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Building hardware – Panic exit devices operated by a horizontal bar, for use on escape routes – Requirements and test methods

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The European Standard EN 1125:2008 has the status of a Swedish Standard. This document contains the official English version of EN 1125:2008.

This standard supersedes the Swedish Standard SS-EN 1125, edition 1, SS-EN 1125/A1, edition 1 and SS-EN 1125/A1/AC:2002.

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 1125

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

January 2008

ICS 91.190

Supersedes EN 1125:1997

English Version

Building hardware - Panic exit devices operated by a horizontal bar, for use on escape routes - Requirements and test methods

Quincaillerie pour le bâtiment - Fermetures anti-panique manoeuvrées par une barre horizontale, destinées à être utilisées sur des voies d'évacuation - Exigences et méthodes d'essai

Schlösser und Baubeschläge - Paniktürverschlüsse mit horizontaler Betätigungsstange, für Türen in Fluchtwegen - Anforderungen und Prüfverfahren

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 30 November 2007.

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Foreword

This document (EN 1125:2008) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 33 "Doors, windows, shutters, building hardware and curtain walling", the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by July 2008, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by July 2008.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN 1125:1997.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EU Directive(s).

For relationship with EU Directive 89/106/EEC, see informative Annex ZA which is an integral part of this document.

It has been revised to incorporate clarification of the definitions, safety requirements and test procedures, in particular for panic exit devices intended for use on double leaf doorsets, in order to allow for more reproducible test methods.

It incorporates extension of the classification to avoid misuse of the products, extension of the limits of door mass and dimensions as well as extension of the field of door application to cover products already available on the market which were not covered by the 1997 edition of this European Standard.

A full contribution to the preparation of this European Standard has been made by The European Federation of Associations of Lock and Builders Hardware Manufacturers (ARGE).

This European Standard is part of a group of standards dedicated to building hardware products. It is one of a group of standards for exit devices and exit systems developed by Technical Committee CEN/TC 33.

Wherever reference is made to classes, they are considered to be technical classes and not classes according to Article 3(2) of the Construction Products Directive (89/106/EEC).

Verification or tests performed by mechanical test laboratory and fire test laboratory are listed in Table 1 summarizing performance characteristics and compliance criteria.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Introduction

Experience relating to escape from buildings, fire and/or smoke hazards and general safety has made it desirable that doors, in public areas, public buildings, places of public entertainment, shops etc, or those that have to be operated in a panic situation, be fitted with panic exit devices operated by a horizontal bar to common European Standard specifications.

The main purpose of the performance requirements contained in this European Standard is to give safe and effective escape through a doorway with one single operation by hand and/or body pressure to release the panic exit device, with minimum effort and without prior knowledge of the panic exit device.

In this standard priority is given to the panic operation rather than pressure and resistance to the door opening from seals, weather-stripping, multiple bolt heads etc. Precedence is given to the importance of ease of opening by the young, elderly and infirm.

In a panic situation, a group of people will react differently from an individual. When two or more people are rushing to an exit door located on an escape route, probably in darkness and/or smoke, it is possible that the first one to reach the door will not necessarily operate the panic exit device, but can push the surface of the door (door under pressure) while other people will be trying to operate the horizontal bar by hand or body pressure. See Figure 1.

Whilst reasonable external security will be provided by the panic exit devices covered in this standard to avoid potential misuse of the device (chains, bolts, etc.), the main objective is to enable a door to be opened at all times by hand or body pressure along its inside face on the panic exit device and not requiring the use of a key or any other object.

The performance tests incorporated in this European Standard are considered to be reproducible and, as such, will provide a consistent and objective assessment of the performance of these panic exit devices.

Where emergency exit devices are required for situations in which people are familiar with the use of the door hardware in their surroundings, where exit doors are required to be inwardly-opening, and/or where a panic situation is unlikely to develop, reference can be made to EN 179, covering emergency exit devices. See definition **3.19**.

Where additional security is required for exit doors, reference should be made to prEN 13633 covering electrically controlled panic exit systems, or to prEN 13637 covering electrically controlled exit systems, for use on escape routes. See Bibliography.

Due to the wide range of panic exit devices, the reader is advised to refer to the scope and the detailed contents of this European Standard for coverage but, for information and general guide, this revised European Standard now deals with:

- panic exit devices designed to be used in panic situations;
- panic exit devices for use on hinged or pivoted door leaves only;
- range of panic exit devices including those for use on double doorsets (see **7.10**);
- two specific types of horizontal bar operation: panic exit devices with "push-bar", type A (see **3.17** and Figure 2) and panic exit devices with "touch-bar", type B (see **3.19** and Figure 3);
- two categories of panic exit device projection in order to maximize the width of the escape route, and minimize the projection from the door face where either or both of these criteria are of importance (see **4.1.11**);
- two specific designs of panic exit devices: those designed for use on single leaf doors only, and those specifically designed for use on single leaf doors and/or double doorsets.

This European Standard does not cover the following:

- any particular design of panic exit devices, and only such dimensions as are required for safety reasons are specified;
- specific panic exit devices intended for use by the severely disabled (due to the wide range of disabilities, such panic exit devices and their performances should be agreed between specifier and producer);
- emergency exit devices operated by a lever handle or push-pad (see EN 179) or electrically controlled panic exit systems or electrically controlled exit systems (see prEN 13633 and prEN 13637).



Figure 1 — A panic situation

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies requirements for the manufacture, performance and testing of panic exit devices mechanically operated by either a horizontal push-bar or a horizontal touch-bar, specifically designed for use in a panic situation on escape routes.

The suitability of a panic exit device for use on fire/smoke resisting door assemblies is determined by fire performance tests conducted in addition to the performance tests required by this European Standard. Annex B indicates additional requirements for these products.

This European Standard covers panic exit devices which are either manufactured and placed on the market in their entirety by one producer or produced by more than one producer and subsequently placed on the market as a kit in a single transaction.

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.

EN 179, *Building hardware - Emergency exit devices operated by a lever handle or push pad - Requirements and test methods*

EN 1634-1, *Fire resistance and smoke control tests for door and shutter assemblies, openable windows and elements of building hardware - Part 1: Fire resistance test for doors and shutter assemblies and openable windows*

EN 1634-3, *Fire resistance and smoke control tests for door and shutter assemblies, openable windows and elements of building hardware - Part 3: Smoke control test for door and shutter assemblies*

EN 1670:2007, *Building hardware - Corrosion resistance - Requirements and test methods*

EN ISO 9001:2000, *Quality management systems - Requirements (ISO 9001:2000)*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

active leaf

first opening and last closing leaf of a rebated single swing double doorset

3.2

automatic relatching device

part of a panic exit device to enable the automatic securing of a door in the closed position, after it has been operated

NOTE For example, a spring loaded latch bolt or an automatically thrown bolt head.