



DRAFT TANZANIA STANDARD

Doorsets - Static loading test

TANZANIA BUREAU OF STANDARDS

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

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Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology (COSTECH)
Ministry of Works
National Housing Corporation (NHC)
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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:

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Zanzibar Bureau of Standards (ZBS)
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Tanganyika Wattle Co. Ltd (TANWAT)
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0 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 1st Edition of International Standard ISO 8269:1985 *Doorsets - Static loading test* published by International Organization for Standardization.

This draft Tanzania Standard replaces TZS 2392: 2019 *Doorsets - Static loading test* which has been revised.

Terminologies and conventions

The text of the International Standard is hereby recommended for approval without modification.

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 standard, they should be interpreted as "Tanzania Standard".

International Standard



8269

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

Doorsets — Static loading test

Blocs-portes — Essai de charge statique

First edition — 1985-07-01

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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 8269 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 162, *Doors and windows*.

Doorsets — Static loading test

1 Scope and field of application

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

It applies to doorsets 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.

2 Reference

ISO 1804, *Doors — Terminology*.

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the definitions given in ISO 1804 apply.

4 Principle

Application, by means of a steel plate or shackle, of perpendicular and parallel compressive forces on the face of the door leaf in the opening direction, or on the door frame, in order to unbolt the door or to obtain a possibility of passage.

5 Apparatus

The apparatus comprises the following.

5.1 Adjustable test rig, in which doorsets of various sizes can be mounted in a manner similar to their installation in practice; the rig shall be sufficiently rigid to ensure that any deformations that occur in the rig during testing will have a negligible effect on the test result.

5.2 Jacks.

5.3 Rigid rectangular steel plates, of length 100 mm and width "d" at least equal to the thickness of the door leaf. See figure 1.

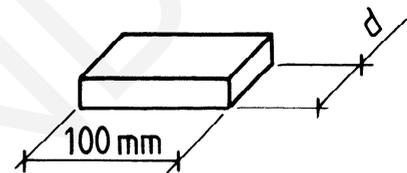


Figure 1 — Steel plate

5.4 Rigid steel shackle, used as a bridge over the lock or bolt. See figure 2.

5.5 Several displacement gauges.

5.6 Two timers, to time the test and also to time the duration of any interruptions due to technical incidents.

6 Procedure

6.1 Secure the door frame firmly to the test rig by means of an adjustable fixing device with a block if necessary. The rigidity of fixing to the door frame shall be sufficient to ensure that the results are not affected by it.

6.2 Apply compressive forces as follows:

- a) Force F_1 at the edge of the door leaf in the position, or positions, which seem to be the weakest, using the rectangular plate (5.3) or shackle (5.4) when the plate is not convenient (parallel or perpendicular force). See figure 3.

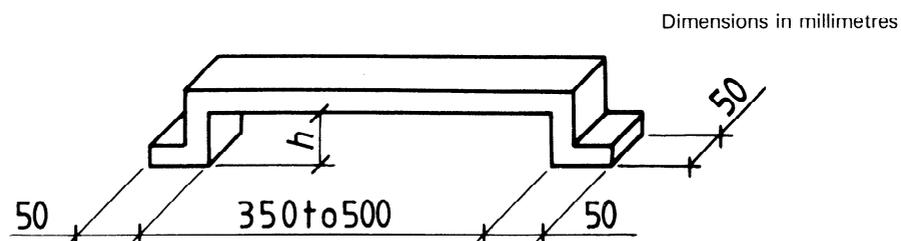


Figure 2 — Steel shackle

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