

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

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

See Eesti standard EVS-EN 14450:2017 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 14450:2017 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN 14450:2017 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 14450:2017.
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.
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ICS 13.310

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English Version

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

Unités de stockage en lieu sûr - Exigences,
classification et méthodes d'essai de résistance à
l'effraction - Coffres domestiques

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

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 16 July 2017.

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European foreword

This document (EN 14450:2017) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 263 “Secure safe cabinets”, 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by May 2018, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 2018.

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

This document supersedes EN 14450:2005.

In comparison with EN 14450:2005, the following changes have been made:

- updating introduction;
- changing testing requirements regarding marking time (Clause 7.1.3.2) and anchoring (Clause 7.1.2.1);
- size of the tool “wedge” changed in Clause 7.1.1;
- a note was changed to a requirement and the test equipment shall now have a capacity of at least 30 kN (Clause 8);
- editorial clarification of the positioning of anchoring holes (Clause 4.2.2);
- editorial changes amongst others in Clauses 4.1, 7.1.2.4, 7.1.3, 7.1.4.6, 7.2, Table 1, Table 2 and Annex A).

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organisations 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, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Introduction

Tests are made and the results used to classify resistance to burglary.

The standard covers products meant for purposes where the security resistance required is less than that measured by EN 1143-1. Normally these products are used in lower risk situations.

Secure safe cabinets aim to protect against burglars who typically have no specific information on the level of resistance offered by construction and are not prepared to take high risks. The burglar attempts to gain access to the cabinet using simple tools which they normally bring to access premises. To reflect this limitation the tools permitted in the type tests of this standard are mostly manual tools ("hand tools").

However for purpose of repeatability two mains driven tools are included:

- electric drill (to eliminate power loss to battery state);
- electric disc grinder (represents and replaces hammer and chisel testing to eliminate tester's fatigue and risk of injury especially in respect of the test conditions by counting the gross time).

Depending on the criminal, the conditions at the place of crime and the availability of tools, considerably longer times are likely to occur in real burglar attacks than in a type test.

It should be noted that results of manual testing are dependent of the skills of the testing team. It is therefore recommended that testing teams exchange skills and experience on a regular basis.

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

1 Scope

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

The standard covers products meant for purposes where the security resistance required is less than that measured by EN 1143-1. Normally these products are used in lower risk situations.

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 1300, *Secure storage units - Classification for high security locks according to their resistance to unauthorized 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, which has at least one internal side ≤ 1 m length when closed, and the interior of which is accessed through a lockable door or lid

3.2

free-standing cabinet

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 cabinet

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 cabinet

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 cabinets and floor cabinets