BS 10621:2017

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Lock assemblies in which the operating mode can be switched between the normal BS 8621 operating mode and a secure mode in which no egress is possible

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Contents

Summary of pages
This document comprises a front cover, and inside front cover, pages i to iv, pages 1 to 12, an inside back cover and a back cover.

Foreword

Publishing information

This British Standard is published by BSI Standards Limited, under licence from The British Standards Institution, and came into effect on 30 June 2017. It was prepared by Subcommittee B/538/4, *Building hardware*, under the authority of Technical Committee B/538/1, *Windows and doors*. A list of organizations represented on these committees can be obtained on request to its secretary.

Supersession

This British Standard supersedes BS 10621:2007+A2:2012, which is withdrawn.

Relationship with other publications

BS 10621 incorporates the requirements of BS EN 1303:2015.

It also incorporates the requirements of BS EN 12209:2016 for mechanically operated locks, latches and locking plates. It uses specific performance grades from BS EN 12209 to specify thief-resistant lock assemblies that do not require a key for access.

Attention is drawn to the fact that BS EN 12209:2016 fully takes into account the regulatory requirements of the EC Construction Products Regulation (305/2011) [1], which is implemented in the UK as the Construction Products Regulations 2013 [2].

This standard is part of a suite of three standards comprising:

- BS 3621, *Lock assemblies operated by key from both the inside and outside of the door*;
- BS 8621, *Lock assemblies operated by key from the outside of the door and by handle or thumb turn from the inside of the door*; and
- BS 10621, *Lock assemblies in which the operating mode can be switched between the normal BS 8621 operating mode and a secure mode in which no egress is possible* (this standard).

The selection of the appropriate lock standard to conform to is to be made after consulting the Building Regulations [3] (and any other requirements) for the building in which the lock is to be installed and after carrying out the appropriate risk assessment for the building.

Information about this document

This British Standard has been revised to incorporate the latest changes to BS EN 1303 and BS EN 12209. The principal changes appear in Clauses **1**, **4**, **5** and **6** and Annex A.

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 a panel of expert assessors 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.

Details of the general nature of the assessment to which lock assemblies are to be submitted appear in Annex A, which is regarded as normative for the purposes of designing and constructing products

in conformity with this standard. 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 ISO/IEC 17065. 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

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.

Where words have alternative spellings, the preferred spelling of the Shorter Oxford English Dictionary is used (e.g. “organization” rather than “organisation”).

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.

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1 Scope

This British Standard specifies performance requirements and test methods for a thief-resistant mechanically operated single-point lock assembly (including locking plates, fixing screws, fitting instructions, cylinders and protective furniture, where appropriate) that:

a) incorporates a lock conforming to BS EN 12209:2016 that, under normal conditions, can be unlocked from the inside without the use of a key, thereby allowing keyless egress;

b) can be changed to a secure (no egress) mode by a secondary positive locking action; and

c) is used in doors, window doors and entrance doors in buildings.

This standard covers only those thief-resistant lock assemblies that are intended for use in dwellings where there is an alternative escape route. It does not cover thief-resistant lock assemblies that provide keyless egress at all times since these are covered by BS 8621, nor does it cover thief-resistant lock assemblies that require the use of a removable key for egress since these are covered by BS 3621.

NOTE *It is possible that lock assemblies conforming to this standard might not be suitable for use on doors constructed from certain types of material, e.g. plastic or aluminium. See Clause 9, which specifies the information to be provided on the marking on the packaging of the lock assembly.*

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

BS 7398:1991, *Specification for hand hacksaw frames*

BS EN 1303:2015, *Building hardware — Cylinders for locks — Requirements and test methods*

BS EN 12209:2016, *Building hardware — Mechanically operated locks and locking plates — Requirements and test methods*

PAS 24:2016, *Enhanced security performance requirements for doorsets and windows in the UK — Doorsets and windows intended to offer a level of security suitable for dwellings and other buildings exposed to comparable risk*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purpose of this standard, the terms and definitions given in BS EN 12209:2016, BS EN 1303:2015, and the following apply.

3.1 lock assembly

lock together with the associated parts that enable the lock to perform the locking function

NOTE *A lock cylinder is an example of hardware that might be supplied as part of a lock assembly.*

3.2 locking point

point of interaction between a locking bolt (or any combination of locking bolts that are less than 150 mm apart and move in the same direction) and the associated locking plate(s)

