

All these standards are available in English, with the exception of the standards for PVC windows. Information on the procedures to be followed for JIS certification can be obtained from the Japan Standards Association.

For aluminum and steel door sets, doors and windows and PVC windows, all materials of steel, aluminum and PVC can be used. These materials are defined by separate JIS standards which include glass, board, paper cores, rock wool, etc.

The minimum thickness of material is not defined except for steel plate used for frames. Bottom frames must use steel plate with a minimum thickness of 2 mm or stainless steel with a 1.5 mm minimum thickness. Other frames must use steel plate of 1.6 mm or thicker, or stainless steel of 1.2 mm or thicker.

For other materials besides stainless or specially treated steel, rust protection coating or anodizing as specified in JIS H 8602 is required. Anodizing film must be thicker than 7 micron metres or more.

Frames must be welded throughout or, the part where two frames connect must be filled to ensure water proofing. Doors, door sets and windows should be free of warp.

Doors, including door sets and windows, are divided into several classes according to performance differences in wind resistance, air infiltration, water tightness, noise reduction, and thermal insulation.

Under the several air pressure levels as defined by standard testing procedures, both doors (including door sets) and windows should not be broken during wind resistance standards tests. Doors shall not warp more than 1/70 of the longitudinal length. Windows shall not make relative separation of 15 mm or more under the testing. If windows use plate glass of 6.8 mm or thicker the maximum warping of frames allowed shall be less than 1/150 lengthwise.

The relationship between testing pressure and class is set out in Table 27. For door sets, classes available are 80 to 160, for doors from 80 to 280, and windows 80 to 360.