



**Electromechanical Box Tripod
Turnstile with Automatic Anti-Panic
Function, Two Built-in Readers and
a Card Capture Function**

TBC-01.1A

ASSEMBLY AND OPERATION MANUAL



CE EAC



**Electromechanical
Box Tripod Turnstile**
with Automatic Anti-Panic Function,
Two Built-in Readers and
a Card Capture Function

TBC-01.1A

Assembly & Operation Manual

CONTENTS

1	APPLICATION.....	3
2	OPERATION CONDITIONS.....	3
3	TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS	4
4	DELIVERY SET.....	5
4.1	Standard delivery set.....	5
4.2	Optional equipment supplied on request	5
5	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	7
5.1	Main features.....	7
5.2	Design	7
5.3	Control over the turnstile	10
5.4	Input control signals and their parameters at autonomous control	10
5.5	Control modes	12
5.6	Operation from the RC-panel.....	13
5.7	Operation from WRC.....	14
5.8	Operation from an ACS controller.....	14
5.9	Optional external devices connected to the turnstile	14
5.10	Emergency unblocking.....	15
5.11	Operation contingencies and response.....	15
5.12	Card capture reader control	15
6	MARKING AND PACKAGING.....	18
7	SAFETY REQUIREMENTS.....	19
7.1	Installation safety requirements	19
7.2	Operation safety requirements	19
8	INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS	20
8.1	Installation details	20
8.2	Installation tools.....	21
8.3	Cable length	21
8.4	Installation procedure	21
8.5	Reorientation of the card capture reader	26
8.6	An ACS controller installation	27
9	OPERATION INSTRUCTIONS	30
9.1	Power-up	30
9.2	Turnstile operating modes in pulse control mode	30
9.3	Operation of the turnstile in potential control mode	32
9.4	Servicing the card container	33
9.5	Operation of the turnstile when controlled by an ACS	33
9.6	In case of an emergency	33
9.7	Possible faults	33
10	MAINTENANCE	34
11	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	36
	Appendix 1. Control signal algorithm in pulse control mode	37
	Appendix 2. Control signal algorithm in potential control mode	39

Dear Customer!

Thank you for purchasing a box tripod turnstile manufactured by PERCo. Please follow instructions given in this Manual carefully, and this high quality product will provide many years of trouble-free use.

The Assembly and Operation Manual (hereinafter – the Manual) contains the instructions you will need for safe transportation, storage, installation, operation and maintenance of the **TBC-01.1A electromechanical box tripod turnstile with automatic anti-panic function, two built-in readers and a card capture function**. The product installation must be carried out by qualified installers in strict accordance with the Manual.

Abbreviations adopted in the Manual:

- ACS – access control system;
- CLB – control logic board;
- RC-panel – remote control panel;
- WRC – wireless remote control.

1 APPLICATION

The **TBC-01.1A electromechanical box tripod turnstile with automatic anti-panic function, two built-in readers and a card capture function** (hereinafter – the turnstile) is designed for pedestrian passage control by proximity cards at entrance points of industrial facilities, banks, administrative buildings, railway terminals, airports, etc.

When operated in an ACS the turnstile is able to capture cards by different criteria (guest passes, passes with time or/and zone violation).

The turnstile is equipped with automatic anti-panic folding arms automatically falling down by alarm signal or at a power loss.

To ensure fast and convenient passage through the turnstile it is recommended to install one turnstile per each 500 persons working same shift, or based on the passage pick of 30 persons per minute (Ref. Section 3 for the throughput rate of the turnstile).

2 OPERATION CONDITIONS

The turnstile with regard to resistance to environmental exposure complies with GOST15150-69 category NF4 (operation in premises with climate control).

Operation of the turnstile is allowed at an ambient air temperature from +1°C to +40°C and relative air humidity 80% at +25°C.

3 TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Operating voltage	12±1.2VDC
Power consumption	max. 72 W ¹
Consumption current	max. 6.0 A
Throughput rate in a single passage mode.....	30 persons/min
Throughput rate in a free passage mode.....	60 persons/min
Passage width	560 mm
Barrier arm rotation force.....	max. 3 kgf
Number of readers.....	2
Interface of the reader's connection with a controller	Wiegand ²
Card reading distance at the rated operating voltage:	
HID cards	min. 6 cm
EM-Marlin cards.....	min. 8 cm
Card container capacity.....	up to 350 cards
RC-panel cable length ³	min. 6.6 m
Ingress Protection Rating	IP41 (EN 60529)
Electric shock protection class	III (IEC 61140)
Mean time to failure	min. 4,000,000 passages
Mean lifetime	8 years
Overall dimensions (L × W × H)	1170×750×1030 mm
Net weight of the turnstile	max. 80 kg

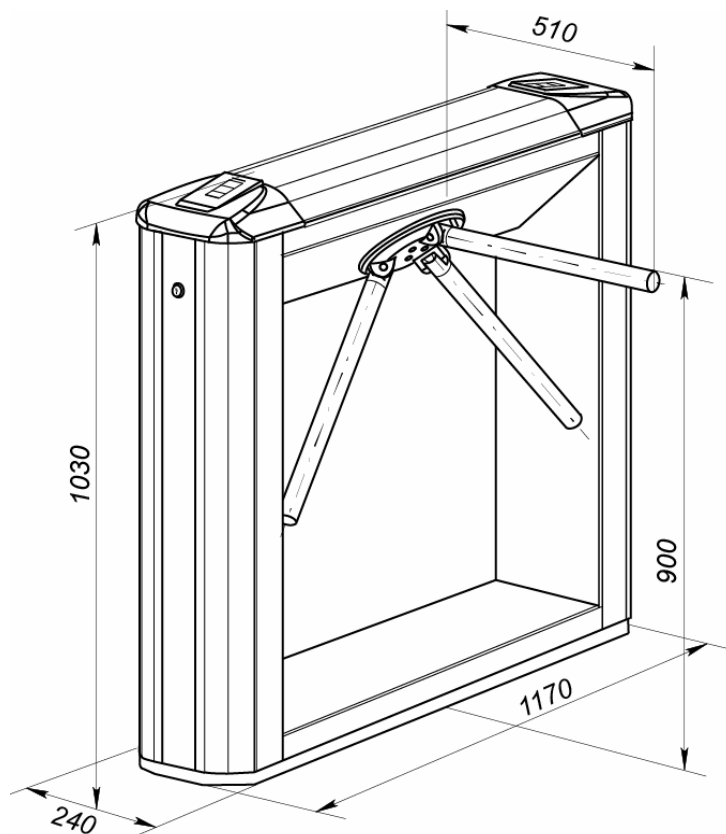


Fig. 1. Overall dimensions of the TBC-01.1A turnstile

¹ The power consumption can rise to 72W within 5 sec. after power up or at taking off the *Fire Alarm* signal. In normal state the power consumption is no more than 30 W.

² Wiegand, Wiegand 26, Wiegand 37, Wiegand 42.

³ Max. allowed cable length – 40 m (supplied on request).

4 DELIVERY SET

4.1 Standard delivery set

Basic equipment:

Turnstile housing with hub and barrier arms	1
Key to a housing side cover lock	2
Key to a card container lock	2
SW2.5 Allen key to a housing top cover	1
RC-panel with cable	1

Installation tools:

Self-adhesive cable tie mount	3
Nylon cable tie 100 mm	6

Technical documentation:

Certificate	1
Assembly and operation manual	1

Package:

Box	1
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4.2 Optional equipment supplied on request

Power supply unit ¹ , 12VDC/6A	1
WRC kit ²	1
SORMAT anchor PFG IR 10-15	4

¹ The power supply source must have load current min. 6 A within 5 sec.

² WRC kit consists of a receiver and transmitters (tags) with operation range up to 40 m.

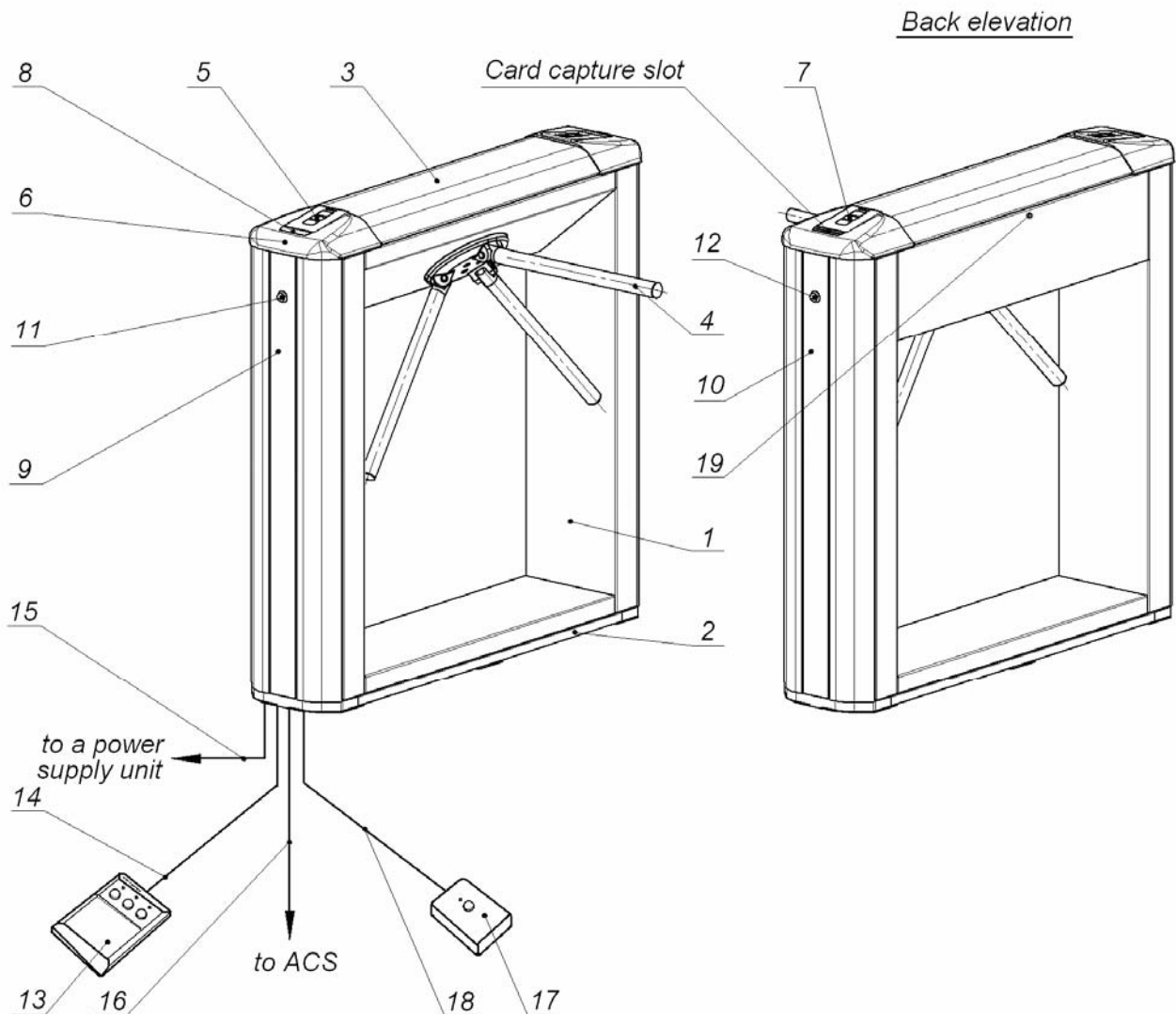


Fig. 2. TBC-01.1A turnstile overall view

Standard delivery set:

- 1 – frame; 2 – base; 3 – top cover; (*items 1-3 form turnstile housing*);
 4 – folding arm, 5 – indication module; 6, 7 – front covers with readers; 8 – blank cover;
 9 – turnstile housing side cover; 10 – card container; 11 – turnstile housing side cover lock;
 12 – card container lock; 13 – RC-panel; 14 – RC-panel cable;
 19 – drag screw for the top cover

Not included in the standard delivery set:

- 15 – power cable; 16 – ACS connection cable, 17 - emergency opening device;
 18 – emergency opening device cable

5 PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

5.1 Main features

- The turnstile can be operated autonomously: from the RC-panel or WRC, as well as from an ACS via readers. When operated in an ACS the turnstile is able to capture access cards by a command from the ACS.
- Front covers of the turnstile housing feature mnemonic indicators of proximity card readers installed under the front covers.
- The front cover at the exit way features a card capture slot with built-in illumination. The card container of the card capture reader is located at the exit way and is locked, and is easy to access for service.
- You can set the ACS controller to a special bracket inside the housing of the turnstile, and connect to built-in readers of the turnstile via *Wiegand*.
- The turnstile can be operated in both pulse and potential modes.
- The turnstile is equipped with a device which ensures the remote falling down of folding arms to free the passage in case of emergency.
- Automatic opening of the passage is performed by a signal from ACS, from fire alarm system or from an operator by a commutating device.
- In case of power loss the folding arm automatically falls down.
- A resetting mechanism ensures automatic reset of barrier arms to home position after each passage.
- Smooth and quiet operation of the resetting mechanism is ensured by a damper.
- To ensure correct register of passages the resetting mechanism has built-in optic rotation sensors.
- Turnstile can be used together with a **TB-01.1A** model without card capture reader; the **TB-01.1A** and **TBC-01.1A** models have matching design and dimensions.
- Installed in a line several turnstile housings form a secured passage without installation of extra guide barriers.
- The turnstile is supplied with safe operating voltage – maximum 14 V.

5.2 Design

5.2.1 Design of the turnstile is shown in Fig. 2. Numbers of the items hereinafter refer to the item numbers as shown in Fig. 2 unless stated otherwise.

The turnstile consists of a turnstile housing with built-in electronics (CLB), two card readers and a card capture reader, three barrier arms and an RC-panel (items 1-4 and 13).

The turnstile housing is fixed to floor with 4 anchor bolts through holes in the turnstile housing base (2). The overall dimensions of the turnstile housing are shown in Fig. 1.

The turnstile housing contains: rotation unit, which includes a resetting mechanism (a pusher, stop springs and a roller), control mechanism with optic sensors and a locking device, as well as an electromechanical unblocking device. Rotation unit houses rotation mechanism which includes a damper, a rotation sensor disc and a hub; the barrier arms are attached to the hub with joints.

Internal elements of the turnstile housing are accessed through a removable top cover (3); at normal operation of the turnstile the top cover lock is locked.

At the exit way inside the turnstile housing there is a card capture reader mechanism with a card capture reader control board. In same place, at the front side surface of the turnstile housing there is a card container which is locked during normal operation.

In same place on the opposite side there is a side cover instead of a card container installed, which is also locked.

To have an access to the card container unlock the card container lock (12), turn the container taking it off the guide rails.

5.2.2 To inform on a current status of the turnstile both front sides of the turnstile housing feature indication modules (5), with card readers built-in under, on the internal side of the cover. The indication module has 3 mnemonic indicators:

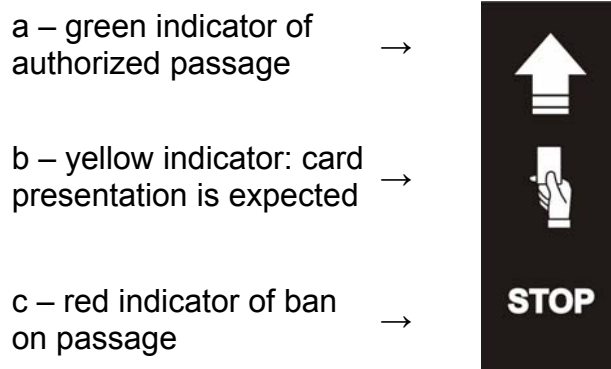


Fig. 3. Mnemonic indicators

5.2.3 The RC-panel is designed as a small desktop device with a shock-proof ABS plastic case and is intended for setting and indicating operating modes when the turnstile is operated manually. The RC-panel overall view is shown in Fig. 4.

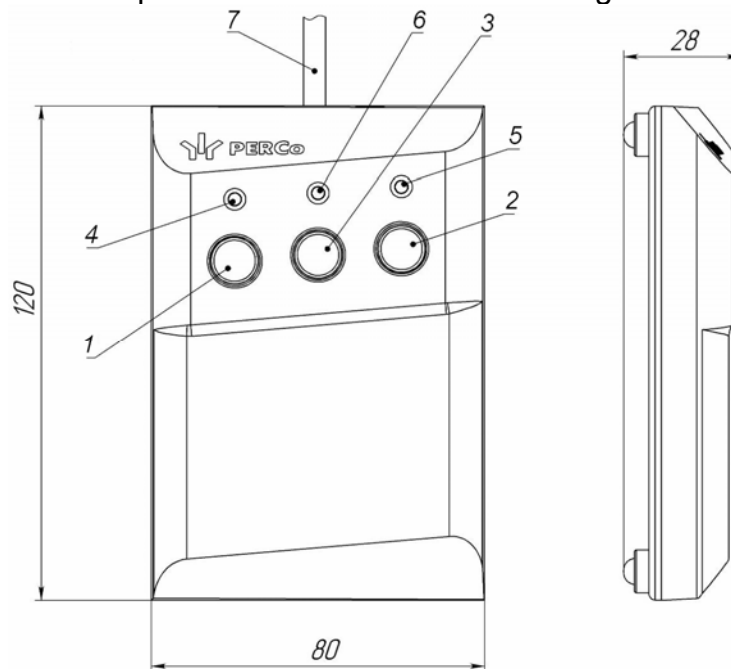


Fig. 4. RC-panel overall view

1, 2, 3 – buttons **LEFT**, **RIGHT**, **STOP** for setting the passage mode;
4, 5 – green indicators «Left», «Right»; 6 – red indicator «Stop», 7 – RC-cable.

There are three control buttons on the RC front panel intended for setting the turnstile operating modes. The LED indicators are located above the buttons. The middle button on the RC-panel (hereinafter — the **STOP** button) is intended to set the turnstile to the “Always locked” mode. The left (**LEFT**) and the right (**RIGHT**) buttons are intended to unlock the turnstile for passage in the chosen direction.

The RC-panel is connected to the CLB with a flexible multicore cable (14) via the **XT1.L** connector block (Ref. Fig. 5 and Fig. 13).

If the turnstile orientation relatively to the operator’s terminal is not standard (e.g. the terminal is placed at the backside of the turnstile housing), the RC-panel orientation towards the turnstile can be changed by exchanging places of the RC wires to the contacts *Unlock A* and *Unlock B* as well as contacts *Led A* and *Led B* accordingly (Ref. Fig. 5 and Fig. 13).

5.2.4 Inside the turnstile housing there is a bracket with a CLB mounted on it with terminal clamps for connection of external devices. RC-panel, ACS outputs, WRC device (when used), intrusion detector (optional) and emergency unblocking device are connected to the CLB. Connection lines of a power supply unit and signal lines of card readers are connected to the terminal clamps for connection of external devices. External devices are connected in accordance with connection layout (Ref. Fig. 13). The CLB is shown in Fig. 5.

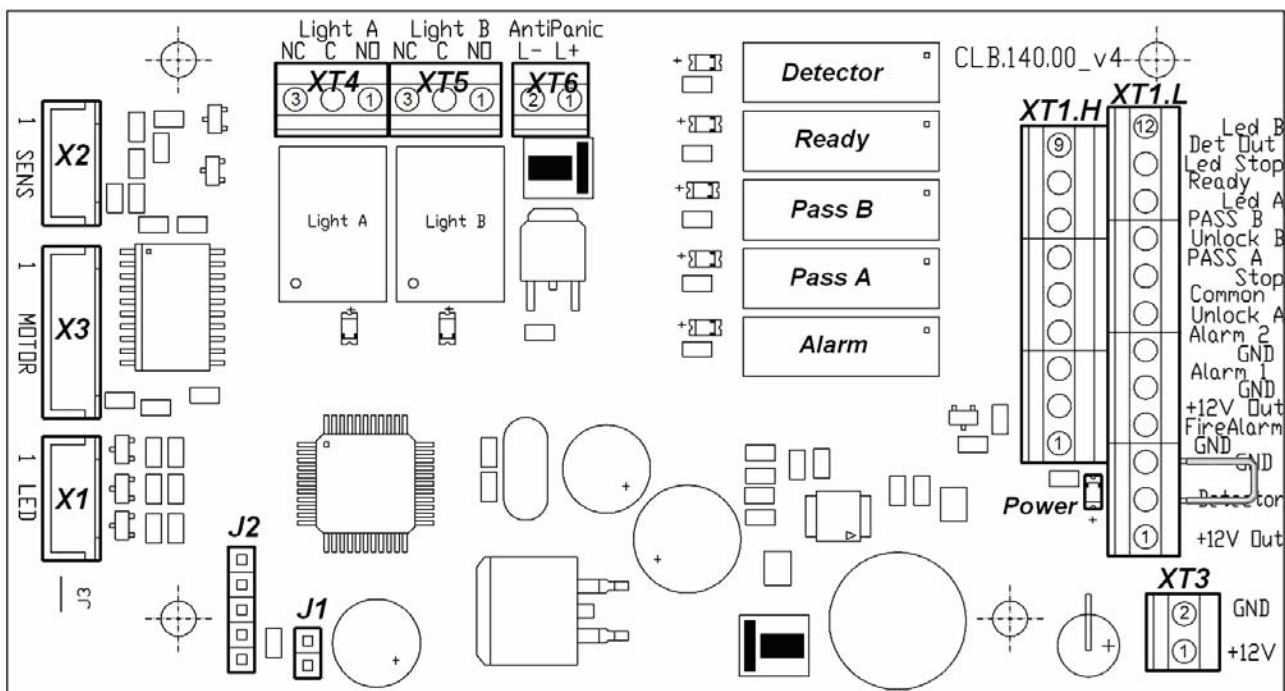


Fig. 5. The CLB (CLB-140)

5.2.5 The CLB (Ref. Fig. 5) houses:

- **X1 (LED)**, **X2 (SENS)**, **X3 (MOTOR)** connectors to connect the indication module, optical arm rotation sensors and control mechanism with a locking device;
- **XT1.L (In)** connector block to connect the RC-panel / the WRC / ACS controller inputs as well as an emergency unblocking device (FA);
- **XT1.H (Out)** connector block to connect outputs, providing the turnstile status data to the ACS controller;
- **XT3 (+12VDC)** connector block to connect the turnstile power supply;
- **XT4 (Light A)** and **XT5 (Light B)** connector blocks (at delivery indication of top cover card readers is connected to the connector blocks);

- **XT6 (AntiPanic)** connector block to connect the electromagnet of the emergency unblocking device (automatic anti-panic function)
- **J1** connector to select the turnstile control mode;
- **J2** connector for programming.
- **Power** – power LED indicator on the CLB.

5.2.7 The turnstile is powered via a power cable (15). As power supply it is recommended to use 12 VDC power supply with linear stabilization of voltage and pulsation amplitude at output not exceeding 50 mV. Value of output current should be minimum 6A.

5.3 Control over the turnstile

5.3.1 The turnstile can be operated from the following control devices:

- RC panel;
- WRC;
- ACS controller.

The above devices can be connected to the turnstile as follows:

- any device alone;
- in any combination with each other;
- all devices simultaneously (in parallel).



Note:

At parallel connection of the above devices to the turnstile the superposition of the control signals from them may occur. In that case the turnstile response will conform to response to the obtained combination of input signals (Appendixes 1 and 2).

5.3.2 Connection of the devices mentioned in Clause 5.3.1 is made with cables (14, 16) to the corresponding connector blocks **XT1.L** and **XT1.H** of the CLB in accordance with the connection layout (Ref. Fig. 13).

5.3.3 The RC-panel is connected to the contacts *GND*, *Unlock A*, *Stop*, *Unlock B*, *Led A*, *Led Stop* and *Led B* of the **XT1.L** connector block.

5.3.4 The WRC is connected to the contacts *GND*, *Unlock A*, *Stop* and *Unlock B* of the **XT1.L** connector block. Power supply of the WRC is connected to the contact +12V of the **XT1.H** connector block.

5.3.5 The ACS controller outputs are connected to the contacts *GND*, *Unlock A*, *Stop* and *Unlock B* of the **XT1.L** connector block.

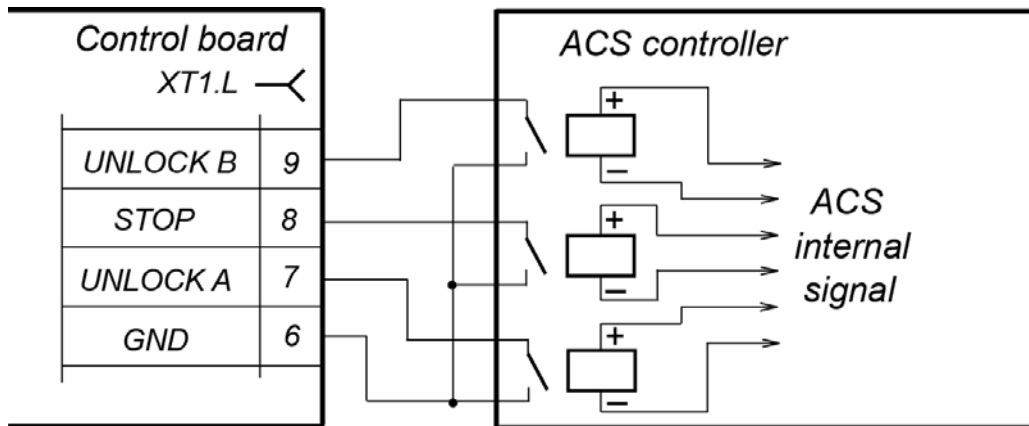
5.3.6 The ACS controller inputs are connected to the contacts *Common*, *PASS A*, *PASS B*, *Ready* and *Det Out* of the **XT1.H** connector block.

5.3.7 Pin assignment of the CLB connector blocks are given in Fig. 13 and on a label located on the inner surface of the turnstile top cover.

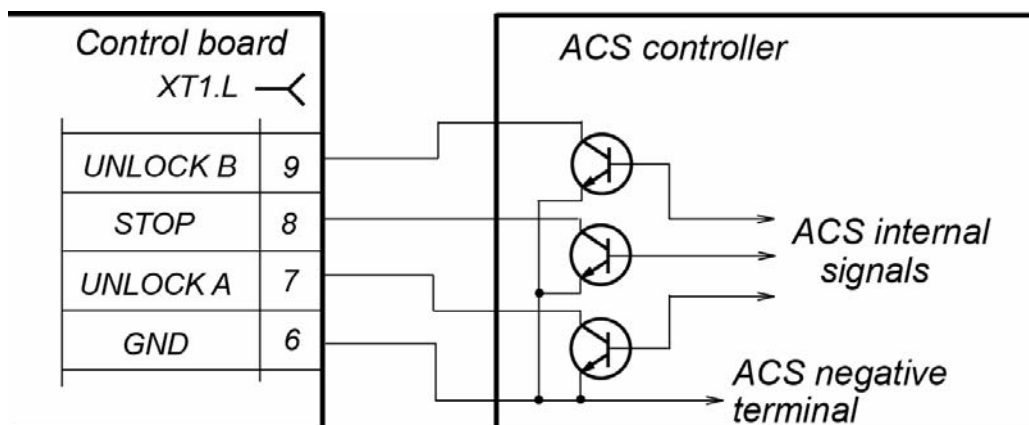
5.4 Input control signals and their parameters at autonomous control

5.4.1 The CLB microcontroller processes incoming commands (i.e. traces the status of the contacts *Unlock A*, *Stop*, *Unlock B* and *Fire Alarm*), keeps track of the signals from optic sensors and from the intrusion detector (contact *Detector*), and based on those signals, generates commands to the control mechanism and to the external devices – indication on the RC-panel (“Led A”, “Led Stop” and “Led B”), the signal of hub turning in the corresponding direction (“PASS A” and “PASS B”), the signal of the turnstile ready for a next command (“Ready”), the alarm output signal (“Alarm”) – and relays the signal of the current status of the intrusion detector (“Det Out”).

5.4.2 The turnstile is operated by input of a low-level signal, relatively to the *GND* contact, to *Unlock A*, *Unlock B* and *Stop* contacts of the **XT1.L** connector block. As a control element there can be used a normally open relay contact or a circuit with open collector output at that. Emergency unblocking of the turnstile is carried out by removing of a low-level relatively to the *GND* contact signal from the *Fire Alarm* contact. As a control element there can be used a normally closed relay contact or a circuit with open collector output at that (Ref. Fig. 6 and Fig. 7).



**Fig. 6. Control elements of an external device:
a normally open relay contact**



**Fig. 7. Control elements of an external device:
a circuit with open-collector output**



Note:

For generating of a high-level signal at all input contacts (*Unlock A*, *Stop*, *Unlock B*, *Fire Alarm* and *Detector*) 2kOhm resistors connected to the power supply bus “+ 5V” are used.

The control element must provide the following signal characteristics:
the relay contact as the control element:

- minimum switched currentmax. 2 mA;
- closed contact resistance
(with resistance of the connection cable) max. 300 Ohm;

the circuit with open-collector output as the control element:

- voltage at the closed contact
(low - level signal at the CLB input)max. 0.8 V.

5.4.3 The relays “PASS A” (contacts *PASS A* and *Common*), “PASS B” (contacts *PASS B* and *Common*), “Ready” (contacts *Ready* and *Common*), “Detector” (contacts *Det Out* and “Common”) and “Alarm” (contacts *Alarm 1* and *Alarm 2*) have normally open contacts.

The *Common* contact, common contact for the relays, at that, is not connected to the negative terminal of the turnstile power supply. In the initial (inactive) state, when the power is on, the relay contacts *PASS A*, *PASS B*, *Ready* and *Detector* are closed (voltage is supplied to the relay coil) and the “Alarm” relay contacts are open (voltage is not supplied to the relay coil). Opening / closing of *PASS A*, *PASS B*, *Ready*, *Detector* and *Alarm* relays is indicated by lighting/going out of red indicators located near the corresponding relays (Fig. 5). The output cascades for “*PASS A*”, “*PASS B*”, “*Ready*”, “*Det Out*” and “*Alarm*” are the relay contacts with the following signal characteristics (Ref. Fig. 8):

- maximum commutation voltage..... 42 VDC;
- maximum switched current..... 0.25 A;
- closed contact resistance..... max. 0.15 Ohm.

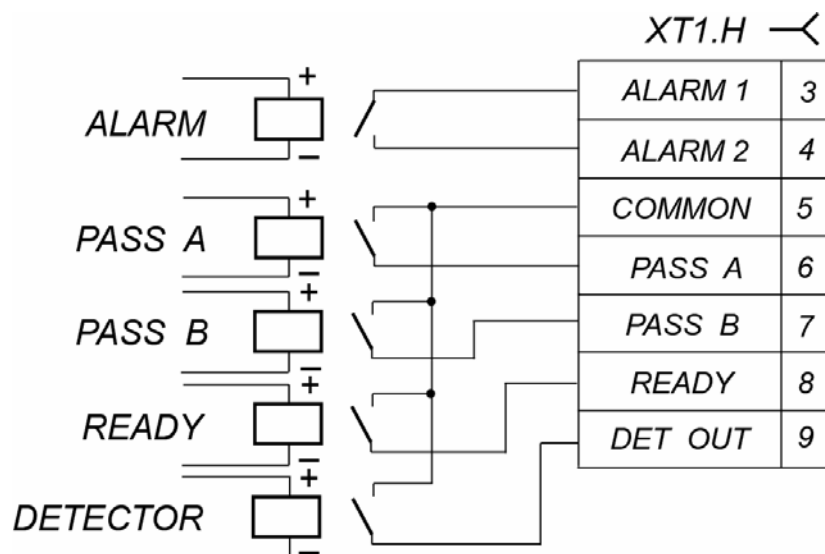


Fig. 8. Output cascades for *PASS A*, *PASS B*, *Ready*, *Det Out* and *Alarm*

5.5 Control modes

5.5.1 There are two modes of the turnstile control - a pulse control mode and a potential control mode. They determine available operating modes of the turnstile (Table 4 and 5).

5.5.2 The control mode is set by the jumper on a **J1** connector (the **J1** connector location is shown in Fig. 5: the jumper is installed – the pulse control mode, the jumper is not installed – the potential control mode). The jumper is installed at delivery.

5.5.3 At both control modes the turnstile is controlled by input of a control signal. Passage waiting time in the pulse control mode is 5 seconds regardless of duration of the control signal (impulse). In the potential control mode passage waiting time equals duration of the control signal.

5.5.4 The pulse control mode is intended for the turnstile operation from the RC-panel, WRC or an ACS controller, outputs of which support pulse control mode

Standard control inputs: *Unlock A*, *Unlock B* and *Stop*.

Special control input: *Fire Alarm*.

Refer to Table 4 for the turnstile operating modes at this control mode.

The algorithm of control signals at this mode is described in Appendix 1.

To change operating mode of the turnstile the minimum input signal duration should be 100 msec. The passage waiting time is 5 sec. and it does not depend on the input signal duration.

Refer to Clause 5.9.2.1 for the turnstile operation at special *Fire Alarm* control input.

5.5.5 The potential control mode is intended for the turnstile operation from an ACS controller, outputs of which support potential control mode (for instance lock controller).

Standard control inputs: *Unlock A* and *Unlock B*

Special control inputs: *Stop* and *Fire Alarm*.

See Table 5 for the turnstile operating modes at this control mode.

The algorithm of control signals at this mode is described in 0 B.

To change operating mode of the turnstile the minimum input signal duration should be 100 msec. The passage waiting time is equal to the low-level signal duration (the turnstile remains open in the set direction if a low-level signal already exists at the set direction input at the moment of passage).

At the low-level signal inputting to the *Stop* input, both directions will lock for the time of the signal duration regardless of the signal strength at the inputs *Unlock A* and *Unlock B*. At the removing of a low-level signal from the *Stop* input, the directions will set to the modes according to the signal strength at the inputs *Unlock A* and *Unlock B*.

See Clause 5.9.2.2 for the turnstile operation at the special *Fire Alarm* control input.

5.6 Operation from the RC-panel

5.6.1 When the buttons on the RC-panel are pressed (the STOP button and the two buttons corresponding to a passage direction), the closing of the relevant contact *Stop*, *Unlock A* or *Unlock B* to the contact *GND* occurs (i.e. forming of the low-level signal relatively to the contact *GND*).

5.6.2 Operation logic of the turnstile at the single passage in the A(B) direction at the pulse control mode:

5.6.2.1 When the button, corresponding to the A(B) passage direction, is pressed on the RC-panel, the closing of the contact *Unlock A(B)* to the contact *GND* occurs (i.e. forming of the low-level signal on the contact *Unlock A(B)* relatively to the contact *GND*).

5.6.2.2 The CLB microcontroller processes an incoming command and generates a command to the control mechanism, which opens the A(B) passage direction (lifts the upper (lower) edge of the key holt).

5.6.2.3 The microcontroller traces a status of the optic sensors, which become active/normal in a certain sequence at barrier arm rotation, and counts the time passed since the moment the RC-button corresponding to the permitted passage direction A(B) is pressed.

5.6.2.4 At the barrier arms turning 67° the microcontroller forms signal "PASS A(B)" (breaking of the contacts *PASS A(B)* and *Common* occurs).

5.6.2.5 After the barrier arms turning 67° or after 5 seconds since the moment of pushing the RC-button corresponding to the permitted passage direction A(B), the microcontroller generates a command to the control mechanism, which closes the passage direction A(B) (drops the upper (lower) edge of the key holt).

5.6.2.6 When the barrier arms reset to home position (barrier arms turning 112°), the microcontroller removes the signal “PASS A(B)” (contacting of the “PASS A(B)” and “Common” takes place).

5.6.3 The “Always free” operating mode particularity: in this mode the command described in Clause 5.6.2.5 is not generated and the set passage direction remains open.

5.7 Operation from WRC

5.7.1 Control over the turnstile with the WRC is similar to that with the RC-panel.

5.7.2 The buttons on the WRC tag act the same way as those on the RC-panel.

5.7.3 The WRC operation manual is supplied with that device.

5.8 Operation from an ACS controller

5.8.1 In the pulse control mode control over the turnstile from an ACS controller is similar to that one with the RC-panel.

5.8.2 In the potential control mode control over the turnstile from an ACS controller is similar to that one with the RC-panel and lies in forming of a low-level signal on the contacts *Unlock A*, *Stop* and *Unlock B* relatively to the contact *GND*.

5.8.3 The difference of the operation logic in the potential control mode compared to the one in the pulse control mode (as per Clause 5.6.2 the command described in Clause 5.6.2.5, is generated only at the moment the RC-button corresponding to the passage direction A(B) is released. Therefore to arrange single passages in the potential control mode it is recommended to remove the control low-level signal at the beginning of the “PASS” signal of the corresponding direction.

5.8.4 The passage through the turnstile in the A(B) direction gets registered based on the status of the output contacts *PASS A(B)* and *Common*.

5.9 Optional external devices connected to the turnstile

In addition to the turnstile can be connected emergency unblocking device.

The emergency unblocking device is connected to the **XT1.L** connector block of the CLB in accordance with the connection layout (Ref. Fig. 5 and Fig. 13).

If the *Fire Alarm* input is not used, it is necessary to install a jumper between the contacts *Fire Alarm* and *GND*. This jumper is installed at delivery.

5.9.2 Operation of the turnstile under commands of the emergency unblocking device:

5.9.2.1 **In the pulse control mode**, when a low-level signal is removed from the *Fire Alarm* input, control signals are ignored. The electromagnet is de-energized and the arm falls down when it is rotated to the initial state. The rotation of the hub is blocked in both directions. Indicator blocks will show sequential flashing of green and red indicators for both directions, in which case green indicators would flash for a longer period than red indicators. When the low-level signal appears at the *Fire Alarm* input, the turnstile turns to the “Always locked” mode. The arm may be installed into working position; it will be fixed in it.

5.9.2.2 **In the potential control mode**, when a low-level signal is removed from the *Fire Alarm* input, the passage is unblocked in the same manner as described in Clause 5.9.2.1. When a low-level signal is removed from the *Fire Alarm* input, the mode is set in accordance with signal levels at *Unlock A*, *Unlock B* and *Stop* inputs.

5.10 Emergency unblocking

Automatic unblocking function is intended for barrier arms falling down ensuring free passage in case of emergency, or at a power supply failure. The turnstile will remain in such condition until the power is restored. The setting of the turnstile into the active mode is similar to the standard switching on procedure.

Automatic anti-panic function is also activated by *Fire Alarm* signal along with both green arrows at the indication module. The central folding arm will be automatically dropped down allowing the free passage. After that indicator blocks will show sequential flashing of green and red indicators for both directions, in which case green indicators would flash for a longer period than red indicators, until the *Fire Alarm* signal is off. When it is off, the red cross will be activated on the indication module and the turnstile will be set into the stand-by mode with a dropped down arm.

If the *Fire Alarm* signal is received while the hub with folding arms is rotating, indicators will show *Fire Alarm* signal (flashing of green and red indicators) , but the emergency unblocking function will be activated only after the rotation is finished. After the power is restored or *Fire Alarm* signal is off, the arm shall be manually set into operating position, after that the turnstile is ready for further standard operation.

5.11 Operation contingencies and response

5.11.1 The turnstile is capable of providing information on the following operation contingencies:

- unauthorized access;
- passage delay for more than 30 sec.;
- one or both optic sensors are out of order.

A special signal “Ready” is generated in each of the above cases.

5.11.2 In case of unauthorized access the “Ready” signal is formed as follows: at 8° arm rotation one of the optic sensors (Fig. 16) responds and the output contacts *Ready* and *Common* get broken (the beginning of the signal). When the barrier arms reset to home position, the both optical sensors become normal and the output contacts *Ready* and *Common* get closed (the finish of the signal).

5.11.3 In case of delay of an authorized passage for more than 30 sec. the signal “Ready” is formed as follows: if within 30 seconds from the moment of passage commencing, which is determined by the arm rotation at no less than 8° (i.e. activation of one of the optic sensors), the reset of barrier arms to home position does not happen, the output contacts *Ready* and *Common* break (the beginning of the signal). When the barrier arms reset to home position, the both optic sensors become normal and the output contacts *Ready* and *Common* get closed (finish of the signal).

5.11.4 When one or both of the optic sensors become out of order, the output contacts *Ready* and *Common* get broken (the beginning of the signal “Ready”). After fault removal the closed status of the contacts *Ready* and *Common* is resumed.

5.12 Card capture reader control

5.12.1 Card capture reader mechanism is controlled from an ACS which sends a signal to the *Capture card* input of the card capture reader control board (contact 17 of the **X1.3** connector block, Fig. 5). The card capture reader forms a signal “Card captured” (contact 19 of the **X1.3** connector block) and in certain cases a signal “Fault” (contact 20 of the **X1.3** connector block, Ref. Fig. 13).

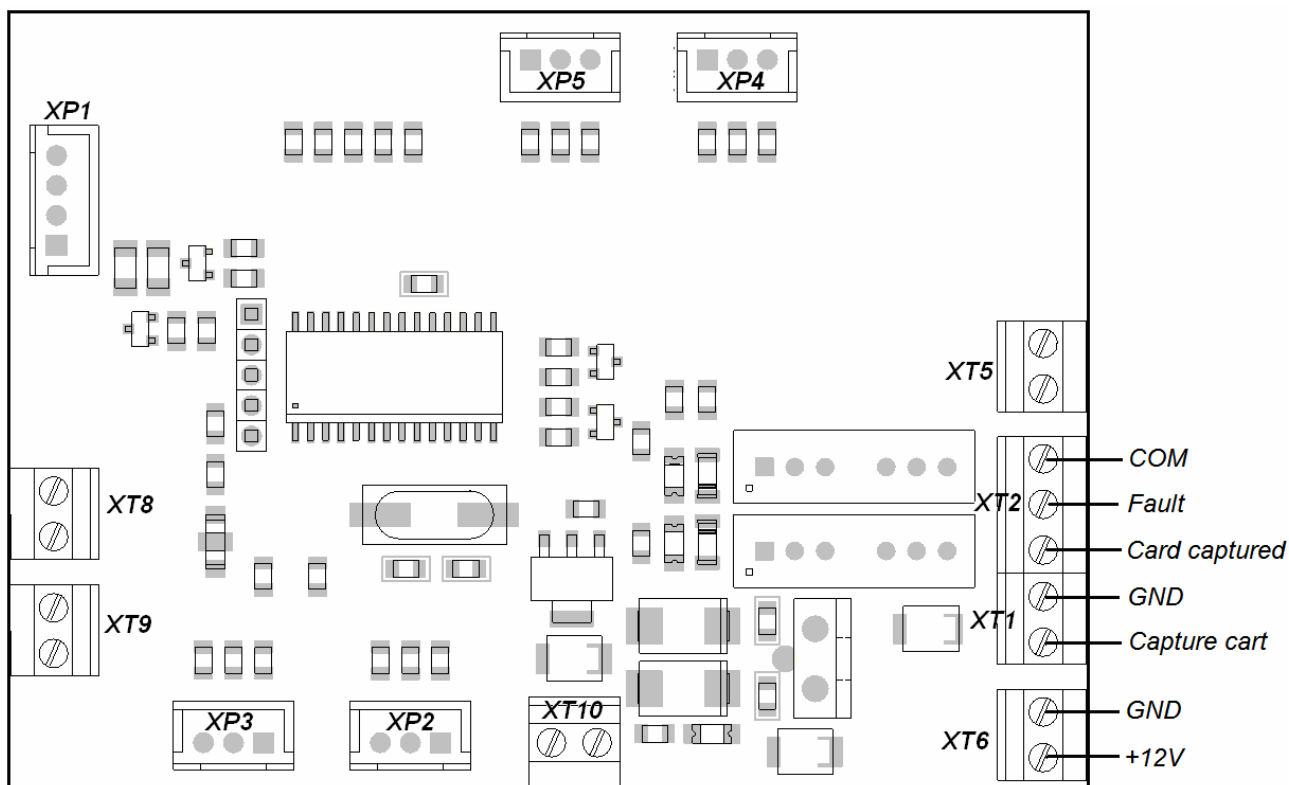


Fig. 9. PA-450 control board of the card capture reader

5.12.2 The *Capture card* input is controlled by an output of a dry contact type or open collector of the ACS controller. The input is a normally open, i.e. when a control signal is sent the ACS controller closes the input to the *GND* contact (contact 18 of the **X1.3** connector block).

The input parameters:

Voltage at the opened contact relatively to the *GND* 5 ± 0.5 V
 Voltage at the closed contact relatively to the *GND* max. 0.8 V
 Current through the closed contact not exceeding 1.5 mA

5.12.3 The outputs *Card captured* and *Fault* – dry contact. Each of these inputs is one of 2 relay contacts. Other relay contacts are banded and connected to a *COM* output (contact 21 of the **X1.3** connector block). The outputs are normally open, i.e. when a signal is sent the corresponding output closes with the *COM* contact.

The output parameters:

Maximum voltage between a corresponding output and the *COM* contact 42 V
 Maximum switched current.....200 mA

5.12.4 If an access card inserted in a card capture slot in a cover № 1 should be captured an ACS controller sends a signal to the *Capture card* input.

By this signal an electromagnet opens a shutter that shuts off access to a card container, the card falls down to the card container, i.e. the card is captured. If an optic sensor detects no card in the card capture slot, the electromagnet will not actuate and access to the card container will stay shut off.

When a card falls down to the card container an optic sensor registers that the card has been captured (pass). Only in this case the card capture reader generates a signal “Card captured” for the ACS controller. By this signal the ACS controller removes the “Capture card” signal, after this the card capture reader removes the signal “Card captured”.

As the card capturing process proceeds, the container gets full. Upon its filling the card capture reader slot starts blinking with 2 seconds period, thus informing the staff that the container shall be cleared from cards. If the container is not cleared, then after capturing another 10 cards the operation of the card capture reader is blocked, the "Fault" signal is sent to the ACS controller.

5.11.5 To resume card capturing empty the full card container (Ref. Clause 9.4).

If the card container is empty, but the card capture reader is still blocked a likely reason for this could be failure of the card capture reader units. It is recommended to apply to the PERCO Technical Support Department.

6 MARKING AND PACKAGING

The turnstile has a marking sticker on the internal side of the turnstile top cover and a label – inside, on the rear side of the turnstile housing. The label contains trademark, contact information of the manufacturer, production date, power-supply voltage, power consumption. To get access to the marking sticker and the label, open the top cover (3). To do so proceed as follows:

- Switch off power supply of the turnstile;
- Insert the Allen key into the hole in the rear part of the turnstile housing, use it to unscrew the drag screw (19), unlocking the top cover;
- Holding the front edge of the top cover (3) carefully lift it and turning it remove it from the turnstile housing. Be careful not to damage the CLB located under the cover while removing the top cover;
- Place the top cover on a flat steady surface.

Installation of the top cover back into its operation position is carried out in reverse order. After mounting the top cover, return the drag screw into initial position. Turn on the turnstile power supply.

The turnstile in the original package should be transported in closed freight containers or other closed type cargo transport units.

Box dimensions (length × width × height) 132×40×110 cm
Box weight (gross) max. 97 kg

7 SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

7.1 Installation safety requirements

The installation should be carried out only by qualified personnel after careful study of this Manual with observance of general safety rules.

**Attention!**

- Only serviceable tools should be used for installation.
- All works should be performed only after the power supply is switched off and disconnected from the AC mains.
- During installation before the turnstile housing is fixed to the floor be careful not to drop the turnstile housing.
- Before first power-up of the turnstile make sure installation and all connections are done properly.

Installation of a power supply unit must be performed with observance of safety requirements mentioned in its certificate.

7.2 Operation safety requirements

Observe general electrical safety rules when operating the turnstile.

**Do not use:**

- The turnstile under conditions that do not comply with the requirements of Section 2 of this Manual.
- The turnstile at supply voltage that does not comply with the requirements of Section 3 of the Manual.

Power supply unit must be operated with observance of safety requirements mentioned in its certificate.

8 INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

8.1 Installation details

Proper installation is critical to performance and serviceability of the turnstile. We strongly advise to study this section before installation work, and follow the instructions to the latter.



Attention!

To provide minimum 50 mm gap between the turnstile and the wall for drag screw access.

It is recommended:

- to mount the turnstile on steady and level concrete (grade 400 or higher, strength class B22,5), stone or similar foundations at least 150 mm thick;
- to level the foundation so that the anchoring points of the turnstile lie in the same plane (check it with a level);
- to apply reinforcing elements (400×400×200mm) for installation on less steady foundation;
- to mark the mounting holes according to Fig. 11;
- to control vertical alignment of the turnstile with a level during installation;
- to do installation of the turnstile by at least 2 skilled installers;
- when arranging a passage area through the turnstile please take into account that the resetting mechanism operates as follows:
 - at the barrier arm turning at the angle of more than 60° the reset is effected in the direction of movement;
 - at the barrier arm turning at the angle less than 60° the reset is effected counter the movement direction (reset to home position).



Note:

The angle gradient, at which the barrier arm reset commences, may vary in the range of $\pm 5^\circ$. To ensure accurate passage tracking, when the turnstile is operated from an ACS, it is recommended to arrange the passage area in such a way that the barrier arms should turn in the direction of movement at the angle no less than 70° (Fig. 10).

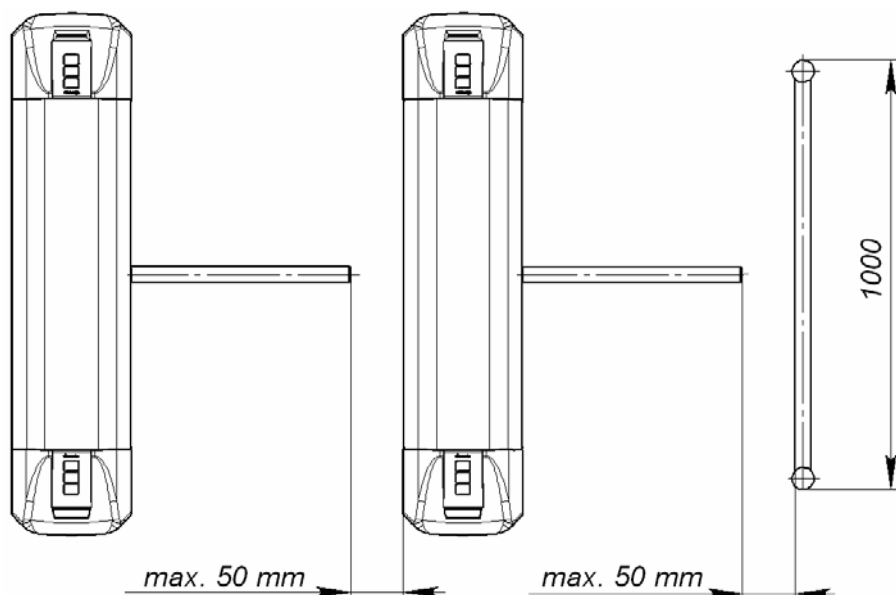


Fig. 10. Installation recommendations

8.2 Installation tools

- Hammer drill 1.2÷1.5 kW;
- hard-alloyed drill bit $\varnothing 16$ mm for anchor bolt sleeves;
- floor chaser for cable raceways;
- flat slot screwdriver №2;
- flat slot screwdriver №5 (length 150 mm);
- cross-head screwdriver №2;
- horn-type and socket wrenches: S17, S13, S10, S8, S7;
- level;
- measuring tape 2 m;
- slide caliper.



Note:

It is allowed to use other testing equipment and measuring tools provided the equipment in use ensures the required parameters and measurement accuracy.

8.3 Cable length

The maximum allowed length of the RC-panel cable 40 m.

The maximum allowed length of the turnstile power cable depends on the cable cross-section and should not exceed:

- for cable with 0.75 mm^2 cross – section (AWG 18)..... 10 m;
- for cable with 1.5 mm^2 cross – section (AWG 16)..... 20 m.

8.4 Installation procedure



Attention!

The manufacturer shall not be liable for any damage caused as the result of improper installation and declines any claims arising thereof in case if the installation is done not in compliance with the instructions provided in this Manual.

1. Unpack the turnstile and check the completeness as per Section 4 of the Certificate.
2. Make holes for anchor bolt sleeves for the turnstile housing installation (Fig. 11). Prepare a cable raceway for cables when cables are laid concealed under floor. Install and fix the turnstile housing only after all cables inside the turnstile housing and in electric raceways are laid. Cable routing inside the turnstile housing is shown in Fig. 12.

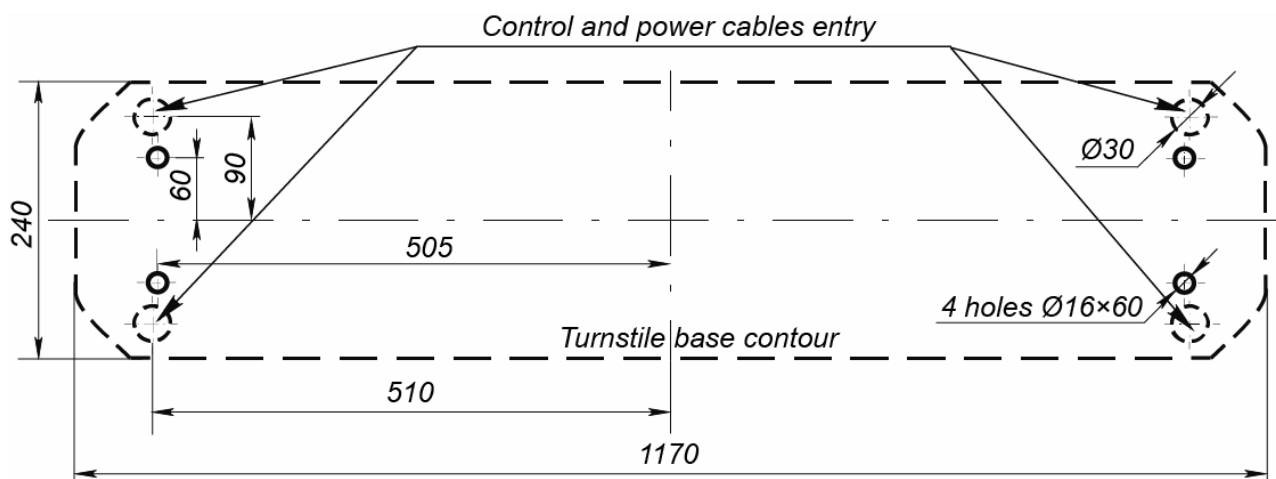
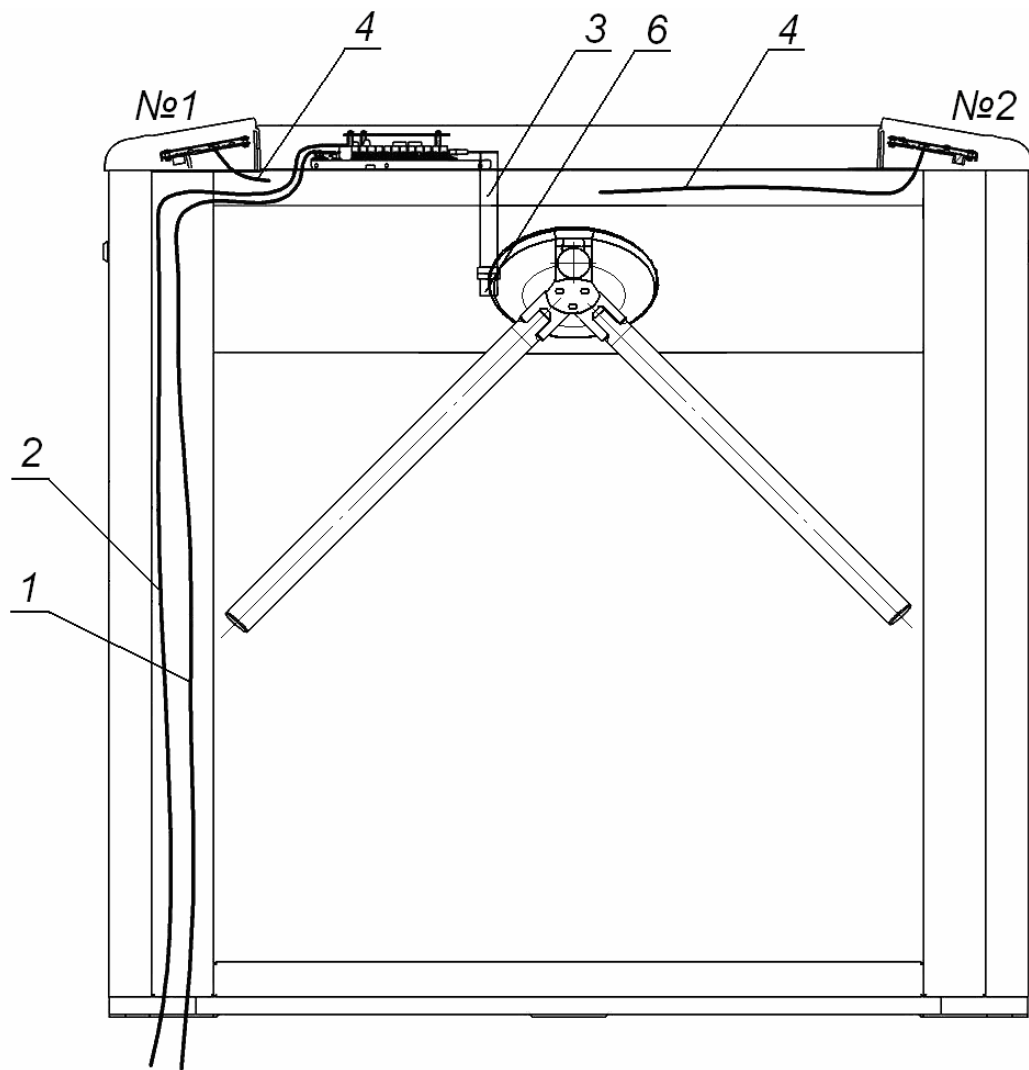


Fig. 11. TBC-01.1A turnstile housing installation



Top view without covers

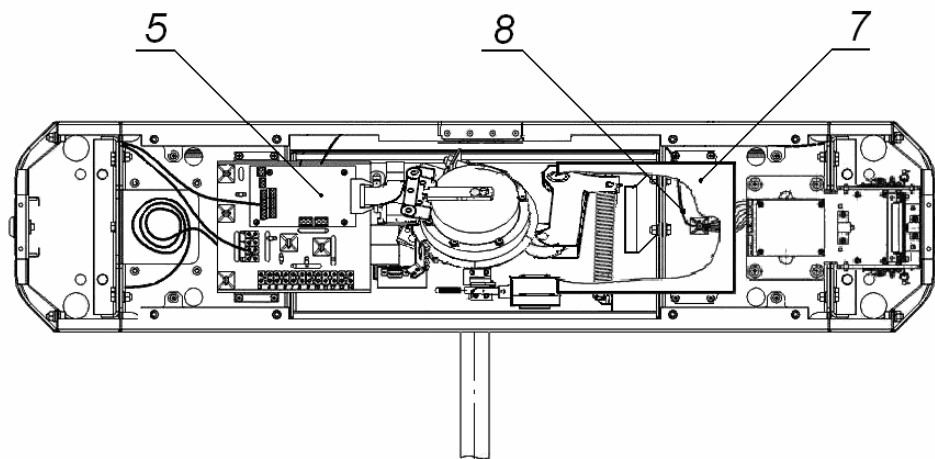


Fig. 12. Cable routing inside the turnstile housing

- 1 – power cable; 2 – cable from the RC-panel / WRC device;
- 3 – rotation mechanism connection cable; 4 – cables of card readers №1 and №2;
- 5 – CLB; 6 – rotation mechanism; 7 – bracket (ACS installation);
- 8 – card capture reader cable
- №1 – cover with reader 1; №2 – cover with reader 2.

3. Insert anchor bolts sleeves into the holes so that they did not stick out above the floor surface.
4. Remove the turnstile housing side covers (9) and card container (10) by unlocking the locks (11, 12). Set up the housing on anchor bolt sleeves and fix it with the M10 bolts.
5. Install the turnstile power supply unit in its place (See power supply unit certificate for installation procedure of the power supply unit).
6. Remove the turnstile housing top cover (3) by unlocking it with the allen key (19) (ref. Section 6).
7. Connect the power cable (15) to a connector block **X1.1** (Ref. Fig. 13).
8. Connect the cable (14) of the RC-panel (13) to a connector block **XT1.L** on the CLB (Fig. 5).
9. Connect cables of other devices, when used, to corresponding connector blocks of the CLB (Ref. Fig. 5 and Fig. 13).
10. Check serviceability and accuracy of all the electrical connections.
11. Fix the cables using self-adhesive cable tie mounts and nylon cable ties supplied with a standard delivery set.
12. After all cables are connected and the turnstile housing is fixed to the floor return the top cover (3) to its place (Ref. Section 6), and the turnstile housing side covers (9) and card container (10) in order reverse to their removing.
13. Install the hub with folding arms and fasten it with the bolts.
14. Run a test switch on of the turnstile as specified in Clause 9.2.

After the installation and testing are complete the turnstile is ready to operate.

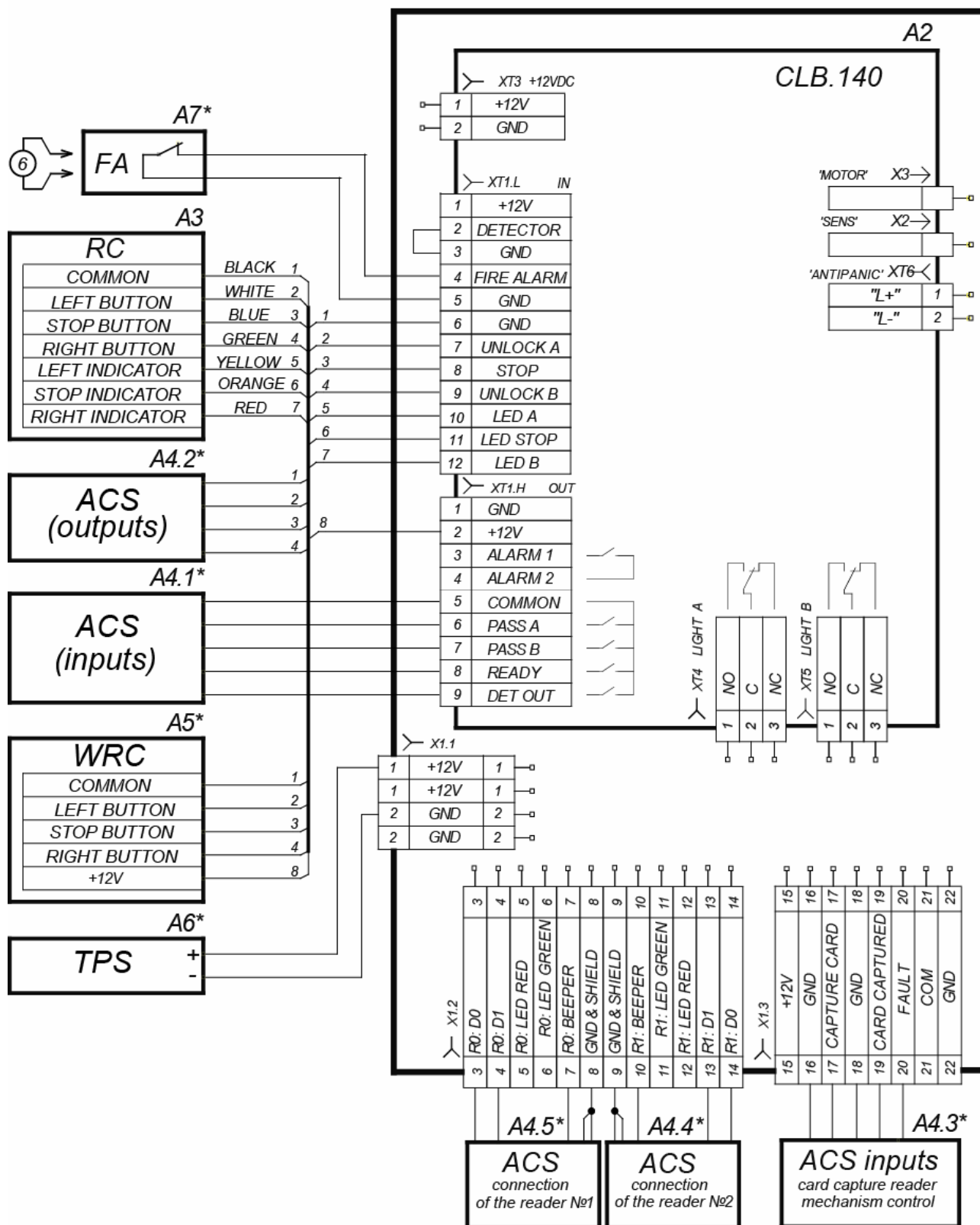
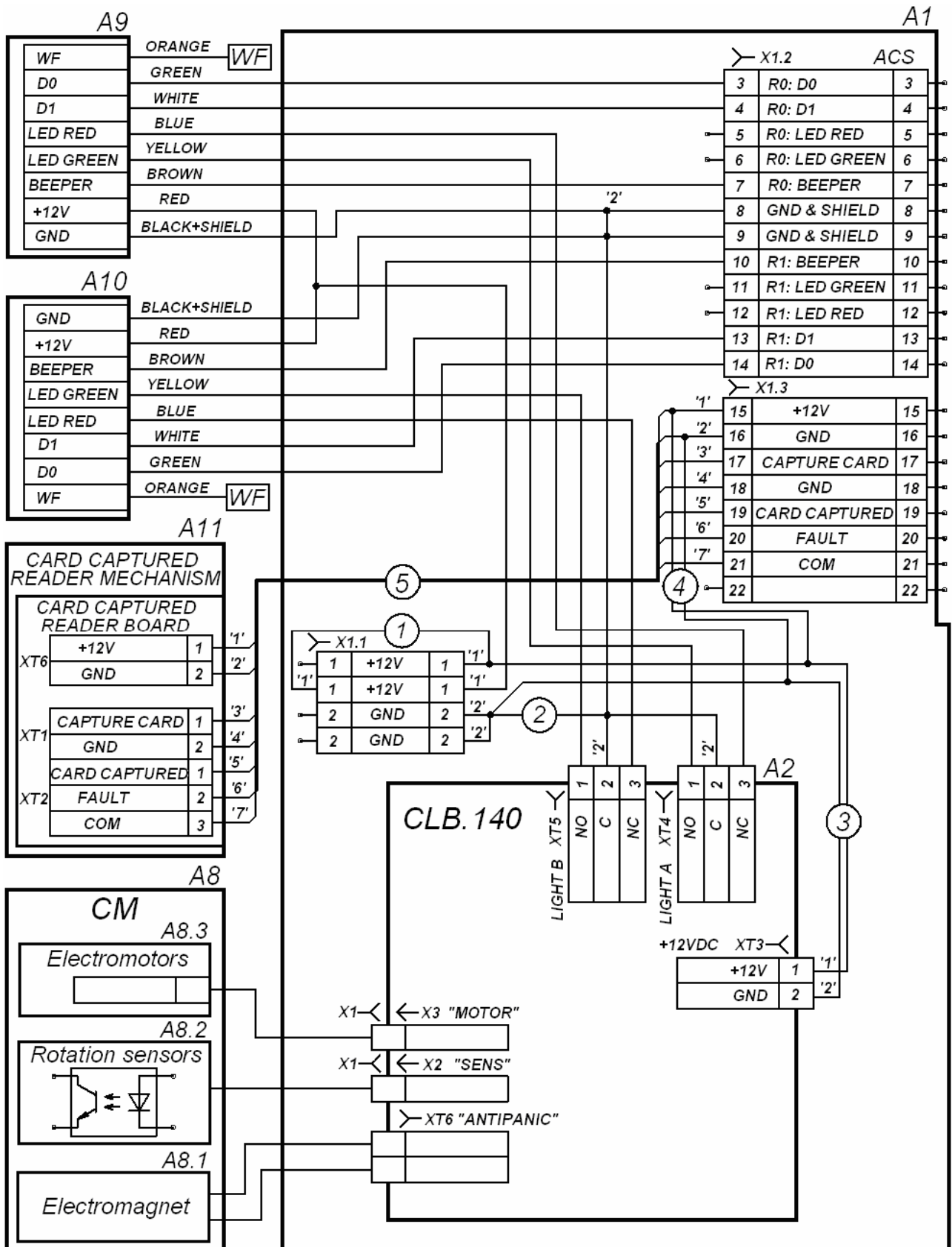


Fig. 13. Connection layout of the TBC-01.1A turnstile and optional equipment¹

¹ Elements of the scheme are listed in Table 11.



**Table 1. Elements of the connection layout (Fig. 13)
and of the internal connections layout (Fig. 14)**

Legend	Name	Q-ty	Note
A1	Bracket with CLB and connector blocks	1	
A2	CLB	1	as part A1
A3	Remote control panel	1	
A4 ¹	Access control system	1	
A5 ¹	Wireless remote control	1	
A6 ¹	Turnstile power supply unit 12V 6A	1	
A7 ⁸	Emergency unblocking device (Fire Alarm)	1	
A8	Control mechanism	1	
A8.1	Electromagnet	1	as part A8
A8.2	Rotation sensor unit	1	as part A8
A8.3	Electromotors	1	as part A8
A9	Cover (with a reader№1)	1	
A10	Cover (with a reader№2)	1	
A11	Card capture reader mechanism	1	
X1.1-X1.3	Connector blocks	3	
1	Cable (power)	1	
2	Cable (common)	1	
3	Cable (power of the CLB)	1	
4	Cable (power of the card capture reader mechanism)	1	
5	Card capture reader cable	1	
6	Wire jumper. Installed when the emergency unblocking device (A7) is not connected, Installed on default	1	

8.5 Reorientation of the card capture reader

The card capture reader can be installed either at entrance way or at exit way. When reorientating the card capture reader the front covers with card readers (6, 7) are not swapped over. Card capture reader mechanism is preinstalled at the reader cover № 1 and is connected to the controller as per Clause 5.12.

To reorientate the card capture reader mechanism (3, Fig. 15) i.e. to install it to the side of the Reader №1 (Ref. Fig. 12), rather than to the side of the Reader №2 proceed as follows:

- 1 Take off the top cover (3, Fig. 2) in accordance with Clause 6.
- 2 Remove the card container (10, Fig. 2), by opening the lock (12, Fig. 2).
- 3 Remove the turnstile housing side cover (14, Fig. 2) from the opposite side by opening the lock (11, Fig. 2).
- 4 Take off the front covers (6, 7, Fig. 2); each front cover is fixed with two M4×16 bolts and two Ø4.2×19 screws beneath, from the card container side (10, Fig. 2) or the turnstile housing side cover (9, Fig. 2) side; do not disconnect the card readers cables that are located inside the front covers.

⁸ Not included in standard delivery set.

- 5 Put the front covers on steady and even surface.
- 6 Remove the blank cover (9, Fig. 2) from the front cover (6, Fig. 2) and install it to the front cover (7, Fig. 2); the blank cover is fixed with two Ø2.9×9.5 screws.
- 7 Disconnect the card capture reader cable (8, Fig. 12) from a side of the card capture reader control board.
- 8 Dismantle the card capture reader mechanism (3, Fig. 15, – is fixed with 4 bolts M5×20, 2, Fig. 15) and install it to the opposite side of the turnstile, fixing it in the corresponding place with the same bolts.
- 9 Reposition the card capture reader cable (8, Fig. 12) to the side of the reader №1. Use self-adhesive cable tie mounts and nylon cable ties from the standard delivery set to fix the cables.
- 10 Connect the cable of the card capture reader (8, Fig. 12) to the card capture reader control board in accordance with a layout (Fig. 14 and Fig. 15).
- 11 Install the front covers (6, 7, Fig. 2) back into its operating position and fix in sequence reverse to their removal.
- 12 Install into operating position the card container (10, Fig. 2) on the same side as the card capture reader mechanism, and the turnstile housing side cover – on the opposite side (9, Fig. 2).
- 13 Install the top cover (3, Fig. 2) into operation position (Ref. Section 6).
- 14 After installation works for correct operation of the turnstile and the built-in card capture reader set an ACS in accordance with the corresponding documentation for the ACS.

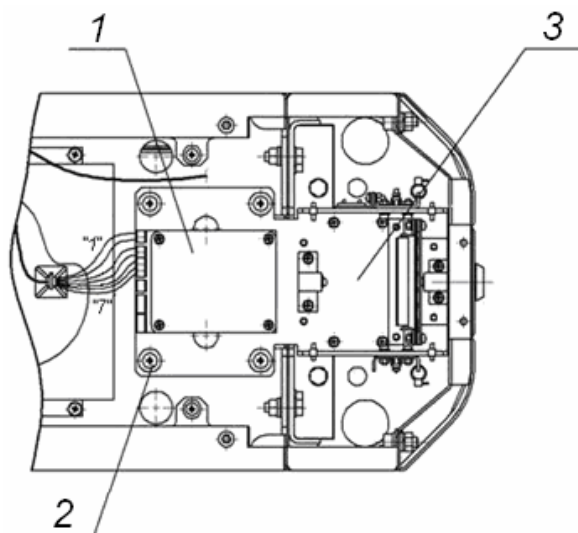


Fig. 15. Card capture reader mechanism

- 1 – card capture reader control board;
 2 – fixing bolts of the card capture reader mechanism;
 3 – card capture reader mechanism

8.6 An ACS controller installation

The turnstile design has the place designated for mounting of an ACS controller. The ACS controller is mounted on a bracket (7, Fig. 12). Maximum possible size of the mounted board is 160×150×35 mm.

The ACS controller is connected to the control board of the turnstile in accordance with Fig. 13. The mechanism of the card capture reader is controlled by the ACS controller according to Section 5.12.

Connecting readers to an ACS



Attention!

All connections shall be performed before the voltage is applied to the reader.

The readers are connected to an ACS controller with a shielded cable in accordance with Fig. 13.

The readers' lines are connected to the connector blocks **X1.2** (Ref. Fig. 13).

Reader №1 lines are connected to clamps:

- 3 (data line D0),
- 4 (data line D1),
- 7 (sound signal line),
- 8 (common cable and shield line) in accordance with Fig. 13.

Reader №2 lines are connected to clamps:

- 14 (data line D0),
- 13 (data line D1),
- 10 (sound signal line),
- 9 (common cable and shield line) in accordance with Fig. 13.

LED indication of the readers is connected to outputs of the CLB at the factory, this ensures proper operation of the turnstile indication.

For external control over indication from an ACS disconnect from connectors **XT4**, **XT5** of the CLB blue and yellow wires of the readers and connect them to a connector block **X1.2** in accordance with color marking: for reader № 1 blue wire to a clamp 5, yellow wire to a clamp 6; for reader № 2 blue wire to a clamp 12, yellow wire to a clamp 11.

LED indication of a reader is controlled as follows (see Table 2):

Table 2. Control of LED indication reader

Control signals at a connection cable of a reader		LED light in different modes at external control
Blue wire	Yellow wire	
0	0	Red and green
0	HZ	red
HZ	0	green
HZ	HZ	yellow

- 0 – control line is connected with a negative terminal of a power supply unit;
- HZ – high resistance at a control line (the line is not connected with a negative terminal of the power supply unit).

For external initiation of a sound announcer of a reader its brown wire is connected to a negative terminal of a power supply unit.

All changes are done before power supply is applied to a reader.



Note:

When the cable between a reader and an ACS controller is extended it is recommended to arrange switching over of external control over LED indication and format of outgoing data in the connection place of a regular reader cable with an extension cable.

Change of outcoming data format of the readers



Note:

Switching over the reader into one of the abovementioned *Wiegand* formats does not prevent it from reading cards of other formats and delivering read code to an output of a reader in the set format.

When the readers are connected to an ACS as per aforementioned scheme format of outcoming data is *Wiegand 26* (orange wire – WF is not connected anywhere). Format of outcoming data *Wiegand 26* is ensured regardless of a format of used identifiers.

To change a format of outcoming data of *Wiegand* interface an orange wire is used (WF – *Wiegand*-Format). To change format of outcoming data of *Wiegand* interface connect the orange wire (WF) in accordance with the Table 3.

Table 3. Change of outcoming data format of the readers:

Wire determining a format of outcoming data	Connection point (conductor) at an output of a regular connection cable of a reader	Format of outcoming data of a reader determined by performed connections
<i>Wiegand</i> Interface		
Orange (WF)	“ground” (black + shield)	<i>Wiegand</i>
Orange (WF)	not connected	<i>Wiegand 26</i>
Orange (WF)	D0 (green)	<i>Wiegand 37</i>
Orange (WF)	+12V (red)	<i>Wiegand 42</i>

9 OPERATION INSTRUCTIONS

When operation the equipment, observe precautions (Clause 7.2).



Warning!

- Do not use substances for cleaning of the turnstile that may cause mechanical damage or corrosion of the surfaces;
- Do not move through the turnstile passage area any objects with dimensions exceeding the width of the passageway;
- Do not jerk and hit any elements of the turnstile so as to prevent their mechanical deformation.
- Do not dismantle or adjust mechanisms ensuring operation of the turnstile.

9.1 Power-up

1. Check accuracy of all the connections.
2. Make sure the upper barrier arm is in emergency position (passage area is free).
3. Connect the turnstile power supply unit to the AC outlet with the voltage and frequency rating according to the certificate for the power supply unit.
4. Switch on the turnstile power supply unit. Yellow indicators (card presentation is expected) will light up on the indication modules, on the RC-panel the red indicator above “Always locked” will light up. Manually lift up the folding arm. The arm will be fixed in this position.

9.2 Turnstile operating modes in pulse control mode

See Table 4 for the operating modes set from the RC-panel and for the corresponding indication. Please note the following:

- Setting the operating modes for each direction is independent, i.e. setting the operating mode for one direction does not change the operating mode set earlier for the opposite one;
- The “Single passage in the set direction” mode can be changed to the “Always free” mode for the same direction, or to the “Always locked” mode;
- The “Free passage in the set direction” mode can be changed to the “Always locked” mode only.

At the turnstile power supply switching-on the reset state of the turnstile is “Free passage” (the folding arm is dropped down). It shall be lifted up manually.

In the “Single passage in the set direction” mode the turnstile will lock automatically after a person’s passage in the set direction. The turnstile will also lock automatically, if the passage is not made within 5 sec. In the “Bi-directional single passage” mode after the passage in one direction the countdown of the passage waiting time (5 sec.) for the opposite direction is resumed.



Note:

Pressing the button on the RC-panel corresponds to the low-level signal supply to the contacts (*Unlock A*, *Unlock B* and *Stop*) of the **XT1.L** connector block relatively to the contact *GND*.

Table 4. Pulse control mode
(jumper on a connector J1 on the CLB is installed, Fig. 5)

№	The turnstile operating modes	Actions to do	Indication on the RC-panel	LED indication on the turnstile housing	Turnstile response after barrier arms turn
1	Always locked (Locked for entry and exit)	Press the STOP button on the RC-panel	The red indicator above the STOP button is on	The red indicator is on	
2	Single passage in the set direction (open for passage of one person in the chosen direction)	Press the button on the RC-panel corresponding to the chosen passage direction	The green indicator above the button of the chosen passage direction is on	The "Green arrow", showing the passage direction is on	The turnstile locks
3	Bi-directional single passage (open for one passage in each direction)	Press both the left and right buttons on the RC-panel simultaneously	The two green indicators (left and right) are on	The two Green arrows" (left and right) are on	The turnstile locks in the direction of completed passage
4	Free passage in the set direction (open for free passage in the chosen direction)	Press the STOP button and the button corresponding to the chosen passage direction simultaneously	The green indicator above the button of the chosen passage direction is on	The "Green arrow" showing the passage direction is on	Turnstile remains open in the set direction
5	Free passage in the set direction and single passage in the opposite direction (open for free passage in the chosen direction and for passage of one person in the opposite direction)	Carry out actions stated in Clauses 2 and 4 of the present table in any sequence	The two green indicators (left and right) are on	The two "Green arrows" (left and right) are on	After passage in the free passage direction the turnstile remains open in both directions. After passage in the single passage direction the turnstile remains open in the free passage direction but it gets locked in the single passage direction
6	Always free (open for entry and exit)	Press all the 3 buttons on the RC-panel simultaneously	The two green indicators (left and right) are on	The two "Green arrows" (left and right) are on	The turnstile remains open

9.3 Operation of the turnstile in potential control mode

Operating modes are set and indicated on the RC-panel in accordance with Table 5. Passage directions are independent of each other, i.e. setting passage mode in one direction does not change passage mode set for the other direction.

Table 5. Potential control mode
(the jumper is taken off the *J1* connector, Fig. 5)

No	The turnstile operating modes	Levels on the contacts to be provided	Indication on the RC-panel	Led indication on the turnstile housing	Turnstile response after barrier arms turn
1	Both directions are locked (the turnstile is locked both for entry and exit)	The high level – on contacts <i>Unlock A</i> and <i>Unlock B</i> or low level – on the contact <i>Stop</i>	The red indicator above the STOP button is on	The red indicator is on	
2	One of the passage directions is open (the turnstile is open for passage in the set direction)	The low level – on the contact corresponding to the passage direction, the high levels – on the other contacts	The green indicator above the button of the chosen passage direction is on	The “Green arrow”, showing the passage direction is on	If by the moment of passage through the turnstile the low level is present on the contact, corresponding to the set passage direction, the turnstile remains open in the set direction
3	Both passage directions are open (the turnstile is open for passage in both directions)	The low levels – are on the contacts corresponding to the both directions, the high level – on the contact <i>Stop</i>	The two green indicators (left and right) are on	The two “Green arrows” (left and right) are on	If by the moment of passage through the turnstile the low level is present on the contact, corresponding to the set passage direction, the turnstile remains open in the set direction



Note for ACS outputs:

- High level – contacts of an output relay are open or output transistor is closed;
- Low level – contacts of an output relay are closed or output transistor is open.

9.4 Servicing the card container

9.5.1 To take out the card container from the turnstile:

- Insert the key into a card container lock (12);
- Turn the key till it stops (open the lock);
- Holding the container bend its upper part forward;
- Take out the container from the turnstile housing.

9.5.2 To mount the card container into the turnstile housing proceeds as follows:

- Put the container into the turnstile housing in such a way that the channel in the bottom part of the container fitted the guiding rails in the turnstile housing;
- Holding the container mount it in a vertical position;
- Turn the key in the card container till it stops (lock it); after the locking the side wall should properly attach to the turnstile housing.

9.5 Operation of the turnstile when controlled by an ACS

When a registered access card is presented to a reader, the reader produces a short signal and transmits an access card code to a controller. The ACS authorizes the passage and sends a command to the CLB, which opens passage in authorized direction. After the passage completion the CLB generates PASS A and PASS B signals, locks the passage and resets to home position, after this the turnstile is ready for next operation cycle.

9.6 In case of an emergency



Attention!

An emergency exit shall be provided for safe evacuation of personnel in case of fire, natural disasters etc. For example, anti-panic rotary section may be used for this.

Free passage of the turnstile may serve as an additional emergency exit. The turnstile allows the possibility of free passage without any additional equipment necessary. In such case the *Fire Alarm* signal shall be send to the CLB, after that the folding arm will automatically drop down. It will also drop down in case of power failure.

9.7 Possible faults

Possible faults, which can be cleared by the users themselves, are listed in Table 6.

Table 6. Possible faults and remedy

Fault	Possible cause	Remedy
At the power-up the turnstile won't work, no light indication on the turnstile housing and the RC-panel	No supply voltage to the CLB	Switch off the turnstile power supply from the AC mains, open the turnstile housing top cover. Check the power cable serviceability and reliability of its connection to the CLB XT3 connector block
The turnstile is not controlled in one of the directions, and there is light indication on the turnstile housing and on the RC-panel	The CLB does not receive a control signal from this direction	Switch off the turnstile power supply from the AC mains, open the turnstile housing top cover. Check the RC-panel / WRC kit / ACS controller cable serviceability and reliability of its connection to the CLB XT1.L and XT1.H connector blocks

In case of other faults and defects, please apply to the PERCo Technical Support Department (the PERCo TSD).

10 MAINTENANCE

The turnstile maintenance is required once a year and in case of any technical failures the turnstile must be serviced immediately after repair works. The maintenance should be carried out by qualified mechanic only after careful study of this Manual.

To do maintenance proceed as follows:

1. Disconnect the turnstile power supply from the AC mains, the folding arms will automatically fall down.
2. Remove the turnstile top cover (3) from the turnstile housing as described in Section 6.
3. Lay the cover on a flat steady surface.
4. Inspect the resetting mechanism (a pusher, springs and a roller), optic sensors and a damper (Ref. Fig. 16).

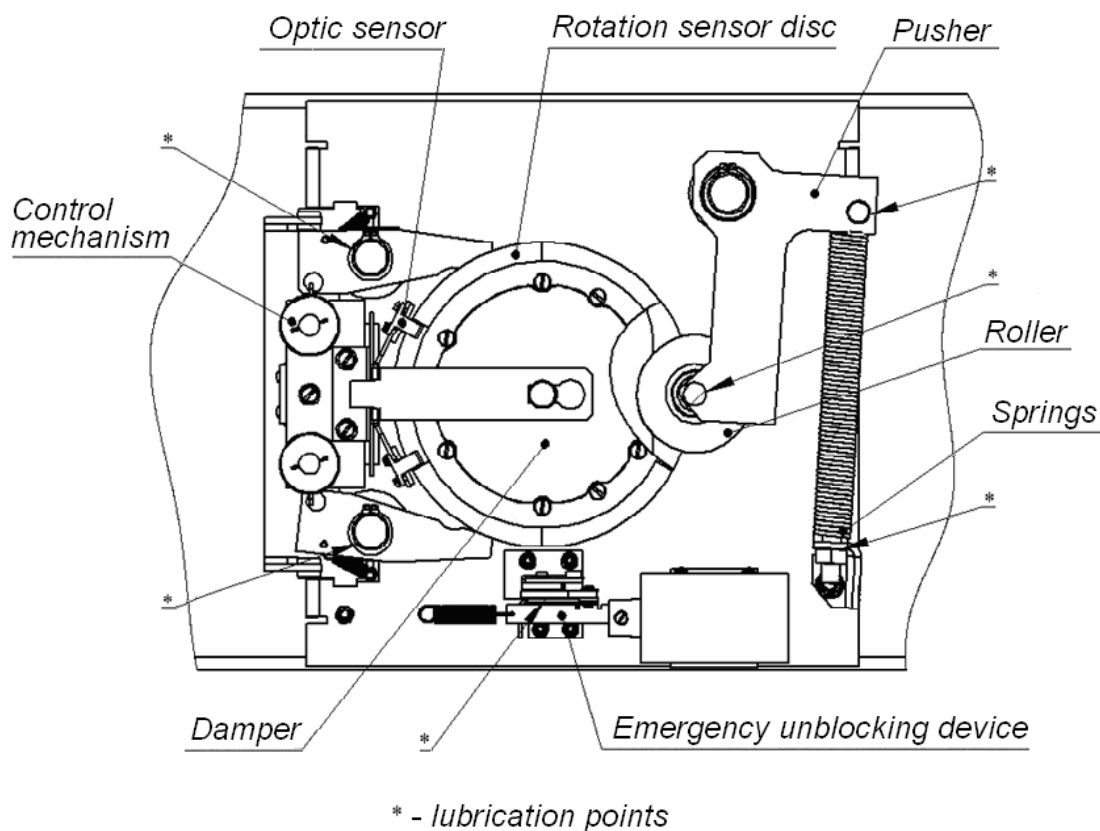


Fig. 16. Interior components of the TBC-01.1A turnstile mechanism

5. Remove dust from a rotation sensor disc, located in the spacing of the rotation optic sensors, with alcohol-gasoline blend applied with a cloth. Avoid ingress of dust into the operational spacing of the optic sensors.
6. Lubricate with machine oil (lubrication points are marked in Fig. 16).
 - four bushes of the resetting mechanism (two – on the rotation axis of the pusher;
 - two – on the fastening axis of the springs as well as holes in the fastening parts of the springs); 2-3 drops of oil in each lubrication point;



Attention!

Avoid ingress of lubricant on the rotation sensor disc and the roller surfaces.

7. Check reliability of the cable connections to the CLB connector blocks and if necessary tighten the cable fixing screws.
8. Take out the card container by unlocking the lock and pulling out the container.
9. Inspect thoroughly the card capture reader mechanism and make sure the electromagnet, shutters and reverse springs are properly fixed; tighten fastening when necessary; it is recommended to lubricate friction points with machine oil.
10. After inspection install the card capture reader into its operating position;
11. Check reliability of the barrier arm (5) fastening.
12. Check reliability of the turnstile housing fastening to the floor and if necessary, tighten the anchor bolts.
13. Return the top cover (3) into its operating position (Ref. Section 6).
14. Energize the turnstile and lift up the folding arm.
15. Check operation of the turnstile in accordance with Section 9 of this Manual.

After maintenance works are complete the turnstile is ready for further operation.

In case of any defects revealed during visual check please apply to the PERCo Technical Support Department (the PERCo TSD).

11 TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE

The turnstile in the original package should be transported in closed freight containers or other closed type cargo transport units.

During storage and transportation the boxes with the turnstiles can be stacked maximum 2 layers high.

Storage of the turnstile is allowed in dry indoor facilities at an ambient air temperature from -25°C to +40°C at relative air humidity 98% at +25°C.

After transportation or storage at temperatures below zero or at high air humidity, prior to installation the turnstile must be kept in the original package for no less than 24 hours indoors under conditions corresponding to operation conditions (Ref. Section 2).

Appendix 1. Control signal algorithm in pulse control mode

The command is a signal active front (signal transfer from the high level to the low level) at any of the contacts at presence of the corresponding signal levels at the other contacts. The following commands can be formed by sending a low-level signal to the contacts *Unlock A*, *Stop* and *Unlock B* of the **XT1.L** connector block relatively to the contact *GND*:

Always locked (locked for entry and exit)

Active front is at the contact *Stop* while there is a high level at the contacts *Unlock A* and *Unlock B*.

Both passage directions are locked at this command.

Single passage in the direction A (open for passage of one person in the direction A)

Active front is at the contact “Unlock A” while there is a high level at the contacts *Stop* and *Unlock B*.

At this command the passage direction A opens either for 5 sec. or until the passage has been made in this direction or until the command “Always locked” and the status of the passage direction B does not change at that. The command is ignored if at the moment of its receipt the status of the passage direction A is “Always free”.

Single passage in the direction B (open for passage of one person in the direction B)

Active front is at the contact *Unlock B* while there is a high level at the contacts *Stop* and *Unlock A*.

At this command the passage direction B opens either for 5 sec. or until the passage has been effected in this direction or until the command “Always locked”, and the status of the passage direction A does not change. The command is ignored if at the moment of its receipt the status of passage direction B is “Always free”.

Bi-directional single passage (open for one passage in each direction)

Active front is at the contact *Unlock A* while there is a low level at the contact *Unlock B* and a high level at the contact *Stop*,

or active front is at the contact “Unlock B” while there is a low level at the contact *Unlock A* and a high level at the contact *Stop*.

At this command the both passage directions open either for 5 sec. each or until the command “Always locked” is received. The command is ignored for the passage direction, which status at the moment of its receipt is “Always free”.

Free passage in the direction A (open for free passage in the direction A)

Active front is at the contact *Unlock A* while there is a low level at the contact *Stop* and a high level at the contact *Unlock B*,

or active front is at the contact *Stop* while there is a low level at the contact *Unlock A* and a high level at the contact *Unlock B*.

At this command the passage direction A opens until the command “Always locked” is received; the status of the passage direction B does not change at that. **Free passage in the direction B (open for free passage in the direction B)**

Active front is at the contact *Unlock B* while there is a low level at the contact *Stop* and a high level at the contact *Unlock A*,

or active front is at the contact *Stop* while there is a low level at the contact *Unlock B* and a high level at contact *Unlock A*.

At this command the passage direction B opens until the command “Always locked” is received; the status of the passage direction A does not change at that.

Free passage (open for free passage in both directions)

Active front is at the contact *Unlock A* while there is a low level at the contacts *Unlock B* and *Stop*,

or active front is at the contact *Unlock B* while there is a low level at the contacts *Unlock A* and *Stop*,

or active front is at the contact *Stop* while there is a low level at the contacts *Unlock A* and *Unlock B*”.

The both directions open at this command until the command “Always locked” is received.



Note:

For the RC-panel:

- active front – pressing of the relevant button on the RC-panel;
- low level – the relevant button on the RC-panel has been pressed;
- high level – the relevant button on the RC-panel is not pressed.

Appendix 2. Control signal algorithm in potential control mode

Both directions are locked (locked for entry and exit)

There is a high level at the contacts *Unlock A* and *Unlock B*, or a low level at the contact *Stop*.

The both passage directions lock at this command.

The direction A is open (open for passage in the direction A)

There is a low level at the contact *Unlock A* while a high level is present at the contacts *Stop* and *Unlock B*.

At this command the direction A opens till the low-level signal removal from the contact A or until the command “Both directions locked” is received. The status of the direction B does not change at that.

The direction B is open (open for passage in the direction B)

There is a low level at the contact *Unlock B* while there is a high level at the contacts *Stop* and *Unlock A*.

At this command the direction B opens till the low-level signal removal from the contact B or until the command “Both directions locked” is received. The status of the direction A does not change at that.

Both directions are open (open for entry and exit)

There is a low level at the contacts *Unlock A* and *Unlock B* while there is a high level at the contact *Stop*.

The both directions open at this command till the low-level signal removal from one of the contacts A (B) or until the command “Both directions locked” is received.



Note for ACS controller outputs:

low level – either contacts of the output relay are closed or the output transistor is open;

high level – either contacts of the output relay are broken or the output transistor is closed.

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