

# ***European Forced Entry Burglary Resistance Class Definitions***

## **What is meant by Resistance Classes 1 to 6?**

**Resistance Classes** indicate the ability to resist burglary and forced entry. They define how resistant windows and doors are to attempted break-ins. The higher the class, the longer intruders / burglars need to force entry into the space, and the more likely it is that they require professional tools. These resistance classes are divided according to the tools and methods expected to be used in a forced entry / break-in event, and enable comparison of the classes to be made in accordance with European standard EN1627-1630.

**Resistance Class 1:** Opportunist Burglars will try to break open windows or doors using physical force, such as by kicking, using their shoulder, prying them open, or ripping them out.

**Resistance Class 2:** Opportunist Burglars will try to break open closed and locked windows or doors with the additional use of simple tools, such as a screwdriver or pliers.

**Resistance Class 3:** In addition to the methods and tools used in lower classes, opportunist and experienced Intruders / Burglars will try to break open closed and locked windows or doors by use of a second screwdriver and a crowbar.

**Resistance Class 4:** In addition to the methods and tools used in lower classes, experienced Intruders / Burglars will use sawing and impact tools, such as an axe, chisel, hammer or a battery-operated drill.

**Resistance Class 5:** In addition to the methods and tools used in lower classes, experienced Intruders / Burglars also use electric tools such as a drill, a keyhole or sabre saw, and an angle grinder with a maximum disc diameter of 125 mm.

**Resistance Class 6:** In addition to the methods and tools used in lower classes, experienced Intruders / Burglars use powerful electric tools including an angle grinder with a maximum disc diameter of 250 mm.