SLOVENSKI STANDARD
oSIST prEN 14450:2016

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Varnostne shranjevalne enote - Zahteve, klasifikacija in metode preskušanja protivlomne odpornosti - Varnostne omare

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

Wertbehältnisse - Anforderungen, Klassifizierung und Methoden zur Prüfung des Widerstandes gegen Einbruchdiebstahl - Sicherheitsschränke

Unités de stockage en lieux sûrs - Prescriptions, classification et méthodes de test pour la resistance à l'effraction - Compartiment de sécurité

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **prEN 14450**

ICS:

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

oSIST prEN 14450:2016 **en,fr,de**

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

DRAFT
prEN 14450

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ICS 13.310

Will supersede 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 lieux sûrs - Prescriptions, classification et méthodes de test pour la resistance à l'effraction - Compartiment de sécurité

Wertbehältnisse - Anforderungen, Klassifizierung und Methoden zur Prüfung des Widerstandes gegen Einbruchdiebstahl - Sicherheitsschränke

This draft European Standard is submitted to CEN members for enquiry. It has been drawn up by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 263.

If this draft becomes a European Standard, 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.

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Recipients of this draft are invited to submit, with their comments, notification of any relevant patent rights of which they are aware and to provide supporting documentation.

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

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European foreword

This document (prEN 14450:2015) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 263 “Secure safe cabinets”, the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This document is currently submitted to the CEN Enquiry.

This document will supersede 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).

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.

1 Scope

This document establishes the basis for testing and classifying secure safe cabinets.

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*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purpose of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1
secure safe cabinet
storage unit which protects its content against burglary, which has at least one internal side ≤ 1 m length when closed, and the interior of which is accessed through a lockable door or lid

3.2
free-standing unit
secure safe cabinet 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
wall unit
secure safe cabinet for installation into a wall and whose protection against burglary is partly dependent upon the wall(s) and the materials added during installation

3.4
floor unit
secure safe cabinet for installation into a floor and whose protection against burglary is partly dependent upon materials added during installation

3.5
working time
time spent during testing during which one or more tools are used to create a change in the test specimen

3.6
gross time
time from when a test is started to when the test is complete or abandoned

3.7
encasement
material added at installation to protect and anchor wall units and floor units

3.8
tool points, TP
numerical value assigned to test tool

3.9
security units, SU
numerical value expressing resistance against burglary attack

4 Classification and requirements

4.1 Classification

Secure safe cabinets are classified to a resistance level according to Table 1.

Table 1 — Requirements for classification of secure safe cabinets

	S1	S2
Minimum resistance for access	2,00 SU	5,00 SU
Limit to number and type of tools used for testing	40 TP	60 TP
Minimum strength per anchoring hole	20 kN	30 kN
Minimum locking	One lock to EN 1300	One lock to EN 1300

Gross attack time is limited as described in 7.2.4 b).

4.2 Requirements

4.2.1 There shall be no holes through the protection material other than those for locks, cables or anchoring. One cable hole is allowed, this shall not exceed 100 mm^2.

4.2.2 A free-standing unit with a mass less than 1000 kg shall have at least two holes by which it can be anchored. These holes shall be at one face or at two different faces through which it is to be anchored. The anchoring assembly for each anchoring hole shall sustain the minimum anchoring strength given in Table 1.

4.2.3 Secure safe cabinets shall be provided with operating and installation instructions, including instructions in respect of the locks and anchoring.

5 Technical Documentation

The technical documentation shall contain the following information:

5.1 Date of issue and the name of the manufacturer (or the name and status of the applicant requesting testing) shall be on each page.

5.2 Statement of the type and model number of secure safe cabinet, e.g. free-standing unit, wall unit or floor unit.

5.3 Drawings of the test specimen and documents giving the following:

a) weight, outside and inside dimensions, and the manufacturing tolerances of the dimensions;

b) horizontal and vertical cross-sections;

c) the quantity, layout and features of locks, boltwork and relocking devices;

d) the quantity, pitch and position of door bolts, their dimensions (e.g. cross-section), throw and engagement and their type (e.g. moving or fixed);

e) the location and design of any local areas of special protection material;

f) purpose, position and dimensions of any holes which pass through the protection material with details of any associated special protection;

g) details of optional features, e.g. time locking and time delay locking;

h) specification of the materials of construction.

5.4 Operating and installation instructions, including instructions in respect of the locks and anchoring.

5.5 In addition to 5.2, 5.3 and 5.4, for wall units and floor units the following information shall be provided:

a) details of the recommended procedure for installation;

b) drawing showing the recommended plane of door or lid in relation to the surface of the wall or floor into the unit is to be installed;

c) details of encasement materials (see 3.7);

d) recommendation for the proportion of the body to be encased and the thickness of the encasement;

e) identification of any areas of the body which are not protected by material added at installation;

5.6 List of all locks that may be fitted, giving the manufacturer and model number;

5.7 Details of any materials or device(s) intended to generate gas, smoke, soot, etc., in the event of physical attack or which could generate harmful substances during testing.

6 Test specimen

6.1 The test specimen shall be a complete secure safe cabinet. Optional features which could decrease resistance time shall be present in the test specimen. Optional features which could increase resistance time shall either not be present or shall be made inoperative.

6.2 Wall units and floor units shall be encased according to the recommended procedure for installation (see 5.6.), using a supporting angle steel frame as illustrated in Figure A.1.

6.3 Cable entrance specified in the documentation shall be present in the test specimen.

6.4 When a range of different size secure safe cabinets is submitted for testing, the testing laboratory shall specify which sizes are to be tested. More than one size may be tested.

7 Tool attack test

7.1 Tool attacks

7.1.1 Tool list

Table 2 — Permitted tools, coefficients (SU/min) and tool points (TP)

Tool	Maximum overall size/amount/power	Coefficient SU/min	Tool Points TP
Non-tools			
String, wire, adhesive tape	5 m	1	0
Chalk, marking pens	2 pieces	1	0
Measuring tape	3 m	1	0
Steel rule	300 mm	1	0
Self tapping screws	12 mm	1	0
Electric torch	1 torch	1	0
Hammer	0,2 kg, 300 mm length	1	0
Small tools			
Wedges made of wood or plastic	220 mm by 80 mm by 40 mm	1	10
Cold chisel, flat or pointed	30 mm blade width, 250 mm length	1	10
Wood chisel	40 mm blade width, 350 mm length	1	10
Screwdriver	10 mm bit, 260 mm length	1	10
Pliers	200 mm length	1	10
Pinchers	240 mm length	1	10
Spanner	180 mm length	1	10
Allen key	120 mm length	1	10
Crowbar	300 mm length	1	10
Hacksaw	330 mm blade length	1	10
Punch	250 mm length	1	10
Knife	120 mm length	1	10
Large tools			
Hammer	1,5 kg head 400 mm length	2	10
Crowbar	710 mm length	2	30
Angle grinder	≤ 800 W input power, wheel diameter 125 mm (1,6mm ≤ thickness ≤ 2,5 mm)	2	30
Screwdriver	16 mm bit, 375 mm length	2	30
Electric drill without percussion action	≤ 500 W input power, HSS drill bit, diameter 10 mm 250 mm length	2	30
Additional tool accessories			
Additional hacksaw blade	330 mm blade length	0	10
Additional HSS drill bit	10 mm diameter, 250 mm length	0	10
Additional abrasive wheel or disc (no diamond disc)	125 mm diameter (1,6 ≤ thickness ≤ 2,5 mm)	0	10