The whole is more than the sum of its parts.

(Aristoteles)



An Insight into the European Standards (EN)

November 2005 Version



Dear Sir or Madam,

For decades, we have been researching, developing and producing in keeping with the claim "Systems Engineering for Doors". But what does the term "Systems Engineering" mean exactly? Aristotle brought this to the point in a single sentence: "The whole is more than the sum of its parts". Naturally, each of our products also function alone, their real class makes itself known in the interaction with our other products - the system can only work in an optimal way if the individual elements perfectly harmonise with each other.

This is now implemented in the European Standards. The requirement of a perfect interaction between the individual components makes a decisive contribution to the security of an object and above all, the protection of human life.

For us, the standards from the basis for each product development, but we also design products which go further than the requirements of the standards.

As a partner for innovative systems engineering, the European Standards have been more than a pure vision for a long period of time. We have understood the importance of the standards.

Yours sincerely

Fine Volumere

Ernst Schulte President ECO Schulte GmbH & Co.KG

Yours sincerely

Heinz Schulte Managing Director ECO Schulte GmbH & Co.KG

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The highest priority should be attached to the safety of human beings. This is of a higher priority than the protection of the object. The highest safety level must be guarantee where human life is at risk.

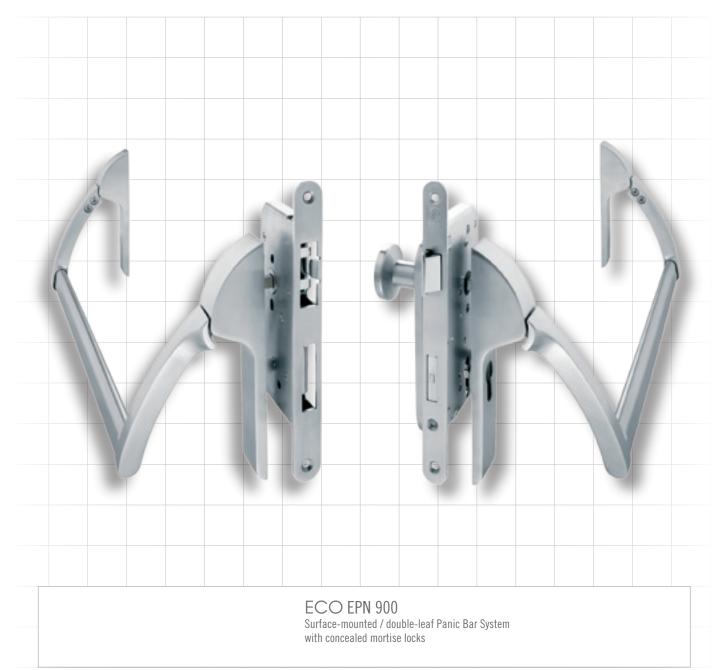
These meet the **"Human before Object"** of EN 1125. Emergency exit doors constructed according to the EN 1125 should provide a means of escape in panic situations, including for people who are not acquainted with the environment and handling of such doors. EN 1125 is without a doubt the most effective contribution to the safety of human beings in emergency and panic situations, thereby providing the best solution.

DIN EN 1125

Panic Locks Operated by a Horizontal Bar









Application Ranges

The standard defines the requirements with regard to the manufacture, suitability for use and the testing of panic locks. These are only valid for use with leaf doors with a maximum weight of 200 kg, height of 2,500 mm, and width of 1,300 mm.

The standard specifies testing procedures and requirements with regard to:

- mechanical panic locking system with a horizontally-operated handle-bar.
- mechanical panic locking system with a horizontally-operated pushbar.
- the currently valid DIN EN 1125 was issued in June 2002, and replaced the DIN EN 1125 including its revised modifications ZA which had existed since 1997.

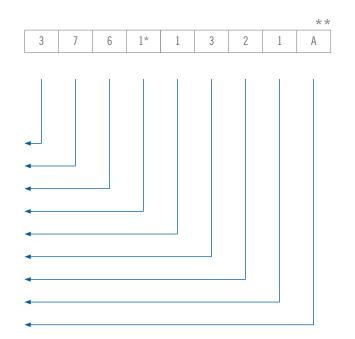
Classification Key

The standard stipulates that all of the tested products are to be classified in accordance with a 9-digit key.

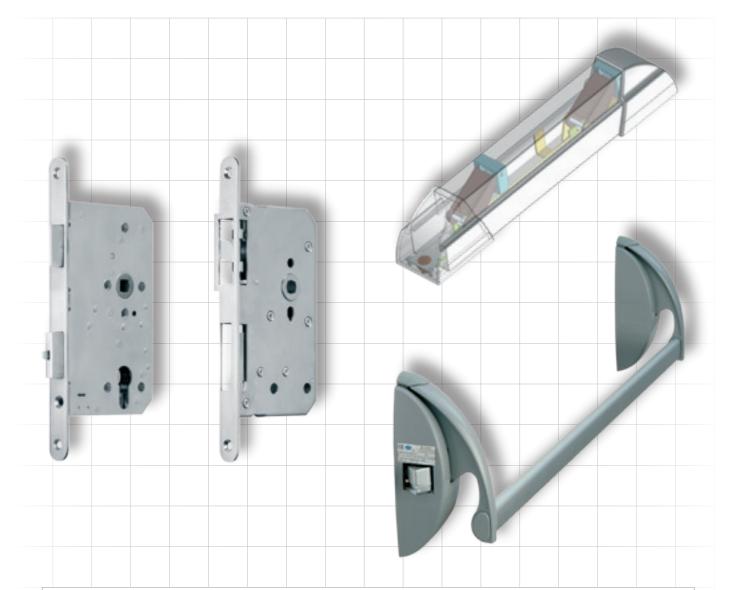
** Corresponds to: ECO EPN 900

The classification key is derived from points 1-9 below.

* Please kindly refer to the Certificate of Conformity with No. 210003750-01 MPA NRW for the proven fire-resistance capability.







ECO GBS 93 for double-leaf wooden und steel doors

ECO GBS 94 for double-leaf

for double-leaf wooden und steel doors

ECO PushBar

surface-mounted panic Bar System with concealed mortise lock

ECO EPN 500 surface-mounted

surface-mounted panic Bar System with surface mounted lock

1. Category of use (only defined one Class)

Class 3: use by people with little incentive to a careful application, where accidents or misuse are possible.

2. Durability

Class 6: 100,000 tested cycles Class 7: 200,000 tested cycles

3. Door mass

Class 6: 100 kg Class 7: 200 kg

4. Fire resistance

Class O: not approved for use on fire / smoke doors

Class 1: allowable for use on fire / smoke door, unless other satisfying evaluations for some technical parts of a panic locking system are provided in relation to certain fire / smoke resistance.*

5. Safety - Personal security

Class 1: each panic locking system commits to fulfilling even a critical safety function, therefore exists here and furthermore determines only the highest Class.

6. Corrosion resistance

Class 3: high corrosion resistance

Class 4: very high and defined corrosion resistance

7. Security – Anti-burglary resistance

Class 2: the safety of human beings should be attached with the highest priority, and also, under this circumstance, the anti-burglary resistance is of relatively less significance, furthermore, this anti-burglary attribute is not explicitly mentioned.

8. Projecting height of garniture

Class 1: projecting height up to 150 mm (Standardized projection) Class 2: projecting height up to 100 mm (Less projection)

9. Type of operation

Type A: panic locking system with handle-bar

Type B: panic locking system with press-bar



Survey of DIN EN 1125

DIN EN 1125 for escape doors
Stipulations for panic locks operated by a horizontal bar on escape doors
European standard in relation to lock and handle handles
Suitable for applications in building with high frequency of use
Suitable for people who are not familiar with escape routes and their functions
Safeguarding escape route – Humans before materials
Application in tested combination with panic lock / push bar / counter handle / accessories
Stipulated in the building standard guideline
Separate test for fire / smoke doors

Consequences / Effects

System components should be harmonized with each other

 $\label{eq:panic bar} \mbox{Panic bar / handle handles / lock / accessories should be tested, approved and labelled together}$

Door leaf should be furnished with installation points for panic bar system

Obligatory for each escape door, recommended for fire exit

 Ranges of applications

 Administration building
 Sports venues
 Authorities

 Hotels
 Hospitals
 Airports

 Exhibition centres
 Cinema / Theatre / Opera
 Shopping centres







The whole is more than the sum of its parts.

"Humans before materials " - this is the basic requirement of EN 1125.

Door function systems which are exactly harmonised with each other are required in order to open escape routes to people in an emergency. The different elements of a door should be technically harmonized in the same way as the teeth mesh in cog wheels.

The door only attains its full functionality even under extreme stress after all of the elements have been meshed, resulting in a harmonious system. The perfect interplay between the ECO components, the door becomes a "whole" and opens up new ways.

The highest priority has to be attached to the safeguarding of human beings.

One does not achieve safety by erecting fences; one achieves safety by opening doors. (Urho Kekkonen)

The objective of EN 179 is to open doors for those in an emergency situation. Thus, tested handless allow people to leave a building through the emergency exists. This standard assumes however that the people concerned are familiar with the escape routes and the operation of emergency exits.

In case of doubt, the standard also refers to EN 1125 - panic locks operated by a horizontal bar.

DIN EN 179

Fire Exit Locking System with Handles and Push Plate







ECO D 110, U-Shape Rose handles stainless steel ECO GBS 92 for single-leaf wooden and steel doors ECO D 110, U-Shape Handles on round short plate stainless steel



Application ranges

The standards define the manufacturing, suitability for use and testing requirements concerning fire exit locking systems. These requirements are only valid for leaf doors with a maximum weight of 200 kg, height of 2,500 mm, and width of 1,300 mm.

The standard specifies testing procedures and the technical requirements with regard to:

- · mechanical fire exit locking systems which are operated using an operational handle.
- · mechanical fire exit locking systems which are operated using a push plate.
- the currently valid DIN EN 179 was issued in June 2002, and replaced the DIN EN 179 including its revised modifications ZA which had existed since 1997 and has the status of a national standard.

Note : If it is not certain that all of the people in the building are familiar with fire exits and their operations, and / or there is a risk of panic, use must be made of the products tested according to EN 1125 (panic locks operated by a horizontal bar).

Classification Key

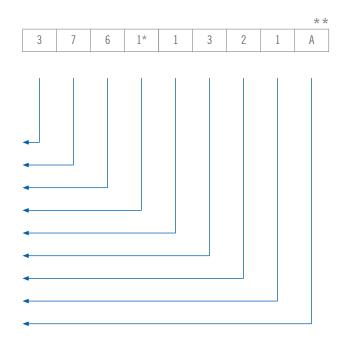
The standard stipulates that all of the tested products are to be classified in accordance with a 9-digit key.

**Suitable for: ECO D 110, U-Shape handle and ECO GBS 96

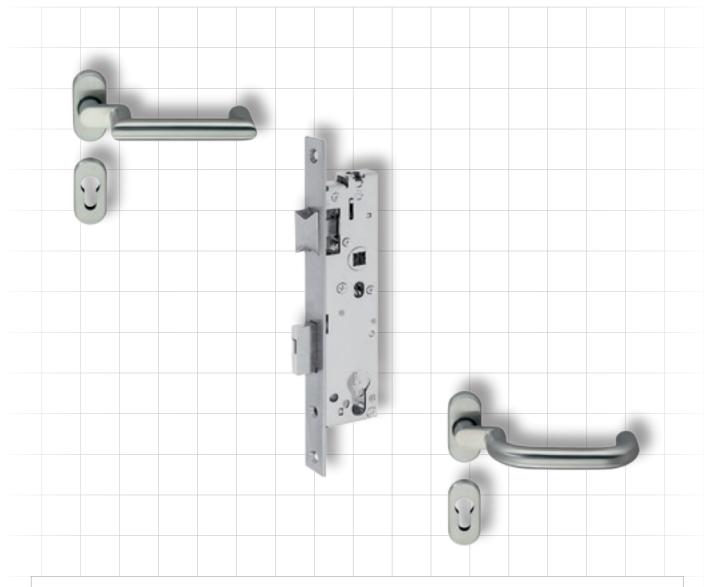
The classification key coding-system derives from the under-stated points 1-9.

 $^{\ast}\,$ Please kindly refer to the Certificate of Conformity with No. 210003750-01 MPA NRW for the proven fire-resistance capability.

1) Category of use (Class 3)
2) Durability (Class 6, 7)
3) Weight of the tested door (Class 5, 7)
4) Fire resistance (Class 0, 1)
5) Safety – Personal security (Class 1)
6) Corrosion resistance (Class 3, 4)
7) Security – anti-burglary (Class 2)
8) Handles projection (Class 1, 2)
9) Type of operation (Type A, B)







ECO D 335, CL-Shape fitting on oval rose closed / angular

stainless steel

ECO GBS 97 for double-leaf section frame doors

ECO D115, U-Shape fitting on oval rose

fitting on oval rose closed / angular stainless steel

1. Category of use (only one Class defined)

Class 3: use by people with little incentive to a careful application, where accidents or misuse are possible.

2. Durability

Class 6: 100,000 tested cycles Class 7: 200,000 tested cycles

3. Weight of the tested door

Class 6: 100 kg Class 7: 200 kg

4. Suitability as fire /smoke doors

- Class 0: not approved for use on fire / smoke doors,
- Class 1: permitted for use on fire / smoke doors, unless other satisfying evaluations for some technical parts of a fire exit locking system are provided in relation to some certain fire / smoke doors.

5. Safety – personal security

Class 1: each fire exit locking system commits to fulfilling a critical safety function, therefore. For this reason, the highest class is determined for use.

6. Corrosion resistance

- Class 3: high corrosion resistance
- Class 4: very high defined corrosion resistance

7. Security - Anti-burglary resistance

Class 2: 1,000 N

- Class 3: 2,000 N
- Class 4: 3,000 N

8. Projection of handles

Class 1: max. projection of 150 mm (Standardized projection) Class 2: max. projection 100 mm (Less projection)

9. Type of operation

- Type A: fire exit locking system with an operational handle
- Type B: fire exit locking system with an operational push plate





The safest way is to follow the narrow path of liability. (Friedrich Schiller)

Only those who actively concern themselves with the standards can open the door for greater safety. The EN 1906 is for door handles with a high operational demand. Besides, the high durability and loading stress of handles is one of the important basic requirements for increased safety in public buildings.

DIN EN 1906 Door Handles and Door Knobs







ECO D 310, CL-Shape handles set on rose stainless steel

ECO D 110, U-Shape security handles stainless steel

ECO D 410, U-Design handle set on rose stainless steel



Application ranges

The standard is only valid for door handles and knobs (with or without high effective spring in the door plate rose), through which a latch bolt or a mortise lock can be operated.

The standard specifies testing procedures and requirement with regard to:

- square spindles and fixing elements
- operational torque moments
- tolerable free play and reliability
- unrestricted angle movement and offsets
- durability
- statistic strength and corrosion resistance

• the current DIN EN 1906 was published in May 2002, and had the status of a national standard in each EU member country. The supplementary German standards are DIN 18255: 2002-05 and DIN 18257: 2003-03.

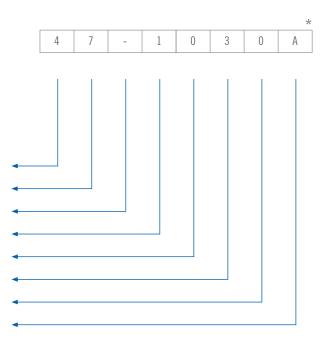
Classification Key

The standard stipulates that all of the tested products are to be classified in accordance with a 8-digit key.

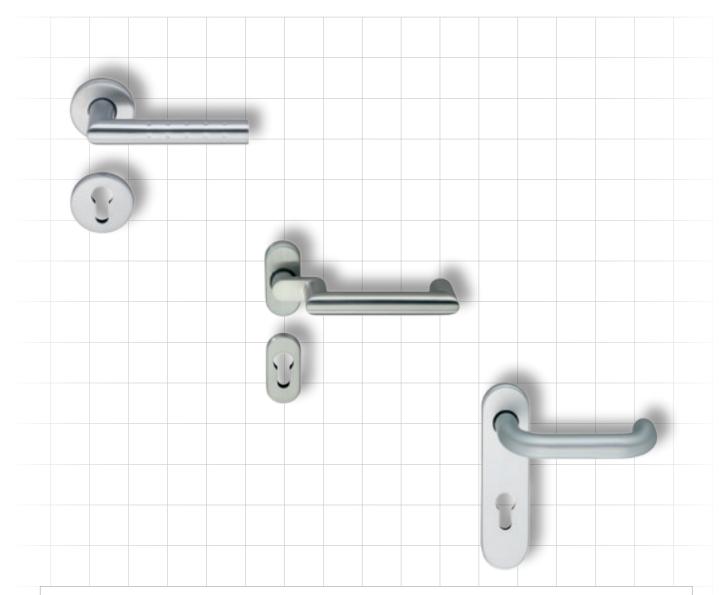
 * Corresponds to ECO D 210, U-Shape (Object handle set on rose with ball-bearing technology)

The classification key derives from points 1-8 stated below.

1) Category of use (Class 1-4)
2) Durability (Class 6, 7)
3) Door mass (No indication)
4) Fire resistance (Class 0, 1)
5) Safety – personal security (Class 0, 1)
6) Corrosion resistance (Class 0-4)
7) Security – anti-Burglary (Class 0-4)
8) Type of design (Type A, B, U)







ECO D 310, CL-Shape handle set on rose

stainless steel

ECO D 335, CL-Shape handle set on oval rose

handle set on oval rose closed and angular stainless steel ECO D 110, U-Shape handle set on short plate aluminium



1. Category of use (4 classes are defined here)

- **Class 1:** average frequency of use by people with a high incentive to a careful application, where misuse is less possible, e.g. interior residential doors.
- Class 2: average frequency of use by people with a little incentive to a careful application, where a certain chance of misuse still exists, e.g. interior office doors.
- **Class 3:** high frequency of use by people with little incentive to a careful application, where misuse is more possible, e.g. doors in offices with visitors from the public.
- Class 4: high frequency of use with doors which are subject to violent usage or damage, e.g. football stadiums or schools, etc.

2. Durability

Class 6: average frequency of use: 100, 000 tested cycles **Class 7:** high frequency of use: 200,000 tested cycles

3. Door weight

No classification

4. Fire resistance

Class 0: not approved for use on fire / smoke doors Class 1: allowable for use on fire / smoke doors

5. Safety - personal security

Class 0: for normal usage Class 1: in case of requirements on safety requirements

6. Corrosion resistance

- Class O: no defined corrosion resistance
- **Class 1:** mild corrosion resistance
- Class 2: moderate corrosion resistance
- **Class 3:** high corrosion resistance
- Class 4: very high corrosion resistance

7. Security - anti-burglary

- Class 0: not approved for use on anti-burglary doors
- **Class 1:** mild anti-burglary resistance
- Class 2: moderate anti-burglary resistance
- Class 3: high anti-burglary resistance
- Class 4: very high anti-burglary resistance

8. Type of operation

- Type A: spring-assisted handle sets
- Type B: spring-loaded handle sets
- Type U: unsprung handle sets



	IGSAMT NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN
	PRÜFZERTIFIKAT
	Nr. 120002246.30
Aufgrund der in der bauaufsi durchgeführten Prüfungen wi	chtlich anerkannten Prüfstelle für Baubeschläge des MPA NRW rd bestätigt, dass
die Bauprodukte	ECO Drückergarnituren in Ausführungen entsprechend der Zusammenstellung in der Anlage 1
der Firma	ECO Schulte GmbH & Co. KG Iserlohner Landstrasse 117 D-58706 Menden
mit den wesentlichen Anforderungen der	DIN EN 1906: 2002-05 "Türdrücker und Türknäufe"; Anforderungen und Prüfverfahren, Deutsche Fassung EN 1906:2002
Übereinstimmen und wie nebenstehend klassifiziert werden können	Beschläge mit 9mm Vierkantstift X 7 - Z 0 3 0 Y Die Klassifizierungsschlüssel sind den Anlagen zu entnehmen.
Diesem Zertifikat liegt der Prü Beurteilungsgrundlage zugru	ifbericht Nr. 120002246.10 des MPA NRW als nde.
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3	PRÜFZERTIFIKAT
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die Bauprodukte	ECO Drückergamituren in Ausführungen entsprechend der Zusammenstellung in der Anlage 1
der Firma	ECO Schulte GmbH & Co. KG Iserlohner Landstrasse 117 D-58706 Menden
mit den wesentlichen Anforderungen der	DIN EN 1905: 2002-05 "Türdnücker und Türknäufe"; Anforderungen und Prüfverfahren, Deutsche Fassung EN 1906:2002
Übereinstimmen und wie nebenstehend klassifiziert werden können	Beschläge mit 8mm Vierkantstift X 7 - 0 3 0 Y Die Klassifizierungsschlüssel sind den Anlagen zu entnehmen.
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ECO - The system

The integrated door system solutions meet the highest requirements with regard to functionality, security and aesthetics.

Our system solutions combine a high quality with an aesthetic design. The year-long experience in the development and manufacturing of handles, locks, door closers and hinges, coupled with our extensive technical know-how make ECO a competent provider of door system technology.

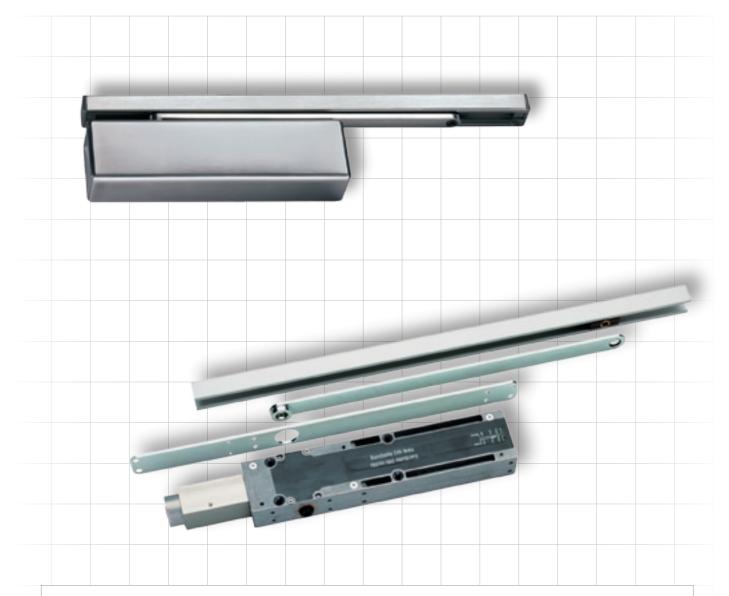
SYSTEM TECHNOLOGY FOR THE DOOR

The standard EN 1154 always comes into play when it must be ensured that a manually opened door is recloses automatically. This is because this standard specifies the requirements of corresponding door closing means and pays an important contribution to ensuring that a door closes reliably in a controlled manner.

DIN EN 1154 Door Closers with a Controlled Closing-Sequence







ECO Multi Genius door closer with sliding arm stainless steel ECO Multi Genius concealed door closer with concealed sliding arm



Application ranges

The standard defines the related technical requirements of door closers with a controlled closing-sequence for swing doors.

By means of the testing procedures and the technical requirements, the following points are fixed on:

- installed on or in the door frame
- installed on or in the door
- installed in the floor
- the currently valid DIN EN 1154 was published in April 2003, and replaced EN 1154, including the revised modification A1 2002, which had existed since 1996. It also has the status of a national standard. It has been included in the German Building Standards Guidelines B/Part 1 since 2005, meaning that it is anchored in the German Building Laws.

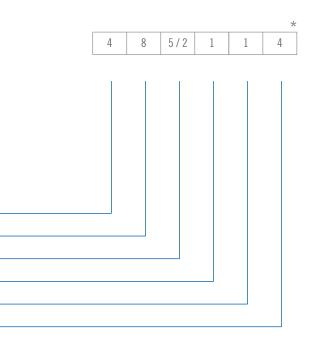
Classification Key

The standard stipulates that all of the tested products are to be classified in accordance with a 6-digit key.

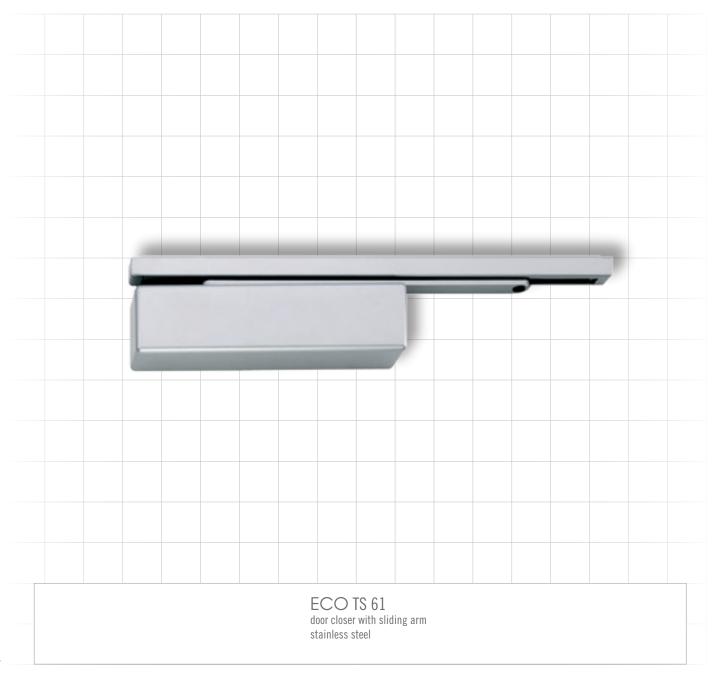
* Corresponds to: ECO Multi Genius

The classification key derive from points 1-6 stated below.

1) Category of use (Class 3, 4)
2) Durability (Class 8)
3) Door closer size (Class 1-7)
4) Fire resistance (Class 0, 1)
5) Safety (Class 1)
6) Corrosion resistance (Class 0-4)







1. Category of use (only 2 classes were defined)

Class 3: to close doors from a minimum opening angle of 105° **Class 4:** to close doors from an opening angle of 180°

2. Durability

Class 8: 500,000 tested cycles

3. Door closer size

Sizes 1-7 are defined here. The minimum and maximum sizes are to be stated for door closers which are suitable for various sizes.*

Closer size	Recom- mended door leaf width	Weight of test door	Closing moment				Opening moment	Door closer efficiency
			between 0°and 4°		between 88° and 92°	all opening angles	between 0° and 60°	between 0° and 4°
	mm max.	kg	Nm min.	Nm max. <	Nm min.	Nm min.	Nm max.	% min.
1	750	20	9	13	3	2	26	50
2	850	40	13	18	4	3	36	50
3	950	60	18	26	6	4	47	55
4	1,100	80	26	37	9	6	62	60
5	1,250	100	37	54	12	8	83	65
6	1,400	120	54	87	18	11	134	65
7	1,600	160	87	140	29	18	215	65

4. Fire resistance

Class O: not approved for use on fire / smoke doors

Class 1: suitable for use on fire / smoke doors

5. Safety

Class 1: the basic requirements on the using safety of door should be reached, therefore, here defined only one Class.

6. Corrosion resistance

- Class 0: no defined corrosion resistance
- **Class 1:** mild corrosion resistance
- Class 2: moderate corrosion resistance
- **Class 3:** high corrosion resistance
- Class 4: very high corrosion resistance











The new Multi Genius Door Closer

With the new Multi Genius Door Closer, ECO has successfully further developed its first dual-use closer system – ITS Multi Genius. This successor system is even compacter and more elegant. It was developed according to the current standards, and furthermore, this system combines all of the technical requirements of a flexible and reliable door closer system.

This new Multi Genius Door Closer can be installed both in the door leaf and on the door and thereby combines intelligent door closing technology and practical user benefits. As an external system, it extremely slim design, it can be positioned between the wall and the door even in the narrowest of spaces.

If used inside, it is installed in the door leaf so that it is concealed. The new Multi genius is the smallest door closer to be developed according to EN standards.

This compact design and his high flexibility in application meet our high innovation demands. The most secure close door is the one which can be left open. (Chinese saying)

The door should be automatically closed in case of fire in order to minimise the risk of fire and smoke spreading of fire and smoke could be minimized on some certain extents. Therefore, even a closed door can mean safety because it protects people from dangerous smoke.











The standard defines the requirements for:

- · hold-open devices which are independent of door closers
- hold-open devices which are integrated in fire / smoke-rated door closers
- the compulsory closing of a door fitted with a door closer in the case of a power failure.
- the currently valid DIN EN 1155 was published in April 2003, and replaced EN 1155, including the revised modification A1 2002, which had existed since 1997. It also has the status of a national standard. It has been included in the German Building Standards Guidelines B/Part 1 since 2005, meaning that it is anchored in the German Building Laws.

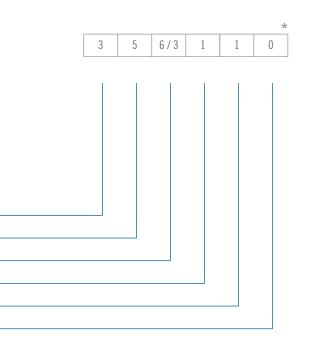
Classification Key

The standard stipulates that all of the tested products are to be classified in accordance with a 6-digit key.

* Corresponds to: ECO Typ SR-EF

The classification key derives from points 1-6 stated below.

1) Category of use (Class 3)
2) Durability (Class 5, 8)
3) Hold-open size (Class 3-7)
4) Fire resistance (Class 1)
5) Safety (Class 1)
6) Corrosion resistance (Class 0-4)





1. Category of use (only one class was defined here.)

Class 3: for doors in public buildings with little incentive for careful use. The probability of an incorrect use of the door is given.

2. Durability

Class 5: 50,000 tested cycles Class 8: 500,000 tested cycles

3. Door closer size

Sizes 3-7 are defined here. For electrically operated hold-open devices with adjustable and different sizes, they should be indicated with their minimal and maximum fixing sizes.

Hold-open size	Recommended door leaf width mm/max.	Weight of test door kg	Overload of drop hammer kg	Drag torque of test door Nm / max.
3	950	60	15	0,3
4	1,100	80	18	0,4
5	1,250	100	21	0,5
6	1,400	120	27	0,6
7	1,600	160	36	0,8

4. Fire resistance

Class 1: suitable for use on fire / smoke doors

5. Safety

Class 1: the basic requirements on the using safety of door should be reached; therefore, only one class has been defined here.

6. Corrosion resistance

- Class 0: no defined corrosion resistance
- **Class 1:** mild corrosion resistance
- **Class 2:** moderate corrosion resistance
- Class 3: high corrosion resistance
- **Class 4:** very high corrosion resistance





In an emergency situation, people must be provided with the best possible protection. They must have faith in the safety provided to them by fire-rated and smoke-rated doors. Therefore, it is absolutely indispensable that the doors close reliably even in an extreme situation so as to confine the risks and prevent the situation from worsening.











The standard defines the requirements of the following sequence controller for double-leaf swing doors.

The standard defines the testing procedures and technical requirements with regard to the following:

- · separately installed closing sequence controller
- closing sequence control function integrated into door closer
- closing sequence control function integrated into door closer, with electrically operated hold-open devices
- the currently valid DIN EN 1158 was published in April 2003, and replaced EN 1158, including the revised modification A1 2002, which had existed since 1997. It also has the status of a national standard. It has been included in the German Building Standards Guidelines B/Part 1 since 2005, meaning that it is anchored in the German Building Laws.

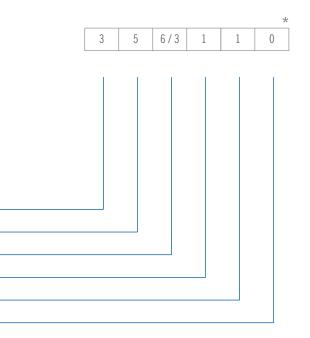
Classification key

The standard stipulates that all of the products tested according to it should be classified in accordance with a 6-digit-system.

* Suitable for: ECO Typ SR

The classification key is derived from points 1-6 below:

2) Durability (Class 5, 8)
3) Hold-open size (Class 3-7)
4) Fire resistance (Class 0, 1)
5) Safety (Class 1)
6) Corrosion resistance (Class 0-4)





1. Category of use (there defined only one Class)

Class 3: for doors in public buildings with little incentive for careful use. The probability of an incorrect use of the door is given.

2. Durability

Class 5: 50,000 tested cycles Class 8: 500,000 tested cycles

3. Door closer size

Sizes 3-7 are defined. For closing sequence controller with adjustable and different sizes, they should be indicated with their minimal and maximal hold-open sizes.

Hold-open size	Recommended door leaf width mm / max.	Weight of test door kg	Overload of drop hammer mm / max	Drag torque of test door Nm / max.
3	950	60	1,900	0,3
4	1,100	80	2,200	0,4
5	1,250	100	2,500	0,5
6	1,400	120	2,800	0,6
7	1,600	160	3,200	0,8

4. Fire resistance

Class 0: not approved for use on fire / smoke doors Class 1: allowable for use on fire / smoke doors

5. Safety

Class 1: the basic requirements on the using safety of door should be reached, therefore, here defined only one Class.

6. Corrosion resistance

Class 0: no defined corrosio	n resistance
------------------------------	--------------

- Class 1: mild corrosion resistance
- **Class 2:** moderate corrosion resistance
- Class 3: high corrosion resistance
- **Class 4:** very high corrosion resistance



The world *does not have any wonders* to give. Every possible movement forwards, every attempt to achieve a certain progress requires *implementation, studiousness* and *endurance*; it especially requires our *mind,* our *willingness* as well as our *professional ability* to grasp the existing. (Jürgen Ponto)

Planning at the highest safety level

Preventative fire prevent is gaining in importance and complexity in all of the planning and constructing fields. In Germany alone, around 600 people lose their life each year as a result of almost 200,000 fires. But often, it is not the fire that costs people's life, but rather the smoke and panic. Diverse fire catastrophes in the past have already sensitized the public to this subject and created a new sense of safety.

The way to a progressive safety consideration is only free if the ethics harmonize with the demands on security and safeguarding of human beings.

Increasing legal requirements have brought with them the highest prioritizing of fire prevention in buildings for planners and architects. The choice and implementation of materials which minimise the chances of a fire breaking out and it spreading, are imperative.

At ECO, the planners and architects can find out a competent partner for the implementation of their design concepts at the highest safety level.

The ECO group responded to the increasing requirements a long time ago, and always manufactures the technical products according to the most current European standards.

At an initial glance, the standards are often an additional responsibility. The extent to which a hinge should hold a door or window enables standards to provide the basis technical developments. Standard EN 1935 exactly classifies the various hinge types and their areas of use, thereby guaranteeing a secure hold for a door.

DIN EN 1935 Uniaxial Door and Window hinges









The standard divides the hinges in four use classes, and defines the maximal hinge moment that results from the generated frictional resistance in a hinge during its endurance test. This standard is valid for door and window hinges for door leafs with a maximum weight of 160 Kg.

The standard specifies testing procedures and requirements with regard to:

- uniaxial screw-on hinges
- hinges with consolidated bolts
- for use on entrance doors and windows
- the currently valid DIN EN 1953 was published in April 2002 and has the status of a national standard. It has been included in the German Building Standards Guidelines B/Part 1 since 2005, meaning that it is anchored in the German Building Laws.

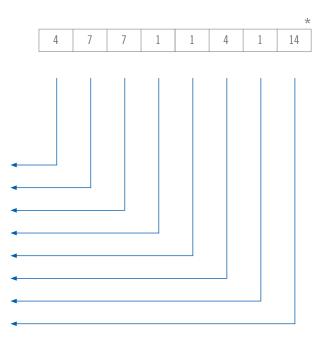
Classification key

The standard stipulates that all of the products tested according to it should be classified in accordance with an 8-digit-system.

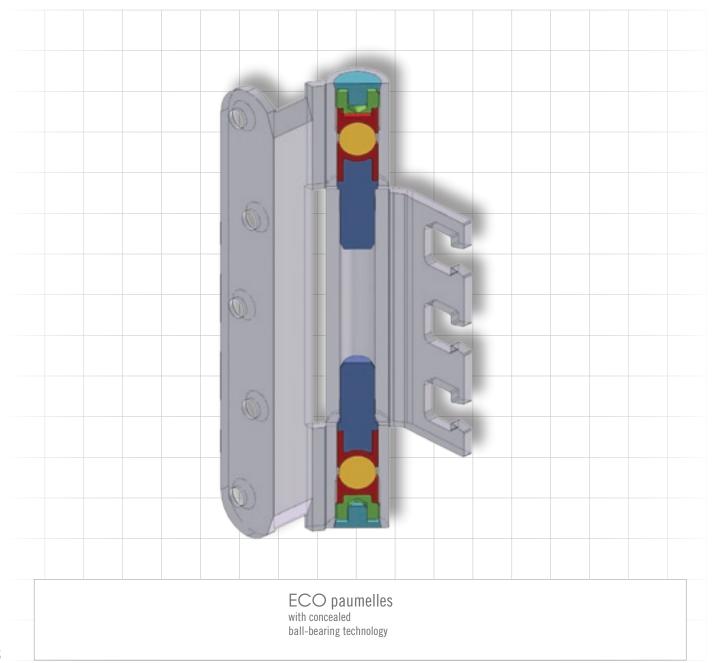
* Suitable for all ECO OBX- and OBN 20 hinges

The classification key is derived from points 1-8 below:

1) Category of use (Class 1-4)
2) Durability (Class 3, 4, 7)
3) Door mass (Class 0-7)
4) Fire resistance (Class 0, 1)
5) Safety (Class 1)
6) Corrosion resistance (Class 0-4)
7) Security (Class 0, 1)
8) Class of hinge (Class 0-14)









- **Class 1: slight usage.** Application in Building, houses or other residential areas with a lower of frequency of use by people with a high incentive to a careful use, where misuse and risks are less possible.
- **Class 2:** medium usage. Application in Buildings, houses or other residential areas with a medium using frequency and with a certain incentive to a careful use, where misuse and risks are still possible.
- **Class 3:** intensive usage. Application in Buildings with a high usage frequency by people with little careful use, where misuse and risks are possible.
- Class 4: forcible usage. The hinges are used on doors that are usually often subject to violent uses.

2. Durability

Class 3:10,000 tested cycles (Only for window hinges)Class 4:25,000 tested cycles (Door and window hinges)Class 7:200,000 tested cycles (Only for door hinges)

3. Door mass

Class 0:	10 kg	Classe 4:	80 kg
Class 1:	20 kg	Classe 5:	100 kg
Class 2:	40 kg	Classe 6:	120 kg
Class 3:	60 kg	Classe 7:	160 kg

4. Fire resistance

Class 0: not approved for use on fire / smoke doors

Class 1: allowable for use on fire / smoke doors (EN 1634-1)

5. Safety – personal security

Each hinge should fulfil the basic requirements on safe usage; therefore, there is one class $1. \label{eq:lass}$

6. Corrosion resistance

Class 0: no defined corrosion	resistance
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- Class 1: mild corrosion resistance
- Class 2: moderate corrosion resistance
- Class 3: high corrosion resistance
- Class 4: very high corrosion resistance

7. Security – Anti-burglary

- Class 0: not approved for use on anti-burglary doors
- Class 1: allowable for use on anti-burglary doors (This character is subject to the evaluations for the contributions to the burglary-resistance of each anti-burglary door, and furthermore, this evaluation does not belong to the application ranges of EN 1935.)

8. Class of hinges

There are 14 defined hinge classes as shown in the following table.

1th Position		2	2nd Position 3rd Postition		ostition	4th Position	5th Position	6th Position	7th Position	8th Position	
	Category of	use	Tested cyc	les at long-term usage	Door	mass	Fire resistance	Safety	Corrosion resistance	Security	Fire class
Use	Class	Application	Class	Number of tested cycles	Class	Mass kg	Available class	Available class	Available class	Available class	Class
slight	1	window	3	10,000	0	10	0 or 1	1	0, 1, 2, 3, 4	0 or 1	1
slight	1	window	3	10,000	1	20	0 or 1	1	0, 1, 2, 3, 4	0 or 1	2
slight	1	door or window	4	25,000	1	20	0 or 1	1	0, 1, 2, 3, 4	0 or 1	3
medium	2	door	7	200,000	1	20	0 or 1	1	0, 1, 2, 3, 4	0 or 1	4
slight	1	window	3	10,000	2	40	0 or 1	1	0, 1, 2, 3, 4	0 or 1	5
slight	1	door or window	4	25,000	2	40	0 or 1	1	0, 1, 2, 3, 4	0 or 1	6
medium	2	door	7	200,000	2	40	0 or 1	1	0, 1, 2, 3, 4	0 or 1	7
slight	1	window	3	10,000	3	60	0 or 1	1	0, 1, 2, 3, 4	0 or 1	8
slight	1	door or window	4	25,000	3	60	0 or 1	1	0, 1, 2, 3, 4	0 or 1	9
medium	2	door	7	200,000	3	60	0 or 1	1	0, 1, 2, 3, 4	0 or 1	10
intensive	3	door	7	200,000	4	80	0 or 1	1	0, 1, 2, 3, 4	0 or 1	11
forcible	4	door	7	200,000	5	100	0 or 1	1	0, 1, 2, 3, 4	0 or 1	12
forcible	4	door	7	200,000	6	120	0 or 1	1	0, 1, 2, 3, 4	0 or 1	13
forcible	4	door	7	200,000	7	160	0 or 1	1	0, 1, 2, 3, 4	0 or 1	14





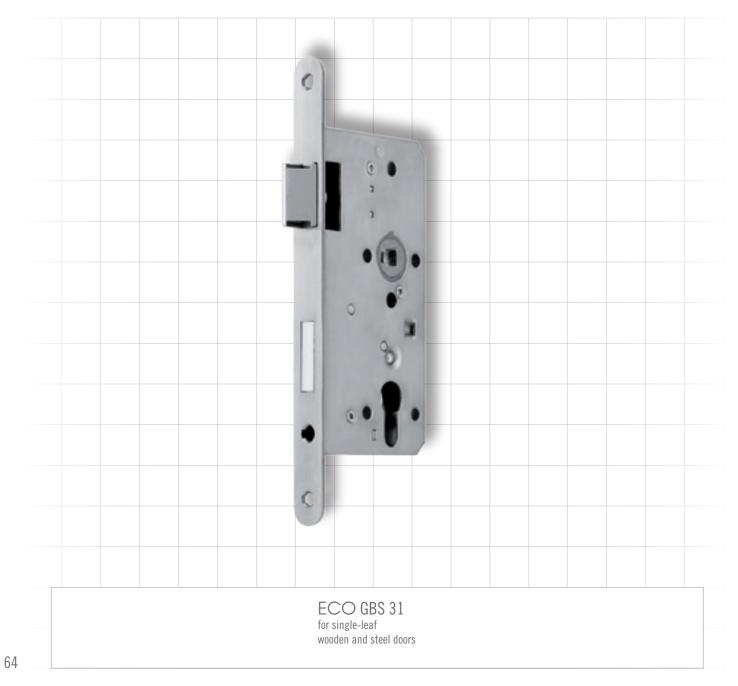


A lock is much more than a simple connection between door leaves and frames. With the increasing requirements on functionality, security and materials, it has already become a complex component part. In view of the increasing product diversity, EN 12209 was created in order to provide a uniform stipulation at a European level.











This standard is valid for mechanically operated locks and their strike plates that can be installed in the doors, windows and entrance doors. The standard specifies testing procedures and requirements with regard to:

- durability
- strength
- protection effect
- effectiveness
- the current DIN EN 12209 was published in March 2004 and has the status of a national standard. Annex A (fire resistance requirements) to this standard is harmonized and must be used in Europe.

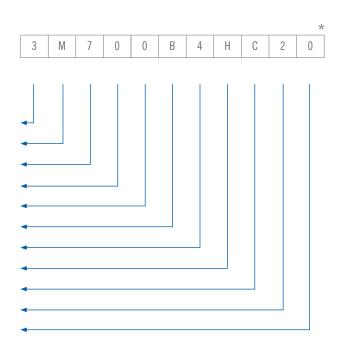
Classification key

The standard stipulates that all of the products tested according to it should be classified in accordance with an 11-digit-system.

* Suitable for: ECO GBS 31

The classification key is derived from points 1-11 below:

1) Category of use (Class 1, 2, 3)
2) Durability (Class A, B, C, F, G, H, L, M, R, S, W, X)
3) Door mass and closing force (Class 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9)
4) Fire resistance (Class 0, 1)
5) Safety (Class 0)
6) Corrosion resistance (Class O, A, B, C, D, E, F, G)
7) Security (Class 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7)
8) Door-related application (Class A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, P, R)
9) Key operation and locking mechanism (Class O, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H)
10) Spindle operation (Class 0, 1, 2, 3, 4)
11) Key characteristic value (Class 0, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H)









1. Category of use (only three classes were defined)

- **Class 1:** used by people with a high incentive to a careful application, where misuse or risks are less possible, e.g. interior residential doors.
- **Class 2:** used by people with a little incentive to a careful application, where misuse or risks are possible, e.g. office doors.
- **Class 3:** used by people with little incentive to a careful application, where mi suse or risks are more possible, e.g. doors in public buildings.

2. Charge permanente

Class A:	50,000 tested cycles	no stress on latch bolt
Class B:	100,000 tested cycles	no stress on latch bolt
Class C:	200,000 tested cycles	no stress on latch bolt
Class F:	50,000 tested cycles	stress on latch bolt 10 N
Class G:	100,000 tested cycles	stress on latch bolt 10 N
Class H:	200,000 tested cycles	stress on latch bolt 10 N
Class L:	100,000 tested cycles	stress on latch bolt 25 N
Class M:	200,000 tested cycles	stress on latch bolt 25 N
Class R:	100,000 tested cycles	stress on latch bolt 50 N
Class S:	200,000 tested cycles	stress on latch bolt 50 N
Class W:	100,000 tested cycles	stress on latch bolt 100 N
Class X:	200,000 tested cycles	stress on latch bolt 100 N

3. Door mass and closing force

Class 1:	up to 100 kg closing force max. 50 N
Class 2:	up to 200 kg closing force max. 50 N
Class 3:	more than 200 kg or determined by producer closing force max. 50 N
Class 4:	up to 200 kg closing force max. 25 N
Class 5:	up to 100 kg closing force max. 25 N
Class 6:	more than 200 kg or determined by producer closing force max. 25 N
Class 7:	up to 100 kg closing force max. 15 N
Class 8:	up to 200 kg closing force max. 15 N
Class 9:	more than 200 kg or determined by producer closing force max. 15 N

4. Fire resistance

Class O: not approved for use on fire / smoke doors

Class 1: allowable for use on fire / smoke doors

(This character is subject to the positive evaluation for the contributions of locks to the fire / smoke resistance of certain fire / smoke doors.)

5. Safety

Class O: no safety requirements

6. Corrosion resistance

- Class 0: no defined corrosion resistance, no defined temperature Class A: low corrosion resistance, no defined temperature
- **Class B:** mild corrosion resistance, no defined temperature
- **Class C:** high corrosion resistance, no defined temperature
- siass 6: Ingir corrosion resistance, no definied temperature
- Class D: very high corrosion resistance, no defined temperature
- Class E: mild corrosion resistance, temperature requirement between -20°C +80°C
- Class F: high corrosion resistance, temperature requirement between -20°C +80°C
- **Class G:** very high corrosion resistance, temperature requirement between -20° C $+80^{\circ}$ C

7. Security and drill resistance

- Class 1: minimum anti-burglary effect without drill resistance
- **Class 2:** low anti-burglary effect without drill resistance
- Class 3: mild anti-burglary effect without drill resistance
- Class 4: high anti-burglary effect without drill resistance
- Class 5: high anti-burglary effect with drill resistance
- Class 6: very high anti-burglary effect without drill resistance
- Class 7: very high anti-burglary effect with drill resistance

8. Door-related application

There are 15 defined door-related applications as shown in the following table.

Classe	Туре	Usage 1	Usage 2	Usage 3
A	Mortise lock	Unrestricted usage		
В	Mortise lock	Swing door leaf		
С	Mortise lock	Sliding door		
D	Box lock	Unrestricted usage		
E	Box lock	Swing door leaf		
F	Box lock	Sliding door		
G	Lock for a drilled retainer	Unrestricted usage		
Н	Mortise lock	Swing door leaf	supported	
J	Box lock	Swing door leaf	opened towards inside	
K	Mortise lock	Swing door leaf		locked from inside
L	Mortise lock	Sliding door		locked from inside
М	Box lock	Swing door leaf		locked from inside
N	Box lock	Sliding door		locked from inside
Р	Mortise lock	Swing door leaf	supported	locked from inside
R	Box lock	Swing door leaf	opened towards inside	locked from inside

9. Key operation and locking mechanism

Class 0 :	not applicable	
Class A :	cylinder lock	manual locking mechanism
$Class \ B:$	cylinder lock	automatic locking mechanism
Class C:	cylinder lock	manual locking mechanism
		with in-between locking
Class D :	chubb lock	manual locking mechanism
Class E :	chubb lock	automatic locking mechanism
Class F :	chubb lock	manual locking mechanism
		with in-between locking
Class G :	lock without key operation	manual locking mechanism
Class H :	lock without key operation	automatic locking mechanism

10. Spindle operation

- Class 0 : lock without hub
- Class 1: lock for handle or knob operation with durable spring
- Class 2 : lock for handle operation without durable spring
- Class 3 : lock for knob operation with higher stress and heavy durable spring
- Class 4 : lock for special handle operation (designed by producers) with higher stress and heavy durable spring

11. Key characteristic value

- **Class 0**: no indicated requirements
- Class A : at least 3 tumblers
- Class B : at least 5 tumblers
- Class C: at least 5 tumblers with extended locking disparities
- Class D : at least 6 tumblers
- Class E : at least 6 tumblers with extended locking disparities
- Class F : at least 7 tumblers
- Class G: at least 7 tumblers with extended locking disparities
- Class H: at least 8 tumblers with extended locking disparities

General Information

CE^{*}Labelling

The CE-label is the "passport" for products within the Single European Market. This label was created in the course of the technical harmonization within the EU in order to reduce trade restraints and guarantee a free movement of goods within the European Community.

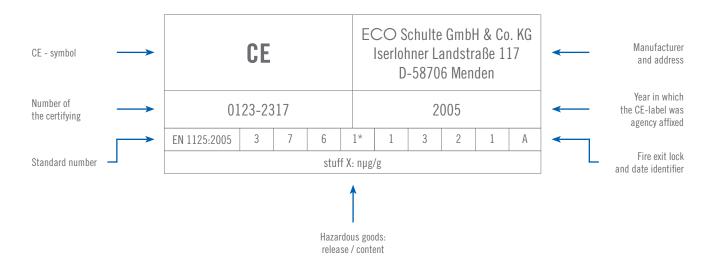
The CE-label is neither an origin nor a quality symbol. With this label, the manufacturer documents that its products meet the requirements iof the applicable EU-directiv4s and that it can be placed on the market.

* CE = Communauté Européenne, the French term for the European Community The following information is required:

- identification number of the certifying agency
- name of the manufacturer or its identifier
- registered address of the manufacturer
- the last two digits of the year in which the label was affixed
- number of the EU-Certificate of Conformity
- reference to the European standard
- description and performance characteristics of the product

Example of a CE-label

ECO panic lock system EPN 900, tested in accordance with DIN EN 1125



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