

Frequently Asked Questions

Q - What are the power requirements for EDCX turnstiles?

A - The EDCX has a standard input power requirement of 110 VAC. Primary power is stepped down and rectified for low voltage 12 VDC operation. The actual current draw of the EDCX will vary depending on the application, but the maximum draw under any circumstance is 75 watts per turnstile. Low voltage primary power of 10 VAC or 12 VDC may also be supplied by connecting power directly to the turnstile controller.

Q - Where does the power connect to the turnstile?

A - The EDCX has a step-down transformer and rectifier on the frame of the unit. The conduit is stubbed up through either of two cutouts in the base plate of the turnstile. (Please see the EDCX technical specification drawing for the location of the cutouts.)

Q - How is the turnstile mounted? Is it free standing?

A - The turnstile is designed to be free standing. The unit mounts to a concrete floor using the supplied anchors and 5/8 inch threaded rod. Installation requires the hammer drilling of two holes in the floor and use of the supplied anchors. (For terrazzo floors, please request the terrazzo anchoring option.)

Q - Will my access control system work with EDCX turnstiles?

A - The EDCX turnstile is designed to work with most access control systems on the market today. The turnstile requires a dry, momentary contact for each direction of operation.

Q - How much clearance should be left at the end of the EDCX turnstile arm?

A - The recommended clearance is 1.5" between the end of the arm and the next turnstile, railing section or whatever is used to create the passage lane. This allows a total passage width of 17" for standard EDC models, and 23.5" for extended EDC models.

Q - Why can't I just use a post instead of a railing section at the end of the turnstile arms?

A - Using nothing more than a post at the end of a turnstile may allow individuals to rotate the turnstile partially and hold it in position to allow unauthorized passage. (This is especially true when using a unit with free rotation for the exit direction.) A passage lane should be formed using a railing section, a post and yoke arrangement, the back side of another turnstile (if using several in a row for