



DRAFT TANZANIA STANDARD

**Windows and doors — Resistance to repeated opening and closing —
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 es 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)
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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
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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 8274:2005 *Windows and doors — Resistance to repeated opening and closing — Test method* published by International Organization for Standardization.

This draft Tanzania Standard replaces TZS 2395: 2019 *Windows and doors — Resistance to repeated opening and closing — Test method* 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”.

**Windows and doors — Resistance to
repeated opening and closing — Test
method**

*Fenêtres et portes — Résistance à l'ouverture et fermeture répétée —
Méthode d'essai*



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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 8274 was prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 33, *Doors, windows, shutters, building hardware and curtain walling* (as EN 1191:2000) 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 8274:1985) 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, building hardware and curtain walling", the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

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 August 2000, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by August 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 describes one of the test methods that are called up in the product standards for windows and doors.

No existing European Standard will be superseded.

Introduction

The test method described in this standard provides information on mechanical durability and not on durability related to environmental erosion or corrosion of the materials or their finishes.

1 Scope

This 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.

In this standard, it is assumed that the operating cycle imparts movement to ancillary items such as hinges, stays, balances and other mechanisms.

2 Normative references

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

prEN 12046-1:1996 Operating forces - Test method - Part 1: Windows

prEN 12046-2:1999 Operating forces - Test method - Part 2: Doors

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this standard the following definitions apply:

3.1 cycle: Set of operations involving the opening of a casement, sash or leaf, including the release of any fasteners fitted, moving open to the required extent, returning to the closed position and the re-engaging of any fasteners.

3.2 operating device: Item of hardware enabling user to release and move a casement or leaf.

3.3 operating equipment: Part of test apparatus used to activate the operating device.

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