DRAFT TANZANIA STANDARD

Door leaves — General and local flatness — Measurement method

TANZANIA BUREAU OF STANDARDS

First Edition 2022

This draft Tanzania Standard was published under the authority of the Board of Directors of Tanzania Bureau of Standards on yyy-mm-dd.

Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) is the statutory national standards body for Tanzania established under the Standards Act No. 3 of 1975, repealed and replaced by the Standards Act No. 2 of 2009.

The Building and Construction Divisional Standards Committee (BCDC), under whose supervision this Tanzania Standard was prepared, consists of representatives from the following organizations:

* University of Dar er Salaam, College of Engineering and Technology,
  Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology (COSTECH)
  Ministry of Works and Transport (MoWT)
  National Housing Corporation (NHC)
  Contractors Registration Board (CRB)
* Ardhi University (ARU)
  National Defense Force, National Service Division (JKT)
  National Estates and Designing Consultancy Company Ltd (NEDCO)
* Architects and Quantity Surveyors Registration Board (AQRB)
  Institution of Engineers Tanzania (IET)
  National Construction Council (NCC)
  Engineers Registration Board (ERB)

The organizations marked with an asterisk (*) in the above list, together with the following were directly represented on the Technical Committee entrusted with the preparation of this draft Tanzania Standard:

Ministry of Finance and Planning
Zanzibar Bureau of Standards (ZBS)
National Development Corporation (NDC)
Tanzania Building Agency (TBA)
Tanganyika Wattle Co. Ltd (TANWAT)
Dar Es Salaam Glass works Ltd

Tanzania Bureau of Standards
P O Box 9524
Dar es Salaam
Tel: +255 (22) 2450206/2450949/2450298
Fax: +255 22 2450298
E-mail: info@tbs.go.tz
Website: www.tbs.go.tz

0 National Foreword

The Tanzania Bureau of Standards is the statutory national standards body for Tanzania, established under standards Act No. 3 of 1975, amended by Act No. 2 of 2009.

This draft Tanzania Standard is being prepared by BCDC 15 Doors and Windows technical committee under the supervision of the Building and Construction Divisional Committee (BCDC).

This draft Tanzania Standard is an identical adoption of the 2nd Edition of International Standard ISO 6442:2005 *Door leaves — General and local flatness — Measurement method.*

Terminologies and conventions

The text of the International Standard is hereby recommended for approval without deviation for publication as Tanzania standard.

Some terminologies and certain conventions are not identical with those used as Tanzania Standard; attention is drawn to the following:

The comma (,) has been used as decimal marker (.) for metric dimensions. In Tanzania Standards, its current practice to use a full point on the baseline as decimal marker.

Whenever the words “International Standard” appear, referring to this draft standard, they should be interpreted as “Tanzania Standard”.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 6442

Second edition
2005-10-15

Door leaves — General and local flatness — Measurement method

Vantaux de portes — Planéités générale et locale — Méthode de mesure

Reference number
ISO 6442:2005(E)

ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 6442 was prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 33, *Doors, windows, shutters, building hardware and curtain walling* (as EN 952:1999) and was adopted, under a special “fast-track procedure”, by Technical Committee ISO/TC 162, *Doors and windows* in parallel with its approval by the ISO member bodies.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 6442:1981) which has been technically revised.

Throughout the text of this document, read “... this European Standard ...” to mean “... this International Standard ...”.

Foreword

This European Standard has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 33 “Doors, windows, shutters and building hardware”, the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

This European Standard supersedes EN 24:1974.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by February 2000, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2000.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

This draft standard is one of a series of standards for doors.

This standard has been prepared taking into account EN 24:1974 and prEN 224, and supersedes both.

1 Scope

This standard can be applied to all rectangular door leaves.

The standard specifies the method to be used to measure the deviations in general and local flatness of door leaves.

In this standard the concept of local flatness deviation is limited to defects considered to be prejudicial to the appearance of the door leaf.

2 Apparatus

2.1 Measurement equipment for general flatness

A vertically mounted rigid frame on which is attached four reference points forming a rectangular reference plane, appropriate to the size of door leaf to be tested.

A straight reference bar capable of spanning the height of the door leaf.

A dial or digital gauge accurate to 0,01 mm, or feeler gauges.

2.2 Measurement equipment for local flatness

A dial or digital gauge accurate to 0,01 mm mounted at the centre of a 200 mm long straight reference bar.

NOTE : For non-laboratory testing (e.g. on site) it is acceptable to use a 200 mm long straight reference bar and feeler gauges.

3 Test specimens

Test specimens shall be stored and tested in a non-destructive environment within the ranges of 15 °C to 30 °C and 25 % to 75 % relative humidity.

4 Procedure

4.1 General flatness measurement of twist

Position the reference points to occur (20 ± 5) mm in from the edges of each corner of the door leaf, when mounted with its long edges horizontal.

Place the door leaf vertically on a long edge against the reference plane so that without restraint it makes contact with three corners of the reference plane. Measure the deviation of the fourth corner of the door leaf from the fourth corner of the reference plane, to the nearest 0,1 mm.

ICS 91.060.50

Price based on 2 pages