SSF 012

Roller grilles and fixed grilles - Classification, requirements and test methods

2025–02–25

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.

The purpose of the SSF standards on anti-burglary measures is to delay burglary and to help prevent and limit the extent of damage, thereby reducing the cost of 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 SSF's publisher, training courses, webinars and our anti-theft products.

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About burglar resistance

The primary task of a burglar-resistant locking device is to use mechanical strength to protect against attempted attacks by unauthorised persons and prevent theft of property. A lock cylinder, whether mechanical or mechatronic, that is part of such a locking device should also offer great ease of use and convenience for authorised users, while maintaining strong protection against mechanical, electrical and cyber-based attacks.

Designing and installing a burglar-resistant locking device not only requires expertise in the field of locks, but also a good knowledge of the methods that can be used in the event of a burglary, as well as effective protection methodology.

These rules specify the requirements for burglar-resistant locking devices, which may be relevant both in insurance terms and in other security-related contexts.

General information on cybersecurity

Cybersecurity is one of the major challenges for today's organisations when it comes to managing, storing and transferring information. To strengthen the organisation's resilience, it is important for all employees to know and understand the content of the company's cybersecurity policy and guidelines. Experience shows that safe cyber behaviours in day-to-day work are crucial to reducing risks.

The organisation's management is responsible for training staff in cybersecurity. The management also needs to remind employees regularly of the potential risks and provide guidance on how they can work consciously and safely in a digital environment.

Employees' digital identities and permissions are the key to the organisation's most sensitive information. That is why cyberattacks are often aimed at accessing these permissions. To protect identities, it is important to use strong passwords and work with security solutions that make unauthorised access more difficult. Employees should also be vigilant in their use of computers and mobile devices.

A basic knowledge of IT security is recommended for all employees. SSF 1101 – Cybersecurity – Basic Level, or equivalent guidelines, is a good starting point for increasing the organisation's ability to manage risks related to information security.

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Foreword

This standard (SSF 012, Edition 4) has been developed by SSF Swedish Theft Prevention Association (SSF) in cooperation with market representatives, certification bodies and other stakeholders.

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Changes from previous edition, SSF 012 Edition 3.
*   Editorial changes
*   References updated
*   Reference to SSF 3523 added as new requirements have been added (locking)

Transition Rules

This standard is valid from **2025-02-25** and replaces SSF 012, edition 3.

Edition 3 will be repealed on **2025-08-25**.

1   Scope

The standard covers classification into four classes and requirements and test methods for roller grilles (shutters) with locking mechanisms, and for fixed and openable grilles with respect to strength and resistance to attack using hand tools.

The basic requirement for products according to this standard is to hinder forced entry and intrusion, as well as to make the removal of objects through the roller grille/grille more difficult.

The classification refers to the security classes in accordance with SSF 200 Rules for burglar resistance – Buildings and premises.

Requirements and test methods refer to SS-EN 1628, SS-EN 1629 and SS-EN 1630.

Gate grilles are not covered by this standard as they are dealt with in SSF 033.