

Dvere, okná, závesné steny, mreže a uzávery. Odolnosť proti vlámaniu. Skúšobná metóda na určenie odolnosti pri dynamickom zaťažení.

STN EN 1629+A1

74 6175

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 EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 1629:2011+A1

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#### **English Version**

# Pedestrian doorsets, windows, curtain walling, grilles and shutters - Burglar resistance - Test method for the determination of resistance under dynamic loading

Blocs-portes pour piétons, fenêtres, façades rideaux, grilles et fermetures - Résistance à l'effraction - Méthode d'essai pour la détermination de la résistance à la charge dynamique

Türen, Fenster, Vorhangfassaden, Gitterelemente und Abschlüsse - Einbruchhemmung - Prüfverfahren für die Ermittlung der Widerstandsfähigkeit unter dynamischer Belastung

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 2 December 2010 and includes Amendment approved by CEN on 17 November 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.

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



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#### STN EN 1629+A1: 2016

## EN 1629:2011+A1:2015 (E)

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### **European foreword**

This document (EN 1629:2011+A1:2015) 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 June 2016, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2016.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document includes Amendment 1 approved by CEN on 2015-11-17.

This document supersedes A EN 1629:2011 A.

The start and finish of text introduced or altered by amendment is indicated in the text by tags  $A_1$   $A_1$ .

This European Standard is one of a series of standards for burglar resistant pedestrian doorsets, windows, curtain walling, grilles and shutters. The other standards in the series are:

- EN 1627:2011, *Pedestrian doorsets, windows, curtain walling, grilles and shutters Burglar resistance Requirements and classification*;
- A EN 1628:2011+A1:2015 A Pedestrian doorsets, windows, curtain walling, grilles and shutters Burglar resistance Test method for the determination of resistance under static loading;
- And EN 1630:2011+A1:2015 (And an expectation of the determination of the determination of the manual burglary attempts.

This standard is a revision of, and supersedes  $\triangle$  EN 1629:2011  $\triangle$  . The last two other standards in this series are revisions of, and supersede  $\triangle$  EN 1628:2011  $\triangle$  and  $\triangle$  EN 1630:2011  $\triangle$  respectively.

This revision incorporates grilles and curtain walling in the range of application.

The test described in this standard is intended to simulate physical attacks, e.g. shoulder charge, kicking.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations 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.

### 1 Scope

This European Standard specifies a test method for the determination of resistance to dynamic loading in order to assess the burglar resistant properties of pedestrian doorsets, windows, curtain walling, grilles and shutters. It is applicable to the following means of opening: Turning, tilting, folding, turn-tilting, top or bottom hung, sliding (horizontally and vertically) and rolling as well as fixed constructions.

There are two aspects to the burglar resistance performance of construction products, their normal resistance to forced operation and their ability to remain fixed to the building. Due to the limitation of reproducing the fixing methods and building construction in a laboratory environment this aspect is not fully covered by the standard. This is particularly true with products built into a building. The performance of the fixed part of the product is evaluated using a standard sub frame. It is the manufacturer's responsibility to ensure that guidance on the fixing of the product is contained in the mounting instructions and that this guidance is suitable for the burglar resistance class claimed for the product. As with the other referenced standards this specification uses a standard sub frame and the product is mounted according to the manufacturer's instructions. The fixing method to be considered is detailed in Annex A of EN 1627:2011. This test method does not evaluate the performance of the fixing to the building.

This European Standard does not apply to doors, gates and barriers, intended for installation in areas in the reach of persons, and for which the main intended uses are giving safe access for goods and vehicles accompanied or driven by persons in industrial, commercial or residential premises, as covered by EN 13241-1.

#### 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 356:1999, Glass in building — Security glazing — Testing and classification of resistance against manual attack

EN 1303:2005, Building hardware — Cylinders for locks — Requirements and test methods

EN 1627:2011, Pedestrian doorsets, windows, curtain walling, grilles and shutters — Burglar resistance — Requirements and classification

A EN 1628:2011+A1:2015 (a), Pedestrian doorsets, windows, curtain walling, grilles and shutters — Burglar resistance — Test method for the determination of resistance under static loading

A) EN 1630:2011+A1:2015 (A), Pedestrian doorsets, windows, curtain walling, grilles and shutters — Burglar resistance — Test method for the determination of resistance to manual burglary attempts

EN 1906:2010, Building hardware — Lever handles and knob furniture — Requirements and test methods

EN 12209:2003, Building hardware — Locks and latches — Mechanically operated locks, latches and locking plates - Requirements and test methods

EN 12600:2002, Glass in building — Pendulum test — Impact test method and classification for flat glass

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