

<b>STN</b>	<b>Stavebné kovanie - Elektricky kontrolované únikové systémy na použitie pre únikové cesty - Požiadavky a skúšobné metódy.</b>	<b>STN EN 13637</b>  16 5773
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Building hardware - Electrically controlled exit systems for use on escape routes - Requirements and test methods

Táto norma obsahuje anglickú verziu európskej normy.  
This standard includes the English version of the European Standard.

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EUROPEAN STANDARD  
NORME EUROPÉENNE  
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**EN 13637**

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English Version

**Building hardware - Electrically controlled exit systems for use  
on escape routes - Requirements and test methods**

Quicaillerie pour le bâtiment - Systèmes de fermeture  
contrôlés électriquement destinés à être utilisés sur des  
voies d'évacuation - Exigences et méthodes d'essai

Schlösser und Baubeschläge - Elektrisch gesteuerte  
Fluchttüranlagen für Türen in Fluchtwegen - Anforderungen  
und Prüfverfahren

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 7 May 2015.

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.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION  
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EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

**CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels**

## Contents

## Page

Foreword .....	6
Introduction .....	7
1 Scope .....	8
2 Normative references .....	9
3 Terms and definitions .....	10
4 Requirements .....	13
4.1 General .....	13
4.1.1 Compliance .....	13
4.1.2 Association between components .....	13
4.1.3 Access level .....	14
4.2 Ability to release (for doors on escape routes) .....	14
4.2.1 Number of operations to release .....	14
4.2.2 Operation of initiating element .....	14
4.2.3 Input signal from an alarm system .....	15
4.2.4 Resetting conditions .....	15
4.2.5 Operating element .....	16
4.2.6 Fail safe function and reliability of liaison and transmission paths .....	17
4.2.7 Release force - Door not under pressure .....	19
4.2.8 Release force - Door under pressure .....	19
4.2.9 Release from the Initiating element .....	19
4.2.10 Release after power supply failure .....	19
4.2.11 Dimensional and design .....	20
4.2.12 Door mass and door dimensions .....	22
4.2.13 Keepers .....	23
4.2.14 Initiating element with cover .....	23
4.2.15 Finger trapping .....	23
4.2.16 Pictogram .....	23
4.2.17 Time delay .....	24
4.2.18 Central Management Control .....	25
4.2.19 Outside access device .....	30
4.2.20 Security requirements .....	30
4.3 Self-closing ability C (for fire/smoke doors) .....	31
4.4 Suitability for use on fire and smoke doors .....	32
4.5 Control of Dangerous substances .....	33
4.6 Durability of ability to release (against ageing and degradation for doors on escape routes) .....	33
4.6.1 General .....	33
4.6.2 Abuse resistance of electrical locking element .....	34
4.6.3 Abuse resistance of initiating element .....	34
4.6.4 Abuse resistance of electrically lockable operating element .....	34
4.6.5 Environmental requirements - Temperature range requirement .....	34
4.6.6 Environmental requirements - Corrosion resistance requirement .....	35
4.6.7 Environmental requirements - Dry Heat resistance requirement .....	35
4.6.8 Environmental requirements - Cold resistance requirement .....	35
4.6.9 Environmental requirements - Damp heat cyclic (12h + 12h) resistance requirement .....	36
4.6.10 Environmental requirements - Impact resistance requirement .....	36
4.6.11 Environmental requirements - Rated voltage requirements .....	38
4.6.12 Electrical hazards safety requirements (Low voltage) .....	39

4.6.13	Environmental requirements - Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) requirements and/or Radio and telecommunication terminal equipment (R&TTE) .....	39
4.6.14	Environmental requirements – IP Protection against solid foreign objects and ingress of water and dust .....	41
4.7	Durability of self-closing ability C against ageing and degradation (for fire/smoke doors) .....	41
5	Testing, assessment and sampling methods .....	42
5.1	General .....	42
5.1.1	Test methods .....	42
5.1.2	Test apparatus .....	43
5.1.3	Procedures .....	44
5.2	Tests for Ability to Release .....	44
5.2.1	Test for number of operations to release .....	44
5.2.2	Test for operation of initiating element .....	45
5.2.3	Release function test - Input signal from the Alarm system such as an alarm system (sample A) .....	45
5.2.4	Tests for resetting conditions .....	47
5.2.5	Test for operating element .....	47
5.2.6	Test of fail safe function and failure of liaison and transmission paths, and release force test of initiating element (Sample A) .....	47
5.2.7	Release force test - Door not under pressure (Sample A) .....	48
5.2.8	Release force test - Door under pressure (Sample A) .....	49
5.2.9	Release from the Initiating element .....	50
5.2.10	Release tests after power supply failure (Sample A) .....	50
5.2.11	Verification of dimensions and design .....	50
5.2.12	Verification of Door mass and door dimensions .....	50
5.2.13	Verification of keepers .....	51
5.2.14	Verification of Initiating element with cover .....	51
5.2.15	Test for finger trapping .....	51
5.2.16	Verification of pictograms .....	51
5.2.17	Release test according to time delay (Sample A) .....	51
5.2.18	Central Management Control Tests .....	53
5.2.19	Outside Access Device .....	60
5.2.20	Security tests (Sample A) .....	60
5.3	Tests for self-closing ability C (Sample A) .....	62
5.4	Tests for Suitability for use on fire and smoke doors (Samples D and E) .....	63
5.5	Control of Dangerous substances .....	63
5.6	Tests for the Durability of ability to release and ability to self-closing (Sample A) .....	63
5.6.1	General .....	63
5.6.2	Abuse resistance test of electrical locking element .....	64
5.6.3	Abuse resistance test of initiating element .....	64
5.6.4	Abuse resistance of electrically lockable operating element .....	65
5.6.5	Temperature test (Sample B) .....	66
5.6.6	Corrosion test (Sample B) .....	66
5.6.7	Dry heat test (Sample B) .....	67
5.6.8	Cold test (Sample B) .....	68
5.6.9	Damp heat cyclic test (12h + 12h) (Sample B) .....	68
5.6.10	Impact test (Sample B) .....	69
5.6.11	Supply voltage variations test (Sample B) .....	71
5.6.12	Electrical hazards safety tests (Sample B) .....	72
5.6.13	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) tests (Sample B) .....	72
5.6.14	(IP)Protection against solid foreign objects and ingress of water and dust test (Sample B) .....	72
5.7	Tests for the Durability of ability to self-closing (Sample A) .....	72
6	Assessment and verification of constancy of performance - AVCP .....	73
6.1	General .....	73

6.2	Type testing .....	73
6.2.1	General .....	73
6.2.2	Test samples, testing and compliance criteria .....	74
6.2.3	Test reports .....	74
6.3	Factory production control (FPC) .....	74
6.3.1	General .....	74
6.3.2	Requirements .....	75
6.3.3	Product specific requirements .....	80
6.3.4	Initial inspection of factory and of FPC .....	81
6.3.5	Continuous surveillance of FPC .....	81
6.3.6	Procedure for modifications .....	82
7	Classification and designation .....	82
7.1	General .....	82
7.2	Classification system .....	82
7.2.1	General .....	82
7.2.2	Category of use (1st character) .....	82
7.2.3	Durability (2nd character) .....	82
7.2.4	Door mass (3rd character) .....	82
7.2.5	Suitability for use on fire/smoke doors (4th character) .....	83
7.2.6	Safety (5th character) .....	83
7.2.7	Corrosion resistance, humidity and IP protection (6th character) .....	83
7.2.8	Security/Holding force – from outside (7th character) .....	84
7.2.9	Security/Holding force – from inside (8th character) .....	84
7.2.10	Time delay (9th character) .....	85
7.2.11	Denied exit mode (10th character) .....	85
7.2.12	Configuration (11th character) .....	85
7.3	Example of classification .....	85
8	Marking, labelling and packaging .....	86
8.1	On the product .....	86
8.2	On the packaging .....	86
8.3	On the installation instructions .....	87
Annex A	(informative) Information supplied with the product .....	88
A.1	General .....	88
A.2	Product information .....	89
A.3	Installation and fixing instructions .....	90
A.3.1	Fixing arrangements .....	90
A.3.2	Information and installation guidance .....	90
A.4	Installation compliance report form .....	93
A.5	Maintenance instructions .....	96
A.6	Routine site inspection report form .....	96
Annex B	(normative) Test sequences with different samples .....	98
Annex C	(informative) Guidance for choosing relevant product standards for particular exit door applications .....	100
Annex D	(informative) Access levels, Installation and maintenance .....	102
D.1	Access levels .....	102
D.1.1	Definitions .....	102
D.1.2	Access levels for typical operations on the electrically controlled exit system .....	103
D.1.3	Installation .....	103

D.1.4	Maintenance .....	104
D.2	Advantages/disadvantages of panic and emergency exit devices and systems.....	104
D.2.1	Design of operating elements.....	104
D.2.2	Design of outside access device.....	104
D.2.3	Low operating forces.....	104
D.2.4	Bottom vertical rods and projecting floor sockets.....	105
D.2.5	Automatic locking .....	105
D.2.6	Dogging mechanism.....	105
D.2.7	Electrically controlled functions .....	105
D.2.8	Projection of the exit device .....	105
D.2.9	Recognition of operating element.....	106
D.3	Operating forces declared by the manufacturer.....	106
D.3.1	General.....	106
D.3.2	Performance assessment .....	106
D.3.3	Test methods - Operating tests under side load .....	106
D.3.4	Manufacturer's declaration .....	107
Annex E	(informative) Functional diagrams.....	108
E.1	Functional diagrams of typical electrically controlled exit systems .....	108
E.2	Logic diagram for modes of exit system operation .....	109
Annex F	(informative) Examples of configurations and description of exit systems .....	110
F.1	Configuration of exit system .....	110
F.2	Description of exit systems .....	113
F.3	Door configurations.....	114
Annex ZA	(informative) Clauses of this European Standard addressing the provisions of the EU Construction Products Regulation .....	115
ZA.1	Scope and relevant characteristics.....	115
ZA.2	Procedure for AVCP of Electrically controlled exit systems.....	117
ZA.2.1	System of AVCP .....	117
ZA.2.2	Declaration of performance (DoP).....	118
ZA.2.2.1	General .....	118
ZA.2.2.2	Content .....	118
ZA.2.3	Example of DoP.....	119
ZA.3	CE marking and labelling .....	123

## **Foreword**

This document (EN 13637:2015) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 33 “Doors, windows, shutters, building hardware and curtain walling”, the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

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 December 2015, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2017.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EU Directive(s).

For relationship with EU Directive(s), see informative Annex ZA, which is an integral part of this document.

This European Standard is part of a group of Standards dedicated to building hardware products. It is one of a group of standards for exit devices and electrically controlled exit systems developed by Technical Committee CEN/TC 33.

This standard covers the Principle Elements of the Safety Objectives for Electrical Equipment Designed for Use within Certain Voltage Limits (LVD - 2006/95/EC).

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, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

## Introduction

Experience relating to fire and/or smoke hazards and general safety has made it desirable that doors in circulation areas, or those that have to be operated in an emergency situation, be fitted with exit devices.

Increasingly, such exit devices may form a part of the security system of a building and involve the use of electrical locking and controlling elements. This standard provides common European Standard requirements for such electrically controlled exit systems.

This standard offers, in addition to safety, increased security to avoid unsafe means of locking the door, for example additional padlocks and chains.

The performance requirements contained in this European Standard give safe and effective escape through a doorway with a **maximum of two operations** to release the electrically controlled exit system, although this might require prior knowledge of the number of operations (e.g. initiating and/or operating element), and of the door situation (e.g. inwardly opening).

This standard introduces the concept of time delayed exit and denied exit mode, as a means of increasing the security of the building against unauthorised exit, and the concept of central management control. It is the responsibility of the regulatory authorities in each member country to decide whether or not such control methods can be allowed, and if so, to what extent within the limits stated in the standard.

It is intended that the requirements of this standard should apply at all times, regardless of whether or not the building is occupied. For safety reasons, any additional features of the system, such as access control, are required to maintain the principle of fail safe release at all times.

The performance tests incorporated in this standard are considered to be reproducible and, as such, will provide a consistent and objective assessment of the performance of these electrically controlled exit systems throughout CEN Members.



## 1 Scope

This European Standard specifies requirements for performance and testing of electrically controlled exit systems, specifically designed for use in an emergency or panic situation on escape routes.

This European Standard covers electrically controlled exit systems that are either manufactured and placed on the market in their entirety by one manufacturer or assembled from sub-assemblies produced by more than one manufacturer and subsequently placed on the market as a kit in a single transaction.

These electrically controlled exit systems consist of at least the following elements, separated or combined:

- **initiating element** for requesting the release of electrical locking element in order to exit;
- **electrical locking element** for securing an exit door;
- **electrical controlling element** for supplying, connecting and controlling electrical locking element and initiating element;
- in addition, these electrically controlled exit systems can include **time delay and/or denied exit mode**.

The Products covered by this standard are intended to be used for doors on escape routes, on either fire or non-fire rated door assemblies.

Examples of Products covered by this European Standard:

- electrically controlled exit systems designed to be used in emergency situations, where people are familiar with the exit and its hardware;
- electrically controlled exit systems designed to be used in panic situations, where people are not always familiar with the exit and its hardware;
- electrically controlled exit systems for use on hinged or pivoted door leaves only;
- a range of electrically controlled exit systems including those for use on double doorsets;
- the exceptional case of electrically controlled exit systems intended for use on single leaf inwardly opening exit doors. It is assumed throughout this European Standard that exit doors generally open towards the outside in order to ensure safe escape. However, there are cases such as hospital or hotel bedroom doors, classroom doors, etc. where building authorities allow, by way of exception, the exit door to open against the direction of exit;

Products not covered by this European Standard:

- any particular design of electrically controlled exit systems and only such dimensions as are required for safety reasons are specified;
- any other element of a security system, other than those directly involved in the control of an exit door;
- mechanically operated exit devices containing electrical functions that are not related to release of an electrically locking element. Such devices are within the field of EN 1125 or EN 179;
- electrically controlled exit systems intended for use on inwardly opening double doorsets.

Electrically controlled exit systems intended for use by the severely disabled; due to the wide range of disabilities, such exit systems and their performances should be agreed between specifier and manufacturer.

## 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 179, *Building hardware - Emergency exit devices operated by a lever handle or push pad, for use on escape routes - Requirements and test methods*

EN 1125, *Building hardware - Panic exit devices operated by a horizontal bar, for use on escape routes - Requirements and test methods*

EN 1670, *Building hardware - Corrosion resistance - Requirements and test methods*

EN 1634-1, *Fire resistance and smoke control tests for door and shutter assemblies, openable windows and elements of building hardware - Part 1: Fire resistance test for door and shutter assemblies and openable windows*

EN 1634-2, *Fire resistance and smoke control tests for door, shutter and openable window assemblies and elements of building hardware - Part 2: Fire resistance characterisation test for elements of building hardware*

EN 1634-3, *Fire resistance and smoke control tests for door and shutter assemblies, openable windows and elements of building hardware - Part 3: Smoke control test for door and shutter assemblies*

EN 55022, *Information technology equipment - Radio disturbance characteristics - Limits and methods of measurement (CISPR 22)*

EN 60529, *Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code) (IEC 60529)*

EN 61000-3-2, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 3-2: Limits - Limits for harmonic current emissions (equipment input current  $\leq 16$  A per phase) (IEC 61000-3-2)*

EN 61000-3-3, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 3-3: Limits - Limitation of voltage changes, voltage fluctuations and flicker in public low-voltage supply systems, for equipment with rated current  $\leq 16$  A per phase and not subject to conditional connection (IEC 61000-3-3)*

EN 61000-4-2, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-2: Testing and measurement techniques - Electrostatic discharge immunity test (IEC 61000-4-2)*

EN 61000-4-11, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-11: Testing and measurement techniques - Voltage dips, short interruptions and voltage variations immunity tests (IEC 61000-4-11)*

EN 61000-6-2, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 6-2: Generic standards - Immunity for industrial environments (IEC 61000-6-2)*

EN 61000-6-3, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 6-3: Generic standards - Emission standard for residential, commercial and light-industrial environments (IEC 61000-6-3)*

EN 60068-2-1: 2007, *Environmental testing - Part 2-1: Tests - Test A: Cold (IEC 60068-2-1:2007)*

EN 60068-2-2: 2007, *Environmental testing - Part 2-2: Tests - Test B: Dry heat (IEC 60068-2-2:2007)*

**EN 13637:2015 (E)**

EN 60068-2-30:2005, *Environmental testing - Part 2-30: Tests - Test Db: Damp heat, cyclic (12 h + 12 h cycle) (IEC 60068-2-30:2005)*

EN 60947-5-5, *Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear - Part 5-5: Control circuit devices and switching elements - Electrical emergency stop device with mechanical latching function (IEC 60947-5-5)*

EN 61508-1, *Functional safety of electrical/electronic/programmable electronic safety-related systems - Part 1: General requirements (IEC 61508-1)*

EN ISO 7010:2012, *Graphical symbols - Safety colours and safety signs - Registered safety signs (ISO 7010:2011)*

IEC 60050-845, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary — Lighting*

**koniec náhľadu – text ďalej pokračuje v platenej verzii STN**