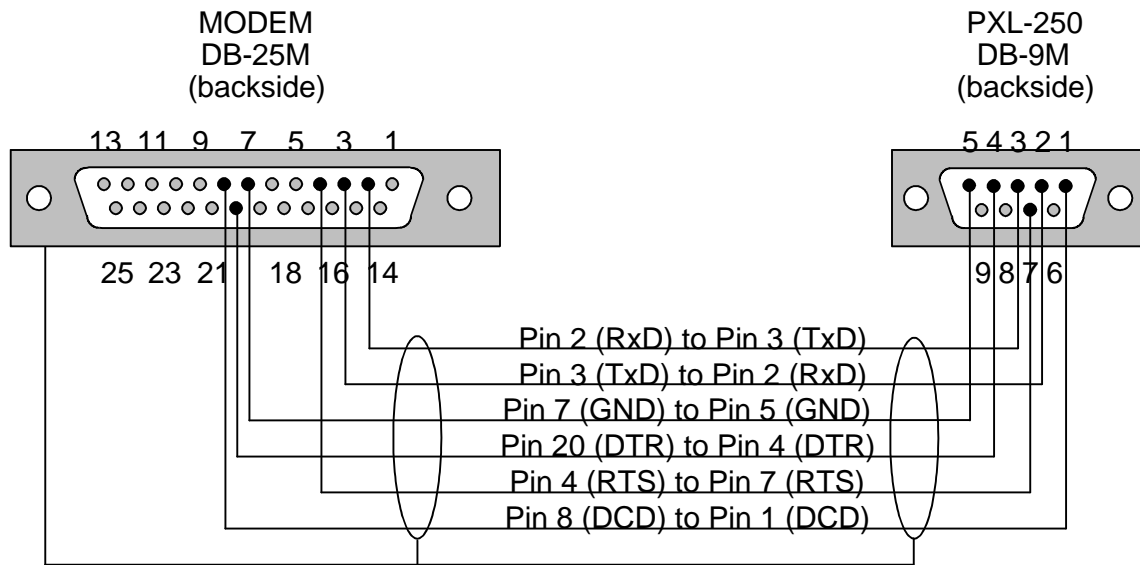
PXL-250 Tiger Controller

RS-485 Network Connection



Modem/DB-25M to PXL-250/DB-9M Serial Port Connection

The Keri Systems part number for this cable is KDP-336.



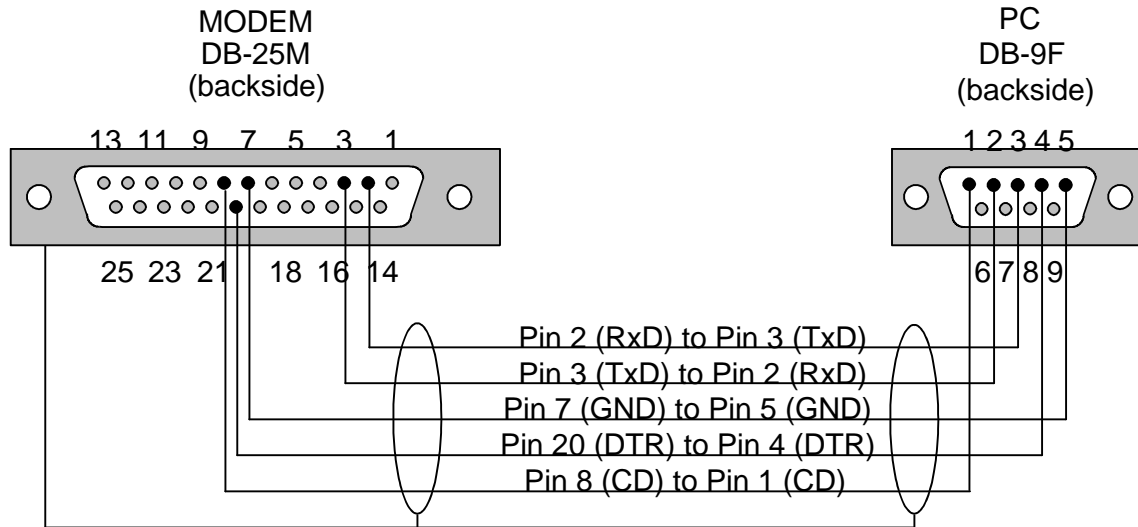
Shield attached to Connector Body at Modem - Shield not attached at PXL

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Modem to PC Serial Connection

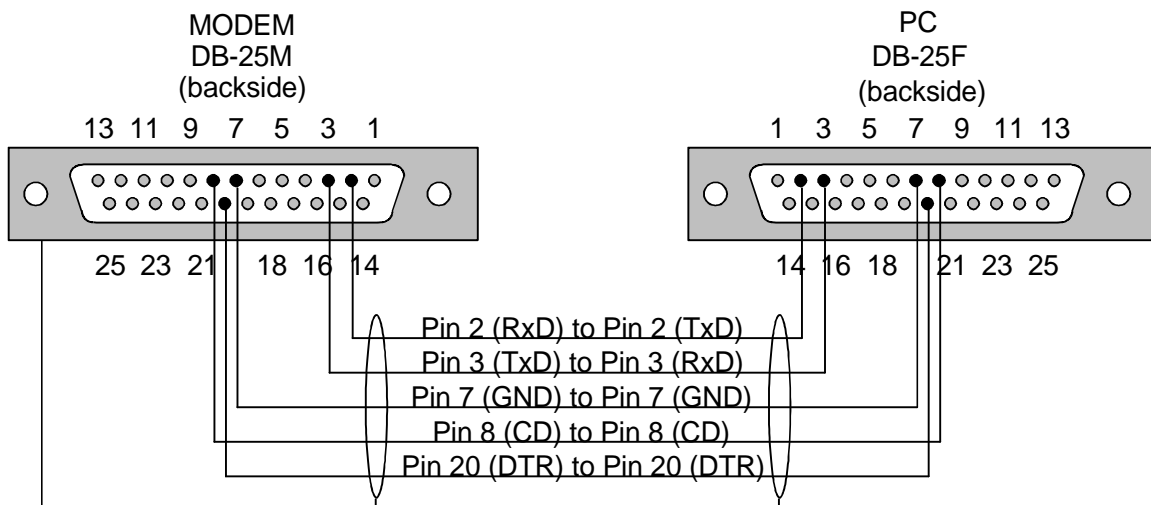
Keri Systems does not provide this cable. It is an off-the-shelf item from any computer supplier or electronics store, and its configuration is dependent upon the configuration of the serial port on the host computer. Based on the serial port, the PC-end of this cable can be either 9 pins or 25 pins.

Modem/DB-25M to PC/DB-9F PC Serial COM Port Connection



Shield attached to Connector Body at PC - Shield not attached at Modem

Modem/DB-25M to PC/DB-25F PC Serial COM Port Connection



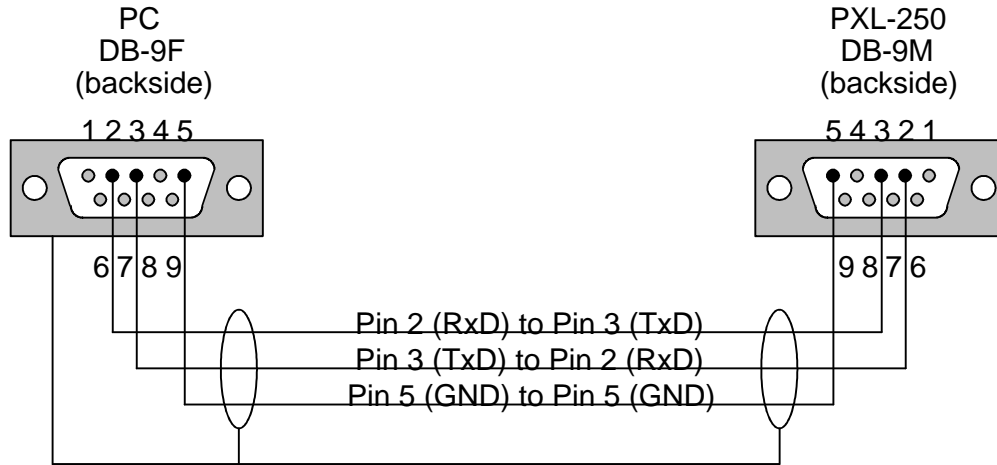
Shield attached to Connector Body at PC - Shield not attached at Modem

PXL-250 Tiger Controller

NOTE: When using 56K modems to communicate with remote access control networks, all modems must use the same communication format – either X2 or Flex. Incompatibilities between the two formats make some modems of one format incapable of reliable communication with modems of the competing format. Modems using the V.90 specification are compatible regardless of whether they are from an X2 or Flex manufacturer.

PC/DB-9F to PXL-250/DB-9M RS-232 Direct Serial Connection

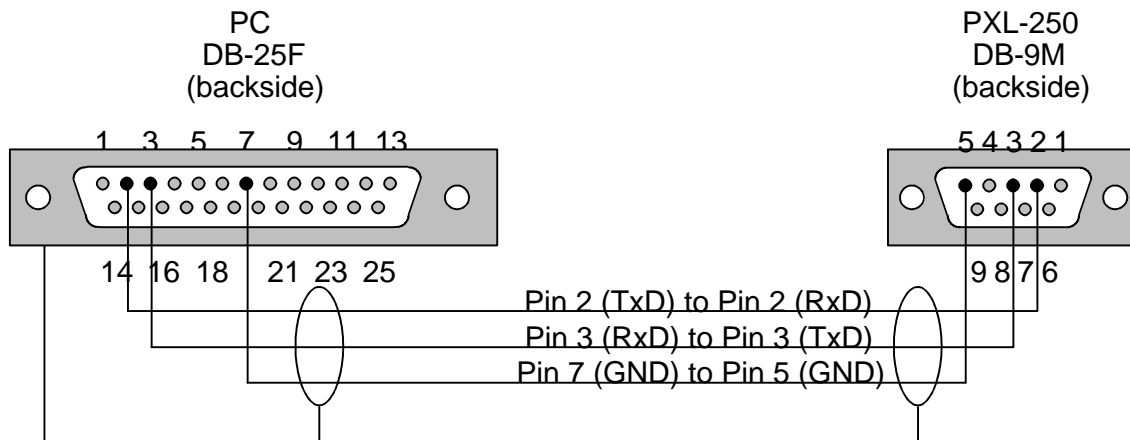
The Keri Systems part number for this cable is KDP-252.



Shield attached to Connector Body at PC - Shield not attached at PXL

PC/DB-25F to PXL-250/DB-9M RS-232 Direct Serial Connection

The Keri Systems part number for this cable is KDP-251.



Shield attached to Connector Body at PC - Shield not attached at PXL

PXL-250 Tiger Controller

Powering The Controller for the First Time

NOTE: Before turning the power on for the first time, please verify the earth ground has been connected at pin 3 of TB-2.

Verify the 12 VDC Supply Voltage

To verify the 12 VDC supply voltage:

- 1) Turn system power on.
- 2) Set the DVM to a DC volt scale capable of reading 12 VDC.
- 3) Place the Red DVM lead on Pin 1 of TB-2.
- 4) Place the Black DVM lead on Pin 2 of TB-2.
- 5) Check the DVM reading. It should read +12 VDC +/- 2 volts.

If the DVM does not read 12 VDC, verify the power supply is of the correct voltage, verify the cable length does not exceed 200 feet, and verify the cable gauge is AWG 18.

NOTE: On long power cable runs, keep in mind the resistance in the cable itself causes a drop in voltage at the end of the run. The power supply must be able to account for this voltage drop.

Verify the Wiegand Reader Supply Voltage

All Keri Systems proximity readers use 12 VDC power while most Wiegand compatible readers use 5 VDC. For Wiegand configured PXL-250 controllers, there is a warning LED on the receiver board to indicate if the controller is applying 12 VDC to the Wiegand compatible reader. If your Wiegand compatible reader does operate on 5 VDC no changes need to be made; the default position for the jumper is to set power to 5 VDC. If your Wiegand compatible reader requires 12 VDC, turn the controller power off and move the jumper on JP4 (at the lower left-hand corner of the controller) from pins 2-3 to pins 1-2. When power is restored, the warning LED will turn on indicating 12 VDC is being supplied to the Wiegand compatible reader.

Resetting the Controller's RAM

If you're turning system power on for the first time, the PXL-250 controller's RAM must be reset before performing any other action. This clears any spurious information that may be in the RAM in preparation for entering your access control information. On the controller, insert a jumper across pins 1 and 2 of JP3. Hold the S1 Address and Diagnostics Button down and turn the controller's power on. The beeper for the reader attached to the controller will beep as power comes on followed by a beep-beep indicating the controller's firmware has reset the controller's RAM. Release S1. If the optional Alpha/Numeric Display has been installed, it will display a "SYSTEM RESET" message. Turn system power off and remove the jumper on JP3. The controller is now ready for use.

NOTE: Resetting the system RAM completely erases all information within the PXL-250 controller. If there is any information in system RAM from an access control installation and the system RAM is reset, the information in the controller is lost and cannot be recovered.

Viewing the Controller's Address

To view the controller's address, click S1. The controller's address will appear on the address display for 2 to 3 seconds.

Setting the Controller's Address

To set the desired operating address for the controller, turn the controller's power off. Verify JP3 is not installed (if JP3 is installed, the controller RAM will be reset when the power is turned on). Hold the S1 Address and Diagnostics Button down and turn the controller's power on. The beeper for the reader attached to the controller will beep as power comes on followed by a beep-beep



PXL-250 Tiger Controller

indicating the controller's firmware has entered the address setting mode. Release S1. The address display LEDs then become active and the controller's address can be set. If an Alpha/Numeric Display is connected to the controller, "ADDRESS CHANGE" will appear on the display. The address range is from 1 to 128 (the Master Controller must be set to address 1).

Quickly double clicking S1 toggles between increasing and decreasing the controller address. The top LED character will display either a "+" or a "-" to show which direction is active. A single click of S1 changes the controller address by 1. If you're at address 128, a +1 click will roll the address over to 1; conversely, if you're at address 1 a -1 click will roll the address over to 128. Holding S1 down rapidly scrolls through the addresses.

After the new address has been set, you must wait approximately 30 seconds. There is a timer in the controller's firmware that assumes that after 30 seconds of inactivity (no address clicks), the entered address is the desired address for that controller. When the 30-second timer expires, there will be a beep-beep indicating the controller has recognized and accepted the new address and the address LEDs will turn off. If an Alpha/Numeric Display is connected to the controller, "UNIT ##" will appear on the display (where ## is the controller's address).

The Master Controller

The Master Controller must be set to address 1 so that all slave controllers on the access control network can identify the master controller. For the Master Controller to correctly identify all slave controllers on the network, one of two things must be done.

1) The master controller must be the last unit on the network to be powered on. This ensures that when the Master Controller begins polling the network to see what slave units are connected for system configuration, all slave units are already communicating their unique addresses and their configuration information.

2) The Auto-Configuration routine within the Doors™ program must be run. This instructs the Master Controller to poll all controllers on the network for addresses and configuration information (the Auto-Configuration button is found under the Setup/System/Controllers tab).

Reader Responses to Access Control Events

During day-to-day activity, the reader will respond to access control events in a specific manner. Table 2 provides a summary of the reader's LED and beeper actions during access control events.

Event	Reader's LED Status	Reader's Beeper Status
waiting for an event	displays a steady Amber LED	silent
access granted	displays a Green LED for the controller's unlock time or until the door is open	one long Beep
access denied	flashes a Red LED	one short Beep
door alarm	flashing Red LED for the duration of the alarm condition	pulsating Beep for the duration of the alarm condition
door RTE	displays a Green LED until the door is opened or the door unlock time is reached	one long Beep

Table 2 – Reader Responses to Access Control Events

PXL-250 Tiger Controller

General Information on Inputs

A controller input detects a state change generated by a device outside the controller that may prompt a response from the controller. Input devices that generate a state change may be normally closed or normally open. This section provides a brief description of normally closed versus normally open inputs.

Normally-Closed

A normally closed input device continually keeps a circuit active or complete. A state change is generated when the normally closed input device is forced open, breaking the circuit. In an access control system, a door switch is a typical example of a normally closed device. While the door remains closed, the switch remains closed. When someone opens the door, the door switch is opened, breaking the circuit and generating a state change. The controller then responds to the state change and generates an output (such as sounding an alarm if the door is a secure door).

Normally-Open

A normally open input device continually leaves a circuit open, or incomplete. A state change is generated when the normally open input device is forced closed, completing the circuit. In an access control system, a request-to-exit (RTE) button is a typical example of a normally open device. In an access control installation, an RTE button is located on the secure side of a door. While there is no one there pressing the button, the switch remains open. When someone desires to exit through a secure door, they press the RTE button, closing the circuit and generating a state change. The controller then responds to this state change and generates an output (such as unlocking the door to allow egress).

General Information on Safety versus Security with Door Locks

When installing a door lock there are two things to consider: safety versus security, or should the door be “fail-safe” or “fail-secure.”

Fail-Safe Door Lock

Fail-safe means that if the power should fail at a door (perhaps due to a power outage or equipment failure), the door will automatically unlock allowing entrance or egress. Power is required to keep the door locked. A fail-safe door ensures people will be able to enter and exit a secured area through that door in the case of an emergency. A typical fail-safe application may use a magnetic lock. In this application, the controller energizes the lock relay, causing the lock relay to change its state. In its new state the normally closed circuit is opened breaking the power to the magnetic lock and allowing the door to be opened.

Fail-Secure Door Lock

Fail-secure means that if the power should fail at a door (perhaps due to a power outage or equipment failure), the door will automatically lock and not allow entrance but will continue to allow egress. Power is required to unlock the door. A fail-secure door ensures a secured area remains secure regardless of the situation. A typical fail-secure application may use a door strike. In this application, the controller energizes the lock relay, causing the lock relay to change its state. In its new state the normally open circuit is closed activating the release mechanism for the door strike on the door to be opened.

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Quick Start Guide

PXL-250

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