

Pedestrian doorsets, windows, curtain walling, grilles and shutters - Burglar resistance - Test method for the determination of resistance to manual burglary attempts

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EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 1630:2011 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 1630:2011 ingliskeelset teksti.

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English Version

Pedestrian doorsets, windows, curtain walling, grilles and
shutters - Burglar resistance - Test method for the determination
of resistance to manual burglary attempts

Blocs-portes pour piétons, fenêtres, façades rideaux, grilles
et fermetures - Résistance à l'effraction - Méthode d'essai
pour la détermination de la résistance aux tentatives
manuelles d'effraction

Türen, Fenster, Vorhangfassaden, Gitterelemente und
Abschlüsse - Einbruchhemmung - Prüfverfahren für die
Ermittlung der Widerstandsfähigkeit gegen manuelle
Einbruchversuche

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 2 December 2010.

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 CEN-CENELEC Management Centre 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 CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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



EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

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Foreword

This document (EN 1627:2011) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 33 “Doors, windows, shutters, building hardware and curtain walling”, 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 November 2011, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 2011.

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 ENV 1630:1999.

This European Standard is one of a series of standards for burglar resistant pedestrian doorsets, windows, curtain walling, grilles and shutters. The other standards in the series are:

- EN 1627:2011, *Pedestrian doorsets, windows, curtain walling, grilles and shutters — Burglar resistance — Requirements and classification*;
- EN 1628:2011, *Pedestrian doorsets, windows, curtain walling, grilles and shutters — Burglar resistance — Test method for the determination of resistance under static loading*;
- EN 1629:2011, *Pedestrian doorsets, windows, curtain walling, grilles and shutters — Burglar resistance — Test method for the determination of resistance under dynamic loading*.

This standard is a revision of, and supersedes ENV 1630:1999. The three other standards in this series are revisions of, and supersede ENV 1627, ENV 1628 and ENV 1629 respectively.

This revision incorporates grilles and curtain walling in the range of application.

The manual test described in this standard covers the areas of vulnerability not suitably assessed by the static loading and dynamic loading tests described in EN 1628:2011 and EN 1629:2011. Certain basic security requirements for the locks, furniture and cylinders are covered by the requirements detailed in Table 3 of EN 1627:2011. These security characteristics are not re-assessed in this test standard and the attack methods and test times have been limited to reflect this.

The use of the tools detailed in the various tools sets is described in this standard. This has the advantage of improving the reproducibility of the test.

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, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies a test method for the determination of resistance to manual burglary attempts in order to assess the burglar resistant characteristics of pedestrian doorsets, windows, curtain walling, grilles and shutters. It is applicable to the following means of opening: Turning, tilting, folding, turn-tilting, top or bottom hung, sliding (horizontally and vertically) and rolling as well as fixed constructions.

This European Standard does not directly cover the resistance of locks and cylinders to attack with picking tools. It also does not cover the attack of electric, electronic and electromagnetic operated burglar resistant construction products using attack methods that might defeat these characteristics.

It is acknowledged that there are two aspects to the burglar resistance performance of construction products, their normal resistance to forced operation and their ability to remain fixed to the building. Due to the limitation of reproducing the fixing methods and building construction in a laboratory environment this aspect is not fully covered by the standard. This is particularly true with products built into a building. The performance of the fixed part of the product is evaluated using a standard sub frame. It is the manufacturer's responsibility to ensure that guidance on the fixing of the product is contained in the mounting instructions and that this guidance is suitable for the burglar resistance class claimed for the product. As with the other referenced standards this specification uses a standard sub frame and the product is mounted according to the manufacturers' instructions. An example for the contents of the manufacturer's installation instructions is given in Annex A of EN 1627:2011. This test method does not evaluate the performance of the fixing to the building.

This European Standard does not apply to doors, gates and barriers, intended for installation in areas in the reach of persons, and for which the main intended uses are giving safe access for goods and vehicles accompanied or driven by persons in industrial, commercial or residential premises, as covered by EN 13241-1.

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 356:1999, *Glass in building – Security glazing – Testing and classification of resistance against manual attack*

EN 1303:2005, *Building hardware – Cylinders for locks – Requirements and test methods*

EN 1627:2011, *Pedestrian doorsets, windows, curtain walling, grilles and shutters – Burglar resistance – Requirements and classification*

EN 1628:2011, *Pedestrian doorsets, windows, curtain walling, grilles and shutters – Burglar resistance – Test method for the determination of resistance under static loading*

EN 1629:2011, *Pedestrian doorsets, windows, curtain walling, grilles and shutters – Burglar resistance – Test method for the determination of resistance under dynamic loading*

EN 1906:2010, *Building hardware – Lever handles and knob furniture – Requirements and test methods*

EN 12209:2003, *Building hardware – Locks and latches – Mechanically operated locks, latches and locking plates – Requirements and test methods*

EN ISO/IEC 17025:2005, *General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN 1627:2011 and the following apply.

3.1

attack side

side of the test specimen defined by the applicant as the side exposed to attack

3.2

test specimen

complete, fully functioning construction product as detailed in the scope of this standard

3.3

sub-frame

surrounding frame into which the test specimen is mounted in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions

3.4

test rig

surrounding substantial steel frame with movable steel supports into which the sub-frames containing test specimens of various dimensions can be mounted

3.5

tool set

set of tools allocated for use for a particular resistance class

NOTE For details of the tool set, see Clause 7 and Annex A.

3.6

resistance time

working time of the test person carrying out the manual burglary test (see EN 1627:2011, Table 7)

NOTE The resistance time includes times of less than 5 s each for tool changes, e.g. exchanging a screwdriver for a crow bar.

3.7

rest time

time taken when the test person carrying out the manual burglary test interrupts his work for a rest

3.8

tool change time

time for the exchange or replacement of a tool or a part thereof, e.g. a defective drill, a blunt saw blade etc.

3.9

observation time

time required for the test team to observe the test and to decide on its further execution

3.10

total test time

combination of the resistance times, the rest times, the times for tool changes and the observation times during the main test