Regulations for:

SSF 1047

Burglar - resistant walls, floors and ceilings – Classification, requirments and test methods

2025–05–27

SSF 1047 Edition 3

SSF
Stöldskyddsföreningen

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.

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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.

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Foreword

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.

The purpose of the standard is to define the product's requirements in relation to the requirements for the respective security class in SSF 200.

This standard (SSF 1047, Edition 3) has been developed by SSF Swedish Theft Prevention Association (SSF) in cooperation with market representatives and other stakeholders.

This standard has been developed in accordance with SSF's General Terms for Development of Standards.

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 1047 Edition 2:

- The scope has been extended to include additional building elements
- New class added: Class 4
- New tool list developed for Class 4
- References to SSF 200, SSF 1130 and SS-EN ISO/IEC 17025 have been added
- References to SS-EN 1627 have been removed
- Interpretation of 24 March 2015 incorporated
- New maximum certificate validity period introduced
- New crowbar length in the tool list for classes 1–3 (the change is not considered to affect the testing).

This standard is valid from **2025-05-27** and replaces SSF 1047 edition 2, which will be withdrawn as of **2025-11-27.**

1 Scope

The standard covers requirements and testing in 4 classes. The standard may be applied to wall, floor and ceiling structures, as well as equivalent structural elements, either site-built or prefabricated, intended for burglar resistance.

The standard does not cover grilles or grille gates, which are addressed in separate standards. Nor does the standard apply to products such as fencing, fully glazed panels, polycarbonate or similar.

Note[1]: Standard for grilles, SSF 012 – Grilles, requirements and testing
Note[2]: Standard for grille gates, SSF 033 – Grille gates, requirements and testing
Note[3]: Standard for polycarbonate, SSF 1085 – Polycarbonate

Relationship between class in this standard and security class in accordance with SSF 200:

Table 1 Relationship SSF 1047 – SSF 200 Rules for mechanical burglar resistance

SSF 1047 Class	SSF 200 Security class
1	1
2	2
3	3
4*	

*) new class