



NSAI
Standards

Irish Standard
I.S. EN 1143-2:2014

Secure storage units - Requirements, classification and methods of tests for resistance to burglary - Part 2: Deposit systems

I.S. EN 1143-2:2014

Incorporating amendments/corrigenda/National Annexes issued since publication:

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This document replaces/revises/consolidates the NSAI adoption of the document(s) indicated on the CEN/CENELEC cover/Foreword and the following National document(s):

NOTE: The date of any NSAI previous adoption may not match the date of its original CEN/CENELEC document.

This document is based on:

EN 1143-2:2014

Published:

2014-05-07

*This document was published
under the authority of the NSAI
and comes into effect on:*

2014-05-17

ICS number:

13.310

NOTE: If blank see CEN/CENELEC cover page

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 1143-2

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

May 2014

ICS 13.310

Supersedes EN 1143-2:2001

English Version

Secure storage units - Requirements, classification and methods of tests for resistance to burglary - Part 2: Deposit systems

Unités de stockage en lieux sûrs - Exigences, classification et méthodes d'essai pour la résistance à l'effraction - Partie 2: Systèmes de dépôt

Wertbehälter - Anforderungen, Klassifizierung und Methoden zur Prüfung des Widerstandes gegen Einbruchdiebstahl - Teil 2: Deposit-Systeme

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 20 December 2013.

CEN 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 CEN 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 CEN 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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Foreword

This document (EN 1143-2:2014) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 263 "Secure storage of cash, valuables and data media", the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by November 2014, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 2014.

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

This document supersedes EN 1143-2:2001.

The main changes of EN 1143-2:2014 compared to EN 1143-2:2001 are as follows:

a) Editorial - Restructuring and rewording

The text has been restructured and reworded to make the standard easier to read and understand. Mainly the test clauses of deposit system attacks have been changed so the cross-references in the document are reduced.

A new tool list (Annex C) of "Additional tools for deposit tool attack tests (manipulation and fishing devices)" has been added.

b) Technical - Implementation of relevant additions and changes in EN 1143-1 since 2001

During the period from December 2001 when the second part of EN 1143 (EN 1143-2) was issued up to now, part 1 of the standard (EN 1143-1) has been reviewed several times and two amendments have been published.

Furthermore:

- CD attacks as in EN 1143-1:1997 have not been implemented as an option;
- GAS explosive attacks as in EN 1143-1:2012 have been implemented as an option (see 9.4 and 10.4).

c) Fixing system test

Night safes and deposit safes now have the identical test procedure on their fixing system (see Clause 11). The anchoring test now complies with that of ATM safes according to EN 1143-1:2012. It is first attempted to remove or weaken any external fixings, then a force is applied and afterwards a tool attack test on the fixing attachments is performed.

d) Updating of references

The references in the existing standard were out of date and were therefore updated.

e) Reduction of the scope

The scope has been reduced so the standard is valid only for deposit systems with receiving units (when closed) having at least one internal side ≤ 1 m (see 4.3).

EN 1143-2:2014 (E)

f) Distributed systems

Requirements of distributed systems were added (see 4.4.3). Examples of integrated and distributed deposit systems are given in Annex B.

This European Standard is one of a series of product standards for secure storage units of different types.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Introduction

This European Standard gives the possibility to classify deposit systems according to their resistance to burglary attacks. The laboratory tests simulate known attack methods and such methods and tools which are supposed to be used for attacking these types of products.

Human intervention tests are included. The results and repeatability of these depend on the skill of the testing team. Testing laboratories are therefore recommended to participate in inter-laboratory activities to ensure that the standard is used in an overall common approach. Otherwise, results from different laboratories may differ too much.

The tests and requirements in this standard are based on the following assumptions (conditions) of use and installation of deposit systems:

Deposit safe: For deposit safes, the depositing functions are inside the premises of the company and are only intended to be disposable for the authorized personnel of the company. It is assumed that the authorized personnel carry out the depositions. Deposit safes are installed so the deposit functions are not available for the public. It is also assumed that a burglar does not have the code or key to the deposit functions for some kind of attacks.

Night safe: For night safes, the depositing functions are available to customers of financial institutions and, if locked, are disposable only for the authorized personnel of the customer. Night safes are installed so the deposit functions are available also for the public. It is also assumed that a burglar may have the code or key to the depositing functions.

Receiving units are basically safes according to EN 1143-1 which have apertures necessary for operation of the deposit system.

Examples of different design of deposit systems are given in Annex A.

Deposit systems are classified in a system of grades, corresponding to that of EN 1143-1. In addition, there are requirements and test methods for burglary and manipulation of the deposit system functions.

EN 1143-2:2014 (E)

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies requirements and tests methods for deposit systems, and classifies the systems according to their burglary resistance and their resistance to the theft of deposits.

This European Standard comprises two types of deposit system:

- **Night safes** which provide depositing services for the customers of financial institutions without giving access to the content of the night safe.
- **Deposit safes** which enable the personnel of a company to place money or valuables in safe custody without giving access to the content of the deposit safe. The installation condition for deposit safe according to this European Standard is that the depositing functions are installed inside the premises of the company and are only disposable for the personnel of the company.

NOTE Parts of a deposit system are a receiving unit, an input unit and in some cases, a chute.

This European Standard includes design requirements for deposit systems controlled by programmable controllers and for the software for these. Controller hardware testing is restricted to mechanical or electromechanical attacks of electric motors, sensors, coils and similar devices; but software testing as attempts to influence controller software or controller hardware is not part of this standard.

Deposit systems may have devices for functions such as user identification and/or counting and registration of money. Tests of and requirements for classification of such functions are not included.

This European Standard does not cover protection of persons using the deposit system or the prevention of fraud committed by operators of the deposit system.

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 1143-1:2012, *Secure storage units - Requirements, classification and methods of test for resistance to burglary - Part 1: Safes, ATM safes, strongroom doors and strongrooms*

EN 1300, *Secure storage units - Classification for high security locks according to their resistance to unauthorized opening*

EN ISO/IEC 17025, *General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories (ISO/IEC 17025)*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN 1143-1 and EN 1300 and the following apply.

3.1 Deposit system definitions

3.1.1

deposit system

assembly of a receiving unit and an input unit and optionally a chute for their inter-connection and with all features for depositing and protection

Note 1 to entry: Deposit systems can be either deposit safes or night safes.

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