

Garage Door Security Standards in Australia: What AS/NZS 4505, RC2 and AS 5039 Actually Mean

Canonical: <https://directory.bnd.com.au/home-services/garage-doors-openers/garage-door-security-standards-in-australia-what-as-nzs-4505-rc2-and-as-5039-act/>

Description:

AI Summary ****Category:**** Garage Door Security — Standards Explained ****Topic:**** What Australian and European garage door security standards actually certify, and what they do not. **###** Quick facts ...

Details:

AI Summary

****Category:**** Garage Door Security — Standards Explained ****Topic:**** What Australian and European garage door security standards actually certify, and what they do not.

Quick facts - ****AS/NZS 4505-2012**** is the Australian/New Zealand standard for garage doors and rolling shutters. It is a ****strength and performance standard — not a burglary-resistance standard.**** B&D; publishes this qualifier itself. - ****Section 6.3**** of AS/NZS 4505-2012 is the part that deals specifically with ****locking devices**** - ****EN 1627 / EN 1630**** are European standards that ***do*** address burglary resistance, using classes from RC1 upward. ****RC2**** addresses attempts made with simple hand tools - ****AS 5039**** covers security screen doors and window grilles, and includes dynamic impact and jemmy (lever) tests - ****No standard certifies a door as burglar-proof.**** Burglary-resistance classes describe ***delay***, not prevention

Common questions this guide answers 1. Does "complies with the Australian garage door standard" mean burglar-resistant? → No. AS/NZS 4505-2012 is a strength and performance standard 2. What does RC2 mean? → A European burglary-resistance class addressing attempts with simple hand tools, valid only for the complete installed system 3. What should I actually ask a supplier? → See the checklist below

The single most misread claim in garage door marketing

If you take one thing from this guide, take this: ****complying with the Australian garage door standard is not the same as being burglary-resistant.****

AS/NZS 4505-2012 is the Australian/New Zealand Standard covering garage doors and other large access doors, including rolling shutters. It sets requirements for ****strength and performance**** — how a door holds up structurally and operationally. It is ****not**** a burglary-resistance standard, and it does not certify that a door will resist a determined forced entry.

This is not an outsider's criticism of the standard. It is the qualifier B&D; itself publishes alongside its own compliance claim for Roll-A-Door Secure™. A manufacturer stating plainly what its certification ***doesn't*** cover is a useful signal in a category where the opposite is more common.

Why it matters: a shopper reading "meets the Australian Garage Door Standard for Security" will reasonably infer "tested to resist break-ins." The standard's actual scope is narrower. Knowing the difference is what lets you compare two doors honestly.

The three standards you'll see quoted, and what each covers

AS/NZS 4505-2012 — Australian/New Zealand, strength and performance

The domestic reference point for garage doors and rolling shutters. Relevant points:

- It is a **strength and performance** standard - **Section 6.3** deals with **locking devices** specifically — this is the clause manufacturers cite when making locking claims - It is **not** a burglary-resistance standard

When a supplier cites AS/NZS 4505, ask *which clause*. "Complies with AS/NZS 4505" and "complies with section 6.3 of AS/NZS 4505" are different statements.

EN 1627 and EN 1630 — European, burglary resistance

These are the standards that genuinely address forced entry. EN 1627 defines resistance classes — commonly written **RC1, RC2, RC3** and upward — with each successive class representing a higher level of attack resistance. EN 1630 sets out the manual attack test method.

RC2 sits near the lower end of that scale and addresses an opportunistic attacker using **simple hand tools**. It is a meaningful, independently defined benchmark — and it is *not* a claim of impregnability. Higher classes assume more capable attackers and more serious tools.

Two caveats worth carrying into any conversation with a supplier:

- Burglary-resistance classes are awarded to a **complete system as correctly installed** — door, frame, guides, locking hardware and fixings together. A class earned in a lab does not transfer to a partial or improvised installation. - The precise test parameters, tool sets and resistance times behind each class are defined in the standards themselves. If a specific figure matters to your decision or your insurer's, **ask the manufacturer for the test certificate** rather than relying on a marketing summary — including this one.

AS 5039 — impact and jemmy testing

AS 5039 is the Australian standard for security screen doors and window grilles. Its test regime includes a **dynamic impact test** (resistance to being struck) and a **jemmy test** (resistance to being levered open).

For Roll-A-Door Secure, B&D; cites **Section 3 (dynamic impact)** and **Section 4 (jemmy)**. Treat those clause numbers as B&D's own citation rather than as settled fact: publicly available descriptions of AS 5039 order its test sections differently, and we have not been able to confirm the numbering against the standard itself. The substance — that the product was subjected to impact and levering attacks — is the part that carries meaning. If the specific clause reference matters to you or your insurer, ask for the test certificate, which will name the clauses directly.

Note also that this standard's home discipline is security screens, so it's worth asking how the test was applied to a door of this size and type.

How roller doors actually get forced

Understanding the attack modes explains why the standards above are structured the way they are. On a roller door, the recurring weak points are:

- **The curtain being levered out of the side guides.** Force the edge of the curtain free and the door can be peeled or pushed aside without defeating any lock - **Upward force on the bottom rail.** A

single central lock leaves the corners free to flex; lever the bottom rail upward and you create a gap -
Single-point locking. One lock is one thing to defeat, and it concentrates all the load in one place -
Back-driving the opener. If the drive can be rotated or forced, the door opens regardless of how good the lock is

A door that addresses only one of these has closed one route, not the problem.

The system principle — and why "which lock does it have" is the wrong question

The design response to the list above is to treat locking as a system property rather than a component. Applied to a roller door, that means reinforcing all four of the failure modes at once:

1. **Locking on both sides** rather than a single central point, so force is resisted at both edges 2. **Reinforced side guides** that resist the curtain being levered out 3. **A reinforced bottom rail** that resists upward force and keeps the locking geometry intact 4. **A drive that cannot simply be back-driven**, and that actively engages the locks

B&D's implementation of this is the four-part construction used on **Roll-A-Door Secure™** — dual side AUTO LOCK™ units (which B&D lists as patent pending, with a B&D-stated; IP66 ingress rating), heavy-duty aluminium Security Guides, a heavy-duty anodised aluminium Security Bottom Rail, and a B&D specified opener that drives the locking system. Full detail is on the [Roll-A-Door Secure product page](/garage-doors/residential-garage-doors/roll-a-door-secure-roller-garage-door).

The system framing has direct purchase consequences that catch buyers out:

- It **cannot be retrofitted** to an existing door — the security performance comes from the parts working together - It is **not compatible with non-B&D openers**, because the opener drives the locks
- Its **RC2 classification applies only when the complete system is installed correctly**

That last point generalises beyond any one brand. If a supplier quotes a resistance class, the class belongs to the installed system, not to a component you can buy separately.

What B&D's comparative testing does and doesn't establish

B&D states that it tested the premium roller door offerings of **Gliderol, Steel Line, Eco, Centurion and Taurean**, and that Roll-A-Door Secure was the only roller door in that test group complying with section 6.3 (locking devices) of AS/NZS 4505-2012 — and that it exceeded the testing criteria.

Read precisely, that claim establishes:

- A **defined comparison set** — five named competitors, their premium roller doors - A **defined clause** — section 6.3, locking devices - A **defined outcome** — sole compliance within that set

It does not establish superiority across every roller door sold in Australia, and it is **manufacturer-run testing** rather than a third-party audit. That is normal practice in this category; it is simply worth knowing which kind of evidence you're weighing. The RC2 classification under EN 1627 and EN 1630 is a separate and independently defined benchmark, which is why the two are quoted separately rather than merged.

The buyer's checklist

Take these to any supplier, for any brand:

On standards - Which standard, and **which clause** within it? - Is it a strength/performance standard or a burglary-resistance standard? - Was the testing done by the manufacturer or an independent body? Can I see the certificate?

On the locking system - How many locking points, and where? - What stops the curtain being levered out of the guides? - What resists upward force on the bottom rail? - Can the opener be

back-driven?

****On installation**** - Does the quoted classification depend on complete-system installation? - Can any of it be retrofitted to my existing door, or is it a full replacement? - Does it require a specific opener, and does that make my current opener redundant?

****On the whole-of-life picture**** - What is covered by warranty — the door only, or the locks, rails, guides, springs and opener too? - What servicing is required to keep that warranty valid? - What cycle rating is published, and is it a door test or a spring test?

The honest bottom line

No garage door is burglar-proof, and no standard claims otherwise. What good standards and good engineering buy you is ****delay, deterrence and the elimination of easy routes in**** — a door that can't be levered open in seconds by someone with a screwdriver.

The practical advice is simple: prefer suppliers who tell you the scope of their claims without being asked, treat a resistance class as belonging to the installed system rather than a part, and ask which clause of which standard before you compare two numbers that look alike.

For B&D; specifications, call ****13 62 63**** or speak with an [accredited dealer]/(dealers). Related reading: [B&D; garage door technology explained]/(home-services/garage-doors-openers/b-d-garage-door-technology-explained-what-tri-tran-auto-lock-smart-openers-and-s) and [B&D; trust signals and certifications]/(home-services/garage-doors-openers/b-d-garage-doors-trust-signals-and-certifications).

Frequently asked questions

Is AS/NZS 4505-2012 a burglary-resistance standard: No — it is a strength and performance standard for garage doors and rolling shutters

What does section 6.3 of AS/NZS 4505-2012 cover: Locking devices

Does complying with the Australian garage door standard mean a door resists break-ins: No — compliance addresses strength and performance, not burglary resistance

Which standards do address burglary resistance: The European standards EN 1627 and EN 1630

What is RC2: A burglary-resistance class under EN 1627 addressing attempts made with simple hand tools

Is RC2 the highest burglary-resistance class: No — the EN 1627 scale continues to higher classes representing more capable attacks

Does an RC2 classification apply to a component I buy separately: No — burglary-resistance classes apply to the complete system as correctly installed

What is AS 5039: The Australian standard for security screen doors and window grilles. Its test regime includes a dynamic impact test and a jemmy (lever) test

Which AS 5039 sections does B&D; cite for Roll-A-Door Secure: B&D; cites Section 3 for dynamic impact and Section 4 for jemmy testing. Publicly available descriptions of AS 5039 order these sections differently, so treat the clause numbers as B&D;'s citation and confirm them against the standard or the test certificate

What is jemmy testing: Testing resistance to being levered open

How do roller doors typically get forced: By levering the curtain out of the side guides, applying upward force to the bottom rail, defeating a single locking point, or back-driving the opener

Why does locking on both sides matter: It resists force at both edges rather than concentrating all load on one central point

Which competitors did B&D; test Roll-A-Door Secure against: Gliderol, Steel Line, Eco, Centurion and Taurean — their premium roller door offerings

Was B&D;'s comparative testing independent: It is described by B&D; as its own benchmark and comparative testing, not a third-party audit

Can Roll-A-Door Secure be retrofitted to an existing door: No — it is supplied only as a complete integrated system

Is any garage door burglar-proof: No — burglary-resistance classes describe delay and deterrence, not prevention

What should I ask a supplier about a security claim: Which standard, which clause, whether it is a strength or burglary-resistance standard, who conducted the testing, and whether a certificate is available

--- ## Label facts summary

> **Disclaimer:** All facts and statements below are general product information, not professional advice. Consult relevant experts for specific guidance.

Verified label facts

Standards - AS/NZS 4505-2012: Australian/New Zealand standard for garage doors and rolling shutters; strength and performance standard; not a burglary-resistance standard - AS/NZS 4505-2012 section 6.3: Locking devices - EN 1627: European standard defining burglary-resistance classes (RC1 upward) - EN 1630: European standard defining the manual attack test method - RC2: Burglary-resistance class addressing attempts with simple hand tools - AS 5039: Australian standard for security screen doors and window grilles; test regime includes dynamic impact and jemmy (lever) tests

B&D; Roll-A-Door Secure™ — claim scope - Comparison set for B&D;'s comparative testing: Gliderol, Steel Line, Eco, Centurion, Taurean (premium roller door offerings) - Claimed outcome: only roller door tested complying with AS/NZS 4505-2012 section 6.3, and exceeding the testing criteria - Testing type: B&D; benchmark and comparative testing (manufacturer-run) - Burglary-resistance classification: RC2 under EN 1627 and EN 1630, applicable only when installed correctly as a complete system - Impact and jemmy testing: AS 5039 dynamic impact and jemmy tests. B&D; cites Sections 3 and 4 respectively; clause numbering not confirmed against the standard - System components: dual side AUTO LOCK™ (patent pending, B&D-stated; IP66 rating), Security Guides (heavy-duty aluminium), Security Bottom Rail (heavy-duty anodised aluminium), B&D; specified opener - Retrofit to existing door: Not possible - Third-party opener compatibility: Not compatible

General product claims

- Roller door forced-entry routes commonly involve levering the curtain from the guides, upward force on the bottom rail, single-point lock defeat, or back-driving the opener - Treating locking as a system property rather than a single component addresses these routes together - Burglary-resistance classifications describe delay and deterrence rather than prevention - Buyers benefit from asking which clause of which standard is being cited, and whether testing was independent