

Special regulations for DS certification of doors and windows classified in accordance with DS/EN 13501-2.

0 Introduction

This SBC is drawn up with regards to DS certification of doors and windows classified in accordance with DS/EN 13501-2, Fire classification of construction products and building elements – Part 2: Classification using data from fire resistance tests excluding ventilation services.

1 Prerequisites for certification

Before issue of license to certify in accordance with the present SBC, it is provided that the applicant obliges to respect the “Common Regulations for Danish Standard Product Certification” (hereinafter ABP) and the present special regulations including annexes.

Before certification, it is provided that a classification report proves that doors and/or windows produced in accordance with the manufacturer’s system description comply with the clauses in DS/EN 13501-2.

The certification covers the characteristics documented at the sampling of type.

Other characteristics on doors and windows, such as resistance to projectiles, explosions, forced entry, heavy blows, mechanical resistance and sound-, thermal-, and energy characteristics are not covered by this SBC.

All documentation which forms the basis for issue and maintenance of certification license in accordance to this SBC must be in Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, English or German.

2 Application for license

Agreement clauses are as stated in ABP, item 3.

In connection with the application for license, the following must be attached to the agreement form:

- Classification report in accordance with DS/EN 13501-2 item 7.5.5 or 7.5.6.
- Test report in accordance with DS/EN1634-1 or DS/EN 1634-3.
- In case the applicant is not stated as the owner of the test report, documentation for the right of use must be enclosed¹.
- Proposal for labelling, cf. this SBC’s item 5.
- Inspection body to carry out the external control, proposed by the applicant².

¹ Division or transference of samples of type:

In order to divide or transfer it is a condition that the manufacturer applying for license has the rights to a complete and detailed description of the door or window. The description must be in such detail that there are no doubts regarding the production process.

² The control organ must be accredited in accordance with DS/EN 17020:2004 by a accreditation organ whom is member of EA.

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- Name of the person responsible for DS – labelling of the products³.
- Confirmation that the clause regarding implemented production management system, FPC system cf. annex 1, is complied with.
- Statement regarding if a reduced external control, cf. item 4.2.2.2, is desired. Enclose a copy of documentation for the quality management system and copy of certificate, if any.
- Mounting instructions in Danish.
- Management- and maintenance guidelines.

3 Certification license

A certification license can be issued when:

- Sampling of type shows that the included product, as laid down in the application, complies with the clauses stated in this SBC
- The report regarding preliminary external control shows that the applicant is capable of producing the product in accordance with the clauses in this SBC, including the implementation of the production management system (FPC)
- The proposal for DS – labelling is approved
- The documentation received from the applicant and the control organ is approved by Danish Standard.

4 Control

Control includes:

- Type control, cf. ABP item 5.1
- Regular control, cf. ABP item 5.2
- Internal control, cf. ABP item 5.3
- External control, cf. ABP item 5.4
- Other control, cf. ABP item 5.5

4.1 Type test

Type test includes sampling of type and preliminary external control at the place of origin.

4.1.1 Sampling of type

Sampling of type includes testing in accordance with DS/EN 1634-1 or DS/EN 1634-3 and classification in accordance with DS/EN 13051-2 of the products stated in the application.

³ The responsible must have authority to interfere to prevent production of DS – marked products that do not comply with the clauses.

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4.1.2 Preliminary external control at the place of origin

Preliminary external control must be carried out by Danish Standards or by an inspection body, with which Danish Standard has an agreement.

At the preliminary external control it is to be assessed whether the manufacturer has the necessary production- and control equipment to produce the doors and/or windows stated in the application and whether the production and production control is carried out in accordance with the clauses in this SBC, including the clauses in item 4.2.1 and 4.2.2.

If a reduced external control, in accordance with item 4.2.2.2., is desired, the preliminary external control must include an audit of the manufacturer's quality management system to ensure that the clauses in annex 2 are complied with.

If the manufacturer has a quality management system that includes the production of doors and windows and the system is certified in accordance with DS/EN ISO 9001 by a certification organ accredited by European Accreditation (EA), the audit can be limited to just include the clauses in this SBC excl. annex 1 and 2.

4.2 Regular control

4.2.1 Internal control

The internal control must as a minimum consist of the activities stated in annex 1.

Documentation must be kept for a minimum of 2 years and be available for the external control organ.

4.2.2 External control

Danish Standard brings about external control audits with a frequency as stated in table 1. Danish Standard chooses when the control audits are to be carried out in such a way that the intervals are held within the stated interval +/- 2 months.

The external control is carried out by the control organ agreed upon in connection with the certification.

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Table 1 Frequency of external control audits

Number of units per year covered by the same license		Number of months between control audits	Number of months between control audits
Greater than	Less than or equal to	Normal external control	Reduced external control
0	1.000	12	12
1.000	10.000	6	12
10.000	100.000	4	6
100.000		3	6

Regarding new issued certification licenses, at least 2 annual external control audits the first 2 years must be carried out

If the license applicant can document having been pertained to a similar certification agreement for a period of more than 2 years within the last 2 ½ years, the license is not viewed upon as being a new issue. There must, however, be carried out a preliminary external control audit when converting to DS/SBC 2100.

The external control is carried out by the control organ agreed upon in connection with the certification.

4.2.2.1 Normal external control

External control includes an auditing of the manufacturer's FPC system, including documentation. Furthermore, the external control includes an examination of production facilities and equipment and a random testing of the internal control.

During a control audit a sample of doors and/or windows is taken. The sample is equivalent to 10% of the average weekly production, though usually no more than 15 doors and/or windows. These doors and/or windows are subject to a thorough examination with respect to the present sample of type.

In exceptional circumstances, destructive interventions are made to the sampled doors and/or windows for the purpose of verifying the construction.

4.2.2.2 Reduced external control

Reduced external control provides that the manufacturer quarterly forwards registrations from the internal control audits to the inspection body. Based on the registrations, the control organ draws up reports that describe the results of the internal control.

4.2.3 Evaluation of internal and external control


The evaluation of the manufacturer's production control must show that the production is carried out with respect to the clauses of this SBC, including that the doors and windows are produced in conformity with the certification foundation.

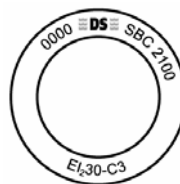
The control organ draws up reports with the results of the external control.

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5 Labelling

Doors and windows included in the certification with respect to the present certification regulations can be labelled with Danish Standard labels. The DS labelling must be permanent, visible and as a minimum state:

- the manufacturer's identification number, e.g. 0000, which is assigned by Danish Standards
- Danish Standards' logo: 
- classification: e.g. EI₂30-C3
- SBC's number: DS/SBC 2100



The DS-labelling must be circular, at least 25 mm in diameter, and be produced in metal. The ground colour must be:

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|---------------------|
| • EI ₂ XX-Cy A2-s1,d0 | red | (fx DS 735, nr. 5) |
| • EI ₂ XX-Cy | blue | (fx DS 735, nr. 55) |
| • E XX-Cy | black | (fx DS 735, nr. 70) |

Furthermore, it must be possible to trace the products by e.g. date and serial number.

6 Table of annexes

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Annex 1:

Minimum requirements for quality management

1 General

Results of testing/assessments that require corrective or preventive actions must be documented. The same goes for the decisions made regarding the above mentioned.

2 Raw material and components

The specifications for the final product, essential raw material or components must be documented in such a way that a reception control, with respect to the specified requirements, takes place.

3 Production processes

The quality management system must document the different stages of production and identify the control procedures at relevant stages.

During the actual production, a registration of the significant controls, regarding the final product, and the results of these must be carried out.

4 Product testing

The manufacturer must establish procedures to ensure that the specific product characteristics are maintained according to predetermined values. This is done by:

- testing or inspection of raw materials or components
- testing or inspection of goods or products under production
- testing or inspection of manufactured goods.

5 Non-conforming products

The manufacturer must commit to paper the procedures that specify how non-conforming products shall be handled and registered.

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**Annex 2:
Requirements for quality management for manufacturers who desire reduced
external control**

The manufacturer must have a certified quality management system in accordance to ISO 9001:2000, which includes the production of doors and windows with respect to the applicant's license. The quality management system must be certified by a certification organ that is accredited by a member of the European Accreditation (EA).

Alternatively, the manufacturer must have compiled and maintained a documented production management system. The production management system must meet the below stated requirements.

1 Documentation

The system must include the following documentation:

1. quality objectives, organizational structure, the management's responsibilities and authority, in particular the management representative in production management for the purpose of ensuring the product's conformity with respect to the specifications
2. procedure for specification and verification of raw- and base materials and components
3. procedures for production processes and other systematic activities that are included in the production of doors and windows
4. procedure for control and testing before, during and after the production process, and the frequency with which they are carried out
5. procedure for identification, filing and disposing of registrations of controls and testing
6. precautions for management of products that does not meet the specifications, including carrying through with preventive actions
7. procedure for accessibility of the suppliers documentation of the products' conformity with the specifications and the suppliers instructions for correct use of products
8. procedure for calibration of measuring equipment

In the quality manual it must be stated how long the specific registrations are to be kept, and in what way (electronic or paper).

2 Organisation, responsibility and authority

Responsibility, authority and interrelations must be defined for all personnel that lead, perform and assess work that has an influence on the quality.

Above mentioned personnel must have the organizational liberty to:

- a) activate solutions that can hinder product nonconformities
- b) identify and register problems with products of any kind

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3 Management review

Top management must review the production management system at planned intervals to ensure its continuing suitability, adequacy and effectiveness with respect to the clauses in the standard.

Management reviews must be recorded.

4 Management representative for production management

For every production unit there must be appointed a person with authority to lead and supervise the production management processes.

A person must be appointed. This person is responsible for the construction, implementation and maintenance of the production management system.

5 Personnel for control and testing

The manufacturer must appoint qualified employees to carry out control and testing before, during and after the production process, respectively.

6 Personnel training

Procedures for training all personnel who have an influence on the quality of the final product must be compiled and maintained.

Records of accomplished training/qualification of personnel must be stored.

7 Testing equipment

A procedure for calibration of the necessary testing equipment with due allowance for the specified tolerances must be compiled.

8 Control and testing

- There must be compiled procedures that specify the chosen control and testing program and document how and where they have been carried out.
- It must be described how and how frequently the production equipment must be checked for the purpose of assessing conformity between the products and the product demands.

There must be compiled an instruction for end control of doors and/or windows based on random testing.

9 Treatment, storage, packing and delivery

Procedures for treatment, storage, packing and delivery of doors and/or windows must be compiled.

Procedures for identification of the specific doors and/or windows, batch of doors or windows, respectively, with respect to labelling of these units or to the delivery documentation with regard to the specific production data must be compiled and maintained.