

**SRI LANKA STANDARD 763 : 1986**

UDC 621.798.12 : 674.243

**SPECIFICATION FOR  
TIMBER BATTENS FOR  
PLYWOOD TEA CHESTS**

**SRI LANKA STANDARDS INSTITUTION**

SPECIFICATION FOR  
TIMBER BATTENS FOR PLYWOOD TEA CHESTS

SLS 763:1986

Gr. 7

*Copyright Reserved*

SRI LANKA STANDARDS INSTITUTION  
53, Dharmapala Mawatha,  
Colombo 3,  
Sri Lanka.

SRI LANKA STANDARD

SPECIFICATION FOR TIMBER BATTENS FOR PLYWOOD TEA CHESTS

**FOREWORD**

This Sri Lanka Standard was authorised for adoption and publication by the Council of the Sri Lanka Standards Institution on 1986-11-14, after the draft, finalised by the Drafting Committee on Packaging of Tea, had been approved by the Civil Engineering Divisional Committee.

This specification is one of a series of Sri Lanka Standards on Plywood Tea Chests. The other standards in this series are:

- SLS 751 Plywood panels for tea chests;
- SLS 109 Metal fittings for plywood tea chests; and
- SLS 378 Plywood tea chests.

This standard together with SLS 751:1986 supersedes CS 108:1971 Ceylon Standard Specification for Components for Plywood Tea Chests (Metric Units).

The requirements of battens specified in the CS 108:1971 were inadequate whereas this Sri Lanka Standard covers the requirements of battens completely, including the methods of tests for evaluating the requirements of battens.

A study on timbers hitherto used in the manufacture of battens was carried out by testing samples for properties such as density, nail withdrawal resistance and the modulus of rupture. The recommended species of timber for tea chest battens given in Appendix A is based on this study.

For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test or an analysis, shall be rounded off in accordance with CS 102. The number of significant figures to be retained in the rounded off value shall be the same as that of the specified value in this standard.

The assistance derived from publications of the International Organization for Standardization, the British Standards Institution, the Indian Standards Institution and the Japanese Standards Association in the preparation of this standard is gratefully acknowledged.