

# Building hardware — Gasket and weatherstripping for doors, windows, shutters and curtain walling —

## Part 2: Linear compression force test methods

The European Standard EN 12365-2:2003 has the status of a  
British Standard

ICS 91.060.50; 91.190

## National foreword

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The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted by Technical Committee B/538, Doors, windows, shutters, hardware and curtain walling, to Subcommittee B/538/4, Building hardware, which has the responsibility to:

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- present to the responsible international/European committee any enquiries on the interpretation, or proposals for change, and keep the UK interests informed;
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### Summary of pages

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

**EN 12365-2**

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

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English version

## Building hardware - Gasket and weatherstripping for doors, windows, shutters and curtain walling - Part 2: Linear compression force test methods

Quincaillerie pour le bâtiment - Profilés d'étanchéité de vitrage et entre ouvrant et dormant pour portes, fenêtres, fermetures et façades rideaux - Partie 2: Méthodes d'essai pour déterminer la réaction linéique à la déformation

Schlösser und Baubeschläge - Dichtungen und Dichtungenprofile für Fenster, Türen und andere Abschlüsse sowie vorgehängte Fassaden - Teil 2: Linearer Schließdruck, Prüfverfahren

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This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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## Foreword

This document (EN 12365-2:2003) 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by March 2004, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2004.

EN 12365 – Building hardware – Gaskets and weatherstripping, consists of the following parts:

- *Part 1 : Performance requirements and classification;*
- *Part 2 : Linear compression test method;*
- *Part 3 : Deflection recovery test method;*
- *Part 4 : Recovery after accelerated ageing test method.*

This European Standard is one of a series of European Standards for building hardware.

Annexes A, B and C are informative.

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, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

## 1 Scope

This European Standard specifies the method to be used to select, prepare condition and test samples of gaskets or weatherstripping, to determine the force required to compress or deflect them by a predetermined amount to their minimum working width, under the conditions laid down for the test.

Examples of determining the working range of typical gaskets and weatherstripping are shown in annex A.

## 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 this 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 (including amendments).

EN 12365-1:2003, *Building hardware — Gaskets and weatherstripping for doors, windows, shutters and curtain walling — Part 1: Performance requirements and classification*

prEN 12519:2003, *Windows and doors - Terminology*

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this European Standard the terms and definitions given in EN 12365-1:2003 and prEN 12519:2003 apply.

## 4 Requirements

### 4.1 Working range

Examples of determining the working range of typical gaskets and weatherstripping are given in annex A.

Nine grades of working range are identified:

- grade 1:  $\leq 1$  mm;
- grade 2:  $> 1$  mm to  $\leq 2$  mm;
- grade 3:  $> 2$  mm to  $\leq 4$  mm;
- grade 4:  $> 4$  mm to  $\leq 6$  mm;
- grade 5:  $> 6$  mm to  $\leq 8$  mm;
- grade 6:  $> 8$  mm to  $\leq 10$  mm;
- grade 7:  $> 10$  mm to  $\leq 15$  mm;

- grade 8: > 15 mm to ≤ 30 mm;
- grade 9: > 30 mm.

#### 4.2 Linear compression force

Nine grades of compression force are identified:

- grade 1: ≤ 10 N/m;
- grade 2: > 10 N/m to ≤ 20 N/m;
- grade 3: > 20 N/m to ≤ 50 N/m;
- grade 4: > 50 N/m to ≤ 100 N/m;
- grade 5: > 100 N/m to ≤ 200 N/m;
- grade 6: > 200 N/m to ≤ 500 N/m;
- grade 7: > 500 N/m to ≤ 700 N/m;
- grade 8: > 700 N/m to ≤ 1 000 N/m;
- grade 9: > 1 000 N/m.

### 5 Test apparatus

A typical test apparatus is shown in annex B, consisting of a support for the gasket or weatherstripping which will allow it to be compressed or deflected in accordance with the users design concept.

The apparatus shall be fitted with a displacement dial gauge to measure the deflection of the test piece to its minimum working width.

A force measuring gauge shall be used to determine the force required to compress the test piece to its minimum working width.

### 6 Test procedure

#### 6.1 Test measurements

Throughout this test method the following tolerances shall apply, unless otherwise stated:

- compression in millimetres (mm) : ± 0,05 mm;
- force in newtons (N) : better than 1 % of measured value;
- length in millimetres (mm) : ± 0,1 mm;
- temperature in degrees Celsius (°C) : ± 1 °C;
- relative humidity : ± 5 %.

## 6.2 Test samples

### 6.2.1 General

Wherever possible, the time between forming and testing shall not exceed 3 months. Every care shall be taken to ensure that samples arrive at the Test House in a pristine and fully testable condition.

NOTE This is to ensure that test pieces can be cut from any part of the sample without incurring more than the normal manufacturing variability.

### 6.2.2 Conditioning

Test samples shall be supplied in a condition truly representative of the standard shape.

Test samples shall be stored in the relaxed state in air at  $23\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  and a relative humidity 45 % to 55 % for not less than 24 h and not more than 6 days, prior to test.

## 6.3 Preparation of test pieces

Test pieces with a minimum length of 100 mm and a maximum length of 500 mm shall be cut from various positions within the sample submitted for test. Care shall be taken to ensure that the test pieces have a good smooth finish and are free of blemishes or other flaws.

## 7 Test method

### 7.1 Temperature and humidity

The standard laboratory temperature shall be either  $23\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  or  $25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ , in accordance with national practice. The standard laboratory humidity shall be 45 % relative humidity at  $23\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  or 55 % relative humidity at  $25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

### 7.2 Determination of free height

Measure the free height (a) of the test piece, without creating significant deformation, either before or after mounting in the test apparatus.

The free height shall be determined within a limit deviation of  $\pm 0,05\text{ mm}$ .

If any results are beyond the permitted tolerance then new test pieces shall be obtained.

NOTE Suitable non-contact measuring equipment include a shadowgraph, a laser light beam device or a travelling microscope.

### 7.3 Compression test

Examples of determining the working range of typical gaskets and weatherstripping are given in annex A.

Set the displacement dial gauge linear to zero at the position of free height in order to measure the amount of compression or deflection.

Set the force measurement gauge to zero at the position of free height.

Compress the specimen through its working range to its minimum width (b), at a speed not exceeding  $10\text{ mm/min} \pm 1\text{ mm/min}$ . Remove immediately, the initial force and re-set the apparatus to zero.



Compress the test piece through its working range to its minimum width (b), at a speed not exceeding 10 mm/min  $\pm$  1 mm/min. Record the force after it has been maintained for 30 s  $\pm$  5 s.

Repeat the above test procedure on three specimens of the same gasket or weatherstripping.

#### **7.4 Expression of results**

The results of three tests shall be computed and the average value recorded in N per metre length to an accuracy of one decimal place.

### **8 Test report**

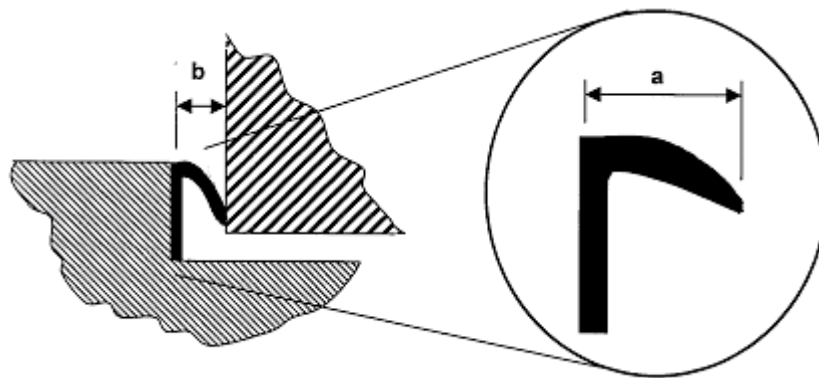
A test report shall be prepared which identifies the specimen(s) and records the performance level achieved together with the details of tests used in the assessment of that performance.

The following information shall be included in the test report:

- a) place of test;
- b) person or body carrying out the assessment;
- c) product designation according to the manufacturers standard literature;
- d) test results and any measurements or observations made at the time of the test;
- e) date and signature.

## Annex A (informative)

### Examples of determining the working range of typical gaskets and weatherstripping



**Key**

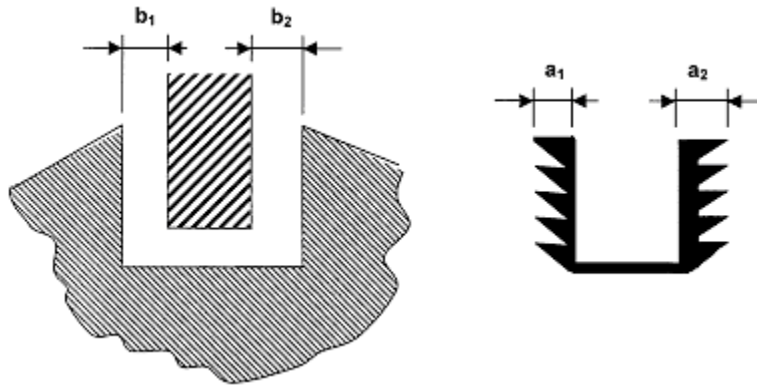
- a Free height
- b Minimum width
- $W_r$  Working range

$$W_r = (a - b)$$

(a) Typical product application

(b) Typical weatherstripping

**Figure A.1 — Working range for weatherstripping**



**Key**

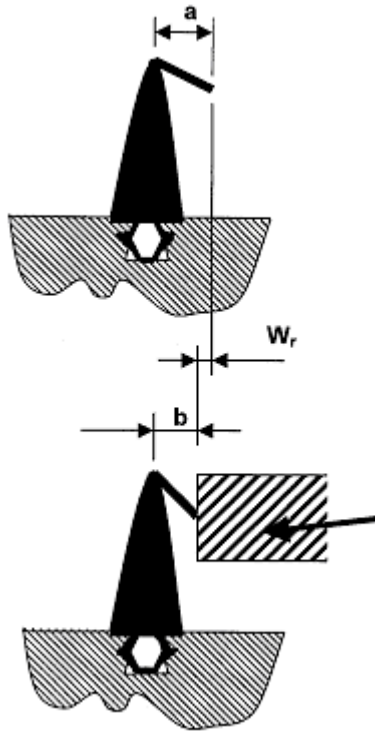
- a<sub>1</sub> and a<sub>2</sub> Free height
- b<sub>1</sub> and b<sub>2</sub> Minimum width
- c infilling
- W<sub>r</sub> Working range

$$W_r = (a_1 + a_2) - (b_1 + b_2)$$

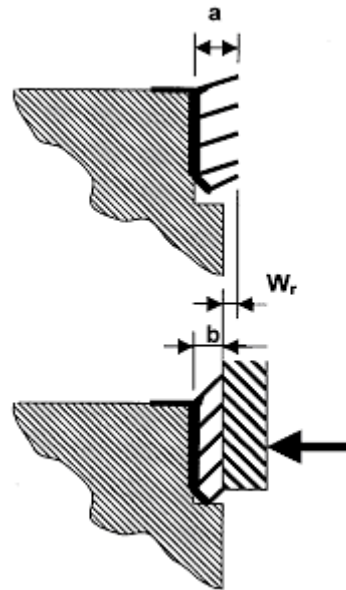
a) Typical product application

b) Typical gasket

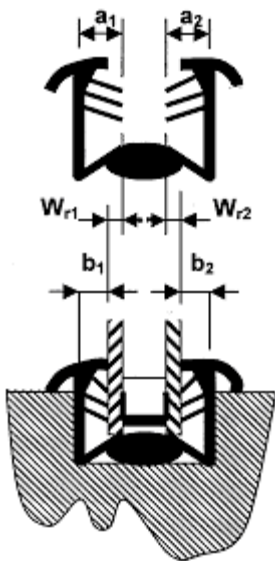
**Figure A.2 — Working range for a gasket**



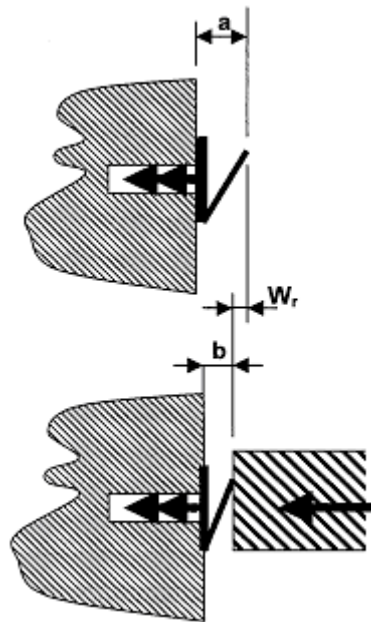
EXAMPLE 1  $W_r = (a - b)$



EXAMPLE 2  $W_r = (a - b)$



EXAMPLE 3  $W_r = (a_1 + a_2) - (b_1 + b_2)$

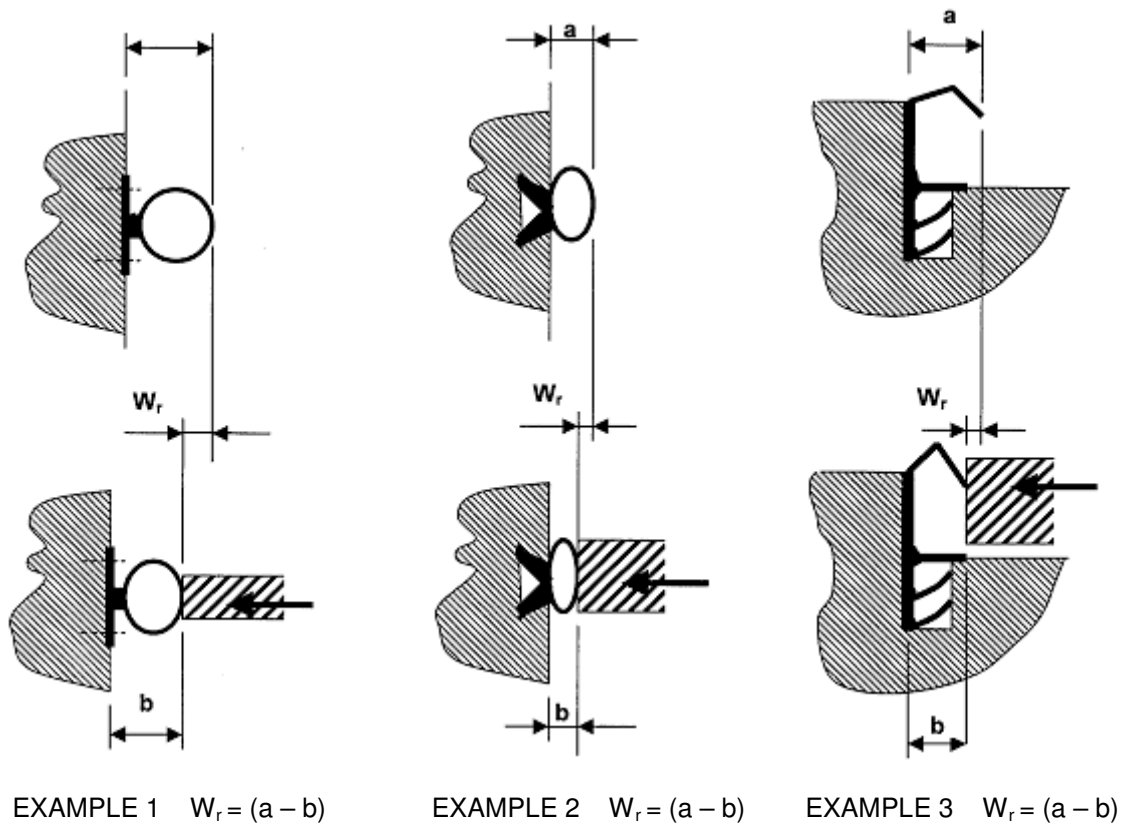


EXAMPLE 4  $W_r = (a - b)$

**Key**

- a, a<sub>1</sub> and a<sub>2</sub> Free height
- b, b<sub>1</sub> and b<sub>2</sub> Minimum width
- W<sub>r</sub> Working range

**Figure A.3 — Typical examples of working range**



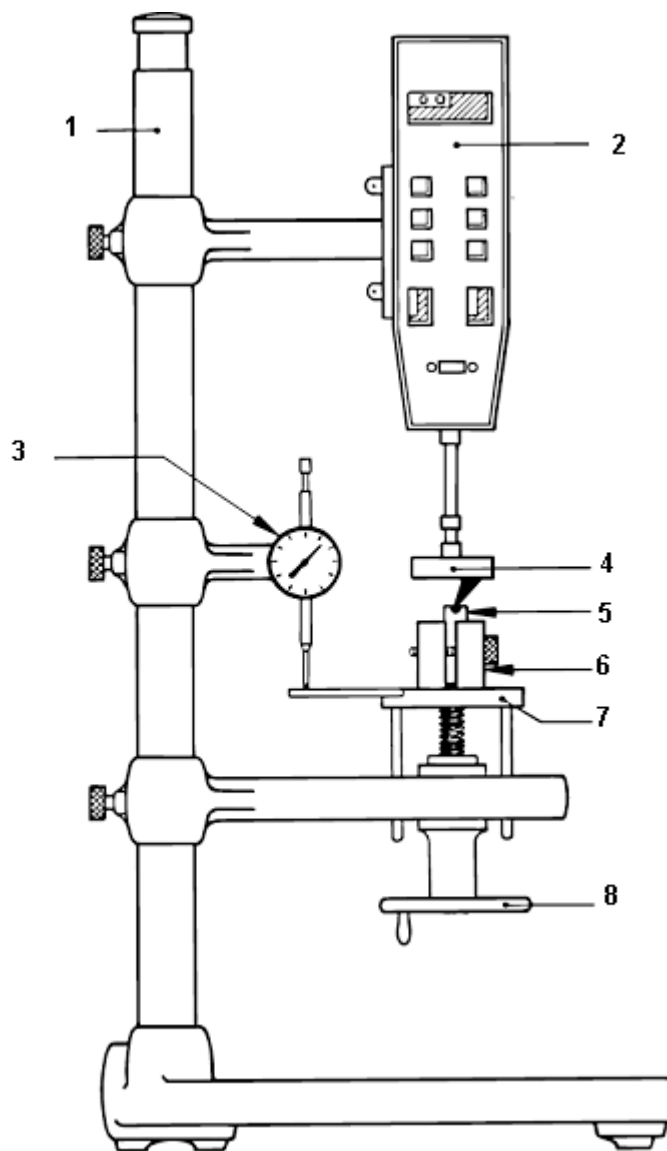
**Key**

- a      Free height
- b      Minimum width
- $W_r$       Working range

**Figure A.4 — Further examples of working range**

**Annex B**  
(informative)

**Typical test apparatus**



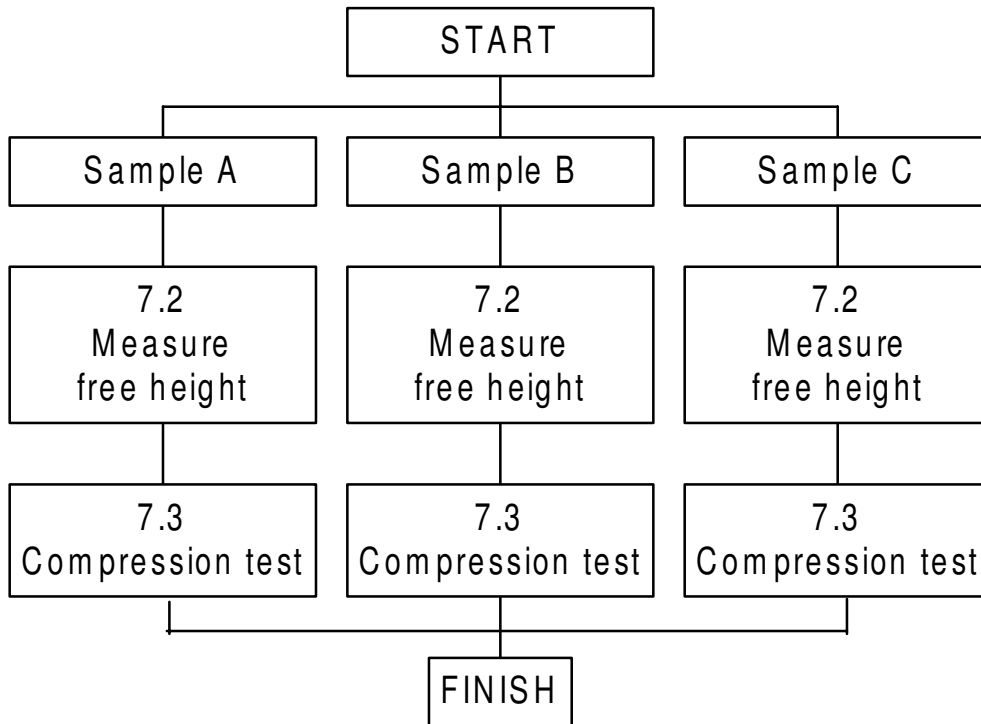
**Key**

- |   |                         |   |  |
|---|-------------------------|---|--|
| 1 | Rigid bench stand       | 5 | Test piece                             |
| 2 | Force measurement gauge | 6 | Test piece location block              |
| 3 | Displacement dial gauge | 7 | Moving carrier                         |
| 4 | Force gauge anvil       | 8 | Moving carrier height adjustment wheel |

**Figure B.1 — Typical test apparatus**

## Annex C (informative)

### Flow chart of test procedure



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