CLIPSAL INTEGRATED SYSTEMS

C-Bus Application Messages & Behaviour

Chapter 5 – Security

Document Number: CBUS-APP/05

Issue: 4.3

Date: 20 March 2007

Comments on this document should be addressed to:

Engineering Manager
Clipsal Integrated Systems
PO Box 103 Hindmarsh
South Australia 5007

TABLE OF CONTENTS

5 SECURITY APPLICATION

5.1 Application ID

$D0

5.2 Description

The Security Application is used to control and monitor a security system.

A security system usually makes use of proprietary devices such as sensors, keypads, and a monitor panel, but can also respond to C-Bus messages and announce status onto C-Bus for other devices to use if they desire. Except where indicated a security system should generate and respond to the commands detailed in this document.

5.3 Document Convention

Numbers are shown in decimal (base ten) with no other special prefixes or indications.

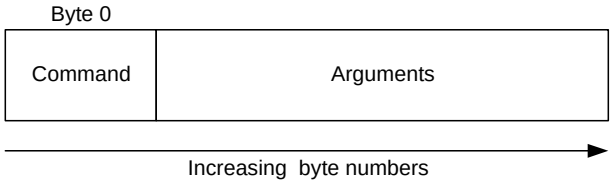
Binary numbers (base 2) are shown with the prefix %.

Hexadecimal numbers (base 16) are shown with the prefix $.

Example: 157 = %10011101 = $9D

5.4 Message Structure

C-Bus messages can be up to 64 bytes long[1], though in practice most Security Application are 2 bytes long. Security Application messages have the form:

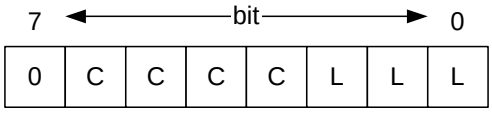


The number of arguments is variable, and is dependent on the command.

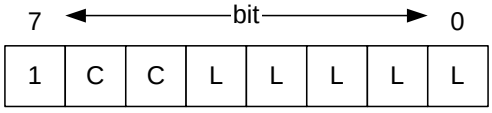
The command byte is broken into bit-fields to support encoding of a command and the number of bytes following as parameters. There are two possible codings, to support a large number of commands with short arguments, and a small number of commands with long arguments.

[1] Due to a limitation in the C-Bus PC interface, the Application Data of a single message cannot be longer than 14 bytes.

The short argument command form is:



The long argument command form is:



Where “C” represents a bit of a command, and “L” represents a bit of the length.

This command format provides compatibility with the C-Bus lighting application, and is therefore suitable for backward compatibility with older devices and interoperability with lighting units.

The first parameter of all commands is a Message Type Code.

5.4.1 Commands

The following commands are supported:

Short argument form (binary):

%0000 = OFF

%1111 = ON

%0001 = EVENT[2]

All others reserved.

The length field reflects the number of arguments.

Long argument form (binary):

%00 = OFF

%11 = ON

%01 = EVENT

All others reserved.

The length field reflects the number of arguments.

[2] This message form is compatible with a C-Bus Lighting Application TERMINATE RAMP command.

5.4.2 Message Type Code

A C-Bus Security Application Message Type Code[3] defines the type of information being transmitted into the C-Bus network.

The following convention is used:

Message Type Code:

Size:	8-bit byte
Range:	$00 .. $FF
Special Cases:	$00 and $FF are reserved for future expansion
Usage:	$01 .. $7F used for sensor zones (reserved for future expansion)
	$80 .. $FE used for security controller

5.5 Defined Commands

All commands provide a degree of compatibility with C-Bus lighting application commands. The command is followed by a Message Type Code, and then any additional arguments. The length field encodes the number of argument bytes which follow and apply to that command, including the Message Type Code.

All messages listed are mandatory for C-Bus security systems, unless explicitly stated otherwise. Deviation from these messages will cause C-Bus devices to be incompatible. Consult Clipsal Integrated Systems before deviating from these messages.

5.5.1 Security System Status Messages

Security System Status Messages are emitted by a security control panel in response to events determined by the panel. They are always sent to the Security Application Address as a SAL message.

[3] The Message Type Code is in the same place and has a similar function to a Lighting Application Group Address

5.5.1.1 System Armed / Disarmed

Command:	$7A
Arguments:	$80, <arm code type>
Meaning:	Security system has just become armed.
Originator:	Security system
Notes:	The arm code type is a further identification of any arm sub-mode into which the panel has been placed. The allocation of arm type codes shall be at least: $00 = disarmed $01 = fully armed (typically used for “away” modes) $02 = partially armed (typically used for “home” modes) (Optional) $03 – $7F = other arm sub-types, manufacturers discretion $80 – $FF = reserved

5.5.1.2 System Disarmed

Command:	$01
Arguments:	$80
Meaning:	Security system has just become disarmed.
Originator:	Security system
Notes:	This message is a equivalent to a System Armed / Disarmed message with an arm code type of $00. (See section 5.5.1.1). Security Systems are discouraged from issuing this message, all other systems must receive this message.

5.5.1.3 Exit Delay Started

Command:	$09
Arguments:	$81
Meaning:	Security system has commenced its exit delay processing.
Originator:	Security system
Notes:	

5.5.1.4 Entry Delay Started

Command:	$09
Arguments:	$82
Meaning:	Security system has commenced its entry delay processing.
Originator:	Security system
Notes:	Entry delay processing will normally commence in a security system when it detects a zone becoming unsealed in some defined entry path. The Entry Delay allows time for disarming the system. If the system is not disarmed during the Entry Delay period, the system will normally raise an alarm condition.

5.5.1.5 Alarm On

Command:	$79
Arguments:	$83
Meaning:	Security system has commenced some alarm / notification activity.
Originator:	Security system
Notes:	This command shall not be emitted for a system notifying a disarm under duress. This message should be transmitted over C-Bus with Class 2 (medium high) priority. This message indicates that there is an intruder.

5.5.1.6 Alarm Off

Command:	$01
Arguments:	$83
Meaning:	Security system alarm is switched off.
Originator:	Security system
Notes:	An Alarm Off message implies that an active alarm condition has been cleared.

5.5.1.7 Tamper On

Command: $79

Arguments: $84

Meaning: Security system has detected tampering becoming active.

Originator: Security system

Notes: OPTIONAL MESSAGE

This message should be transmitted over C-Bus with Class 2 (medium high) priority.

The security system may, at the discretion of the manufacturer or installer, also cause an alarm condition if tampering is detected. In this case, an Alarm On message should also be transmitted on C-Bus.

5.5.1.8 Tamper Off

Command: $01

Arguments: $84

Meaning: Security system has detected clearing of the tampering.

Originator: Security system

Notes: OPTIONAL MESSAGE

A security system is expected to continue an alarm condition if tampering is removed.

Some security systems only allow a tamper condition to be cleared by Disarming.

5.5.1.9 Panic Activated

Command: $79

Arguments: $85

Meaning: Security system has detected operation of panic button.

Originator: Security system

Notes: OPTIONAL MESSAGE

This message should be transmitted over C-Bus with Class 2 (medium high) priority.

The security system may, at the discretion of the manufacturer or installer, also cause an alarm condition if panic is detected. In this case, an Alarm On message should also be transmitted on C-Bus.

5.5.1.10 Panic Cleared

Command:	$01
Arguments:	$85
Meaning:	Security system has detected cancellation of the panic condition.
Originator:	Security system
Notes:	OPTIONAL MESSAGE A security system may cancel an alarm condition if panic is removed. Some security systems only allow a panic condition to be cleared by Disarming.

5.5.1.11 Zone Unsealed

Command:	$0A
Arguments:	$86, <zone number>
Meaning:	Security system has detected a zone becoming unsealed (was previously sealed).
Originator:	Security system
Notes:	The zone number shall be a single byte, used to indicate the zone number of a sensor(s) protecting some kind of physical region. The allocation of zone numbers is at the discretion of the security system manufacturer, but shall comply with: $00 = reserved $01 – $7F =zone number normally relates to a sensor(s) protecting a region $80 – $FF = reserved.

5.5.1.12 Zone Sealed

Command:	$0A
Arguments:	$87, <zone number>
Meaning:	Security system has detected a zone becoming sealed (was previously unsealed).
Originator:	Security system
Notes:	Refer to section 5.5.1.11 for zone numbering convention.

5.5.1.13 Zone Open

Command: $0A

Arguments: $88, <zone number>

Meaning: Security system has detected a protected loop zone becoming open circuit.

Originator: Security system

Notes: A protected loop zone going open circuit normally indicates some form of tampering with a sensor.

Refer to section 5.5.1.11 for zone numbering convention.

5.5.1.14 Zone Short

Command: $0A

Arguments: $89, <zone number>

Meaning: Security system has detected a protected loop zone becoming short circuit.

Originator: Security system

Notes: A protected loop zone going short circuit normally indicates some form of tampering with a sensor.

Refer to section 5.5.1.11 for zone numbering convention.

5.5.1.15 Zone Isolated

Command: $0A

Arguments: $8A, <zone number>

Meaning: Security system has isolated a zone.

Originator: Security system

Notes: A zone has been isolated (or bypassed, or shunted, depending on terminology). That zone will no longer be monitored by the system.

A zone can become isolated only after a system is armed. The state of a zone (being isolated or not) is cleared to non-isolated when the system becomes disarmed.

Refer to section 5.5.1.11 for zone numbering convention.

5.5.1.16 Low Battery Detected

Command: $79

Arguments: $8B

Meaning: Security system has detected that its backup battery is running low.

Originator: Security system

Notes: OPTIONAL MESSAGE.

If supported, the security system shall emit this message when the battery has less than 1 hour capacity left.

5.5.1.17 Low Battery Corrected

Command: $01

Arguments: $8B

Meaning: Security system has detected that its backup battery was running low, and is now acceptable.

Originator: Security system

Notes: OPTIONAL MESSAGE.

If supported, the security system shall emit this message when the battery was previously running low (with less than 1 hour capacity left), but due to some corrective action the battery is now acceptable again.

5.5.1.18 Battery Charging

Command: $0A

Arguments: $8C, <start/stop>

Meaning: Security system has started / stopped charging its battery.

Originator: Security system

Notes: OPTIONAL MESSAGE.

If supported, the security system shall emit this message when it starts or stops charging its battery.

The <start/stop> byte shall be:

$00 = battery charge stopped

$FF = battery charge started

$01 .. $FE = reserved

5.5.1.19 Zone Name

Command: $AD

Arguments: $8D, <zone>, <11 byte name>

Meaning: Security system has emitted a text name for a zone.

Originator: Security system

Notes: OPTIONAL MESSAGE.

This is a long argument format message. [4]

If supported, the security system shall emit this message only when requested by a Request Zone Name message (refer section 5.5.2.9).

The zone name shall be a string of exactly 11 ASCII encoded bytes, padded with trailing spaces ($20) if needed.

The message can be used to make a mapping between zone names and what they mean. (For example, zone 1 might be “KITCHEN “).

Refer to section 0 for zone numbering convention.

<11 byte name> = 11 ASCII coded bytes, padded with trailing spaces.

5.5.1.20 Status Report 1

Command: $AC

Arguments: $8E, <state>, <tamper status>, <panic status>, <status zone 1,2,3,4>, <status zone 5,6,7,8>, …, <status zone 29,30,31,32>

Meaning: The security system reports its current status.

Originator: Security system

Notes: This is a long argument format message.

There shall always be 32 zones reported even if the system supports more or less than this.

The argument format shall be:

<state>: system arm code – refer to section 5.5.1.1

<tamper status>: $00 = no tamper

$01 .. $FE = reserved

$FF = tamper currently active

<panic status>: $00 = no panic

$01 .. $FE = reserved

$FF = panic currently active

[4] Due to the above limitation on message length, the total number of argument bytes cannot exceed 13 bytes.

<zone status>: Zone status packs 4 zones per byte for a total of 32 zones reported. Each zone report indicates the state of a protected loop zone, as 2 bits in the following format:

(msb) aabbccdd (lsb)

Where:

aa = zone 1 (5, 9, etc) state

bb = zone 2 (6, 10, etc) state

cc = zone 3 (7, 11, etc) state

dd = zone 4 (8, 12, etc) state

And where:

aa, bb, cc, dd can be:

%00 = zone sealed

%01 = zone unsealed

%10 = zone open

%11 = zone short

Zones not present in a system shall always report a zone sealed status.

5.5.1.21 Status Report 2

Command: $AD

Arguments: $8F, <status zone 33,34,35,36>, <status zone 37,38,39,40>, …, <status zone 77,78,79,80>

Meaning: The security system reports additional zone status.

Originator: Security system

Notes: This is a long argument format message.

There shall always be 48 zones reported even if the system supports more or less than this. The zones reported shall always be zones 33 to 80 inclusive.

This message is a continuation of Status Report 1. The format for the zone status information is the same as Status Report 1. Refer section 5.5.1.20.

Zones not present in a system shall always report a zone sealed status.

5.5.1.22 Password Entry Status

Command: $0A

Arguments: $90, <code>

Meaning: The security system reports the status of password entry.

Originator: Security system

Notes: OPTIONAL MESSAGE

The security system reports the state of password entry, including successful attempts, failed attempts, and when entry is barred for a time after too many failed attempts.

The argument format shall be:

<code>: $00 = reserved

$01 = password entry succeeded

$02 = password entry failed

$03 = password entry disabled

$04 = password entry enabled again (after previously being disabled)

$05 - $FF = reserved

5.5.1.23 Mains Failure

Command: $79

Arguments: $91

Meaning: The security system has detected a failure of its mains power.

Originator: Security system

Notes: OPTIONAL MESSAGE

5.5.1.24 Mains Restored or Applied

Command: $01

Arguments: $91

Meaning: The security system has detected restoration of its mains power.

Originator: Security system

Notes: OPTIONAL MESSAGE

5.5.1.25 Arm Ready / Not Ready

Command: $0A

Arguments: $92, <zone number>

Meaning: The security system shows its readiness during Arming.

Originator: Security system

Notes: OPTIONAL MESSAGE

This message is sent when the security system is being Armed.

This message should be sent during Arming if any zones do no seal correctly. One message should be sent for each zone that does not correctly seal.

If the security system Arms correctly, this message should be sent with a <zone number> of 0.

5.5.1.26 Current Alarm Type

Command $0A

Arguments $93

Notes: REMOVED

This command has now been removed from this application and has now become reserved for possible future redefinition. Its capability has now been placed into the commands detailed below in paras 5.5.1.27 to 5.5.1.36

5.5.1.27 Line Cut Alarm Raised

Command $79

Arguments: $94

Meaning: Security system has detected the attached phone line being cut.

Originator: Security system.

Notes: OPTIONAL MESSAGE

The security system may, at the discretion of the manufacturer or installer, also cause an alarm condition if line cut is detected. In this case, an Alarm On message should also be transmitted on C-Bus.

5.5.1.28 Line Cut Alarm Cleared

Command $01

Arguments: $94

Meaning: Security system has detected the attached phone line being reconnected.

Originator: Security system.

Notes: OPTIONAL MESSAGE

A security system may cancel an alarm condition if the phone line is restored.

Some security systems only allow a line cut condition to be cleared by Disarming.

5.5.1.29 Arm Failed Raised

Command $79

Arguments: $95

Meaning: Security system has failed to arm.

Originator: Security system.

Notes: OPTIONAL MESSAGE

The security system may, at the discretion of the manufacturer or installer, also cause an alarm condition if the system fails to arm. In this case, an Alarm On message should also be transmitted on C-Bus.

5.5.1.30 Arm Failed Cleared

Command $01

Arguments: $95

Meaning: Security system has been able to arm after having previously failed.

Originator: Security system.

Notes: OPTIONAL MESSAGE

A security system may cancel an alarm condition if the arm can proceed after previously failing.

Some security systems only allow an arm failure alarm condition to be cleared by Disarming.

5.5.1.31 Fire Alarm Raised

Command $79

Arguments: $96

Meaning: Security system has detected fire.

Originator: Security system.

Notes: OPTIONAL MESSAGE

The security system may, at the discretion of the manufacturer or installer, also cause an alarm condition if fire is detected. In this case, an Alarm On message should also be transmitted on C-Bus.

5.5.1.32 Fire Alarm Cleared

Command $01

Arguments: $96

Meaning: Security system has detected that a fire condition has ceased.

Originator: Security system.

Notes: OPTIONAL MESSAGE

A security system may cancel an alarm condition if a fire condition ceases to be detected.

Some security systems only allow a fire condition to be cleared by Disarming.

5.5.1.33 Gas Alarm Raised

Command $79

Arguments: $97

Meaning: Security system has detected the presence of gas.

Originator: Security system.

Notes: OPTIONAL MESSAGE

The security system may, at the discretion of the manufacturer or installer, also cause an alarm condition if gas is detected. In this case, an Alarm On message should also be transmitted on C-Bus.

5.5.1.34 Gas Alarm Cleared

Command $01

Arguments: $97

Meaning: Security system has detected that the presence of gas has cleared.

Originator: Security system.

Notes: OPTIONAL MESSAGE

A security system may cancel an alarm condition if previously detected gas has cleared.

Some security systems only allow a gas alarm condition to be cleared by Disarming.

5.5.1.35 Other Alarm Raised

Command $79

Arguments: $98

Meaning: Security system has detected special alarm condition.

Originator: Security system.

Notes: OPTIONAL MESSAGE

The security system may, at the discretion of the manufacturer or installer, also cause an alarm if a defined condition is detected. In this case, an Alarm On message should also be transmitted on C-Bus.

5.5.1.36 Other Alarm Cleared

Command $01

Arguments: $98

Meaning: Security system has detected the removal of a special alarm condition.

Originator: Security system.

Notes: OPTIONAL MESSAGE

A security system may cancel a special alarm if the condition ceases to exist.

Some security systems only allow a special alarm condition to be cleared by Disarming.

5.5.2 Security System Control Messages

Security System Control Messages are emitted by any device in a C-Bus network, and sent to the security application address as a SAL message. They are only ever accepted by a security panel, and cause the panel to perform a specified function.

5.5.2.1 Status 1 Request

Command: $09

Arguments: $A0

Meaning: Sending this message causes the security system to issue a status report 1 message in response (Refer section 5.5.1.20).

Originator: Anywhere

Notes:

5.5.2.2 Status 2 Request

Command: $09

Arguments: $A1

Meaning: Sending this message causes the security system to issue a status report 2 message in response (Refer section 5.5.1.21).

Originator: Anywhere

Notes:

5.5.2.3 Arm System

Command: $0A

Arguments: $A2, <arm mode>

Meaning: The security system immediately arms itself.

Originator: Anywhere

Notes: The security system may support multiple arm modes. The argument to this command specifies the arm mode.

All listed modes must be supported by mapping to the closest mode supported by the security system.

The argument format shall be:

<arm mode >: $00 = reserved

$01 = Arm to Away Mode

$02 = Arm to Night (Home) Mode

$03 = Arm to Day Mode

$04 = Arm to Vacation Mode

$05 - $FE = reserved

$FF = Arm to highest level of protection

5.5.2.4 Raise Tamper

Command:	$79
Arguments:	$A3
Meaning:	The security system immediately behaves as though it has been tampered with.
Originator:	Anywhere
Notes:	

5.5.2.5 Drop Tamper

Command:	$01
Arguments:	$A3
Meaning:	The effect of a previous request to raise tamper is cancelled.
Originator:	Anywhere
Notes:	This message shall not cancel any other form of tampering or any other condition which could cause the security system to raise an alarm. It shall only cancel a previous Raise Tamper message.

5.5.2.6 Raise Alarm

Command:	$79
Arguments:	$A4
Meaning:	The security system immediately raises an alarm condition.
Originator:	Anywhere
Notes:	This condition shall only be cancelled by disarming the system.

5.5.2.7 Emulate Keypad

Command:	$0A
Arguments:	$A5, <key>
Meaning:	A keypress message is sent to the security system, emulating the press of a key on its own keypad.
Originator:	Anywhere
Notes:	OPTIONAL MESSAGE This message can be sent to the security system at any time. The security system shall behave as though the corresponding key had been pressed and released on its own keypad. The security system shall allow these messages and keypresses on its own keypad to be interleaved. It shall be possible to disarm the security system by sending the disarm (and possibly also duress) sequence, in the correct order, as though the code had been entered on the security system control panel.

<key> = a code corresponding to the keypad keys:

$00 .. $7F = ASCII code

$80 .. $FF = Custom or function keys as determined by the security system manufacturer.

The following common or special key codes are defined:

$0D = ENTER	(ASCII carriage return)
$80 = SHIFT	(Key modifier, custom function)
$81 = PANIC	(Special purpose key)
$82 = FIRE	(Special purpose key)
$83 = ARM	(Generic arm to highest level)
$84 = AWAY	(Special purpose arm key)
$85 = NIGHT	(Special purpose arm key)
$86 = DAY	(Special purpose arm key)
$87 = VACATION	(Special purpose arm key)

5.5.2.8 Display Message

Command: %111LLLLL

Arguments: $A6, <message>

Meaning: Place a text message onto the security panel display.

Originator: Anywhere

Notes: OPTIONAL MESSAGE.

This is a long argument format message.

The “L” bits of the command shall be set according to the number of argument bytes (in the range 1 to 19 decimal).

If supported, the security system takes the bytes of the argument as 8-bit ASCII and displays them as a text message on any display it may have.

The method of clearing this message from the display is at the discretion of the security system manufacturer.

5.5.2.9 Request Zone Name

Command:	$0A
Arguments:	$A7, <zone>
Meaning:	The security system immediately outputs the name corresponding to the zone number.
Originator:	Anywhere
Notes:	OPTIONAL MESSAGE If supported, the security system shall output a single Zone Name message (Refer section 5.5.1.19). Refer to section 0 for zone numbering convention.

5.6 Message Priority

C-Bus security application messages shall always be transmitted at the lowest priority (Class 4), unless otherwise noted.

Message priority is part of the C-Bus message header (refer to the C-Bus PC Interface documentation), and is set by the two most significant bits of the C-Bus header field, as follows:

00 = Class 4, lowest priority
01 = Class 3, Medium low priority
10 = Class 2, Medium high priority
11 = Class 1, High priority

Thus, to send a Class 2 message, use a message header of (for example) $85 instead of $05 for a Class 4 message.

5.7 Internetwork Routing

C-Bus security applications may receive request messages that have been routed via one or more C-Bus bridges or gateway devices. Such messages will be received with a message type indicating point-multipoint, but will have a non-zero Network routing.

To ensure the response is directed back to the correct network, via the same bridges and message path, any request messages received with internetwork routing information shall:

a. Always have the response generated as a point-point-multipoint message; and

b. Use a routing stack derived from the request message, to deliver the response into the C-Bus network that originated the request.

5.8 Application Behaviour

5.8.1 Concatenated Commands

A Security Application device may receive a message containing more bytes than a single command. This permits a single C-Bus transmission to contain multiple commands for a single application.

Devices using C-Bus Security Application messages must process all received bytes. This is achieved by placing the received bytes in a buffer, and using the following simple algorithm:

```
WHILE the buffer contains bytes LOOP
    The first byte defines the command type and argument
    count (refer section 5.4).
    Process the first (command) byte and its arguments
    Once processed, remove the command and argument bytes
    from the buffer
END LOOP
```

5.8.2 State

C-Bus security systems shall maintain sufficient internal state to support the mandatory messages.

5.9 Status Reporting

C-Bus security applications shall not respond to C-Bus status request (MMI) messages.

5.10 Limitations

A single C-Bus network cannot contain more than 1 security control system.

5.11 Examples

These examples assume the Security System interfaces to C-Bus using the C-Bus Serial Interface, which is described in more detail in CBUS-SIUG.

The examples assume the Serial Interface SRCHK option is set, so data transfer both to and from the Serial Interface uses a checksum.

5.11.1 Security System Emits "Alarm On"

Refer to section 5.5.1.5 (Page 7). The security system could issue:

To PCI: \05D00079832F

However, this would be sent as a Class 4 (lowest priority) message. The definition requires that this message be transmitted as Priority Class 2. Therefore, the first byte needs to be changed to $85. The correct transmission is:

To PCI: \85D0007983AF

5.11.2 Security System Reports "Zone 3 Unsealed"

Refer to section 5.5.1.11 (Page 8). The security system would issue:

To PCI: \05D0000A860398

5.11.3 Security System Issues a "Zone Name"

Refer to section 5.5.1.19 (Page 12). Suppose that Zone 3 is the KITCHEN (ASCII: $4B, $49, $54, $43, $48, $45, $2E) ASCII space is $20, and a request was received on the local network for a Zone Name to be transmitted. The security system would issue:

To PCI: \05D000AD8D034B49544348452E2020202088

5.11.4 Device Requests Security System to Arm

Refer to section 5.5.2.3 (Page19). To arm a security system on the local network to its highest level of protection, some device would issue:

To PCI: \05D0000AA2FF80

To arm a security system on a remote network (through a single bridge with unit address $92 on the side of the sending device, and unit address $43 on the side of the security system), a device would issue:

To PCI: \03**9209**D00AA2FFE7

The internetwork routing bytes ($9209) would be modified by the bridge as the message passed through, to construct the reverse route ($43D001).

5.12 Appendix

5.12.1 Handling of Disarming Under Duress

An important feature of a security system is that if it is disarmed under duress, there shall be no apparent difference in behaviour of the system. If the security system alerts a remote monitoring station (for example by telephone), this must be done in an inconspicuous manner. If the system behaviour indicates that the duress alarm has been raised, it could potentially endanger the user.

For this reason, the Security Application does not support messages indicating duress, which could be used to change the system behaviour between a normal disarm and a disarm under duress.

5.12.2 Disarming a Security System via C-Bus

C-Bus makes no provision for disarming a Security System using single bus messages. To do so would create a significant vulnerability.

If a manufacturer chooses to support it, Security Systems can be disarmed using the “Emulate keypad” messages, which ensure that a user still enters codes or identity numbers.