

Australian/New Zealand Standard®

Domestic kitchen assemblies—Methods of test

Method 9: Determination of resistance to downward static load on drawers and other runner-supported items

1 SCOPE This Standard sets out the procedure for determining the ability of a drawer or other runner-supported items to resist downward static load.

2 PRINCIPLE The storage parts of the unit to be tested are fully loaded with weights. A downward static force is then applied to the partly opened drawer in order to test the integrity of the drawer and runner supports.

3 APPARATUS The following apparatus is required:

- (a) *Weights*—to provide a load that will not reinforce the unit or redistribute the load, e.g. metal bars or lead shot in bags.

NOTE: If metal bars are used the front row shall be aligned with the front edge of the surface. If lead shot in bags is used, the bags should be divided into small compartments to prevent the contents moving during testing.

- (b) *Means of applying an increasing vertical force*—up to 375 N.
- (c) *Loading pad*—75 mm × 75 mm, having a smooth hard surface and a 5 mm edge radius.

4 PROCEDURE The procedure is as follows:

- (a) Load all the storage parts of the unit with weights to the appropriate mass as specified in Table 1.

The means for loading shall be constructed so as not to inhibit deformation of the drawer.

- (b) Open the drawer to the point at which one-third of the inside length (depth) of the drawer or at least 100 mm remains inside the structure (see Figure 1).

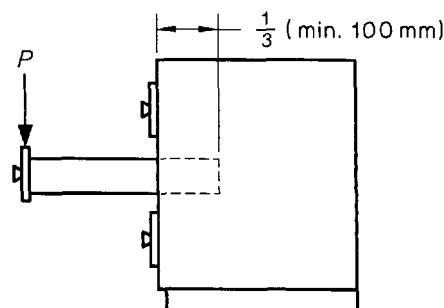


FIGURE 1 DOWNWARD STATIC LOAD ON DRAWER

- (c) Gradually apply a vertical force on one top corner of the drawer front, 50 mm in from the side of the drawer. Apply the force until 375 N is reached or until the drawer has deflected downwards to a point 100 mm below its horizontal position.
 - (d) Maintain the force for a minimum of 10 s.
 - (e) Repeat 10 times, pushing the drawer back if necessary.
 - (f) Before and after the test, check the function of the drawer.
- NOTE: It is acceptable for drawers to become removed from the unit providing that they can be replaced without damage.
- (g) A unit or component shall record a pass if, at the completion of the test, none of the following defects affects the strength or function of the unit or component:
 - (i) Fracturing of any member, joint or component.
 - (ii) Any loosening of joints intended to be rigid.
 - (iii) Deformation or wear of any component.
 - (iv) Loosening of any components fixed to the unit.

TABLE 1
LOADS APPLIED TO PARTS OTHER
THAN THE PART BEING TESTED

Part	Load	
	kg/m ²	kg/m ³
Wall unit shelf Floor unit shelf Pantry shelf	66	—
Cutlery drawer	—	330
All other drawers Basket	—	250

NOTES:

- 1 The area of shelves is calculated by including any space between the back of the shelf and the inside face of the back panel or, where no back panel is fitted, the rear edge of the end panel of the unit.
- 2 Where there are part-width shelves, the load applicable to the area between the front of the shelf and the inside surface of the door should be transferred to the same area of the full-width horizontal surface immediately below.
- 3 Internal volume is equal to the area of drawer bottom times the maximum height free of obstruction.

5 TEST REPORT The following shall be reported:

- (a) Reference to this Joint Australian/New Zealand Standard (i.e. AS/NZS 4387.9).
- (b) A detailed description of the unit or component tested, including the manufacturer's product reference.
- (c) The method of test and the test level to which the unit or component has been tested.