



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST-TS CLC/TS 50131-2-7-3:2009
01-oktober-2009

Alarmni sistemi - Sistemi za javljanje vloma in ropa - 2-7-3. del: Zahteve za javljalnike vloma - Javljalniki loma stekla (aktivni)

Alarm systems - Intrusion and hold-up systems -- Part 2-7-3: Intrusion detectors - Glass break detectors (active)

Alarmanlagen - Einbruch- und Überfallmeldeanlagen -- Teil 2-7-3: Einbruchmelder - Glasbruchmelder (Aktiv)

Systèmes d'alarme - Systèmes d'alarme contre l'intrusion et les hold-up -- Partie 2-7-3: Détecteurs d'intrusion - Détecteurs bris de glace (actifs)

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/e488fd86-dbae-4b4d-9af1-ccbe9958ff65/sist-ts-clc-ts-50131-2-7-3-2009>

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: CLC/TS 50131-2-7-3:2009

ICS:

13.310	Varstvo pred kriminalom	Protection against crime
13.320	Alarmni in opozorilni sistemi	Alarm and warning systems

SIST-TS CLC/TS 50131-2-7-3:2009 **en**

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
(standards.iteh.ai)

[SIST-TS CLC/TS 50131-2-7-3:2009](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/e488fd86-dbae-4b4d-9af1-ccbe9958ff65/sist-ts-clc-ts-50131-2-7-3-2009)

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/e488fd86-dbae-4b4d-9af1-ccbe9958ff65/sist-ts-clc-ts-50131-2-7-3-2009>

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION
SPÉCIFICATION TECHNIQUE
TECHNISCHE SPEZIFIKATION

CLC/TS 50131-2-7-3

March 2009

ICS 13.320

English version

**Alarm systems -
Intrusion and hold-up systems -
Part 2-7-3: Intrusion detectors -
Glass break detectors (active)**

Systèmes d'alarme -
Systèmes d'alarme contre l'intrusion
et les hold-up -
Partie 2-7-3: Détecteurs d'intrusion -
Détecteurs bris de glace (actifs)

Alarmanlagen -
Einbruch- und Überfallmeldeanlagen -
Teil 2-7-3: Einbruchmelder -
Glasbruchmelder (Aktiv)

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
(standards.iteh.ai)

[SIST-TS CLC/TS 50131-2-7-3:2009](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/e488fd86-dbae-4b4d-9af1-cc0c9958105/sist-ts-clc-ts-50131-2-7-3-2009)

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/e488fd86-dbae-4b4d-9af1-cc0c9958105/sist-ts-clc-ts-50131-2-7-3-2009>
This Technical Specification was approved by CENELEC on 2009-03-06.

CENELEC members are required to announce the existence of this TS in the same way as for an EN and to make the TS available promptly at national level in an appropriate form. It is permissible to keep conflicting national standards in force.

CENELEC members are the national electrotechnical committees of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

CENELEC

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

Central Secretariat: avenue Marnix 17, B - 1000 Brussels

Foreword

This Technical Specification was prepared by the Technical Committee CENELEC TC 79, Alarm systems.

The text of the draft was circulated for voting in accordance with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, Part 2, Subclause 11.3.3.3 and was approved by CENELEC as CLC/TS 50131-2-7-3 on 2009-03-06.

The following date was fixed:

- latest date by which the existence of the CLC/TS
has to be announced at national level (doa) 2009-09-06

EN 50131 will consist of the following parts, under the general title “*Alarm systems – Intrusion and hold-up systems*”:

- Part 1 System requirements
- Part 2-2 Intrusion detectors - Passive infrared detectors
- Part 2-3 Requirements for microwave detectors
- Part 2-4 Requirements for combined passive infrared and microwave detectors
- Part 2-5 Requirements for combined passive infrared and ultrasonic detectors
- Part 2-6 Opening contacts (magnetic)
- Part 2-7-1 Intrusion detectors - Glass break detectors (acoustic)
- Part 2-7-2 Intrusion detectors - Glass break detectors (passive)
- Part 2-7-3 Intrusion detectors - Glass break detectors (active)
- Part 3 Control and indicating equipment
- Part 4 Warning devices
- Part 5-3 Requirements for interconnections equipment using radio frequency techniques
- Part 6 Power supplies
- Part 7 Application guidelines
- Part 8 Security fog device/system

This Technical Specification provides for security grades 1 to 4 (see EN 50131-1) glass break detectors (active) installed in buildings and uses environmental classes I to IV (see EN 50130-5).

The purpose of a detector is to detect changes to the integrity of a glass barrier (for example in doors, windows or enclosures) that the transmitting and receiving unit(s) are directly mounted on, which allows intrusion to the monitored area and to provide the necessary range of signals or messages to be used by the rest of the intruder alarm system.

Functions additional to the mandatory functions specified in this standard may be included in the detector, providing they do not adversely influence the correct operation of the mandatory functions.

The number and scope of these signals or messages may be more comprehensive for systems that are specified at the higher grades.

This Technical Specification is only concerned with the requirements and tests for the detector. Other types of detectors are covered by other documents identified as EN 50131-2-X / CLC/TS 50131-2-X.

Contents

1	Scope	5
2	Normative references	5
3	Terms, definitions and abbreviations	6
3.1	Terms and definitions	6
3.2	Abbreviations	6
4	Functional requirements	7
4.1	Event processing	7
4.2	Operational requirements	8
4.3	Detection	9
4.4	Immunity to false alarm sources	10
4.5	Tamper security	10
4.6	Electrical requirements	12
4.7	Environmental classification and conditions	12
5	Marking, identification and documentation	13
5.1	Marking and/or identification	13
5.2	Documentation	13
6	Testing	13
6.1	General test conditions	13
6.2	Basic detection test	14
6.3	Performance tests	14
6.4	Switch-on delay, time interval between signals and indication of detection	16
6.5	Fault condition signals or messages: self tests	16
6.6	Tests of immunity to false alarm sources	17
6.7	Tamper security	20
6.8	Electrical tests	21
6.9	Environmental classification and conditions	23
6.10	Marking, identification and documentation	24
Annex A	(normative) Catalogue of standard glass types	25
Annex B	(normative) List of small tools suitable for testing immunity of casing to attack	26
Annex C	(normative) Dimensions & requirements of a standard test magnet	27
C.1	Normative references	27
C.2	Requirements	27
Annex D	(normative) Immunity test: Small objects hit sensitivity	30
Annex E	(normative) Immunity test: Soft objects hit sensitivity	31
Annex F	(normative) Immunity test: Hard objects hit sensitivity	32
Annex G	(normative) Immunity test: Static pressure sensitivity	33
Annex H	(normative) Immunity test: Dynamic pressure sensitivity	34
Annex I	(normative) General testing matrix	35
Annex J	(normative) Performance test setup	37
J.1	Performance test setup	37
J.2	Alternative performance test setup	38
Annex K	(normative) Performance sensitivity test	40

Figures

Figure C.1 – Test magnet – Magnet type 1	28
Figure C.2 – Test magnet – Magnet type 2	29
Figure D.1 – Immunity test: Small objects hit sensitivity	30
Figure E.1 – Immunity test: Soft objects hit sensitivity	31
Figure F.1 – Immunity test: Hard objects hit sensitivity	32
Figure G.1 – Immunity test: Static pressure sensitivity	33
Figure H.1 – Immunity test: Dynamic pressure sensitivity.....	34
Figure J.1 – Performance test setup	37
Figure J.2 – Potential test setup	39
Figure K.1 – Combined sensor element – Surface mounted glass break detectors test setup	40
Figure K.2 – Sender and receiver pair – Surface mounted glass break detectors test setup.....	40

Tables

Table 1 – Events to be processed by grade	7
Table 2 – Generation of indication signals or messages.....	8
Table 3 – Performance test requirements	9
Table 4 – Tamper security requirements	11
Table 5 – Electrical requirements	12
Table 6 – Operational tests	23
Table 7 – Endurance tests	23
Table A.1 – Standard glass types.....	25
Table H.1 – General testing matrix.....	35
Table J.1	38
Table J.2.....	38

1 Scope

This Technical Specification is for active surface mounted glass break detectors installed in buildings and provides for security grades 1 to 4 (see EN 50131-1), specific or non-specific wired or wire-free detectors and uses environmental classes I to IV (see EN 50130-5). This Technical Specification does not include requirements for active surface mounted glass break detectors intended for use outdoors.

A detector shall fulfil all the requirements of the specified grade.

Functions additional to the mandatory functions specified in this standard may be included in the detector, providing they do not adversely influence the correct operation of the mandatory functions.

This Technical Specification does not apply to system interconnections.

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 50130-4	Alarm systems – Part 4: Electromagnetic compatibility – Product family standard: Immunity requirements for components of fire, intruder and social alarm systems
EN 50130-5	Alarm systems – Part 5: Environmental test methods
EN 50131-1	Alarm systems – Intrusion and hold-up systems – Part 1: System requirements
EN 50131-6	Alarm systems – Intrusion and hold-up systems – Part 6: Power supplies
EN 60068-1:1994	Environmental testing – Part 1: General and guidance (IEC 60068-1:1988 + A1:1992 + corrigendum Oct. 1988)
EN 60068-2-52:1996	Environmental testing -- Part 2: Tests - Test Kb: Salt mist, cyclic (sodium chloride solution) (IEC 60068-2-52:1996)
EN 60529	Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP code) (IEC 60529)
EN ISO 527-1	Plastics – Determination of tensile properties – Part 1: General principles (ISO 527-1)
EN ISO 527-2	Plastics – Determination of tensile properties – Part 2: Test conditions for moulding and extrusion plastics (ISO 527-2)
EN ISO 1183 series	Plastics – Methods for determining the density of non-cellular plastics (ISO 1183 series)
EN ISO 2039-2	Plastics – Determination of hardness – Part 2: Rockwell hardness (ISO 2039-2)

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN 50131-1 and the following apply.

3.1.1

glass breakage

physical destruction of a glass pane, which allows intrusion to the monitored area. For example in doors, windows or enclosures

3.1.2

active surface mounted glass break detector

detector that detects changes to the integrity of a glass surface it is mounted on by sending, receiving and processing signals

3.1.3

basic test source

signal simulator designed to verify the basic function of the detector

3.1.4

incorrect operation

physical condition that causes an inappropriate signal or message from a detector

3.1.5

basic detection test

test whose purpose is to verify the operation of a detector after conditioning

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/e488fd86-dbae-4b4d-9af1-ccbe9958ff65/sist-ts-clc-ts-50131-2-7-3-2009>

3.1.6

masking

interference with the detector input capability such as an introduction of a physical barrier (e.g. metal, plastic, paper or sprayed paints or lacquers in close proximity to the detector) or changing the characteristics of the monitored area (e.g. placing wet newspapers on the outside of the monitored glass pane)

3.1.7

standard immunity glass pane

this glass pane will be used for all immunity tests, where a glass pane is needed, according to Annex A

3.1.8

simultaneous installation

an installation of more than one detector or sensor pair of one detector type (e.g. sender and receiver) for one or more detector's processing units

3.2 Abbreviations

For the purposes of this document, the abbreviations given in EN 50131-1 and the following apply.

BTS – Basic Test Source

EMC – ElectroMagnetic Compatibility

4 Functional requirements

4.1 Event processing

Detectors shall process the events shown in Table 1. Detectors shall generate signals or messages as shown in Table 2.

Table 1 – Events to be processed by grade

Event	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
Intrusion	M	M	M	M
No stimulus	M	M	M	M
Masking	Op	Op	M	M
Tamper	Op	M	M	M
Low supply voltage	Op	Op	M	M
Total loss of power supply	Op	M	M	M
Local self test	Op	Op	M	M
Remote self test	Op	Op	Op	M
Key M = Mandatory Op = Optional				

iTech STANDARD PREVIEW
(standards.iteh.ai)

[SIST-TS CLC/TS 50131-2-7-3:2009](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/e488fd86-dbae-4b4d-9af1-ccbe9958ff65/sist-ts-clc-ts-50131-2-7-3-2009)

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/e488fd86-dbae-4b4d-9af1-ccbe9958ff65/sist-ts-clc-ts-50131-2-7-3-2009>

Table 2 – Generation of indication signals or messages

Event	Signals or messages		
	Intrusion	Tamper	Fault
Intrusion	M	NP	NP
No stimulus	NP	NP	NP
Masking ^a	M	Op	M
Tamper	NP	M	NP
Low supply voltage	Op	Op	M
Total loss of power supply ^b	M	Op	Op
Local self test pass	NP	NP	NP
Local self test fail	NP	NP	M
Remote self test pass	M	NP	NP
Remote self test fail	NP	NP	M
<p>Key M = Mandatory NP = Not Permitted Op = Optional</p> <p>^a An independent masking signal or message may be provided instead.</p> <p>NOTE 1 This permits two methods of signalling a masking event: either by the intrusion signal and fault signal or by a dedicated masking signal or message. Use of the intrusion signal and fault signal is preferable, as this requires fewer connections between CIE and detector. If multiple events overlap there will be some signal combinations that may be ambiguous. To overcome this ambiguity it is suggested that detectors should not signal 'intrusion' and 'fault' at the same time except to indicate masking. This implies that the detector should prioritise signals, e.g. 1 Intrusion, 2 Fault, 3 Masking.</p> <p>^b Alternatively total loss of power supply shall be determined by loss of communication with the detector.</p> <p>NOTE 2 When, in Table 1, an event may optionally generate signals or messages, they shall be as shown in this table.</p>			

4.2 Operational requirements

4.2.1 Time interval between intrusion signals or messages

Wired detectors shall be able to provide an intrusion signal or message not more than 15 s after the end of the preceding intrusion signal or message.

Wire free detectors shall be able to provide an intrusion signal or message after the end of the preceding intrusion signal or message within the following times:

- grade 1 300 s;
- grade 2 180 s;
- grade 3 30 s;
- grade 4 15 s.

4.2.2 Switch on delay

The detector shall meet all functional requirements within 180 s of the power supply reaching its nominal voltage as specified by the manufacturer.

4.2.3 Self tests

4.2.3.1 Local self test

The detector shall automatically test itself at least once every 24 h according to the requirements of Tables 1 and 2. If normal operation of the detector is inhibited during a local self-test, the detector inhibition time shall be limited to a maximum of 30 s in any period of 2 h.

4.2.3.2 Remote self test

A detector shall process remote self tests and generate signals or messages in accordance with Tables 1 and 2 within 10 s of the remote self test signal being received and shall return to normal operation within 30 s of the remote test signal being received.

4.3 Detection

4.3.1 Detection performance

The detector shall generate an intrusion signal or message when a simulated or real glass breakage according to the corresponding requirements of Table 3 is performed.

Table 3 – Performance test requirements

Requirement	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
Verification of detection performance	M	M	M	M
Performance test: hole drilling with diamond hole saw	Op	Op	Op	M
Performance test: glass cutting	Op	Op	Op	M
Key M = Mandatory Op = Optional	https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/e488fd86-dbae-4b4d-9af1-cbbe9958ff65/sist-ts-clc-ts-50131-2-7-3-2009			

4.3.1.1 Verification of detection performance

This test will verify the detection performance for sensitivity and a break through the glass according to the supported conditions claimed by the manufacturer. It will verify the maximum covering range (sensitivity performance test) and the break through detection (breakage performance test), according to Annex A for different glass types and sizes claimed to be supported (types and dimensions) by the manufacturer. A number of standard glass types and sizes need to be passed by this test according to the corresponding test section.

4.3.1.2 Performance test for hole drilling with a diamond hole saw

This test will verify the detection performance by drilling a hole using a diamond hole saw on different glass types and dimensions according to the supported conditions claimed by the manufacturer and Annex A. It will verify if the detector is able to identify and signal the change of the integrity of the monitored side of the glass pane.

4.3.1.3 Performance test for glass cutting

This test will verify the detection performance by cutting the glass using a standard glass cutter on different glass types and dimensions according to the supported conditions claimed by the manufacturer and Annex A. It will verify if the detector is able to identify and signal the change of the integrity of the monitored side of the glass pane.

4.3.2 Indication of detection

Powered detectors at grades 3 and 4 that include processing capabilities shall provide an indicator at the detector to indicate when an intrusion signal or message has been generated. Self-powered detectors (e.g. detectors which rely on the energy resulting from the glass breakage) do not require such an indicator.

At grades 3 and 4 this indicator shall be capable of being enabled and disabled remotely at Access Level 2.

4.4 Immunity to false alarm sources

The detector shall have sufficient immunity to false alarm sources if the following requirements have been met. No intrusion signal or message shall be generated as a result of the false alarm sources according to each individual test clause.

The tests for this clause will be performed on the standard immunity test glass pane as defined in 3.1.7, wherever a glass pane is required.

4.4.1 Immunity to small objects hitting the glass

The detector shall not generate an intrusion signal or message when small objects such as hail, sand, gravel etc. hit the outside of the monitored glass. The tests are described in 6.6.1.

4.4.2 Immunity to soft objects hitting the glass

The detector shall not generate an intrusion signal or message when soft objects (e.g. a human fist) hit the outside of the monitored glass. The tests are described in 6.6.2.

4.4.3 Immunity to hard objects hitting the glass

The detector shall not generate an intrusion signal or message when hard objects (e.g. handlebars of a bicycle) hit the outside of the monitored glass. The tests are described in 6.6.3.

4.4.4 Immunity to static pressure

The detector shall not generate an intrusion signal or message when permanent pressure changes applied to the monitored glass. The tests are described in 6.6.4.

4.4.5 Immunity to dynamic pressure

The detector shall not generate an intrusion signal or message when dynamic pressure changes (due to wind, etc.) applied to the monitored glass. The tests are described in 6.6.5.

4.4.6 Immunity to wide band noise

The detector shall not generate an intrusion signal or message when a wide band of frequencies at the same time, which are close to the frequency of a glass breakage (e.g. branches of a tree moving against the window) are applied to the detector. The tests are described in 6.6.6 and 6.6.7.

4.5 Tamper security

Tamper security requirements for each grade of a detector are shown in Table 4.

Table 4 – Tamper security requirements

Requirement	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
Resistance to access to the inside of the detector	M	M	M	M
Detection of access to the inside of the detector	Op	M	M	M
Removal from the mounting surface	Op	M ^a	M	M
Detection of masking	Op	Op	M	M
Magnetic field immunity	Op	M	M	M
Magnet type defined in Annex C	–	Type 1	Type 2	Type 2
Key M = Mandatory Op = Optional ^a Required for wire free detectors only.				

4.5.1 Resistance to and detection of unauthorised access to the inside of the detector through covers and existing holes

All components and means of adjustment which, when interfered with, could adversely affect the operation of the detector, shall be located within the detector housing. Such access shall require the use of an appropriate tool and depending on the grade as specified in Table 4 shall generate a tamper signal or message before access can be gained.

It shall not be possible to gain access without generating a tamper signal or message or causing visible damage.

[SIST-TS CLC/TS 50131-2-7-3:2009](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/e488fd86-dbae-4b4d-9af1-c0e958d05f31/sist-ts-clc-ts-50131-2-7-3-2009)

[https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/e488fd86-dbae-4b4d-9af1-](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/e488fd86-dbae-4b4d-9af1-c0e958d05f31/sist-ts-clc-ts-50131-2-7-3-2009)

4.5.2 Detection of removal from the mounting surface

A tamper signal or message shall be generated if the detector is removed from its mounting surface, in accordance with Table 4.

4.5.3 Detection of masking

Means shall be provided to detect inhibition of the operation of the detector by masking according to the requirements of Table 4. Alternatively, the detector shall continue to operate normally.

NOTE 1 In an I&HAS, any masked detectors should prevent setting of the system.

The maximum response time for the masking detection device shall be 180 s. Masking shall be signalled according to the requirements of Table 2. The signals or messages shall remain for at least as long as the masking condition is present. A masking signal or message shall not be reset while the masking condition is still present. Alternatively the masking signal or message shall be generated again within 180 s of being reset if the masking condition is still present.

NOTE 2 From a system design point of view, it would be preferable for masked detectors to automatically reset after the masking condition is removed.

The detection of masking shall operate when the I&HAS is both set and unset.

4.5.4 Immunity to magnetic field interference

It shall not be possible to inhibit any signals or messages with a magnet of grade dependence according to Table 4. The magnet types shall be as described in Annex C.