

Irish Standard I.S. EN 50131-2-7-3:2012

Alarm systems - Intrusion and hold-up systems -- Part 2-7-3: Intrusion detectors - Glass break detectors (active)

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Foreword

This document (EN 50131-2-7-3:2012) has been prepared by CLC/TC 79 "Alarm systems".

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) 2013-08-13

 latest date by which the national standards conflicting with this document have to be withdrawn

(dow) 2015-08-13

This document supersedes CLC/TS 50131-2-7-3:2009.

This European Standard provides for security Grades 1 to 4 (see EN 50131-1) glass break detectors (active) installed in buildings, and uses environmental classes I to IV (see EN 50130-5).

The purpose of a detector is to detect changes to the integrity of a glass barrier (for example in doors, windows or enclosures) that the transmitting and receiving unit(s) are directly mounted on, which allows intrusion to the monitored area and to provide the necessary range of signals or messages to be used by the rest of the intruder alarm system.

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

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

This standard is only concerned with the requirements and tests for the detector. Other types of detectors are covered by other documents identified as TS / EN 50131-2-x.

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.

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1 Scope

This European Standard is for active surface mounted glass break detectors installed in buildings and provides for security Grades 1 to 4 (see EN 50131-1), specific or non-specific wired or wire-free detectors, and uses environmental classes I to IV (see EN 50130-5). This European Standard does not include requirements for active surface mounted glass break detectors intended for use outdoors.

A detector shall fulfil all the requirements of the specified Grade.

Functions additional to the mandatory functions specified in this 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 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 and social alarm systems
EN 50130-5	Alarm systems — Part 5: Environmental test methods
EN 50131-1:2006	Alarm systems — Intrusion and hold-up systems — Part 1: System requirements
EN 50131-6	Alarm systems — Intrusion systems — Part 6: Power supplies
EN 60068-1:1994	Environmental testing — Part 1: General and guidance (IEC 60068-1:1988 + A1:1992 + corrigendum Oct. 1988)
EN 60529	Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP code) (IEC 60529)

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviations

For the purposes of this document, the terms, definitions and abbreviations given in EN 50131-1:2006 and the following apply.

3.1 Terms and definitions

3.1.1

Glass Breakage

physical destruction of a glass pane, which allows intrusion to the monitored area, for example in doors, windows or enclosures

3.1.2

active surface mounted glass break detector

detector that detects changes to the integrity of a glass surface it is mounted on by sending, receiving and processing signals

3.1.3

Basic Test Source

signal simulator designed to verify the basic function of the detector



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