BS EN 1630:2011+A1:2015



**BSI Standards Publication** 

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



...making excellence a habit."

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN 1630:2011+A1:2015. It supersedes BS EN 1630:2011, which is withdrawn.

The start and finish of text introduced or altered by amendment is indicated in the text by tags. Tags indicating changes to CEN text carry the number of the CEN amendment. For example, text altered by CEN amendment A1 is indicated by  $\boxed{\text{A1}}$   $\boxed{\text{A1}}$ .

BSI, as a member of CEN, is obliged publish EN 1627, EN 1628, EN 1629, and EN 1630 as British Standards. However, attention is drawn to the fact that, during the development of these European Standards, the UK committee voted against the approval of EN 1627, EN 1628, and EN 1630, and appealed against the ratification of all four standards.

This is due to the committee's belief that the standards do not address all known burglary modi operandi and do not account for lock picking within any of their scopes. Users are to be drawn, in this case, to the existence of PAS 24, which provides enhanced security performance requirements for door assemblies.

The UK committee is opposed to the manual test methods included in EN 1630 due to the lack of repeatability and reproducibility.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted by Technical Committee B/538, Doors, windows, shutters, hardware and curtain walling, to Subcommittee B/538/1, Windows and doors.

A list of organizations represented on this subcommittee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

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# Compliance with a British Standard cannot confer immunity from legal obligations.

This British Standard was published under the authority of the Standards Policy and Strategy Committee on 30 June 2011.

#### Amendments/corrigenda issued since publication

Date	Text affected	
29 February 2016	Implementation of CEN amendment A1:2015	

<u>EN 1620.2011\_11</u>

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# **EUROPÄISCHE NORM**

December 2015

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Supersedes EN 1630:2011

**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 and includes Amendment approved by CEN on 17 November 2015.

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, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and United Kingdom.



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

**CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels** 

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### **European foreword**

This document (EN 1630:2011+A1:2015) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 33 "Doors, windows, shutters, building hadware 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 June 2016, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2016.

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 includes Amendment 1 approved by CEN on 2015-11-17.

This document supersedes  $\square$  EN 1630:2011  $\square$ .

The start and finish of text introduced or altered by amendment is indicated in the text by tags  $A_1$   $A_1$ .

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;
- A) EN 1628:2011+A1:2015 (A), Pedestrian doorsets, windows, curtain walling, grilles and shutters — Burglar resistance — Test method for the determination of resistance under static loading;
- A EN 1629:2011+A1:2015 A, 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 (A) EN 1630:2011 (A). The last two other standards in this series are revisions of, and supersede (A) EN 1628:2011 (A) and (A) EN 1629:2011 (A) 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 (A) EN 1628:2011+A1:2015 (A) and (A) EN 1629:2011+A1:2015 (A). 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.

#### BS EN 1630:2011+A1:2015 EN 1630:2011+A1:2015 (E)

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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, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey 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 manufacturer's 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

A) EN 1628:2011+A1:2015 (A), Pedestrian doorsets, windows, curtain walling, grilles and shutters - Burglar resistance - Test method for the determination of resistance under static loading

A) EN 1629:2011+A1:2015 (A), 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