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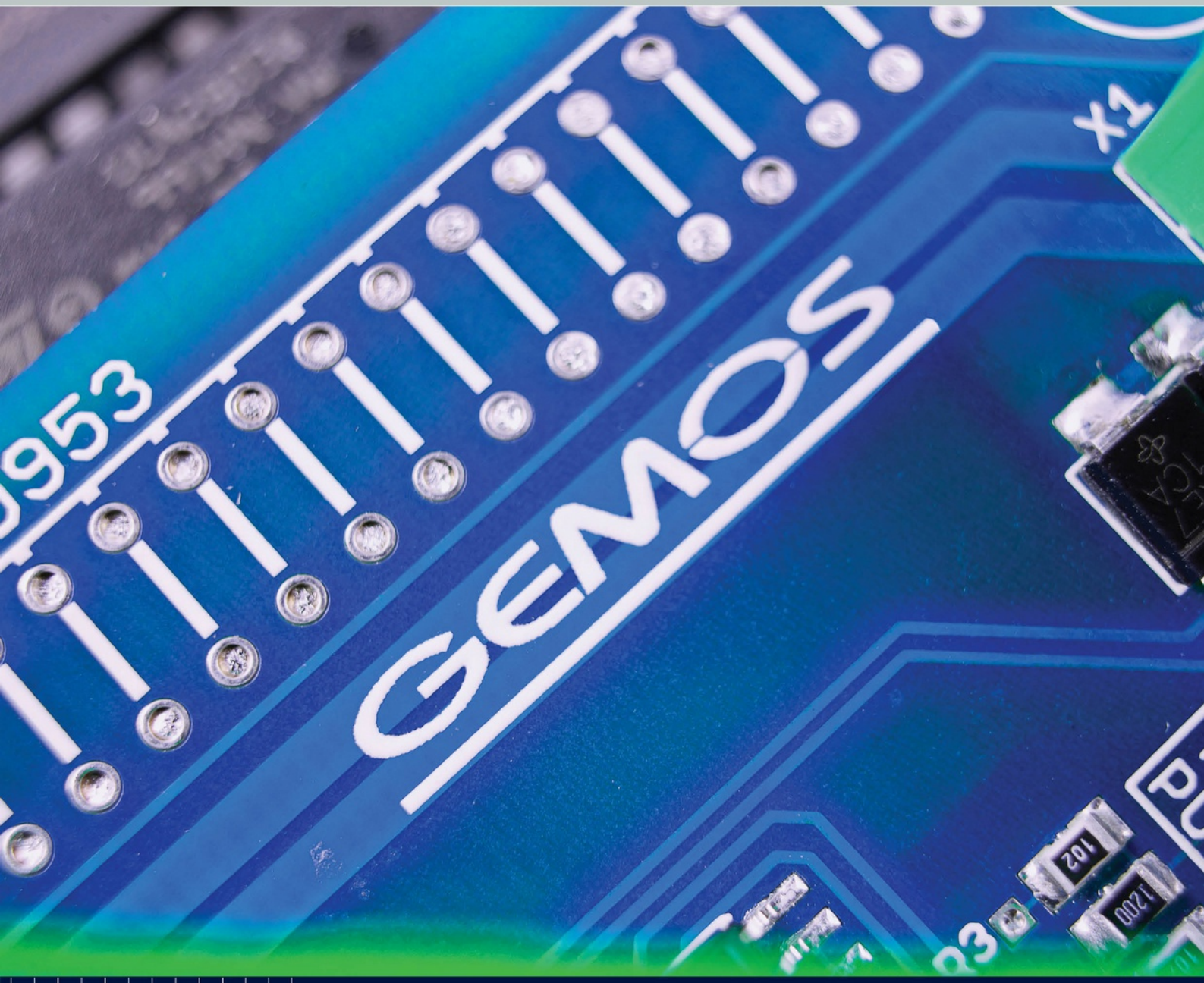

technical documentation

ela soft

GEMOS4 user manual
version valid from: 4.0

Vorsprung mit System

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1. Introduction

The operator is the person who operates the event panel when GEMOS is in operation. The operator reacts to actions of the system and prompts the execution of the desired actions.

Important points in this manual are marked by the following symbols:

! *Take special note of these passages in the event that an action carried out has not achieved the desired result.*

➔ *Detailed instructions and tips are provided next to this symbol for the quicker or easier accomplishment of a task.*

The user interface and the processing of messages is described in the user manual. All other functions that go beyond the normal operation are described in the operator manual.

As all other programs of the GEMOS system, the operating program also works with a graphical user interface under Microsoft Windows. The program is operated using the keyboard and mouse in the same manner as with other Window programs. The meaning of all keyboard functions that are used under Windows may be obtained from the Windows user manual. Please take note that the control keys on some computer keyboards are not marked with [CRTL] (Control) but with [STRG].

1.1 Buttons

Basically, all functions can be activated by "Clicking" on them. This simply means that you move to the respective button or the command in the menu (in plain text) with the mouse arrow and confirm by clicking the left mouse button. Some mouse devices have three buttons where the central button is not assigned under GEMOS.

➔ *Button captions are underlined in the manual*

1.2 List selection

If a list of several entries is too long to be displayed on the screen, a so-called scroll bar appears on the right edge of the list. This allows you to scroll within the list by clicking on the bar or on the two arrows using the mouse. After activating the list (clicking on a list item), the arrow and image keys can also be used to scroll the list.

In order to make a selection in one of the lists displayed, there are two possibilities:

- click on the desired line with the mouse
  or
- confirm the line marked by a bar or highlighted in colour with [ENTER]

1.3 Help function

If an operating function is unclear, you can call up the integrated online help using the link Help > Online Help from the menu bar. Here you can call up a directory of the GEMOS system including all separate functions. Naturally, the help text can be printed out.

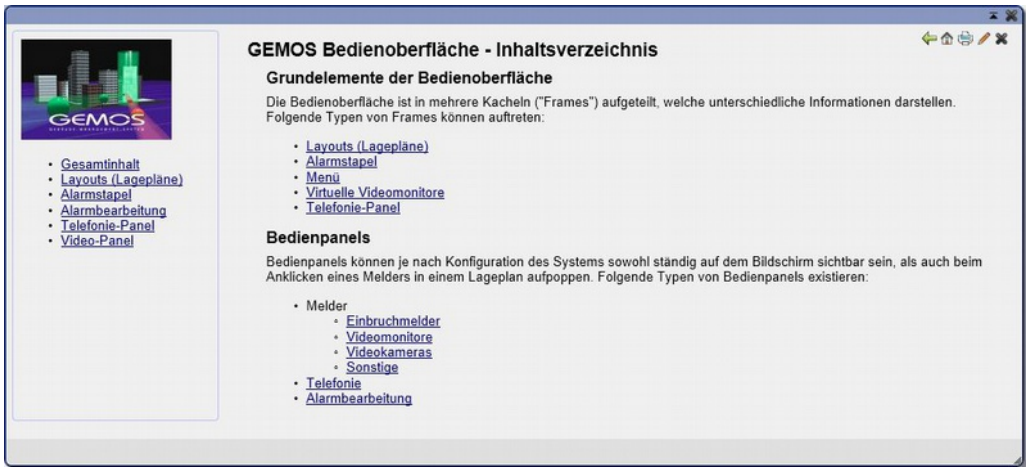

Figure 1.1: Online Help

1.4 System login

The Pro02 server is operated via a web interface. This is called up in your web browser under the following URL:

http:// << Servername>>/

A homepage will open requesting the operatora to login (login name, password and selection of the start menu). For security reasons, each operator can access GEMOS only after login. Logging in is necessary to start the program or when operators change.

Figure 1.2: Dialogue window for login

In addition to their identification by name, each operator of the GEMOS system should have their own password. The event panel is always assigned to the operator in charge. Operation under a different operator name may lead to misunderstanding. In case of incorrect input, the operator is prompted to enter the data again.

Login name:

Entry of name to log in to the system. Upper case / lower case as well as extra or missing blank spaces must be observed. The login attempt fails when the data input is incorrect.

Password:

Entry of password to log in to the system. The password can be composed of figures, letters and special characters.

The characters that are entered as the password are represented as "*" on the screen for security reasons. After entering the password, the entry must be confirmed by pressing the Login button. In case of incorrect input, the operator is prompted to enter the data again.

Start with:

Selection of the desired login type via the menu:

- Default
- Change password
- Service (only available if the operator knows the access data, more descriptions can be obtained from the operator and
- installer manual)
- Data manager (only available if the operator knows the access data, further explanation can be obtained from the operator and installer manual)
- System information
- Visualisation (pre-settings)
- Access control (only if the respective module is installed)

1.4.1 Changing operators

If operators change when the program is running, e.g., when changing the guard, the current operator must logout by clicking on the link Actions > Logout on the left in the menu bar. The new operator then has to login with his/her own name and password.

1.4.2 Changing the password

As in all safety-relevant operator stations, here we also recommend that you change the password every now and then to protect against misuse.

In order to change the password it is necessary to enter the login name and the valid password just like for an operator login. Under "Start with:" you select the setting "Change password". Text fields for changing the password appear by clicking on the Login button. Then the old and the new password have to be entered. For security reasons, the new password must be entered twice and the entry is confirmed by Login.

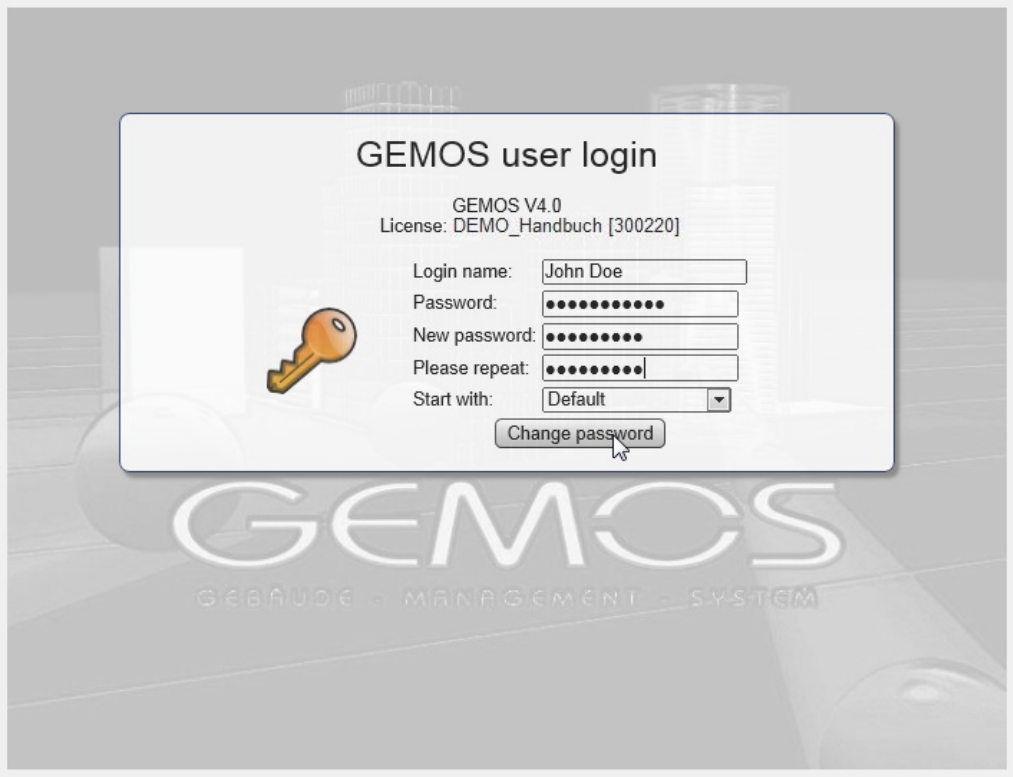

Figure 1.3: Dialogue window for changing the password

2. User Interface

The user interface is a system component of GEMOS that is used for the visualisation and processing of all types of incoming messages. The following figures show an example for the layout of a user interface on the screen. The user interfaces depend on the respective project and may differ substantially from the example in looks, layout, etc.

The largest part of the user interface is taken by the floor plan. The building or facility to be monitored is represented in the floor plan by detector symbols for status indication and buttons for the control of devices/detectors. An alarm stack can be seen at the upper section of the screen. All messages that have entered the list are visible as long as the message processing is not yet completed.

A hierarchy window with folder symbols is available on the left edge of the screen for navigation within the different floor plans. A menu list at the top edge of the screen allows further actions via the buttons and permits access to the Online Help

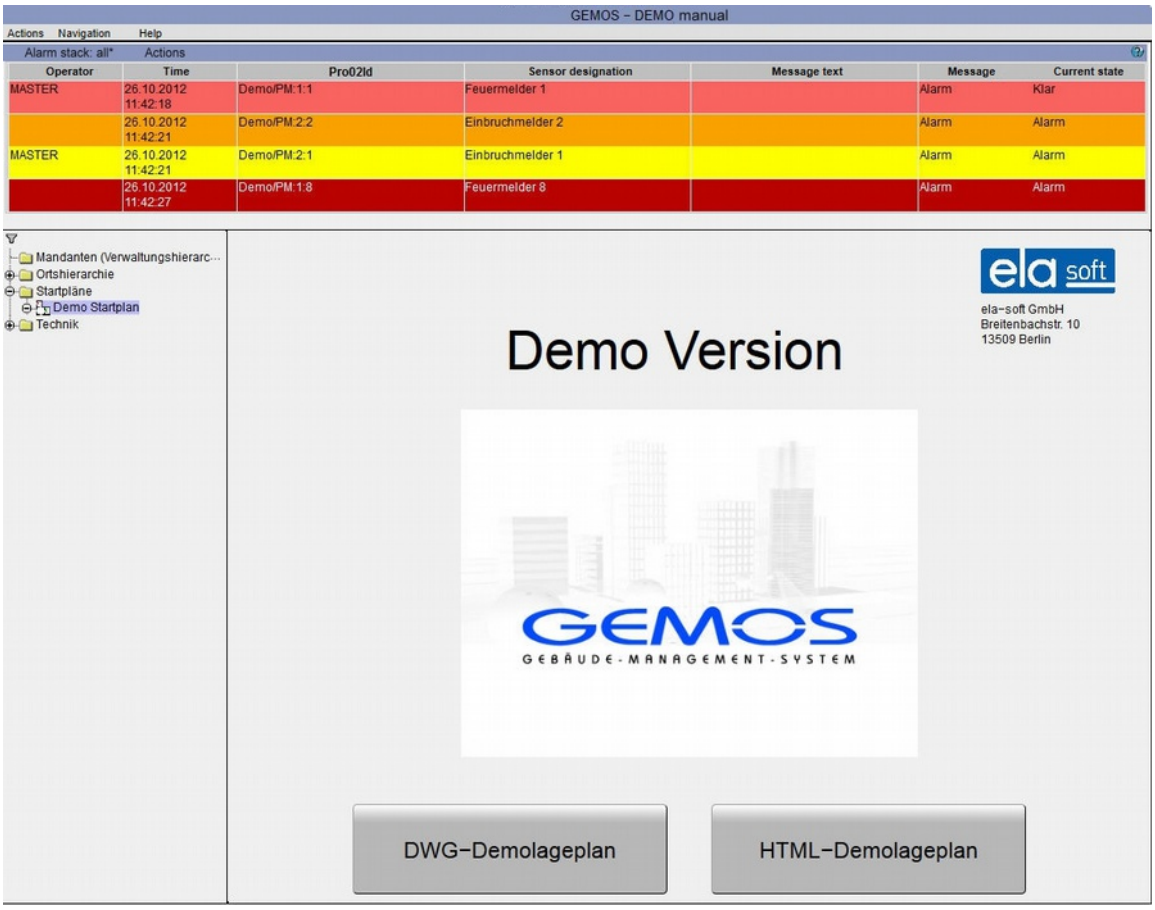

Figure 2.1: Example of a user interface

2.1 Menu bar

The menu bar is located at the top edge of the screen. Functions can be activated by clicking on the links Action, Navigation and Help with the mouse.

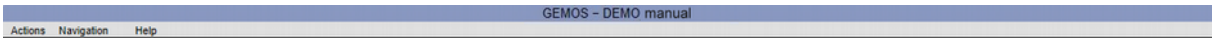

Figure 2.2: Menu bar

All kinds of master data can be processed via the button Actions, provided the operator logged in has the necessary authorisation (please refer to the operator manual). The button Navigation permits navigation within the local hierarchy, the management hierarchy and the technical view (telephone and video panel).

The user interface is closed via the link Actions > Login and you return to the login screen.

2.2 Navigation bar

In addition to the navigation options in the menu bar, depending on the project, separate navigation bars could be available that can be used to display the pre-set folder structures as buttons. This can be used to select the floor plans in the folder structures setup by the installer. In doing so, the current button selected is highlighted. If the floor plan is called up as linked alarm plan in the scope of the alarm processing, this is also highlighted. The number and layout of the navigation bar(s) within a frame set is freely selectable by the installer so that a reference to the respective floor plan represented can be recognised immediately. For example: a navigation bar for technical floor plans directly above the frame intended for that purpose and another navigation bar for the selection of layouts next to the frame intended for that purpose.

Figure 2.3: Example of a two-stage navigation bar

2.3 Alarm stack

Messages coming into the system are displayed in the alarm stack. A more detailed description of the message processing may be found in Section 3.

The alarm stack shows a sorted list of the pending messages to be processed. Colours signalise the different message categories. The colours used depend on the project and are configured by the system installer. The same applies for the information columns displayed and the sorting sequence of the messages.

When clicking on a message, this is selected for processing. A processing window appears.

2.3.1 Filter

The message list can be filtered and sorted according to pre-configured filters (by the system installer). The selection of a filter is carried out with the Alarm stack button to the left in the first line of the alarm stack. Depending on the operator authorisation and workstation, all filters may not be available. Different filters can have different formats. This affects the selection and number of columns as well as their sorting.

2.3.2 Individual sorting

An individual sorting can be carried out by clicking on the head of a column. Clicking several times reverses the sorting order. As long as an individual sorting is active, a flashing warning note appears to highlight that new messages no longer appear at the usual location.

The special sorting can be deactivated again with the button Actions > Reset sorting. It is also deactivated when the filter is changed.

2.3.3 Multiple selection

Several messages can be selected at the same time by keeping the Ctrl key (selection of individual messages) or the Shift key (selection of an area of messages) pressed while clicking on the message.

To select all messages, when keeping the Shift key pressed, click the first message and then the last one. A menu function "Select all" is not available on purpose to prevent the accidental selection of several messages as visible and intentional.

After having selected several messages, the Action button can be used to carry out the following collective actions for these messages:

➔ *Quick completion: immediate completion and removal of all messages with a common message cause. However, the messages must be processed separately. The collective action "Quick completion" can only be used to complete the messages. The selectable causes are configured by the system installer.*

2.3.4 Message categories

Messages are status changes transferred from the signalling technology connected to GEMOS. Besides alarm messages, these could also be malfunction and regular status messages. GEMOS can react to every incoming message with visual and acoustic signals in order to draw the operator's attention to the

changes. The status of a detector can be recognised in the floor plan by the colour of the corresponding symbol.

As GEMOS can adapt signalling technologies that have different origins (burglary and central fire alarm systems, video switchers, access control systems, etc.), there are, depending on the type, a series of different detector statuses that are valid only for certain detector types.

Not only detectors can generate messages, but also the devices (central control units) themselves. These devices also include the computer where the GEMOS program is installed. In this way, system actions can also be considered in the message processing (e.g., changing the user or time). Another type of message that is not bound to a detector are the messages that are triggered by the user when clicking a button in the floor plan.

2.3.5 Message priorities and stack format

Per default, the messages are sorted according to their priority first (GEMOS delivery condition), which means that the messages with a high priority are displayed before the messages with a low priority. If two messages have the same priority, they are displayed in the order as they arrived. New incoming messages are sorted in the alarm stack from the bottom so that they cannot suppress equivalent alarms already existing when arriving.

The stack format can be enhanced or changed in the data manager (see the operating manual there) so that all requirements of a project can be complied with.

2.3.6 Message distribution

For example, fault messages can be displayed on one workstation and alarm and other messages on a second one. This permits a function-related assignment of the workstations. The way in which the different message categories are separated depends on the individual case.

If, in the example above, the faulty workstation is not occupied or is switched off, the messages are normally not displayed on the other workstation. A waiting time can therefore be defined per message category. After this time has elapsed, messages that have not been processed are re-categorised and therefore additionally displayed on another workstation. If messages are categorised especially for a workstation filter, these can be transferred to an alternative workstation after being accepted at the original workstation. Therefore, it may occur that message categories that usually may not be seen have to be processed on your own workstation.

2.3.7 Display of the alarm stack

Measures are the actions that must be initiated following an incoming alarm message in the GEMOS system. Any number of actions can be determined for each message category or each detector where actions have to be carried out after an alarm input. The summary of single actions in an action list for an alarm message is called an action plan.

Depending on the size of the system, the same action plan can be run through for alarm messages from different devices (e.g., if smoke detectors are installed at different locations in the building, the same steps are carried out in the event of an alarm).

Each line in the alarm stack designates a message. For example, the following information is displayed in each line of the text (from the left to right):

Operator	Time	Pro02Id	Sensor designation	Message text	Message	Current state
MASTER	26.10.2012 11:42:18	Demo/PM:1:1	Feuermelder 1		Alarm	Klar
	26.10.2012 11:42:21	Demo/PM:2:2	Einbruchmelder 2		Alarm	Alarm
MASTER	26.10.2012 11:42:21	Demo/PM:2:1	Einbruchmelder 1		Alarm	Alarm

Figure 2.4: Alarm stack

Operator

Indicates the login name that is currently processing the message. For new incoming messages this field is empty.

Time
Includes the date and the time the message enters the GEMOS system

Pro02-Id, detector name
Includes the designation of the device as well as of the activating detector.

Message text, original messages
Indicates the type of message and an explanatory text.

Actual status
Includes the current status of a detector

➔ *In order to distinguish the existing messages, the respective message category is signalised through the visually and/or acoustically highlighted message lines in the alarm stack.*

Visual highlighting
Coloured marking of the different message categories (e.g., fire detector - marked red).

Acoustic highlighting
Upon arrival of a new message, a signal sounds which is repeated at intervals until each message in the stack has been processed. This does not mean that the message processing has to be fully completed. To switch off the signal, it is sufficient that the operator acknowledges the message.

If the alarm stack contains more messages than can be displayed on the screen, you can scroll through them using the scroll bar on the right edge of the screen. As described above, the newer messages or ones that do not have a high priority can be found at the bottom of the list.

The individual columns can be sorted in ascending or descending order by clicking on the respective column head in the alarm stack. The sorting direction can be switched by once more clicking on the column head. The special sorting is visualised above the column head. With a click on the Actions button, the special sorting can be set back (see explanatory text at the top right in the alarm stack).

➔ *If several messages have been stored in the alarm stack with high priority, it may happen that messages with a lower priority can not be immediately seen on the screen. At the sound of the acoustic signal it is necessary to scroll down the list until the new alarm appears. The incoming message is confirmed with a mouse click on the message.*

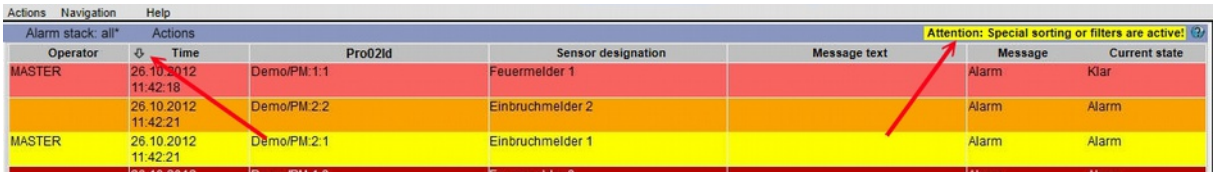

Figure 2.5: Alarm stack sorting

2.4 Hierarchical tree

The tree structure of the user interface for navigation is displayed on the left side of the screen. The hierarchy tree presents the data base of the system in a hierarchal form. Depending on the context, only the respective relevant section of the overall tree is displayed.

2.4.1 Basic functions

A click on the text or the symbol of an entry selects this entry for display, whereas a click on a folder calls up all floor plans contained directly in the folder. Prerequisite for this is that the floor plans are configured for different frames. If several floor plans are configured for the same frame, then the floor plan to be loaded preferentially can be selected in the data base.

Clicking on [+] opens a folder and indicates the sub-elements included.
Clicking on [-] closes the folder again.

The symbol ↗ indicates a reference to other areas of the tree.

2.4.2 Scroll through long lists

If a folder is filled with a lot of elements, a scroll bar is displayed above these elements that looks similar to this: (⇦ 1/3 ⇨).

A click on ⇦ scrolls to the previous page, a click on ⇨ to the next page.

The figures in brackets indicate the number of the current page and the total number of pages. A click on the number opens a selection box for the targeted selection of a page.

2.4.3 Search in the tree

A click on opens a field for entering a search term. The search starts as soon as at least three letters have been entered.

The following search terms are possible:

word
: searches for a word contained in the designation. The wildcards * (any sequence of characters) and ? (any character) are allowed.

"word"
: as before, but the word may also include special characters.

/pro02id
: searches for a Pro02-Id. The wildcards * and ? are also allowed here.

#iid
: Searches for an IID. Wildcards are not allowed.

-word
: searches for objects whose designation does not contain the specified word.

word1 word2
: searches for objects whose designation contains both words.

(word1 word2)
: searches for objects whose designation contains one of the words.

➔ *Caution with detectors: the search is not carried out in the automatically generated standard designation (e.g., "Detector 1"), but only in the designations entered by the operator or imported from the CAD drawings.*

2.4.4 Reload

As a rule, the hierarchy tree takes over changes carried out manually at this workstation automatically.

A click on the Reload symbol is only necessary if data records are processed parallel to one another or if they have been generated automatically.

2.5 Floor plan

A floor plan window represents the different buildings in a screen window and can comprise the following elements:

- layout drawing or photographic representation of the secured building with explanatory descriptions
- detector symbols for displaying device/detector statuses
- buttons for activating certain functions (e.g.: calling up other floor plans, external web addresses, offers to be integrated, switching instructions)
- text for additional explanations

- video window for fading in video images
- other floor plan windows

With larger buildings, the area available on the screen may be too small for showing all necessary information at a glance. For this reason, GEMOS can manage several different floor plans that can be changed automatically or manually as required. If, for example, an alarm message has arrived, message processing starts with the acceptance of the message and the alarm plan showing the detector is displayed.

Floor plans are generally designed in such a way that they display the different levels of a building. This, for example, allows a multi-storey building to have its own floor plan for each storey in which the respective detectors can be entered. For this purpose, special levels are set up within the floor plan where the detectors are arranged, e.g., for each trade or discipline. The floor plan level shines through the detector levels from the rear. Individual levels can be faded in or hidden by placing a "tick" in the data manager. Switching from one floor plan to another is achieved by means of buttons and/or the hierarchy tree in the left section of the screen.

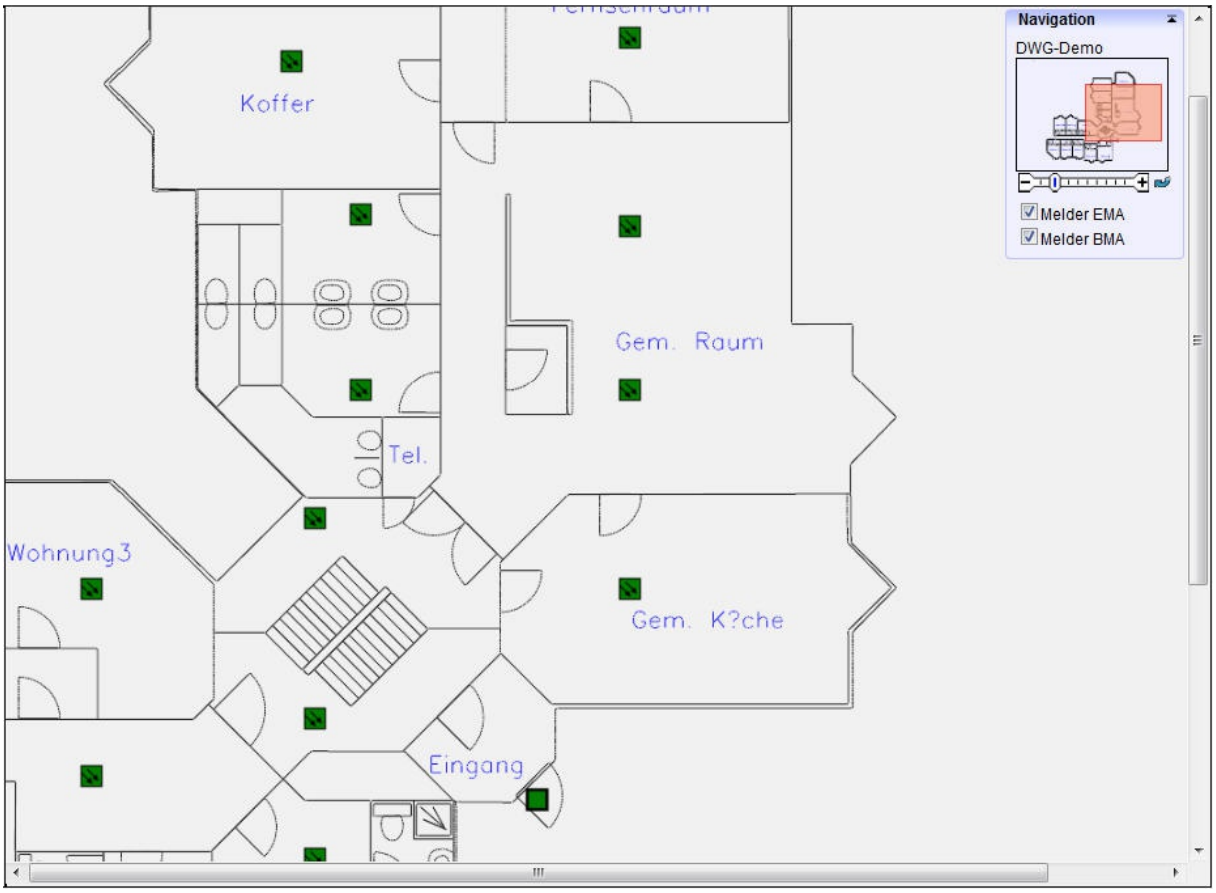

Figure 2.6: Floor plan

The floor plan interface has a navigation function that permits zooming functions (it is necessary that the HTML / DWG graphics have a zoom function).

2.5.1 Detectors

Detectors are represented by symbols of different size and shape. The colour and shape of the detector symbol represents the actual status of the detector or of another function of the alarm system connected. By clicking on a detector symbol, the operating panel related to the detector will open allowing to call up information about the detector and to control it remotely. The prerequisite for this is that the alarm system permits this and that the operator is authorised to do so.

The most frequent detector statuses are marked by the commonly used colours:

Green	Clear / Off

Red	Alarm
Blue	On
Yellow	Fault
Grey	Switched off
Black	Unknown

In case a detector assumes several statuses, the symbol assigned in the floor plan appears in two colours. The representation orientates on the following pattern:

Figure 2.7: Assignment of statuses for displaying the detector

The message priorities for this display are in descending relevance as follows: Switched-off – Faulty – Alarm. Here an example of the reversal of the usual priority in the message processing: if a detector is switched off, this is clearly a more important information than any other status information. The external edge of the detector symbol therefore appears in a different colour. The internal colour shows another detector status, e.g., a malfunction. Naturally some combinations do not occur (e.g., On/Off at the same time).

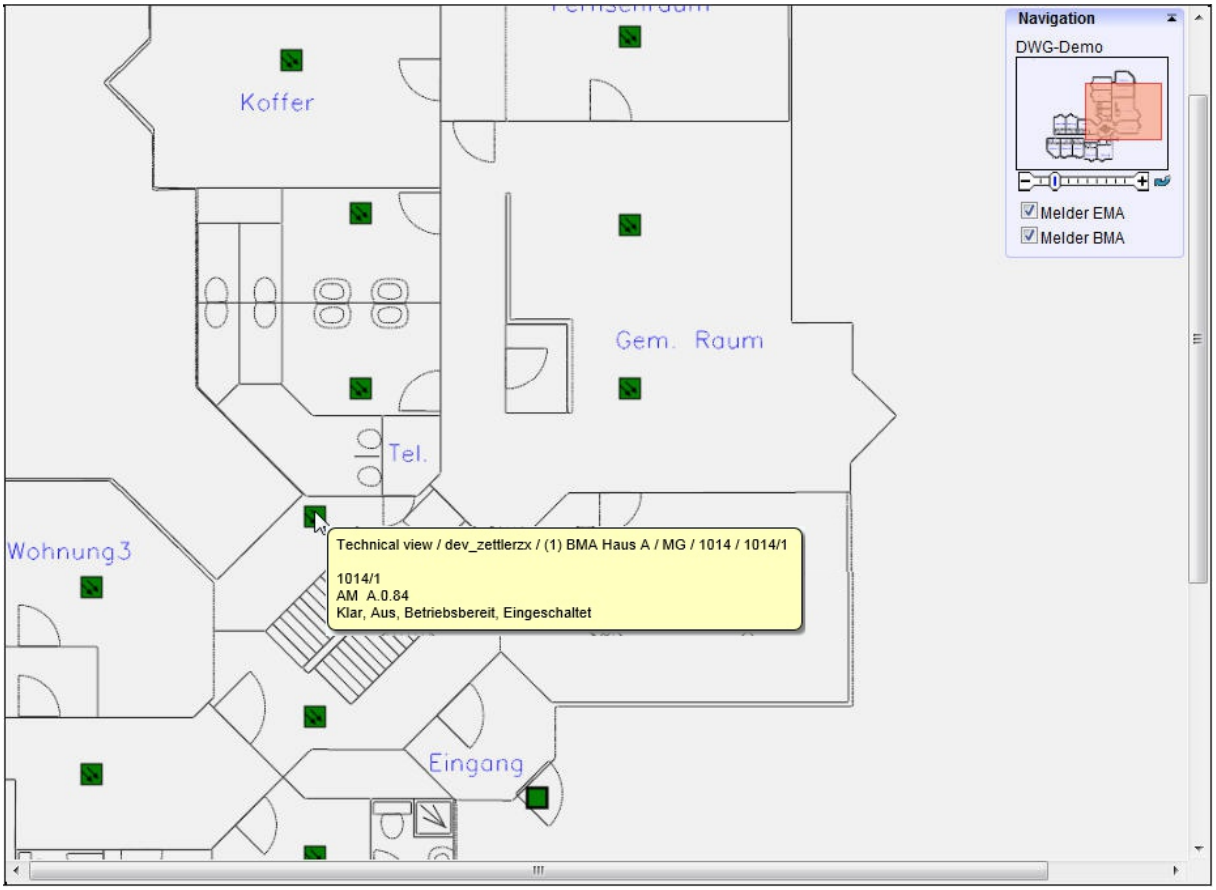

Figure 2.8: Detector information

Apart from the status display using different colours and shapes, each detector in the floor plan can be queried in detail for its most important data. The query information is obtained by moving the mouse over the detector symbol. As long as the mouse is kept on the detector symbol, the info window stays open.

The different lines (from top to bottom) have the following meanings:

- device, detector, detector path (demo / folder for pseudo detector / fire detector / fire detector)
- if available: location indication of the detector (BuildingB_GF_Hallway)
- designation of the detector (fire detector
- status of the detector (clear)

The Pro02-ID can be queried by clicking on the detector (Demo/PM:1:20 - see operating manual)

2.6 Special operating elements / panels

Different modules may provide special operating elements: e.g., the telephone panel, the video panel, different buttons in the control panels of individual detectors.

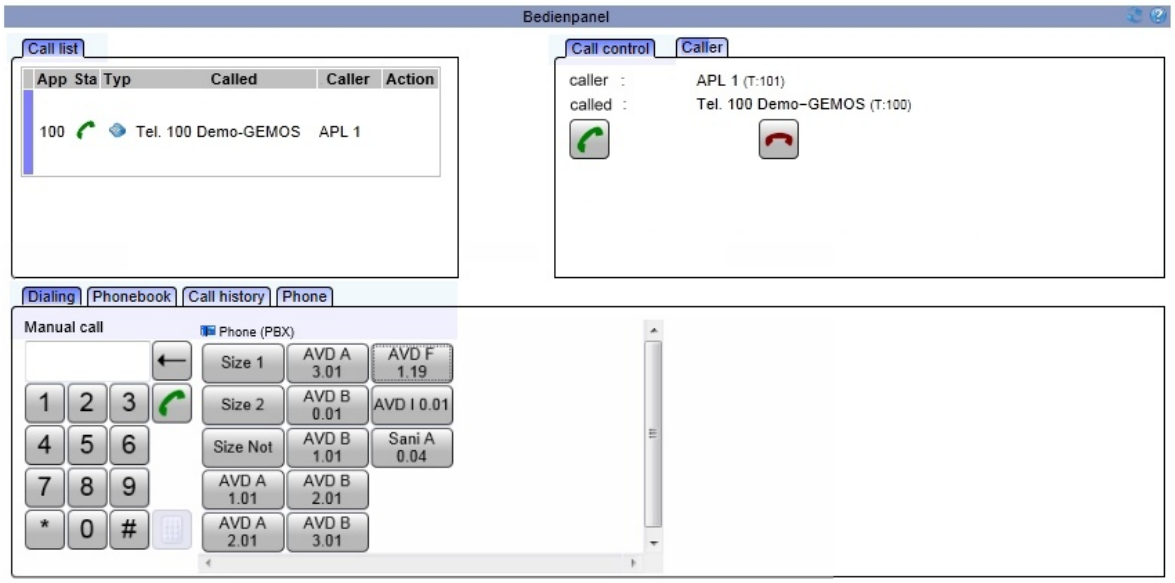

Figure 2.9: Telephone panel

2.6.1 Telephone panel

The telephone panel is a floor plan element that has been created by the installer as a frame that can be placed on a HTML floor plan and is described in the following.

The telephone control panel is partitioned into three sectors:

1. top left is the call list of pending and active calls
2. top right, the call details and call control for the conversation partner called
3. at the bottom, the functions for controlling the call station and for triggering outgoing calls.

2.6.1.1 Call list

The call list shows the pending calls at the top left in the user interface as well as the active calls for certain or all (depending on the configuration) call stations available at the workstation. The active calls are positioned at the top, followed by parked conversations and finally, pending calls.

The following columns are normally displayed (other columns can be configured according to the project):

Ext	Call station (last three digits)
Sta	Call status: =active call, H P : on hold / parked call, : incoming call, : outgoing call
Type	Type of call (telephone call, info call, emergency call,...). The respective symbol is freely configurable.
Called	Participants being called or collective number. In case a name is known, it is displayed, otherwise the call number will be shown.
Caller	Caller. In case a name is known, it is displayed, otherwise the call number will be shown.

Operating the call list:

- A click in the title of a column sorts the call list to this column temporarily. The order is removed automatically as soon as the content of the call list changes.
- A click in a table line selects the corresponding call for displaying details or for forwarding, without having accepted it beforehand.
- A click on selects the corresponding call and establishes the connection immediately.

2.6.1.2 Controlling the call station

The number of the telephone can be entered in the empty field manually or it can be clicked on using the number buttons (e.g., 1).

The other buttons have the following function:

deleting a manual entry

incoming call

outgoing call

H P holding / parking a call

Telephone numbers already configured (see operating manual, chapter "Telephone books") can be used for selecting a participant. The corresponding call is activated by a click on the call number.

The call history menu shows the current time status of the call history and information on the corresponding call (time stamp, type, from which and to which participant the call was made).

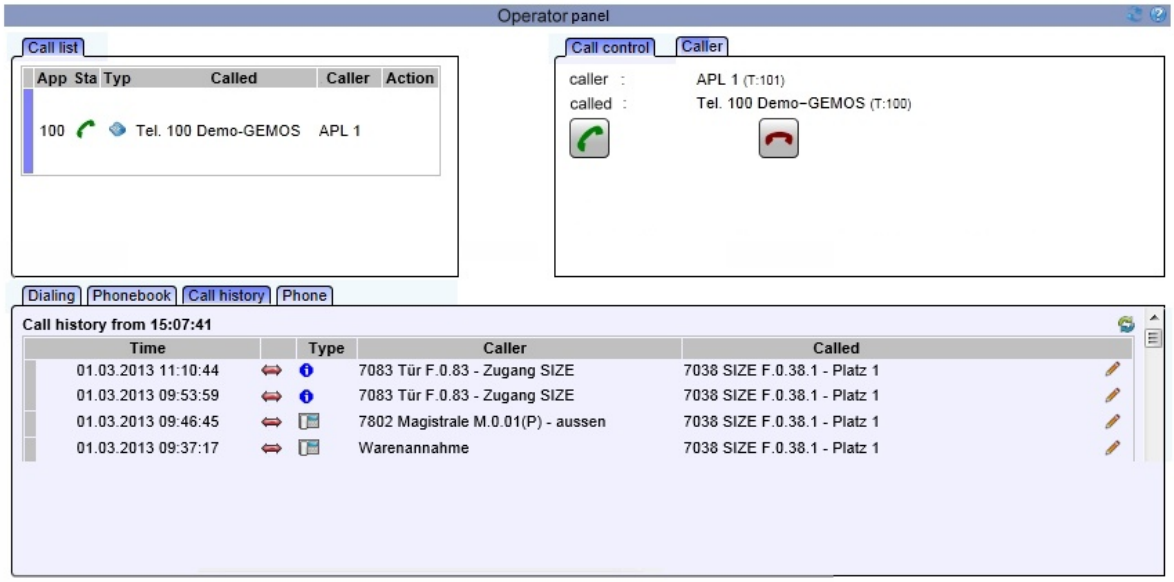

Figure 2.10: Telephone panel – call history

2.6.2 Video control panel

The video control panel described in the following is a floor plan element which the installer can place on a HTML floor plan as a frame.

The video control panel is partitioned into two sectors:

- the upper area of the user interface contains the functions for selecting the monitors

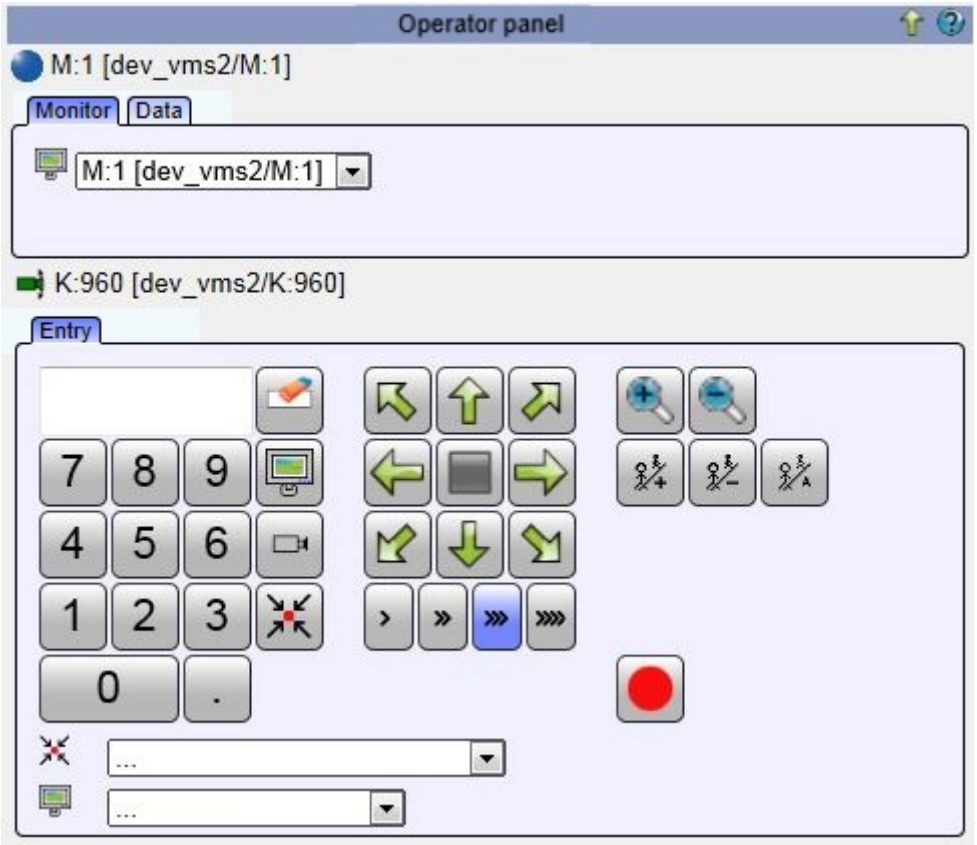

Figure 2.11: Video panel in the frame of a floor plan

- the lower area of the user interface contains the functions for controlling the cameras / selecting the transfer monitors

2.6.2.1 Monitor / camera

First, the desired monitor is marked by clicking on one of the listed monitors (e.g., M:2) or by using the number keys and afterwards clicking the button with the camera symbol. Then a particular camera is selected using the button.

The number of the camera can be entered in the empty field manually or it can be clicked using the number icons (e.g., 1). The selection of the camera will then be displayed (e.g., K:1).

The other buttons have the following function:

	deleting a manual entry
	Zoom+ / Zoom-
	panning (different speeds)
	panning (fixed position)
	panning in different directions and stopping the swivel movement
2211	programming the fixed positions
	Focus+/Focus-/Focus Auto
	recording the video sequence

2.6.2.2 Data

Figure 2.12: Video panel – data

After a click on the tab Data for monitors or cameras, the name (including path) and the status of the monitor or camera are displayed. The content of this tab can be configured, which means, depending on the project, it may occur that other information than the information described here is displayed (or even none – in that case, the tab Data will not be faded in).

2.6.3 Operator panel

By clicking on the detector symbol on a floor plan it is possible to switch the respective detector, provided this function is supported by the detector or the central alarm unit. An operating panel opens up at a mouse click showing the switching commands that are possible for this detector.

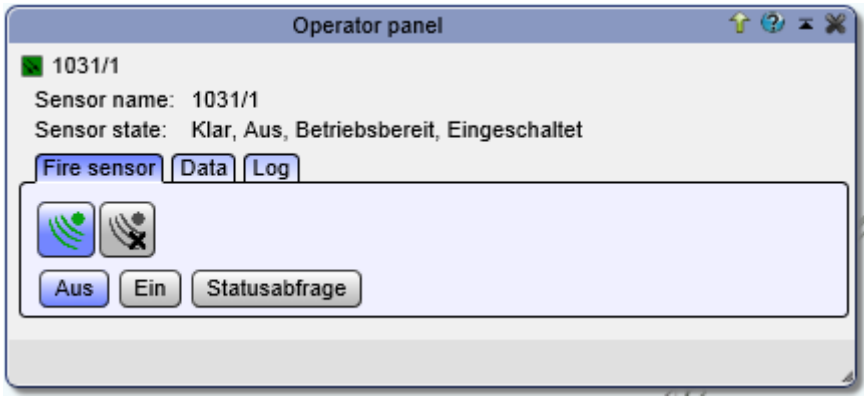

Figure 2.13: Operator panel – virtual detector

The control panel indicates two tabs with different switching options or information:

Detector type (as with virtual detector, fire detector, analogue detector):

name, switching options, path

Data:

name, status, path

➔ *With some detectors, switching processes may require some time before you can notice any changes on the screen. This is due to, amongst others, the reaction time of the alarm system and the runtime of the information in the network.*

Figure 2.14: Operator panel – data

2.6.4 Buttons

Buttons may be arranged within the different floor plans for activating certain actions. Clicking these buttons can lead to a changed screen display, a switching command to an alarm system or even to the execution of a complex action plan.

The check whether the operator has the necessary authorisation for activating a function is already made as soon as the operator calls up the floor plan for viewing. If the rights of the operator to operate a certain (or all) button(s) are not determined, the operator cannot activate actions and the buttons are set to inactive.

3. Message processing

Message processing in GEMOS always follows the same pattern. After the individual user interface elements were covered in the previous chapter, this chapter will give a detailed explanation on how messages are processed.

3.1 Receiving the message

The first reaction by the operator after receiving a message is to call the message up for processing. This is carried out by selecting the respective message from the alarm stack (click on with the left mouse button). After this the processing of the message can be started.

When a message has been selected for processing, the screen display changes from the initial floor plan to the alarm floor plan where the alarm-triggering detector can be seen.

3.2 Alarm floor plan

A part of the screen is taken up by the alarm floor plan where the triggering detector(s) are displayed. The detector that has triggered the message appears in the colour of its current status. If a section display has been defined for the alarm case, the partial plan showing the triggering detector is displayed in the centre of the screen. The triggering detector can be specially marked. Depending on the project, the following settings "Circle", "Flashing" and "Hide other detectors" are possible.

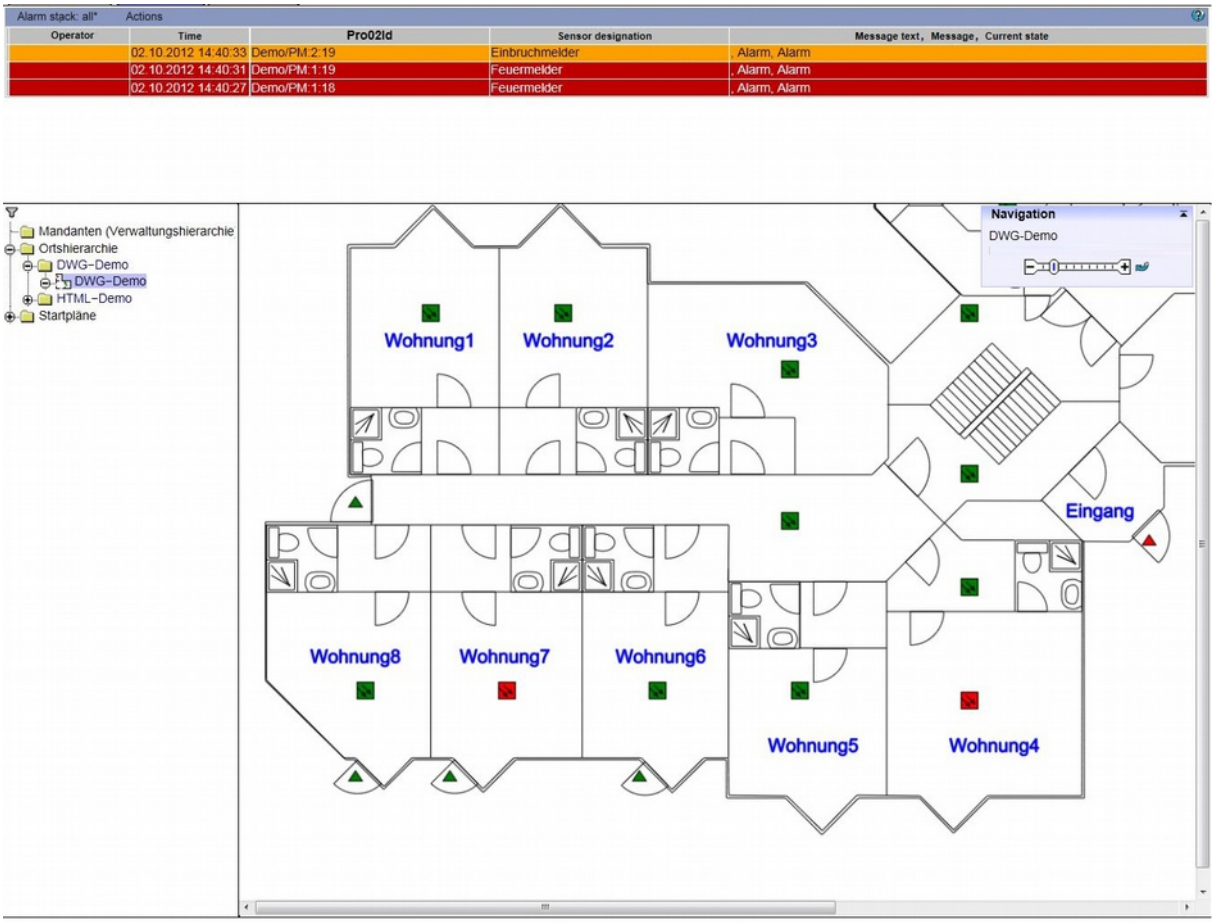

Figure 3.3.1: Alarm floor plan.

Non-triggered detectors can be faded out (configuration in the settings) in order to provide a better overview. The detector symbol can be clicked to find out the current status of the detector, or to switch the detector (operating panel).

3.3 Processing the message

By clicking on one of the detectors, the window "Work on this event" pops up and the buttons Actions, History and Detector appear.

A click on the Actions button makes calls to action visible (also called Single Actions). The button History will display the message log of the alarm (time, operator name, action and comment), and the button Detector informs about the detector itself (detector name, detector type, Pro02ID).

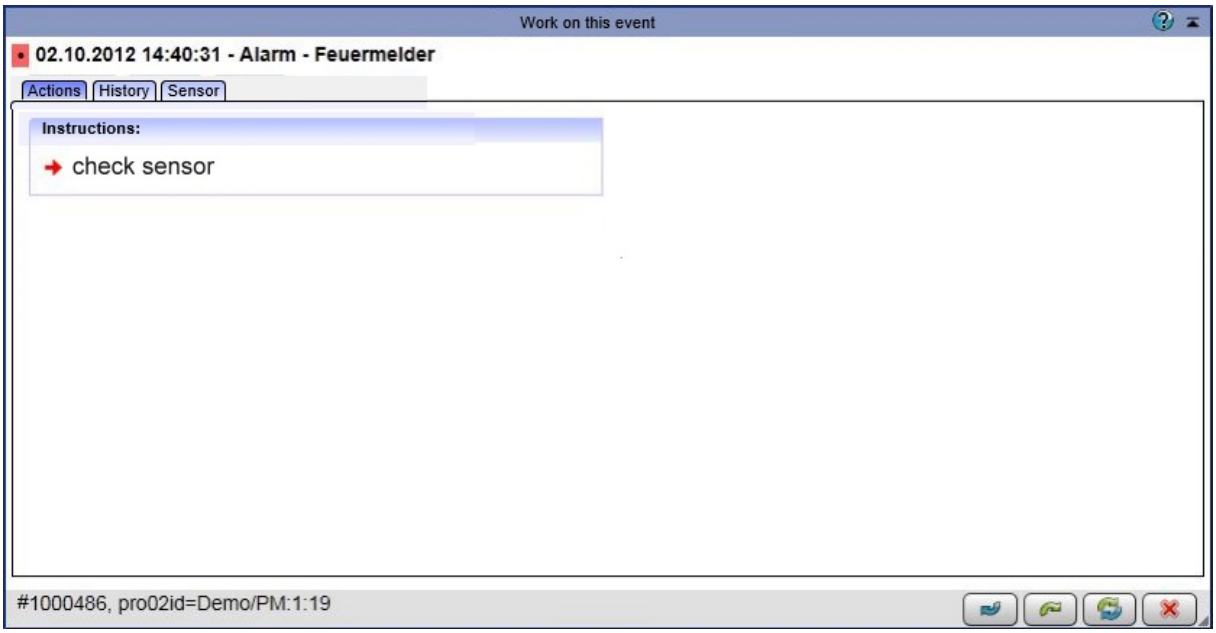

Figure 3.3.2: Window for processing an event

Calls to action (actions)

Single actions are the actions that must be initiated following an incoming message in the GEMOS system. These actions can be very different. A random number of actions that have to be carried out after an alarm input can be determined for each message category or detector. Each action data record represents an action that can be completed with an unambiguous result. They are combined to action plans later and then assigned to an event.

By clicking on a call to action, the processing of the single action is initiated. Depending on the type of action, the single action appears on the right side of the window. Here it is possible to select the processing result by clicking the button, and to enter an optional comment. More information on action processing shall be provided.

Calls to action generally have to be initiated one after another. Some are summarised in alternative groups, whereas only one action from each alternative group has to be processed. As soon as this is done, the other single actions from this alternative group are marked as "Processing no longer necessary".

There is also the possibility of integrating calls to action of an informative nature. They can be, but do not have to be processed.

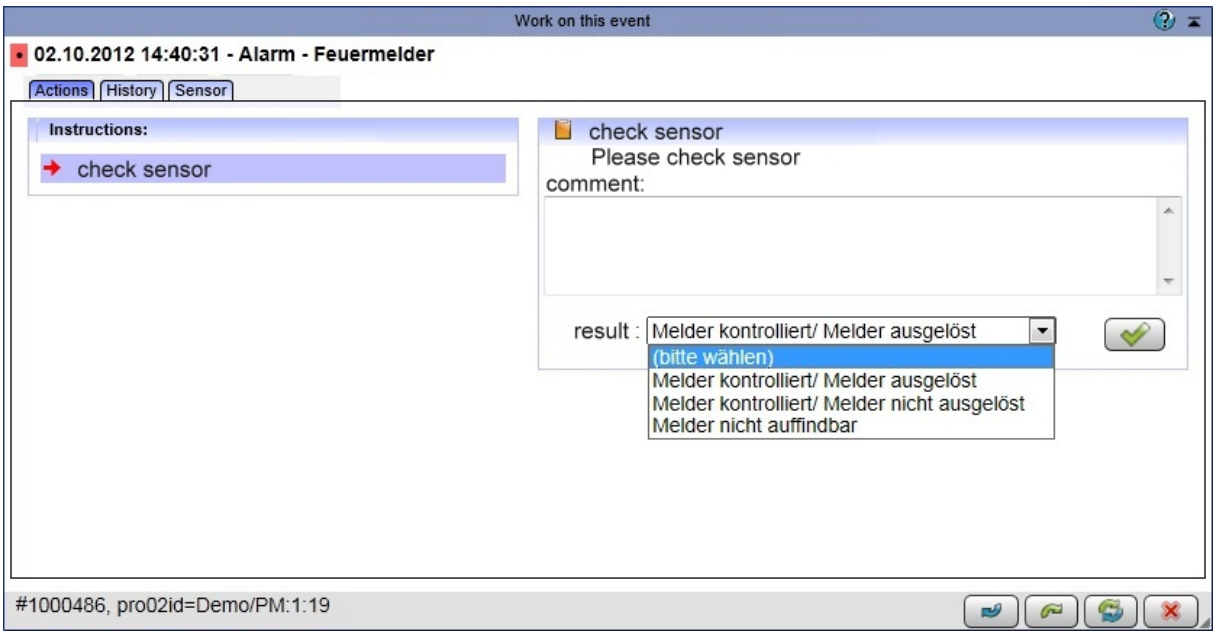

Figure 3.3.3: Window for processing actions (results can be selected)

Result

Once the processing is completed, the operator must confirm the completion. The action can either be closed successfully or stored for processing later on; for the latter, the result matching the situation must be selected from the results list. The possible results depend on the action. It is not possible to exit the action processing window with the Close message button without having entered a result.

Comment

The entry of an additional comment should be in the interest of the operator as the actions are logged under the operator's abbreviation and it is much easier to understand the actions later on if they have been sufficiently commented. If, for example, "not reached" is selected from the result list, a brief comment, such as "No reply after ringing 12 times" or similar should be noted as an explanation. This gives you a better understanding as to what has been carried out and why there may have been problems. To enter a comment, click in the comment field and then enter the comment.

Confirm / Cancel operation

With the button Confirm or Cancel operation, the processing of the alarm can be completed/closed. If necessary, several calls to action have to be carried out one after the other first.

The single actions must be processed from the "top" and the order may only be switched in exceptional cases. After processing an action, the next action in the list that has still not been successfully processed will be called up for processing. The processing of all further actions corresponds to that of the first action and is repeated until all actions are carried out.

If more actions are specified that can be displayed in the list at the same time, a scroll bar appears to the right next to the list.

3.4 Interrupting the message

If not all actions can be processed successfully, for example if someone could not be reached per telephone, the alarm processing cannot be completed by an operator with standard rights as a rule. The action can, however, be returned to the alarm stack and called up again later when processing actions not carried out. For this purpose it is necessary to click the button Return to stack on the right. The window "Work on this event" is closed but the message is not deleted, it now reappears in the alarm stack. This means that, inspite of the fact that the message was called up, not all actions have been carried out.

If a message has been returned to the alarm stack, the text and background colours change. The alarm can be called up again in order to repeat actions that have not been completed and to terminate the

message processing. The re-processing is carried out as usual and starts when clicking on the message.

3.5 Forwarding the message

It may be necessary to continue processing a message at another workstation for different reasons (e.g., sudden absence of an operator, missing processing rights, or similar).

By clicking the button Forward/Resubmit a selection list appears to the right in the window where it is possible to select a workstation to which the processing shall be transferred to. Special user rights are required for this.

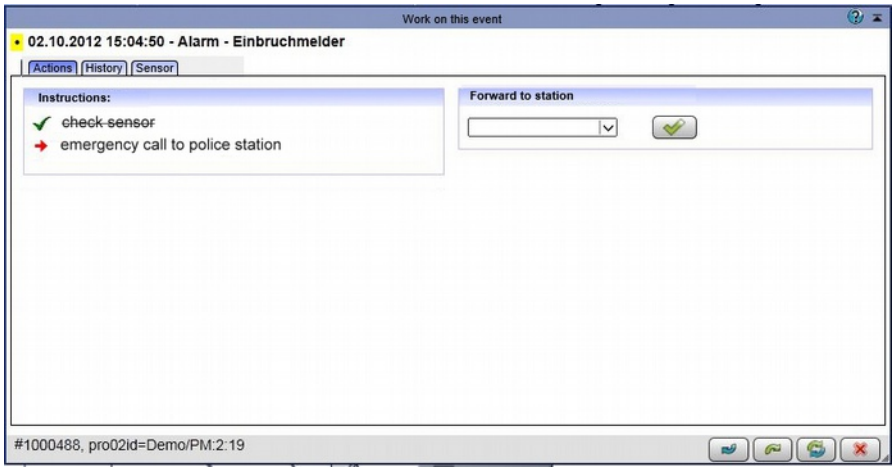

Figure 3.3.4: Transferring the processing

3.6 Taking over the message

If the detector is already being processed by another operator, the message can be taken over or returned.

Special user rights are required for this.

After clicking the button Take over, you can start processing the messages.

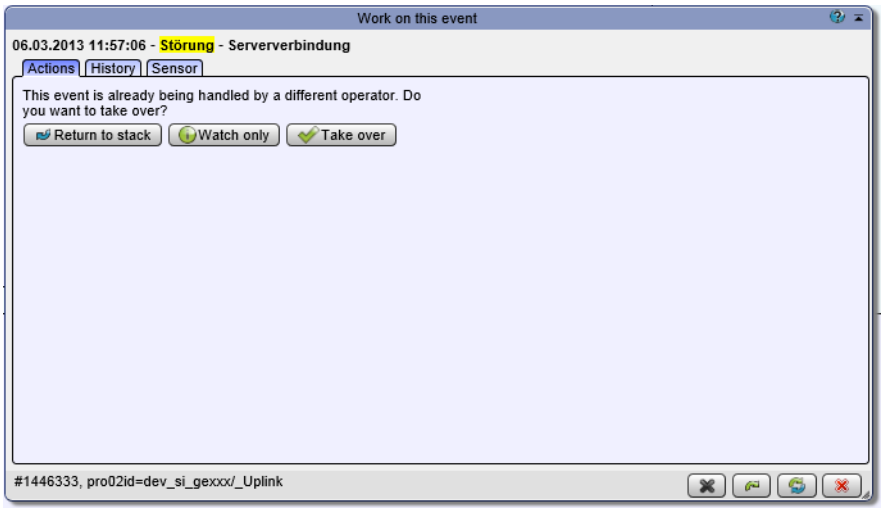

Figure 3.3.5: Taking over the message

3.7 Completion of the message

When all actions from the list are processed, the message processing must be concluded so that the logging of the message is complete and the message can be removed from the alarm stack. When the calls to action are processed, the call to action window can be closed via .

An important characteristic of a completion is the message cause. It allows for the targeted evaluation ofstored logs for particular events. It is imperative to select the message cause as completion is not possible otherwise.

The figure shows the window in which the completion is carried out. The cause of the message is selected in the field "Message cause". A free text can be entered as further explanation under "Comment:". This possibility should be used so that no misunderstandings about the message processing sequence can occur later on.

After these entries it is necessary to click the Confirm button. If the completion of this message processing is not desired yet, the message can be put back for later completion by clicking the button Return to stack. If not all actions have been successfully processed yet or the detector has not been reset to its clear status, the system indicates that the alarm processing is not yet completed using a warning text (for operators with standard rights).

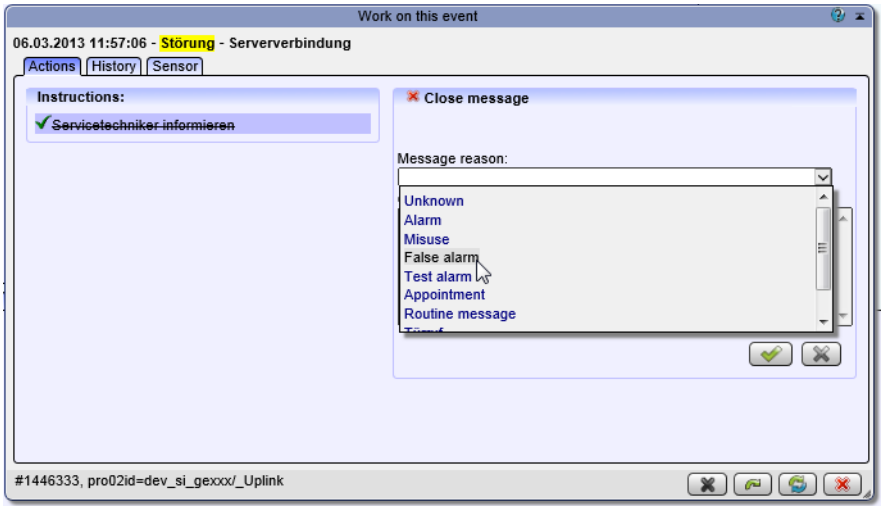

Figure 3.3.6: Completion of the message processing

3.8 Warning and Info window

If a detector is still in the alarm status or if not all actions have been processed, this is indicated by warning messages.

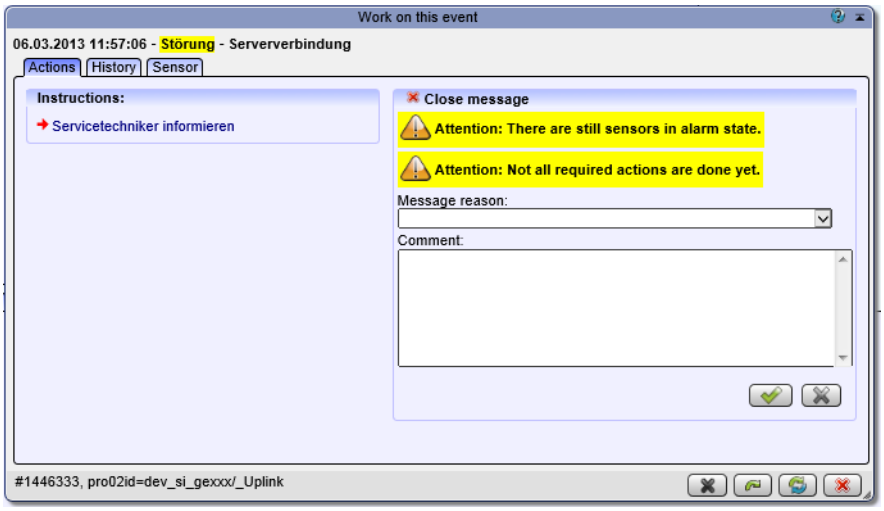

Figure 3.3.7: Warning text

Single actions already processed but not completed yet can be viewed again and processed further, if necessary. The operator is informed about this with an information window.

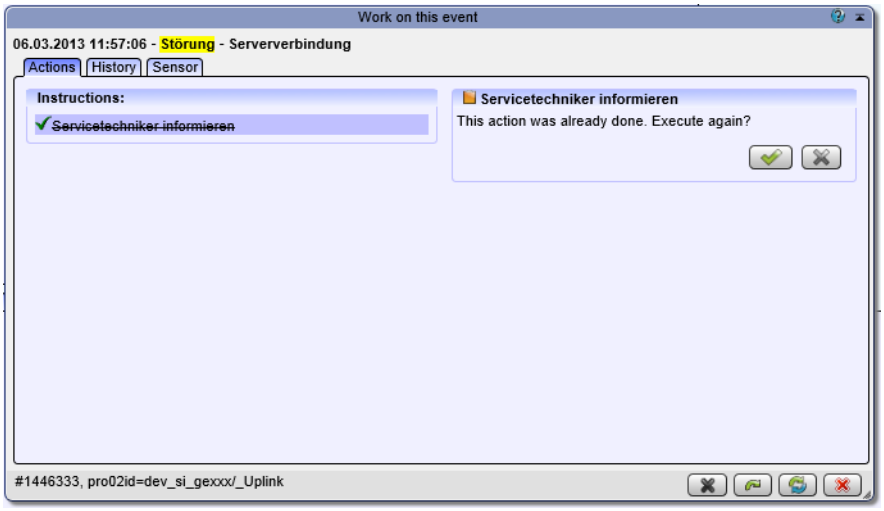

Figure 3.3.8: Information window

➔ *Before completing the message processing, all actions marked as "not successful" must be called up again for repeated processing with a mouse click. Further processing runs in the same manner as when calling up the first time.*

Once the processing of a message is completed, the message is removed from the alarm stack and a respective remark is left behind in the action log (see operating manual > Logs and Monitoring).

4. Glossary

A

Action log	Action logs save user actions.
Action plan	Action plans are the summary of the actions that are assigned to a message. They determine the behaviour of GEMOS and its reactions to an incoming message.
Alarm sound	The alarm sound provides you with the option to differentiate acoustically between the alarms in the alarm stack.
Alarm stack	The alarm stack is the list of newly arrived messages or messages that have not been processed yet.
Area	Areas represent the compilation of several detectors within the GEMOS systems. They can be compared with message lines in the alarm technology.
Assault detector	See intrusion detector

B

Building management	Building management considers the technical, commercial and infrastructural services during the utilisation phase of a building as a whole and is therefore a part of the facility management.
Button	Buttons may be arranged within the floor plans for activating certain actions. The buttons are freely programmable.

F

Facility Management	Designates the administration and management of buildings, systems and equipment
Fire detector	Being a "Watchdog on-location", fire detectors are responsible for the detection and reporting of a fire at the earliest stage of development. Ionisation smoke detectors, optical smoke detectors, flame detectors, heat detectors and transmitted light smoke detectors are applied most frequently.
Floor plans	Floor plans constitute the central component of the GEMOS user interface. They schematically represent the monitored building and the building's signalling technology in the operating software, thus providing the operator a quick overview of the entire system in everyday operation, and a detailed representation of the locations affected in the event of an alarm.

I

Intrusion detector	Intrusion detectors belong to the group of danger alarms, such as assault and fire detectors.

M

Messages	Messages are status changes reported from the signalling devices connected to GEMOS. Next to alarms, these could also be malfunctions and regular status messages or measurement values.
Message categories	Message categories sort the alarm stack and also regulate the distribution of messages to the individual workstations.
Message cause	The cause of a triggered message is indicated after completion of the message to enable the evaluation of the stored log files for particular events later on.
Message log	Messages are listed or printed out in the message logs. Limiting of the selection criteria is possible.
Message priorities	Messages are sorted according to their relevance/moment of triggering and

	displayed in the alarm stack.
P	
Pixel	"picture elements" - Pixels
R	
RGB	"Red / Green / Blue" - Colour scheme
S	
Single action	Single actions are the actions that must be initiated following an incoming message in the GEMOS system. They are combined to action plans and then assigned to an event.
U	
URL	"Uniform Resource Locator" - Branch address in the internet
User interface	The user interface is the central system component of GEMOS. It is required for processing incoming messages.

5. Revision

Revision	Date	Editor	Explanation
0.1	12.08.03	MJ	Creation
0.2	12.10.04	JP, MJ	Correction, supplement
0.3	12.10.29	JP	Correction, supplement
0.4	12.10.04	JP, MJ	Correction
0.5	13.03.04	RK	Correction, adaptation to version 4.0.6
0.6	09.10.14	CR	Correction, Layout CD

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