SSF 130

PLANNING AND INSTALLATION OF INTRUSION AND HOLD-UP ALARM SYSTEMS

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

SSF, the Swedish Theft Prevention Association, issues regulations and standards for various types of security protective 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, et al. Decisions on amendments, revision or withdrawal shall be taken by the working group.

SSF's regulations specify properties that are considered to be of importance for functionality and reliability. The aim of the regulations is to stipulate quality and safety levels that can be applied generally, both when specifying requirements and in conjunction with the procurement of intrusion-resistant products or structures.
In addition to the requirements specified in the standards and rules, compliance with laws and official regulations is assumed.

SSF, the Swedish Theft Prevention Association, 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

This standard has been developed by representatives from SäkerhetsBranschen, Insurance Sweden, manufacturers, planners, certification bodies and SSF, the Swedish Theft Prevention Association.

The job of an intruder alarm system is to raise the alarm as early as possible in the event of a break-in on the protected premises or attempted theft of the property under surveillance.

Planning and installing an intrusion and hold-up alarm system requires not only expertise in the field of alarms, but also a knowledge of the procedures that can occur in the event of a burglary, as well as protection methodology.

These rules specify the requirements for intrusion and hold-up alarm systems that may be found in insurance terms and conditions or in other contexts.

The regulations consist of four parts:

SSF 130	Swedish Theft Prevention Association's rules for the design and installation of intrusion and hold-up alarm systems
SSF 1014	Swedish Theft Prevention Association's standard for system components for intruder alarm systems
SSF 1015	Swedish Theft Prevention Association's standard for installation firms for intruder alarm systems
SSF 1016	Swedish Theft Prevention Association's standard for authorized intruder alarm engineers

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

Changes from previous edition, SSF 130 Edition 8 (09/14/2012):

- New references
- Editorial changes
- New definitions have been added
- Clarifications in alarm classes
- Section on hold-up and emergency alarms added
- New sample drawings
- Sample installation certificate added
- New polling times
- mm

This standard SSF 130 edition 9 is valid from 11/30/2021 and replaces SSF 130 edition 8, which will be withdrawn on 05/30/22.

1 Scope

These rules apply to centrally connected intrusion and hold-up alarm systems for use in homes, shops, warehouses, industries, etc.

Hold-up alarm systems are divided into two categories, hold-up alarms and emergency alarms.

In general, a hold-up alarm will summon security guards and/or the police, and an emergency alarm summons assistance from your own staff or security guards.

The rules cover requirements for the planning, installation, commissioning, testing, system owner, system manager, test operation and documentation of systems.

The rules classify alarm systems into four alarm classes depending on the protection needed by the property to be monitored.Alarm class 1 is the lowest alarm class, and alarm class 4 is the highest.

The description of the obligations of the system owner and system control in the form of general advice are included as informative annexes.
The annexes may, for example, serve as a basis for insurance companies' terms and conditions or contracts of other definers of requirements.