

SSF 1014

REGULATIONS FOR

SYSTEM COMPONENTS - INTRUDER ALARM SYSTEMS

CLASSIFICATION, REQUIREMENTS,
AND TEST METHODS

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SSF 1014 Edition 6

SSF (the Swedish Theft Prevention Association) is a non-profit association. The aim of the association is to promote security for individuals and property through crime prevention measures, and to help shape opinions and disseminate information regarding crime prevention. (Excerpt from SSF's by-laws § 1 and § 2. Established on 13 May 2011)

SSF issues regulations and standards pertaining to various types of security protective systems and equipment.

SSF has been publishing rules and standards on behalf of the Swedish Insurance Federation (formerly Försäkringsförbundet) since 2001.

SSF regulations and standards are developed in working groups made up of stakeholders from insurance companies, authorities, organizations, etc.

SSF regulations specify properties that are considered important for function and reliability. The aim of the regulations is to stipulate quality and security levels that can be applied generally, both when specifying requirements and in conjunction with the procurement of intrusion-resistant services, products or constructions.

In addition to the requirements specified in the standards and rules, compliance with laws and official regulations is assumed.

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

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Orientation

The purpose of an intruder alarm system is to obtain an indication of an attempted intrusion or theft as soon as possible.

The function and reliability of the components of the intruder alarm system is of great importance for the total function and reliability of the alarm system.

The SSF regulations SSF 130 - Design and installation of intruder alarm systems and SSF 140 - Design and installation of intruder alarm systems with internal radio transmission, state that the equipment included in the intruder alarm system must meet the requirements of this standard.

This standard contains references to published Swedish standards (SS-EN). In some cases, reference is made to parts of a standard that are relevant to the section in question. When new product standards are introduced they will be applied to this standard.

The standard has been developed in a working group consisting of representatives from insurance companies (If), the Legal, Financial and Administrative Services Agency, certification bodies (SBSC, SCAB, RISE), the security industry and product suppliers (Alarmtech, Aritech, Stanley Security, Vanderbilt).

Changes since previous edition

- Updated references
- Clearer division into chapters
- Requirements for seismic detectors according to VdS 2331 standard introduced
- Reference SSF 1120 IoT – Connected devices - Requirements and testing has been added
- Requirements for SS-EN 50131-2-8: 2016 Alarm systems – Intrusion and hold-up systems – Part 2-8: Vibration detectors for intrusion alarms has been added
- Requirements for SS-EN 50131-2-10 Alarm systems – Intrusion alarms – Part 2-10: Intrusion detectors - Lock state contacts (magnetic) has been added
- Products that meet the requirements of this standard can be certified, according to SSF 1130
- Amendment to tables 5 and 6 concerning Electromagnetic Compatibility Immunity tests (operational), new reference: EN 50130-4

This standard is valid from 9 January 2023 and replaces edition 5. Edition 5 will be suspended on 9 June 2023.

1 Scope

This standard SSF 1014 specifies requirements for intrusion alarm products for use in intrusion alarm systems. Requirements and test methods for intruder alarm system components installed in buildings are stipulated in the standard.

The standard only applies to components that are specific to this type of system and does not apply to installation material such as cables, fixtures and junction boxes.

Equipment according to this standard is divided into alarm classes referring to grades according to SS-EN standards for the product in question.

The following groups are defined in this standard:

- Central units
- Power supply equipment
- Bypass switches, different types
- Detectors, different types
- Magnetic contacts
- Alarm sounders
- Glass alarm sensors

The alarm transmission system equipment group is dealt with in standard SSF 114 and is not covered by this standard.

2 References

Reference is made in this standard to the documents below. The latest published version including any published interpretations/supplements is applied for undated versions.

Access to references marked with an asterisk * is only necessary for test laboratories.

SSF 1120–1	<i>IoT – Connected devices – Requirements and testing</i>
SSF 1130	<i>Certification bodies – Requirements</i>
SS-EN 1630*	<i>Pedestrian doorsets, windows, curtain walling, grilles and shutters - Burglar resistance - Test method for the determination of resistance to manual burglary attempts</i>
SS-EN 50130-4* ¹⁾	<i>Alarm systems - Part 4: Electromagnetic compatibility - Product family standard: Immunity requirements for components of fire, intruder and social alarm systems.</i>
SS-EN 50130-5* ²⁾	<i>Alarm systems Part 5: Environmental test methods</i>
SS-EN 50131-1	<i>Alarm systems - Intrusion and hold-up systems - Part 1: System requirements</i>
SS-EN 50131-2-2	<i>Alarm systems – Intrusion and hold-up systems - Part 2-2: Requirements for passive infrared detectors</i>