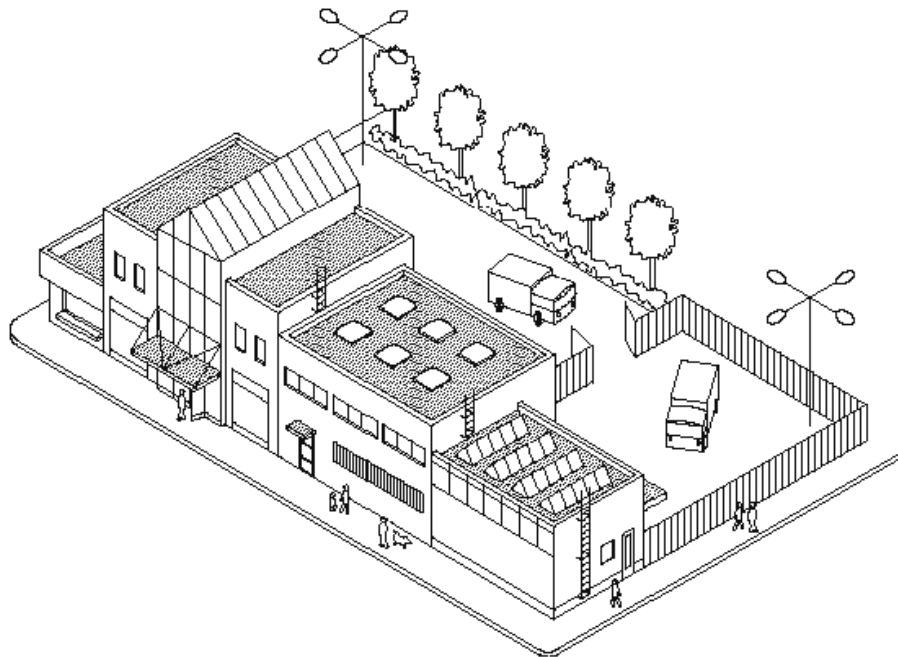


Safety Regulations for Structural Break-in Protection 3

Safety regulation S853, valid as of 1 April 2020



1 Safety regulations for break-in protection - Definitions

Burglary

Forced entry into a locked and structurally protected space, used for storing or keeping property, by damaging the construction or the locks.

Space used for storing or keeping the insured property (storage space)

Spaces in which the insured property is located. Storage spaces must be enclosed by fixed structures. Structures outside the building, such as balconies, canopies, porches, and loading bays, are not classed as storage spaces.

Storage space - walls, floor, and roof

Structures surrounding the storage space, which may be either the external envelope of the building, or walls, floors or roofs enclosing other interior spaces.

Façade windows

Façade windows refer to the windows on the side of the customer entrance to the building or commercial premises.

Doors, windows, and other openings

Doors, windows and other openings in the walls, floor or roof of the storage space.

Key

An identifier used to control the locking system of the premises or the door lock, which may be mechanical, electrical, or biometric.

Lock

A device used for fixing, closing, or preventing use, which can be set to open only with the appropriate identifier or control device.

Locking

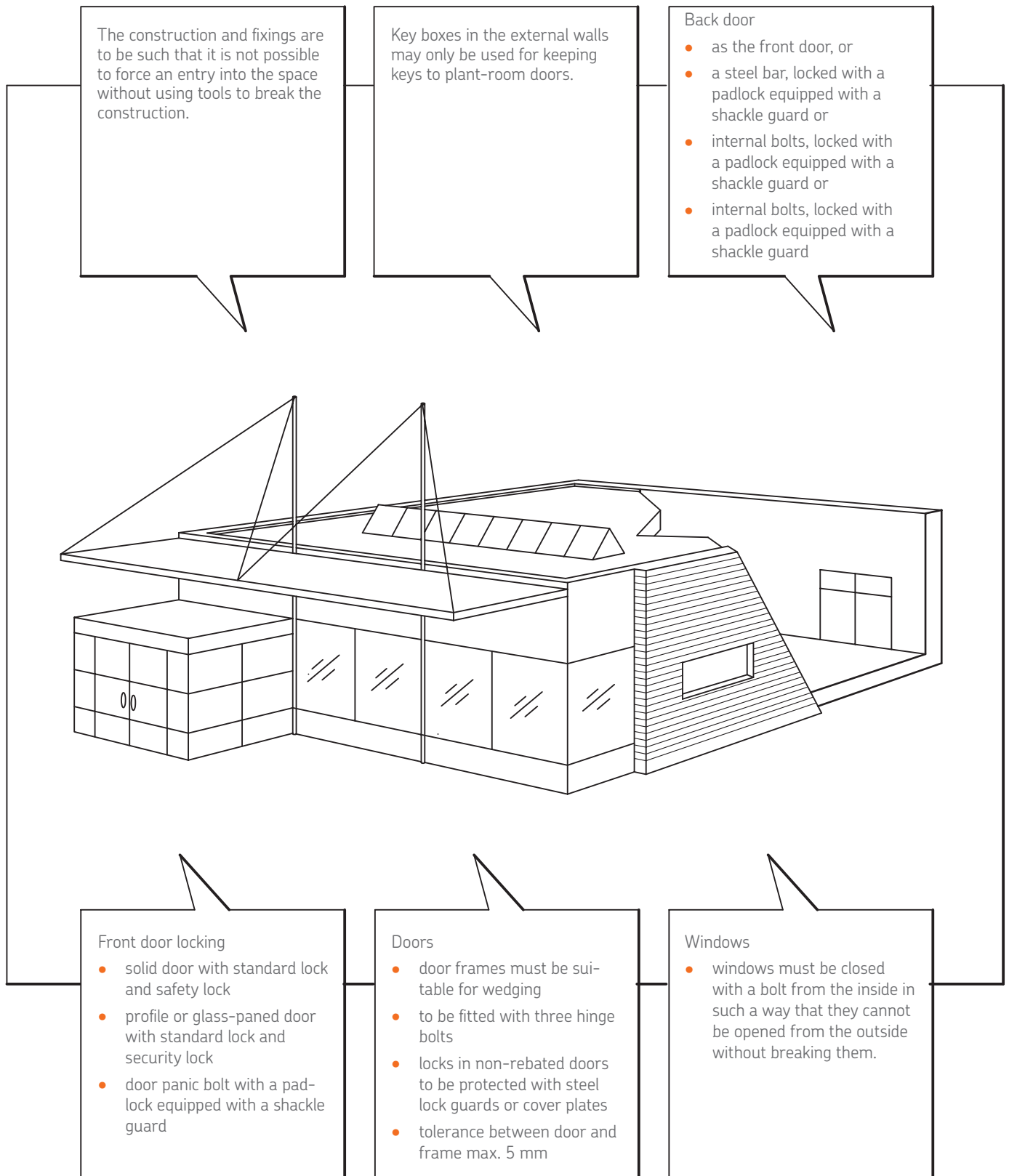
Locks and their accompanying identifiers form a system which permits or limits the access of persons to the spaces and their movement within them.

2 Crime prevention and surroundings

Combating crime must be taken into account when designing a building and its surroundings. The opportunities for committing crime can be affected by designing safe, maintainable constructions and by taking care of their maintenance and repair.

The use of different areas and right of access to them can be shown by the design and implementation of the surroundings of the building. Areas that are used for different purposes can be separated from each other by fences, bushes, clear signs, lighting, different surface finishes, or other architectural devices.

The placing of buildings and surface constructions should encourage natural monitoring. They should not act as visual obstructions to spotting persons moving about in the area. Natural monitoring means monitoring by company staff and observations by chance passers-by.



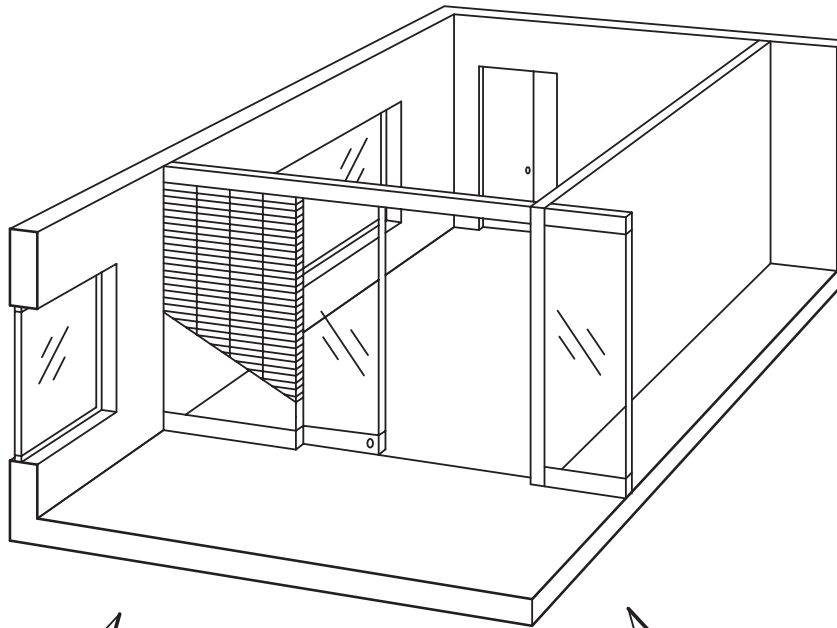
The construction and fixings are to be such that it is not possible to force an entry into the space without using tools to break the construction.

Back door locking

- the door must be locked with standard and security lock
- door panic bolt with a pad-lock equipped with a shackle guard

Partition walls

- approved anti-burglary wall, Class 2
- light-weight partition walls to be reinforced with plywood or metal sheets



Glass door locking

- To be lockable with two security locks.

Fixed and moveable glass walls

- shock-resistant glass in Class P4A or
- To be protected with a roller grille
 - On the inside, class 2
 - On the outside, class 3 or
- protected with a steel grille.

3 Requirements for structural protection

This section specifies minimum requirements for structural protection for those fields of activity covered by Safety Regulations for Break-in Protection 3.

3.1 Walls, floor, and roof of storage places

The construction is to be of such strength and built in such a way that it is not possible to force an entry into the space without using tools to break the construction.

It must not be possible to remove the construction or any part of it from the outside without breaking it. A Class 3 anti-burglary wall must fulfil the above requirements. The construction of partition walls must extend from floor to ceiling. The top of a suspended ceiling may also be protected with a grille.

Light structures, such as partition walls made of gypsum building boards or lightweight aggregate blocks must be reinforced either with 12 mm plywood or 1.0 mm sheet metal up to the height of 4 m from the floor or other standing level.

Glass structures, such as fixed or moveable glass walls must be made of high-impact glass at least in category P6B or protected with

- a roller grille,
- external glass protection, Class 4
- internal glass protection, Class 3, or
- a steel grille or steel mesh (Figures 1, 2 and 3).

Figure 1 Steel grille

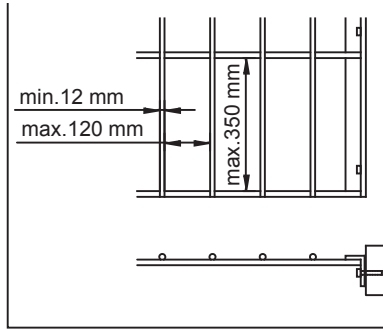


Figure 2: Steel mesh

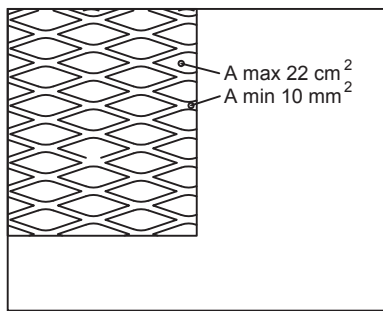
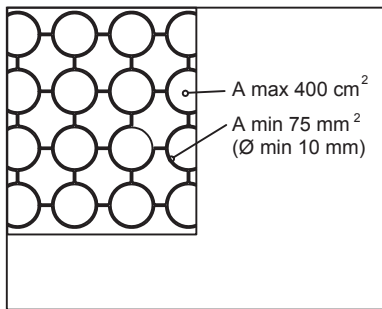


Figure 3: Decorative steel grille



3.2 Windows and openings

Window panes must be fixed and the windows closed in such a way that they cannot be opened or removed from the outside without breaking them.

Windows and skylights must be made of high-impact glass in category P6B or protected with a fixed or locked

- a roller grille,
- external glass protection, Class 4
- internal glass protection, Class 3
- a steel grille or steel mesh (Figures 1, 2 and 3), or
- a hatch shutter.

Other openings, such as smoke and air intake vents, must be protected with a fixed or locked steel grille.

The protection requirement does not apply to a window or opening that is at a height of at least 4 m from the floor or other standing level.

The protection of display windows must be equal in width with the window and must extend to the height of at least 2 metres from the floor or other standing level. When a display window is protected with burglar-proof glass, the opening size of the protective structure must be chosen to reflect the size of the items on display in such a manner that no items can be passed through the protective structure without breaking it.

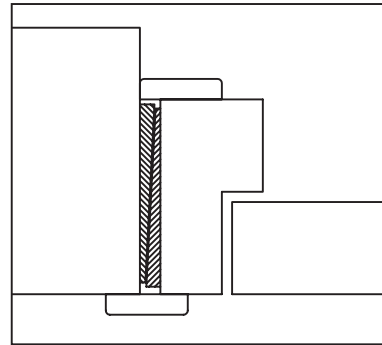
3.3 Doors, hinges, and frames

The construction of the door must be equivalent in strength to the wall structure.

The construction of the door must be as follows:

- The frame must be wedged into the structures at the locks and hinges (Figures 4).

Figure 4 Wedging of the frame



- Hinge bolts are to be fitted on the hinge side of the frame at the hinges (Figures 5 and 6).
- The tolerance between door and frame on the locking side may not exceed 5 mm (Figure 7).
- Locks in non-rebated doors to be protected with steel lock guards or cover plates (Figure 8).
- In a glazed door, the glass must be fixed in such a way that it cannot be opened from the outside without breaking it.

Door glazing must be made of P6B high-impact glass or be protected with

- a roller grille
- external glass protection, Class 4
- internal glass protection, Class 3, or
- a steel grille or steel mesh (Figures 1, 2 and 3).

A Class 3 anti-burglary door meets the above requirements.

Figure 5 Installation of hinge bolts

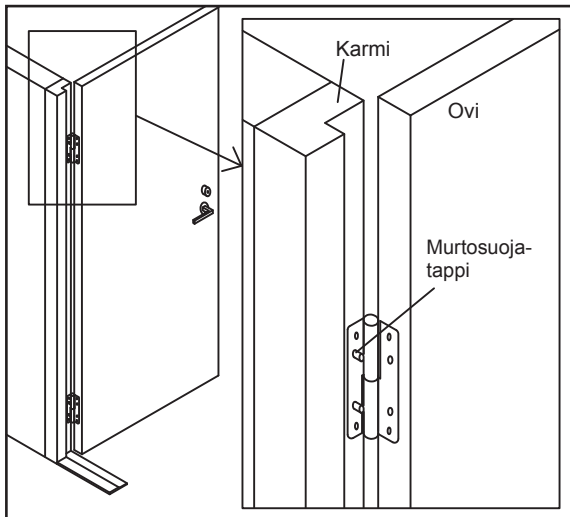


Figure 6 Hinge bolt

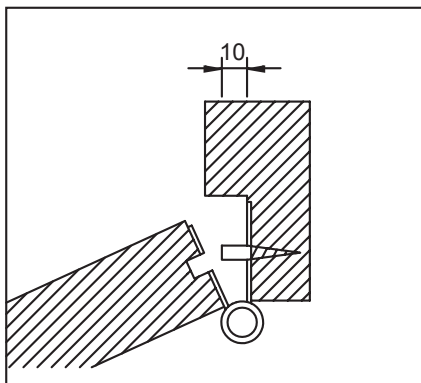
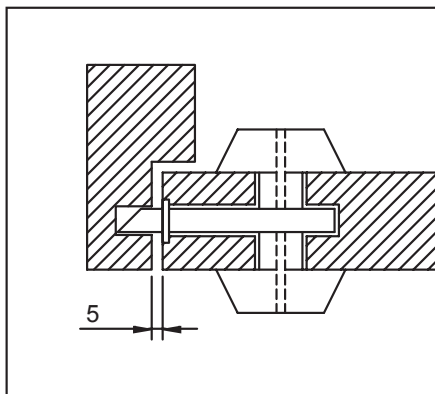


Figure 7 Tolerance between door and frame



4 Locking

4.1 General

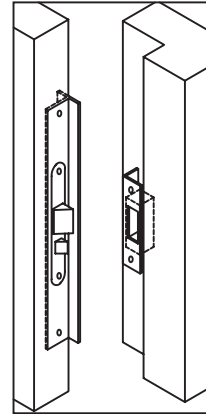
Doors which separate the space must be locked with a lock tested with standard SFS-EN 112209 or SFS 720. A Class 3 padlock equipped with a shackle guard may be used instead of a standard lock and a Class 4 padlock equipped with a shackle guard instead of a security lock.

When locking a door using padlocks equipped with a shackle guard, they must be:

- on the outside, at least Class 4 including fixings
- on the inside, at least Class 3 including fixings.

If there are not normally people in the space, the locks are to be double-locked and the panic bolt on double doors is to be locked. The lock is double-locked when the latch is immobilized in the locked position.

Figure 8 Lock guard or cover plate of non-rebated door



4.2 Locking of doors

- Single-leaf doors (Figures 9a, 9b, and 10)
- The door must be locked with a standard lock and security lock, with the latches 40 cm apart.
- The distance between the latches of locks in glass doors may be more than 40 cm.

Figure 9A Single-leaf solid door

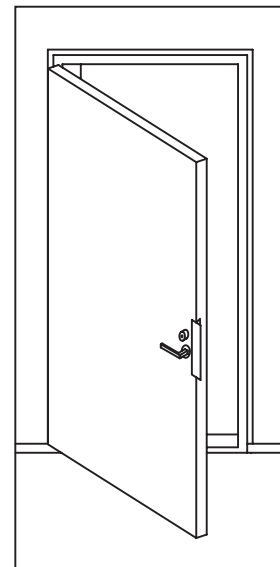


Figure 9B Single-leaf profile door

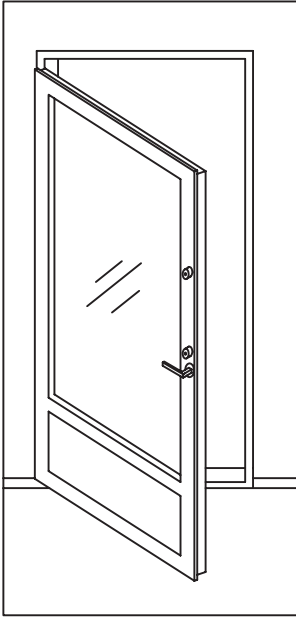


Figure 11 Profile door

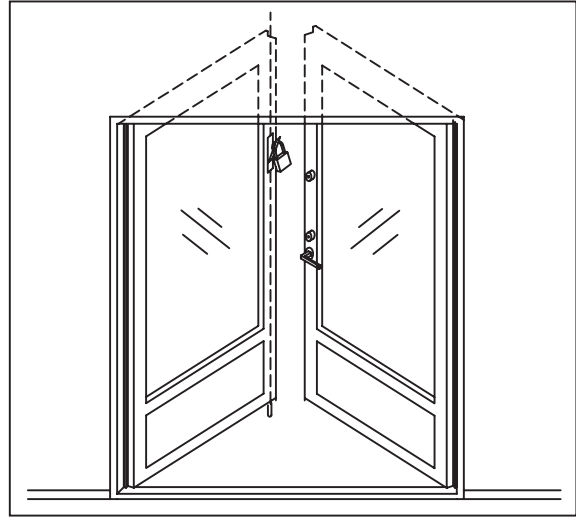


Figure 10 Profile door with standard and security locks

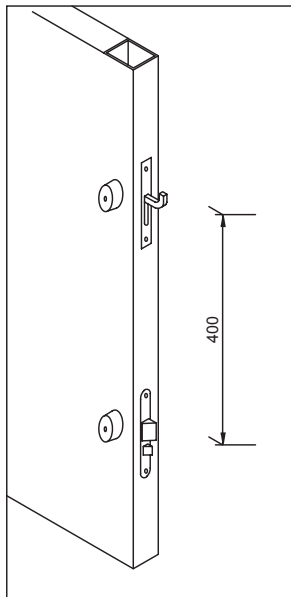


Figure 12 Double flush door

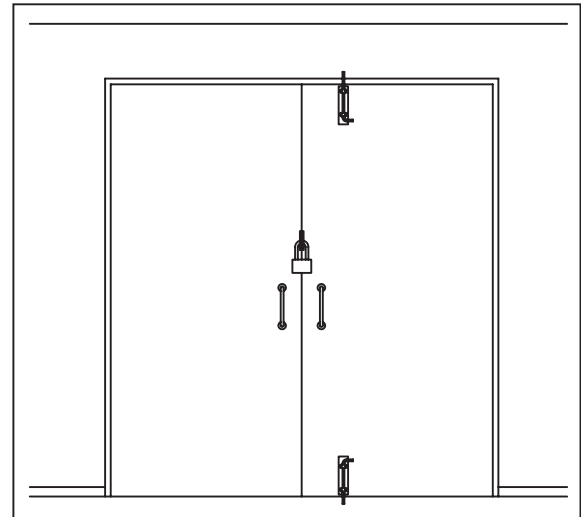
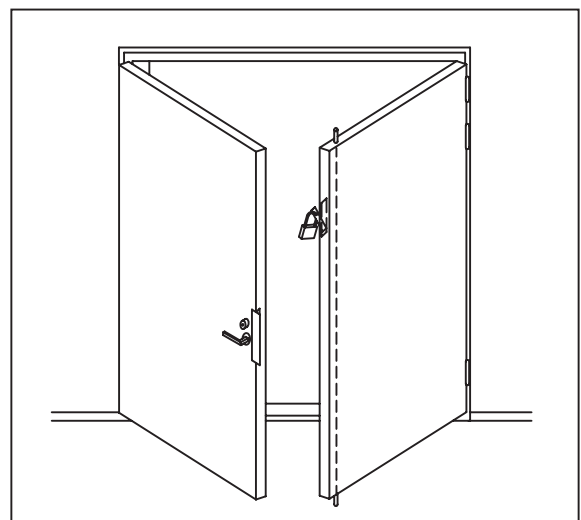


Figure 13 Double flush door



Double doors (Figures 11, 12, and 13)

- Double door active leaf to be locked as a single-leaf door. Inactive leaf to be closed with a panic bolt locked with a minimum Class 2 padlock equipped with a shackle guard or in some other equivalent manner to prevent the panic bolt from being opened.
- Double doors may also be locked with a standard lock and a steel bar locked with a padlock equipped with a shackle guard, or internal bolts and a padlock with a shackle guard.

Up-and-over, folding, and sliding doors (Figures 14 and 15)

- The doors must be locked with two padlocks equipped with a shackle guard.

Figure 14 Up-and-over door

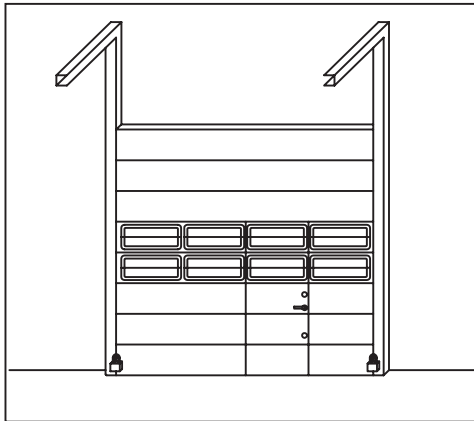
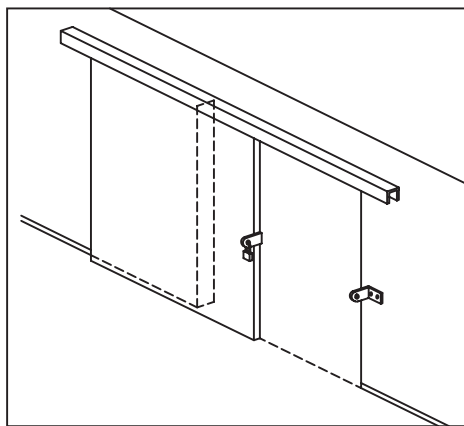


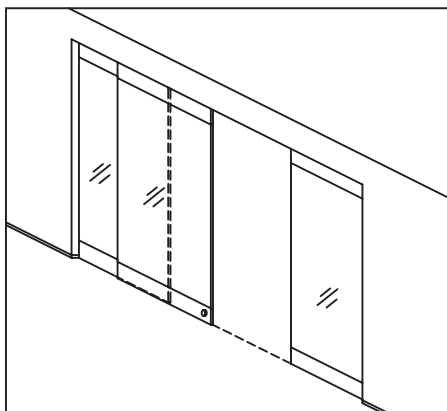
Figure 15 Sliding door



Moveable glass walls and sliding glass doors (Figure 16)

- The door must be locked with two locks.
- The latches can be more than 40 cm from each other.

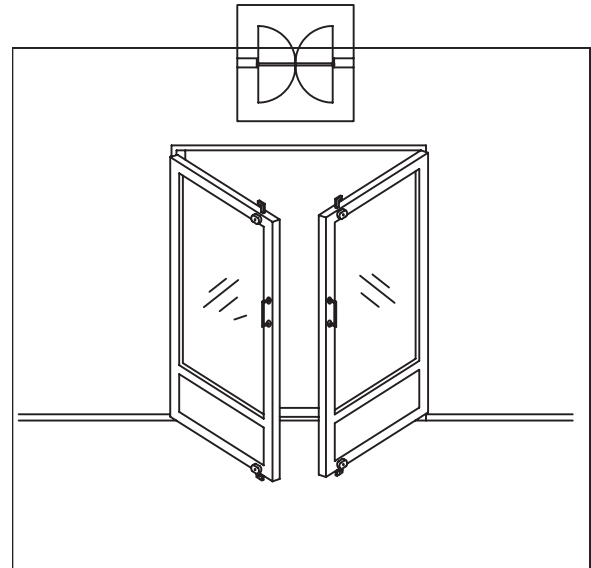
Figure 16 Moveable glass wall, sliding glass door



Double-swing doors (Figure 17)

- Locking as for double doors, or
- both leaves to be locked with security locks, top and bottom, or
- one leaf to be locked with security locks, top and bottom, with the other leaf locked to it as a single leaf door.

Figure 17 Double swing doors



4.3 Locking of grilles

Standard grilles and roller grilles are to be locked with two locks, the same way as up-and-over and folding doors.

5 Key safety

The company or organisation must have a person responsible for locking, whose tasks include the maintenance of the users' key instructions and user induction. Their tasks also include:

- maintenance of the key registry
- supervising the handover, returns, and loans of keys
- rekeying, and
- ordering additional keys.

Keys must be stored exercising extreme care and may not be labelled in a way that allows them be associated with the building or site.

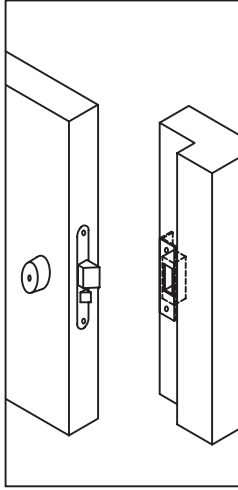
Key boxes embedded in the external walls may only be used for keeping separate key for the doors to electrical and telephone rooms or other technical spaces. The master key should never be stored in such key boxes. If a key is lost or comes into the unauthorized possession of an outsider, it should immediately be ascertained whether the key may be misused. In the case of immediate risk of loss or damage, steps must be taken to prevent further damage, and Pohjola Insurance must be contacted.

6 Technical specifications

Door lock

Door lock with locking plate fitted integrally on a door, tested to SFS-EN standard no. 12209 into Class 3 and to SFS standard no. 7020 either into Class 1 or 2 (Figure 18).

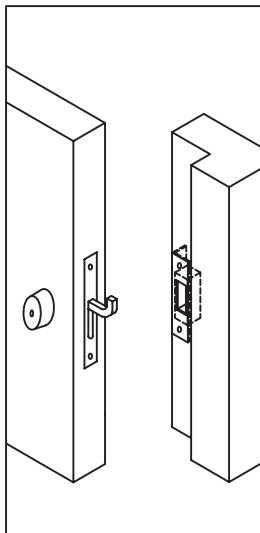
Figure 18 Door lock



Safety lock

Door lock with locking plate fitted integrally on a door, tested to SFS-EN standard no. 12209 into Class 5 and to SFS standard no. 7020 either into Class 3 or 4 (Figure 19).

Figure 19 Security lock



Lock slide

The moving part of the lock that locks the door against the locking plate on the door frame.

Locking plate

An integrally fitted lock part that is fastened with screws on the frame.

Steel lock guards or cover plate

Non-rebated door must be equipped with a steel or brass T-profile with a length of at least 30 cm and a thickness of 3 mm (Figure 8).

Tolerance between door and frame

The gap between door and frame at the lock/striking plate (Figure 7).

Hinge bolt (anti-jemmy bolt)

Bolt made of steel with a diameter of at least 6 mm and a projection of at least 12 mm. The bolt may be part of the hinge or fixed to the frame through the hinge (Figures 5 and 6).

Padlock

Padlocks equipped with a shackle guard are categorised into class 1, 2, 3 or 4 in accordance with standards SFS-EN 12320 and SFS 7020.

Padlock fixings

Parts made of steel for the purpose of fixing padlocks, installed into the frames and door by welding or using screw or bolt fixings in such a way that they cannot be removed from the outside without breaking them.

Steel bar

Locking device made of steel pipe profile or flat steel and fitted with padlock fixings for doors, double doors, or shield plates.

The bar must be attached or locked at both ends into a wall or frame. The bar can be made of steel pipe profile of at least 50x30x3 mm³ or flat steel of at least 12x50 mm².

Panic bolt

A bolt that closes the inactive leaf of a door and can be opened from the inside with a lever.

Shock-resistant glass

Glass that has been tested to SFS-EN standard no. 356 into Classes P1A-P5A

High-impact glass

Glass that has been tested to SFS-EN standard no. 356 into Classes P6B-P8B

Roller grille

Grille that has been tested to SFS-ENV standard no. 1627 into Classes 2-6

Window shutter

- on the inside, 12 mm plywood or 1.5 mm sheet metal
- on the outside, 18 mm plywood or 2.5 mm sheet metal.

Hatch shutter

- 18 mm plywood or 2.5 mm sheet metal

Steel grilles

- A welded and riveted grille in which the steel cross-sectional area is at least 110 mm² (round bar \varnothing 12 mm) and the space between steel parts is no more than 120 mm and the span 350 mm (Figure 1).
- A decorative steel grille is a welded steel grille with a steel cross-sectional area of at least 75 mm² (round bar \varnothing 10 mm) and an opening size of no more than 400 cm² (Figure 3).

Steel mesh

A mesh attached by welding into a steel frame with a cross-sectional area of at least 10 mm² and an opening size of no more than 22 cm² (Figure 2).

High-impact door

Door that has been tested to SFS-ENV standard no. 1627 into Classes 2-6

High-impact wall

A wall structure that has been tested to norm SSF 1047 into Classes 1-3 or to standard SFS-ENV 1627 into Classes 2-4.

Pohjola Insurance Ltd, Business ID 1458359-3

Helsinki, Gebhardinaukio 1, 00013 OP, Finland

Domicile: Helsinki, main line of business: insurance

Regulatory authority: Financial Supervisory Authority, www.fiva.fi

