



# CCN: Hygrothermal Resistance

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## The case for hygrothermally rated doorsets

Hygrothermal testing ensures that timber doors can withstand real-world environmental changes, particularly fluctuations in temperature and humidity. In school environments, doors are subjected to constant use, high footfall, and varying climate conditions due to heating, ventilation, and seasonal weather changes. Ensuring their long-term stability is essential for both safety and functionality.

DfE funded projects need to comply with Technical Annex 2D which requires numerous door types to be hygrothermally resisting (durable and resistant to warping or swelling caused by moisture).

These doors need to be stable in varying environmental conditions, particularly in areas such as sports halls, kitchens, and wet rooms where humidity levels fluctuate.

Modern fire certification demands that doors not be more than 1mm out of plane with the frame or an opposing door - doorsets that separate different environmental conditions are at risk of bowing/ twisting beyond this if not built from a suitably robust construction.

By meeting rigorous hygrothermal performance standards, our doors provide long-lasting, low-maintenance solutions that align with DfE specifications, reduce fire compliance risks to clients, and ensure doorsets will perform as intended.

# CCN Performance Doorsets

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## Summary of Classifications to EN1192 and RAL-GZ 426

**Project number** - 16-001596-PR03

**Basis of test** - RAL-GZ 426 and EN1192

Wood based and other materials

**Product code** - HW 43 Internal Doorset

**Test references** - 41716-007, 41716-008, 41716-009, 41716-021, 41716-022

## Information on test arrangements and procedure

Tested according to Table 1

## Test Classifications

The following table records the classifications to EN1192 arising from tests at table 1 and RAL-GZ 426.

Performance Resistance	RAL Classification	EN1192 Classification	Fitness Proposal
Hygrothermal Load	III	N/A	Satisfactory
Mechanical Load*	S	3	Satisfactory
Mechanical Load**	E	4	Satisfactory

\* Door not lipped

\*\* Door lipped

The results recorded fully satisfy the standard, including fittings.

The full test program also included variations to construction which all satisfied the standard.

Table 1: Values to EN1192 Classification.

Test	Resistance against	Test	Maximum allowances
1	Vertical loading	EN 947	1mm
2	Static Torsion	EN 948	2mm
3	Soft and heavy body impact	EN 949	2mm
4	Hard body impact	EN 950	Cutting diameter - 20mm Average from impact - 1mm Maximum from impact - 1,5mm

\*The maximum permitted is the maximum penetration depth and diameter including any lesions.

## Hygrothermal Testing

Hygrothermal testing simulates real-world conditions by exposing doorsets to repeated humidity and temperature cycles over the course of around 8 weeks. This ensures that the doors we produce meet the performance classifications suitable for educational environments, preventing common issues such as swelling, sticking, or distortion, which could impact fire safety and ease of use.

Technical annex 2D classifies doors into two categories; Normal & Humid.

### Normal

No hygrothermal requirements

### Humid

One Side - 25% RH at 10°C

Opposite Side - 85% RH at 25°C

The above requirements come from EN12219 and is equivalent to class 3 - one of the main criteria to achieve this classification is that test specimens cannot offer cross curvature of more than 1mm during the course of the test regime.

We have tested our stiled and railed door construction to EN12219 and have achieved class 3 meeting the onerous standard demanded by technical annex 2D.



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### CCN Ltd

1 Belmont, Belmont Industrial Estate  
Durham, DH1 1ST.

Telephone – 0191 427 7779

Email – [sales@ccn-uk.com](mailto:sales@ccn-uk.com)

[www.ccn-uk.com](http://www.ccn-uk.com)

