

BSI Standards Publication

Reconditioning of used safes and secure safe cabinets — Code of practice



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About Tracked Changes

This document is a PDF containing a Tracked Changes version of BS 7582, which compares BS 7582:2021 with BS 7582:2005.

The original version of BS 7582:2021, appended at the end of this document, should be considered the version of record for this publication.

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Association of Security Consultants

British Bankers' Association

British Security Industry Association

BRE — Building Research Establishment

Building Societies Association

Car Radio Industry Specialist Association Intellect

Master Locksmiths Association

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Publishing and copyright information

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Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, and inside front cover, pages i to iv, pages 1 to 5, an inside back cover and a back cover.

Foreword

Publishing information

This British Standard has been prepared by Technical Committee GW/2, at the request of users, insurers and manufacturers of safes, to provide recommendations for the conduct of operationsassociated with the reconditioning of used safes. It supersedes BS 7582:1992, which is withdrawn.

This British Standard is published by BSI Standards Limited, under licence from The British Standards Institution, and came into effect on 31 May 2021. It was prepared by Technical Committee GW/2, Safes. A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its committee manager.

Supersession

This British Standard supersedes BS 7582:2005, which is withdrawn.

Information about this document

This is a full revision of the standard, and introduces the following principal changes:

- reference to asbestos has been included;
- recommendations have been clarified on electronic locks, anchorage points and certified tested safes; and
- the content in Annex A has been moved to the main body of the document.

This publication can be withdrawn, revised, partially superseded or superseded. Information regarding the status of this publication can be found in the Standards Catalogue on the BSI website at <u>bsigroup.com/standards</u>, or by contacting the Customer Services team.

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It has been assumed in the preparation of this British Standard that the execution of its provisions will be entrusted to appropriately qualified and experienced people, for whose use it has been produced.

Presentational conventions

The provisions of this standard are presented in roman (i.e. upright) type. Its recommendations are expressed in sentences in which the principal auxiliary verb is "should".

Commentary, explanation and general informative material is presented in smaller italic type, and does not constitute a normative element.

Where words have alternative spellings, the preferred spelling of the Shorter Oxford English Dictionary is used (e.g. "organization" rather than "organisation").

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

Introduction

Safe technology changes with time, principally in response to new or improved tools which have been developed for legitimate purposes but which may can reduce the burglary resistance of safes when such tools are used to attack them. The older a safe is, the less likely it is to be capable of protecting its contents against attack with modern tools.

Safe manufacturers operate their own policies regarding the length of time for which spares are maintained and this affects the age of safes which can be reconditioned using genuine spares. Since such policies vary, and the life of individual products varies also, it is not easy to be specific as to the maximum age of a safe which may be reconditioned; whilst shorter time spans may might apply, no safe more than 3050 years old should can be claimed to have been prepared in accordance with this code of practiceBritish Standard.

Safe manufacturers have a duty of care to their customers, past and present, which includes the maintenance of confidentiality regarding the construction details of their safes. Critical information is kept confidential both within and outside safe manufacturing organizations and is released only to bona fide persons. It is inevitable that the wider circulation of information, specifications, drawings, etc. will undermine, to some extent, the security of products and safe manufacturers may can decline to co-operate in the provision of information and/or spare parts to unaccredited reconditioning organizations.

As a code of practice, this British Standard takes the form of guidance and recommendations. It should not be quoted as if it were a specification and particular care should be taken to ensure that claims of compliance are not misleading.

NOTE If the safe and its contents are to be covered by insurance, the company concerned may might wish to inspect it after reconditioning and establish a maximum level of overnight risk taking account of the safe itself and other circumstances.

This new edition of BS 7582 incorporates technical changes only. It does not reflect a fullreview or revision of the standard, which will be undertaken in due course.

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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Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i and ii, pages 1 to 5 and a back cover.

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1 Scope

This British Standard gives recommendations for the preparation inspection, procedures and documentation procedures associated with reconditioned safes and secure cabinets falling within the scope of the following standards:

- a) BS EN 1143-1, Secure storage units Requirements, classification and methods of test for resistance to burglary Part 1: Safes, ATM safes, strongroom doors and strongrooms
- b) BS EN 1143-2, Secure storage units Requirements, classification, and methods of test for resistance to burglary Part 2: Deposit systems
- c) BS EN 14450, Secure storage units Requirements, classification and methods of test for resistance to burglary Secure safe cabinets

The term "safe" used within this standard refers to either a safe or a secure safe cabinet.

2 Normative references

The following referenced-documents are indispensable for referred to in the application text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes provisions 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.

BS EN 1143-1:1997, Secure storage units – Requirements, classification and methods of test for resistance to burglary – Part 1: Safes, ATM safes, strongroom doors and strongrooms

BS EN 14450BS EN 1143-2, Secure storage units – Requirements, classification, and methods of test for resistance to burglary Secure safe cabinets – Part 2: Deposit systems

BS EN 1300, Secure storage units – Classification for high security locks according to their resistance to unauthorized opening

BS EN 14450, Secure storage units – Requirements, classification and methods of test for resistance to burglary – Secure safe cabinets

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.3 lock case pan

cover fitted to the chamber which contains the door boltwork and the lock body

3.1 competent practitioner

person who has acquired through training, qualifications or experience, or a combination of these, the knowledge and skills enabling that person to perform a specified task

3.43.2 graded unit

safe (see 3.1) carrying a label indicating that it has been type-tested and certified to a recognized national or international standard

NOTE Relevant standards include BS EN 1143-1, BS EN 1143-2 or BS EN 14450.

Documents that are referred to solely in an informative manner are listed in the Bibliography.