

Waardeberging. Eisen, classificatie en beproevingsmethoden van de weerstand tegen inbraak. Deel 1: Safes, kluisdeuren en kluisen

Secure storage units. Requirements, classification and methods of test for resistance to burglary. Part 1: Safes, strongroom doors and strongrooms

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ICS 03.060;13.310

Dit document bevat de officiële Engelse versie van de Europese norm EN 1143-1, januari 1997.

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Normcommissie 341 101 "Safes"

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Nederlands voorwoord

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<u>Vermelde norm:</u>	<u>Nederlandse norm:</u>	<u>Titel:</u>
prEN 1300	ontw.NEN-EN 1300	Waardeberging. Classificatie van veiligheidssloten volgens hun weerstand tegen onbevoegd openen

Voorbeeld
Preview

ICS 03.060

Descriptors: banking, safes, definitions, tests, mechanical strength, classifications, information, conformity tests, marking

English version

Secure storage units - Requirements, classification and methods of test for resistance to burglary - Part 1: Safes, strongroom doors and strongrooms

Unités de stockage en lieux sûrs - Prescriptions, classification et méthodes de test pour la résistance à l'effraction - Partie 1: Coffres forts, portes fortes et chambres fortes

Wertbehältnisse- Anforderungen, Klassifizierung und Methoden zur Prüfung des Widerstandes gegen Einbruchdiebstahl - Teil 1: Geldschränke, Tresorraumtüren und Tresorräume

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Foreword

This European standard has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 263 "Secure storage of cash, valuables and data media" the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by July 1997, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by July 1997.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

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Introduction

Tests are made, the results of which are used to classify the resistance to burglary. The resistance classification can also be used for designing security systems with the provision that, depending on the criminal, the conditions at the place of the crime and the availability of tools, considerably longer times are likely to occur in real burglary attacks than in a test.

Manual tests are included whose results and repeatability is dependant on the skill of the testing team. Machine related tests are under development and may be included when the standard is revised.

1 Scope

This European Standard establishes the basis for testing and classifying free-standing safes, built-in safes (floor and wall), strongroom doors and strongrooms (with or without a door) according to their burglary resistance.

2 Normative references

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

prEN 1300 Secure storage units - Classification of high security locks according to their resistance to unauthorized opening

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this standard, the following definitions apply:

3.1 safe: Storage unit which protects its contents against burglary and when closed has at least one internal side ≤ 1 m length.

3.2 free-standing safe: Safe whose protection against burglary depends only upon the materials and construction of its primary manufacture and not upon materials added or attached during installation.

3.3 built-in safe: Safe whose protection against burglary is partly dependent upon materials incorporated into it, or attached to it, during installation.

NOTE: Under floor safes and wall safes are special types of built-in safes.

3.4 strongroom: Storage unit which protects against burglary and when closed has internal side lengths in all directions > 1 m.

NOTE: Strongrooms may be cast in-situ, constructed from prefabricated elements or a combination of both.

3.5 strongroom door: Door with lock(s), boltwork and frame intended for giving access to a strongroom.

3.6 accessories: Installations/devices which are in the structure or which pass through the structure of the strongroom or strongroom door(s) for ventilation or for deposit of cash and valuables.

NOTE: Accessories may be always open, usually open (but can be closed in case of emergency), or closed (but can be opened if necessary).

3.7 operating time: time during which a tool is used attempting to create a change in the test specimen.

3.8 resistance unit; RU: Burglary resistance which results from one minute's use of a tool carrying the coefficient of 1 and the basic value 0.

3.9 resistance grade: Classification designation for burglary resistance.

3.10 resistance value: Numerical value in resistance units calculated for each test.

3.11 basic value; BV: A number in resistance units, allocated to a specific tool.

NOTE: The basic value represents problems in obtaining, transporting, using and operating the relevant tool at the site in question and the necessary knowledge and experience for its efficient use.

3.12 tool coefficient: Number in resistance units per minute allocated to a group of tools.

NOTE: The tool coefficient represents factors such as noise, smoke, fumes and other effects, which increase the likelihood of a burglary attack being detected.

3.13 boltwork: Mechanism by which a shut door is held such that until it is in the withdrawn position the door cannot be opened.

3.14 lock: Device able to recognize a coded input and which performs a blocking function on the boltwork or the door.

3.15 relocking device: System comprising blocking and detecting elements which will prevent the boltwork from being withdrawn if a burglary attack is detected.

NOTE: A relocking device can be part of the locking mechanism (e.g. active or live relocker) or an independent unit (e.g. passive relocker).

3.16 to close: To move the door so it becomes possible to bolt it.

3.17 to bolt: To throw the boltwork or the bolt of the lock (if there is no boltwork) to a position where it fixes the door in closed position.

3.18 to lock: To block a thrown boltwork by action of a lock.

4 Classification and requirements

4.1 Classification

Safes are classified to a resistance grade according to table 1. Strongroom doors and strongrooms (with or without door) are classified to a resistance grade according to table 2. General requirements (see 4.2) shall be met. For EX designation additional requirement (see 4.3) shall be met. The EX designation is optional.

4.2 General requirements

There shall be no holes through the protection material other than those for locks, cables or anchoring.

Any cable openings shall not exceed 100 mm². Any such opening not used for cable entry shall be obstructed or plugged by the manufacturer by means that cannot be removed from outside without leaving traces.

A free-standing safe with a mass less than 1 000 kg shall have at least one hole by which it can be anchored. The anchoring assembly for each anchoring hole shall sustain the force given in table 1.

4.3 Additional requirements for EX designation

For EX designation, safes, strongroom doors and strongrooms, (with or without door) shall meet the post-detonation resistance value according to tables 1 and 2 and have any cable openings so constructed that explosives (e.g. fuses or charges) cannot be entered through such holes.

Table 1: Minimum requirements for classification of safes into resistance grades

Resistance grade	Tool attack test (clause 7)		Anchoring strength ¹⁾ , (clause 8) Required force	Locks		Additional requirement for EX-designation (optional) (clause 9) Post-detonation resistance value
	Resistance value for: RU	Resistance value for: RU		Quantity	Class according to EN 1300	
0	30	30	50	1	A	²⁾
I	30	50	50	1	A	²⁾
II	50	80	50	1	A	4
III	80	120	50	1	B	6
IV	120	180	100	2	B	9
V	180	270	100	2	B	14
VI	270	400	100	2	C	20
VII	400	600	100	2	C	30
VIII	550	825	100	2	C	41
IX	700	1050	100	2	C	53
X	900	1350	100	2	C	68

¹⁾ Applicable only for free-standing safes with a mass less than 1 000 kg.
²⁾ EX-designation is not possible for grades 0 and I.

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