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PAS 24 versus EN 1627

In the foreword to PAS 24:2012 two methods are acknowledged to classify a door or a window as having burglar resistance properties; one is to use the method described in PAS 24 or in BS 7950-1 to -3, and the other is EN 1627.

The issue is further elaborated in chapter 4 of PAS 24 and here it clearly says that a PAS 24 classification is equal to a RC2N classification from EN 1627 when it is a window and RC3 when it is a door.

When talking about "Secured By Design", 7th version published by the British Police in March 2013, both in the foreword and in Annex D, again EN 1627 is acknowledged as being a valid method to prove burglar resistance properties.

The next question could be why we test and classify a folding door from Lacuna as a door height window. The general definition of a door height window is that it is not the main entrance to the building and that the locking mechanism is only on the inside of the element. Both parts of that definition is fulfilled in this instance.

If there are any further questions regarding this issue, please do not hesitate to ask.

Yours sincerely,
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