Building hardware - Hardware for windows and door height windows - Part 9: Hardware for horizontal and vertical pivot windows

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NATIONAL FOREWORD

See Eesti standard EVS-EN 13126-9:2013 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 13126-9:2013 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN 13126-9:2013 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 13126-9:2013.
Standard on jõustunud sellekohase teate avaldamisega EVS Teatajas.	This standard has been endorsed with a notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.
Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonid on teinud Euroopa standardi rahvuslikele liikmetele kättesaadavaks 06.02.2013.	Date of Availability of the European standard is 06.02.2013.
Standard on kättesaadav Eesti Standardikeskusest.	The standard is available from the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.

Tagasisidet standardi sisu kohta on võimalik edastada, kasutades EVS-i veebilehel asuvat tagasiside vormi või saates e-kirja meiliaadressile standardiosakond@evs.ee.

ICS 91.190

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 13126-9

February 2013

ICS 91.190

Supersedes CEN/TS 13126-9:2004

English Version

Building hardware - Requirements and test methods for windows and door height windows - Part 9: Hardware for horizontal and vertical pivot windows

Quincaillerie pour le bâtiment - Exigences et methodes d'essai des ferrures de fenêtres et portes-fenêtres - Partie 9: Ferrures pour fenêtres basculantes et pivotantes

Baubeschläge - Anforderungen und Prüfverfahren für Fenster und Fenstertüren - Teil 9: Beschläge für Schwing- und Wendefenster

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 14 December 2012.

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This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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Ref. No. EN 13126-9:2013: E

Contents

Page

Foreword

This document (EN 13126-9:2013) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 33 “Doors, windows, shutters, building hardware and curtain walling - Building hardware”, the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

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 August 2013, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by August 2013.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes CEN/TS 13126-9:2004.

EN 13126 is composed of the following parts:

— EN 13126-1, *Building hardware — Hardware for windows and door height windows — Requirements and test methods — Part 1: Requirements common to all types of hardware*;

— EN 13126-2, *Building hardware — Requirements and test methods for windows and doors height windows — Part 2: Window fastener handles*;

— EN 13126-3, *Building hardware — Hardware for windows and door-height windows — Requirements and test methods — Part 3: Handles, primarily for Tilt&Turn, Tilt-First and Turn-Only hardware*;

— EN 13126-4, *Building hardware — Requirements and test methods for windows and doors height windows — Part 4: Espagnolettes*;

— EN 13126-5, *Building hardware — Hardware for windows and door height windows — Requirements and test methods — Part 5: Devices that restrict the opening of windows and door height windows*;

— EN 13126-6, *Building hardware — Requirements and test methods for windows and doors height windows — Part 6: Variable geometry stay hinges (with or without a friction stay)*;

— EN 13126-7, *Building hardware — Requirements and test methods for windows and door height windows — Part 7: Finger catches*;

— EN 13126-8, *Building hardware — Requirements and test methods for windows and doors height windows — Part 8: Tilt&Turn, Tilt-First and Turn-Only hardware*;

— EN 13126-9, *Building hardware — Hardware for windows and door height windows — Part 9: Hardware for horizontal and vertical pivot windows* (the present document);

— EN 13126-10, *Building hardware — Requirements and test methods for windows and doors height windows — Part 10: Arm-balancing systems*;

— EN 13126-11, *Building hardware — Requirements and test methods for windows and doors height windows — Part 11: Top hung projecting reversible hardware*;

— EN 13126-12, *Building hardware — Requirements and test methods for windows and doors height windows — Part 12: Side hung projecting reversible hardware*;

— EN 13126-13, *Building hardware — Hardware for windows and balcony doors — Requirements and test methods — Part 13: Sash balances*;

— EN 13126-14, *Building hardware — Hardware for windows and balcony doors — Requirements and test methods — Part 14: Sash fasteners*;

— EN 13126-15, *Building hardware — Requirements and test methods for windows and doors height windows — Part 15: Rollers for horizontal sliding and sliding folding windows and doors*;

— EN 13126-16, *Building hardware — Requirements and test methods for windows and doors height windows — Part 16: Hardware for Lift&Slide windows and doors*;

— EN 13126-17, *Building hardware — Requirements and test methods for windows and doors height windows — Part 17: Hardware for Tilt&Slide windows and doors*;

— prEN 13126-18, *Building hardware — Specifications for the fittings for the operation of windows and door height windows — Part 18: Requirements and test procedures for durability, strength, security and functionality of Fan light openers for windows and door height windows*

— EN 13126-19, *Building hardware — Requirements and test methods for windows and door height windows — Part 19: Sliding Closing Devices*.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies the requirements and test methods for durability and strength of hardware for vertical and horizontal pivot windows and door height windows (including pivot hinges and central locking systems).

If the hardware manufacturer would like to classify an integrated restrictor function, the pivot hinges may be tested in accordance with EN 13126-5.

This European Standard does not apply to manoeuvring devices which are covered in EN 13126-2, EN 13126-3, EN 13126-7, EN 13126-14 and prEN 13126-18.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 1670, *Building hardware — Corrosion resistance — Requirements and test methods*

EN 12519:2004, *Windows and pedestrian doors — Terminology*

EN 13126-1, *Building hardware — Hardware for windows and door height windows — Requirements and test methods — Part 1: Requirements common to all types of fittings*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN 12519:2004 and the following apply.

3.1
fastened closed position
position in which the active sash rests against the frame or compresses the gaskets on all sides, and the central locking system is fully engaged

3.2
closed position
position in which the active sash rests against the frame or compresses the gaskets on all sides, and the central locking system is not engaged

3.3
opened position
position in which the active sash is at a predefined opening angle (normally 45°) or the maximum opening travel of the operated window

3.4
reversed position
position in which the active sash has been rotated past the opening position until the internal and external faces of the active sash are inverted

3.5
limiting restrictor
device equipped with a maximum opening stop, intended to limit the movement of a sash to a predetermined position