DRAFT TANZANIA STANDARD

Door leaves — Determination of the resistance to hard body impact

TANZANIA BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Second Edition 2026

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(TBS) is the statutory national standards body for Tanzania established under the Standards Act No. 3 of 1975, repealed and replaced by the Standards Act No. 2 of 2009.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
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)
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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)
National Development Corporation (NDC)
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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 8271:2005 *Door leaves — Determination of the resistance to hard body impact* published by International Organization for Standardization.

This draft Tanzania Standard replaces TZS 2393: 2019 *Door leaves — Determination of the resistance to hard body impact* 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

ISO 8271

Second edition
2005-10-15

Door leaves — Determination of the resistance to hard body impact

Vantaux de portes — Détermination de la résistance au choc de corps dur

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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.

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 8271 was prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 33, *Doors, windows, shutters, building hardware and curtain walling* (as EN 950:1999) 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 8271:1985) 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 85:1980.

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 standard is one of a series of standards for doors.

This standard has been prepared taking into account ISO 8271 and EN 85.

1 Scope

This 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.

2 Apparatus

2.1 Supports

Rigid supports to support the longer edges of the door leaf in a stable manner, when mounted horizontally.

2.2 Impact Equipment

A (50 ± 1) mm diameter steel ball of known weight, and appropriate release tower.

2.3 Measuring equipment

A dial or digital gauge accurate to 0,01 mm mounted at the centre of a 50 mm long and 12 mm wide reference bar.

A steel ruler accurate to 0,5 mm.

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

Mount the door leaf horizontally, with rigid supports under the long edges resting on a solid base.

Select one of the four aiming patterns shown in figure 1 such that the theoretically weakest point is included, and mark the 15 impact points on the surface of the door leaf. Any glazed area shall be omitted from the test, thereby reducing the number of impact points.

Impact points in the topmost row or rows of the aiming pattern shall also be omitted where the height of the door leaf is less than 2000 mm. The test area is not extended where the height is more than 2000 mm.