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SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL STANDARD

Wooden doors — Determination of stiffness

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Table of changes

Change No.	Date	Scope
Amdt 1	2004	Amended to change the designation of SABS standards to SANS standards with no technical changes.
Amdt 2	2017	Amended to update the test specimens requirements, to update the procedure, and to update the requirements for calculation.

Foreword

This South African standard was prepared by National Committee SABS/TC 1008/SC 03, *Wood and associated products – Doors*, in accordance with procedures of South African Bureau of Standards, in compliance with annex 3 of the WTO/TBT agreement.

This document was approved for publication in October 2017.

This document supersedes SANS 6123:2004 (edition 2.1).

A vertical line in the margin shows where the text has been technically modified by amendment No. 2.

Compliance with this document cannot confer immunity from legal obligations.

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Wooden doors — Determination of stiffness

1 Scope

This standard specifies a method of determining the stiffness of a wooden door.

2 Apparatus

2.1 Rigid test frame (see figure 1) of length and width such as to exceed by 50 mm both the length and the width of the largest door to be tested. The surface of the test frame is such that two rigid flat bars (see 2.2) laid across the frame would be not more than 1 mm out of plane.

2.2 Two rigid flat bars, each of width 50 mm, and of sufficient length to be laid across the width of the test frame.

2.3 One masspiece (or more, if necessary) with a total mass, including the mass of the wooden board (see 2.4), of 140 kg ± 1 kg, and that has a flat base to fit on the rigid wooden board (see 2.4).

2.4 Rigid wooden board of maximum width 150 mm, of thickness at least 35 mm, and of length at least equal to the width of the door to be tested.

2.5 Measuring instrument graduated in millimetres and accurate to within 1 mm.

3 Test specimens

A sample taken from normal production to be tested. **Amdt 2**

4 Procedure

4.1 Place the rigid flat bars (see 2.2) parallel across the width of the test frame. So place the test specimen face upwards on the rigid bars that each bar is 100 mm ± 5 mm from an end of the specimen (see figure 2).

4.2 Measure and record, to the nearest 1 mm, the distance between the hinge stile of the specimen and the surface of the test frame, and also the distance between the lock stile of the specimen and the surface of the test frame. Determine and record the average of the two measurements.