



NSAI
Standards

Irish Standard
I.S. EN 50131-2-8:2016

Alarm systems - Intrusion and hold-up systems - Part 2-8: Intrusion detectors - Shock detectors

I.S. EN 50131-2-8:2016

Incorporating amendments/corrigenda/National Annexes issued since publication:

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I.S. xxx: Irish Standard — national specification based on the consensus of an expert panel and subject to public consultation.

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National Foreword

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This document does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

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Alarm systems - Intrusion and hold-up systems - Part 2-8: Intrusion detectors - Shock detectors

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Alarmanlagen - Einbruchmeldeanlagen - Teil 2-8: Anforderungen an Erschütterungsmelder

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2016-10-03. CENELEC members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CENELEC member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CENELEC member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique
Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

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EN 50131-2-8:2016 (E)

Contents	Page
European foreword	6
Introduction	7
1 Scope	8
2 Normative references	8
3 Terms, definitions and abbreviations	8
3.1 Terms and definitions	8
3.2 Abbreviations	9
4 Functional requirements	9
4.1 General	9
4.2 Event Processing	10
4.3 Detection	11
4.3.1 Detection performance	11
4.3.2 Indication of detection	12
4.4 Immunity to false alarm sources	12
4.4.1 General	12
4.4.2 Immunity to Small objects hitting a framed window	12
4.4.3 Immunity to Hard objects hitting a framed window	13
4.4.4 Immunity to Static pressure	13
4.4.5 Immunity to Dynamic pressure	13
4.4.6 Standard Immunity Test	13
4.5 Operational requirements	13
4.5.1 Time interval between intrusion signals or messages	13
4.5.2 Switch on delay	13
4.5.3 Self-tests	13
4.6 Tamper security	14
4.6.1 General	14

4.6.2	Resistance to and detection of unauthorised access to components and means of adjustment	14
4.6.3	Detection of removal from the mounting surface	14
4.6.4	Resistance to magnetic field interference	15
4.6.5	Detection of masking	15
4.7	Electrical requirements	15
4.7.1	General	15
4.7.2	Shock detectors current consumption	16
4.7.3	Slow input voltage change and voltage range limits	16
4.7.4	Input voltage ripple	16
4.7.5	Input voltage step change	16
4.8	Environmental classification and conditions	16
4.8.1	Environmental classification	16
4.8.2	Immunity to environmental conditions	16
5	Marking, identification and documentation	16
5.1	Marking and/or identification	16
5.2	Documentation	16
6	Testing	17
6.1	General	17
6.2	General test conditions	17
6.2.1	Standard conditions for testing	17
6.2.2	General detection testing environment and procedures	17
6.3	Basic Detection Test	18
6.3.1	General	18
6.3.2	Basic Detection Test Method	18
6.4	Performance tests	18
6.4.1	General	18
6.4.2	Verification of detection performance	18
6.5	Switch-on delay, time interval between signals and indication of detection	20

EN 50131-2-8:2016 (E)

6.6	Self-tests	20
6.7	Immunity to incorrect operation	20
6.7.1	General	20
6.7.2	Immunity to Small objects hitting the glass	21
6.7.3	Immunity to Hard objects hitting a framed window	21
6.7.4	Immunity to Static pressure	22
6.7.5	Immunity to Dynamic pressure	22
6.7.6	Standard Immunity Test	23
6.8	Tamper security	23
6.8.1	General	23
6.8.2	Resistance to and detection of unauthorised access to the inside of the shock detector through covers and existing holes	23
6.8.3	Detection of removal from the mounting surface	23
6.8.4	Resistance to magnetic field interference	23
6.8.5	Detection of shock detector masking	24
6.9	Electrical tests	24
6.9.1	General	24
6.9.2	Shock detector current consumption	24
6.9.3	Slow input voltage change and input voltage range limits	25
6.9.4	Input voltage ripple	25
6.9.5	Input voltage step change	25
6.9.6	Total loss of power supply	26
6.10	Environmental classification and conditions	26
6.11	Marking, identification and documentation	27
6.11.1	Marking and/or identification	27
6.11.2	Documentation	27
	Annex A (normative) Standard test material	28
A.1	Framed glass window	28
A.2	Wooden plate	28

A.3	Concrete plate	28
	Annex B (normative) Dimensions and requirements of the standardized interference test magnets ...	29
B.1	Normative references	29
B.2	Requirements	29
	Annex C (normative) General Testing Matrix	32
	Annex D (normative) Spring operated Hammer	34
	Annex E (informative) Example list of small tools	35
	Annex F (normative) Minimum performance requirements gross and shock integration attack tests ..	36
	Annex G (normative) Immunity test: Small objects hit sensitivity	37
	Annex H (normative) Immunity test: Hard objects hit sensitivity	38
	Annex I (normative) Immunity test: Static pressure sensitivity	39
	Annex J (normative) Immunity test: Dynamic pressure sensitivity	40
	Bibliography	41

EN 50131-2-8:2016 (E)**European foreword**

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The following dates are fixed:

latest date by which this document has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement (dop) 2017-10-03

latest date by which the national standards conflicting with this document have to be withdrawn (dow) 2019-10-03

This document supersedes CLC/TS 50131-2-8:2012.

EN 50131-2-8:2016 includes the following significant technical changes with respect to CLC/TS 50131-2-8:2012:

- Changed state from Technical Specification into European Standard;
- Clarified wording wherever necessary to avoid misunderstanding and to optimize for reading;
- Refined the definition of "shock";
- Refined immunity requirements in 4.4.2, 4.4.3, 4.4.4, 4.4.5 and 4.4.6 and their corresponding test sub-clauses (6.7.2, etc.);
- Refined the detection of masking requirements in 4.6.5 and the corresponding test sub-clause 6.8.5;
- Refined the electrical requirements in 4.7 and subsequent sub-clauses and updated the corresponding test sub-clauses (6.9, etc.);
- Rephrased the Basic Detection Test Method in 6.3.2 and the Verification of detection performance in 6.4.2 and subsequent sub-clauses.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CENELEC [and/or CEN] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Introduction

This document is a European Standard for shock detectors used as part of intrusion alarm systems installed in buildings. It includes four security grades and four environmental classes.

The purpose of a shock detector is to detect the shock or series of shocks due to a forcible attack through a physical barrier (for example doors or windows).

The shock detector has to provide the necessary range of signals or messages to be used by the rest of the intrusion and hold-up alarm system.

The number and scope of these signals or messages will be more comprehensive for systems that are specified at the higher Grades.

This European Standard is only concerned with the requirements and tests for the shock detectors. Other types of detectors are covered by other documents identified as in the EN 50131-2 series.

EN 50131-2-8:2016 (E)

1 Scope

This European Standard is for Shock Detectors installed in buildings to detect the shock or series of shocks due to a forcible attack through a physical barrier (for example doors or windows).

It specifies four security Grades 1-4 (in accordance with EN 50131-1), specific or non-specific wired or wire-free detectors and uses environmental Classes I-IV (in accordance with EN 50130-5).

This European Standard does not include requirements for detectors intended to detect penetration attacks on safes and vaults for example by drilling, cutting or thermal lance.

This European Standard does not include requirements for shock detectors intended for use outdoors.

A detector needs to fulfil all the requirements of the specified grade.

Functions additional to the mandatory functions specified in this European Standard may be included in the detector, providing they do not adversely influence the correct operation of the mandatory functions.

This European Standard does not deal with requirements for compliance with regulatory directives, such as EMC-directive, low-voltage directive, etc., except that it specifies the equipment operating conditions for EMC-susceptibility testing as required by EN 50130-4.

This European Standard does not apply to system interconnections.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 50130-4, *Alarm systems — Part 4: Electromagnetic compatibility — Product family standard: Immunity requirements for components of fire, intruder, hold up, CCTV, access control and social alarm systems*

EN 50130-5, *Alarm systems — Part 5: Environmental test methods*

EN 50131-1, *Alarm systems — Intrusion and hold-up systems — Part 1: System requirements*

EN 50131-6, *Alarm systems — Intrusion and hold-up systems — Part 6: Power supplies*

EN 60068-2-75:2014, *Environmental testing — Part 2-75: Tests — Test Eh: Hammer tests (IEC 60068-2-75:2014)*

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviations

For the purposes of this document, the terms, definitions and abbreviations given in EN 50131-1 and the following apply.

3.1 Terms and definitions

3.1.1

shock

sudden transient acceleration e.g. caused by a mechanical impact as a result of a forcible attack through a physical barrier

3.1.2

incorrect operation

physical condition that causes an inappropriate signal or message from a shock detector

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