

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

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

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EN 50131-2-7-2:2012

- 2 -

Contents

Fo	preword		5	
1	Scope)		6
2	Norma	ative re	ferences	6
3	Terms	s, defini	tions and abbreviations	6
	3.1	Te	rms and definitions	6
	3.2	Ab	breviations	7
4	Funct	ional R	equirements	7
	4.1	Fv	vent Processing	7
	4.2		perational requirements	
		4.2.1	Time interval between intrusion signals or messages	
		4.2.2	Switch on delay	
		4.2.3	Self tests	9
	4.3	De	etection	9
		4.3.1	Detection performance	9
		4.3.2	Indication of detection	10
	4.4	lm	munity to false alarm sources	10
		4.4.1	General	10
		4.4.2	Immunity to Small objects hitting the glass	10
		4.4.3	Immunity to Soft objects hitting the glass	10
		4.4.4	Immunity to Hard objects hitting the glass	10
		4.4.5	Immunity to Static pressure	10
		4.4.6	Immunity to Dynamic pressure	11
		4.4.7	Immunity to wide band noise	11
	4.5	Та	mper security	11
		4.5.1 thr	Resistance to and detection of unauthorised access to the inside of the detect ough covers and existing holes	
		4.5.2	Detection of removal from the mounting surface	11
		4.5.3	Detection of masking	11
		4.5.4	Immunity to magnetic field interference	12
	4.6	Ele	ectrical requirements	12

- 3 -

EN 50131-2-7-2:2012

		4.6.1	Detector current consumption	12
		4.6.2	Slow input voltage rise and voltage range limits	12
		4.6.3	Input voltage ripple	12
		4.6.4	Input voltage step change	12
	4.7	Er	nvironmental classification and conditions	12
		4.7.1	Environmental classification	12
		4.7.2	Immunity to environmental conditions	13
5	Marki	ing, ider	ntification and documentation	13
	5.1	Ma	arking and/or identification	13
	5.2	Do	ocumentation	13
6	Testi	ng		13
	6.1	Ge	eneral	13
	6.2	Ge	eneral test conditions	14
		6.2.1	Standard laboratory conditions for testing	14
		6.2.2	General detection testing environment and procedures	14
	6.3	Ва	asic Detection Test	14
		6.3.1	General	14
		6.3.2	Basic Test Source	14
		6.3.3	Basic Detection Test Method	15
	6.4	Pe	erformance tests	15
		6.4.1	General	15
		6.4.2	Verification of detection performance	15
		6.4.3	Hole drilling with a diamond hole saw	16
		6.4.4	Glass cutting	16
	6.5	Sv	vitch-on delay, time interval between signals, and indication of detection	17
	6.6	Fa	ult condition signals or messages: self tests	17
	6.7	Te	ests of immunity to false alarm sources	18
		6.7.1	General	18
		6.7.2	Immunity to Small objects hitting the glass	18
		6.7.3	Immunity to Soft objects hitting the glass	18
		6.7.4	Immunity to Hard objects hitting the glass	19
		6.7.5	Immunity to Static pressure	19
		6.7.6	Immunity to Dynamic pressure	20
		6.7.7	Immunity to wide band noise based using IC's	20
	6.8	Ta	imper security	21

EN 50131-2-7-2:2012

- 4 -

	6.8.1 exi	Prevention of unauthorised access to the inside of the detector through cov	
	6.8.2	Detection of removal from the mounting surface	21
	6.8.3	Resistance to magnetic field interference	21
	6.8.4	Detection of masking	21
6.9	Ele	ctrical tests	22
	6.9.1	General	22
	6.9.2	Detector current consumption	22
	6.9.3	Slow input voltage change and input voltage range limits	22
	6.9.4	Input voltage ripple	23
	6.9.5	Input voltage step change	23
	6.9.6	Total loss of power supply	23
6.10	En	vironmental classification and conditions	23
6.11	Ма	rking, identification and documentation	24
	6.11.1	Marking and/or identification	24
	6.11.2	Documentation	25
Annex A	(normativ	ve) Catalogue of standard glass types	26
Annex B	(informat	tive) List of small tools suitable for testing immunity of casing to attack	<27
Annex C	(normativ	ve) Dimensions & Requirements of a standard test magnet	28
Annex D	(normativ	ve) Immunity test: Small objects hit sensitivity	31
Annex E	(normativ	/e) Immunity test: Soft objects hit sensitivity	32
Annex F	(normativ	ve) Immunity test: Hard objects hit sensitivity	33
Annex G	(normati	ve) Immunity test: Static pressure sensitivity	34
Annex H	(normativ	ve) Immunity test: Dynamic pressure sensitivity	35
Annex I (normativ	e) General testing matrix	36
Annex J	(normativ	(e) Performance test setup and alternative performance test setup	38
J.1	Pei	formance test setup	38
J.2	Alte	ernative performance test setup	39
Annex K	(normativ	ve) Performance sensitivity test	41

- 5 -

EN 50131-2-7-2:2012

Foreword

This document (EN 50131-2-7-2:2012) 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 50131-2-7-2:2009.

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

The purpose of a detector is to detect the energy exclusively emitted by the physical destruction of a glass pane, which allows intrusion to the monitored area for example in doors, windows or enclosures 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.

- 6 -

EN 50131-2-7-2:2012

1 Scope

This European Standard is for passive 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 passive 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

passive surface mounted glass break detector

detector that is mounted on a glass pane, which detects the energy emitted by a glass breakage of the pane the detector is mounted on

3.1.3

Basic Test Source

signal simulator designed to verify the basic function of the detector



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