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

Wertbehältnisse - Anforderungen, Klassifizierung und Methoden zur Prüfung des Widerstandes gegen Einbruchdiebstahl - Teil 1: Wertschutzschränke, Wertschutzschränke für Geldautomaten, Wertschutzraumtüren und Wertschutzräume

Unités de stockage en lieux surs - Exigences, classification et méthodes d'essai pour la résistance a l'effraction - Partie 1 : Coffres-forts, distributeurs automatiques de billets (DAB), portes fortes et chambres fortes

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13.310	Varstvo pred kriminalom	Protection against crime
35.220.99	Druge naprave za shranjevanje podatkov	Other data storage devices

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English Version

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

Unités de stockage en lieux sûrs - Prescriptions,
classification et méthodes de test pour la résistance à
l'effraction - Partie 1 : Coffres-forts, distributeurs
automatiques de billets (DAB), portes fortes et chambres
fortes

Wertbehältnisse - Anforderungen, Klassifizierung und
Methoden zur Prüfung des Widerstandes gegen
Einbruchdiebstahl - Teil 1: Wertschutzschränke,
Wertschutzschränke für Geldautomaten,
Wertschutzraumtüren und Wertschutzräume

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 7 July 2005.

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 Central Secretariat 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 Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

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



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EN 1143-1:2005 (E)**Foreword**

This European Standard (EN 1143-1:2005) 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 February 2006, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2006.

This European Standard supersedes EN 1143-1:1997.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

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Introduction

Tests are made, the results of which are used to classify the resistance to burglary. The resistance classification can also be used for designing security systems with the provision that, depending on the criminal, the conditions at the place of the crime and the availability of tools, considerably longer times are likely to occur in real burglary attacks than in a test.

Manual tests are included whose results and repeatability is dependant on the skill of the testing team. Machine related tests are under development and may be included when this European Standard is revised.

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EN 1143-1:2005 (E)**1 Scope**

This European Standard establishes the basis for testing and classifying free-standing safes, built-in safes (floor and wall), ATM safes and ATM bases, strongroom doors and strongrooms (with or without a door) according to their burglary resistance. This European Standard does not cover testing and classifying Deposit Systems and ATM systems.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this European Standard. 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*

3 Terms and definitions

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

**3.1
safe**

storage unit which protects its contents against burglary and when closed has at least one internal side ≤ 1 m length

**3.2
free-standing safe**

safe whose protection against burglary depends only upon the materials and construction of its primary manufacture and not upon materials added or attached during installation

**3.3
built-in safe**

safe whose protection against burglary is partly dependent upon materials incorporated into it, or attached to it, during installation

NOTE Under floor safes and wall safes are special types of built-in safes.

**3.4
strongroom**

storage unit which protects against burglary and when closed has internal side lengths in all directions > 1 m

NOTE Strongrooms may be cast in-situ, constructed from pre-fabricated elements or a combination of both.

**3.5
strongroom door**

door with lock(s), boltwork and frame intended for giving access to a strongroom

**3.6
ATM safe**

safe forming part of an ATM system

**3.7
ATM base**

any integral part of an ATM system located between the ATM safe and the surface to which the safe is to be anchored

3.8**internal space**

part of the interior of an ATM safe which is bounded by the inside surfaces and the boltwork cover plate(s) of the door of the ATM safe body

3.9**ATM (automatic teller machine)**

means for holding and processing cash and/or valuables

NOTE For the purpose of this standard, automated teller machines, currency exchange machines, currency recycling machines and machines such as teller assist machines are all types of ATM.

3.10**ATM-System**

assembly of sub-units which provides an ATM function and affords security to cash and/or valuables stored within the ATM safe

NOTE 1 An example of an ATM system is shown in Figure 1.

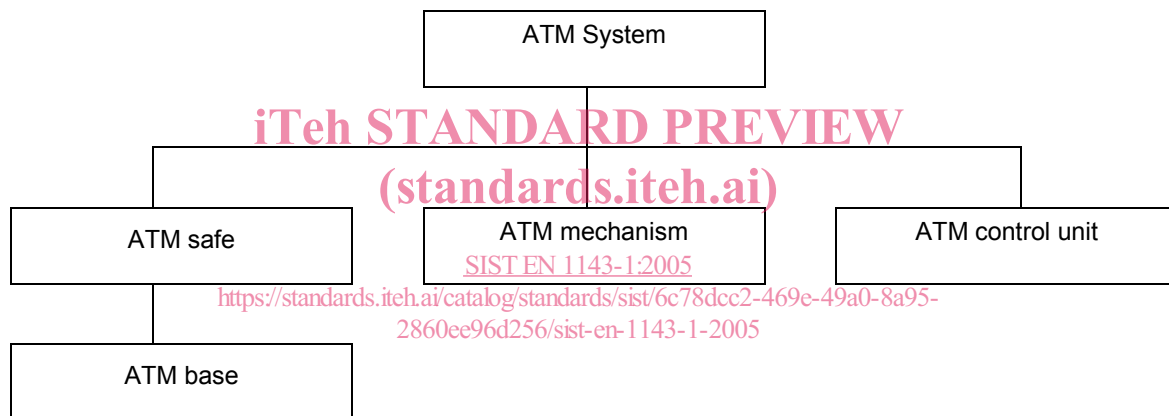


Figure 1 — Example of an ATM system

NOTE 2 Of the sub-units shown in Figure 1, the ATM mechanism and the ATM control unit are not tested according to this European Standard.

3.11**accessories**

installations/devices which are in the structure or which pass through the structure of the strongroom or strongroom door(s) for ventilation or for deposit of cash and valuables

NOTE Accessories may be always open, usually open (but can be closed in case of emergency), or closed (but can be opened if necessary).

3.12**operating time**

time during which a tool is used attempting to create a change in the test specimen

3.13**resistance unit (RU)**

burglary resistance which results from one minute's use of a tool carrying the coefficient 1 and the basic value 0

3.14**resistance grade**

classification designation for burglary resistance

EN 1143-1:2005 (E)**3.15****resistance value**

numerical value in resistance units calculated for each test

3.16**basic value (BV)**

number in resistance units allocated to a particular tool

NOTE The basic value represents problems in obtaining, transporting, using and operating the relevant tool at the site in question and the necessary knowledge and experience for its efficient use.

3.17**tool coefficient**

number in resistance units per minute allocated to a group of tools

NOTE The tool coefficient represents factors such as noise, smoke, fumes and other effects, which increase the likelihood of a burglary attack being detected.

3.18**boltwork**

mechanism by which a shut door is held such that until it is in the withdrawn position the door cannot be opened

3.19**lock**

device able to recognize a coded input and which performs a blocking function on the boltwork or the door

3.20**relocking device**

system comprising blocking and detecting elements which will prevent the boltwork from being withdrawn if a burglary attack is detected

NOTE

A relocking device can be part of the locking mechanism (e.g. active or live relocker) or an independent unit (e.g. passive relocker).

3.21**to close**

to move the door so it becomes possible to bolt it

3.22**to bolt**

to throw the boltwork or the bolt of the lock (if there is no boltwork) to a position where it fixes the door in closed position

3.23**to lock**

to block a thrown boltwork by action of a lock

4 Classification and requirements**4.1 Classification**

Safes are classified to a resistance grade according to Table 1.

ATM safes are classified to a resistance grade according to Table 2.

Strongroom doors and strongrooms (with or without door) are classified to a resistance grade according to Table 3.

All products shall meet general requirements (4.2) and products with EX and CD designation shall meet additional requirements (4.3 and 4.4).

4.2 General requirements

4.2.1 Safes, strongroom doors and strongrooms

There shall be no holes through the protection material other than those necessary for locks, cables or anchoring, or for the fitting of accessories to strongroom doors and strongrooms.

Cable openings in safes, strongroom doors and strongrooms (with or without a door) shall not exceed 100 mm^2 . Unused cable entry openings shall be obstructed or plugged by the manufacturer by means which cannot be removed from the outside without leaving visible traces.

Free-standing safes with a mass of less than 1 000 kg shall have at least one hole by which they can be anchored. The anchoring assembly for each anchoring hole shall sustain the force given in Table 1.

4.2.2 ATM safes

ATM safes shall have means for plugging unused openings. These means shall be impossible to remove from the outside without leaving visible traces.

NOTE 1 Openings through the protection material for ATM functioning are permitted in ATM safes.

NOTE 2 Cable entry openings in ATM safes may be larger than 100 mm^2 .

ATM safes shall have a fixing capability by which they can be anchored and which shall sustain the required force given in Table 2.

4.2.3 Boltwork cover plate

Safes, ATM safes and strongroom doors shall have an internal boltwork cover plate which prevents unauthorized viewing of the locks and boltwork, and access to them, when the door is open. Boltwork cover plates shall be secured so that they cannot be opened or removed without leaving visible traces.

4.2.4 Cable hole

Safes, strongroom doors and strongrooms of grade III and higher shall either have a hole for a cable or a preparation enabling a connection to be made to an alarm system after the secure storage unit has been installed.

4.2.5 User instructions

Safes, strongrooms and ATM safes shall be provided with operating and maintenance instructions, including instructions in respect of the locks. Free-standing safes and ATM safes shall have instructions for anchoring. For built-in safes, strongroom doors and strongrooms, installation instructions shall be provided.

4.3 Additional requirements for EX designation

When tested in accordance with Clause 9, safes of resistance grades II to X designated 'EX' shall achieve the minimum post-detonation resistance values given in Table 1. EX designation is not applicable to safes of resistance grade 0 to I.

When tested in accordance with Clause 9, ATM safes of resistance grades II to VIII designated 'EX' shall achieve the minimum post-detonation resistance values given in Table 2. EX designation is not applicable to ATM safes of resistance grades L and I.

When tested in accordance with Clause 9, strongroom doors and strongrooms (with or without doors) of resistance grades II to XIII designated 'EX' shall achieve the minimum post-detonation resistance values given in Table 3. EX designation is not applicable to strongroom doors and strongrooms of resistance grades 0 and I.

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When tested in accordance with Clause 9, the cable-entry openings of safes, strongroom doors and strongrooms (with or without doors) shall not permit the entry of explosives (e.g. fuses or charges).

4.4 Additional requirements for CD designation

When tested in accordance with Clause 10, safes of resistance grades IV to X designated "CD" shall achieve the minimum resistance values given in Table 1. CD designation is not applicable to safes of resistance grades 0 to III and ATM safes.

When tested in accordance with Clause 10, strongroom doors and strongrooms (with or without door) of resistance grades V to XIII designated "CD" shall achieve the minimum resistance values given in Table 3. CD designation is not applicable to strongroom doors and strongrooms of resistance grades 0 to III.

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