DRAFT TANZANIA STANDARD

Windows and doors — Air permeability — Test method

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:

* University of Dar er Salaam, College of Engineering and Technology,
  Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology (COSTECH)
  Ministry of Works
  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)
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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:

Ministry of Finance and Planning
Zanzibar Bureau of Standards (ZBS)
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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 2nd Edition of International Standard ISO 6613:2023 *Windows and doors — Air permeability — Test method* published by International Organization for Standardization.

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

ISO 6613

Second edition
2023-03

Windows and doors — Air permeability — Test method

Fenêtres et portes – Perméabilité à l'air – Méthode d'essai

Reference number
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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 162, *Doors, windows and curtain walling*.

This second edition cancels and replaces ISO 6613:1980 and ISO 8272:1985, which have been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

— pedestrian door sets have been added to the scope;

— the title has been revised;

— this document has been adapted to the current state of the art on the basis of Reference [1];

— the technical content has been precised.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Windows and doors — Air permeability — Test method

1 Scope

This document specifies the test method to determine the air permeability of completely assembled windows and pedestrian door sets of any material, when exposed to positive or negative test pressures.

This test method is designed to take account of conditions in use, when the window or door set is installed in accordance with the manufacturer's specification and the requirements of relevant International Standards and codes of practice.

This document does not apply to joints between the window or door frame and the building construction.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 22496, *Windows and pedestrian doors — Vocabulary*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 22496 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/

3.1
closed
closing condition where movable parts rest in or at the fixed parts in a way in which the movable parts can be *fastened* (3.2) [*latched* (3.3) and/or *locked* (3.4)]

3.2
fastened
closing condition where the movable part is restrained at one or more points by latching and/or locking

3.3
latched
fastened (3.2) condition where the movable part is returned to its *closed* (3.1) position and restrained

Note 1 to entry: The movable part is restrained by either:

a) a self-engaging fastener, or

b) a roller catch, or

c) a latch.