Regulations for:

SSF 1078

Burglar resistant doors – Classification, requirements and test methods

2025–05–27

About SSF

SSF Swedish Theft Prevention Association (SSF) is a non-profit organisation whose purpose is to promote safety and security for businesses, people and property through crime prevention, and to act as a former of opinion and information disseminator in crime prevention (SSF's statutes).

SSF publishes regulations and standards that specify quality and security levels in burglary resistance and IT security that are recommended for application for products, people and businesses. SSF has been publishing rules and standards on behalf of Insurance Sweden since 2001.

SSF's standards are intended to help prevent and limit the extent of damage, thereby reducing costs related to damage. The purpose is also to create clarity for security industry operators and customers of insurance companies, and to facilitate the setting of requirements in respect of the security industry. The standards are formulated by representatives from the industry. This provides both depth and breadth of expertise and guarantees high quality.

Our website at www.stoldskyddsforeningen.se/foretag/ provides information about our working methods, how you can help to influence the design of our standards and a current list of our standards and planned projects. There is also information about our publisher, training courses, webinars and our anti-theft products.

Contact

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General information, burglar resistance

Good burglar resistance should not only make it more difficult to break in, but also make it more difficult to remove stolen goods and deter attempted burglaries. No burglar resistance is perfect, but the more difficult it is to carry out a burglary, the greater the chance that the perpetrator will fail or be detected. Good mechanical protection is fundamental to burglar resistance. This can be achieved by making the enclosure surfaces of the premises resistant so that they are difficult to force.

General information, cybersecurity

The organisations of today face a number of security-related challenges when it comes to cybersecurity (cyber hygiene) for handling, storing and transferring information. It is important for everyone in an organisation to be aware of and understand the content of the company's cybersecurity policies and guidelines. Experience shows that it is very important for employees to demonstrate safe cyber behaviour in their day-to-day work. It is the responsibility of the organisation's management to educate its staff in cybersecurity. Management must also work to remind employees to remain aware of the risks and to understand how they should approach cybersecurity.

Employees' digital identities and permissions are the key to the organisation's most sensitive information. That is why cyber attacks are increasingly focused on gaining access to permissions. Identities therefore require particularly high levels of security through the use of strong passwords, for example. Employees must also remain vigilant in how they use their computers and mobile phones.

It is recommended that all staff should have a basic knowledge of IT security, see SSF 1101 – Basic cybersecurity or equivalent, which is a first step in organisations' efforts to increase their ability to deal with risks linked to information management.

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Foreword

SSF's regulations specify properties that are considered to be of importance for functionality 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 recognized testing and certification organizations.

Changes from previous edition, SSF 1078 Edition 1:

- interpretation, adopted on 9 May 2022, to SSF 1078 Edition 1 incorporated
- addition of new references
- addition of definitions
- Table 1 Classification has been updated with locking device in accordance with SSF 3523
- addition of section 9 Certification
- editorial changes.

Transition Rules

This standard is valid from **27 May 2025** and replaces SSF 1078, edition 1.

Edition 1 will be repealed on **27 November 2025**.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the requirements for burglar-resistant doors for buildings and properties. The standard covers classification, requirements and test methods, as well as marking of burglar-resistant doors.

The classification refers to the security classes according to SSF 200 – Rules for mechanical
burglar resistance.

Requirements in accordance with SS-EN 1627 and test methods in accordance with SS-EN 1628, 1629 and 1630, as well as classification, requirements and testing in accordance with the standards SSF 3522 and SSF 3523.

Burglar-resistant doors that meet the requirements according to this standard regarding locks and
fittings differ from the requirements for locks and fittings in the corresponding Resistance Class, RC, according to SS-EN 1627.

Requirements for locks and fittings for burglar-resistant doors are specified in **Table 1 – Requirements for burglar-resistant door** and shall be met for the door to be considered approved according to this standard. This requirement is in line with SSF 200.