

**Glass in building - Security glazing -  
Testing and classification of resistance  
against manual attack**

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## EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

## NATIONAL FOREWORD

<p>Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 356:2000 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 356:1999 ingliskeelset teksti.</p> <p>Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 17.03.2000 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes.</p> <p>Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.</p>	<p>This Estonian standard EVS-EN 356:2000 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 356:1999.</p> <p>This document is endorsed on 17.03.2000 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.</p> <p>The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.</p>
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<p><b>Käsitlusala:</b> This European Standard specifies requirements and test methods for security glazing designed to resist actions of force by delaying access of objects and/or persons to a protected space for a short period of time. This standard classifies security glazing products into categories of resistance to actions of force. In this European Standard, the categories of resistance have not been assigned to special applications. Selection of categories should be made by the user for every individual case, after consulting an expert if necessary. This European Standard deals with mechanical resistance to attack only. Other properties can also be important, for which separate standards will be prepared.</p>	<p><b>Scope:</b> This European Standard specifies requirements and test methods for security glazing designed to resist actions of force by delaying access of objects and/or persons to a protected space for a short period of time. This standard classifies security glazing products into categories of resistance to actions of force. In this European Standard, the categories of resistance have not been assigned to special applications. Selection of categories should be made by the user for every individual case, after consulting an expert if necessary. This European Standard deals with mechanical resistance to attack only. Other properties can also be important, for which separate standards will be prepared.</p>
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**ICS** 13.310, 81.040.20

**Võtmesõnad:** buildings, filing, glazing, marking, mechanical strength, safety glass, shock resistance, tests

ICS 13.310; 81.040.20

**English version**

Glass in building  
**Security glazing**

Testing and classification of resistance against manual attack

Verre dans la construction – Vitrage de  
sécurité – Mise à essai et classification  
de la résistance à l'attaque manuelle

Glass im Bauwesen – Sicherheits-  
sonderverglasung – Prüfverfahren und  
Klasseneinteilung des Widerstandes  
gegen manuellen Angriff

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1999-02-20.

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.

The European Standards exist 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, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

**CEN**

European Committee for Standardization  
Comité Européen de Normalisation  
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

**Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart 36, B-1050 Brussels**

## Foreword

This European Standard has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 129 "Glass in building", the secretariat of which is held by IBN.

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 2000, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 2000.

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

## Introduction

This European Standard assesses security glazing products that are more familiarly known as "anti-bandit" and "anti-vandal" glazing products. Because there is no single test that will cover the wide range of resistances to attack, two separate test methods are used to give a continuous range of categories of resistance. It is not intended that either test method be associated with the terms "anti-bandit" or "anti-vandal", particularly since these terms can be only loosely defined and there is considerable overlap in their definition.

The test methods specified in this standard do not reproduce the conditions of real human attack, but are intended to give a classification of comparative resistance.

## 1 Scope

This European Standard specifies requirements and test methods for security glazing designed to resist actions of force by delaying access of objects and/or persons to a protected space for a short period of time. This standard classifies security glazing products into categories of resistance to actions of force.

In this European Standard, the categories of resistance have not been assigned to special applications. Selection of categories should be made by the user for every individual case, after consulting an expert if necessary.

NOTE 1: Security glazing products should be installed in a frame which can give appropriate resistance to attack and which also provides a suitable support for the security glazing product.

NOTE 2: Cut-outs and holes in security glazing products should be avoided where possible, as these can affect the resistance of the product.

This European Standard deals with mechanical resistance to attack only. Other properties can also be important, for which separate standards will be prepared.

## 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.

ISO 48: 1994 Rubber, vulcanised or thermoplastic - Determination of hardness (hardness between 10 IRHD and 100 IRHD)

ISO 6508 Metallic materials - Hardness test - Rockwell test (scales A-B-C-D-E-F-G-H-K)