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BRITISH STANDARD

**BS 1765-2:
1976**

Specification for

Hospital bedside lockers —

**Part 2: General purpose lockers of
wooden construction with facilities for
hanging day clothes**

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- Association of Nurse Administrators
- British Furniture Manufacturers' Federated Associations
- British Plastics Federation
- British Surgical Trades Association (Inc.)
- Department of the Environment
- Department of Health and Social Security
- Design Council
- King Edward's Hospital Fund for London
- National Association of Hospital Supplies Officers
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Foreword

BS 1765-1 was published in 1972 giving the broad principles for use by manufacturers in the design of general purpose lockers.

This Part 2 of BS 1765 covers lockers with facilities for hanging day clothes and has been prepared at the request of the Department of Health and Social Security. The broad principles that should be observed for this type of locker are given to assist in the selection of the most suitable designs.

Appendix A lists information to be given by the purchaser in his enquiry or order.

Certification. Attention is drawn to the certification facilities described on the inside back cover of this standard.

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Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i and ii, pages 1 to 4, an inside back cover and a back cover.

This standard has been updated (see copyright date) and may have had amendments incorporated. This will be indicated in the amendment table on the inside front cover.

1 Scope

This Part of this British Standard specifies basic user and design requirements, dimensions, materials and constructional requirements for general purpose hospital bedside lockers, made of wood, with facilities for hanging day clothes.

2 References

The titles of the publications referred to in this standard are listed on the inside back cover.

3 Basic user and design requirements

3.1 The locker shall provide accommodation for most of the items detailed below. Those marked with an asterisk should be most readily accessible from the bed.

- a) *Clothes*. Day clothes, night clothes, underclothes, socks and bedsocks, handkerchiefs*, dressing gown, slippers, bed jacket or cardigan.
- b) *Toilet articles**. Towels, soap, flannel, shaving gear or cosmetics, hair brush, comb, toothbrush, toothpaste, tooth mugs, denture bath, disposable sputum containers.*
- c) *Food**. Fruit, soft drinks, sweets, biscuits.
- d) *Other articles*. Books, magazines, stationery, photographs, cigarettes, tobacco, ashtray, toys and games, occupational therapy materials, waste container*, handbag or purse, wallet, watch, water jug and tumbler*, flower vase, spectacle case, hearing aid, paper tissues*, knitting bag.

NOTE No one patient would need all these items. Some items therefore may be kept on the top of the locker, while others may be kept in or on fittings on the outside of the locker.

3.2 Although toilet articles are normally kept outside the locker and although it is recommended that items of food should be kept in a separate container, it is considered that there should be adequate ventilation provided as part of the design of the locker.

3.3 The compartment for the accommodation of dressing gown and spare night clothing shall be in the lower part of the locker. Hanging space for day clothing shall be provided.

3.4 Some degree of reversibility to enable a locker to be used with equal convenience at either side of the bed is desirable.

3.5 Although the value of a fillet on the top surface of the locker to assist in preventing objects from falling off the locker is appreciated, it is considered that this advantage is outweighed by the increased difficulty of cleaning and the inconvenience caused by fillets if the top of the locker is used for resting trays or writing notes.

3.6 Lockers shall in general be mounted upon castors, although there may be special cases when some other supports (e.g. skids) are necessary.

If castors are fitted they shall be of not less than 40 mm nominal wheel diameter and shall comply with the requirements of BS 2099-1.

3.7 The lockers shall be of plain design so that cleaning is simplified and dust traps are kept to a minimum.

NOTE 1 Hospital authorities are generally opposed to the keeping of bedpans, urine bottles, toilet rolls and bathing blankets in bedside lockers on grounds of hygiene, and provision for these in the locker is strongly deprecated.

NOTE 2 The provision of a seat as an integral part of a locker is deprecated.

4 Dimensions and tolerances

4.1 The overall dimensions of the lockers shall be as specified by the purchaser within the following ranges.

Height of carcass 950 mm to 1 050 mm.

Width of carcass 460 mm to 600 mm.

Depth of carcass 460 mm to 600 mm.

The inside dimensions of the clothes hanging compartment, which shall be the full internal height of the locker, shall be not less than 500 mm by 125 mm.

The top shall not overhang the carcass by more than 12 mm all round.

4.2 Sizes specified by the purchaser in accordance with 4.1 shall be subject to a tolerance of ± 3 mm.

4.3 In order to allow freedom of design, with the exception of the clothes hanging compartment (see 4.1), the disposition and dimensions of the compartments of the locker providing for the accommodation of articles listed in 3.1 are not given in this standard.

5 Materials

5.1 Timber

5.1.1 All solid timber members, i.e. the rails, lippings, and, at the manufacturer's option, the drawer fronts, sides and back, shall be of prime quality hardwood, free from sapwood, shakes, wormholes and other defects.

Where applicable, solid timber shall comply with the requirements of BS 1186-1.

5.1.2 All timber shall be conditioned to a moisture content of 10 % to 12 % at the time of assembly of parts.

5.1.3 Plywood shall be of a grade not lower than grade 3 MR of BS 1455.

5.1.4 Blockboard shall comply with the requirements of BS 3444, bonding type MR.

5.1.5 Wood chipboard shall comply with the requirements of BS 2604 and have a minimum density of 600 kg/m³.

5.2 Decorative laminated plastics sheet.

Laminated plastics sheet shall comply with the requirements of BS 3794:1964 for class 1 materials, except that sheet used on vertical surfaces may be of a minimum nominal thickness of 0.75 mm and that such sheet need not comply with the requirements of clauses 8 and 15 of that standard.

5.3 Adhesives

5.3.1 Adhesives used in the construction of the lockers shall comply with the requirements of BS 1203 or BS 1204.

5.3.2 The adhesive used for the bonding of plastics laminate to the substrate shall be one recommended by either the manufacturer of the plastics laminate or the adhesive manufacturer and shall be applied under pressure. Contact adhesives shall not be used for laminates.

5.3.3 The adhesive used for bonding plastics extrusions shall be used and applied in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

5.3.4 All adhesives shall be moisture resistant.

5.4 Fittings

5.4.1 Wood screws shall be steel improved head type to BS 1210. Screws into chipboard shall be improved head type specially designed with twin threads.

5.4.2 Hinges shall be of robust construction and of a type to allow at least 180° door opening, e.g. piano hinges.

5.4.3 Castors, when fitted, shall be as specified in 3.6.

5.4.4 All fittings, including their fixing screws, nuts and bolts, shall be of adequate strength and corrosion resistant.

6 Construction

6.1 General

6.1.1 The carcass rails shall be dovetailed, mortised and tenoned or dowelled into the sides. Plywood, blockboard or wood chipboard backs shall be tongued or rebated into the sides.

All joints shall be well glued (in accordance with 5.3) and cramped together, so that the shoulders meet accurately.

6.1.2 Outside verticals shall be radiused and all sharp edges removed.

6.1.3 All edges of carcass ends and doors, and all exposed edges of partitions and shelves, shall be hardwood lipped.

The use of protective or decorative plastics sections does not preclude the requirements of lippings on wood chipboard, and the finishing of wood chipboard edges with plastics or wood veneer shall not be used.

Lippings shall be at least 6 mm wide on face, and solid tongued or butt jointed if high-frequency gluing techniques are employed. If hinges are to be fixed, lippings shall be a minimum of 15 mm wide on face.

6.2 Partitions and shelves

6.2.1 Partitions and shelves shall be housed-in to a minimum of 5 mm and glued in accordance with 5.3.

6.2.2 Shelves and short divisions shall be of 12 mm minimum thickness when in plywood and 15 mm minimum thickness when in wood chipboard.

6.3 Locket tops

6.3.1 The top substrate material shall be covered with 1.5 mm thick plastics laminate sheet compensated on the underside with a balancing veneer having a smooth hygienic surface.

6.3.2 Edges shall be hardwood lipped all round as described in 6.1.3 or alternatively fitted with a continuous PVC extrusion 10 mm thick on show surfaces. The extrusion shall be of such section as to accept a tongue which is an integral part of the top and shall be applied with a suitable adhesive, shrunk on under pressure in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

6.3.3 Edging, both wood and plastics, shall be sufficiently wide on face to allow for a minimum corner radius of 10 mm and lippings shall be applied as detailed in 6.1.3.

6.3.4 Edgings, both wood and plastics, shall finish flush both sides and be rounded at the corners and neatly arched.

6.3.5 Substrate material for the carcass tops shall be of plywood, blockboard or wood chipboard of 18 mm minimum thickness before the plastics laminate veneers are applied.

6.4 Carcass bottoms. In order to provide secure fixings for castors or skids, the carcass bottom shall be 18 mm multiply hardwood, lipped on exposed edges and properly jointed to carcass ends.

Alternatively a hardwood frame may be used with stiles and rails of sufficient area to ensure adequate screw fixing of castors or skids. Castor fixing into wood chipboard shall not be used.

The panel filling shall be flush fitting.

6.5 Carcass ends, doors and divisions.

Substrate material for carcass ends, doors and full height divisions shall be of plywood, blockboard or wood chipboard, 15 mm minimum thickness before decorative surface veneers are applied.

6.6 Backs. Backs shall be of 6 mm thickness plywood or alternatively of 9 mm thickness wood chipboard.

6.7 Veneering

6.7.1 Wood and plastics laminate veneers shall be equally balanced on both surfaces and properly laid under pressure.

6.7.2 Wood veneers shall have a minimum thickness of 0.6 mm. Decorative paper veneers shall not be used.

6.7.3 If show-wood veneers are specified, the timber lippings and solid timber members shall be of the same species or a satisfactory matching equivalent.

6.8 Towel rail

6.8.1 A towel rail shall be fitted which is either chromium plated in accordance with service condition no. 2 of BS 1224, or of stainless steel, or plastics coated to provide adequate corrosion resistance.

6.8.2 The towel rail shall be within the overall width of the locker and have an effective length which is as long as possible.

6.8.3 The centre of the towel rail shall be at least 760 mm above floor level and the clearance between the effective length of the towel rail and any part of the locker shall be 55 mm minimum. It is recommended that the towel rail should be recessed into the rear of the locker so that it does not project beyond the rearmost face of the locker.

6.9 Hooks. Hooks when fitted shall be located on the back the locker. Hooks shall be chromium plated in accordance with service condition no. 2 of BS 1224, or of stainless steel, or plastics coated to provide adequate corrosion resistance.

6.10 Clothes hanging facilities. A rail or other suitable means to allow clothes to be hung centrally in the hanging compartment shall be provided.

7 Finish

Exposed surfaces, both interior and exterior, shall either be finished with laminated plastics material or be of hardwood sections or veneers made smooth and finished with a not readily flammable material (e.g. polyurethane or acid catalyst lacquer) that is to an agreed standard when tested for resistance to heat by the method specified in BS 3962-3 and for resistance to acid, spirit, tea and coffee by the method specified in BS 3962-4.

If edges of locker tops and outside vertical corners are bound with shock absorbent plastics materials, it shall be durable and securely fixed without crevices that may harbour dirt.

8 Marking

Lockers complying with the requirements of this British Standard shall be clearly and indelibly marked with the following information.

- a) The number and Part of this British Standard, i.e. BS 1765-2.
- b) The manufacturer's name or other means of identification.

Appendix A Information desirable with enquiry or order

The purchaser should supply the following information with an enquiry or order.

- a) The overall height, width and depth of the locker required (see 4.1).
- b) The type of internal and external finish required (see clause 7).
- c) Whether hooks for a flannel and sponge bag are required (see 6.9).

Publications referred to

- BS 1186, *Quality of timber and workmanship in joinery.*
BS 1186-1, *Quality of timber.*
BS 1203, *Synthetic resin adhesives (phenolic and aminoplastic) for plywood.*
BS 1204, *Synthetic resin adhesives (phenolic and aminoplastic) for wood.*
BS 1210, *Wood screws.*
BS 1224, *Electroplated coatings of nickel and chromium.*
BS 1455, *Plywood manufactured from tropical hardwoods.*
BS 1765, *Hospital bedside lockers.*
BS 1765-1, *General purpose hospital bedside lockers of wooden construction.*
BS 2099, *Castors.*
BS 2099-1, *Castors for hospital equipment for ward and theatre use.*
BS 2604, *Resin-bonded wood chipboard.*
BS 3444, *Blockboard and laminboard.*
BS 3794, *Decorative laminated plastics sheet.*
BS 3962, *Methods of test for clear finishes for wooden furniture.*
BS 3962-3, *Resistance to dry heat.*
BS 3962-4, *Resistance to marking by liquids.*



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BSI
389 Chiswick High Road
London
W4 4AL