

Regulations for:

SSF 1074

Industrial gates – Classification, requirements and test methods

2025-05-27

SSF 1074 Edition 2

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

info@stoldskyddsforeningen.se

Copyright © 2024 SSF Swedish Theft Prevention Association.

About 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 on 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.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

About burglar resistance 3

General information on cybersecurity 3

Foreword 5

1 Scope 6

2 References 7

3 Definitions 8

4 Classification 9

5 Requirements 10

 5.1 General10

 5.2 Locking12

6 Testing..... 13

 6.1 Conditions and implementation.....13

7 Test report..... 14

8 Marking 15

9 Certification 16

Foreword

This standard, SSF 1074 Industrial gates – Classification, requirements and testing, has been developed by SSF Swedish Theft Prevention Association (SSF) in cooperation with market representatives and other stakeholders.

Please note that some parts of this document may be covered by patent rights. SSF is not responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Changes from previous edition, SSF 1074 Edition 1:

- addition of new references
- addition of definitions
- addition of section 9 Certification
- editorial changes.

Transition Rules

This standard is valid from 27 May 2025 and replaces SSF 1074, edition 1.

Edition 1 will be repealed on 27 November 2025.

Transition rules

This standard is valid from **2025-05-27** and replaces SSF 1074, edition 1.

Edition 1 will be repealed on **2025-11-27**.

1 Scope

The standard includes requirements and test methods for industrial gates defined according to SS-EN 13241 with burglar-resistant properties and their locking.

The test methods cover only manual attacks on the door, its fixing and locking, as well as methods described in referenced documents. For the door's other characteristics and CE marking, see SS-EN 13241.

Industrial gates come in many different designs, e.g. as hinged, folding, side-sliding or roof-sliding doors, etc. The resistance to burglary varies depending on factors such as the construction method, the size and the environment in which the doors are used.

In principle, the same requirements as for door units apply to industrial gates.

The standard does not cover roller blinds.