

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



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**Mechanical structures for electrical and electronic equipment – Tests for  
IEC 60917 and IEC 60297 series –  
Part 6: Security aspects for indoor cabinets**



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Part 6: Security aspects for indoor cabinets**

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ELECTROTECHNICAL  
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## INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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48D/634/FDIS	48D/641/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this International Standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This document has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all parts in the IEC 61587 series, published under the general title *Mechanical structures for electrical and electronic equipment – Tests for IEC 60917 and IEC 60297 series*, can be found on the IEC website.

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## INTRODUCTION

The security of electrical and electronic equipment or systems, which nowadays is being applied in many electronic equipment or systems in the fields of ICT (information and communication technology) and of industrial/infrastructure control systems, is becoming a critical issue.

In general, security is achieved by restrictions and protections against improper or unauthorized accesses from both hardware and software sides of the systems.

Considering the security of the hardware of electronic equipment or systems, which are built up in the mechanical structures such as cabinets based on IEC 60297 series and IEC 60917 series, it depends on conditions of their installation sites, on the security level of system hardware which provides access protection at the installation sites, and on the robustness of the mechanical structures and of their mechanical locks both at the access gates/doors of the installation sites and of the mechanical structures.

Therefore, a classification of the installation conditions and of the levels of security measures for hardware is very important for design and practices of various electronic equipment or systems, which are used in the field of ICT, industrial control, transportation and others.

From this point of view, this document intends to clarify the relationship between the installation conditions and the security requirements for indoor cabinets, and to provide the required performances and test methods on mechanical components related with security provisions for indoor cabinets which are in accordance with IEC 60297 series and IEC 60917 series.

Vandalism protection aspect is applied by user-specific requirements in general. Therefore, this document has no definition of vandalism.

# MECHANICAL STRUCTURES FOR ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT – TESTS FOR IEC 60917 AND IEC 60297 SERIES –

## Part 6: Security aspects for indoor cabinets

### 1 Scope

This part of IEC 61587 specifies security aspects and security performance levels of indoor cabinets in accordance with IEC 60917 and IEC 60297.

### 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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.

IEC 60297 (all parts), *Mechanical structures for electronic equipment – Dimensions of mechanical structures of the 482,6 mm (19 in) series*

IEC 60529, *Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)*

IEC 60917 (all parts), *Modular order for the development of mechanical structures for electronic equipment practices*

IEC 60917-1, *Modular order for the development of mechanical structures for electronic equipment practices – Part 1: Generic standard*

IEC 61587-1, *Mechanical structures for electronic equipment – Tests for IEC 60917 and IEC 60297 series – Part 1: Environmental requirements, test set-up and safety aspects for cabinets, racks, subracks and chassis under indoor condition use and transportation*

IEC 61587-2, *Mechanical structures for electronic equipment – Tests for IEC 60917 and 60297 series – Part 2: Seismic tests for cabinets and racks*

### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC 60917-1 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

#### 3.1

##### **handle**

mechanical component to open or close the door of a cabinet, equipped on the door of a cabinet



**3.2****key**

device to allow only authorized access to a cabinet, assembled into the handle of the cabinet or on the door of the cabinet configured with a mechanical lock

**3.3****mechanical lock**

mechanical component assembled in the door of a cabinet, deemed to provide closure of the door of the cabinet for security

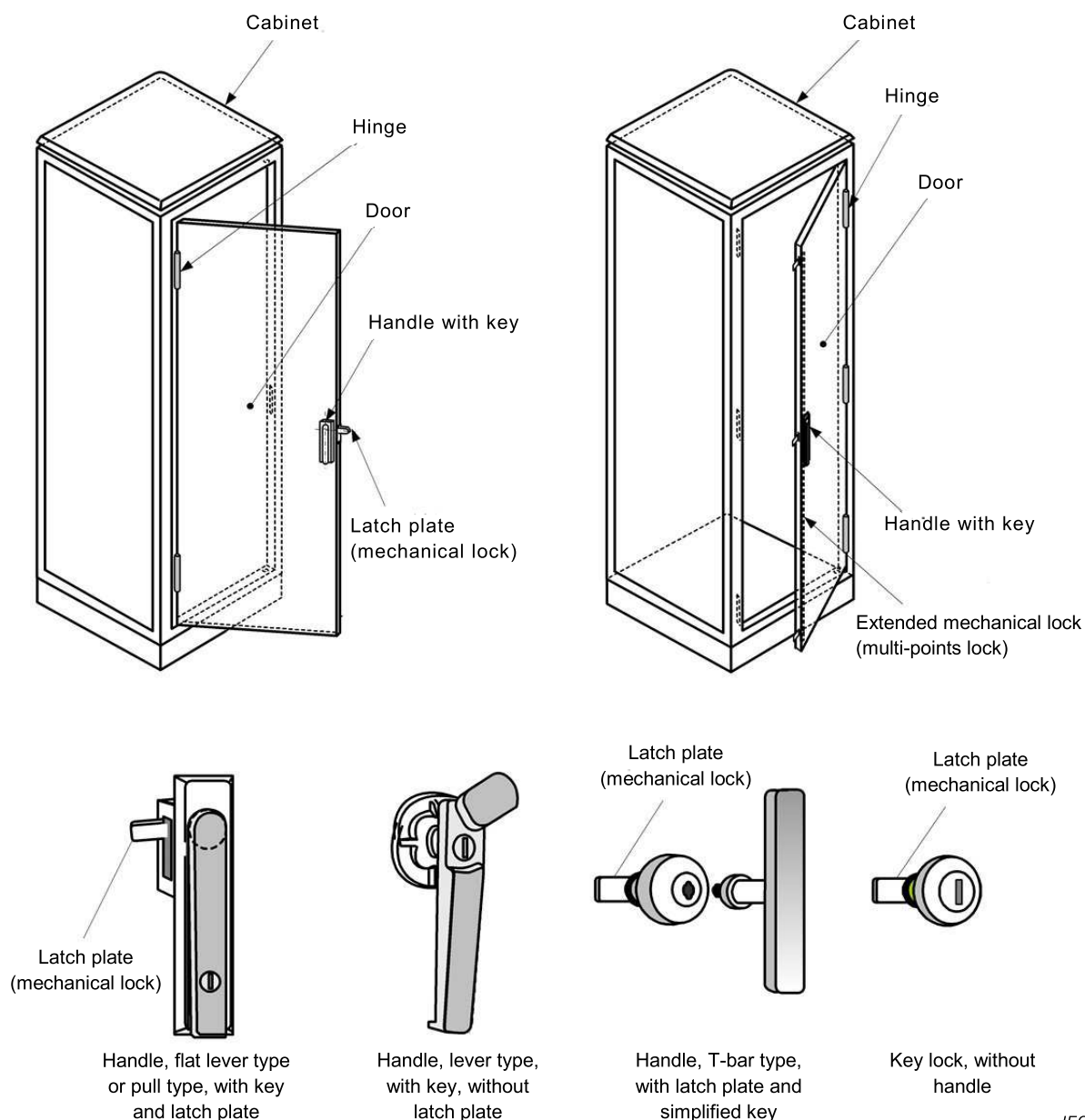
**3.4****access protection**

protection against unauthorized access to a cabinet mainly dependent on the access security level within the location and functional requirements where the cabinet is installed

**3.5****security performance**

required performance of the mechanical components of a cabinet to achieve the intended access security level

SEE Figure 1.



**Figure 1 – Typical mechanical components for security provision of the cabinet**

## 4 Security aspects for indoor cabinets

### 4.1 General

In general, security for cabinets for electronic equipment should be designed on both points of view from hardware and software. Considering the security on hardware of the cabinets, security aspects of the cabinets depends on the following factors:

- a) access security level of the cabinet installation site (access security within the building);
- b) security performance of the cabinet.

The access security within the building, as part of the so-called physical security, is primarily aimed to be effective against unauthorized forced entry. In this regard, many international or regional regulations and specifications for building doors, gates, building door handles and key-locking systems and other building physical security facilities are defined.

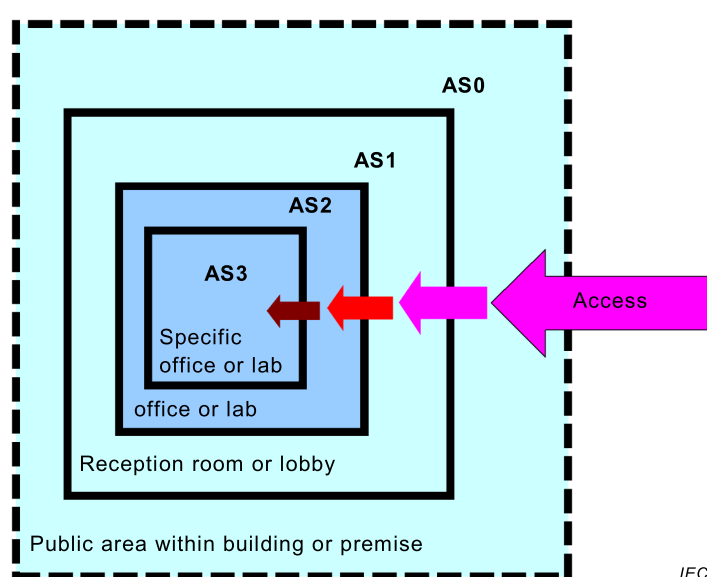
The security performance of the cabinet is designed by the choice of specific handle, key, mechanical lock and other components, which are different from the hardware for buildings and are mostly dedicated to cabinets for electrical and electronic systems.

Designers and users should consider those points properly to establish security aspects for their intended use indoor cabinet.

## 4.2 Access security level of the cabinet

In case of the indoor cabinet, access security level depends on restriction-severities to reach the cabinet installation sites. Figure 2 and Table 1 show typical access security levels in buildings or premises.

Security aspect for the intended use cabinet should be specified according to the access security levels shown in Table 2.



**Figure 2 – Concept of access protection within buildings or premises**

**Table 1 – Access security levels of indoor cabinet installation sites**

Access security level	Access protection	Example area
<b>AS0</b>	No restriction to enter the site	Public areas in building or premises
<b>AS1</b>	Restricted area to enter	Receptions rooms or lobbies areas of offices or laboratories within buildings
<b>AS2</b>	Severe restricted area to enter	Offices or laboratories
<b>AS3</b>	Very severe restriction to enter the specific area.	Specific office or laboratories, or control rooms

## 5 Security performance levels of cabinets

### 5.1 General

Table 2 shows security performance levels of cabinets and related security performance levels of mechanical components.

Application of security performance levels of cabinets should be defined by required security measures of the cabinet-mounted electronic system and the access security levels of the installation sites. Nevertheless, whatever the access security level of the installation site, the security level of the cabinet may be chosen independently by requirements from the intended electronic system. Designers and users should study and clarify actual conditions of the installation site and the required security measures of the intended electronic system, and apply the optimum security performance levels for cabinets.

**Table 2 – Security performance levels of cabinets**

Security performance levels of cabinets	Security performance levels of mechanical components <sup>1</sup>		
	Handle and associated mechanical lock (See Table 3)	Key (See Table 5)	Floor anchoring (See Table 6)
CS0	SH1	SK0/SK1	SA0/SA1/SA2
CS1	SH2	SK2	
CS2		SK3	
CS3		SK4	

<sup>1</sup> Other parts of the mechanical components related with the cabinet security performance, e.g. hinges, doors, etc., should meet the requirements in accordance with the security performance level of handle and associated mechanical lock in Table 3.

## 5.2 Security performance levels of cabinet mechanical components

### 5.2.1 Handle and associated mechanical lock

#### 5.2.1.1 General

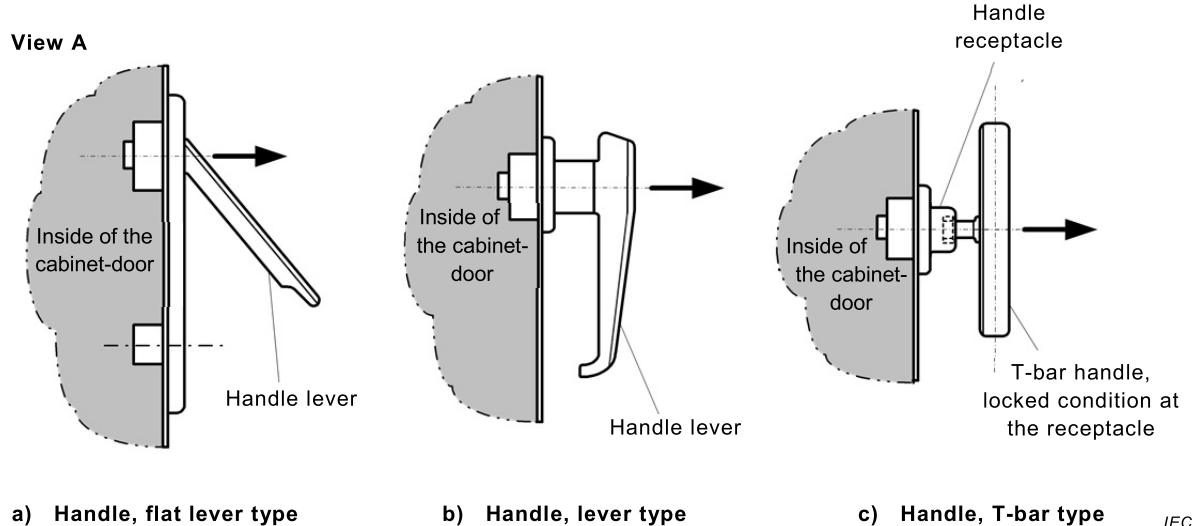
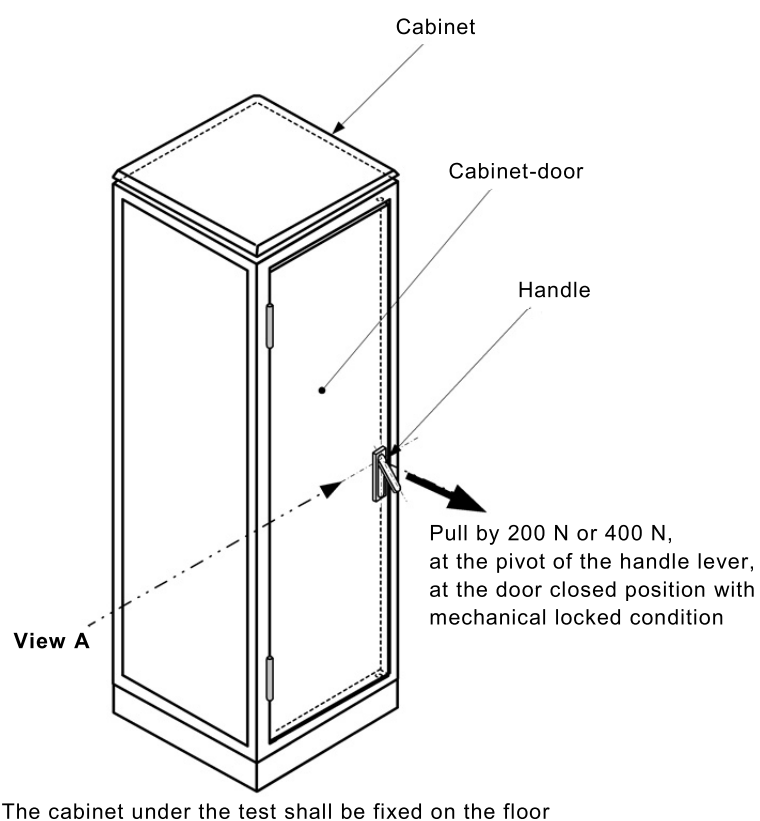
Table 3 shows security performance levels and required mechanical performances of handle and mechanical lock.

**Table 3 – Security performance levels of handle and associated mechanical lock**

Security performance level of handle and associated mechanical lock	Strength of handle and associated mechanical lock Static loading test at door closed position	Operation of handle and mechanical lock Open/close cycles	Environmental performances level			
			Climate conditions (IEC 61587-1)	Industrial atmosphere (IEC 61587-1)	Impact (IEC 61587-1)	IP (IEC 60529)
SH1	200 N	> 10 000	C1	A1	K1	IP20
SH2	400 N		C1/C2/C3	A1/A2/A3	K2/K3	IP20,IP30, IP42,IP54

#### 5.2.1.2 Tests for strength of handle and associated mechanical lock

Figure 3 shows test method for strength of the handle and the associated mechanical lock.



**Figure 3 – Static loading test for handle and associated mechanical lock**

Criteria: After 3 times of the static loading test (pull 200 N or 400 N), there is no permanent deformation on all of the components of handle, associated mechanical lock and door.

Figure 3 shows the tests for typical handles. (See the test methods for strength on each type handle as single component in Clause A.1.) In cases of applying different type handles, designers and users should modify the above test method according to the functions of the selected handles.

### 5.2.1.3 Tests for operation of handle and mechanical lock

Table 4 indicates procedures for the tests operation of handle and mechanical lock.

**Table 4 – Test procedures for operation of handle and mechanical lock**

Open/close cycles test procedures	
C Handle, flat lever type, with key	Handle, lever type, with key Handle, T-bar type, with key
One test cycle is as operations from 1) to 6) below. It shall be repeated 10 000 times. 1) Start at door closed and key locked condition 2) Unlock the key 3) Pull-up the handle lever 4) Turn the lever to the end-position for open the door 5) Return and push-down the lever into the initial position 6) Lock the key	On test cycle is as operations from 1) to 5) below. It shall be repeated 10 000 times. 1) Start at door closed and key locked condition 2) Unlock the key 3) Turn the lever to the end-position for open the door 4) Return the lever into the initial position 5) Lock the key

Criteria: After the test, there is no permanent deformation on all of the components of handle, associated mechanical lock and key.

Table 4 indicates the test procedures for typical handles. Difference of the type of the handle may take different procedure for door open or close operation. In such a case, the open/close cycles test procedures should be modified according to the specific door open or close operation.

### 5.2.2 Key

Table 5 shows security performance levels for keys.

The “key-difference numbers” shown in Table 5 are key security numbers or key security values typically used for cabinet doors according to IEC 60917 and IEC 60297.

**Table 5 – Security performance levels of key**

Security performance level of key	Key function	Key-difference number	Application	
			Lever handle with key/mechanical lock, or key/mechanical lock only	Cabinet door function
SK0	No key	---	No lock or no key	No security, design only
SK1	Uncontrolled key distribution	---	Basic commercial key mechanism	Low security
SK2	Controlled key distribution	100	Industrial key mechanism	Limited security
SK3	Controlled security key distribution	1 000	Security key >1 000	Medium security
SK4	Controlled high security key distribution	10 000	Precision security key >10 000	High security
According to users' requests and intended applications, different types of keys, such as dial key, registered number key and other precision key systems for the door entry control, may be applied.				

### 5.2.3 Cabinet floor anchoring

To secure the functionality of a cabinet, cabinet floor anchoring is considered a security aspect as cabinet mobility may have to be restricted or even made impossible to protect from external environmental occurrences or unwanted human interference.

**Table 6 – Security performance level  
of cabinet floor anchoring**

<b>Security performance level of cabinet floor anchoring</b>	<b>Test method</b>
<b>SA0</b>	No test
<b>SA1</b>	Tested in accordance with IEC 61587-1
<b>SA2</b>	Tested in accordance with IEC 61587-2

## Annex A (normative)

### Mechanical performance and test methods for handles

#### A.1 Mechanical strengths of levers of handles

##### A.1.1 General

The following mechanical strengths of levers of handles are common requirements, and they shall be applied for maintaining security performance levels of mechanical components.

##### A.1.2 Static loading test, push/pull performance

Lever handles shall perform to the push/pull forces defined in Figure A.1.

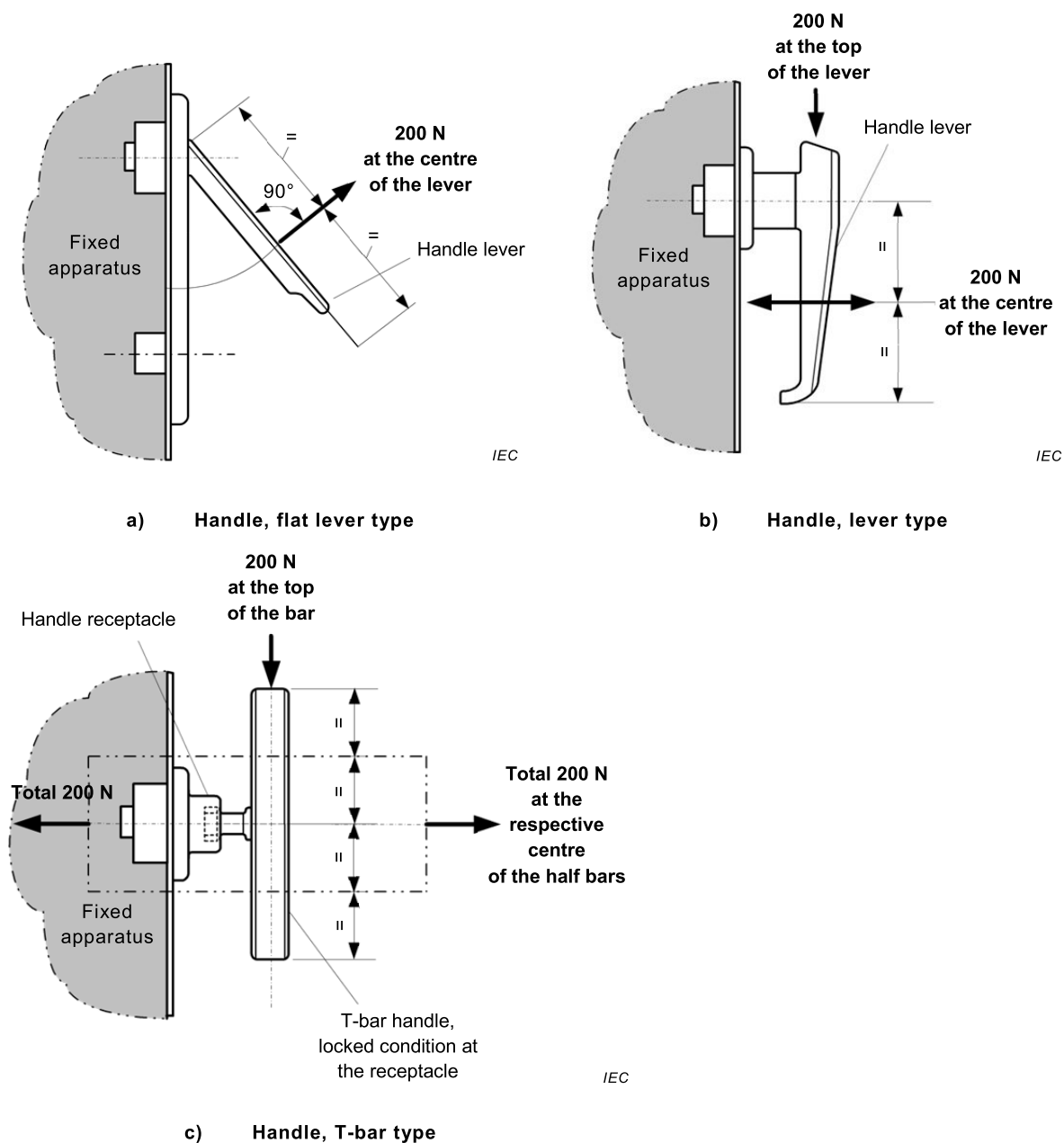


Figure A.1 – Lever handles push/pull performance

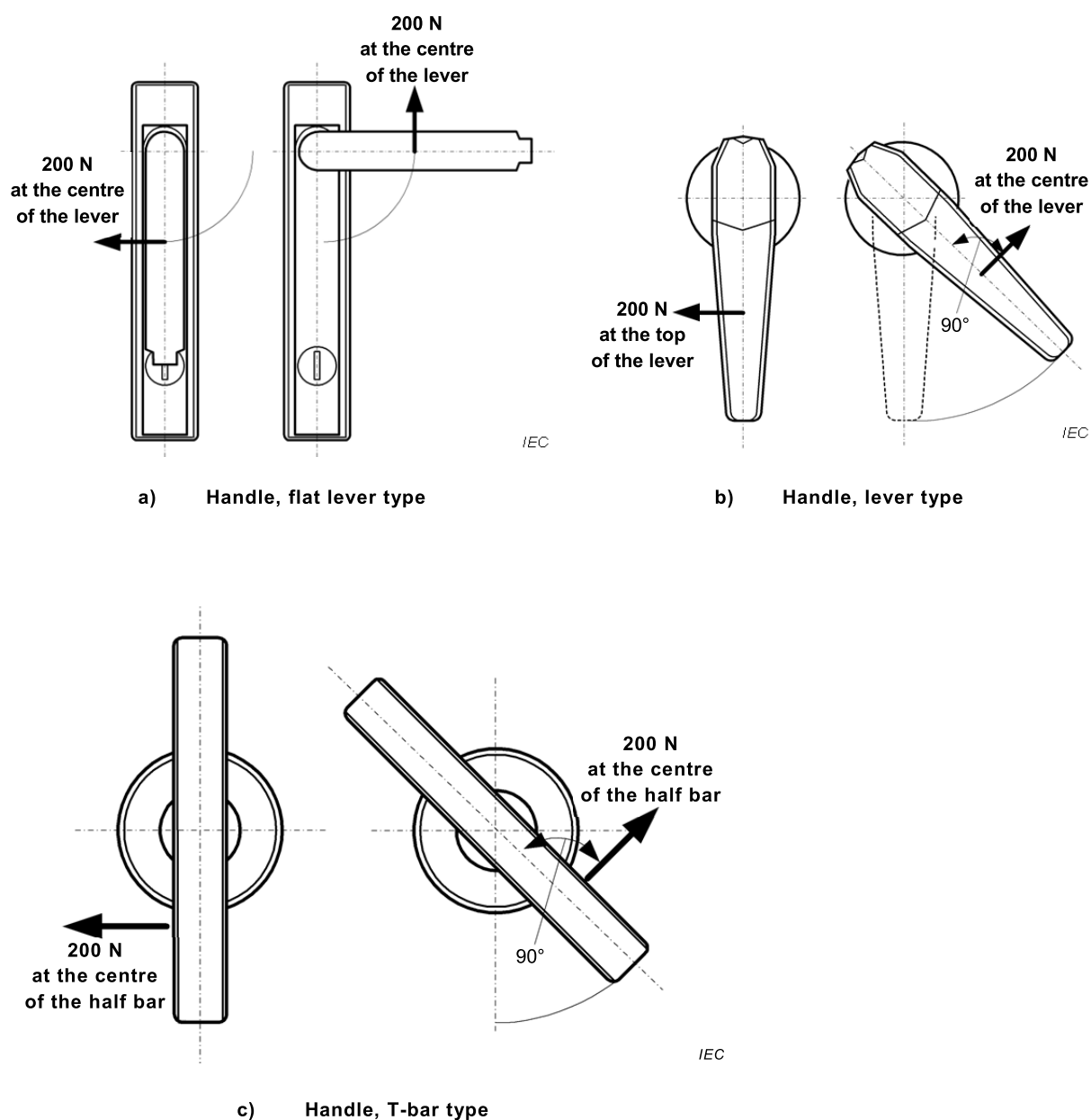


Test procedure: The testing of the handle shall be performed with a stable fixed apparatus. The push/pull test shall be performed 3 times.

Criteria: No functional damages shall occur.

### A.1.3 Static loading test, turn performance

Lever handle turn shall perform as defined in Figure A.2.



**Figure A.2 – Lever handles turn performance**

Test procedure: The testing of the handle shall be performed with a stable fixed apparatus. The push/pull test shall be performed 3 times.

Criteria: No functional damages shall occur.

## Bibliography

ISO/IEC 27001, *Information technology – Security techniques – Information security management systems – Requirements*

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