Secure storage units - Classification and methods of test forresistance to fire - Light fire storage units

EESTI STANDARDIKESKUS
ESTONIAN CENTRE FOR STANDARDISATION

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 15659:2009 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 15659:2009 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN 15659:2009 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 15659:2009.
Standard on kinnitatud Eesti Standardikeskuse 30.06.2009 käskkirjaga ja jõustub sellekohase teate avaldamisel EVS Teatajas.	This standard is ratified with the order of Estonian Centre for Standardisation dated 30.06.2009 and is endorsed with the notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.
Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonide poolt rahvuslikele liikmetele Euroopa standardi teksti kättesaadavaks tegemise kuupäev on 29.04.2009.	Date of Availability of the European standard text 29.04.2009.
Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.	The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.

ICS 13.220.40, 91.060.01

Võtmesõnad:

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 15659

April 2009

ICS 13.220.40; 91.060.01

English Version

Secure storage units - Classification and methods of test for resistance to fire - Light fire storage units

Unités de stockage en lieu sûr - Classification et méthodes d'essaisde résistance au feu - Meubles ignifuges premier niveau

Wertbehältnisse - Klassifizierung und Methoden zur Prüfung des Widerstandes gegen Brand - Leichte Brandschutzschränke

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 19 March 2009.

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 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 Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, 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

Contents

Page

Figures

Tables

Foreword

This document (EN 15659:2009) has been prepared by 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 October 2009, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 2009.

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.

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, 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.

Introduction

The testing conditions given in this European Standard provide a basis for simulating fires to determine, in a reproducible way, the fire resistance of light fire storage units at various protection levels. The protection levels enable a comparison to be made of the resistance against fire provided by different constructions.

The threshold value for the maximum temperature increase of 150 K at every measuring point in the protection levels LFS 30 P and LFS 60 P for light fire storage units from a starting temperature of (21 ± 1)°C, as defined in this European Standard, refers to the relatively short-term stress due to high temperatures during a fire test. It is not normally experienced by paper media stored in light fire storage units in the normal and correct way.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies requirements for light fire storage units providing protection against fire.

The method of test is specified to determine the ability of light fire storage units to protect paper media from the effects of fire. Two levels of fire exposure periods (LFS 30 P and LFS 60 P) are specified using the maximum temperature increase permitted within the storage space of the light fire storage unit.

Requirements are also specified for the test specimen, the technical documentation for the test specimen, correlation of the test specimen with the technical documentation, preparation for type testing and test procedures.

A scheme to classify the light fire storage units from the test results is also given (see Table 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 1363-1:1999, *Fire resistance tests — Part 1: General requirements*

EN 60584-1, *Thermocouples — Part 1: Reference tables (IEC 60584-1:1995).*

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1
light fire storage unit
storage unit designed to protect paper media, except for paper grades where data loss occurs at temperatures below 172°C, as well as valuables against the effects of temperatures up to 172°C

NOTE A light fire storage unit can have doors, drawers, lids, connections and fittings.

3.2
compartment
part of a light fire storage unit which can be closed with a separate door, lid or cover

NOTE A compartment formed by inserting a shelf board is not a compartment within the meaning of this standard.

3.3
lock
device which verifies an entered code and performs a blocking function on the boltwork or the door

4 Requirements, classification and locks

4.1 Light fire storage units shall provide protection against the effects of fire (see Clause 6) and be classified as specified in Table 1.