

BRITISH STANDARD

Thief resistant lock assembly — Keyless egress

ICS 91.190



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Foreword

Publishing information

This British Standard is published by BSI Standards Limited, under licence from The British Standards Institution, and came into effect on 16 August 2007. It was prepared by Subcommittee B/538/4, *Building hardware*, under the authority of Technical Committee B/538, *Doors, windows, shutters, hardware and curtain walling*. A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

Supersession

BS 8621:2007+A2:2012 supersedes BS 8621:2007+A1:2009, which is withdrawn.

Relationship with other standards

BS 8621 incorporates the requirements of BS EN 1303:2005 for cylinders for locks.

It also incorporates the requirements of BS EN 12209 for mechanically operated locks, latches and locking plates. It uses specific performance grades from BS EN 12209 to specify thief resistant lock assemblies that **A1** do not require **A1** a key for egress.

Attention is drawn to the fact that BS EN 12209 fully takes into account the regulatory requirements of the EC Construction Products Directive (89/106/EEC) [1] which is implemented in the UK as the Construction Products Regulations 1991 [2].

This British Standard is complemented by BS 3621, *Thief resistant lock assembly – Key egress*, and by BS 10621, *Thief resistant dual-mode lock assemblies* (in preparation).

Information about this document

The start and finish of text introduced or altered by Amendments No. 1 and No. 2 are indicated in the text by tags **A1** **A1** and **A2** **A2**.

The start and finish of text introduced or altered by Corrigendum No. 1 is indicated in the text by tags **C1** **C1**.

This British Standard was published to provide a means of assessing the security of lock assemblies that provide keyless egress. These lock assemblies are not covered by BS 3621, a standard that specifies lock assemblies that necessitate the use of a key for egress. It is necessary to specify thief resistant keyless egress lock assemblies in a standard that is separate from BS 3621 because they are sufficiently different in terms of what they offer for means of escape (from fire) and security.

BS 8621 has been revised to incorporate further requirements for lock cylinders and lock assemblies that incorporate a cylinder, particularly in respect of emergent criminal techniques. The principal changes appear in Clauses 6, 7 and 8 and Annex A **A1** and Annex B **A1**.

For security purposes, there is a need to maintain confidentiality about some characteristics of a thief resistant lock assembly. Moreover, in order to assess a lock's capability of withstanding a criminal attack, it is necessary for it to be exposed to skilled manual testing that simulates such an attack. Such a simulation cannot, by its very nature, be codified so as to be fully reproducible in all circumstances, and for these reasons a formal test method is not published in this standard.

Instead, the standard requires that lock cylinders and lock assemblies, for which conformity to this standard is claimed, be submitted to **A1** a panel of expert assessors **A1** to be examined and assessed for their general vulnerability (see Clause 6). Details of this examination vary according to the design and type of lock assembly. **A1** Text deleted. **A1**

Details of the general nature of the assessment to which lock assemblies need to be submitted appear in Annex A, which should be regarded as normative for the purposes of designing and constructing products in conformity with this standard.

Amendment No.1:2009 modifies the requirements for the vulnerability assessment so as to allow manufacturers to undertake their own assessments and make a valid claim of conformity accordingly. Requirements concerning the necessary qualifications for personnel undertaking such assessments are specified in Annex B.

It is recognized that, within a free and open market, the controls that can be applied to such assessments and claims might not be adequate to offer the degree of assurance that is expected of the types of locks specified in this British Standard. **Particularly in view of the security nature of this British Standard, users are therefore strongly advised to consider the desirability of third-party certification, inspection and testing of products conforming to this British Standard.** Appropriate conformity attestation arrangements are described in BS EN 45011.

Users seeking assistance in identifying appropriate assessment bodies or schemes may ask BSI to forward their enquiries to the relevant association.

Use of this document

Text deleted.

It is important that doors and their frames, to which thief resistant lock assemblies are attached, are of adequate strength to suit the lock assembly and are designed to prevent access other than by attacking the lock assembly.

In order to offer a robust and reliable set of criteria for lock assemblies offering high levels of resistance to potential burglars and thieves, it is likely that this British Standard will be subject to frequent revision. ***Users should therefore ensure that they are referring to the most recent edition.***

It has been assumed in the preparation of this British Standard that the execution of its provisions will be entrusted to appropriately qualified and experienced people, for whose use it has been produced.

Presentational conventions

The provisions of this standard are presented in roman (i.e. upright) type. Its requirements are expressed in sentences in which the principal auxiliary verb is “shall”.

Commentary, explanation and general informative material is presented in smaller italic type, and does not constitute a normative element.

Requirements in this standard are drafted in accordance with *The BSI guide to standardization – Section 2: Rules for the structure, drafting and presentation of British Standards*, subclause 11.3.1, which states, “Requirements should be expressed using wording such as: ‘When tested as described in Annex A, the product shall ...’”. This means that only those products that are capable of passing the specified procedures will be deemed to conform to this standard.

Contractual and legal considerations

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

Compliance with a British Standard cannot confer immunity from legal obligations.