

## **Technical Reference**

### **Application – Reader as Credential Enrollment Station**

*The simplest Credential Enrollment Station uses a standard card reader as the data input device to an application system.*

#### **Applications**

A card reader can serve as the input device for an Enrollment Station in an access control system, or in another application system that uses encoded cards or tags for individual identification. This may apply to people holding cards, vehicles with attached tags, assets with identifying tags, or supply-chain products that require distinct encoding for each item.

#### **Enrollment Station – Definition**

An Enrollment Station is a device that reads the code in each credential, and transmits that code into the host system, where the code is entered into the user memory. Later, when that credential's code is read at a reader for physical access or other application, the system recognizes that code by comparing it against stored codes that have been assigned attributes in the system, such as granting access to certain doors, at certain times and days, under specified conditions.

#### **Components**

The typical system contains these items:

- encoded credentials, programmed with individual codes;
- compatible card reader to process a credential's code and transmit that code to the controller via a data interface;
- controller panel for the application system, with stored data downloaded from the host;
- application software running on a PC; and
- Enrollment Station option in the host system's software.

The data interfaces in AWID's readers are Wiegand and (except in the SR-2400 reader) RS-232, on separate data lines.

#### **Conditions**

The card reader must use the same encoding technology as the credentials whose codes are being enrolled. Also, generally the reader and the credentials must be from the same manufacturer. So –

- for AWID's proximity cards (LF – low frequency), use an AWID proximity (125 kHz LF) reader;
- for smart cards (HF), use an AWID HF (13.56 MHz) reader that is programmed for the smart-card's protocol; and
- for AWID's long-range tags and cards (UHF), use AWID's UA-612 UHF reader.

The reader must use a data interface protocol that matches the controller panel's input reader port, for example, Wiegand.

The host system's software must include the capability of accepting, processing, storing and using the incoming codes from the credentials being enrolled.

#### **Notes**

1. For convenience in using the reader on a desk or bench, fasten the reader in a small plastic housing. A switchplate-type reader screws directly to a single-gang utility box. Suitable AWID readers are SP-6820 and KP-6840 proximity LF readers, DC-1023 and DK-1025 HF readers, and UA-612 UHF reader. A reader with integrated 12-key PIN-pad may be useful, if the keypad is supported by the host system's Credential Enrollment program.
2. Commercial Enrollment Stations may use a "wedge" in the keyboard's USB cable, with an AWID reader for input.
3. For information on AWID's credentials and compatible readers, see Web site or contact Technical Support.
4. See AWID's Technical Reference "Matching Technology" to match credentials and readers by part numbers.