



TEL: (203)-634-3900 FAX: (203)-886-0078  
EMAIL: SALES@HIGHPOWERSECURITY.COM  
WEB: [WWW.HIGHPOWERSECURITY.COM](http://WWW.HIGHPOWERSECURITY.COM)

**HighpowerOne Access Control System**  
**8 DOOR CONTROLLER WITH TOUCHSCREEN**  
**OPERATIONS MANUAL - UNABRIDGED**  
**FIRMWARE VERSION 2.9**  
**DOCUMENT NUMBER: 980-5000-2.9**  
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*The Highpower Management System software is available for this product on our website at  
<https://highpowersecurity.com/highpower-management-system-software-hms/>*

*Information on obtaining the One Credential mobile app for this product:  
<https://highpowersecurity.com/one-credential-mobile-app/>*

*Information on obtaining the Highpower Management mobile app for this product:  
<https://highpowersecurity.com/highpower-management-app/>*

*Contact Highpower at 203-634-3900 for assistance with installing this software and app configuration. Software is not required for operation of this product but is available, especially for systems with multiple controllers.*

Description	7
Main Activity Screen	8
System Information	8
System Information Line 1 (Version and WINS)	8
System Information Line 2 (Current Time and Date)	9
System Information Line 3 (Current IPV4 Addresses)	9
Activity Listing	10
Card Reader Data Listing	10
Card Reader Listing Line 1 (Date and time of card use)	10
Card Reader Listing Line 2 (Card type)	10
Card reader Listing Line 3 (Bit count and actual bit listing)	11
Screen Lock Feature	11
Clearing the activity window	13
Open Enrollment Mode	13

ID Removal Mode	14
Main Function Buttons	14
Touch Screen Programming	15
Quick Edit ID	15
Adding a single card ID	15
Deleting a single card ID	17
Bulk Enrolling a range of card IDs	18
Bulk Deleting a range of card IDs	20
Enrolling cards with Usernames	22
Highpower Management Mobile App	25
Mobile Credentials	25
Creating a Mobile Credential	25
Managing Mobile Credentials	28
Mobile Encryption Settings	29
Using the One Credential-Mobile App	29
Advanced Edit ID	35
Adding a single card ID	35
Deleting a single card ID	36
Bulk enrolling a range of card IDs	36
Bulk deleting a range of card IDs	37
Card Expiration Dates	37
Enrolling cards with Usernames	39
Door Overrides	41
Advanced Features	43
Credential Management	43
Create Mobile Credential/Mobile Credential Management	46
Door Name Aliases	46
ID Viewer	47
Audit Trail Viewer	49
Create Schedule	49
Edit Schedule	52
Delete Schedule	53
Set Door Unlock Schedule	53
First Person In	53
Create Access Level	55

Edit Access Level	55
Delete Access Level	56
Holidays	56
Create Recurring Holiday	57
Edit Recurring Holiday	58
Delete Recurring Holiday	58
Create Non-Recurring Holiday	59
Edit Non-recurring Holiday	59
Delete Non-Recurring Holiday	60
Programming Card Configuration	60
Delete all touchscreen IDs	61
Delete all network IDS	61
Backup Data Files from Onboard Memory to USB Memory Device	62
Automatic Backup	62
Restore Data Files from USB Memory Device to Onboard Memory	63
Import CSV from USB Memory Device to Onboard Memory	63
Write Audit Trail CSV Report to USB Device	64
“For Service Call” Setup	64
Customer Specific Applications	65
Configuration	66
Screen Saver Delay	66
Log RTE Events	67
Log Schedule Events	67
Speech	68
Time Clock Selection	68
Set Time Zone for Internet Clock	68
Wi-Fi Setup	68
Relay Status Monitor	69
Request To Exit Input Status Monitor	70
Door Position Switch Monitor	71
Create Wiegand Format	72
Number of Bits	72
Facility Code Bit Start Position	72
Facility Code Number of Bits	72
Facility Code Number of Characters	73

ID Bit Start Position	73
ID Number of Bits	73
ID Number of Characters	73
Format Door Selection	74
Composite Card IDs	74
Create ABA Mask	74
Delete Wiegand Format	75
Delete ABA Mask	76
Leading Zero Configuration	77
Reader Mode	77
Relock Intervals	77
Set Encryption Password	78
Set Network Encryption Password	78
Mobile Encryption Settings	79
Speech Settings	79
Card Activity Announcement	80
Card Activity Name Only	80
Card Activity Access Granted	80
Card Activity Access Granted Name Only	80
Custom Message	80
Custom Message with Access Granted	81
Custom Message, Access Granted, Access Denied	81
Set Onboard Clock	82
Set Time Zone for Internet Clock	82
Factory Reset	82
Safe Reboot	82
Safe Power Down	83
Help	83
Vendor Specific Library	84
Adding a custom PDF	86
Non-volatile settings considerations	87
Software Integration Commands	87
Command Set via Port 3000 (Unencrypted commands)	87
V -Version	87
F000 -Version	87

F010rxx	-Forced relay activation	87
F020rdd	-Set relay delay time	87
F030x	-Log request to exit events setting	87
F031x	-Log door schedule events setting	87
F07d	-Door position switch (DPS) status check	88
F08d	-Relay state check	88
F11d	-Set door to normal operation	88
F12d	-Set door to lockdown mode	88
F13d	-Set door to passage mode	88
F14d	-Report the mode of door	88
F100rsssmmddyyyi...	-Add a card schedule to active memory bank	88
F105rsssmmddyyyi...	-Add a card schedule to inactive memory bank	88
F110ri...	-Delete a card from active memory bank	88
F115ri...	-Delete a card from inactive memory bank	88
F120r	-Delete all cards from a reader active bank	89
F125r	-Delete all cards from a reader inactive bank	89
F140ri...	-Return the schedule number of a card active bank	89
F145ri...	-Return the schedule number of a card inactive bank	89
F160r	-Deactivate strip leading zeros from card IDs	89
F161r	-Activate strip leading zeros from card IDs	89
F170r	-Return the number of card IDs on a reader active bank	89
F175r	-Return the number of card IDs on a reader inactive bank	89
F200	-Swap memory bank inactive to active	89
F210aabbccddeeffgghh	-Set relay delay times for all relays	89
F240rbbSSLLDDiilldd	-Add a Wiegand format to reader	90
F245rbb	-Delete a Wiegand format from a reader	90
F250rcccsseee	-Add an ABA mask to reader	90
F260rccc	-Delete an ABA mask on reader	90
F400rsssdhmmhmm	-Add a schedule to a reader active bank	90
F405rsssdhmmhmm	-Add a schedule to a reader inactive bank	91
F410rsssd	-Clear a schedule from a reader active bank by day	91
F415rsssd	-Clear a schedule from a reader inactive bank by day	91
F420rsss	-Clear a schedule from a reader active bank all days	91
F425rsss	-Clear a schedule from a reader inactive bank all days	91
F430r	-Clear all schedules from a reader active bank	91

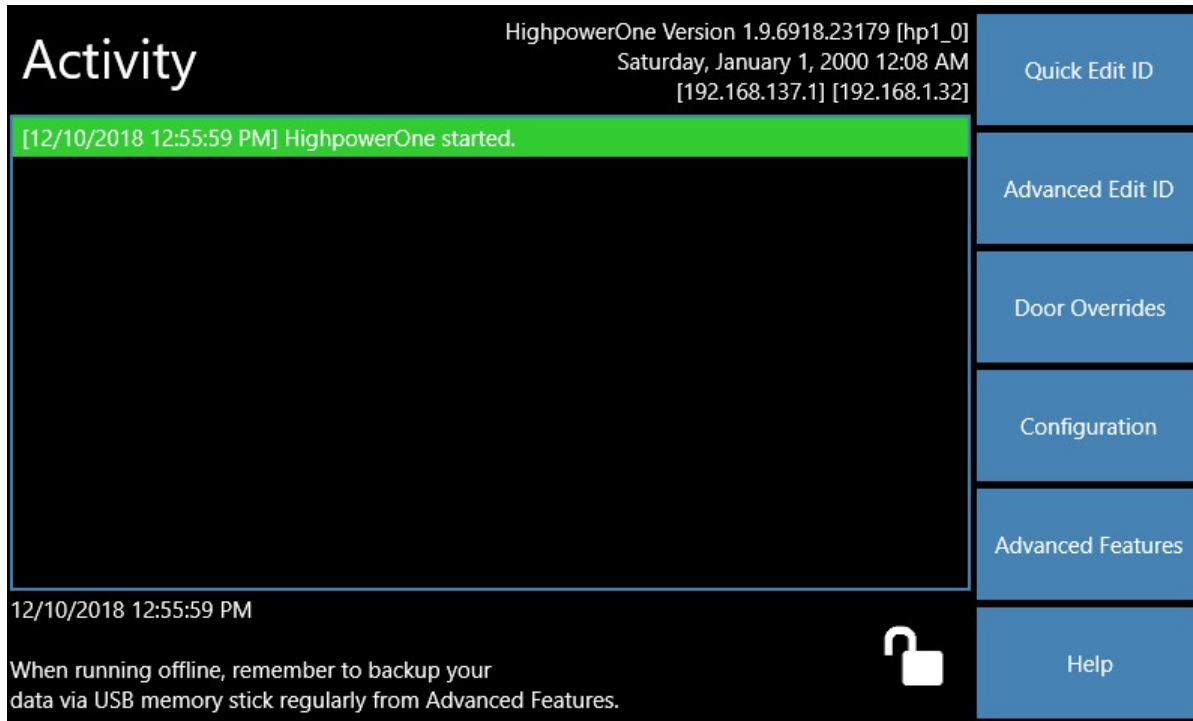
F435r -Clear all schedules from a reader inactive bank	91
F450rxxxxyy -Link a schedule on a reader active bank	91
F455rxxxxyy -Link a schedule on a reader inactive bank	91
F460r -Delete all schedule links on a reader active bank	91
F465r -Delete all schedule links on a reader inactive bank.	91
F470dsss -Set the unlock schedule of a door	91
F48xd -First person in feature on/off	92
F500 -Return log entries	92
F510 -Clear all log entries	93
F565rriiiiiii... sss MMDDYYHHMMSS}iiiiiii... sss MMDDYYHHMMSS}... -Power transfer	93
F600eeeeMMDDHHIIImdddhmm -Add recurring holiday active bank	93
F605eeeeMMDDHHIIImdddhmm -Add a recurring holiday inactive bank	93
F610eeeeMMDDYYYYHHIIImddydyhmm -Add a non-recurring holiday active bank	94
F615eeeeMMDDYYYYHHIIImddydyhmm -Add a non-recurring holiday inactive bank	94
F620eee -Delete a recurring holiday active bank	94
F625eee -Delete a recurring holiday inactive bank	94
F630eee -Delete a non-recurring holiday active bank	95
F635eee -Delete a non-recurring holiday active bank	95
F640 -Delete all recurring holidays active bank	95
F645 -Delete all recurring holidays active bank	95
F650 -Delete all non-recurring holidays active bank	95
F655 -Delete all non-recurring holidays inactive bank	95
F800 -Setting listing of the controller	95
F870 -Show the current controller time	96
F875DDMMYYYYHHMMSS -Set the onboard clock time	96
F876 -Use the onboard clock as the clock source	96
F877 -Use the internet clock as the clock source	96
F900 -Clear all data on the active bank	96
F905 -Clear all data on the inactive bank	97
F999 -Factory reset	97
Powershell Remoting	97
Connecting with Powershell	97
Unified Write Filter	99
Changing the Administrative Password via Powershell	100
Changing the Machine Name via Powershell	100

Changing the Time zone via Powershell	101
Managing Known Wi-Fi Networks	108
View wireless network profiles saved on your PC	108
Recover network security key from any wireless profile stored	108
Stop connecting automatically to a wireless network out of range	109
Delete wireless network profiles stored on your PC	110
Additional Hardware Configuration	111
Hardware Setup via Web Interface	111
Changing the Administrative Password	113
Changing the Time Zone	114
USB Ports	114
Properly powering the controller	114
Electrical Connections	115
Relay outputs	115
Request to Exit Inputs	117
Door Position Switch Inputs	117
Reader inputs	119
Electrical Enclosure Notes	120
Known Firmware Issues	121
Planned enhancements	121
Warranty	121
Firmware Revision History	121
General Specifications	122

## Description

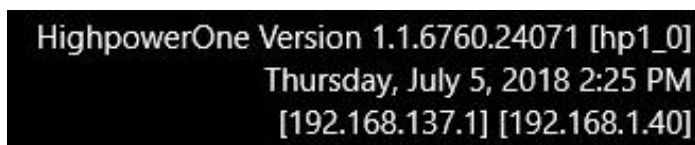
The HighpowerOne Access Control System is an eight-door access control panel that interfaces to both Wiegand and ABA type card readers and operates works with a mobile credential application. The unit incorporates an advanced single board computer running on Windows 10 that provides a touch-screen interface for programming. In addition to the touch screen, the controller can be programmed over a network using software and can be programmed at the reader using programming IDs. It features the latest SD storage technology providing an incredible amount of storage holding of millions of card numbers, holidays, schedules and activity records. The controller also has an integrated 100Mb ethernet controller and integrated Wi-Fi for remote control using the Highpower Management System software and third-party applications. Highpower provides a published software interface to the controller for software integration by third party manufacturers.

# Main Activity Screen



## System Information

The system information section of the screen is at the top and shows important data about your controller:



Holding the system information area for several seconds with your finger will provide additional network details in the lower right information area. This extended information shows the MAC address and individual IP addresses of each network adapter. Note: This feature is a special factory diagnostic feature that will only work properly when the default login and password is in the controller. If you get empty information when using this feature, restore the default login information.

### System Information Line 1 (Version and WINS)

The name of the product along with its current firmware version. The firmware version includes the major and minor version, followed by the software build number information. In addition to this information, the WINS (IPV6 based) name of the controller. Typically, by default, the name of the device is HP1\_<serial number> where the serial number is in the name of the device. On a Windows IPV6 network, you should be able to ping and address the device by this name.



## System Information Line 2 (Current Time and Date)

This line shows the current date and time that is set on the controller. This time is used to log all of the transactions that occur in the controller with a time stamp. The controller has two sources for time; this is Internet Time Server time and the onboard Real Time Clock.

If you are using the controller with the Time Server setting enabled, then the controller will get the time off of a time server via the Internet. To use the Time Server setting properly, the controller would have to be connected to the internet via either the wired Ethernet connection or the Wi-Fi and have access to an internet gateway. Using the time server setting of the controller requires that you set the current time zone in the controller. Setting the time zone is described in a following section. If you are connected to the internet and use this setting, then the controller will always maintain the correct time and date including leap year and automatic daylight savings time compensation. This setting also prevents power outages from disrupting the time settings as the time is checked during power up on boot.

If the controller is not connected to a network and being used in a stand-alone mode via the touch screen, you must change the time setting to use the onboard Real Time Clock. This controller has a second clock source and you can use this Real Time Clock when the internet is not available. With the real-time clock, you set the time using the touch screen in the device and this time is backed up during power outages using an onboard supercapacitor. The time on the device should remain set for a period of approximately two weeks of power outage before having to be set again. In using the real-time clock, you do not have daylight saving time compensation, so you will have to use the touch screen to adjust for future daylight savings time intervals.

## System Information Line 3 (Current IPV4 Addresses)

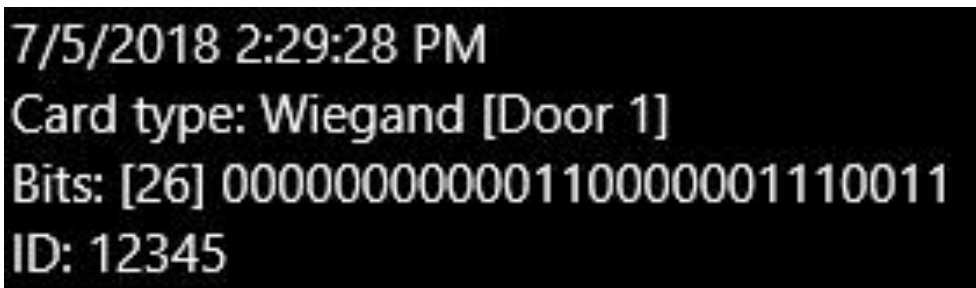
Line three lists all the current IPV4 addresses present in the controller. By default, the controller has IPV4 DNS functions turned on, so the controller will access DNS to assign an address to each of its network interfaces. There are usually at least one IP listed, but more can commonly become available. Usually the first address listed is present when the controller is plugged into a wired Ethernet connection. This is the IPV4 LAN address of the wired connection. The second address is typically the Wi-Fi LAN address. You can use these IPV4 addresses to connect to the controller through many interfaces but using the WINS name with IPV6 is preferred. These interfaces include a multi-connection TCP/IP server that supports the Highpower command set at port 3000, a HTTP based hardware setup application at port 8080 and a perhaps a web server (implemented in a future release) at Port 80.

## Activity Listing



The main activity screen has a scrolling audit trail window that shows system activity. This includes valid and invalid card access requests, requests to exit, output changes due to schedule activity and door override commands. All activity listed in this screen is simultaneously logged into onboard transaction records. These activity records are typically downloaded remotely via Ethernet or Wi-Fi or can also be used to generate an audit trail report onto a USB memory stick.

## Card Reader Data Listing



When a card is presented to a connected card reader, the controller will analyze the card reader output to determine if the data is of Wiegand or ABA type (ABA type is magnetic stripe data, also known as Clock and Data).

### Card Reader Listing Line 1 (Date and time of card use)

This is date and time that the card was used on the reader.

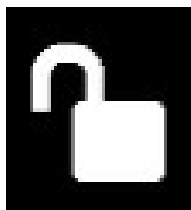
### Card Reader Listing Line 2 (Card type)

This is the type of signal that is coming off of the reader. The signal will either be electrically Wiegand or ABA types. The ABA is magstripe output (also known as Clock and Data). The reader will analyze the data to determine what type of decoding is necessary to decode the bit data.

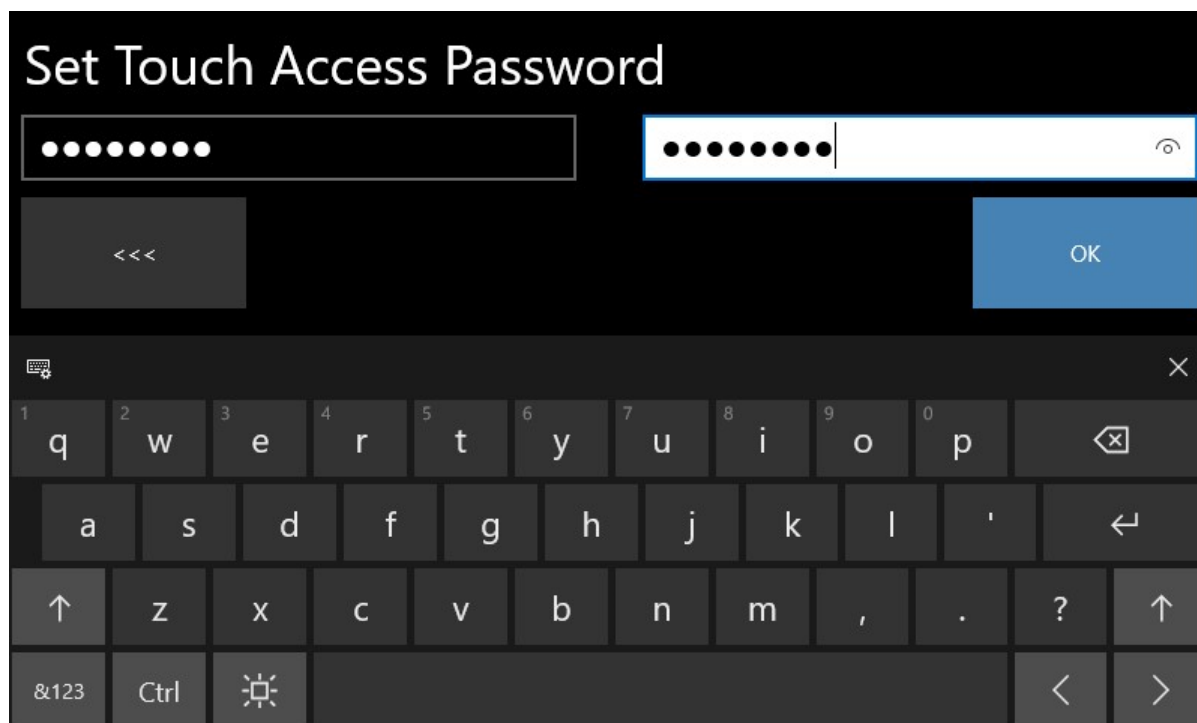
## Card reader Listing Line 3 (Bit count and actual bit listing)

This line will show the bits that are coming off the reader and the number of bits. The number of bits is especially useful when handling different Wiegand card format types. The controller can be programmed to accept any Wiegand configuration up to 255 bits. There is a section further down the manual that explains how to program alternative Wiegand formats into the controller.

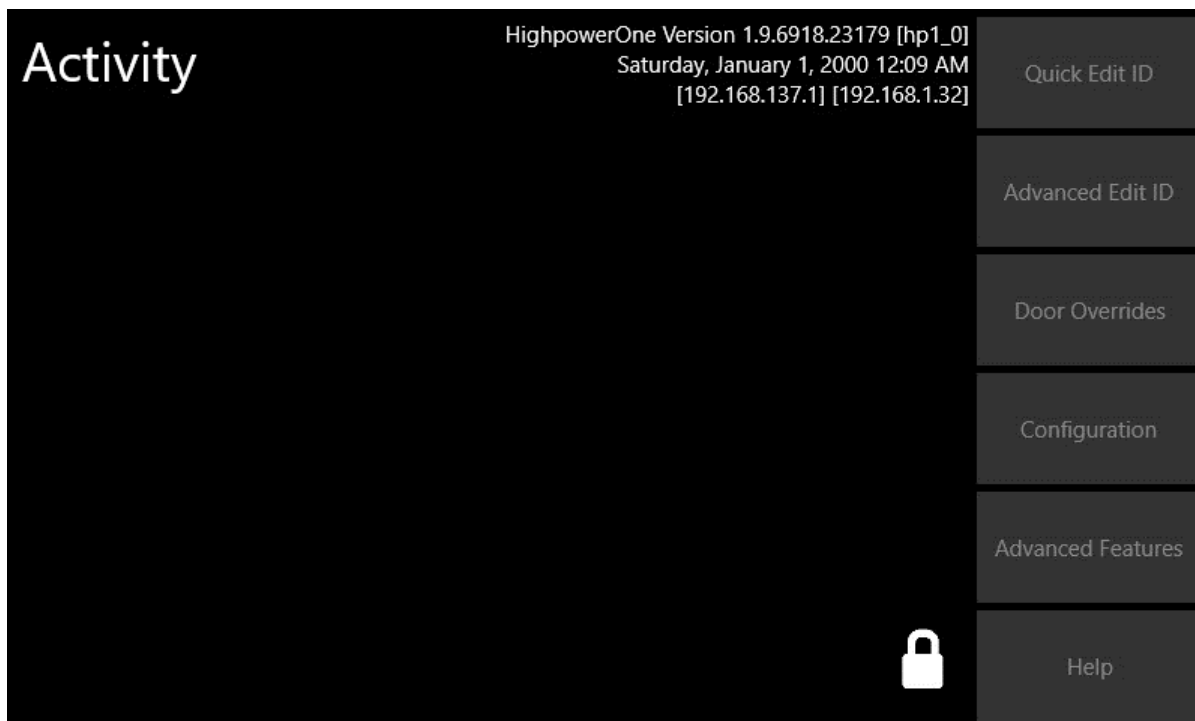
## Screen Lock Feature



Pressing on this icon located at the bottom right of the main screen allows the operator or service person to lock the touch screen to prevent the tampering of settings by unauthorized people. Once you press this icon, you will be brought to a screen where you will have to enter the password twice.

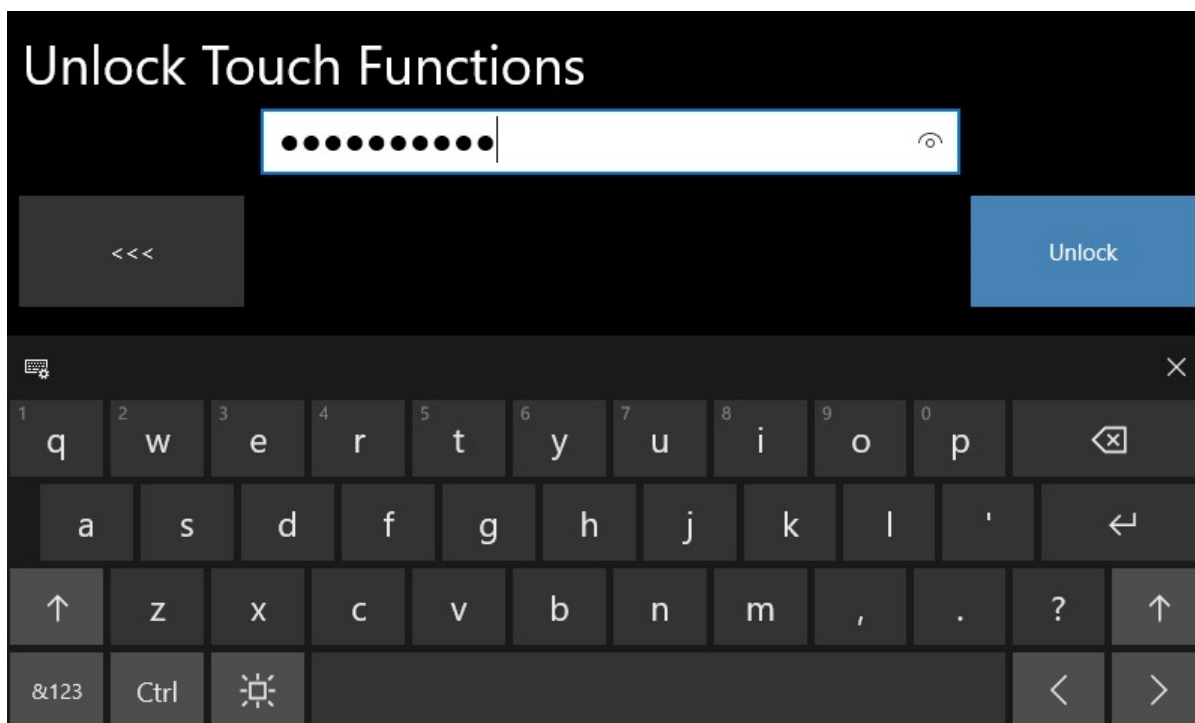


If the two entries of the password match, clicking OK on the password screen will lock the controller. Once the controller is locked, the padlock will show a locked state and the buttons on the main screen will be greyed out and inoperable. The activity window is hidden in this locked state.



Do not forget the set password! If this password is forgotten, there is no easy way to get back into the controller without contacting technical support.

To unlock the screen, touch the locked padlock icon again and enter the password.



## Clearing the activity window

You can hold your finger on the activity window for a few seconds. This will prompt the controller to ask you if you want to clear all activity. The activity will still be present in the controller's memory log, but the activity window is cleared. This is useful when you are doing reader and request to exit switch debugging during the installation of the controller.

## Open Enrollment Mode

Open enrollment mode is a mode that allows you to add cards to a certain reader at the reader without interaction with the touchscreen or software. To use this feature, you need to tell the controller that a certain card ID is to be the “open enrollment” card. You specify this card ID using the “Programming Card Configuration” feature under the “Advanced Settings” screen.

Once the open enrollment card is swiped on a reader, the reader will accumulate all the cards that are swiped after it. It will store each card in memory in an “all times” access level. After swiping multiple cards, you can exit this enrollment mode by swiping another programming card. Once you exit the mode, the accumulated cards will operate the door on that reader during all times. This is basically a quick add card feature using just the reader as a programming device.

During the open enrollment mode, the main screen will show an icon to indicate that a certain reader is in this mode:



In our example, we can see that reader 1 is in open enrollment mode because there is a “>1<” icon showing next to the IPV4 address in the main screen. Also, there is a log entry at the top of the log that says, “Open enrollment mode enabled on door 1”. If the “>1<” icon is showing, the reader is in the enrollment mode, adding cards to memory as they are being swiped.

There is an option in the open enrollment programming card setup screen to activate the relay during a card enrollment. If you turn this option on, the door will open for every card that is enrolled during the enrollment mode, simulating a valid swipe during enrollment. This allows the door to operate normally during an enrollment period simulating normal door operation to users. Once the enrollment period has ended, you turn off the open enrollment with a programming card and only cards that were enrolled then operate the door. You can use this feature to automatically collect card numbers in the case that card numbers are unknown for low security applications.

## ID Removal Mode

ID removal mode removes IDs as they are swiped on the reader. This mode works in conjunction with the Open Enrollment mode. After a “programming removeable” card is swiped on a reader, all cards swiped subsequently are removed from memory. You specify this card ID using the “Programming Card Configuration” feature under the “Advanced Settings” screen.

The screenshot displays the HighpowerOne interface. At the top, it shows the version 'HighpowerOne Version 1.0.6659.21134 [hp1\_0]' and the date/time 'Thursday, March 29, 2018 6:33 AM'. Below this, a '<1>' icon and the IP address '[192.168.1.168]' are visible. The main area is divided into two columns. The left column, titled 'Activity', contains a log of events: '[ 3/29/2018 6:30:05 AM ] ID removal mode enabled on door 1' (green), '[ 3/29/2018 6:29:09 AM ] Open enrollment mode completed on door 1' (green), '[ 3/29/2018 6:23:33 AM ] Open enrollment mode enabled on door 1' (green), '[ 3/29/2018 6:23:10 AM ] Access denied, invalid ID on door 1, ID: 1642' (red), '[ 3/29/2018 5:45:21 AM ] Passage mode door 8' (green), '[ 3/29/2018 5:45:20 AM ] Passage mode door 3' (green), '[ 3/29/2018 5:45:12 AM ] Passage mode door 1' (green), '[ 3/29/2018 5:40:11 AM ] ID added, ID: 12345' (green), '[ 3/29/2018 5:37:19 AM ] ID deleted in bulk, ID: 12345-12350' (green), '[ 3/29/2018 5:36:13 AM ] ID added in bulk, ID: 12345-12350' (green), '[ 3/29/2018 5:34:35 AM ] ID deleted, ID: 12345' (green), and '[ 3/29/2018 5:32:26 AM ] ID added, ID: 12345' (green). The right column contains six blue buttons: 'Quick Edit ID', 'Advanced Edit ID', 'Door Overrides', 'Configuration', 'Advanced Features', and 'Help'. At the bottom left, the current time '3/29/2018 6:30:05 AM', card type 'Card type: Wiegand [Door 1]', bits '[26] 01010100100000110011010101', and ID 'ID: 1642' are displayed. A white padlock icon is shown next to the ID.

In our example, we can see that reader 1 is in card removal mode because there is a “<1>” icon showing next to the IPV4 address in the main screen. Also, there is a log entry at the top of the log that says, “ID removal mode enabled on door 1”. While the “<1>” icon is showing, the reader is in removal mode, removing cards from memory as they are being swiped. To exit the mode, swipe any programming card.

## Main Function Buttons

The function buttons at the right on the main screen are used to perform all of the programming functions of the controller. These functions are outlined in the next section (Touch Screen Programming).



# Touch Screen Programming

## Quick Edit ID

The Quick Edit ID screen of the controller is used to quickly add, delete, bulk enroll, or bulk delete card ID numbers. Card IDs on the controller can be numeric or alphanumeric. Wiegand cards are typically numeric only. ABA type cards using magstripe Track I character set can be alphanumeric. Entering cards using the Quick Edit ID feature means that the card will operate **a door or multiple doors at all times**. To enter a card that only operates on doors between scheduled times, you need to use the Advanced Edit ID feature described in a following section.

The screenshot displays the 'Quick Edit ID' interface. At the top left, the title 'Quick Edit ID' is shown above a text input field. To the right is a numeric keypad with buttons for digits 1-9, 0, and a 'Clear' button. Below the keypad is a grid of eight red buttons labeled 'Door 1' through 'Door 8'. At the bottom, there are four dark grey buttons: '<<<', 'Credential Management', 'Single', and 'Mobile Credential'. To the right of these are two red buttons: 'All' and 'Enter'.

Quick Edit ID				1	2	3
<input type="text"/>				4	5	6
Door 1	Door 2	Door 3	Door 4	7	8	9
Door 5	Door 6	Door 7	Door 8	<	0	Clear
<<<	Credential Management	Single	Mobile Credential	All	Enter	

## Adding a single card ID

To add a single numeric card, just enter the card number using the blue keypad on the right side of the screen. As you type the numbers, the text box at the top of the screen will populate with the digits as you type them. If you make a mistake and enter an incorrect digit, use the "<" button to delete the last digit. If you want to clear all the digits at once, use the "Clear" key on the keypad.

Once you have entered the card number, select the door or doors that the card should operate on (at all times) by pressing the "Door 1" - "Door 8" buttons. When you press on a door button and the door is selected, the button will change in color from Red to Green. See example below of entering card "12345" to Door 1:

Quick Edit ID				1	2	3
12345				4	5	6
Door 1	Door 2	Door 3	Door 4	7	8	9
Door 5	Door 6	Door 7	Door 8	<	0	Clear
<<<	Credential Management	Single	Mobile Credential	All	Enter	

If you want to quickly select all of the doors, or deselect all of the doors, you can alternatively press the “All” button at the bottom and the selection of the doors will toggle between all selected and none selected for each press of the “All” button. You will see all of the buttons toggle between the red and the green states. Green means that the card is to be added to that door’s memory.

To perform the add, press the “Enter” button on the keypad and the card is added to memory. A green message at the top of the screen will confirm the entry and the card ID box is cleared. The automatic clearing of the card entry box allows for quick entry of the next card ID.

Quick Edit ID				1	2	3
12345 Added.				4	5	6
Door 1	Door 2	Door 3	Door 4	7	8	9
Door 5	Door 6	Door 7	Door 8	<	0	Clear
<<<	Credential Management	Single	Mobile Credential	All	Enter	

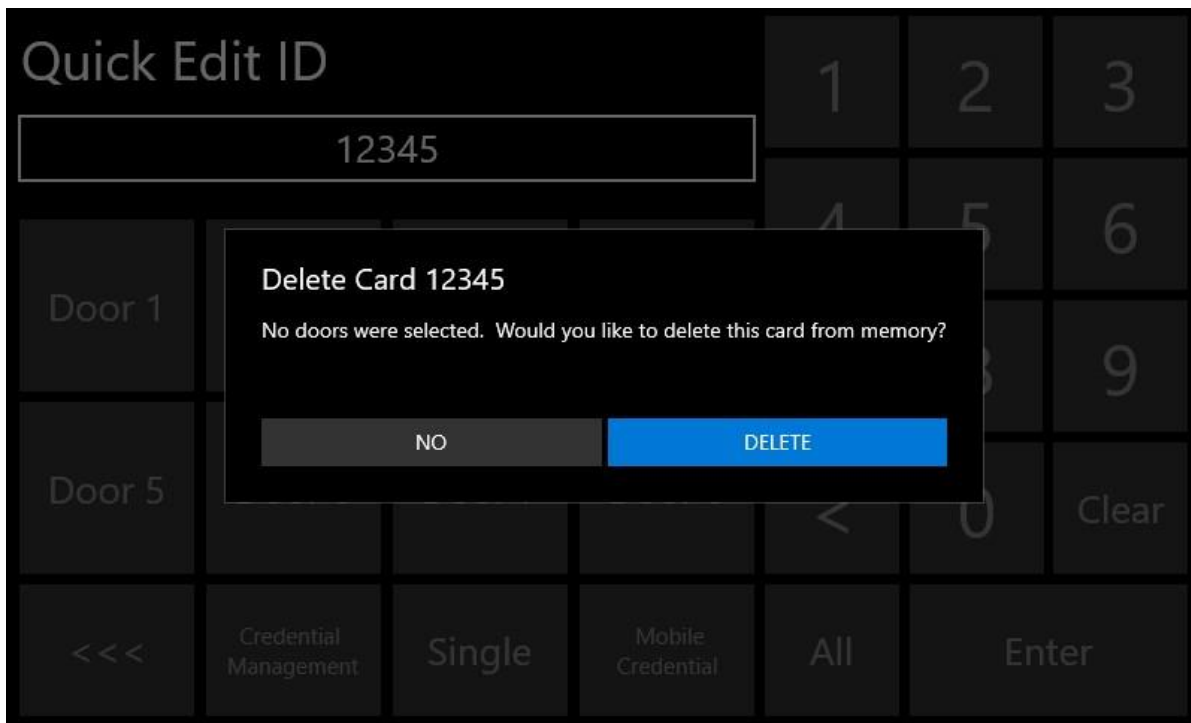


## Deleting a single card ID

Deleting a single card from memory is like the add process. You enter the card number that is to be deleted on the blue keypad. To start the delete process, you simply make sure that all of the door keys “Door 1” - “Door 8” are unselected (red in color).

Quick Edit ID				1	2	3
12345				4	5	6
Door 1	Door 2	Door 3	Door 4	7	8	9
Door 5	Door 6	Door 7	Door 8	<	0	Clear
<<<	Credential Management	Single	Mobile Credential	All	Enter	

After entering the card number and making sure that none of the door buttons are selected, press the “Enter” key. The controller will look up in its memory to see if the card is in memory for any of the doors. If the card is not in memory, the controller will show a red message at the top of the screen telling you that the card was not found and does not need to be deleted. If the card is found, the controller prompt you to make sure that you actually want to delete the card ID.



After selecting “Delete” the controller will delete the card ID from all of the doors and provide a message at the top of the screen that the card was deleted.



## Bulk Enrolling a range of card IDs

The Quick Edit ID screen is not limited to just entering a single card. If you have a sequence of cards, you can enroll the entire sequence in one action. The screen can be used to enter a range of numeric IDs. Bulk enrolling is limited to numeric cards. To bulk enroll, change the enrollment mode button to “Bulk” mode. This

button will turn green and a second card number box will be shown at the top of the screen. To bulk enroll, you need to provide a start ID number and inclusive end ID number.

To enter the starting number, touch the top entry box and then use the keypad to enter the card ID. Then touch the second entry box below the first and enter the end card number.

Quick Edit ID

12345

12350

Door 1 Door 2 Door 3 Door 4

Door 5 Door 6 Door 7 Door 8

<<< Credential Management Bulk Mobile Credential All Enter

1 2 3

4 5 6

7 8 9

< 0 Clear

Select the doors that this block of codes should operate on, at all times. Once you have selected the appropriate doors, press the “Enter” key and the controller will prompt you with an “Are you sure...” message.

Quick Edit ID

12345

12350

Door 1 Door 2 Door 3 Door 4

Door 5 Door 6 Door 7 Door 8

<<< Credential Management Bulk Mobile Credential All Enter

1 2 3

4 5 6

7 8 9

< 0 Clear

**Bulk Enroll Cards**

You are bulk enrolling cards from number 12345 to 12350. This will overwrite existing entries for cards of the same number in the range. Continue?

NO BULK ENROLL

If you are sure, click “Bulk Enroll” on this prompt and the bulk enroll process quickly adds all of the cards.

Quick Edit ID				Bulk enrolling operation complete.		
<input type="text"/>				1	2	3
<input type="text"/>				4	5	6
Door 1	Door 2	Door 3	Door 4	7	8	9
Door 5	Door 6	Door 7	Door 8	<	0	Clear
<<<	Credential Management	Bulk	Mobile Credential	All	Enter	

Note: If you add a leading zero to the card ID in the first entry box, the controller will add leading zeros to all IDs that are enrolled. The card ID with leading zeros is a different ID than one without. For example, card ID “001” is different than card ID “1”.

### Bulk Deleting a range of card IDs

The bulk deleting process is like the bulk enroll process. After changing the enrollment mode button to “Bulk”, two text entry boxes are presented at the top. Enter the starting card ID number in the top field and the ending card ID number in the field underneath the first. Once you have the card ranges to delete established, make sure all of the door buttons “Door 1” - “Door 8” are unselected (red in color). By unselecting all of the doors the controller knows that you are deleting a range of cards.

Quick Edit ID				1	2	3
12345				4	5	6
12350				7	8	9
Door 1	Door 2	Door 3	Door 4	<	0	Clear
Door 5	Door 6	Door 7	Door 8	<<<	Credential Management	Bulk
				Mobile Credential	All	Enter

To perform the delete, press the “Enter” key on the keypad. The controller will prompt you with an “Are you sure...” message.

Quick Edit ID				1	2	3
12345				4	5	6
12350				7	8	9
Door 1	Door 2	Door 3	Door 4	<	0	Clear
Door 5	Door 6	Door 7	Door 8	<<<	Credential Management	Bulk
				Mobile Credential	All	Enter

**Bulk Delete Cards**

You are bulk deleting cards from number 12345 to 12350. This is a very destructive process. Continue?

NO BULK DELETE

If you are sure that you want to perform the delete, click “Bulk Delete” on this prompt and the bulk delete process quickly deletes the range of cards from all the doors.

Quick Edit ID				Bulk delete operation complete.			1	2	3
<input type="text"/>							4	5	6
<input type="text"/>							7	8	9
Door 1	Door 2	Door 3	Door 4				<	0	Clear
Door 5	Door 6	Door 7	Door 8						
<<<	Credential Management	Bulk	Mobile Credential	All	Enter				

## Enrolling cards with Usernames

Version 1.1 of the One firmware has introduced the ability to assign a username to a card via the touchscreen. Earlier revisions of the firmware required the HMS software to be used if you wanted to associate a person to a card ID. During enrollment of a card ID, you can use either the on-screen keyboard or a USB keyboard to type in the name of a user. The One will keep the username in its on-board records. A new Credentials Management facility has been added to the One to allow you to manage cards by username.

To enroll a card with a username, change the card entry mode button to “Name”. This button might be labelled either the “Single” or “Bulk” depending on what mode you are coming from.

Once you enter the “Name” entry mode, two boxes will be shown at the top of the screen. The first box is the card number. This number is entered with the numeric keypad on the right side of the screen.

Quick Edit ID				1	2	3
12345				4	5	6
				7	8	9
Door 1	Door 2	Door 3	Door 4	<	0	Clear
Door 5	Door 6	Door 7	Door 8	<<<	Credential Management	Name
				Mobile Credential	All	Enter

The second box is an alphanumeric entry box that allows you to enter the user's name. After clicking on this box, you can use either the on-screen keyboard or a USB keyboard to enter text for the name:

Quick Edit ID				1	2	3
12345				4	5	6
John Smith						
<div> <div>q</div> <div>w</div> <div>e</div> <div>r</div> <div>t</div> <div>y</div> <div>u</div> <div>i</div> <div>o</div> <div>p</div> <div>✕</div> </div> <div> <div>a</div> <div>s</div> <div>d</div> <div>f</div> <div>g</div> <div>h</div> <div>j</div> <div>k</div> <div>l</div> <div>'</div> <div>↵</div> </div> <div> <div>↑</div> <div>z</div> <div>x</div> <div>c</div> <div>v</div> <div>b</div> <div>n</div> <div>m</div> <div>,</div> <div>.</div> <div>?</div> <div>↑</div> </div> <div> <div>&amp;123</div> <div>Ctrl</div> <div></div> <div>&lt;</div> <div>&gt;</div> </div>						

You may enter the name first name first or last name first, depending on how you want the names sorted in the Credential Management facility:



Quick Edit ID

12345

Smith, John

1

2

3

4

5

6

q

w

e

r

t

y

u

i

o

p

a

s

d

f

g

h

j

k

l

'

z

x

c

v

b

n

m

,

.

?

&123

Ctrl

You can include a comma or other punctuation as an option. To generate a comma with the on-screen keyboard, hold down the period key (.) for extended punctuation characters.

Once you include the name and the card number, press Enter to perform the enrollment. Now that a name is associated to a card number, the User's name will show up the audit trail records:

Activity

HighpowerOne Version 1.1.6760.24071 [hp1\_0]  
Thursday, July 5, 2018 3:12 PM  
[192.168.137.1] [192.168.1.40]

[7/5/2018 3:12:00 PM] Access granted on door 1, ID: 12345 Smith, John

7/5/2018 3:12:00 PM  
Card type: Wiegand [Door 1]  
Bits: [26] 00000000000110000001110011  
ID: 12345

Quick Edit ID

Advanced Edit ID

Door Overrides

Configuration

Advanced Features

Help



## Highpower Management Mobile App

A mobile app for tablets and phones has been made available for [Android](#) and [IOS](#). This app will allow you to make use of the features of the quick edit screen from your mobile device.

You can manage and create card data sets just like you would with the Quick Edit screen on the HighpowerOne. Once you are satisfied with your data set you can sync your device to the HighpowerOne and send over the card data set. Any entries on the HighpowerOne will be deleted and replaced with the new data set from your mobile device.

Users can create multiple “Panels” representing a HighpowerOne device. This means you can have multiple card data sets for multiple HighpowerOnes on your device, or even multiple data sets for a single HighpowerOne.

The app also includes the ability to view existing card entries for each panel, so you can verify the data is correct before syncing devices.

The mobile device hosting the app must be on the same network as the HighpowerOne being synced to.

If you have any issues using the management app please call or email us for assistance.

## Mobile Credentials

Version 2.1 of the HighpowerOne firmware introduces a new module which allows administrators to create mobile credentials used to unlock doors with your smartphone. This module is not reliant on a remote hosting service or subscription. This feature can be used when the One is connected to any LAN network with a Wi-Fi router or on the internet using a static IP address or domain name.

There is a screen on the HighpowerOne that generates a mobile credential. This credential is encrypted and contains a payload of information including a unique ID, the door name and routing about which HighpowerOne device the credential should be routed to, when used.

The mobile credential information when generated is presented as an on-screen QR barcode. This barcode is scanned by the *One Credential* smartphone app and contains the mobile credential data. The app is available for [IOS](#) or [Android](#), and is designed to work specifically with the HighpowerOne. Each credential generated is unique, non-duplicated and encrypted ensuring your system is secure. The information included in each Credential barcode includes the name of the target door, the credential ID and the destination...which is the HighpowerOne that is to receive the credential.

## Creating a Mobile Credential

To create a mobile credential, go to the Quick Edit screen or Advanced Edit screens and on the bottom will be a “Mobile Credential” button. Click on this button to go to the “Create Mobile Credential” screen. Alternatively, go to “Advanced Features” and click on “Create Mobile Credential”.

To create the mobile credential (a QR barcode) enter required information:

- The first input box is to assign the credential to a specific username. Click on the box to bring up the on-screen keyboard or use a USB keyboard to enter the username of the smartphone holder (i.e. Alex in this example). Names can be first and last name or any other form you wish.
- The second input box is the door that this credential unlocks. Select the door that the credential you are generating will open.  
Doors can be renamed (in another screen in the Advanced Features menu) if the default names are not appropriate. Door name assignment should occur before credentials are generated.
- Third input box is the active schedule for this credential. 'Always' means that the credential will work all the time. Providing another predefined schedule will only allow the credential to operate the door during the scheduled times of the specified schedule.
- Fourth, a checkbox to determine if the credential can expire is provided. If the credential has an expiration, a future date is required and is specified to the right of the checkbox.
- Lastly and importantly, the destination name or IP address of the receiving HighpowerOne device. Every HighpowerOne on your network will have a unique name or address. When you click on the credential in the app, the ID number is transmitted over the network to a device telling that device to lookup the credential. Once you determine the proper address is for your One controller, that address will always be the defaulted in this selection box. Contact Highpower and your network administrator for questions on how this routing works.

There are different network scenarios that changes the network routing for the credential.

If you are using the One on a simple LAN network with a Wi-Fi router on the same subnet, you should be able to use either the default WINs name of the device or the IPV4 address of the device. Those are usually the first to entries in the routing pull-down menu. In this scenario, if you are using the IPV4 address (an address in the form of XXX.XXX.XXX.XXX) you will want to lock this address as static in your network router. This can be done by reserving a DHCP address as static or moving the IP address into a static range for and locking it on



the device using Powershell and NETSH. It's usually much more flexible and convenient to reserve a dynamic address on the router side.

If you want to transmit the credential over a cell network instead of just being limited to Wi-Fi range, you will need a static IP or VLAN IP. Use the "custom" option in the routing pull down to specify a static IP address for the credential. If you route the credential to a static IP, you will also need to make sure that port forwarding is configured on your gateway. Each of the One controllers on your network can have a unique port assigned for listening to credential queries, which allows you to port forward multiple devices on one static IP address.

If you have technical questions or issues setting up a credential with a static IP or VLAN feel free to contact us for assistance with these networking options at 203-634-3900. Highpower can also provide you with a pre-configured low-cost Wi-Fi router that can be added to your existing network to more easily implement this feature.

When all information is established press the "Create" button and your credential QR code will be generated shortly and displayed. When you hit Create, the credential's QR code data is displayed on-screen and is simultaneously stored in the One's onboard database.

## Create Mobile Credential



Alex

Door 1

Always

☐ Expires

month


day

year

hp1\_1

<<<

Create



After your QR code has been generated, scan the QR code using the One Credential App. This will cause the credential with the door name to be listed in the One Credential App. For further explanation on how to use the app, that information is available in the next section.

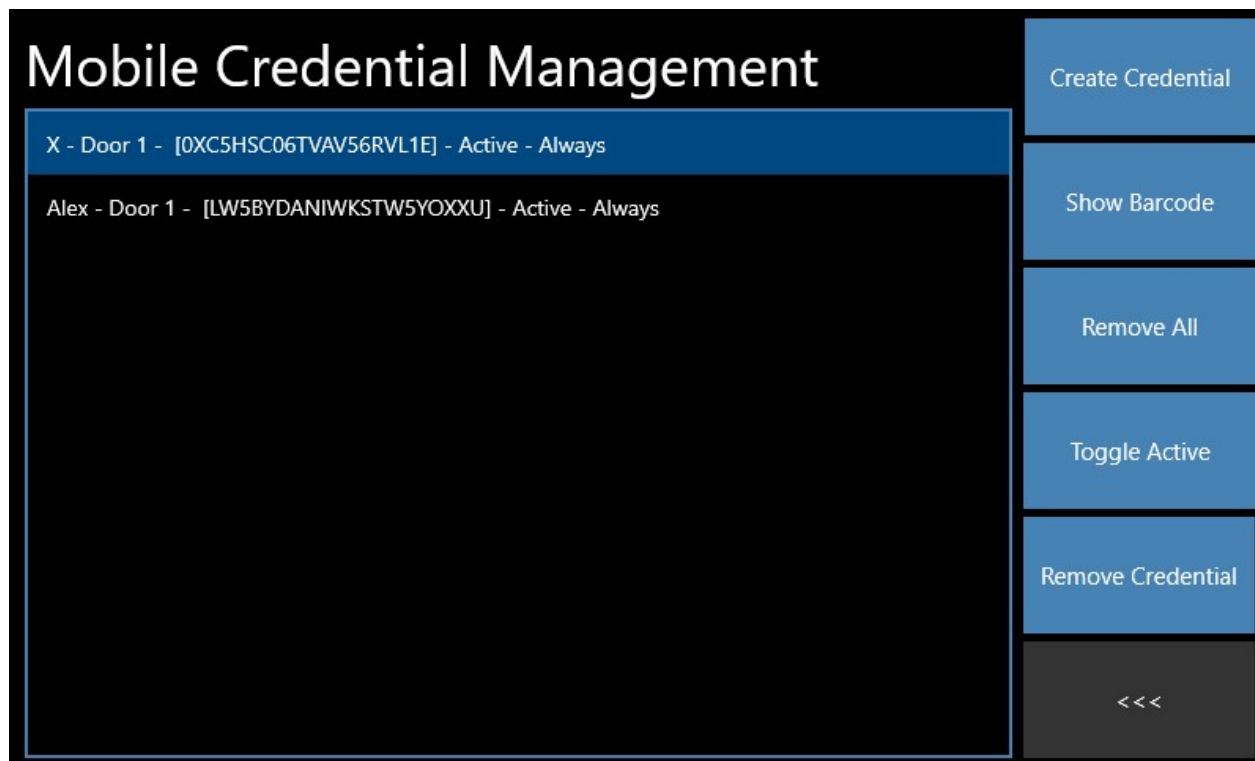
In addition to using QR barcodes for credentials, the One controller can generate a QR barcode that will direct your phone to the app store to obtain the One Credential app.

To generate a barcode that provides a link to the app use the icons at the top right of the screen. If you have an Android phone click like icon for the Google Play store and if you have an iPhone, use the Apple App Store

icon. Tapping these icons will generate a QR barcode that will take your phone to a download page for the One Credential App on the store.

## Managing Mobile Credentials

If you need to inspect or modify a mobile credential entry, go to Advance Features, and then select the “Mobile Credential Management” feature. You will be directed to this screen:



From here you can see the credentials that have been created and their details. There are management features on this page:

Click on “Create Credential” to be brought directly to the Create Mobile Credential screen.

“Show Barcode”: If a user accidentally deleted the credential from their phone, you can use this screen to recreate the credential’s QR barcode. From this page, select the credential you wish to regenerate and select “Show Barcode” to do this.

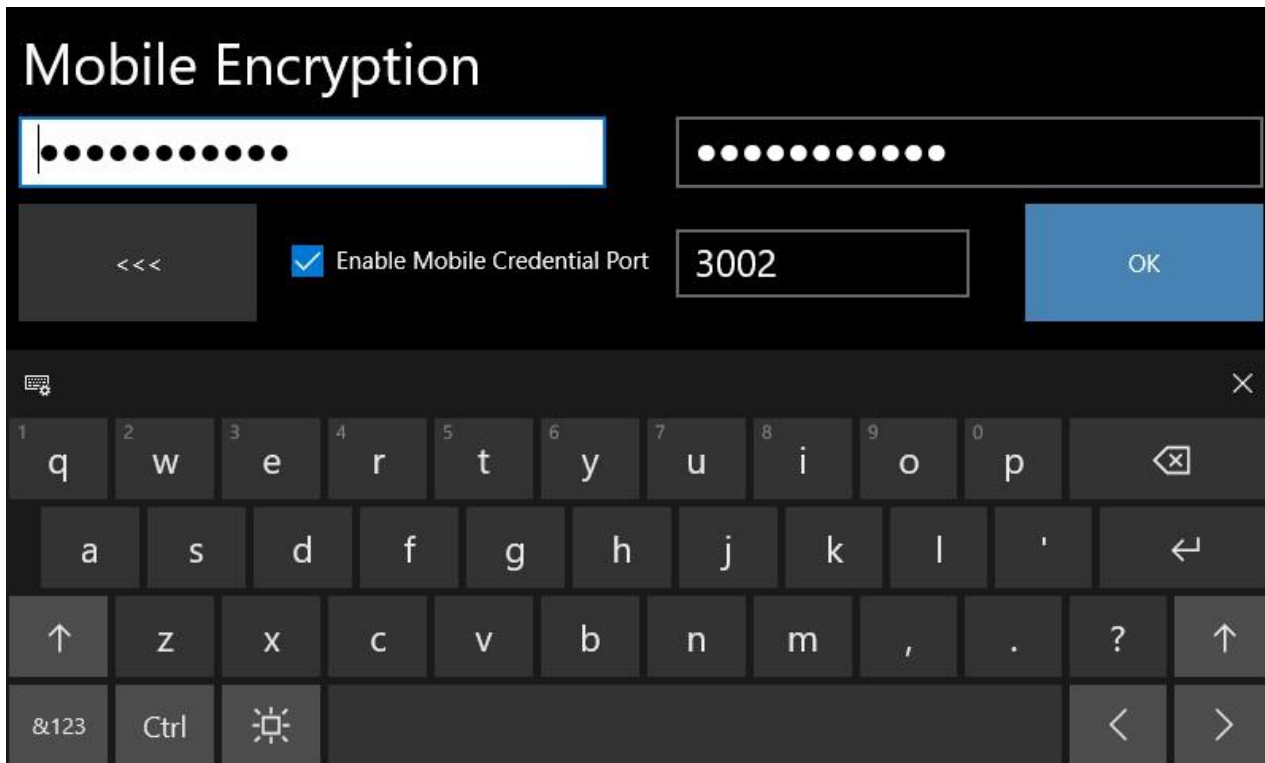
Click on “Remove All” to delete all mobile credentials. Caution! This is very destructive, and the One controller will prompt you if you are serious about doing this. Removing a credential from the One’s memory prevents it from working even if its listed in the user’s app.

Click on “Toggle Active” to change if that credential is currently active. Credentials that are made Inactive will not function.

Click on “Remove Credential” to delete the credential that is currently selected.

## Mobile Encryption Settings

To access “Mobile Encryption Settings” go to configuration from the main screen, then click on “Mobile Encryption Settings”

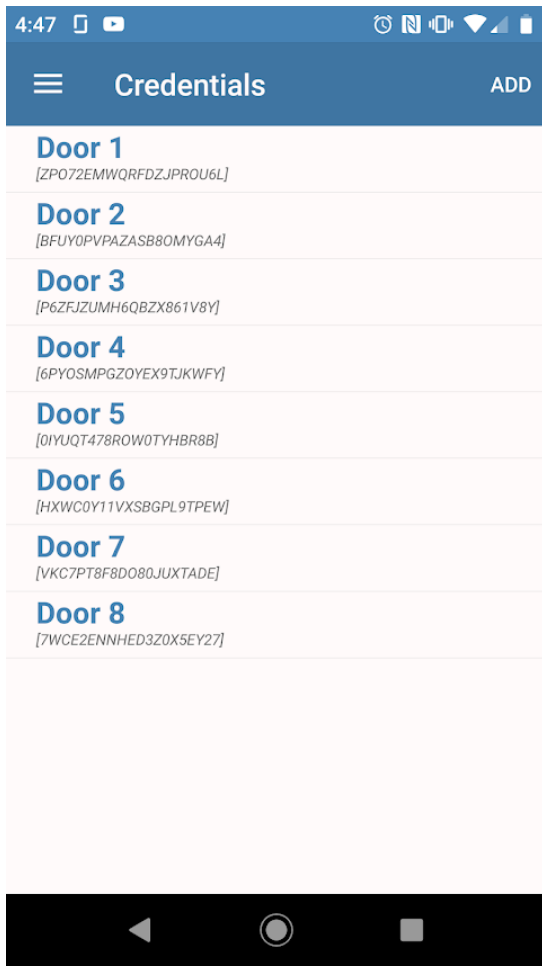


Here you can change the encryption password for the mobile credentials data port. You can also set the listening TCP/IP port number. The password entered is wrapped into the mobile credential. If you decide to change this password on a One controller, the credentials that are currently on the phones of existing users may no longer function as the password has been changed. The valid decryption of data sent to the listening port of the controller can only occur with a valid password at the time the credential is generated. The controller will ignore all data that is not properly decrypted with a valid password on this port.

## Using the One Credential-Mobile App

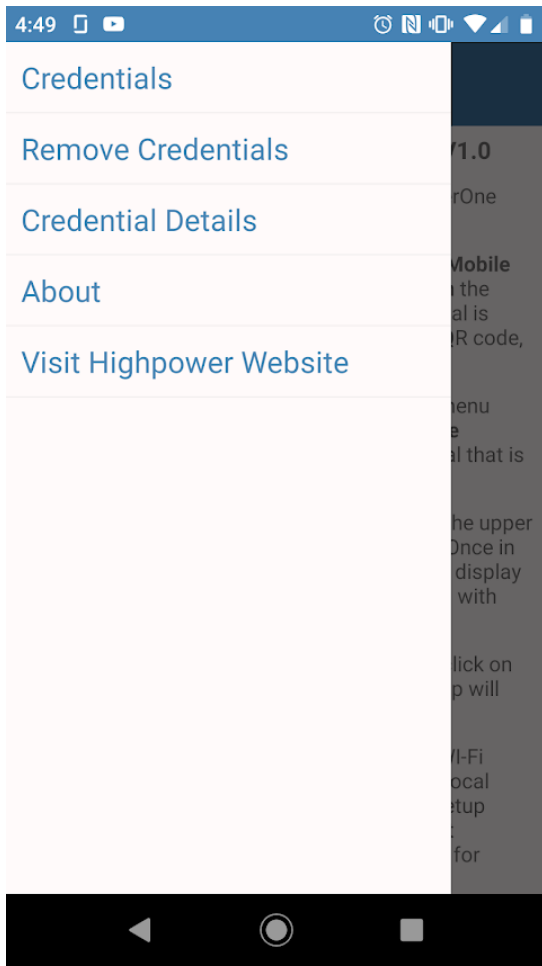
**NOTE:** All screenshots showed in this section are for Android devices. Using the IOS version will give slightly different visuals but the functionality and use of the app are identical.

After installing the app from the Play Store or the Apple App Store, opening the app greets with the “Credentials” page.



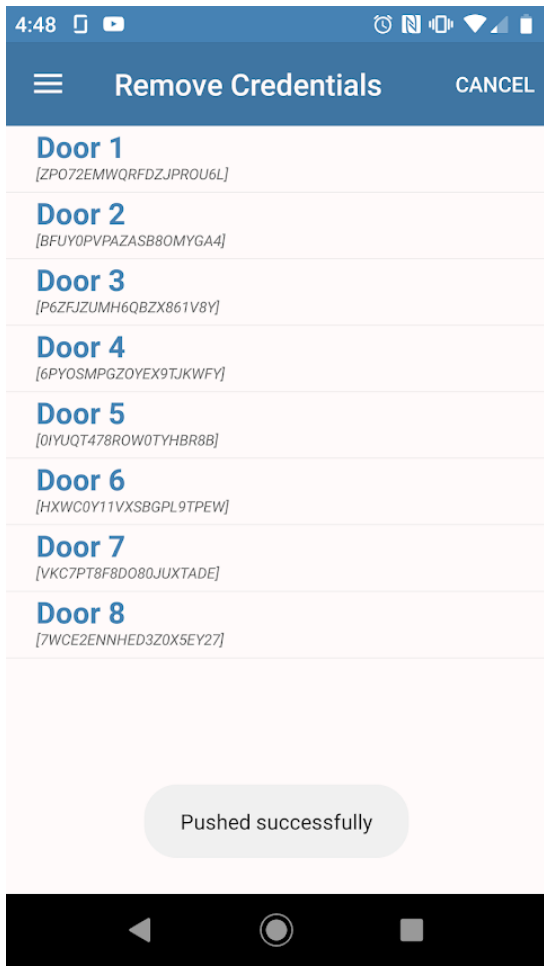
To add a credential, click the “Add” button in the top right. This action will access your phone’s camera. Using the camera, scan the QR code from the screen of the One to add the credential to the Credentials list. Once a credential is on your phone, simply click the credential entry to unlock the door.

To access additional features, press the menu button the top left:



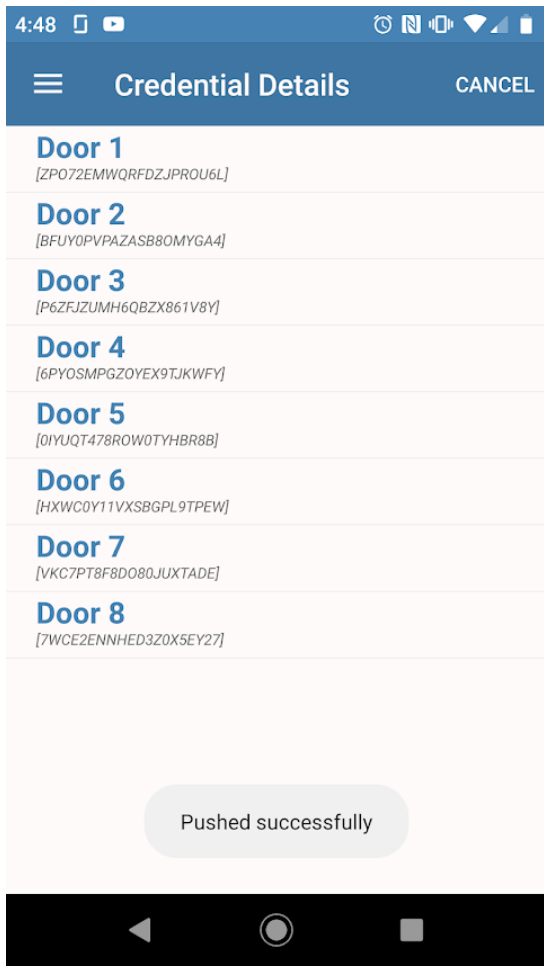
“Credentials” will return you to the home page that has your credentials listed, the main page.

“Remove Credentials” will allow you to delete unwanted credentials from your App. Clicking on any credentials while in this mode will delete them from the phone. To exit out of this deletion mode and return to the Credential list, click “Cancel” at the top right:

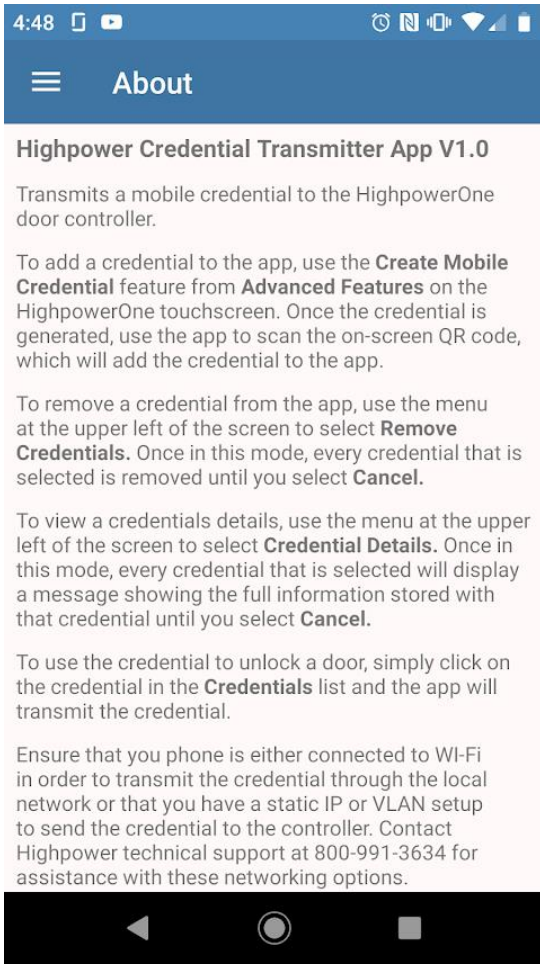


“Credential Details” is a mode that allows you to view the details of the credential such as the routing and other detailed information. In this mode, clicking on any credentials will show data associated with the credential, including the credential ID, the door it’s tied to, the routing IP address or device name and the receiving port number. To exit this mode and return to the main Credential list, click “Cancel” in the top right.





“About” will give a summary of the apps features and how to use them.



“Visit Highpower Website” will open a link directly to our website.

## Advanced Edit ID

The Advanced Edit screen of the controller is used to add, delete, bulk enroll, or bulk delete card ID numbers by placing the cards into memory based on access levels. **The access levels in the controller are defined by the user before using the advanced edit features.** An access level defines what card should be running on what door, using schedules to control access times.

There is one access level on the controller that is pre-defined, called “All Doors All Times” Using this level, the advanced edit feature works in a similar manner to the Quick Edit ID screen. As you add levels to the controller, they will be available in this screen for use. The advanced edit screen will not only allow you to apply an access level to a card but will also allow you to set up card expiration dates. Card expiration dates prevent the card from working after a date if you choose to apply this property to the card ID.

The schedules and access levels are added to the controller using the “Advanced Features” function of the controller. Advanced Features functions are defined later in this manual.

### Adding a single card ID

To use the Advanced Edit ID screen, **access levels must be configured beforehand.** Access levels are collections of schedules over doors that tells the system what times it should accept a card. There is a default access level defined in the system called “All Doors All Times” that cannot be deleted, but it can be used in the same manner as a user defined access level. If you decide to put the card on the All Doors All Times level, the card will be added to memory with the same result as using the Quick Edit ID screen.

The screenshot displays the 'Advanced Edit ID' interface. At the top left, the title 'Advanced Edit ID' is shown. Below it is a large empty rectangular box for card ID entry. To the right of this box is a numeric keypad with buttons 1 through 9, 0, and a 'Clear' button. Below the ID box, a list of access levels is shown, with 'All Doors All Times' selected and highlighted in blue. At the bottom left, there is an 'Expires' checkbox, followed by a date selection area showing 'March', '30', and '2019'. Below the date area are four buttons: '<<<', 'Credential Management', 'Single' (which is highlighted in red), and 'Mobile Credential'. To the right of these buttons are two more buttons: 'Delete' and 'Add'.

The advantage to using the Advanced edit screen is to use access levels to specify easily what doors the card runs on by schedule and that you can also set the card expiration date with Advanced Edit ID.

The Card Expiration date feature can be used with the All Doors All Times feature or any user defined access level. With the Card Expiration feature, you can check a box that makes the card completely stop operating after a calendar date. Before that date, the card runs on its selected schedule. The Card Expiration date feature is optional, and it will only be applied to a card number if the “Card Expires” checkbox is selected.

To add a card with this screen, use the blue keypad at the right of the screen to enter the card number into the Advanced Edit ID text box. If you make a mistake, use the “<” key to delete the last digit.

Once the card number has been entered, underneath the card number, scroll through the available access levels that you want to place the card on. The access level must be predefined using the Advanced Features screen. The access level will tell the system when the card is expected to work on a particular door at a particular day of the week and time of the day.

Once you select the access level, choose if the card is to expire. If the card is to stop working after a certain date, select the “Card Expires” checkbox and then tap on the date next to the checkbox to set the expiration date.

Once you have all parameters configured, select the “Add” button and the card is added to memory based on the settings in the access level. The expiration date if used is also recorded in the card record. You should get a confirmation message at the top of the screen that the card was added to memory.

If after adding the card using the Advanced Edit screen, the card does not work on the reader, check the main screen records to make sure that the schedule and holiday considerations are met according to the time when the card was presented.

## Deleting a single card ID

You can delete a single card ID in the Advanced Edit ID screen without selecting Access Levels or expiration dates. To delete a card, simply enter the card number using the blue keyboard at the right and then tap the “Delete” button found at the bottom of the keypad. The controller will ask you to confirm that the card is to be deleted from memory. You can also delete a card using the Quick Edit ID screen in a similar way. Deleting a card from either screen is the same action in the controller.

## Bulk enrolling a range of card IDs

If you have a set of cards that are in sequence, you can bulk enroll all of them in one action. Press on the “Bulk” button at the bottom of the screen and it will turn from red to green indicating the Bulk mode is enabled. The heading at the top of the screen will also be replaced by a second card entry field. If you tap on the first field, you can then use the keyboard to enter the starting number in the sequence. After entering this number, tap on the second card field just below the first. Then enter the ending card number in the second text box using the keypad. The text box that is active for input at a time will be outlined with a white border while the inactive text box border will be grey in color.

12345				1	2	3
12350				4	5	6
All Doors All Times				7	8	9
				<	0	Clear
<input type="checkbox"/> Expires	March	30	2019	Delete		Add
<<<	Credential Management	Bulk	Mobile Credential			

Once the card range is entered, select what access level the cards are to run on and if all of the cards in the range should expire using the “Card Expires” feature in a similar way to enrolling a single card. Once all of these options are set, press the “Add” button and you will be prompted to make sure that you meant to do the bulk enroll. If everything is OK, select “Bulk Enroll” at the prompt and all cards in the sequence are added to memory on the specified access level. If the card expiration feature was used, all cards enrolled will also have an expiration date.

Note: If you add a leading zero to the card ID in the first entry box, the controller will add leading zeros to all IDs that are enrolled. The card ID with leading zeros is a different ID than one without. For example, card ID “001” is different than card ID “1”.

## Bulk deleting a range of card IDs

Bulk deleting a range of card IDs happens in a similar manner as deleting a single card. Tap on the “Bulk” button and supply the starting and ending numbers in the range to be deleted. You do not have to be concerned with the access levels or expiration date settings during a deletion. Once you supply the card ID number range, press the “Delete” key at the bottom of the blue keyboard. You will be presented with an “Are you sure...” message. If you are sure, select “Bulk Delete” at the prompt and the range of cards is deleted from memory. This is the same action that occurs when you bulk delete from the Quick Edit ID screen.

## Card Expiration Dates

While adding a single card or bulk enrolling a range of card IDs, if you select the checkbox for “Card Expires” the card will no longer function in the system after the set date.

## Advanced Edit ID

12345

All Doors All Times

☐ Expires
 

March

30

2019

<<<

Credential Management

Single

Mobile Credential

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

<

0

Clear

Delete

Add

When you use this feature, you will have to supply the date of expiration. Tapping on the field to the right of the “Card Expires” checkbox brings up a date selection window. Use this window to specify the date of expiration.

## Advanced Edit ID

All Doors All

☒ Expires
 

May

26

2018

June

27

2019

July

28

2020

August

29

2021

September

30

2022

October

1

2023

November

2

2024

December

3

2025

January

4

2026

✓

×

<<<

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

<

0

Clear

Delete

Add

Once the card ID or range of IDs are enrolled, the card expiration date becomes part of their stored records. Once this date is reached, the card will not function. If you wish to get it functioning again, you need to delete and then re-enroll the card at a later date.

## Enrolling cards with Usernames

Version 1.1 of the One firmware has introduced the ability to assign a username to a card via the touchscreen. Earlier revisions of the firmware required the HMS software to be used if you wanted to associate a person to a card ID. During enrollment of a card ID, you can use either the on-screen keyboard or a USB keyboard to type in the name of a user. The One will keep the username in its on-board records. A new Credentials Management facility has been added to the One to allow you to manage cards by username.

To enroll a card with a username, change the card entry mode button to “Name”. This button might be labelled either the “Single” or “Bulk” depending on what mode you are coming from.

Once you enter the “Name” entry mode, two boxes will be shown at the top of the screen. The first box is the card number. This number is entered with the numeric keypad on the right side of the screen.

The screenshot shows the One firmware touchscreen interface. At the top, there are two input boxes. The first box contains the card number "12345". The second box is empty and has a blue header bar with the text "All Doors All Times". To the right of these boxes is a numeric keypad with buttons for digits 1-9, 0, and a "Clear" button. Below the input boxes, there is a section for expiration date with a checkbox labeled "Expires", and fields for "March", "30", and "2019". At the bottom, there is a navigation bar with several buttons: "<<<", "Credential Management", "Name" (highlighted in blue), "Mobile Credential", "Delete", and "Add".

The second box is an alphanumeric entry box that allows you to enter the user’s name. After clicking on this box, you can use either the on-screen keyboard or a USB keyboard to enter text for the name:

12345			1	2	3
John Smith			4	5	6
All Doors All Times					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	
q	w	e	r	t	y	u	i	o	p	⌫
a	s	d	f	g	h	j	k	l	'	↵
↑	z	x	c	v	b	n	m	,	.	?
&123	Ctrl							<	>	

You may enter the name first name first or last name first, depending on how you want the names sorted in the Credential Management facility:

12345			1	2	3
Smith, John			4	5	6
All Doors All Times					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	
q	w	e	r	t	y	u	i	o	p	⌫
a	s	d	f	g	h	j	k	l	'	↵
↑	z	x	c	v	b	n	m	,	.	?
&123	Ctrl							<	>	

You can include a comma or other punctuation as an option. To generate a comma with the on-screen keyboard, hold down the period key (.) for extended punctuation characters.

Once you include the name and the card number, press Enter to perform the enrollment. Now that a name is associated to a card number, the User's name will show up the audit trail records:



# Activity

HighpowerOne Version 1.1.6760.24071 [hp1\_0]  
Thursday, July 5, 2018 3:12 PM  
[192.168.137.1] [192.168.1.40]

Quick Edit ID

Advanced Edit ID

Door Overrides


Configuration

Advanced Features

Help

[7/5/2018 3:12:00 PM] Access granted on door 1, ID: 12345 Smith, John

7/5/2018 3:12:00 PM  
Card type: Wiegand [Door 1]  
Bits: [26] 000000000000110000001110011  
ID: 12345



## Door Overrides

The door overrides screen is used during both diagnostics and emergency situations. With this screen you can quickly place the doors into passage mode, lockdown mode and normal operation mode.

## Door Overrides

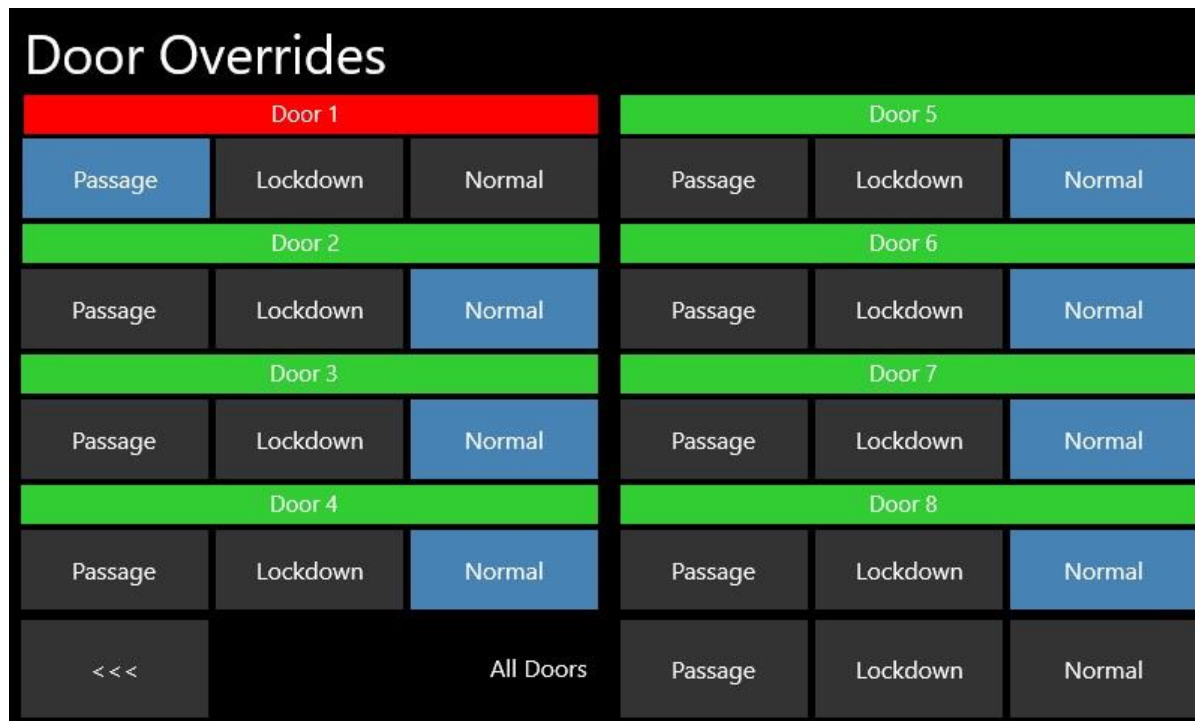
Door 1			Door 5		
Passage	Lockdown	Normal	Passage	Lockdown	Normal
Door 2			Door 6		
Passage	Lockdown	Normal	Passage	Lockdown	Normal
Door 3			Door 7		
Passage	Lockdown	Normal	Passage	Lockdown	Normal
Door 4			Door 8		
Passage	Lockdown	Normal	Passage	Lockdown	Normal
<<<	All Doors		Passage	Lockdown	Normal

Passage mode forces a door to be unlocked during all times. Lockdown forces a door to be locked during all times and conditions. Normal door operation modes allow the door to lock and unlock on schedule and allows for card access during times when the door is locked, if the card access schedule allows.

During initial setup the installer can use this screen to test the locking hardware without presenting a valid card. In an emergency, you can force the doors locked or unlocked based on the situation.

Version 1.4 of the firmware adds a relay monitoring function to this screen. The door labels “Door1” – “Door 8” now light up red and green based on the state of each door’s output relay. When the label is red, the relay is on and the door is unlocked (unsecure) and when the label is green the door is locked (secured condition).

In addition to controlling doors individually, there is a set of buttons in this screen that can control all doors simultaneously. These buttons are labelled with the “All Doors” label and are found at the bottom right of the screen. Pressing one of the modes in All Doors will cause a simultaneous state change of all of the doors.



## Advanced Features

The advanced features screen allows the programmer to access more sophisticated features if needed.

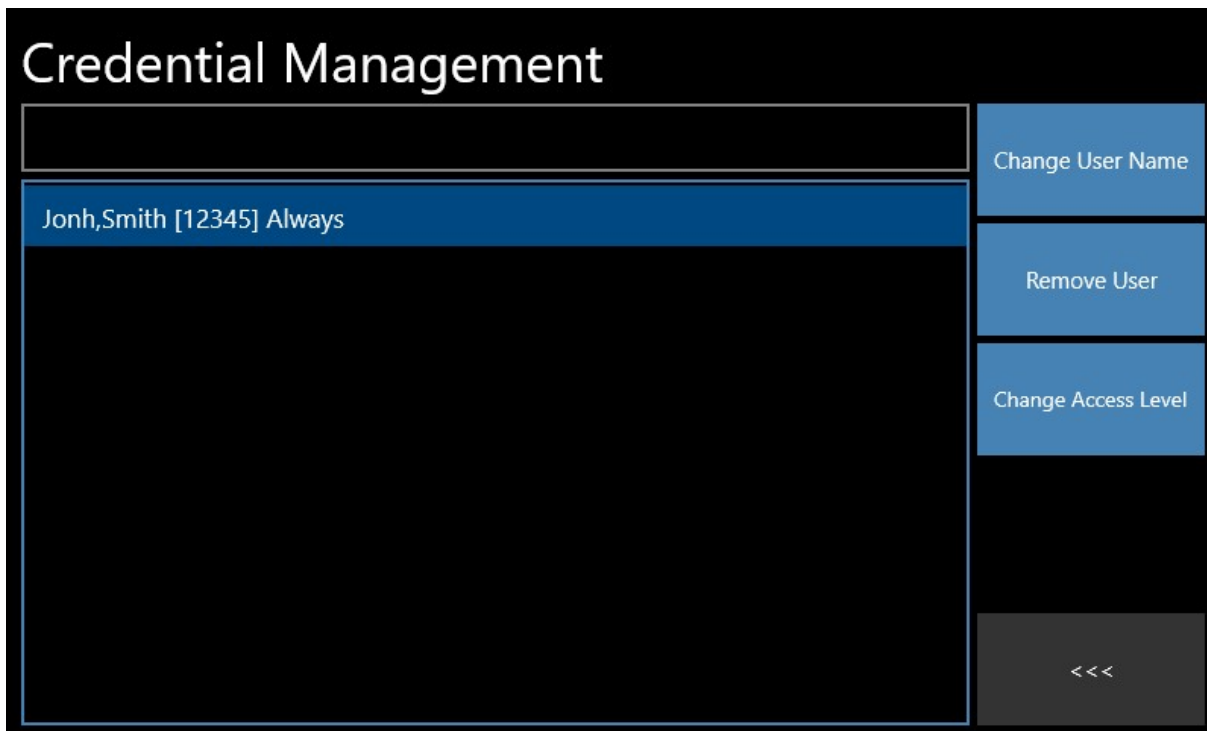


These include creating and deleting schedules, creating and deleting access levels, creating and deleting holidays, accessing detailed controller card format functions, setting up automatic door unlocking on schedule and accessing features that work with a USB memory stick. In the Advanced Features screen, you scroll through the features list with your finger and then select the feature that you are interested in by tapping the feature name. Once you select the appropriate feature in the list, hit the “Select” button at the bottom right of the screen to move to that features specific screen.

## Credential Management

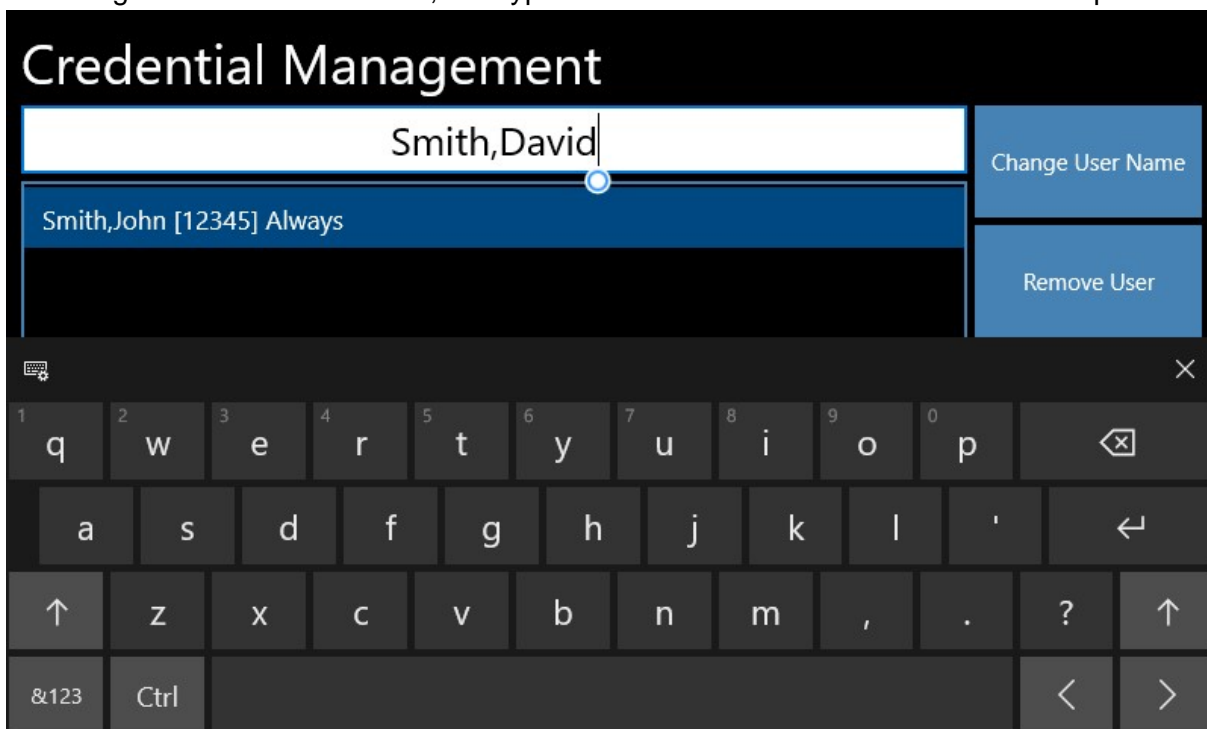
The Credential Management screen was introduced with Version 1.1 of the One firmware. This screen is used in conjunction with cards that have been entered with usernames. It allows you to view all the cards in memory, what username is assigned to each card and what access level the card is on.

Using the Credential Management facility, you can easily remove cards from the system by username. You can also change the name assigned to a card, or its Access Level.



To delete a card, select on the card in the list and then hit the “Remove User” button. After doing this, the list will get updated immediately and the card will be removed from memory and no longer function.

To change the name on the card, first type the name into the small text box at the top of the screen:



Once the new name is entered, click somewhere else on the screen and the keyboard will retract. Then click on the “Change User Name” button, and the card record gets updated with the new name.

# Credential Management

Change User Name

Remove User

Change Access Level

<<<

Smith,David [12345] Always

You may enter the name first name first or last name first, depending on how you want the names sorted. You can include a comma or other punctuation as an option. To generate a comma with the on-screen keyboard, hold down the period key (.) for extended punctuation characters.

You may also change the Access Level of a user. To do this first select a user in the list, then, click “Change Access Level” and select a level from the dropdown menu that appears.

# Credential Management

Change User Name

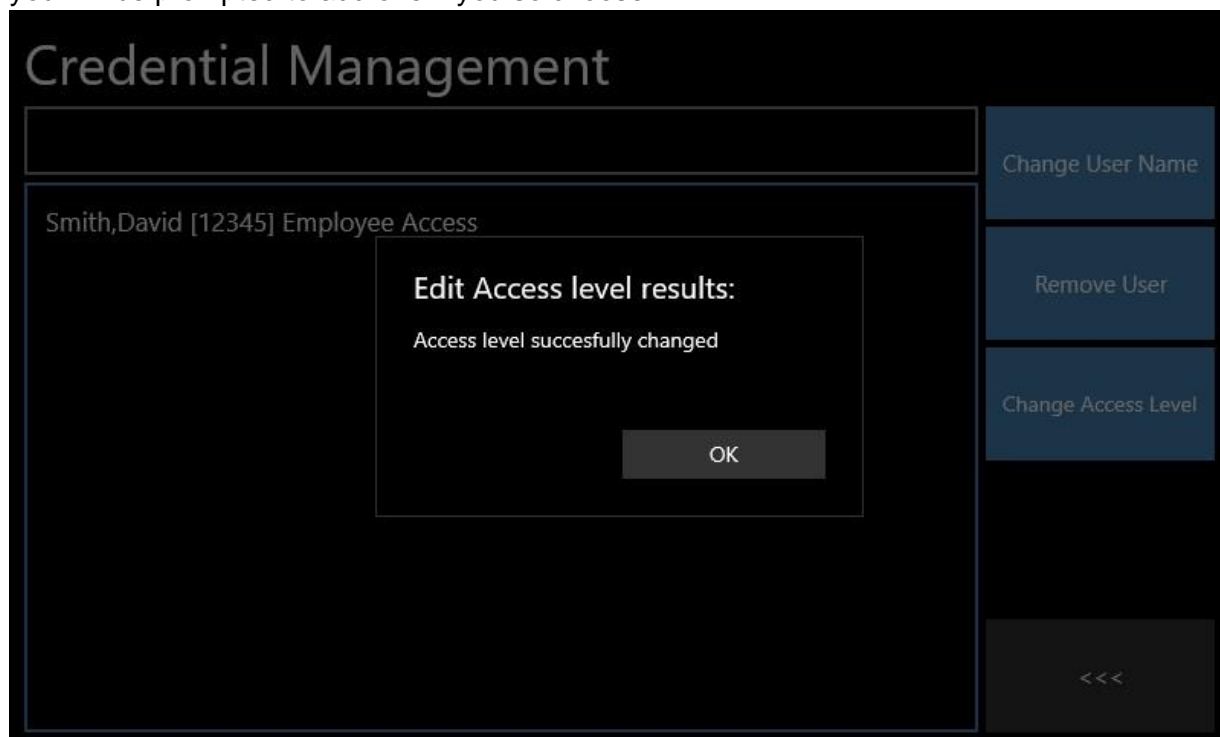
Change Access Level

Employee Access

<<<

Smith,David [12345] Always

You will get a popup detailing if this operation was successful. If you do not have any existing Access Levels you will be prompted to add one if you so choose.



## Create Mobile Credential/Mobile Credential Management

An explanation of these pages is available in the “Mobile Credentials” section under section “Touch Screen Programming”.

## Door Name Aliases

Using this screen you can change the name of each door

# Door Name Aliases

Door 1	<input type="text" value="Door 1"/>	Door 5	<input type="text" value="Door 5"/>
Door 2	<input type="text" value="Door 2"/>	Door 6	<input type="text" value="Door 6"/>
Door 3	<input type="text" value="Door 3"/>	Door 7	<input type="text" value="Door 7"/>
Door 4	<input type="text" value="Door 4"/>	Door 8	<input type="text" value="Door 8"/>

<<<

## ID Viewer

The system view is a facility that allows you to view all the card IDs that are programmed into the controller in a basic manner and can be used for diagnostics. This feature is useful especially to people that use the Quick Edit ID features and lost track of what cards have already been programmed.

## ID Viewer

Credential Management<<<

Network supplied IDs	Touch screen entered IDs
	12345

Door 1

Door 2

Door 3

Door 4

Door 5

Door 6

Door 7

Door 8

All Doors

There are two windows on the system viewer. These windows show the cards that have been added to the controller via software and cards that have been added using the touchscreen. Because there are two

separate databases for cards based on how they are presented to the controller, we can separate the card IDs between the two windows.

By pressing on the buttons at the bottom of the screen we can show all the cards that are available on a certain door. If you want to see all cards on the controller from any door, select the "All Doors" button. Selecting multiple door buttons will combine the card ID's from multiple doors into one list and will exclude card IDs that are duplicates over the multiple doors.



## Audit Trail Viewer

The audit trail viewer allows you to review audit trail entries on the screen for a certain day. You can alternatively download the audit trail using a USB memory stick (using the procedure in the previous section) or via software using the HMS software package.



## Create Schedule

Schedules have a dual use. They can be used both for setting up automatic door unlocking and can also be used in access levels to control when a card has access to a certain door. You can make as many schedules as you need, using them for either function.

To create a schedule, first name the schedule by clicking on the top text box. This is an unlabeled box at the upper right of the screen. Once you click this box, the on-screen keyboard will pop up from the bottom and allow you to enter the name of the schedule. It's recommended that you name schedules things like "Front Door Unlocking" or "Employee Access Times" ...etc. Name the schedule something descriptive that is appropriate for the application.

If the on-screen keyboard is too small or a problem to use you can alternatively use a physical USB keyboard plugged into one of the controller's USB ports, in place of the on-screen keyboard. This is also true using a USB mouse, as plugging in a mouse will create a pointer to do the same functions as tapping on screen.

Create Schedule

Employee Access

12	19	AM	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Hol
12	20	AM								
12	19	AM	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Hol
12	20	AM								

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

0

q

w

e

r

t

y

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i

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m

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↑

&123

Ctrl

<

>

Once you name the schedule, tap somewhere on the screen where there is free space to retract the keyboard. Tapping on the “Create Schedule” screen title up top is a good spot.

In each horizontal row, there are two times, days of the week buttons and a holiday button. Each horizontal row is a separate period in a schedule. When programming the controller with the touch screen there are four periods per schedule available. When adding schedules with the Highpower HMS software, there are eight periods per schedule available.

The starting time of a period is the top time entry in each row. The ending time of a period is the lower time entry in each row. The start and end times in each period are set by tapping each time box, which causes a time selection window to show.

5

56

6

57

7

58

8

59

9

00

AM

10

01

PM

11

02

12

03

1

04

✓

✕

<<<

The period intervals are during each day and must not cross midnight. Acceptable start and end times are between 12:00 AM to 11:59 PM.

Create Schedule

Employee Access

Set the start and end times so that the start time occurs before the end time for each period. For each period, you select the days of the week that the time intervals are active for. All of the day buttons are initially red in color (disabled). By tapping on a specific day, the button toggles to green, which indicates that the day for that period is selected. In addition to the day, the last column of buttons is for holidays. During times when holidays are active, the schedule jumps out of the time zone programmed for a certain day and runs on time zones that are programmed for holidays. You can think of a holiday as an eighth day of the week.

An example of a typical schedule is programmed below:

# Create Schedule

Employee Access

9	00	AM	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Hol
12	00	PM								
12	45	PM	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Hol
5	00	PM								
11	34	AM	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Hol
11	35	AM								
11	34	AM	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Hol
11	35	AM								

<<<

Schedule created Employee Access.

Create Schedule

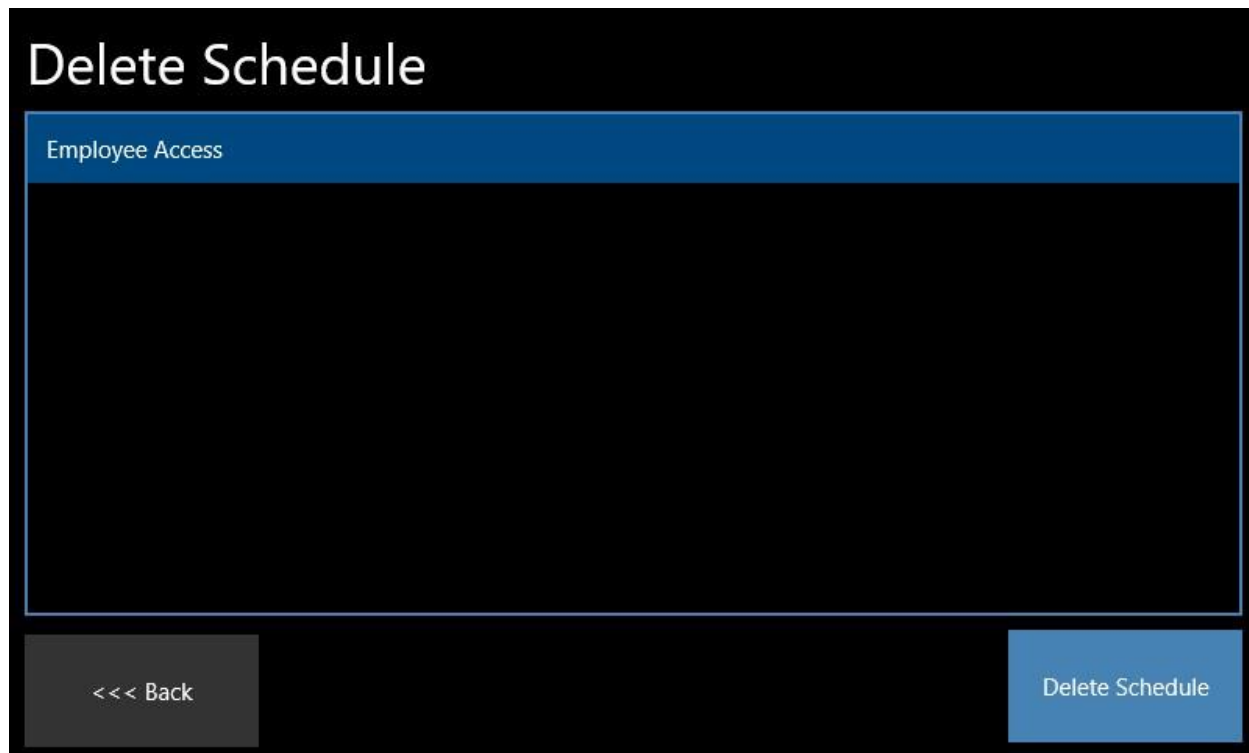
In this schedule example we are attempting to create a schedule for a simple workday., The start of the first period is 9:00am and ends at 12:00PM to prevent access during lunch hours. These times are valid from Monday-Friday during the workweek. After the first period, we take a 45-minute lunch. After lunch, we need to get back into this area, so we set another period up that runs from the end of lunch (12:45p) to quitting time (5:00p). Since we absolutely don't like working holidays, there are no periods set up for a holiday. If we work different hours during holidays, we would set additional periods up for the holidays. If we work holidays on the same time schedule, we could also include the "Hol" button in a typical period.

## Edit Schedule

This feature allows you to recall and edit an existing schedule.

## Delete Schedule

Once a schedule is created, the delete schedule feature allows you to delete it.



If the schedule is being used in an access level or as door unlocking schedule, the schedule is deleted and the schedule entry in the access level or door unlocking schedule is changed to "Never".

## Set Door Unlock Schedule

Once a schedule is created, you can use the schedule to automatically unlock and relock doors at specific times. After creating the schedules that you need, select one of the schedules for each door. Once selected, the doors will unlock during the scheduled times.

## First Person In

The first person in feature is used in conjunction with the automatic door unlocking. With the first person in feature turn on, an unlocking cycle will not start without a valid card swipe.

# First Person In

For each door, turn the button green to activate the First Person In feature.

Leaving this screen with the back button will save the settings.



This feature keeps the door locked even though an unlocking interval is occurring, until a valid swipe. It's used to prevent a door from being unlocked at a facility during times when there is no one around and people are delayed for events such as storms, etc. The first person in feature can be turned on or off for each door individually.

## Create Access Level

Access levels are used to tell the system when a card has access to a door. Access times of a particular door are controlled by a schedule.

Create Access Level	
Employee Access	
Door 1	Employee Access
Door 2	Never
Door 3	Never
Door 4	Never
Door 5	Never
Door 6	Never
Door 7	Never
Door 8	Never
Access level created Employee Access.	
<<<	Create Access Level

In the example above, we are creating an access level to let employees through Door 1. They can only come through Door 1 on the times that are allowed on the “Employee Access” schedule. The Employee Access schedule was created before we create the new access level. There are two predefined schedules also available. The “Always” access level means that someone could come through a door at all times. The “Never” access level is the default for each door and means that no one can come through a door.

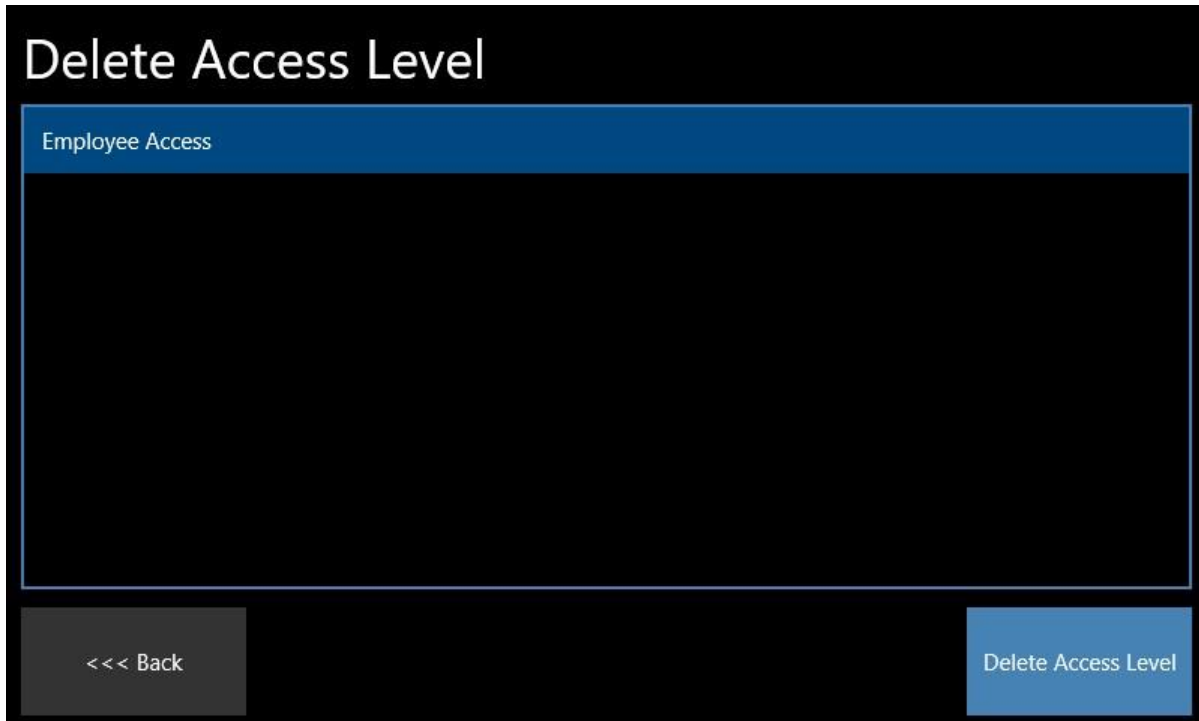
Once you create the access level, you can use the Advanced Edit ID screen to add a card to the system that runs on the access level.

## Edit Access Level

This feature allows you to recall and edit an existing access level.

## Delete Access Level

Once you create an access level, you may need to later change the system by deleting it. There is a function in the controller that lists all access levels and allows you to select the one that you wish to delete.



The screenshot shows a web interface for deleting an access level. The title "Delete Access Level" is prominently displayed at the top. Below the title is a blue header bar with the text "Employee Access". The main content area is a large, empty rectangular box, likely intended for a list of access levels. At the bottom of the interface, there are two buttons: a grey button on the left labeled "<<< Back" and a blue button on the right labeled "Delete Access Level".

## Holidays

The controller has two types of holidays available. The "recurring holiday" is one that happens on the same calendar date each year. These are holidays like New Year's Day, Christmas, Halloween, etc.

The "non-recurring holiday" is a holiday that is programmed for one date per year and can be things like Labor Day, Easter Sunday or a large business meeting on a certain date.

During a holiday, the controller jumps out of the schedule for a particular day and switches to whatever periods are defined for the "Hol" column in the schedule. This can be thought of as a "day eight" function. If for example, it's a Tuesday, and we come into a schedule period of either type of schedule, the periods in the schedules defined for Tuesday will no longer run. The periods defined for the "Hol" periods will run. If a period is defined for both a "Tue" and "Hol" columns in this example, then no changes in the Tuesday schedule will occur when a holiday occurs.



## Create Recurring Holiday

Recurring holidays are holidays that happen at a certain time, every year.

Create Recurring Holiday

New Years Day

January 1 12 00 AM

January 30 11 59 PM

<<< Back Holiday created. Create Holiday

Set the name of the holiday by tapping the name field at the top of the recurring holiday screen. This will bring up the on-screen keyboard. You can also use a physical keyboard plugged into a USB port. The holiday name is used just to reference the holiday for deletion in the future. Once you name the holiday, select the month and day of the start of the holiday period. Then to the right of the month and day, set the start time during that day when the holiday period begins.

Just below the first starting time, repeat the process for the ending month, date and time indicating the end of the holiday period. Once you enter this information, select the “Create Holiday” button at the lower left and you should see a confirmation at the bottom of the screen in green saying, “Holiday created.”

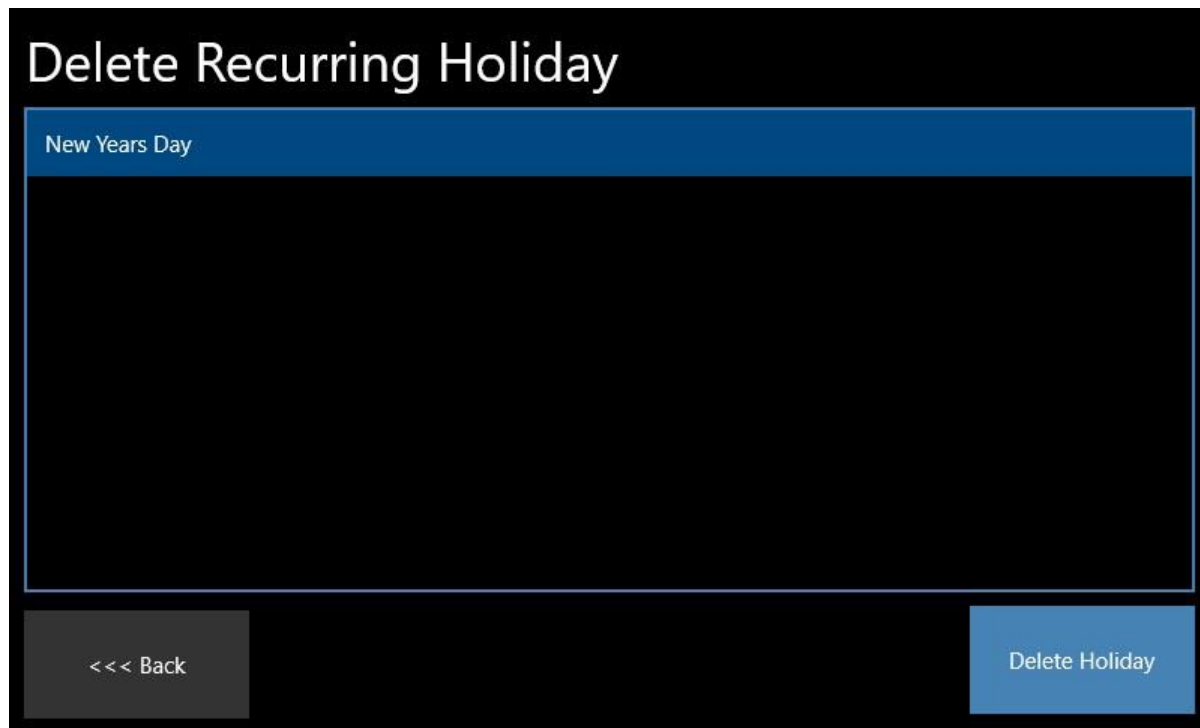
The information for the holiday is maintained so that you can enter a second holiday based on the information from the one that was already created. If you are completed entering all the holidays use the “<<< Back” button to return to the Advanced Features screen.

Because this type of holiday is recurring each year on the same date, the year of the holiday does not have to be provided. During a holiday, the periods in all schedules will shift from the current day to any periods that are defined for the holiday “Hol” column in the schedule.

## Edit Recurring Holiday

This feature allows you to recall and edit an existing recurring holiday.

## Delete Recurring Holiday

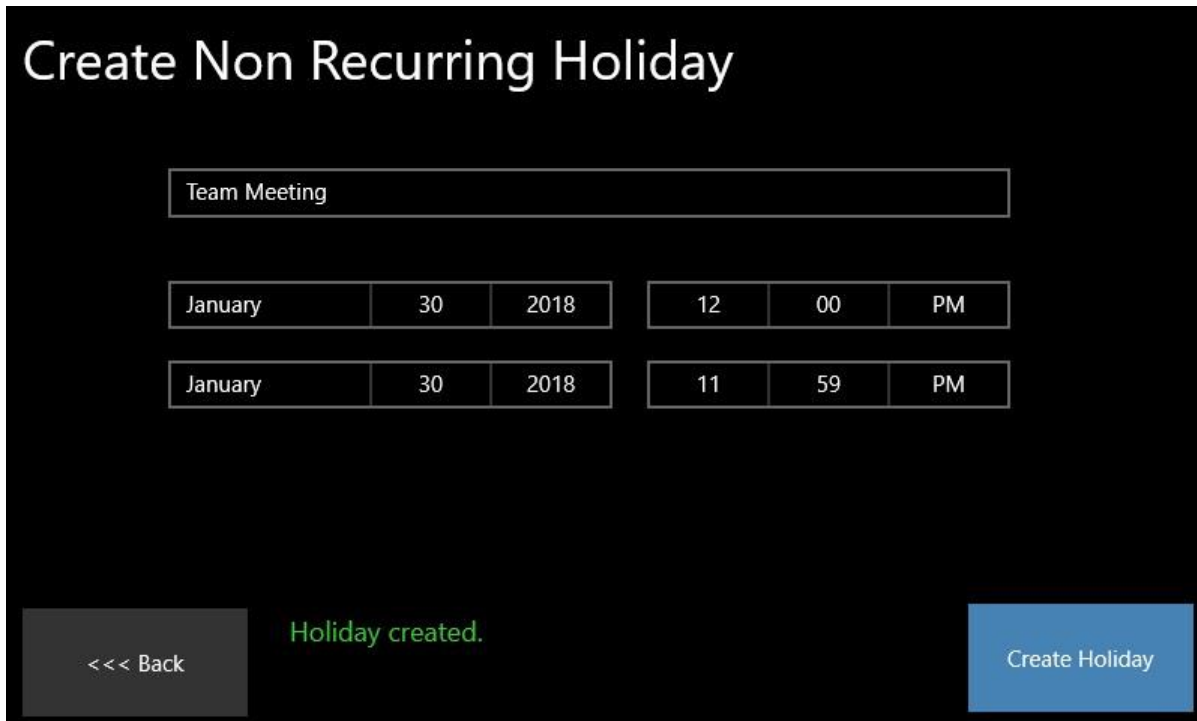


The screenshot shows a mobile application interface for deleting a recurring holiday. The title 'Delete Recurring Holiday' is displayed at the top. Below the title is a blue header bar containing the text 'New Years Day'. The main content area is a large black rectangle. At the bottom of the screen, there are two buttons: a dark gray button on the left labeled '<<< Back' and a blue button on the right labeled 'Delete Holiday'.

This facility allows you to delete a created holiday in the case where the holiday is no longer used. Select the holiday from the list of all recurring holidays and select "Delete Holiday" key at the bottom of the screen. You should get an "Are you sure..." prompt to make sure that you are deleting the correct holiday. If you are sure, then confirm to complete the deletion.

## Create Non-Recurring Holiday

Non-recurring holidays are holidays that do not occur every year, but only happen at a particular date and time each year.



Create Non Recurring Holiday

Team Meeting

January 30 2018 12 00 PM

January 30 2018 11 59 PM

<<< Back Holiday created. Create Holiday

Set the name of the holiday by tapping the name field at the top of the recurring holiday screen. This will bring up the on-screen keyboard. You can also use a physical keyboard plugged into a USB port. The holiday name is used just to reference the holiday for deletion in the future. Once you name the holiday, select the month, day and year of the start of the holiday period. Then to the right of the month, day and year, set the start time during that day when the holiday period begins.

Just below the first starting time, repeat the process for the ending month, date, year and time indicating the end of the holiday period. Once you enter this information, select the “Create Holiday” button at the lower left and you should see a confirmation at the bottom of the screen in green saying, “Holiday created.”

The information for the holiday is maintained so that you can enter a second holiday based on the information from the one that was already created. If you are completed entering all of the holidays use the “<<< Back” button to return to the Advanced Features screen.

Because this type of holiday is recurring each year on the same date, the year of the holiday does not have to be provided. During a holiday, the periods in all schedules will shift from the current day to any periods that are defined for the holiday “Hol” column in the schedule.

## Edit Non-recurring Holiday

This feature allows you to recall and edit an existing non-recurring holiday.

## Delete Non-Recurring Holiday

This facility allows you to delete a created holiday in the case where the holiday is no longer used. Select the holiday from the list of all non-recurring holidays and select “Delete Holiday” key at the bottom of the screen. You should get an “Are you sure...” prompt to make sure that you are deleting the correct holiday. If you are sure, then confirm to complete the deletion.

## Programming Card Configuration

The One can add and remove cards via the reader without interaction with the touchscreen or software. This facility allows you to specify two cards that can be used to trigger open enrollment and card removal functions. After an “open enrollment” card is swiped on a reader, the reader goes into open enrollment mode. The open enrollment mode adds every other card swiped subsequently to be added to memory on the All Times schedule until a programming card is again swiped. If you swipe the specified “Remove Function” card, subsequent cards swiped in that mode get removed from memory until a programming card is swiped.

**Programming Card Setup**

Add Function Card ID:  
12346

Remove Function Card ID:  
12347

Activate relay during enrollment  
☐ No Relay Action

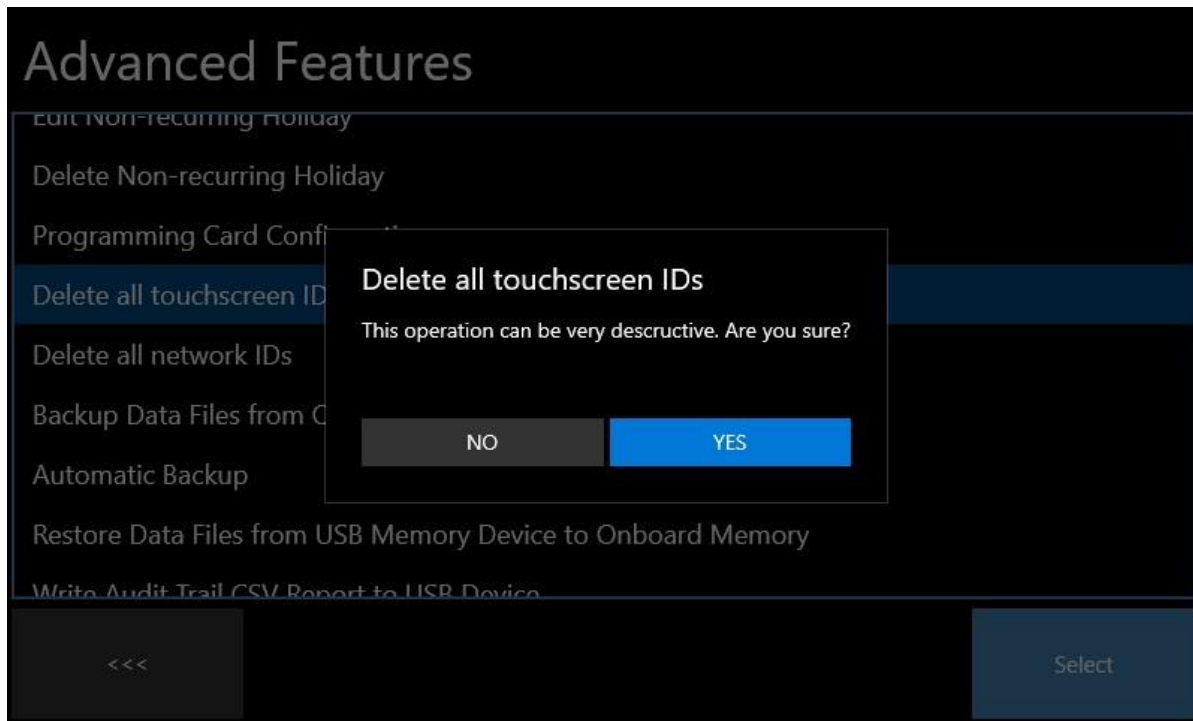
<<<

1 2 3  
4 5 6  
7 8 9  
< 0 ABC  
Clear

During open enrollment mode, you can tell the controller to activate the relay every time a card is added. This simulates a valid card swipe situation and allows the door to operate normally during the card collection process. To turn this feature on, change the state of the “Activate relay during enrollment” switch “RTE with Enrollment”.

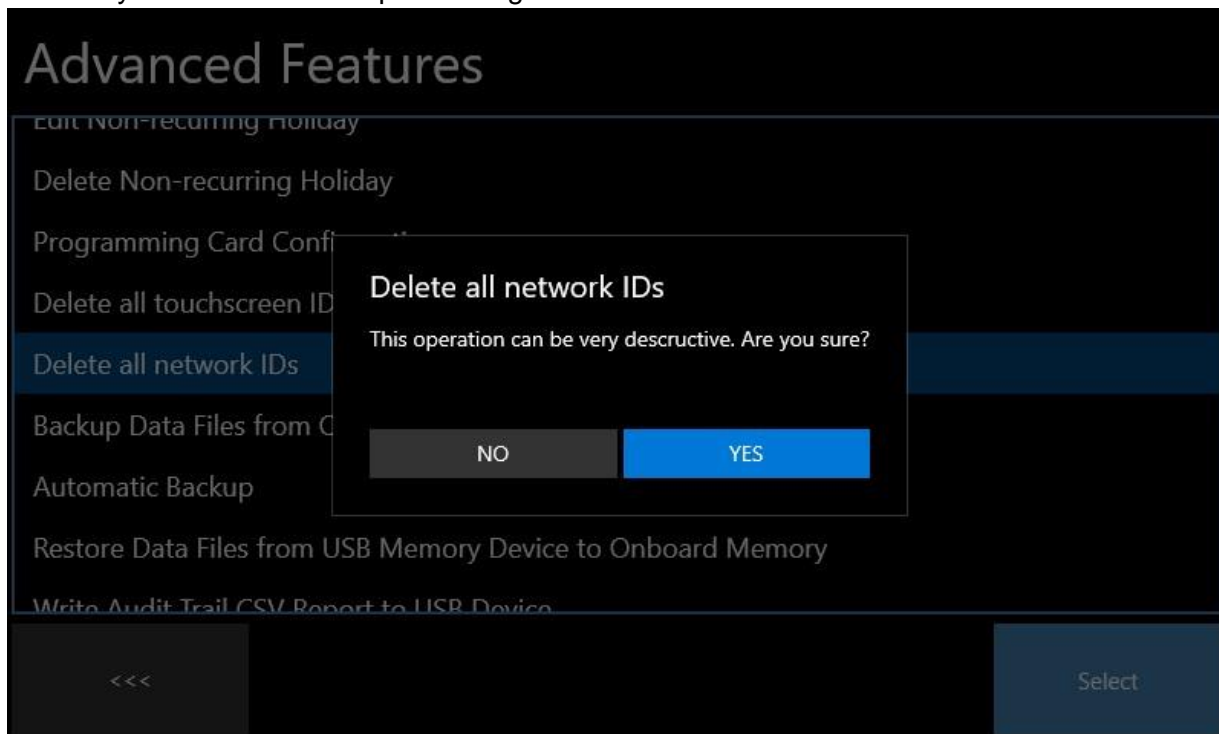
## Delete all touchscreen IDs

This will delete all IDs currently added to the touchscreen directly. This process is very destructive and you will be asked if you are sure before proceeding.



## Delete all network IDs

This will delete all IDs currently added to from the network. This process is very destructive and you will be asked if you are sure before proceeding.

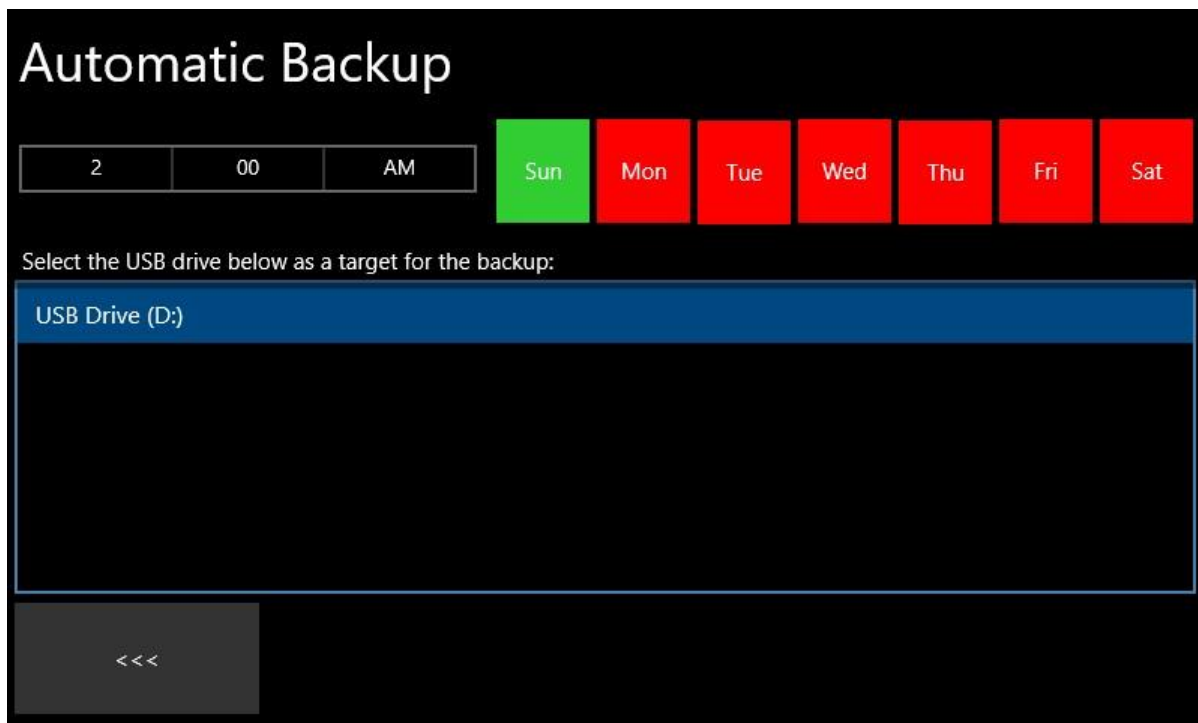


## Backup Data Files from Onboard Memory to USB Memory Device

If you wish to make a backup of most of your settings and access control data, you can back up the controller using a USB memory stick. Place the USB memory stick into a USB slot at the bottom of the controller. Selecting this feature will prompt you with a “Are you sure...” message. You want to make sure that there are no previous files on the card that contain settings you might need as the files will be overwritten. Once you confirm that it’s OK to write files, the controller will copy all its system setting files to the USB memory stick. You can put the USB stick into any of the available USB lots. If you put two USB sticks into the controller, the controller will select only one of the sticks based on USB slot priority so please make sure that you only present one memory stick at a time for this function. You can also use this feature to duplicate a system setup on multiple controllers. The information is stored on the USB memory device in a folder called “Backup”.

### Automatic Backup

The automatic backup feature allows you to set a time or multiple times every week at which the unit will perform a backup from onboard memory to a USB memory stick periodically. This is useful if there is a unit failure or a software failure and you need to get up running quickly after the failure.



The image shows a configuration screen titled "Automatic Backup". At the top, there are three input fields for time: "2", "00", and "AM". To the right of these fields is a row of seven colored boxes representing the days of the week: "Sun" (green), "Mon" (red), "Tue" (red), "Wed" (red), "Thu" (red), "Fri" (red), and "Sat" (red). Below this row, the text "Select the USB drive below as a target for the backup:" is displayed. Underneath this text is a large rectangular area with a blue header "USB Drive (D:)" and a black body. At the bottom left of the screen, there is a grey button with the text "<<<".

This feature will allow you to select which installed USB stick should be used for the backup as well as specify the times for the backup. The backup dataset for the automatic operation will over-write older automatically backed up data sets (it’s not recursive); but the automatic data set will be stored in a different folder on the USB memory stick than a manual backup. Automatic backup folder name on the USB stick is called “AutoBackup”. During the backup operation, the readers might not be immediately available for several seconds, so you want to schedule this backup during off hours if you choose to use this feature.

## Restore Data Files from USB Memory Device to Onboard Memory

If you have made a backup of your system files to a USB stick, you can restore your settings from the stick back to the on-board memory of the controller. Because manual and automatic backups are stored in different folders on the USB stick, the restore operation will ask you which data set should be used before the restore operation occurs. Be careful using this feature as it will overwrite all the settings on the controller with the settings from the USB memory stick. Insert a single USB memory stick into any of the available USB slots. When you select this feature, you will be presented with an “Are you sure...” message prompting you to overwrite the existing setup. If you select “Overwrite” at the prompt the restore operation to the controller is completed.

## Import CSV from USB Memory Device to Onboard Memory

This feature will take a comma separated value file (CSV) containing one or more new users to be added to the onboard memory. To use this feature, make a CSV file in an application that works with spreadsheets, like excel. Once your file is made make a column containing usernames, and a column containing card ID.

If you prefer you can also quickly make a CSV with any text editor like word or notepad. Here is how the data would be formatted in that case. In this case each entry is a name followed by a comma and a card ID.

```
Alex,123  
Dan,321  
Smith John, 400  
Chad, 500  
,100
```

Note that you can have no name, just make sure to leave the comma before the card ID.

In the case of both last name and first name simply put the last name first and then the first name, do NOT use a comma to separate the full name.

Once your CSV file is prepared Save the file as .csv file. Take your saved file and put it in the main directory of a USB. Plug that USB in.

# Import CSV from USB Memory

Select the USB drive below as a source for the upload:

HP1 (D:)
----------

29_7_2020_audit.csv
2056audit.csv
AccessLevels.csv

<<<

☐ Expires
 

February

13

2000

Select Access Level

Add Users

On the upload page, select the USB that contains the file in the top table, and the file itself in the second table, along with the Access Level the new users will get, and an expiration if any. If you do not have any Access Levels yet just press the “Select Access Level” button to be prompted to make one.

Once your information is set press “Add Users”. You may be prompted that duplicates exist already in the onboard memory and asked if you would like to overwrite the old entries with the new entries or omit the duplicates.

## Write Audit Trail CSV Report to USB Device

This feature will generate a comma separated value file (CSV) that can be opened in a spreadsheet like Excel, OpenOffice or Google Sheets. This file will contain the audit trail information that is present on the controller. This information is everything that is currently stored in the log including card swipes, schedule changes and other actions. To generate the file, plug in a memory stick to one of the USB connections. Once you trigger this feature the audit will then be generated. The file will be on the root folder of the memory stick and will be the date followed by the word “audit”, in total called “*DAY\_MONTH\_YEAR\_audit.CSV*”. Creating this file is not destructive to the log entries, it simply copies the available entries to the CSV file. If you already have an audit on the USB for the same date, it will overwrite the entry.

If you are using the controller with the Highpower HMS software, the log entries are collected in real time. When the software collects the log entries in real time, the entries are deleted from the hardware as they are collected. The USB log file generation should only be used when the controller is being used in an offline condition as there will be no log entries if the software is collecting them.

When using the controller in an offline condition, the log is programmatically limited to 10,000 entries. Contact the factory if 10,000 entries are not sufficient for your application.

## “For Service Call” Setup



## For Service Call Setup

Super Baller Integrated Security  
10 Main St  
Anytown CT USA  
We rule access control!

☒ Show service information on lock screen.

☒ Show service information on screen saver.

<<<

Clear

This feature allows an integrator to enter their information into the controller so that users know who is to be called for service. This information is presented on the main screen when it is locked. The information can also be shown in the screen saver when the saver is active. Check the appropriate boxes for your application.

## Activity

HighpowerOne Version 1.0.6684.15316 [hp1\_0]  
Friday, April 20, 2018 10:20 AM  
[192.168.137.1] [192.168.1.31]

Quick Edit ID

Advanced Edit ID

Door Overrides

Advanced Features

Configuration

Help

For service call:

Super Baller Integrated Security  
10 Main St  
Anytown CT USA  
We rule access control!



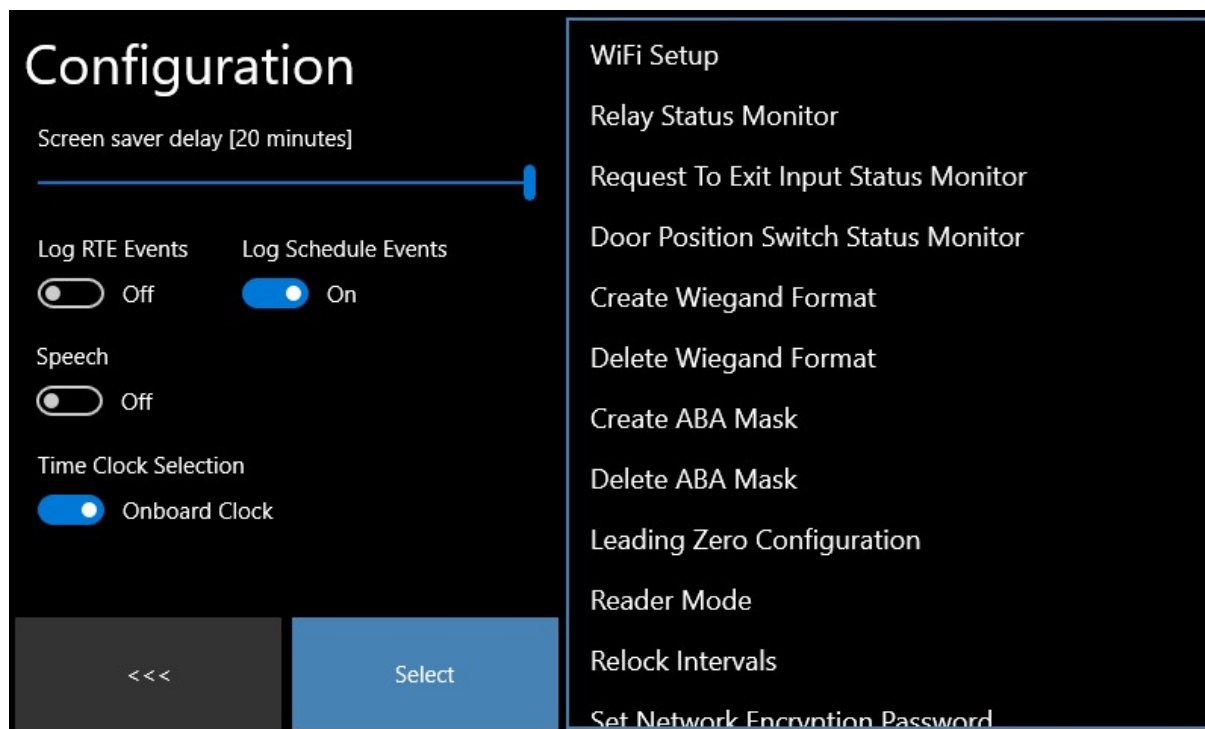
To remove the service message, just clear out all of the characters in the text field on the configuration screen.

## Customer Specific Applications

The HighpowerOne now has applications for specific customers 2.6.7. Users can find their unique applications in this section.

## Configuration

The configuration screen is used to set up some key hardware settings on the controller. These settings are described below.



### Screen Saver Delay

The screen saver delay is a slider that allows you to set the delay of screen blanking between 1 and 20 minutes. After the set time the display will blank to prevent long term burning of the display. The screen saver can also display optional service information.

## Log RTE Events

Request to Exit (RTE) Events are logged events that occur when the request to exit input is used on the controller. The request to exit signal is a button push, a normally open contact closure that tells the controller that it should open the door. When this input is used, it can generate a log entry indicating at what time the door was released. If you use this feature frequently, many log entries will be generated. You might not want to include these entries in the log as the event log will fill quickly. Turning off this feature will prevent the controller from generating a log entry for the request to exit signal.

## Log Schedule Events

The controller can generate a log entry for events that are scheduled, mainly automatic door locking and unlocking events. If you want to reduce the size of the log, you can turn these logging events off with this switch.

## Speech

The speech switch enables voice annunciation on the controller. In order to use this feature, a USB based sound card must be added to the controller. This sound card can be connected to a speaker or be a USB type headphone. See section further below to configure speech settings.

## Time Clock Selection

The controller has two timeclocks and you can select the one that is appropriate for your application. If the controller is connected to the internet you should select the Internet Time Server option. This option will keep the clock synchronized to an accurate internet time server and will have automatic compensation for daylight savings time. For this option to work properly, you need to set the time zone that the controller is operating in. The procedure for setting the time zone is described in a following section.

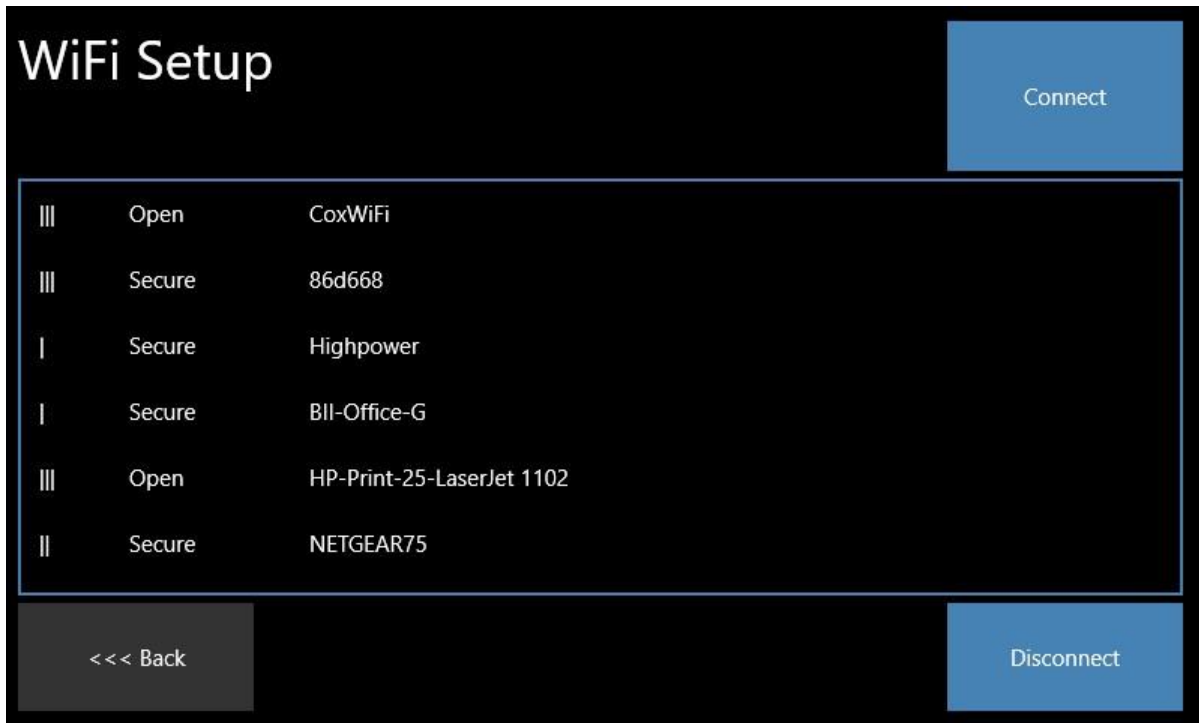
If the controller is running as a standalone device (not connected to the internet) you will need to use the onboard clock. The onboard real-time clock is a chip that tracks the current date and time. When you turn on this feature, a button will be visible in the configuration screen to set the clock values. Once you set the values, the onboard clock chip maintains the values. The controller has an onboard supercapacitor that holds charge in the case that there is a power outage. This capacitor holds enough power to maintain the time in the time clock chip for approximately two to three weeks.

## Set Time Zone for Internet Clock

If using the Internet clock, selecting this option will allow you to select a Time Zone. You can only use internet time clock syncing if the HighpowerOne is networked to a network that has access to the Internet. If connected to the Internet and the Internet time clock is selected, the controller will automatically stay updated to the current time even during daylight savings time and leap year events. In order to use the Internet Time Clock feature, you need to tell the controller what time zone that it's in as time is calculated as an offset from GMT. You can specify the time zone in the Set Time Zone screen, or by using Powershell remotely over the network from a PC. There is a procedure to use Powershell for this function in a following section.

## Wi-Fi Setup

The Wi-Fi setup screen is used to connect the controller to a Wi-Fi router. The controller can be connected to a LAN by Wi-Fi for connection to the Highpower HMS software or to access the controller via PowerShell or web interfaces. This menu allows you to tell the controller what Wi-Fi network should be used and to supply the password to establish a connection to the router.



The Wi-Fi setup screen shows all the available networks, a bar graph showing signal strength and the security type of the network along with the network identifier. If the network is listed as 'Secure' the controller will prompt you to supply the password required for the connection. Once you select a network and a password if the network is secure, hit the connect button at the top of the screen and the controller will connect.

Because of the potential for disconnects and other potential wireless transmission issues, Highpower recommends that the controller be connected to a wired network for reliability. With skill, the Wi-Fi connection can be made reliable and although we don't endorse this connection type as the best, we make it available to the user as the hardware was present on the controllers integrated hardware.

## Relay Status Monitor

This facility allows you to monitor the status of each relay. Each relay state is marked as either "Energized" or "De-energized" based on its current state. The state of the relay changes during card actions, unlocking schedule occurrences, and manual door overrides.

## Relay Status Monitor

Relay 1	Energized	Relay 5	De-energized
Relay 2	De-energized	Relay 6	De-energized
Relay 3	Energized	Relay 7	De-energized
Relay 4	De-energized	Relay 8	Energized

<<<

## Request To Exit Input Status Monitor

The Request To Exit (RTE) Input Status Monitor allows you to check the state of each RTE input. This can be helpful when checking for wire faults when connecting push buttons and other types of sensors to the RTE inputs.

## RTE Input Monitor

Door 1	OPEN	Door 5	OPEN
Door 2	CLOSED	Door 6	OPEN
Door 3	OPEN	Door 7	OPEN
Door 4	OPEN	Door 8	OPEN

<<<

## Door Position Switch Monitor

This facility is used for diagnostics during wiring installation. This screen will show the change in the states of connected Door Position switches on each of the DPS inputs in real time.

### Door Position Switch Monitor

Door 1	OPEN	Door 5	OPEN
Door 2	CLOSED	Door 6	OPEN
Door 3	OPEN	Door 7	OPEN
Door 4	OPEN	Door 8	OPEN

<<<

## Create Wiegand Format

The Create Wiegand Format facility allows you to define custom card formats into the controller. These formats can also be defined using the command set supported on Port 3000 via Ethernet.

Create Wiegand Format

Number of Bits: 34

Facility Code Bit Start Position: 2

Facility Code Number of Bits: 8

Facility Code Number of Characters: 3

ID Bit Start Position: 10

ID Number of Bits: 24

ID Number of Characters: 7

1 2 3

4 5 6

7 8 9

< 0 Clear

Door 1 Door 2 Door 3 Door 4 Door 5 Door 6 Door 7 Door 8

<<< Back Create Format

Each reader port has its own set of defined formats. Because the controller supports multiple formats simultaneously, it uses the number of bits in the card transmission to determine which format to use. As a result, you can only define one format for a number of bits. For example, you could not have two 26-bit formats, because the controller would not know which 26-bit format to use for decoding. By supporting multiple bit formats at each controller, you can more easily support legacy cards along with newer issued cards in the same system.

To define the format, click on each of the fields to enter the required parameters. Use the blue keyboard at the right side of the screen to enter each of the fields.

### Number of Bits

This is the overall number of bits in the card format that you are defining. This is how the controller determines what format to use for a card format bit length.

### Facility Code Bit Start Position

If your card format has a facility code field to be decoded, this parameter determines the start position of the field in the format. Counting the most significant bit in a card format (the leftmost bit) starts at bit 1. In our example above, our format has a parity bit at 1 that we want to ignore in the facility code, so we are skipping over bit 1 and looking for the facility code at bit 2, the second most significant bit.

### Facility Code Number of Bits

This is the number of bits in the facility code field. In our example, the facility code is eight bits long.



## Facility Code Number of Characters

The number of bits in the facility code represent a numeric value. The controller takes this value and converts the value into a decimal number. For example, if the facility code had all eight bits set as ones, '11111111' converting the number to a decimal would be decimal '255'. This field determines how many decimal positions the field should report. In our example, we want to report 3 decimal positions to accommodate '255'. If you wanted leading zeros reported, you could for example, choose 6 decimal positions, where the controller would report '000255' as a facility code. Choosing a value less than three digits would truncate the output of the facility code in a weird way so be cautious to leave enough decimal digits in this setting to accommodate the largest number in the field. If you put a zero into this field, the facility code will not be reported.

To calculate the number of decimals required to accommodate the field, calculate the largest number that a field length could possibly generate using the following:

$$\text{LARGEST NUMBER} = 2^{\text{(FIELD LENGTH)}} - 1$$

In our example, we have 8 bits in the facility code. 2 raised to the power of 8 = 256. 256 - 1 = 255, which is the largest possible number that we need to accommodate.

In the controller, the facility code is reported as part of the overall card ID. This is described further in a following section.

## ID Bit Start Position

This is the location in the bits of the card format that is the start of the card ID field. Counting the most significant bit in a card format (the leftmost bit) starts at bit 1. In our example above, our particular format has a parity bit and a facility code, so we are skipping over these bits and starting at bit 10 to decode our ID.

## ID Number of Bits

This is the number of bits in the ID field. In our example, the number of bits in the ID field is 24 bits long.

## ID Number of Characters

The number of bits in the ID code represents a numeric value. The controller takes this value and converts the value into a decimal number. For example, if the facility code had all bits set as ones, '111111111111111111111111' converting the number to a decimal would be decimal '16777214'. This field determines how many decimal positions the field should report. In our example, we want to report 8 decimal positions to accommodate '16777214'. If you wanted leading zeros reported, you could for example, choose 10 decimal positions, where the controller would report '0016777214' as an ID code. Choosing a value less than eight digits would truncate the output of the facility code in a weird way so be cautious to leave enough decimal digits in this setting to accommodate the largest number in the field. If you put a zero into this field, the ID code will not be reported. This might be good for limited applications where you are just looking for any card of a certain facility code.

To calculate the number of decimals required to accommodate the field, calculate the largest number that a certain field length could possibly generate using the following:

## **LARGEST NUMBER = $2 ^ (\text{FIELD LENGTH}) - 1$**

In our example, we have 24 bits in the facility code. 2 raised to the power of 24 = 16777215.  $16777215 - 1 = 16777214$ , which is the largest possible number that we need to accommodate.

In the controller, the ID code is reported as part of the overall card ID. This is described further in a following section.

### **Format Door Selection**

Once your format is defined, you will want to apply the format to a reader or readers. Most likely all of the readers will apply. Selecting the door buttons at the bottom of the screen saves the defined format to the selected doors that are highlighted in green. Pressing the door buttons at the bottom of the screen toggles the buttons from green to red. Change the buttons to red if you don't want the custom format applied to a reader. Because most custom formats are used over all doors in a system, you will want to make sure in this case that all the buttons are highlighted green before pressing the "Create Format" button. This is the default state of the buttons.

### **Composite Card IDs**

When you program both facility code parameters and card ID parameters into the controller, the controller will combine both fields digits to form one card ID. For example, if your card has a facility code of 125 and a card ID of 5432, the controller will report the combined card ID number of 12505432. To prevent the facility code acting as a prefix to the card ID, enter 0 into the facility code number of decimal characters field.

### **Create ABA Mask**

ABA Masking is a feature that tells the controller how to extract certain characters out of the Track II data coming off of a magstripe or proximity card. Out of a long string of magstripe data, you can pull out a subset of characters to be the card ID. This facility sets up the parameters of the character extraction.

# Create ABA Mask

Number of Characters in Data:

Mask Start Character Position:

Number of Characters to Report:

Enter '0' for the number of characters to report if you want to report all remaining characters in the data.

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9
<	0	Clear

Door 1	Door 2	Door 3	Door 4	Door 5	Door 6	Door 7	Door 8
--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------

<<<
Create Mask

In the example above, we are adding a mask to all readers, since all readers are marked with the lower buttons in a green color. To only apply a mask to certain readers, toggle the colors of the reader buttons to red in order to exclude certain readers. Our mask looks for magstripe data that is 30 characters long. If a 30-character magstripe card is swiped on the reader with this mask, then only five of the characters in the magstripe will be reported. The extraction of these five characters starts at position 10 in the data stream. Please note, if no masks are supplied to a reader, the reader output will be un-masked, and all data is reported as the card ID. As soon as a mask is supplied, all data that is not masked will not be reported. By default, the controller has no masks as default.

## Delete Wiegand Format

If you have added a custom Wiegand Card Format to a reader, you can later remove the format if changes in the card formats used by the system occur. By pressing the button at the bottom of the screen for a door, all of the formats active on that door are displayed. From the display, you select which format should be deleted. Because the formats do not have names, the controller provides you with the information for each format.

## Delete Wiegand Format

26 Bit, FC Starting Bit: 1, FC Bit Length: 8, # Chars: 0, ID Starting Bit: 9, ID Bit Length: 16, # Chars: 5

37 Bit, FC Starting Bit: 27, FC Bit Length: 10, # Chars: 0, ID Starting Bit: 0, ID Bit Length: 25, # Chars: 8

Door 1

Door 2

Door 3

Door 4

Door 5

Door 6

Door 7

Door 8

<<< Back

Delete Format

If the format is present on multiple doors, you will need to select each of the doors that you are removing the format from.

## Delete ABA Mask

This facility allows you to remove an ABA mask from certain readers.

## Delete ABA Mask

30 Chars in Data, Starting Char Position: 10 ,Number of Returned Chars: 5

Door 1

Door 2

Door 3

Door 4

Door 5

Door 6

Door 7

Door 8

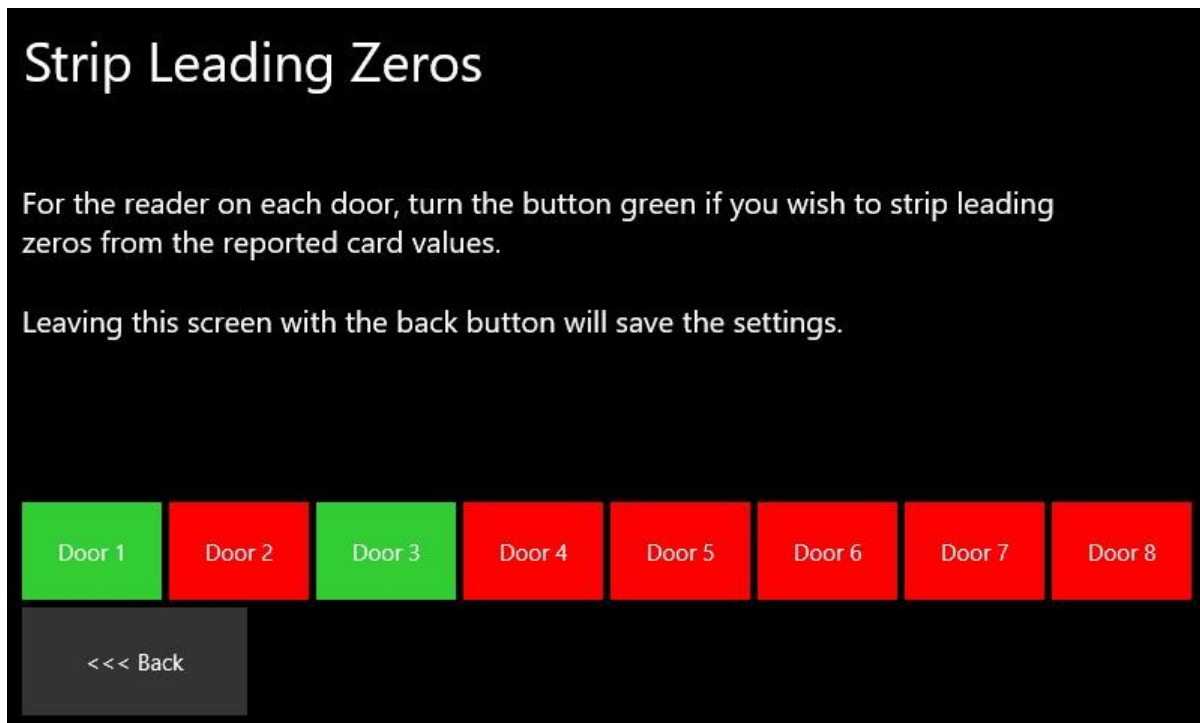
<<<

Delete Mask

To delete a mask, first use the buttons below to select the reader that is being considered. Then in the list above, select the mask to be deleted. Once selected, hit the “Delete Mask” to remove the mask from the reader.

## Leading Zero Configuration

If the defined format for the card is set to convert the ID field into a specific number of digits, there are times when cards that have small values can produce leading zeros in the output. For example, if you use a 26 bit card, which normally reports a 5 digit number but the card value swiped is under 10,000 you would get a card swipe that has leading zeros. Card 1234 for example would be reported as card 01234. If you do not want to report the leading zero, you can turn on the Leading Zero Stripping feature.



To turn on the feature for a reader, just select the reader that the feature is turned on for at the bottom of the screen. Any reader that is marked in green has the feature turned on. You toggle the feature state just by tapping the buttons. After selecting the readers that has the feature turned on, hit the “<<< Back” key to save your selections and return to the Advanced Features menu.

## Reader Mode

Version 2.3 of the One controller firmware now can accept proprietary Alpha-Wiegand reader formats. Use this feature if directed by technical support to enable this special card reader format.

## Relock Intervals

This screen allows you to set the automatic relock delay of each of the eight doors in the system. Adjust each slider to set the delay of every door from 1 to 99 seconds.

## Set Door Relock Intervals

The screenshot displays a configuration screen titled "Set Door Relock Intervals". It features eight sliders, each corresponding to a door (Door 1 through Door 8). Each slider is currently set to "5 seconds.". A button labeled "<<< Back" is located at the bottom left of the screen.

Door	Relock Interval
Door 1	5 seconds.
Door 2	5 seconds.
Door 3	5 seconds.
Door 4	5 seconds.
Door 5	5 seconds.
Door 6	5 seconds.
Door 7	5 seconds.
Door 8	5 seconds.

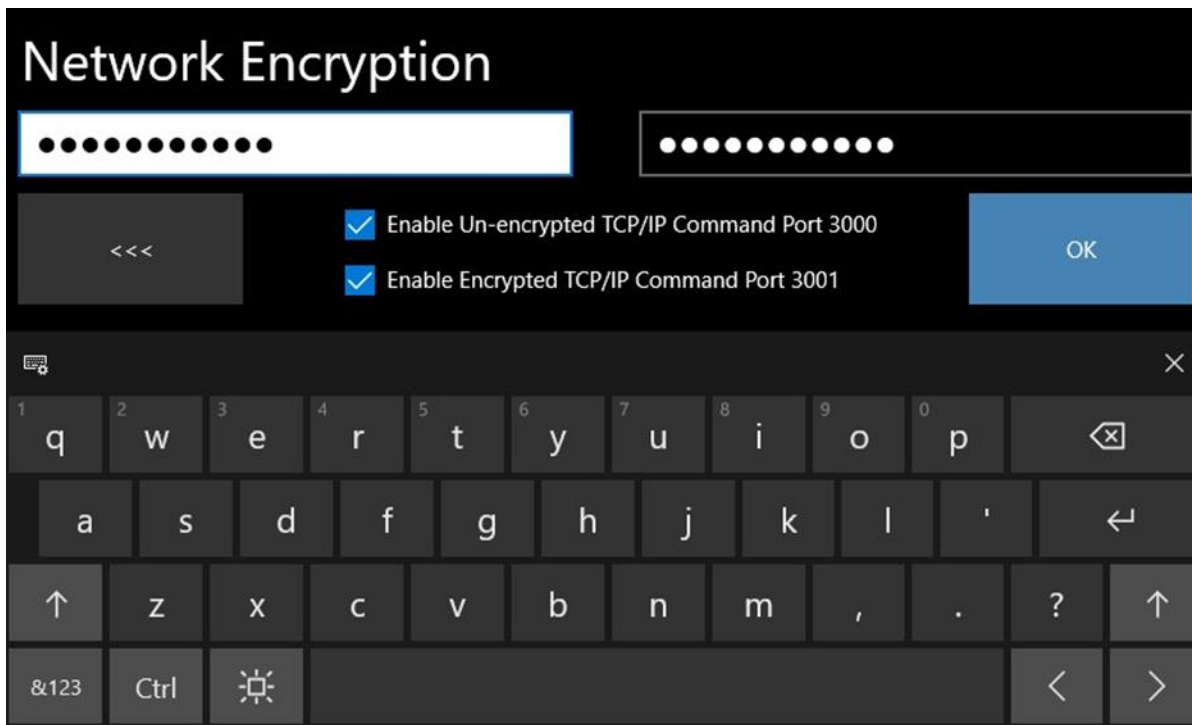
Once you leave the screen with the <<< Back button the settings are saved.

## Set Encryption Password

The encryption password is used to encrypt transmitted data between the controller and the HMS software. If you decide to use the encrypted communication channel between the software and the controller you must supply a password that is common to both sides. You enter the password in on the screen and supply this same password to the HMS software in order to use the feature. Be sure to shut off the non-encrypted data port for security if you are using the encrypted data port.

## Set Network Encryption Password

The controller can communicate over TCP/IP using AES encrypted communications. In order to enable communications, you must supply a communication password to the controller and supply this password to the software that is communicating with the controller. Encrypted communication occurs on TCP/IP Port 3001. The Highpower Management Software V5.3 now has the capability to use this encrypted channel. If you are using earlier versions of HMS, or other third-party software, the unencrypted port is still available at Port 3000. Using the setup for the Network Encryption, you can turn off either of these ports and provide the password. Turning off Port 3000 will give you added security as this will disable the unencrypted communications channel.

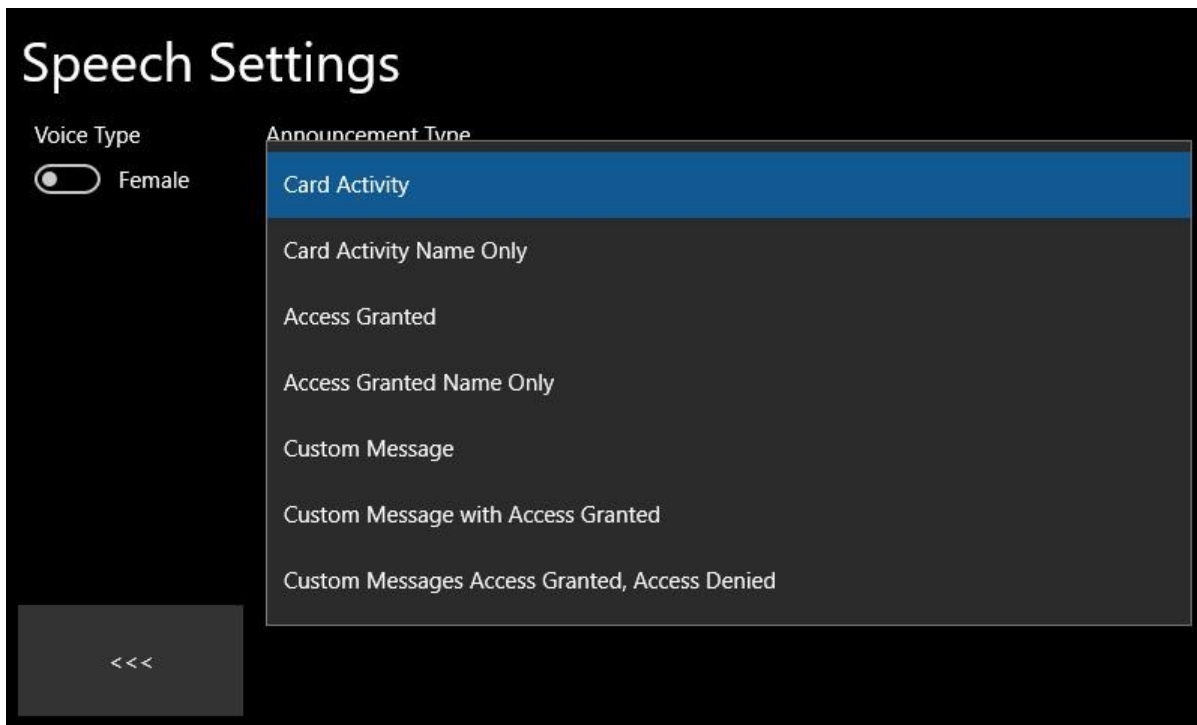


## Mobile Encryption Settings

The mobile encryption setting sets a password that is used for encryption between the mobile app and the controller. This password must be specified for the mobile application to transmit to the controller correctly. The password entered in this screen is transmitted to the phone during the credential enrollment process. This screen will also allow you to disable the TCP/IP listener for the phone app and set the listeners port number if you are not using the mobile features, for added security.

## Speech Settings

When used in conjunction with a USB connected sound device, the HighpowerOne can provide verbally spoken announcements. Announcements from the sound device can be routed to speakers or headset. Press the “Speech Settings” button to access the sound module configuration. Once in the configuration, you can select either Male or Female sounding voices. The types of announcements that the unit should make under various conditions can be selected.



### Card Activity Announcement

The One will verbally announce any card activity that occurs. It will announce access granted or access denied, along with either the card number or the name of the person associated with the card ID being used.

### Card Activity Name Only

The One will verbally announce any card activity that occurs. It will announce access granted or access denied, along with the name of the person associated with the card ID being used. In this mode, it will only make the announcement if a name is associated to a card.

### Card Activity Access Granted

The One will verbally announce any access granted activity that occurs. It will also announce either the card number or the person's name if a name is associated to a card.

### Card Activity Access Granted Name Only

The One will verbally announce any access granted activity that occurs. It will only make an announcement in this mode if a person's name is associated to a card.

### Custom Message

The One will verbally announce a custom message with any card activity. Once you select this mode, a secondary text box will become available where you can type in what you want the message to be. There is a "Say Message" button at the bottom of the screen that allows you to check how your message will sound.



Speech Settings

Voice Type ☒ Female

Announcement Type Custom Message

Welcome to our facility.

<<< Say Message

#### Custom Message with Access Granted

The One will verbally announce a custom message with any access granted card activity. Once you select this mode, a secondary text box will become available where you can type in what you want the message to be. There is a “Say Message” button at the bottom of the screen that allows you to check how your message will sound.

#### Custom Message, Access Granted, Access Denied

The One will verbally announce a custom message with any card activity. Once you select this mode, two additional text boxes will become available where you can type in an announcement message for each case. If access is granted, once message will be announced and a secondary message will be announced if access is denied. There are a “Say Message...” buttons at the bottom of the screen that allows you to check how each message will sound.

# Speech Settings

Voice Type      Announcement Type

☒ Female      Custom Messages Access Granted, Access Denied ▼

Welcome to our facility.

Your credential is not valid at this time.

<<<

Say Access  
Granted Message

Say Access  
Denied Message

## Set Onboard Clock

If using the onboard real-time clock, select this option to configure the clock. The onboard clock should be used when the controller is being used as a stand-alone system. When networked, it's encouraged to use the Internet Clock, which will automatically handle daylight savings time and leap-year.

## Set Time Zone for Internet Clock

If using the Internet clock, selecting this option will allow you to select a Time Zone. You can only use internet time clock syncing if the HighpowerOne is networked to a network that has access to the Internet. If connected to the Internet and the Internet time clock is selected, the controller will automatically stay updated to the current time even during daylight savings time and leap year events. In order to use the Internet Time Clock feature, you need to tell the controller what time zone that it's in as time is calculated as an offset from GMT. You can specify the time zone in the Set Time Zone screen, or by using Powershell remotely over the network from a PC. There is a procedure to use Powershell for this function in a following section.

## Factory Reset

The factory reset button resets the controller back to default settings. Be careful using this option as it's very destructive as it clears all settings and data in the controller including wiping all card and audit trail entries.

## Safe Reboot

If you want to reboot your controller in a controlled way, you can use the Safe Reboot function. This function will make sure that all the settings that you made to the controller are saved properly and will cause a reboot. Often, many settings in the controller are queued to be saved several minutes later due to the way the Windows 10 operating system functions. The safe reboot feature stores these settings and reboots the controller.

## Safe Power Down

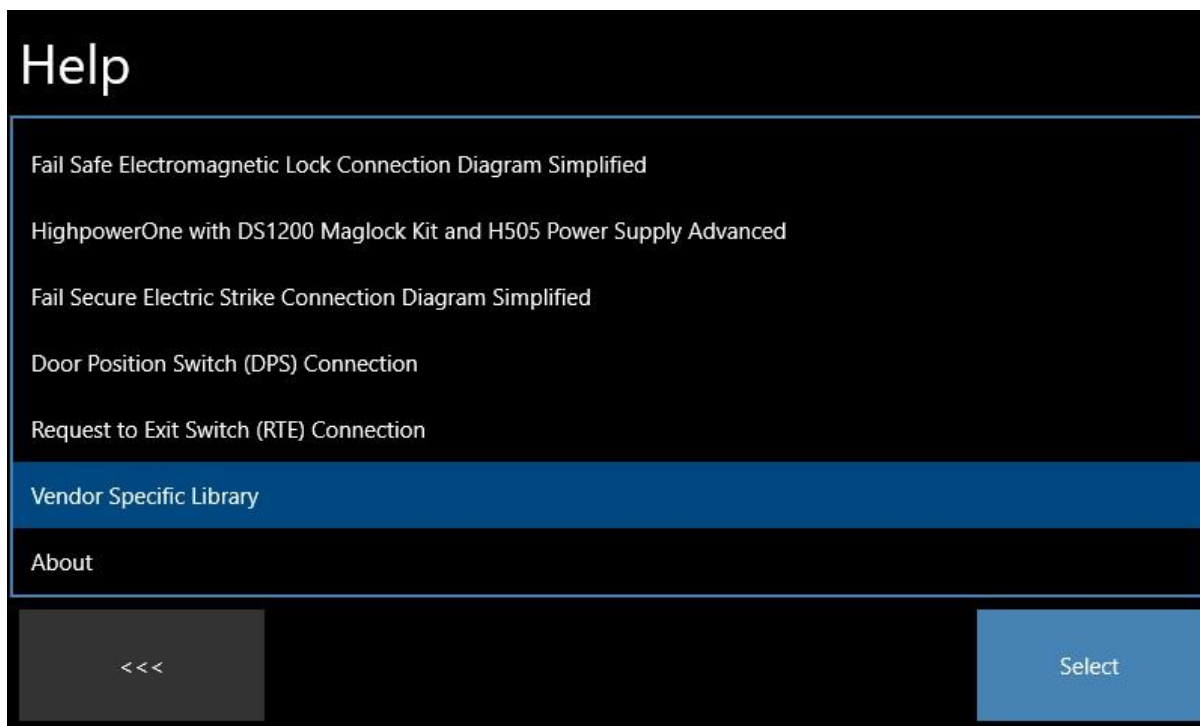
If you want to power down the controller in a controlled way, you can use the Safe Power Down function. This function will make sure that all the settings that you made to the controller are saved properly and will cause a proper operating system shutdown before pulling power. This function is useful in preserving the valid state of the SD card storage system.

Often, many settings in the controller are queued to be saved several minutes later due to the way the Windows 10 operating system functions. The safe shutdown feature stores these settings and shutdown the controller.

Due to limitations of the hardware design, the controller does not actually power down. This is a mechanism to provide an orderly software shutdown. The software will perform a software shutdown and you will see a brief “whitening” on the screen and the LAN LEDs will go out. Once you see the screen react to the shutdown, it’s safe to pull the power

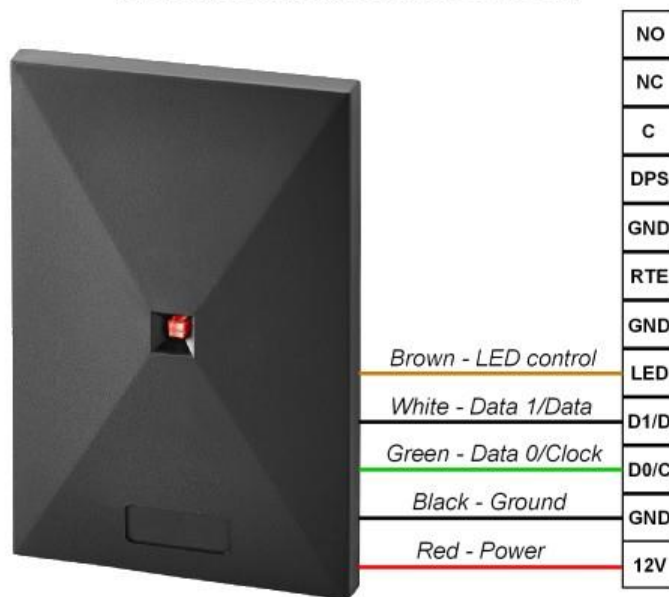
## Help

The help system in the controller is a series of wiring diagrams and other information that installers can use during initial installation.



You can select a diagram from the help system selection menu. See an example below:

### Wiegand or Magstripe Reader Connection



Don't connect the reader while the controller is powered.  
Remove the terminal block when connecting the reader wires.

Please do not connect the readers and other accessories to the controller while it is powered in order to prevent shorts and other types of power issues. Best practice is to use the diagrams as notes for paper sketches or to take a picture of the diagrams with your cell phone to make connections while the controller is depowered. Once you select a diagram to view in the help system, it remains displayed until you click on the screen once again. Clicking on the diagram dismisses it and brings you back to the help selection menu.

## Vendor Specific Library

One of the options for the Help menu is the Vendor Specific Library. This will allow an installer to view PDF files from many vendors with enhanced technical and sales information. This information is for additional products that are relevant to working with the HighpowerOne. Be aware that this information is supplied by various manufacturers, and available for your convenience, but may not be accurate. Use at your own caution.

# Vendor Selection

BEA Inc

Detex Corporation

Dortronics

Farpointe Data

Highpower Security Products LLC

RCI

Southwest Automated Security

<<<

Information furnished in the Vendor Specific Library is supplied by various manufacturers and is available for your convenience, but may or may not be accurate and is not reviewed. Use this information with discretion. Highpower Security Products LLC takes no responsibility for errors in this content.

Select

First Select Vendor Specific Library, the previous image shows an example of what you should see, then select the Vendor you are interested in viewing their PDF.

# Highpower Security Products LLC

Highpower Management System Installation Instructions

HighpowerOne Flier and Card Catalog

HighpowerOne Product Manual V1\_4

Pushplate 100 PNZ Flier

Pushplate Models Summary

<<<

Information furnished in the Vendor Specific Library is supplied by various manufacturers and is available for your convenience, but may or may not be accurate and is not reviewed. Use this information with discretion. Highpower Security Products LLC takes no responsibility for errors in this content.

Select

This is an example of what viewing the Highpower Security Products LLC Vendor selection looks like. The following is an example of this our Pushplate Models Summary PDF, stored in the Highpower Security Products LLC Vendor Selection.

## HIGHPOWER H-SERIES PUSHPLATES

### THE MOST RUGGED AND DURABLE DOOR CONTROL SWITCHES AVAILABLE!



H100 Series Pushplates—**Mount to single gang electrical box** These pushplates have anodized aluminum front plates and stainless steel back plates. Self-timing switches available with wires or terminal blocks. Colors: Red, Blue & clear—others available upon request. Ask us about custom engraving!



H110 Series Pushplates—This style can be mounted to **Narrow aluminum door frames** and come with an anodized aluminum pushplate, stainless steel backplate and small, rugged self-timing switches—available with wires or terminal block. Colors: Red, Blue & clear—others available upon request. Ask us about custom engraving! Plates ship with 3/8" filler plate for mounting clearance on the frame.



H120 Series Pushplates—**Single Gang** box style anodized aluminum 1 5/8" button with durable self-timing switches—available with wires or terminal block. Colors: Red, Blue & clear—others available upon request. Ask us about custom engraving! Also available as H140 Series with new, 2" button! Various colors available, custom engraving is also available!

<<<

Page Back

1

Page Forward

The bottom left button will send you the previous page, Page Back and Page Forward navigate with the page number available for viewing between the two buttons.

A USB containing the PDFs must be inserted while viewing. The USB given with the HighpowerOne will contain a basic library and can be added to if required.

## Adding a custom PDF

Adding a PDF that is not currently available in the library is simple. Take the USB Stick furnished with the HighpowerOne. This USB contains a base vendor library. Plug it into a computer that contains the PDFs you are interested adding to the library.

The vendor folder is called "Vendor Library" and is located in the root directory of the USB stick. Open the vendor library and add a folder inside it that contains a new vendor name. Copy your additional PDF files into this newly created library. The One will automatically see this new entry once the USB stick is returned to the One's USB port. Under Help, select the Vendor Specific Library entry, and the newly created folder with the added PDF files will be available for selection.

# Non-volatile settings considerations

Generally, when making settings changes to the controller, the settings changes normally become active immediately. After being adjusted, these settings are queued in memory to later be saved on the SD memory for non-volatile storage. **This process can take a few minutes. You want to make sure that once a settings change is made to the controller, that power is not removed immediately to make these changes permanent.** Allow up to 2 minutes before de-powering the controller after changing a setting.

## Software Integration Commands

The HighpowerOne has two TCP/IP servers. One is located at Ethernet Port 3000 that can be used to send unencrypted commands to the controller. Port 3001 is a separate TCP/IP server that accepts AES encrypted commands. These ports can be access over both a wired and Wi-Fi connection of the controller to a LAN. The command set is defined in this section. All commands are completed with a carriage return character ASCII 13 (hex 0D). The responses from the controller are also all suffixed with an ASCII 13 character (hex 0D). You can open a connection to the controller with a terminal such as 'PuTTY' (<http://www.putty.org/>) or from your own application code.

### Command Set via Port 3000 (Unencrypted commands)

#### V -Version

Sends the version of the controller.

#### F000 -Version

Sends the version of the controller.

#### F010rxx -Forced relay activation

Triggers relay number r for xx seconds. r = 0 to 7 (Door 1 - Door 8), xx = 00 - 99 seconds

#### F020rdd -Set relay delay time

Set relay delay time of a relay for auto relocking cycle.

r = 0 to 7 (Door 1 - Door 8), xx = 00 - 99

#### F030x -Log request to exit events setting

Turns on or off logging of RTE events.

x=0 logging off, x=1 logging on

#### F031x -Log door schedule events setting

Turns on or off logging of door schedule events.

x=0 logging off, x=1 logging on

### F07d -Door position switch (DPS) status check

Check the door position switch status on door number d. d = 0 to 7 (Door 1 - Door 8)

Response string: *OPEN* or *CLOSED* or *UNDEFINED INPUT*

### F08d -Relay state check

Check the relay status on door d. d = 0 to 7 (Door 1 - Door 8)

Response string: *DEENERGIZED* or *ENERGIZED* or *UNDEFINED OUTPUT*

### F11d -Set door to normal operation

Door d set to normal door operation. d = 0 to 7 (Door 1 - Door 8)

Response string if input valid: *OK*

### F12d -Set door to lockdown mode

Door d set to lockdown mode. d = 0 to 7 (Door 1 - Door 8)

Response string if input valid: *OK*

### F13d -Set door to passage mode

Door d set to passage mode. d = 0 to 7 (Door 1 - Door 8)

Response string if input valid: *OK*

### F14d -Report the mode of door

Report the door mode of door d. d = 0 to 7 (Door 1 - Door 8)

Response string if input valid: *NORMAL DOOR d* or *LOCKDOWN DOOR d* or *PASSAGE DOOR d*

### F100rsssmmddyyyi... -Add a card schedule to active memory bank

Add a card ID i to reader r on schedule ss to active memory bank.

mmddyyy = expiration date. if 000000000=no expiration

### F105rsssmmddyyyi... -Add a card schedule to inactive memory bank

Add a card ID i to reader r on schedule ss to inactive memory bank.

mmddyyy = expiration date. if 0=no expiration

### F110ri... -Delete a card from active memory bank

Delete a card ID from reader r on the active memory bank.

r = 0 to 7 (Door 1 - Door 8), i = card ID

### F115ri... -Delete a card from inactive memory bank

Delete a card ID from reader r on the inactive memory bank.

r = 0 to 7 (Door 1 - Door 8), i = card ID



## F120r -Delete all cards from a reader active bank

Delete all cards from reader r on active bank. r = 0 to 7 (Door 1 - Door 8)

## F125r -Delete all cards from a reader inactive bank

Delete all cards from reader r on inactive bank. r = 0 to 7 (Door 1 - Door 8)

## F140ri... -Return the schedule number of a card active bank

Return the schedule number of a card ID i on the active memory bank for reader r.

Returns "NOT FOUND" if the schedule is not found.

r = 0 to 7 (Door 1 - Door 8), i = card ID

## F145ri... -Return the schedule number of a card inactive bank

Return the schedule number of a card ID i on the inactive memory bank for reader r.

Returns "NOT FOUND" if the schedule is not found.

r = 0 to 7 (Door 1 - Door 8), i = card ID

## F160r -Deactivate strip leading zeros from card IDs

Do not strip out leading zeros from card id.

r = 0 to 7 (Door 1 - Door 8)

## F161r -Activate strip leading zeros from card IDs

Strip out leading zeros from card id.

r = 0 to 7 (Door 1 - Door 8)

## F170r -Return the number of card IDs on a reader active bank

Return the number of card IDs on reader r on the active memory bank.

r = 0 to 7 (Door 1 - Door 8)

## F175r -Return the number of card IDs on a reader inactive bank

Return the number of card IDs on reader r on the inactive memory bank.

r = 0 to 7 (Door 1 - Door 8)

## F200 -Swap memory bank inactive to active

Swap system memory banks and delete old inactive bank data.

## F210aabbccddeeffgghh -Set relay delay times for all relays

Set relay delay time for automatic relock cycle of all relays with one command.

aa = 00 - 99 seconds (relay 0 - Door 1)

bb = 00 - 99 seconds (relay 1 - Door 2)

cc = 00 - 99 seconds (relay 2 - Door 3)

dd = 00 - 99 seconds (relay 3 - Door 4)

ee = 00 - 99 seconds (relay 4 - Door 5)  
ff = 00 - 99 seconds (relay 5 - Door 6)  
gg = 00 - 99 seconds (relay 6 - Door 7)  
hh = 00 - 99 seconds (relay 7 - Door 8)

## F240rbbSSLLDDiilldd -Add a Wiegand format to reader

Add a Wiegand format to reader r.

r=reader number  
bb=number of total bits in card format  
SS=site code start bit location from 1  
LL=site code number of bits  
DD=number of digits to translate site code into  
ii=id code start bit location from 1  
ll=id code number of bits  
dd=number of digits to translate id code into

## F245rbb -Delete a Wiegand format from a reader

Delete a Wiegand format from reader r.

r=reader number, bb=number of bits in the format.

## F250rcccssseee -Add an ABA mask to reader

Add a magstripe mask to reader r

r=reader number  
ccc=number of characters  
sss=start character location  
eee=end character location

## F260rccc -Delete an ABA mask on reader

Delete a magstripe mask to reader r.

r=reader number  
ccc=number of characters

## F400rsssdhmmhmm -Add a schedule to a reader active bank

Add a schedule to a reader where sss is schedule number on the active bank.

r=reader number  
Sss=schedule number  
d = day of week  
hhmm = start hours/minute  
hhmm = end hours/minute

F405rsssdhmmhmm -Add a schedule to a reader inactive bank

Add a schedule to a reader where sss is schedule number on the inactive bank.

r=reader number

Sss=schedule number

d = day of week

hhmm = start hours/minute

hhmm = end hours/minute

F410rsssd -Clear a schedule from a reader active bank by day

Clear a schedule sss on the active bank from reader r on day d.

F415rsssd -Clear a schedule from a reader inactive bank by day

Clear a schedule sss on the inactive bank from reader r on day d.

F420rsss -Clear a schedule from a reader active bank all days

Clear a schedule sss from reader r on the active bank, for every day.

F425rsss -Clear a schedule from a reader inactive bank all days

Clear a schedule sss from reader r on the inactive bank, for every day.

F430r -Clear all schedules from a reader active bank

Clear all schedules from reader r on the active bank.

F435r -Clear all schedules from a reader inactive bank

Clear all schedules from reader r on the inactive bank.

F450rxxxyyy -Link a schedule on a reader active bank

Link a schedule on the active bank. Connect schedule xxx to schedule yyy on reader r.

F455rxxxyyy -Link a schedule on a reader inactive bank

Link a schedule on the inactive bank. Connect schedule xxx to schedule yyy on reader r.

F460r -Delete all schedule links on a reader active bank

Delete all schedule links on reader r on the active bank.

F465r -Delete all schedule links on a reader inactive bank.

Delete all schedule links on reader r on the inactive bank.

F470dsss -Set the unlock schedule of a door

Set the unlock schedule sss of door d.

## F48xd -First person in feature on/off

First person in toggle on door d where

x = 0: turn off

x = 1: turn on

## F500 -Return log entries

Return a log entry or multiple log entries.

Log entries are individually cleared in hardware as they are retrieved with F500.

Returned string: xxxxxxxxyyyyyyyiiiii....|r|MMDDYYHHMMSS|T

Where

xxxxxxx is the state of each of the relay from relay 1 to 8 at the time of log retrieval.

If x = 0 the relay is de-energized. If x=1 the relay is energized.

yyyyyyy is the state of each of the door position switches at the time of log retrieval.

If x = 0 the DPS is open. If x = 1 the DPS is closed. DPS is a normally open, held closed signal.

r is the reader number or door number that the log was generated from.

MMDDYYHHMMSS is the timestamp of when the log occurred.

T is the type of log entry

Where:

T = 0 Access Granted

T = 1 Access Denied

T = 2 Access Denied by Schedule

T = 3 Access Denied, Card Expired

T = 4 Request to Exit

T = 5 Door Unlocked by Schedule

T = 6 Door Locked by Schedule

T = 7 Door set to Normal Operation

T = 8 Door set to Lockdown Mode

T = 9 Door set to Passage Mode

T = 10 Touch screen Locked

T = 11 Touch screen Unlocked

T = 12 HighpowerOne started

T = 13 Open enrollment mode started

T = 14 Open enrollment mode completed

T = 15 ID removal mode started

T = 16 ID removal mode completed

T = 17 ID added by open enrollment

T = 18 ID removed by open enrollment

T = 19 ID added by touchscreen

T = 20 ID removed by touchscreen

T = 21 ID added by touchscreen bulk operation  
T = 22 ID deleted by touchscreen bulk operation  
T = 23 HighpowerOne factory reset

Log entries are separated by a } character if more than one log is available.  
Command returns xxxxxxxxyyyyyyyEND if no more log entries are available.

## F510 -Clear all log entries

Clear all log entries. (Very destructive)

Use F500 to both retrieve and clear individual log entries. F510 is just for factory use.

## F565rriiiiiii...|sss|MMDDYYHHMMSS}iiiiiii....|sss|MMDDYYHHMMSS}... -Power transfer

Fast power transfer multiple IDs to reader r on the inactive bank. Fields are separated by the pipe symbol “|”  
The purpose of power transfer is to quickly send a block of codes to the controller’s inactive memory bank.  
Once the bank is filled with card entries and updates of other information like schedules, then you do a bank swap using command F200 and the changes become active on the controller. F200 command changes the memory banks in the controller to move the new data to an active state and also deletes all of the old data that was present in the foreground bank before the swap. The bank change command does not affect log data in any way.

rr = reader number

iiiiiii... = a card ID

sss = schedule for card ID

MMDDYYHHMMSS = expiration date of card ID, if 00000000 then no expiration date

} allows the separation of multiple card ID information.

The overall length of the entire command is recommended to be under 1450 characters total.

## F600eeeMMDDHHIIImmddhhmm -Add recurring holiday active bank

Add a recurring holiday on the active bank.

eee=entry number

MM= start month

DD=start day

HH=start hour

II=start min

mm=end month

dd=end day

hh=end hour

mm=end hour

## F605eeeMMDDHHIIImmddhhmm -Add a recurring holiday inactive bank

Add a recurring holiday on the inactive bank.

eee=entry number

MM= start month

DD=start day

HH=start hour  
II=start min  
mm=end month  
dd=end day  
hh=end hour  
mm=end hour

F610eeeMMDDYYYYHHIImmddyyyyhhmm -Add a non-recurring holiday active bank

Add a non-recurring holiday on the active bank.

eee=entry number  
MM= start month  
DD=start day  
YY=start year  
HH=start hour  
II=start min  
mm=end month  
dd=end day  
yy=start year  
hh=end hour  
mm=end hour

F615eeeMMDDYYYYHHIImmddyyyyhhmm -Add a non-recurring holiday inactive bank

Add a non-recurring holiday on the inactive bank.

eee=entry number  
MM= start month  
DD=start day  
YY=start year  
HH=start hour  
II=start min  
mm=end month  
dd=end day  
yy=end year  
hh=end hour  
mm=end hour

F620eee -Delete a recurring holiday active bank

Delete a recurring holiday on the active bank.

eee=entry number

F625eee -Delete a recurring holiday inactive bank

Delete a recurring holiday on the inactive bank.

eee=entry number

## F630eee -Delete a non-recurring holiday active bank

Delete a non-recurring holiday on the active bank.

eee=entry number

## F635eee -Delete a non-recurring holiday active bank

Delete a non-recurring holiday on the inactive bank.

eee=entry number

## F640 -Delete all recurring holidays active bank

Delete all recurring holidays on the active bank.

## F645 -Delete all recurring holidays active bank

Delete all recurring holidays on the inactive bank.

## F650 -Delete all non-recurring holidays active bank

Delete all non-recurring holidays on the active bank.

## F655 -Delete all non-recurring holidays inactive bank

Delete all non-recurring holidays on the inactive bank.

## F800 -Setting listing of the controller

Prints a rundown of all settings in the controller. The output uses both carriage returns and linefeeds so that the output report formats properly in a telnet session. Mainly for factory diagnostics.

Report format:

*Current active memory bank: 0*

*Relay 0 delay: 5*

*Relay 1 delay: 5*

*Relay 2 delay: 5*

*Relay 3 delay: 5*

*Relay 4 delay: 5*

*Relay 5 delay: 5*

*Relay 6 delay: 5*

*Relay 7 delay: 5*

*Door 0 unlock schedule: 0*

*Door 1 unlock schedule: 0*

*Door 2 unlock schedule: 0*

*Door 3 unlock schedule: 0*

*Door 4 unlock schedule: 0*

*Door 5 unlock schedule: 0*

*Door 6 unlock schedule: 0*

*Door 7 unlock schedule: 0*

*Door 0 strip leading zeros: 0*  
*Door 1 strip leading zeros: 0*  
*Door 2 strip leading zeros: 0*  
*Door 3 strip leading zeros: 0*  
*Door 4 strip leading zeros: 0*  
*Door 5 strip leading zeros: 0*  
*Door 6 strip leading zeros: 0*  
*Door 7 strip leading zeros: 0*  
*Door 0 first person-in active: 0*  
*Door 1 first person-in active: 0*  
*Door 2 first person-in active: 0*  
*Door 3 first person-in active: 0*  
*Door 4 first person-in active: 0*  
*Door 5 first person-in active: 0*  
*Door 6 first person-in active: 0*  
*Door 7 first person-in active: 0*

## F870 -Show the current controller time

Get current controller time.

## F875DDMMYYYYHHMMSS -Set the onboard clock time

Set onboard real time clock value.

Where:

DD = day

MM = month

YYYY = year

HH = hour

MM = minutes

SS = seconds

Please note that this command has a slightly different order than the date time format on other commands. The result of a successful clock set will return the date and time that was set. If the information passed to the controller with this command is invalid, then the controller will return the word "BAD"

## F876 -Use the onboard clock as the clock source

Set the onboard real-time clock as the time source.

## F877 -Use the internet clock as the clock source

Set the internet time server as the time source.

## F900 -Clear all data on the active bank

Clear all data on active bank.



## F905 -Clear all data on the inactive bank

Clear all data on inactive bank.

## F999 -Factory reset

Factory reset. (Very destructive)

Deletes all codes, schedules, holidays and other added information in the controller.

Re-establishes the following parameters in the controller:

*Current active memory bank is 0*

*Screen saver delay set to 5 seconds*

*Door automatic re-lock relay time on all doors set to 5 seconds*

*Log RTE events = on*

*Log door schedule events = on*

*Anti-tailgating, doors 1 - 8 = on*

*Strip leading zeros, readers 1 - 8 = on*

*Door unlock schedules all set to None*

*First person in feature on all doors set to Off*

*Touch screen password set to nothing, touch screen lock turned off*

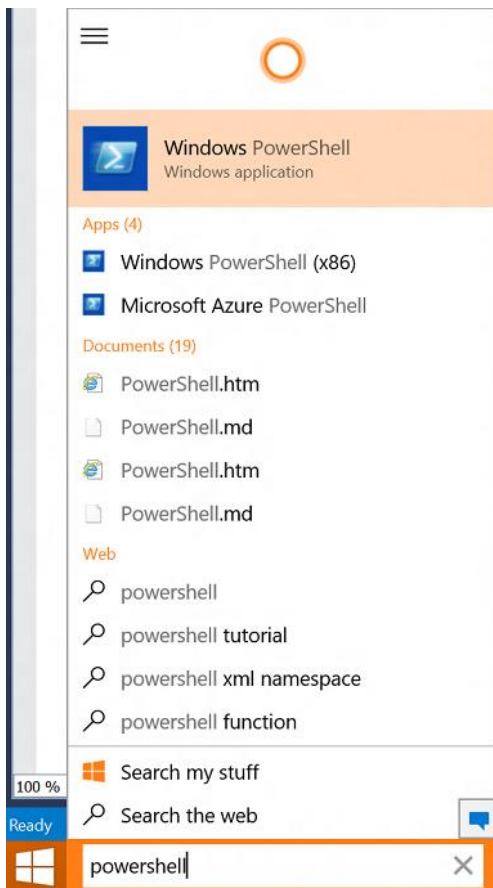
*Sets up 26-bit and Highpower 37 bit card formats on all controllers and deletes all other formats.*

## Powershell Remoting

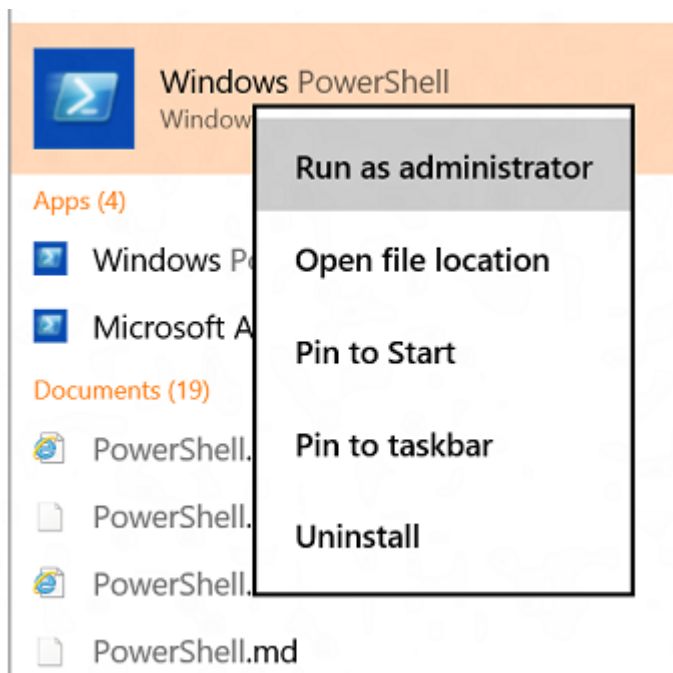
The controller allows an administrator to connect to it remotely over the LAN using Powershell. Powershell remoting allows an administrator to perform low level administration of the device in a similar way to a Windows 10 PC. The Powershell remoting function will provide a low-level command shell that can be helpful during upgrades and other low-level functions including advanced network settings. **Please use this feature cautiously and under factory advisement as bad commands can mess up the controller's software configuration.**

## Connecting with Powershell

Start Powershell from Windows 10 as Administrator:



Right click on the PowerShell entry and select “Run as Administrator”



The Powershell console should come up:



Enter the following commands:

```
net start WinRM
```

(starts the Windows remote management service if not running)

```
Set-Item WSMan:\localhost\Client\TrustedHosts -Value <machine-name or IP Address>
```

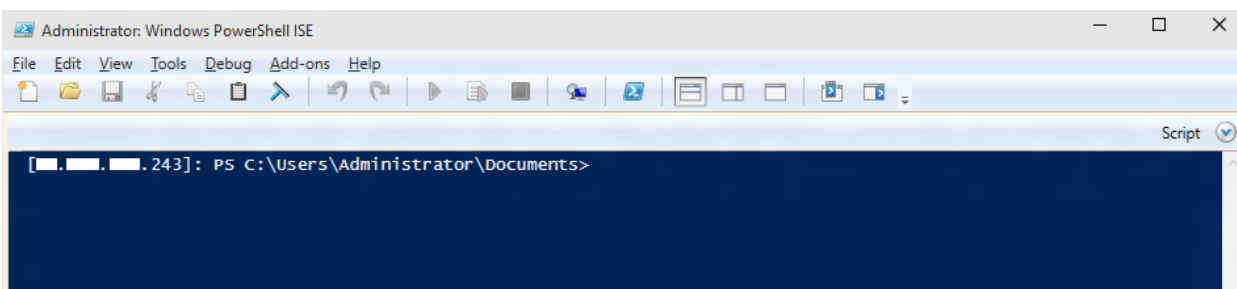
(replace the machine-name or IP Address with the name of your controller similar to hp1\_xxxxx)

```
Enter-PSSession -ComputerName <machine-name or IP Address> -Credential <machine-name or IP Address or localhost>\Administrator
```

(replace the machine-name or IP Address with the name of your controller similar to hp1\_xxxxx)

(this connection step could take up to 30 seconds)

If the connection is successful to the controller, you should see the IP address of your device before the prompt.



## Unified Write Filter

The Unified Write Filter is a Windows mechanism that protects the system data on your SD card. You can think of this system almost as a write-protection mechanism for changes that may have been done. These changes included major system settings like force setting IP addresses and other system level settings. In order to make system level settings to the controller, you first will need to temporarily deactivate the Unified Write Filter feature. You do this from the Powershell command line with the following command:

**uwfmgr.exe filter disable**

You must then reboot the controller before continuing with the following command:

**shutdown /r /t 0**

Once this feature is disabled, you can then make system changes including changing time zone settings, login settings, forced network settings and other system level settings. If you do not turn off the filter before making the changes, the system changes will only be temporary. Not turning off the filter will cause the system to default back to the last configuration on the next power cycle.

After making these changes, you should turn on the Unified Write Filter, as it protects the boot environment of the controller as the controller boots off of an SD card. This software feature prevents damage to data on the SD card if there is an un-intended power-down situation. This software feature is used to harden Windows based hardware devices that run on SD cards, such as this controller. After making your system level changes, turn the Unified Write Filter back on with the following command:

**uwfmgr.exe filter enable**

After issuing this command, you need to reboot the controller for the filter to take effect:

**shutdown /r /t 0**

## Changing the Administrative Password via Powershell

**First follow the procedure above to disable the Unified Write Filter (software write-protect).**

Once remoted with Powershell, to change the Administrative password of the controller:

```
net user Administrator [new password]  
(fill in the field for [new password] with your new password)
```

**After making the changes, turn the Unified Write Filter back on.**

## Changing the Machine Name via Powershell

The factory recommends that you don't change the machine name unless necessary because it could make remote technical support from the factory more difficult. Despite this you can use PowerShell to change the network name of the controller.

**First follow the procedure above to disable the Unified Write Filter (software write-protect).**

Using the following command to change the computer name:

```
setcomputername <new-name>  
(where new-name is the new name for the controller)
```

After renaming the device you will need to restart the controller for the change to take effect:

```
shutdown /r /t 0  
OR  
devcon reboot
```

**After making the changes, turn the Unified Write Filter back on.**

## Changing the Time zone via Powershell

You must set the time zone in the controller if you are using the controller with the Internet Time setting enabled. You can do this with Powershell or with the Set Time Zone screen in the Configuration menu.

**First follow the procedure above to disable the Unified Write Filter (software write-protect).**

**Secondly, to set the time zone:**

```
Set-TimeZone "Eastern Standard Time"
```

(Replace 'Eastern Standard Time' with the Windows name of your time zone)

Available time zone names (omit any notes in parentheses from the name):

<a href="#">Australian Central Daylight Savings Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+10:30</a>
<a href="#">Australian Central Standard Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+09:30</a>
<a href="#">Acre Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC-05</a>
<a href="#">ASEAN Common Time</a>	UTC+06:30 – UTC+09
<a href="#">Australian Central Western Standard Time (unofficial)</a>	<a href="#">UTC+08:45</a>
<a href="#">Atlantic Daylight Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC-03</a>
<a href="#">Australian Eastern Daylight Savings Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+11</a>
<a href="#">Australian Eastern Standard Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+10</a>
<a href="#">Afghanistan Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+04:30</a>
<a href="#">Alaska Daylight Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC-08</a>
<a href="#">Alaska Standard Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC-09</a>
Amazon Summer Time (Brazil)[1]	<a href="#">UTC-03</a>
Amazon Time (Brazil)[2]	<a href="#">UTC-04</a>
<a href="#">Armenia Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+04</a>
<a href="#">Argentina Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC-03</a>
<a href="#">Arabia Standard Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+03</a>
<a href="#">Atlantic Standard Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC-04</a>
<a href="#">Australian Western Standard Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+08</a>
<a href="#">Azores Summer Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC±00</a>
<a href="#">Azores Standard Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC-01</a>

<a href="#">Azerbaijan Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+04</a>
<a href="#">Brunei Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+08</a>
<a href="#">British Indian Ocean Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+06</a>
<a href="#">Baker Island Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC-12</a>
<a href="#">Bolivia Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC-04</a>
<a href="#">Brasília Summer Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC-02</a>
<a href="#">Brasilia Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC-03</a>
<a href="#">Bangladesh Standard Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+06</a>
Bougainville Standard Time[3]	<a href="#">UTC+11</a>
British Summer Time (British Standard Time from Feb 1968 to Oct 1971)	<a href="#">UTC+01</a>
<a href="#">Bhutan Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+06</a>
<a href="#">Central Africa Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+02</a>
<a href="#">Cocos Islands Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+06:30</a>
<a href="#">Central Daylight Time (North America)</a>	<a href="#">UTC-05</a>
Cuba Daylight Time[4]	<a href="#">UTC-04</a>
<a href="#">Central European Summer Time (Cf. HAEC)</a>	<a href="#">UTC+02</a>
<a href="#">Central European Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+01</a>
<a href="#">Chatham Daylight Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+13:45</a>
<a href="#">Chatham Standard Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+12:45</a>
<a href="#">Choibalsan Standard Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+08</a>
<a href="#">Choibalsan Summer Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+09</a>
<a href="#">Chamorro Standard Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+10</a>
<a href="#">Chuuk Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+10</a>
<a href="#">Clipperton Island Standard Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC-08</a>
<a href="#">Central Indonesia Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+08</a>
<a href="#">Cook Island Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC-10</a>
<a href="#">Chile Summer Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC-03</a>
<a href="#">Chile Standard Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC-04</a>
<a href="#">Colombia Summer Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC-04</a>
<a href="#">Colombia Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC-05</a>
<a href="#">Central Standard Time (North America)</a>	<a href="#">UTC-06</a>

<a href="#">China Standard Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+08</a>
<a href="#">Australian Central Standard Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+09:30</a>
<a href="#">Australian Central Daylight Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+10:30</a>
<a href="#">Cuba Standard Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC−05</a>
<a href="#">China time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+08</a>
<a href="#">Cape Verde Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC−01</a>
<a href="#">Central Western Standard Time (Australia) unofficial</a>	<a href="#">UTC+08:45</a>
<a href="#">Christmas Island Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+07</a>
<a href="#">Davis Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+07</a>
<a href="#">Dumont d'Urville Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+10</a>
<a href="#">AIX-specific equivalent of Central European Time[5]</a>	<a href="#">UTC+01</a>
<a href="#">Easter Island Summer Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC−05</a>
<a href="#">Easter Island Standard Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC−06</a>
<a href="#">East Africa Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+03</a>
<a href="#">Eastern Caribbean Time (does not recognize DST)</a>	<a href="#">UTC−04</a>
<a href="#">Ecuador Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC−05</a>
<a href="#">Eastern Daylight Time (North America)</a>	<a href="#">UTC−04</a>
<a href="#">Australian Eastern Summer Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+11</a>
<a href="#">Eastern European Summer Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+03</a>
<a href="#">Eastern European Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+02</a>
<a href="#">Eastern Greenland Summer Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC±00</a>
<a href="#">Eastern Greenland Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC−01</a>
<a href="#">Eastern Indonesian Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+09</a>
<a href="#">Eastern Standard Time (North America)</a>	<a href="#">UTC−05</a>
<a href="#">Australian Eastern Standard Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+10</a>
<a href="#">Further-eastern European Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+03</a>
<a href="#">Fiji Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+12</a>
<a href="#">Falkland Islands Summer Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC−03</a>
<a href="#">Falkland Islands Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC−04</a>
<a href="#">Fernando de Noronha Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC−02</a>
<a href="#">Galápagos Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC−06</a>

<a href="#">Gambier Islands Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC−09</a>
<a href="#">Georgia Standard Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+04</a>
<a href="#">French Guiana Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC−03</a>
<a href="#">Gilbert Island Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+12</a>
<a href="#">Gambier Island Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC−09</a>
<a href="#">Greenwich Mean Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC±00</a>
<a href="#">South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC−02</a>
<a href="#">Gulf Standard Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+04</a>
<a href="#">Guyana Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC−04</a>
<a href="#">Hawaii–Aleutian Daylight Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC−09</a>
<a href="#">Heure Avancée d'Europe Centrale French-language name for CEST</a>	<a href="#">UTC+02</a>
<a href="#">Hawaii–Aleutian Standard Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC−10</a>
<a href="#">Hong Kong Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+08</a>
<a href="#">Heard and McDonald Islands Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+05</a>
<a href="#">Khovd Summer Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+08</a>
<a href="#">Khovd Standard Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+07</a>
<a href="#">Indochina Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+07</a>
<a href="#">Israel Daylight Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+03</a>
<a href="#">Indian Ocean Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+03</a>
<a href="#">Iran Daylight Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+04:30</a>
<a href="#">Irkutsk Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+08</a>
<a href="#">Iran Standard Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+03:30</a>
<a href="#">Indian Standard Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+05:30</a>
<a href="#">Irish Standard Time</a> <sup>[6]</sup>	<a href="#">UTC+01</a>
<a href="#">Israel Standard Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+02</a>
<a href="#">Japan Standard Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+09</a>
<a href="#">Kyrgyzstan Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+06</a>
<a href="#">Kosrae Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+11</a>
<a href="#">Krasnoyarsk Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+07</a>
<a href="#">Korea Standard Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+09</a>
<a href="#">Lord Howe Standard Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+10:30</a>



<a href="#">Lord Howe Summer Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+11</a>
<a href="#">Line Islands Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+14</a>
<a href="#">Magadan Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+12</a>
<a href="#">Marquesas Islands Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC−09:30</a>
<a href="#">Mawson Station Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+05</a>
<a href="#">Mountain Daylight Time (North America)</a>	<a href="#">UTC−06</a>
<a href="#">Middle European Time Same zone as CET</a>	<a href="#">UTC+01</a>
<a href="#">Middle European Summer Time Same zone as CEST</a>	<a href="#">UTC+02</a>
<a href="#">Marshall Islands Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+12</a>
<a href="#">Macquarie Island Station Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+11</a>
<a href="#">Marquesas Islands Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC−09:30</a>
<a href="#">Myanmar Standard Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+06:30</a>
<a href="#">Moscow Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+03</a>
<a href="#">Malaysia Standard Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+08</a>
<a href="#">Mountain Standard Time (North America)</a>	<a href="#">UTC−07</a>
<a href="#">Mauritius Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+04</a>
<a href="#">Maldives Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+05</a>
<a href="#">Malaysia Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+08</a>
<a href="#">New Caledonia Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+11</a>
<a href="#">Newfoundland Daylight Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC−02:30</a>
<a href="#">Norfolk Island Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+11</a>
<a href="#">Nepal Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+05:45</a>
<a href="#">Newfoundland Standard Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC−03:30</a>
<a href="#">Newfoundland Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC−03:30</a>
<a href="#">Niue Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC−11</a>
<a href="#">New Zealand Daylight Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+13</a>
<a href="#">New Zealand Standard Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+12</a>
<a href="#">Omsk Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+06</a>
<a href="#">Oral Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+05</a>
<a href="#">Pacific Daylight Time (North America)</a>	<a href="#">UTC−07</a>
<a href="#">Peru Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC−05</a>

<a href="#">Kamchatka Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+12</a>
<a href="#">Papua New Guinea Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+10</a>
<a href="#">Phoenix Island Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+13</a>
<a href="#">Philippine Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+08</a>
<a href="#">Pakistan Standard Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+05</a>
<a href="#">Saint Pierre and Miquelon Daylight Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC−02</a>
<a href="#">Saint Pierre and Miquelon Standard Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC−03</a>
<a href="#">Pohnpei Standard Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+11</a>
<a href="#">Pacific Standard Time (North America)</a>	<a href="#">UTC−08</a>
<a href="#">Philippine Standard Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+08</a>
Paraguay Summer Time[7]	<a href="#">UTC−03</a>
Paraguay Time[8]	<a href="#">UTC−04</a>
<a href="#">Réunion Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+04</a>
<a href="#">Rothera Research Station Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC−03</a>
<a href="#">Sakhalin Island Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+11</a>
<a href="#">Samara Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+04</a>
<a href="#">South African Standard Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+02</a>
<a href="#">Solomon Islands Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+11</a>
<a href="#">Seychelles Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+04</a>
<a href="#">Samoa Daylight Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC−10</a>
<a href="#">Singapore Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+08</a>
<a href="#">Sri Lanka Standard Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+05:30</a>
<a href="#">Srednekolymsk Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+11</a>
<a href="#">Suriname Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC−03</a>
<a href="#">Samoa Standard Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC−11</a>
<a href="#">Singapore Standard Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+08</a>
<a href="#">Showa Station Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+03</a>
<a href="#">Tahiti Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC−10</a>
<a href="#">Thailand Standard Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+07</a>
<a href="#">Indian/Kerguelen</a>	<a href="#">UTC+05</a>
<a href="#">Tajikistan Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+05</a>

<a href="#">Tokelau Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+13</a>
<a href="#">Timor Leste Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+09</a>
<a href="#">Turkmenistan Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+05</a>
<a href="#">Turkey Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+03</a>
<a href="#">Tonga Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+13</a>
<a href="#">Tuvalu Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+12</a>
<a href="#">Ulaanbaatar Summer Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+09</a>
<a href="#">Ulaanbaatar Standard Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+08</a>
<a href="#">Kaliningrad Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+02</a>
<a href="#">Coordinated Universal Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC±00</a>
<a href="#">Uruguay Summer Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC−02</a>
<a href="#">Uruguay Standard Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC−03</a>
<a href="#">Uzbekistan Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+05</a>
<a href="#">Venezuelan Standard Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC−04</a>
<a href="#">Vladivostok Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+10</a>
<a href="#">Volgograd Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+04</a>
<a href="#">Vostok Station Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+06</a>
<a href="#">Vanuatu Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+11</a>
<a href="#">Wake Island Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+12</a>
<a href="#">West Africa Summer Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+02</a>
<a href="#">West Africa Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+01</a>
<a href="#">Western European Summer Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+01</a>
<a href="#">Western European Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC±00</a>
<a href="#">Western Indonesian Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+07</a>
<a href="#">Western Standard Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+08</a>
<a href="#">Yakutsk Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+09</a>
<a href="#">Yekaterinburg Time</a>	<a href="#">UTC+05</a>

After setting the time zone, turn the Unified Write Filter back on.

## Managing Known Wi-Fi Networks

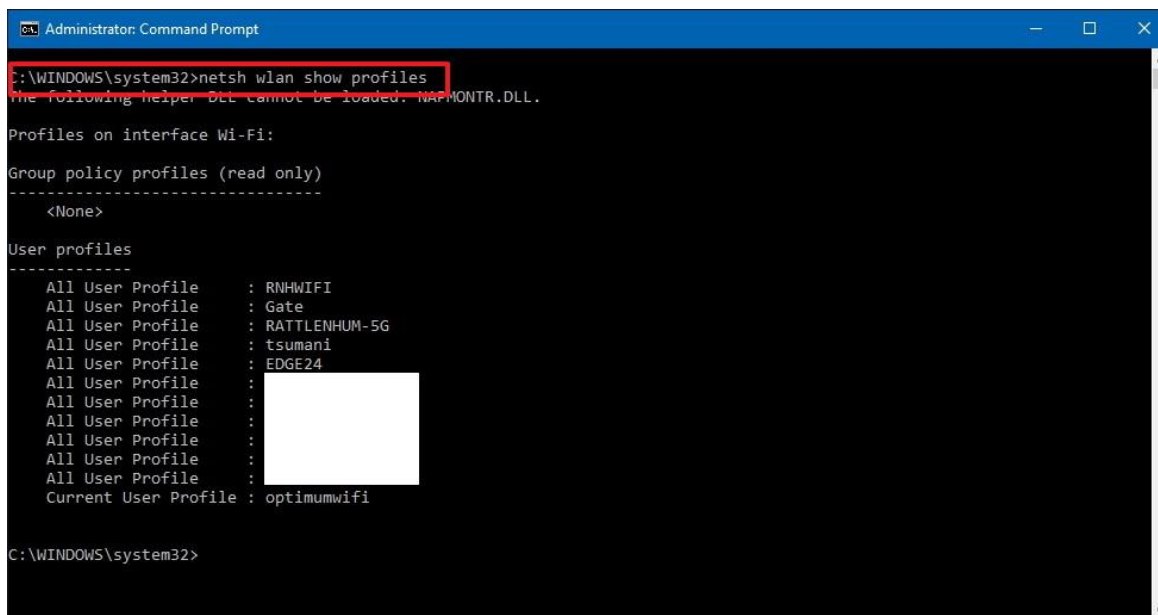
The Windows 10 operating system on the One keeps a list of Wi-Fi networks that it has connected to in the past with the network credentials so that it can automatically reconnect to the networks after a restart. Each entry in this list is called a "profile". If you need to remove or manage profiles, you can do this via powershell via the NETSH command. The following information is provided from <https://www.windowscentral.com/how-manage-wireless-networks-using-command-prompt-windows-10>:

View wireless network profiles saved on your PC

Every time you connect to a wireless access point, the operating system creates a "wireless network profile", and it's stored on your computer, you can view all these profiles using the following command line on the Command Prompt:

```
Netsh WLAN show profiles
```

On the list, which you can see in the screenshot, shows all the profiles stored on your computer for every wireless adapter and which users have the right to connect using those profiles.



```
Administrator: Command Prompt
C:\WINDOWS\system32>netsh wlan show profiles
The following helper DLL cannot be loaded: NAPMONTR.DLL.

Profiles on interface Wi-Fi:

Group policy profiles (read only)
-----
<None>

User profiles
-----
All User Profile : RNHWIFI
All User Profile : Gate
All User Profile : RATTLENHUM-5G
All User Profile : tsumani
All User Profile : EDGE24
All User Profile : 
All User Profile : 
All User Profile : 
All User Profile : 
All User Profile : 
All User Profile : 
All User Profile : optimumwifi
Current User Profile : optimumwifi

C:\WINDOWS\system32>
```

Recover network security key from any wireless profile stored

If you lost and cannot remember your network security key to connect another device to a particular Wi-Fi access point, you can use the following command to view your network security key:

```
Netsh WLAN show profile name="Profile_Name" key=clear
```

```
Administrator: Command Prompt
C:\WINDOWS\system32>netsh wlan show profile name="tsunami" key=clear
The following helper DLL cannot be loaded: NAPMONTR.DLL.

Profile tsunami on interface Wi-Fi:
=====

Applied: All User Profile

Profile information
-----
Version           : 1
Type              : Wireless LAN
Name              : tsunami
Control options   :
  Connection mode  : Connect automatically
  Network broadcast : Connect only if this network is broadcasting
  AutoSwitch       : Do not switch to other networks
  MAC Randomization : Disabled

Connectivity settings
-----
Number of SSIDs    : 1
SSID name          : "tsunami"
Network type       : Infrastructure
Radio type         : [ Any Radio Type ]
Vendor extension   : Not present

Security settings
-----
Authentication     : WPA2-Personal
Cipher             : CCMP
Security key        : Present
Key Content         : m[REDACTED]i

Cost settings
-----
Cost               : Unrestricted
Congested          : No
Approaching Data Limit : No
Over Data Limit    : No
Roaming            : No
Cost Source        : Default

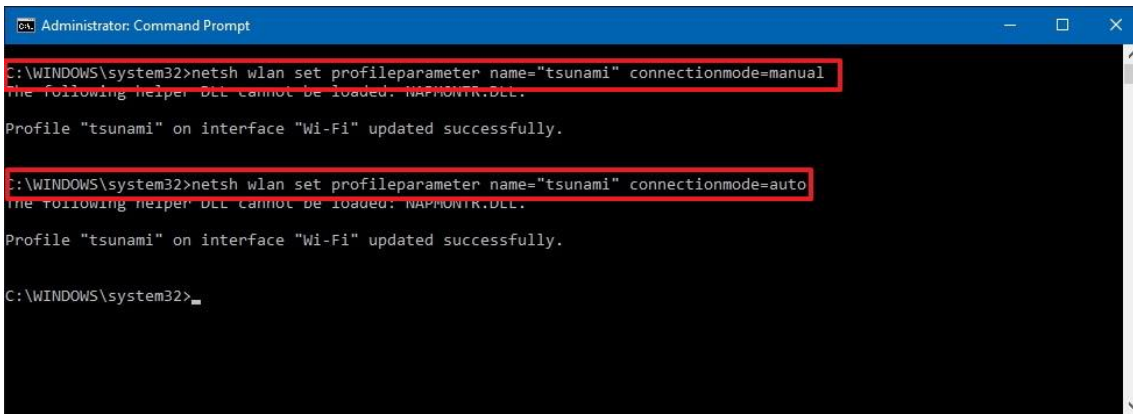
C:\WINDOWS\system32>
```

Keep in mind that you can view your current network security key through the wireless adapter properties in Control Panel. However, you can use this command to recover any network security key of any profile stored on your computer.

Stop connecting automatically to a wireless network out of range

Sometimes, you have your Windows 10 PC configured to connect to different wireless networks automatically, but then you realize that your device always connects to the access point that offers poor connectivity, or your device tries to connect to a network that is out of range. For those cases, you can use the following command to prevent your computer from connecting to different networks automatically:

```
Netsh WLAN set profileparameter name="Profile_Name"
connectionmode=manual
```

A screenshot of a Windows Command Prompt window titled "Administrator: Command Prompt". The window has a blue title bar and a black background. The command prompt shows two commands being executed. The first command is "C:\WINDOWS\system32>netsh wlan set profileparameter name="tsunami" connectionmode>manual", which is highlighted with a red rectangular box. Below it, the output is "The following helper DLL cannot be loaded: NAPMONTR.DLL." and "Profile "tsunami" on interface "Wi-Fi" updated successfully.". The second command is "C:\WINDOWS\system32>netsh wlan set profileparameter name="tsunami" connectionmode=auto", also highlighted with a red rectangular box. Below it, the output is "The following helper DLL cannot be loaded: NAPMONTR.DLL." and "Profile "tsunami" on interface "Wi-Fi" updated successfully.". The prompt ends with "C:\WINDOWS\system32>\_".

```
Administrator: Command Prompt

C:\WINDOWS\system32>netsh wlan set profileparameter name="tsunami" connectionmode>manual
The following helper DLL cannot be loaded: NAPMONTR.DLL.
Profile "tsunami" on interface "Wi-Fi" updated successfully.

C:\WINDOWS\system32>netsh wlan set profileparameter name="tsunami" connectionmode=auto
The following helper DLL cannot be loaded: NAPMONTR.DLL.
Profile "tsunami" on interface "Wi-Fi" updated successfully.

C:\WINDOWS\system32>_
```

It's important to note that Windows 10 will always make a priority those networks you choose to connect automatically. If you want to move up a network in the list of precedence, you can use the following command:

```
Netsh WLAN set profileparameter name=" Profile_Name"
connectionmode=auto
```

Delete wireless network profiles stored on your PC

When you no longer need to connect to a certain wireless network, the access point is no longer available, or you need to reset the network profile settings, you can also use Netsh WLAN to delete any profile stored on your computer using the following command:

```
Netsh WLAN delete profile name="Profile_Name"
```

```
Administrator: Command Prompt
<None>

User profiles
-----
All User Profile : RNHWIFI
All User Profile : Gate
All User Profile : RATTLENHUM-5G
All User Profile : tsunami
All User Profile : EDGE24
All User Profile : 
All User Profile : 
All User Profile : 
All User Profile : tsunami
All User Profile : tsunami24
Current User Profile : optimumwifi

C:\WINDOWS\system32>netsh wlan delete profile name="tsunami24"
The following helper DLL cannot be loaded: NAPMONTR.DLL.
Profile "tsunami24" is deleted from interface "Wi-Fi".

C:\WINDOWS\system32>netsh wlan show profiles
The following helper DLL cannot be loaded: NAPMONTR.DLL.

Profiles on interface Wi-Fi:

Group policy profiles (read only)
-----
<None>

User profiles
-----
All User Profile : RNHWIFI
All User Profile : Gate
All User Profile : RATTLENHUM-5G
All User Profile : tsunami
All User Profile : EDGE24
All User Profile : 
All User Profile : 
All User Profile : 
All User Profile : tsunami
Current User Profile : optimumwifi

C:\WINDOWS\system32>
```

If you can't remember the name of the network profile, you can use the `Netsh WLAN show profiles` command to list all the available profiles.

## Additional Hardware Configuration

### Hardware Setup via Web Interface

The controller has a convenient web interface for configuring hardware details located at Ethernet port 8080.

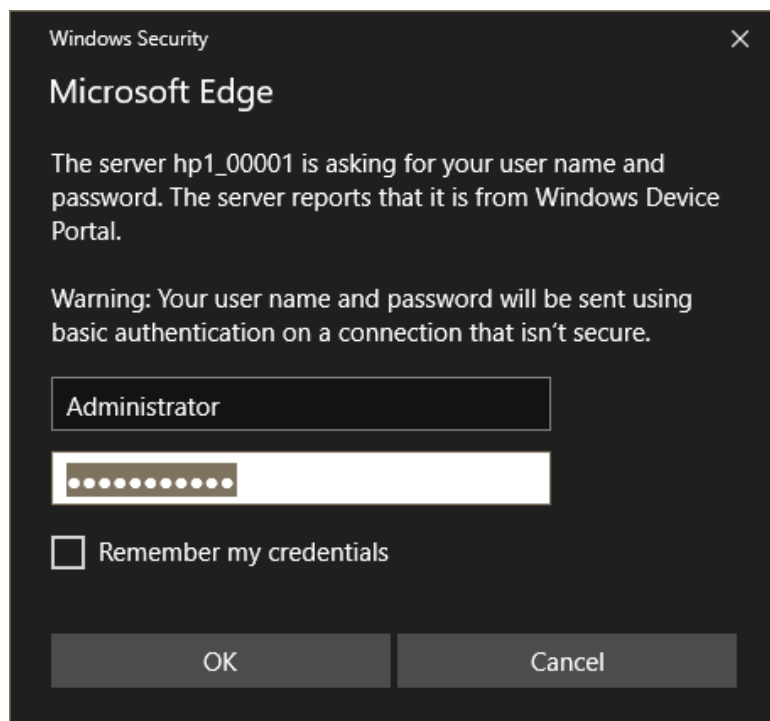
**Before making any changes with the web interface, you need to turn off the Unified Write Filter (software-based write-protection) feature using the procedure in the Powershell remoting section).**

Once the controller is connected to your LAN, to access this interface, open any web browser on a computer on the LAN and enter the address:

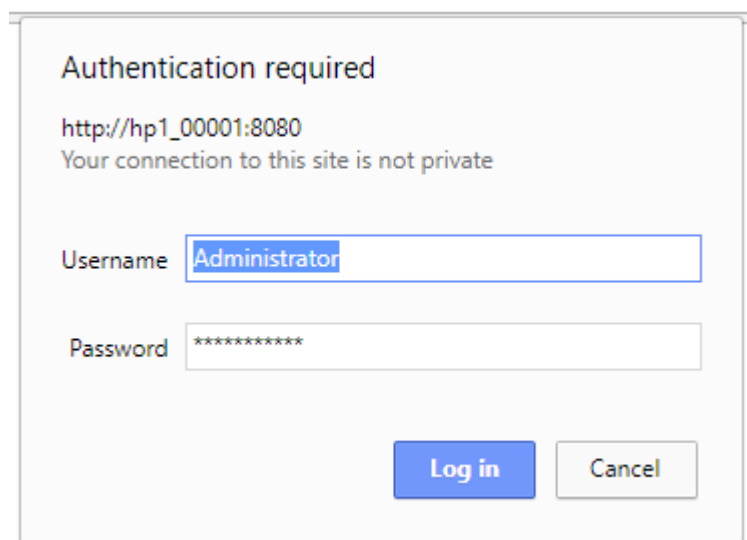
**Hp1\_XXXXX:8080** where XXXXX is the serial number of your controller

After entering this address in the address line of the browser press enter. The browser should prompt you for connection to the controller asking for a username and password.

In Edge browser:



In the Chrome browser:



By default, the factory login is the following:

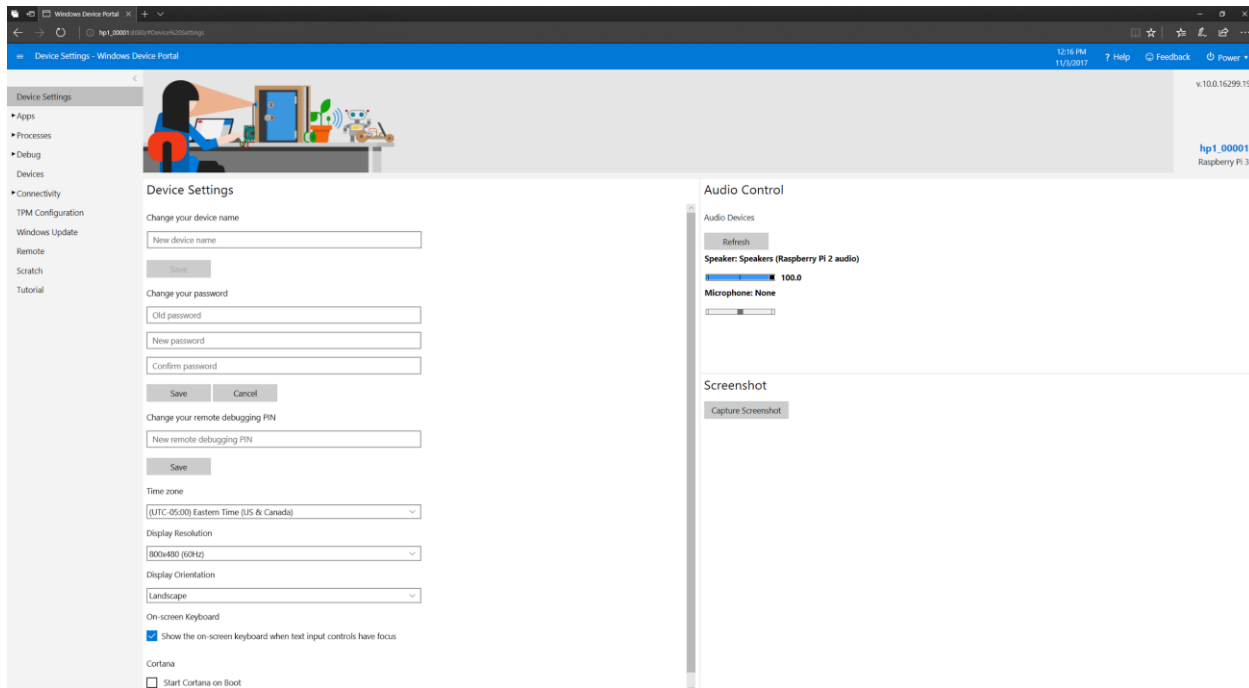
Username = Administrator

Password = password12!

**YOU WILL NEED TO CHANGE THIS LOGIN AND PASSWORD to secure the controller.** This controller has Windows 10 running on it and all the standard Windows security models should be observed.



Once you enter this credential information, you will be presented with tools to manage the controller. These tools are called the Windows Device Portal:



**There are only a few controls that you will want to change as other control settings are critical to the proper operation of the controller.** The first selection on the left menu is called “Device Settings” This entry will allow you to quickly change the device password and set the time zone of the device if you are using the internet clock.

**Once these settings are adjusted, turn back on the Unified Write Filter, using the procedure in the Powershell remoting section above.**

## Changing the Administrative Password

If you are running the controller on a LAN using the Highpower HMS software, you will want to change the default login password for the device. The Device Settings screen has a facility to do this.

**Before making any changes with the web interface, you need to turn off the Unified Write Filter (software-based write-protection) feature using the procedure in the Powershell remoting section).**

There is a section on the Device Settings screen that looks like the following:

## Change your password

Complete the fields and then click Save to update your new password.

**Once these settings are adjusted, turn back on the Unified Write Filter, using the procedure in the Powershell remoting section above.**

## Changing the Time Zone

In the Device Setting screen, you can configure the time zone settings of the controller. The time zone is used to calculate the correct time if you are using the device with the Internet Time Clock selected. Pull down the selection box and select the appropriate time zone.

## USB Ports

The controller has four USB ports available. These ports can accept standard USB accessories like keyboard, mice, memory sticks and certain additional types of network adapters. The memory stick is especially useful as you can use the memory stick for system backups, audit trail retrieval and additional system storage space.

If you install a keyboard one of these ports, a mechanical keyboard can be used in place of the smaller on-screen keyboard.

Plugging a mouse into one of these ports causes a mouse pointer to appear on screen that can be used in place of tapping on touch screen controls.

## Properly powering the controller

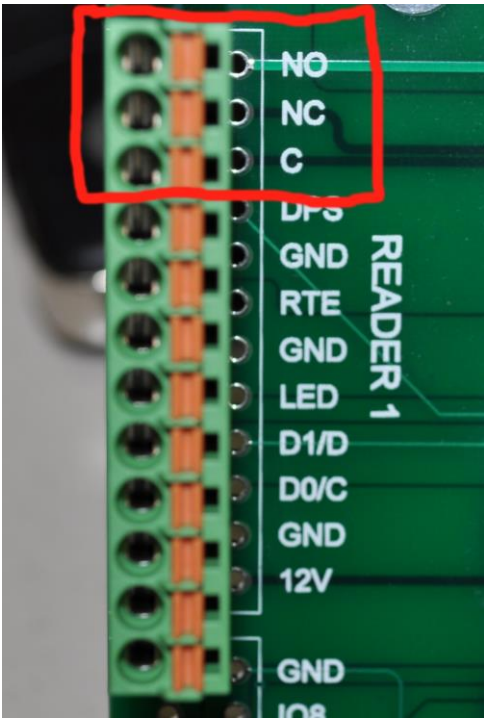
Powering the controller properly is very important. This controller has powerful but very sensitive electronics packaged into it including touch screen controllers and single board computers with SD cards. When powering the controller, **it is critical that you do not use a common power supply for both the controller and the locking hardware.** It's tempting in some installations to use one 12-volt power supply to power both the controller and locks such as electric strikes and electromagnetic locks based on the availability of high voltage power. **Don't do it.** Electromagnetic locks and electric strikes have solenoids that produce large inductive reverse electrical surges when they are depowered. Most manufactures include surge suppressors in these

devices in order to reduce this reverse kickback. **Initially, you may find that using a common supply may not affect the operation of the controller. As the surge suppressors in the locks start to experience repeated discharge cycles with every card swipe, they will over time either become less effective or will stop working completely, long before the lock fails.** This electrical condition, when the power supply is also connected in common with the controller's input voltage, will cause damage to the controller's electronics due to the large reverse negative polarity kickbacks. We have added some surge suppressors and noise suppressors to the power supply input of the controller, but we cannot guaranty that these filters will be effective in untested conditions. **Using a common power supply to both the controller and the lock hardware voids the factory warranty.** We recommend using the power supply that is furnished with the controller for proper operation. This is a tested plug in wall transformer with a filtered 12V DC output which connects to the barrel connector on the controller board. In cases where you can't use the supplied plug in transformer or you don't want to take our recommendations and think we are full of it and that you know more than we do on this issue, we have provided an additional power supply terminal block for connection of an external 12V DC supply. If you decide to use your own supply, make sure that it's filtered and free from electrical noise and provides at least 2000mA of regulated 12V power. This excludes many cheaply made commonly available switching supplies from many popular manufacturers in the security industry that you probably have readily available. **The factory cannot guarantee the performance of the controller when you use your own power supply.**

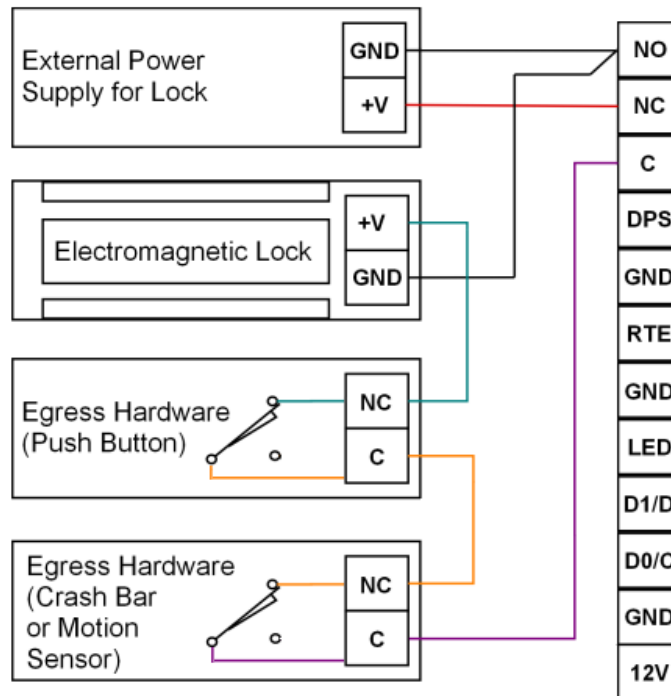
## Electrical Connections

### Relay outputs

The relay outputs on the controller are rated for a maximum 5 Amps 24V DC power. They can be used to switch lock power directly. There is one relay for each door, eight in total. The COMMON, NORMALLY OPEN, and NORMALLY CLOSED relay connections are located at the top of each door terminal block and are labelled C, NO and NC. The relay output contacts have MOV surge suppressors across the contact which limit the controlled voltage on each contact to 24V. Despite the presence of these surge suppressors, additional MOVs should be installed on devices that have inductive loads like electric strikes and electromagnetic locks at these devices.

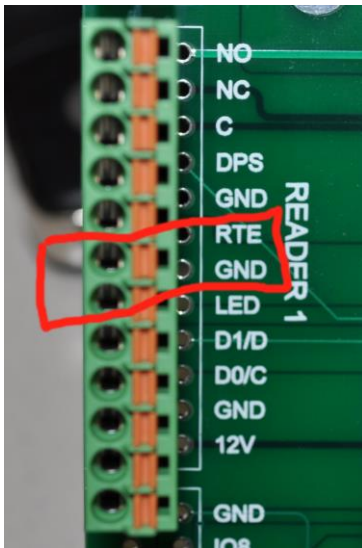


### Simple Fail Safe Lock Configuration

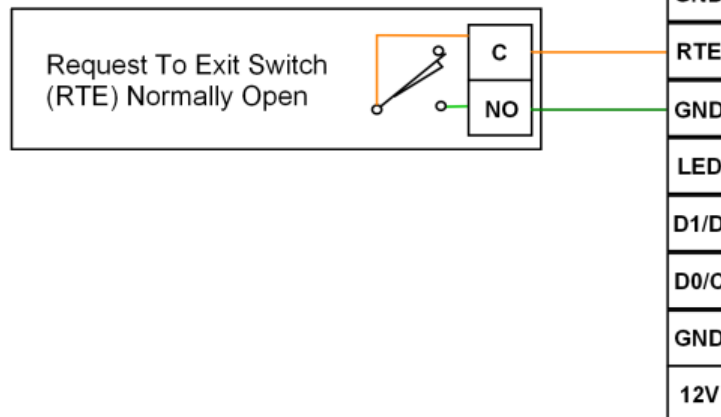


## Request to Exit Inputs

There is a request to exit input for each door. The request to exit input causes the controller to trigger the door unlock cycle. The door unlock cycle time starts when the request to exit signal is release. Typically this signal is a normally open contact connected between the RTE input and the adjacent ground terminal.



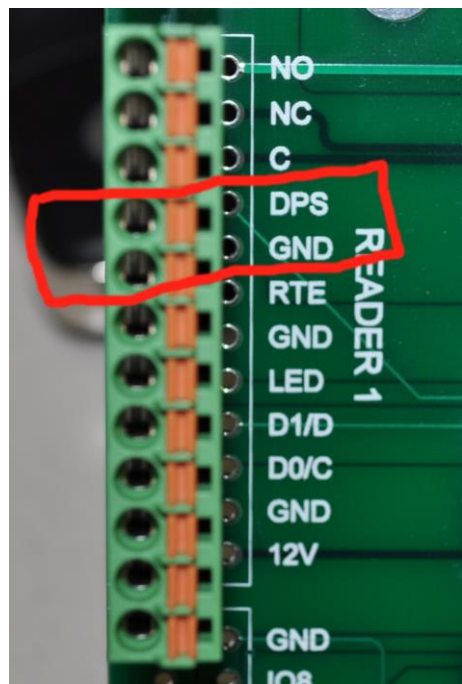
### Request To Exit Switch Connection (RTE)



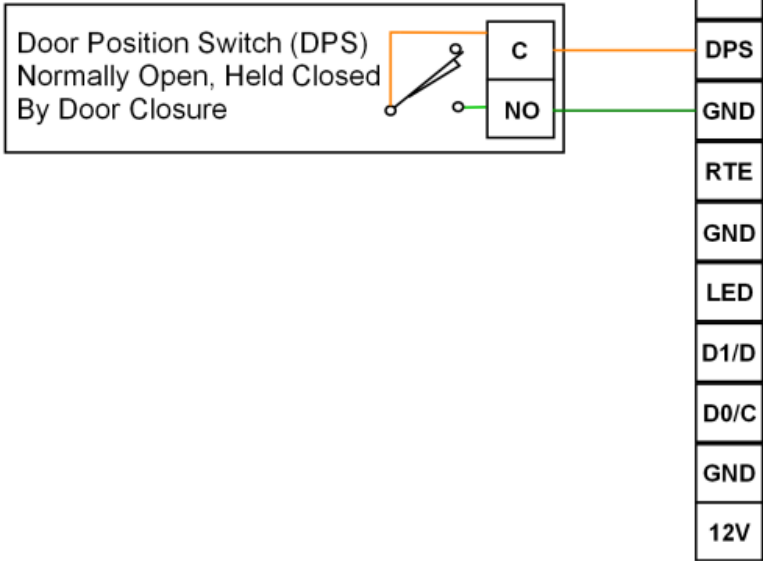
## Door Position Switch Inputs

There is a Door Position Switch input for each door. This input is used to implement an anti-tailgating feature on the door. When a door is opened after a valid card entry, as soon as the door closes, the controller will lock the door immediately, overriding the existing unlock time. The door position switch input is also used to monitor the state of the door, open or closed, in the Highpower HMS software.

To use this input, connect a normally open-door position switch between the input and the adjacent ground terminal. The door when closed, will hold this contact closed.



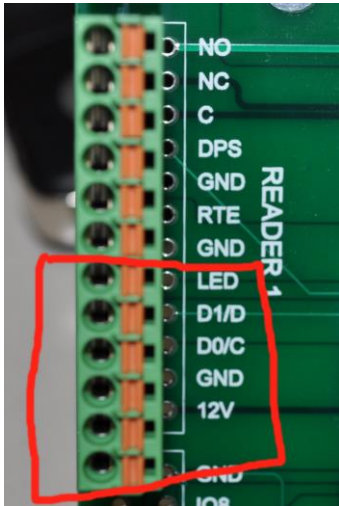
**Door Position Switch Connection (DPS)**



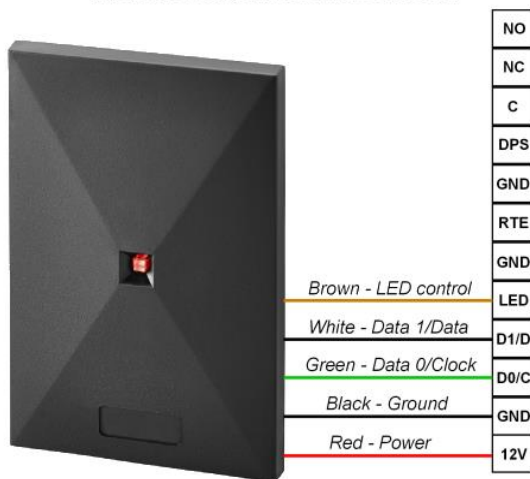
## Reader inputs

There are eight independent reader inputs on the controller. These inputs can handle both Wiegand and ABA (magstripe emulation also known as clock & data) reader types. The controller will automatically discriminate between the two types of data and do the appropriate translation. In this initial version of the controller firmware you can use the Wiegand formats that are default from the factory or define your own formats. These formats include standard 26 Bit Wiegand and Highpower 37 bit.

The controller will also decode a full ABA input stream, but on the initial version there is no masking features yet available on the ABA interface which would allow you to restrict the card output to a specific number of characters. This is a feature that is planned for a future release of the firmware.

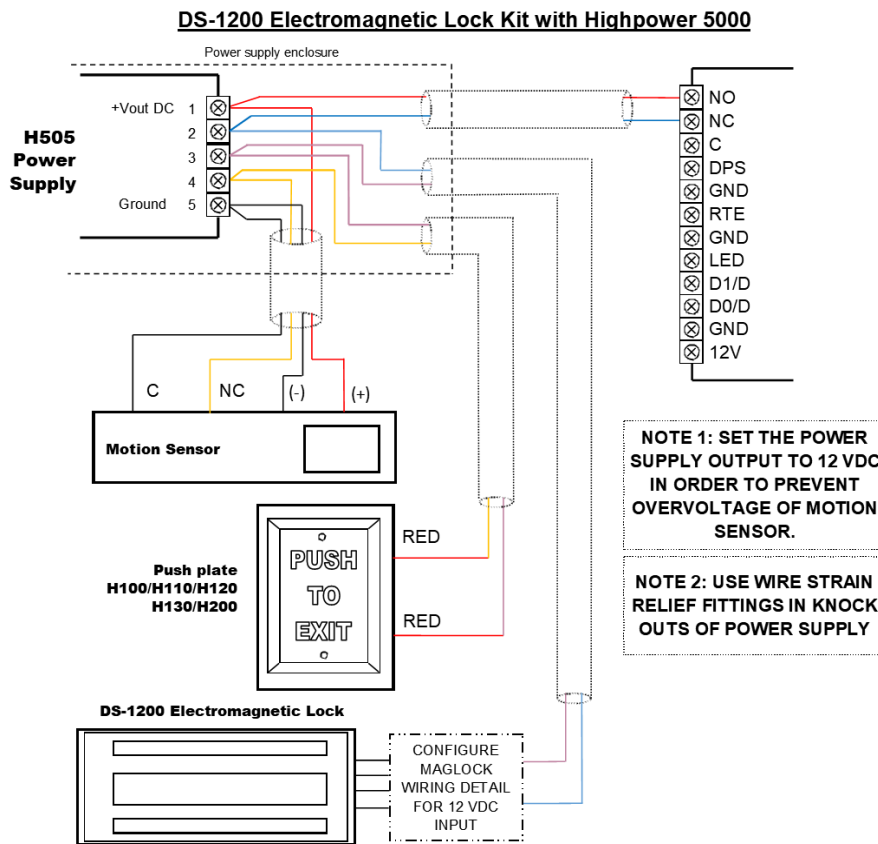


Wiegand or Magstripe Reader Connection



Don't connect the reader while the controller is powered.  
Remove the terminal block when connecting the reader wires.

## Typical Maglock System Connection Diagram



## Electrical Enclosure Notes

The electrical enclosure that houses the HighpowerOne main board and display has hinged door and the door is shipped from the factory on the left side. If you wish to change the location of the hinge or in order to accommodate different conduit entrance locations, you can re-orient the entire controller assembly inside the enclosure. This can be done before or after mounting. To do this remove four #8 sheet metal screws at the corners of the two mounting brackets. Rotate the controller board with display in 90 or 180-degree orientations. The holes in these brackets will line up with alternative fastening locations in the box at 90 and 180 degrees. Putting the hinged side of the controller on the top adds minor additional weather resistance. The box is purposely non-metallic, made from a UV rated material, so that the enclosure does not interfere with the wireless Wi-Fi feature on the controller.



# Known Firmware Issues

To report any bug incidences, contact Highpower technical support at 203-634-3900.

## Planned enhancements

- Expansion port support.
- Automation support through extra I/O.
- Card management webserver at Port 80.

## Warranty

Highpower products are warranted to the original buyer to be free from defects in materials and workmanship under normal use and service with proper maintenance for one year from the date of factory shipment. Highpower assumes no responsibility for products damaged by improper handling, misuse, neglect, modification, improper installation, improper voltage application, repair, alteration, electrical shorts or accident. This warranty is limited to the repair or replacement of the defective unit.

**Using a common power supply to both the controller and the lock hardware voids the factory warranty. The factory cannot guaranty the performance of the controller when you use your own power supply. Using an unapproved power supply with the controller also voids the warranty. ALWAYS use a separate power supply to power the controller from the one that is being used to power the locking hardware.**

There are no expressed warranties other than those set forth herein. Warranty expressly excludes third party additions, deletions and or upgrades to this product. Highpower' s maximum liability under any circumstance shall be limited to the actual price paid for the product.

## Firmware Revision History

V1.0.6659.21134 – 3/32/2018	Initial Release
V1.2 Internal service release.	
V1.3 Initial customer release.	
V1.4.6822.19158- 9/7/2019	Customer release.
	Added code that keeps relays in the same state should the unit be rebooted on power loss. Outputs will be in the same mode.
	Added code to prevent simultaneous process access to storage, which adds long term stability as a random, brief program restart could occur over a week time.
V1.9	Cumulative update.
V2.0	Added AES Encryption for communications with HMS V5.3
V2.1	Added mobile module, time zone setting on screen, improved backup routine, improved rendering framework. Misc. fixes.
V2.2	Changes to the configuration screen. Misc. fixes.

V2.3	Additions to the configuration screen. Added automatic backup feature, larger fonts, fix to the audit trail viewer.
V2.4	Fixed an embarrassing bug where hitting RTE at the exact time as swiping a card that grants access would prevent the door from relocking.

## General Specifications

- Eight-door Wiegand reader controller with eight Door Position Switch (DPS) inputs and eight Request-To-Exit (RTS) signal inputs.
- Works with Mobile Credential App.
- 7" capacitive touch screen for programming and diagnostics. Touchscreen can perform all functions that can be accomplished in software.
- Fast operation with 64 Bit ARM Cortex A53 processor running at 1.2 GHz.
- Replaceable SD Card storage for operating system and user data storage.
- Base memory configuration of over 25 million card storage entries and 100,000 entry audit-trail.
- Virtually unlimited access levels, schedules and holidays.
- 100 Mb Ethernet with IPV4 and IPV6 and for modern networks.
- Onboard 802.11b Wi-Fi adapter for communicating with wireless network switches.
- Onboard Bluetooth adaptor reserved for future use.
- Voice Synthesis Annunciation when used with a USB sound adaptor.
- Expansion port and optional 16 signal I/O port for future capabilities including automation.
- Windows Powershell access for Windows PC type management.
- Four USB ports for connection of USB memory sticks, mouse, keyboard and high-performance wireless networking adapters.
- Highpower HMS V5 networking software license included with hardware purchase.
- TCP/IP command port located at Port 3000 for access to the Highpower command set allowing integration into OEM software.
- TCP/IP AES encrypted command port located at Port 3001 for use with the Highpower Management Software.
- Encrypted TCP/IP listener for Mobile Credentials typically located at Port 3002. • TCP/IP command port located at Port 3000 for access to the Highpower command set allowing integration into OEM software.
- USB memory stick included containing the Highpower Management Software and the on-screen PDF product library. USB memory can be used for data backup.