# Selection guide for SmartAccess components



Kentix offers the right locking component for every requirement. Various factors need to be taken into account when making a selection: the nature of the door, the environment, the number of daily operations and the type of component control (wireless or wired). The security requirements must also be taken into account. The locking function, the need for increased security through two-factor authentication using RFID and an individual PIN as well as the resistance class against mechanical force (RC classes for burglar-resistant components) must be taken into account.

If required, all locking components can take over or supplement the control of the arming function when the intruder alarm functions of SmartMonitoring components are also used.

## Locking function

Closing: The latch in the door lock keeps the door closed and is operated with the door handle or a door opener in the strike plate of the door frame.

Locking: The bolt in the lock engages in the door frame. Opening with a lever handle or door opener is not possible. The door is unlocked using a profile cylinder, motor cylinder or motor lock.

## Panic and escape doors

These doors are locked to prevent access to the secured area, but must always be able to be opened by pressing the handle on the inside. Special locks are available for this function, which are usually identified as such with "P" or "Panic" in the type designation. There are various mechanisms that support this function. Most of them use a split square for the door handle.

Kentix lever handles are only compatible with the "E" panic function. These have a continuous square for the lever handle.

## Number of daily uses

The use of locking components results in mechanical stress on the components. The overview table "Knobs and handles" shows the number of openings per day for which each type of component is designed. Wall readers have no mechanical components for opening doors. Here, the quality of the controlled door opener, door lock or motor cylinder is decisive for the function within the expected frequency of use.

## Protection classes

The environment of the door determines the required protection class of the locking components. The protection class of electrical devices is designated with an IP code (Ingress Protection). This consists of two codes, for example "IP55". The first number indicates the protection against contact and the ingress of foreign bodies into the device, the second number indicates the protection against the ingress of water. The higher the numbers, the better the protection. Protection class IP66 is recommended for doors in unprotected outdoor areas. Indoors, IP55 is sufficient.

## Resistance classes

The "resistance classes of burglar-resistant components" (DIN EN 1627) indicate how much resistance a building element can provide against mechanical impact. For Kentix door handles and cylinders, this information is provided in the "Knobs and handles" overview table.

## Double authentication

In areas requiring special security, a second factor may be required to authenticate the user. Wall

readers with built-in numeric keys and the RA4 rack lever support this, if required also for switching the alarm system and depending on time profiles.

## Control system

The access components send the read user data to the KentixONE system. Once the data has been successfully checked, they receive a command from there to open the door. Two methods are available for this communication. Door knobs and lever handles are in contact with the system via radio (BLE). Wall readers use a wired data bus for this.

## Power supply

With lever handles and knobs, the door is opened by an internal coupling to the lock mechanism. There is a battery in the components for this purpose. When wall readers are used, this is carried out by the AccessManager BUS using its built-in POE splitter or an external power supply to the electric strike.

Connection diagrams for controlling door openers and locks with the AccessManager BUS are listed here.

# Knobs and lever handles

The knobs and lever handles are battery-operated and are controlled by a wireless connection via an AccessManager radio. No additional cable laying is required.

Knobs and lever handles are electromechanical devices. They are installed in the mortise lock in the door leaf. The nature of the door determines how much mechanical stress is placed on the components during operation. An office door, for example, is easier to open and close than a heavy metal door. The following tables show the suitability for different types of doors, for example glass doors with metal frames, wooden doors or fire doors.

The operation of these components causes wear and tear on the electromechanical parts. In order to maintain functionality, the mechanics and batteries should be checked and maintained regularly. The SmartAccess user manual contains important information on this.

| Type | KXC-KN4 | | KXC-KN1 | KXC-LE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| |  | |  |  |
| Protection class | IP55 | IP66 | IP55 | IP55 |
| Resistance class | RC 2 | | RC 0 | RC 0 |
| Bookings per day | 50 | | 20 | 100 |
| **Interior door** | | | | |

| Type | KXC-KN4 | | KXC-KN1 | KXC-LE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wood | ■ | ■ | ■ | |
| Glass | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Aluminum frame glass | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Steel fire protection | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| **Exterior door with weather protection** (no direct weather influence) | | | | |
| Wooden door heavy | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Aluminum frame glass | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Steel | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| **External door without weather protection** (direct exposure to weather, damp room) | | | | |
| Aluminum frame glass | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Steel | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
| Gates Fences | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |
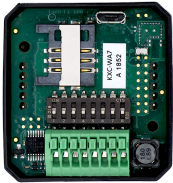
# Wall reader

The wall readers are connected to an [AccessManager BUS](#) via a bus connection and wired to motor locks, motor cylinders or electric strikes. The PoE voltage of the AccessManager is sufficient to directly supply the connected locking devices (door opener, motorized lock) with 24 VDC/500 mA. A maximum of two wall readers and two locking devices can be used per AccessManager.

The control of the locking devices works on wall readers without mechanics. Instead, the locking device must be selected to suit the load.

When using time-controlled permanent openings (e.g. during office opening hours), make sure that the electric strike is suitable for electronic permanent opening ("100 % eD").

| Type | KXC-WA3 | KXC-WA4 | KXC-WA6 | KXC-WA7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| |  |  |  |  |
| Protection class | IP54* | IP67 | IP66 | IP20** |
| Resistance class | Not certified | | | |
| Bookings per day | No restrictions | | | |

*: Outdoors only with protected installation.

**: For mounting in intercom systems or other environments with a higher protection class

# Rack, cabinet and enclosure doors

This type of door can be secured with wired and wireless components. The recommendations for the intended use and the respective locking components are contained in the following table.

The KXP-2-RS (AcessManager BUS) can be controlled without a wall or rack reader using a pushbutton, the KentixONE software or the KentixONE app.

KXC-RA4: Dependent on rack manufacturer and model. Check compatibility before ordering.

| Kind | Rack lever wired and wireless | | Wired wall reader | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Image |  |  |  |  |  |
| Type | KXC-RA4 | KXC-RA2 | KXC-WA7* | KXP-2-RS * | KXC-WA6 |
| Protection class | IP20 | IP20 | IP20 | IP20 | IP66 |
| Resistance class | Not certified | | | | |
| **Indoor area** | | | | | |
| IT Rack | ▮ | ▮ | ▮ | ▮ | ▮ |
| IT distributor | ▮ | ▮ | ▮ | ▮ | ▮ |
| IT Safe | ▮ | ▮ | ▮ | ▮ | ▮ |
| **Outdoor area** | | | | | |
| Multifunctional housing (MFG) | ▮ | ▮ | ▮ | ▮ | ▮ |
| IT Safe | ▮ | ▮ | ▮ | ▮ | ▮ |

*: For mounting in intercom systems or other environments with a higher protection class