SSF 1093

Norm for

FIXED MOUNTED ELECTROMECHANICAL LOCKS - BURGLAR RESISTANCE

REQUIREMENTS AND TEST METHODS

APRIL 2015

Swedish Theft Prevention Association's Norm
SSF 1093 issue 1

SSF
Stöldskyddsföreningen

SSF (the Swedish Theft Prevention Association) is a non-profit association. The aim of the association is to promote safety and security for individuals and property through crime prevention measures, and to help shape opinions and disseminate information with regard to crime prevention.

Excerpt from SSF's by-laws § 1 and § 2
laid down on 13 May 2011.

SSF, the Swedish Theft Prevention Association, develops and specifies standards for testing and classification within areas considered relevant to the aims of the association. A list of current SSF norms can be found on the SSF website at www.stoldskyddsforeningen.se

April 2015 SSF Swedish Theft Prevention Association

CONTENTS

Foreword

SSF's regulations state characteristics that are considered to be of importance for burglar resistance, performance and reliability. The regulations seek to specify quality and security ratings that can be applied in general, both in terms of specifying requirements and in conjunction with procurement.

The regulations refer to, or wherever possible are based on, national and international standards and other applicable technical specifications or international quality standards.

Satisfying statutory requirements can be demonstrated by testing and certification by recognised testing and certification organisations. Products, services, companies and individuals that satisfy applicable regulatory requirements can be found in SSF lists, which are published in the Security Guide. The Security Guide is available in a print version or can be downloaded from the SSF website.

Orientation

This norm has been produced by representatives of SSF Swedish Theft Prevention Association, SEM Group, SLR, RPS and certification bodies.

This norm is one of several norms which form a basis for the classification of products related to burglar resistant locks.

The norms for fixed mounted burglar resistant locks relating to burglar resistance of fixed mounted locks in SSF 3522 are described in Annex A.

Electromechanical locks according to this norm are designed for fixed mounting in interaction with mechanical or electromechanical striking plates.

Electromechanical locks according to this norm are based on specified performance according to SS-EN 12209: 2004

SS-EN 14846: 2008 and prEN 15685: 2011 supplemented with requirements and test methods for burglar resistant properties and requirements and test methods for picking and manipulation.
The locks can be operated with the following principles:

- Motorized or electrically operated bolt with or without mechanical override of lever tumblers or lock cylinder.

- Electrical operation of latch for coupling of mechanical operation of bolt via levers, cylinders, lever handle or other arrangement.

Electromechanical locks according to this standard may be of singlepoint locking or multipoint locking type: both types may be based on latching elements of lever tumbler or lock cylinder type.
The various locking points may be classified differently in the case of multipoint locks.

Electromechanical lockcases according to this norm are classified in accordance with SSF 3522.

1 Scope

The norm covers electromechanically operated locks of singlepoint locking or multipoint locking type designed for fixed mounting.

The norm specifies requirements and test methods, as well as requirements for product information and labelling.

This norm does not include locks without bolts and where the force holding the lock closed is based solely on magnetism.

This norm does not include binary or digital couplings or bridges.

2 Definitions

The terms and definitions specified in SS 2218, SSF 3522 and SSF 1090 – SSF 1096 and as specified below are applicable when using this document.

2.1
Singlepoint lock
lock comprising one or more locking points connecting door leaf and doorframe: these locking points are connected to one another and operated from one location. None of the locking points has mutual spacing of ≥ 200 mm when they are locked or otherwise link together door and frame

2.2
multipoint lock
lock comprising at least two locking points connecting door leaf and doorframe: these locking points are connected to one another and operated from one location. At least two of the locking points have mutual spacing of ≥ 200 mm when they are locked or otherwise link together door and frame

2.3
coupling bolt
bolt which links together door and frame in the direction of opening parallel to the door leaf

2.4
lock

lockcase provided with a blocking element

2.5
locking point
latching coupling between door and frame that can be opened

2.6
control unit
device for code reading and authentication of current carrier.