



Designation: F 1758 – 96^{ε1}

Standard Test Methods for Detention Hinges Used on Detention-Grade Swinging Doors¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F 1758; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

^{ε1} NOTE—Editorial corrections to 1.1 and 3.1.5 were made in April 1997.

1. Scope

1.1 These test methods cover the apparatus, procedures, and acceptance conditions for evaluating the normal operating performance characteristics and the performance characteristics under assault conditions of hinges used in swinging door assemblies in detention and correctional institutions. These types of hinges are described in detail in 3.1.5, 3.1.8, and 3.1.19. Thus, these test methods only give an indication of the performance characteristics of hinges in actual service. Such variables as installation and maintenance conditions which may have an impact on performance characteristics are not considered.

1.2 It is the intent of these test methods to help ensure that detention hinges perform at or above minimum acceptable levels to confine inmates, and to delay and frustrate escape attempts and resist vandalism and assault conditions. It is recognized that in order to meet the intent of these test methods, door, frame and lock assemblies must be compatible with the level of performance required by Test Methods F 1450 and F 1577.

1.3 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.4 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as the standard. The values in parentheses are for information only.

1.5 Consult NFPA 80 for Fire Doors & Windows concerning hinge requirements on fire doors.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

F 1450 Test Methods for Hollow Metal Swinging Door

Assemblies for Detention Facilities²

F 1577 Test Methods for Detention Locks for Swinging Doors²

2.2 NFPA Standard:

NFPA 80 Fire Doors and Fire Windows

2.3 ANSI Standards:

ANSI/BHMA A156.1 Standard for Butts and Hinges

ANSI/NAAMM/HMMA 863 Guide Specifications for Detention Security Hollow Metal Doors and Frames

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 *assault condition, adj*—performance characteristics associated with an attack from battering devices, and overload conditions.

3.1.2 *bearings, n*—friction reducing material or mechanism between the moving parts of a hinge. The coefficient of friction can be sliding or rolling.

3.1.3 *clearances, n*—vertical and lateral play in a hinge prior to the start of the cycle test.

3.1.4 *component, n*—a subassembly, as distinguished from a part, that combines with other components to make up a door assembly. The prime components of a door assembly include: door, door frame (includes hinge jamb, header, and strike jamb), hinges, and locking hardware.

3.1.5 *detention hinge, adj*—a hinge having higher security attributes than conventional hinges, and subject to more stringent testing. These hinges shall be constructed with a maximum security pin. They can be mounted in any of the styles described in 3.1.10-3.1.13. Alternate designs are acceptable, including the illustrations provided in ANSI 156.1 providing they meet the performance characteristics of these test methods.

3.1.6 *detention security, adj*—assurance of the restriction of mobility of inmates to designated areas within a detention or correctional facility.

3.1.7 *door assembly, n*—a unit comprised of a group of parts or components that make up an opening barrier for a

¹ These test methods are under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F-33 on Detention and Correctional Facilities and are the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F33.04 on Operational Systems.

Current edition approved Dec. 10, 1996. Published February 1997.

² Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 04.07.

passageway through a wall.

3.1.8 *door positioning/electric monitoring/etc.*, *adj*—a hinge designed with a monitoring device that is tripped when the door is opened. Ratings and design characteristics may vary between manufacturers.

3.1.9 *frame*, *n*—an assembly of members surrounding and supporting a door or doors.

3.1.10 *full-mortise hinge*, *n*—a hinge having one leaf mortised into the butt edge of a door and the other leaf mortised into the rabbet edge of a frame.

3.1.11 *full-surface hinge*, *n*—a hinge having one leaf attached to the face of a door and the other leaf attached to the face of a door frame.

3.1.12 *half-mortise hinge*, *n*—a hinge having one leaf mortised into the butt edge of a door and the other leaf attached to the face of a door frame.

3.1.13 *half-surface hinge*, *n*—a hinge having one leaf attached to the face of a door and the other leaf mortised into the rabbet edge of a door frame.

3.1.14 *manufacturer*, *n*—the party responsible for fabrication of a product.

3.1.15 *maximum security pin*, *adj*—a hinge pin that has been fixed after insertion by welding, pinning, or other permanent means to prevent pin removal without the use of special tools. Use of set screws is not acceptable.

3.1.16 *normal operation*, *adj*—includes performance characteristics such as vertical and lateral wear rates and door operating forces required to overcome friction.

3.1.17 *performance characteristic*, *n*—the response of the detention hinge in any one of the tests described herein.

3.1.18 *permanent set*, *n*—plastic deformation that remains upon releasing the stress that produces the deformation.

3.1.19 *power transfer/electric through-wire/electric transfer etc.*, *adj*—a hinge that allows power to be transferred from the jamb to the door through the hinge. Ratings and design characteristics may vary between manufacturers.

3.1.20 *swinging door*, *adj*—a door equipped with hinges that permit it to swing about the vertical hinge axis, either right-hand, left-hand, right-hand reverse bevel, or left-hand reverse bevel, depending on hardware configuration.

3.1.21 *test completion*, *n*—conduct of one test sequence for a group of hinges.

3.1.22 *testing laboratory*, *n*—an independent material testing facility not associated with the manufacturer.

3.1.23 *wear*, *n*—the displacements in the vertical and lateral directions of a detention hinge when subjected to a door cycle test.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 A major concern for detention and correctional administrative officials is the reliable operation of hinges used in their facilities. These test methods aid in assigning a level of physical security and performance to hinges for swinging door assemblies.

4.2 These test methods evaluate the affect on hinges to attacks on the door using battering devices (assault conditions). These test methods also evaluate the performance of a hinge under simulated normal operation. These test methods do not provide a measure of the resistance or performance of a hinge

to attack by the following: chemical agents, ballistics, explosives, or other extreme methods of attack, such as direct impact or manipulation on the hinges. These test methods do not measure the resistance or performance of the hinge when subjected to environmental elements such as rain, snow, or wind-carried dust or sand. Where such elements may be a factor, the manufacturer should be consulted for proper application.

4.3 The primary purpose of these test methods is to approximate the levels of abuse conditions and normal operating conditions to which hinges are subjected in detention and correctional institutions. These test methods attempt to do this through the different grade levels associated with cycle and impact testing. The desired result of these test methods will provide a measure of assurance of protection to the correctional personnel, public, and inmates.

4.4 It is recommended that the detention/correctional facility administration provide adequate training, supervision, and preventative maintenance programs to enable door assemblies to function as intended throughout the expected service life.

5. Sampling

5.1 Sample hinges shall be randomly selected and shall be representative of the types and styles intended for use in the application of these test methods.

5.2 The manufacturer shall permanently mark the test samples and retain them at the manufacturing facility for future reference or provide a certified test procedure.

6. Cycle Testing

6.1 *Sample Preparation*—Conduct the test methods using three detention hinges per door, except for continuous-type hinge where one full door height specimen may be used.

6.1.1 Prior to being mounted on the test doors, check fully assembled hinges for vertical and lateral clearances. Ensure all end play has been removed in each sample prior to this measurement. The values shall not exceed those specified in Table 1.

6.1.2 Apply the hinges, fully assembled, to the door using such screws supplied by the manufacturer, when applicable. For alignment, lay a straightedge along the edge of the door at such position as corresponds to the back edge of a recommended mortise. In applying the hinges, firmly abut the back edge of the door leaf against this straightedge as the screws are applied and tightened. Apply jamb mounting blocks to the hinge jamb leaves using the screws supplied. Tighten screws in accordance with the fastener manufacturer's recommended tightening torque. Position the door with its three hinges and jamb mounting blocks against the vertical jamb, and apply the hexagon-head cap screws and lock washers finger tight. Align edges of jamb leaves with the straightedge and tighten cap screws securely. Do not mortise door and jamb leaves of the hinges.

6.1.3 Alternate methods to those described in 6.1.2 are acceptable providing the hinges are installed without inducing a bind condition.

6.2 *Apparatus*—Details of a typical test apparatus can be found in Appendix X1. Alternate designs of the test apparatus



TABLE 1 Cycle, Impact, and Overloading Testing Parameters and Acceptance Criteria

	Double Weight Grade 1	Grade 1 ^A	Grade 2 ^A	Grade 3 ^A	Grade 4 ^A
Test door weight, lb (kg)	600 (272)	300 (136)	250 (113)	200 (91)	200 (91)
Impacts per hinge ^B	200	200	150	75	35
Total impacts on hinged side of door ^B	600	600	450	225	105
Number of cycles:					
High frequency	500 000	2 500 000	2 500 000	2 500 000	2 500 000
Maximum frictional forces, lbf (N)	5 (22.3)	2 (8.9)	2 (8.9)	2 (8.9)	2 (8.9)
Low frequency	150 000	150 000	150 000	150 000	150 000
Maximum frictional forces, lbf (N) ^C	5 (22.3)	5 (22.3)	5 (22.3)	5 (22.3)	5 (22.3)
Maximum vertical wear, in. (mm)	0.030 (0.762)	0.030 (0.762)	0.030 (0.762)	0.030 (0.762)	0.030 (0.762)
Maximum lateral wear, in. (mm)	0.062 (1.575)	0.062 (1.575)	0.062 (1.575)	0.062 (1.575)	0.062 (1.575)
Clearance:					
Maximum vertical and lateral, in. (mm) ^D	0.015 (0.381)	0.015 (0.381)	0.015 (0.381)	0.015 (0.381)	0.015 (0.381)
Overload test:					
Permanent set, in. (mm)	0.062 (1.575)	0.062 (1.575)	0.062 (1.575)	0.062 (1.575)	0.062 (1.575)

^A Security Grades 1 to 4 are based on Test Methods F 1450 and F 1577.

^B Represents minimum number of 200 ft-lbf (271.2-J) impacts based on three hinges per door.

^C For applications with door closers, frictional forces for high-frequency use shall apply.

^D See 6.1.1.

are acceptable providing the proper engineering evaluation is made.

6.2.1 The test door apparatus shall be designed in such a manner that the lateral loads or moment induced on the hinges under this test will be equivalent to the minimum value associated with a 3 by 7-ft door. Hinge spacing shall be in accordance with ANSI/NAAMM/HMMA 863. Refer to Appendix X2 for lateral load calculations. An oversized door can be tested separately or certified in accordance with 9.5.

6.3 *Procedure*—Add the proper amount of additional weights to the apparatus for the grade level being tested in Table 1.

6.3.1 Prior to the start of the cycle test perform the following:

6.3.1.1 Determine a measurement location for vertical and lateral wear on all hinges. This location shall be the same each time a measurement is taken. This angular position of the door shall also be the same (within 2 in.) for each measurement. Record vertical and lateral measurements for all hinges. Vertical measurement is between the adjacent jamb and door knuckles. Lateral measurement is between the inner edge of jamb leaf and adjacent door knuckle. If this location is at the center of the hinge, one measurement per hinge at the center shall suffice. If this location is not at the center of the hinge, two measurements, as equally distant from the center of hinge as practicable, shall be taken; the qualifying lateral measurement is the average of these two. Alternate methods of measuring vertical and lateral wear may be employed providing they comply with X1.3.5.

6.3.1.2 Measure and record force to overcome friction or out-of-balance condition. This shall be done 30 in. (762 mm) from the hinge pivot center after the door has been cycled 20 times from the fully closed to the fully opened positions. The measurement shall be made perpendicular to the door and shall be the force to get the door moving (static) and not the force to sustain motion (dynamic).

6.3.1.3 Commence cycling at an average rate of 10 to 20 cycles/min for test doors weighing 200 to 300 lb (91 to 136 kg) (Grades 1–4). For doors weighing over 300 lb (136 kg) (Double Weight Grade 1 type), cycle at a rate up to 10 cycles/min. Because of test scheduling demands, the manufac-

turer or test agency may elect to design an apparatus which can safely withstand higher cycle rates. It is understood that any hinge subjected to higher rates represents a more stringent test.

6.3.1.4 During cycle testing, it is recommended a log be kept of periodic cycle counts and wear measurements on each specimen. The frequency of data entries should be agreed upon between the manufacturer and the testing laboratory.

6.3.1.5 At the conclusion of the cycle test under the predetermined grade level and frequency level in Table 1, measure each specimen in accordance with 6.3.1.1 to determine the displacement between leaves and knuckles. Record measurements of wear for all hinges.

6.3.1.6 Again check the force to overcome friction in accordance with 6.3.1.2 after the completion of the cycle test.

6.4 *Test Completion and Condition of Acceptance*—Performance characteristics associated with the cycle test shall not exceed any of the values in Table 1 for a hinge to be acceptable for the grade level and frequency level being tested.

6.5 *Precision and Bias*—No statement is made about either the precision or the bias for cycle testing since the results merely verify whether there is conformance to the criteria for success specified in the procedure.

7. Overload Test Method

7.1 *Significance and Use*—This test method attempts to simulate personnel hanging or swinging from the edge of the door farthest from the hinge centerline. This test method also provides an approximate minimum safety factor associated with the vertical and lateral static loads a hinge can sustain before large deformation or complete failure occur.

7.2 *Procedure*—An overload test shall follow the cycle test using the same setup and door weights. With the test door apparatus at 0° (closed position), add and remove 300 lb (136 kg) at a location on the test door which represents the width of the detention door being certified.

7.3 *Test Method Completion and Conditions of Acceptance*—Lateral shift or permanent set away from the top hinge shall not exceed the value in Table 1. Refer to 6.3.1.1 for lateral measurement.

7.4 *Precision and Bias*—No statement is made about either the precision or the bias for overload testing since the results