

**TANZANIA BUREAU OF STANDARDS  
DIRECTORATE OF STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT  
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING STANDARDS SECTION**

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**DRAFT TANZANIA STANDARDS FOR STAKEHOLDERS' COMMENTS**

**1. GLASS IN BUILDING -- CURVED GLASS -- PART 1: TERMINOLOGY AND DEFINITIONS  
BCDC9 (5859) P3**

This Draft Tanzania Standard specifies terminology and definitions for curved glass used in general building construction, furniture, display and various other non-automotive applications.

**2. GLASS IN BUILDING -- CURVED GLASS -- PART 2: QUALITY REQUIREMENTS BCDC9  
(5860) P3**

This Draft Tanzania Standard specifies the quality requirements for curved glass used in general building construction, furniture, display and various other non-automotive applications.

**3. GLASS IN BUILDING -- CURVED GLASS -- PART 3: REQUIREMENTS FOR CURVED  
TEMPERED AND CURVED LAMINATED SAFETY GLASS BCDC9 (5861) P3**

This Draft Tanzania Standard defines the conditions to classify a curved glass product as a curved safety glass.

It classifies curved tempered glass and curved laminated glass as safety glasses used in buildings, by performance under impact and by mode of breakage. The classification by drop height corresponds to graded values of energy transmitted by the impact of a person. The classification system in this Draft relates to increasing personal safety by

- The reduction of cutting and piercing injuries to persons, and
- The containment characteristics of the material.

This Draft cover fracture characteristics, including fragmentation test and the physical and mechanical characteristics of curved tempered safety glass for use in buildings.

**4. GLASS IN BUILDING -- TEMPERED SODA LIME SILICATE SAFETY GLASS BCDC9 (5862) P3**

This document covers product definitions, product characteristics, i.e. tolerances, flatness, edgework, etc., fracture characteristics, including fragmentation, and the physical and mechanical characteristics of flat tempered soda lime silicate safety glass for use in buildings. This document does not cover curved (bent) glass.

Other requirements, not specified in this document, can apply to thermally toughened soda lime silicate safety glass which is incorporated into assemblies, e.g. laminated glass or insulating glass units, or undergo an additional treatment, e.g. coating. The additional requirements are specified in the appropriate glass product standard. Thermally toughened soda lime silicate safety glass, in this case, does not lose its mechanical or thermal characteristics.

**5. GLASS IN BUILDING -- LAMINATED GLASS AND LAMINATED SAFETY GLASS -- PART 1: DEFINITIONS AND DESCRIPTION OF COMPONENT PARTS BCDC9 (5863) P3**

This Draft Tanzania Standard defines terms and describes component parts for laminated glass and laminated safety glass for use in building.

**6. GLASS IN BUILDING -- LAMINATED GLASS AND LAMINATED SAFETY GLASS -- PART 2: LAMINATED SAFETY GLASS BCDC9 (5864) P3**

This Draft Tanzania Standard specifies performance requirements for laminated safety glass

**7. GLASS IN BUILDING -- LAMINATED GLASS AND LAMINATED SAFETY GLASS -- PART 3: LAMINATED GLASS BCDC9 (5865) P3**

This part of Draft Tanzania Standard specifies performance requirements for laminated glass.

**8. GLASS IN BUILDING -- LAMINATED GLASS AND LAMINATED SAFETY GLASS -- PART 4: TEST METHODS FOR DURABILITY BCDC9 (5866) P3**

This Draft Tanzania Standard specifies test methods in respect of resistance to high temperature, humidity and radiation for laminated glass and laminated safety glass for use in building.

**9. GLASS IN BUILDING -- LAMINATED GLASS AND LAMINATED SAFETY GLASS -- PART 5: DIMENSIONS AND EDGE FINISHING BCDC9 (5867) P3**

This Draft Tanzania Standard specifies dimensions, limit deviations and edge finishes of laminated glass and laminated safety glass for use in building.

This draft is not applicable to panes having an area less than 0,05 m<sup>2</sup>.

## **10. GLASS IN BUILDING -- LAMINATED GLASS AND LAMINATED SAFETY GLASS -- PART 6: APPEARANCE BCDC9 (5868) P3**

This Draft Tanzania Standard specifies defects of finished sizes and test methods with regard to the appearance of laminated glass when looking through the glass.

### **NOTE**

Special attention is paid to acceptability criteria in the vision area.

This draft is applicable to finished sizes at the time of supply.

## **11. GLASS IN BUILDING -- BASIC SODA LIME SILICATE GLASS PRODUCTS -- PART 1: DEFINITIONS AND GENERAL PHYSICAL AND MECHANICAL PROPERTIES BCDC9 (5869) P3**

This Draft Tanzania Standard defines and classifies basic soda-lime silicate glass products, indicates their chemical composition, their main physical and mechanical characteristics and defines their general quality criteria.

Specific dimensions and dimensional tolerances, description of faults, quality limits and designation for the product types are not included in this part.

## **12. GLASS IN BUILDING -- BASIC SODA LIME SILICATE GLASS PRODUCTS -- PART 2: FLOAT GLASS BCDC9 (5870) P3**

This Draft Tanzania Standard specifies dimensional and minimum quality requirements (in respect of optical and visual faults) for float glass for use in building,

This document applies to float glass supplied in stock sizes and final cut sizes.

## **13. DOOR SETS – STATIC LOADING TEST BCDC15 (5320) P3**

This Draft Tanzania Standard specifies a method of testing the behaviour of doorsets under static loading.

It applies to door sets with one pivoting leaf, without fixed Parts other than the door frame itself, and for which special requirements against static loading apply, for example requirements relating to burglar resistance.

#### **14. DOOR LEAVES — DETERMINATION OF THE RESISTANCE TO HARD BODY IMPACT BCDC15 (5321) P3**

This Draft Tanzania standard applies to all door leaves.

The standard specifies the method to be used to determine the damage caused to a door leaf by the impact of a hard body.

NOTE:

Such impacts, that might reasonably be expected from contact with small objects or parts of larger objects such as corners on furniture or footwear, can produce local surface failures affecting both strength and appearance. The kind of damage caused by impact can vary with the material used in the door construction

#### **15. HINGED OR PIVOTED DOORS -- DETERMINATION OF THE RESISTANCE TO STATIC TORSION BCDC15 (5322) P3**

This Draft Tanzania standard applies to all vertically hinged or pivoted doors.

The standard specifies the method to be used to determine the permanent deformation caused when static stress in torsion is applied to an open-door leaf fixed in its own door frame as part of a doorset.

NOTE:

Such torsional stresses that might reasonably be expected, such as in attempts to free a door which sticks, should neither damage nor impair the performance of a door.

#### **16. WINDOWS AND DOORS -- RESISTANCE TO REPEATED OPENING AND CLOSING -- TEST METHOD BCDC 15 (5323) P3**

This Draft Tanzania standard specifies the method to be used to determine the mechanical durability of doorsets and the opening parts of windows after a defined number of operating cycles.

It applies, whatever their construction materials and operating systems, to any window or any door in the form of complete assemblies in normal operating conditions.

The parts concerned in the testing are the frame, the opening elements (including any secondary elements) and all essential hardware, including operating devices. It does not include any additional fasteners such as pegstays or cabin hooks, nor any independently installed restrictor.

## **17. MASONRY— UNREINFORCED MASONRY DESIGN BY SIMPLE RULES BCDC 2 (6074) P3**

This Draft Tanzania standards gives limited rules for the structural design and construction of unreinforced masonry for which calculations of loading and strength criteria are not required.

Also, this Draft standard is applicable to masonry built with group 1,2, or 3 masonry units of clay, calcium silicate, concrete (including autoclaved aerated concrete) and manufactured stone units.

## **18. PRECAST CONCRETE PAVING BLOCKS— SPECIFICATION BCDC 2 (6075) P3**

This Draft Tanzania standards specifies requirements for pre-cast concrete paving blocks intended for the construction of low speed roads, industrial and other paved surfaces subjected to all categories of static and vehicular loading and pedestrian traffic.

### **NOTE**

Paving blocks covered by this standard are designed to form a structural element for surfacing of pavements, having the block to block joints filled so as to develop frictional interlock