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Enheder til sikker opbevaring – Krav, klassifikation og prøvningsmetoder for indbrudsmodstand – Sikringskabinetter

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



DANSK STANDARD
Danish Standards Association

Göteborg Plads 1
DK-2150 Nordhavn

Tel: +45 39 96 61 01

Tel: +45 39 96 61 01

dansk.standard@ds.dk

www.ds.dk

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DS/EN, hvilket betyder, at det er en europæisk standard, der har status som dansk standard.

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IDT med: EN 14450:2017

DS-publikationen er på engelsk.

Denne publikation erstatter: [DS/EN 14450:2005](#)

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EUROPÄISCHE NORM

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ICS 13.310

Supersedes EN 14450:2005

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.

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, Serbia, 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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Contents

Page

European foreword	3
Introduction	4
1 Scope	5
2 Normative references	5
3 Terms and definitions	5
4 Classification and requirements	6
4.1 Classification	6
4.2 Requirements	6
5 Technical Documentation	6
6 Test specimen	7
7 Tool attack test	7
7.1 Tool attacks	7
7.1.1 Tool list	7
7.1.2 Tool attack procedure	8
7.1.3 Timing	9
7.1.4 Test criteria	10
7.2 Testing programme	10
7.2.1 Free-standing cabinets	10
7.2.2 Wall or floor cabinets	11
7.2.3 Calculation of tool attack resistance	11
7.2.4 Completion of tool attack test	11
8 Anchoring strength test	11
9 Test report	12
10 Marking	12
Annex A (normative)	13
Bibliography	16

This is a preview of "DS/EN 14450:2017". [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

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.

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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.

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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