

Secure storage units - Requirements, classification and methods of test for resistance to burglary - Secure safe cabinets

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EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 14450:2005 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 14450:2005 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN 14450:2005 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 14450:2005.
Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 30.05.2005 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes.	This document is endorsed on 30.05.2005 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.
Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.	The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.

Käsitlusala: This European standard establishes the basis for testing and classifying secure safe cabinets.	Scope: This European standard establishes the basis for testing and classifying secure safe cabinets.
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ICS 13.310

Võtmesõnad: classifications, saf, safety, safety cabinets, safety compartments, safety devices, safety engineering, secure storage units, specification (approval), specifications, test specimens, testing, theft, theft prevention systems, tools, underground services, valuables

English version

Secure storage units - Requirements, classification and methods
of test for resistance to burglary - Secure safe cabinets

Unités de stockage en lieux sûrs - Prescriptions,
classification et méthodes de test pour la résistance à
l'effraction - Compartiment de sécurité

Wertbehältnisse - Anforderungen, Klassifizierung und
Methoden zur Prüfung des Widerstandes gegen
Einbruchdiebstahl - Sicherheitsschränke

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 23 September 2004.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

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 Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.



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Foreword

This document (EN 14450:2004) has been prepared by the 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 September 2005, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 2005.

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

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Introduction

Tests are made and the results used to classify resistance to burglary. The resulting resistance classification may 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.

There is no requirement under this standard to test for resistance to fraudulent access.

The standard covers products meant for purposes where the security resistance required is less than that of EN 1143-1.

Manual tests are included whose results and repeatability is dependent on the skill of the testing team.

1 Scope

This document establishes the basis for testing and classifying secure safe cabinets.

2 Normative references

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

EN 1300, *Secure storage units — Classification for high security locks according to their resistance to unauthorised opening*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purpose of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

secure safe cabinet

storage unit which protects its content against burglary and when closed has at least one internal side ≤ 1 m length. The interior of a secure safe cabinet is accessed through a lockable door or lid

3.2

free-standing unit

secure safe cabinet 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

wall unit

secure safe cabinet for installation into a wall and whose protection against burglary is partly dependent upon the wall(s) and the materials added during installation

3.4

floor unit

secure safe cabinet for installation into a floor and whose protection against burglary is partly dependent upon materials added during installation

3.5

working time

time spent during testing during which one or more tools are used to create a change in the test specimen

3.6

gross time

time from when a test is started to when the test is complete or abandoned

3.7

encasement

material added at installation to protect and anchor wall units and floor units

3.8

tool point, TP

numerical value assigned to test tool

3.9

security units, SU

numerical value expressing resistance against burglary attack