

JIS

JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL STANDARD

Standard Nominal Size of Opening
Components for Buildings

JIS A 0005-1966
(Reaffirmed: 1982)

Translation without guarantee
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by
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JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL STANDARD

J I S

Standard Nominal Size of Opening
Components for BuildingsA 0005-1966
(Reaffirmed: 1982)1. Scope

This Japanese Industrial Standard specifies the standard nominal sizes of opening components (such as wooden fittings, metal sashes and doors) for buildings in general.

2. Types of Opening Components

The opening components shall be classified into the following two types:

- (1) Opening Components Class 1 Those which are capable of being treated as individual components in site erection, because the frames and fittings have been manufactured and co-ordinated in advance.

Informative References:

1. Those which are assembled prior to erection at site, such as multiple window and step window, are individual components.
2. Jointing members, such as mullions and transom, necessary for in site erection, may be treated as the different type of components (see Example 3).

- (2) Opening Components Class 2 Fittings which are directly mounted by being co-ordinated at site, on other components having substituting functions for the frames which have already been mounted in site.

Informative Reference:

3. Such components as those having substituting functions for the frames mentioned here are, in most cases, normally pillars, sills and head jambs.

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3. Reference Planes of Opening Components

3.1 The reference planes of opening component class 1 shall be established as given in the following, considering the positional tolerance P , dimensional tolerance of component t , and the dimension g of necessary part for assembling of components specified in 5. of JIS A 0004, with respect to the co-ordination face which is required for a frame in jointing with other component.

- (1) With respect to co-ordination faces on both sides concerning jointing in horizontal direction, reference planes shall be determined respectively.
- (2) With respect to upper and lower co-ordination faces concerning jointing in vertical direction, reference planes shall be determined respectively.
- (3) With respect to both side co-ordination faces concerning jointing in depth direction, reference planes shall be determined respectively.
- (4) The positional relation of the reference plane and co-ordination face shall generally be taken as given in Table 1 in accordance with the classification of 3.2 of JIS A 0004.

Table 1

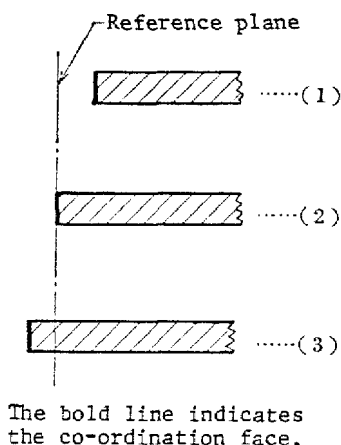
Direction of jointing	Classification of 3.2 of JIS A 0004	Remark
Horizontal direction	(1)	
Vertical direction	(1) (3)	
Depth direction	(2)	It may be taken as $g = 0$.

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Informative Reference:

4. Abstract of 3.2 of JIS A 0004.

The relations of the reference plane and co-ordination face are roughly classified into three types of the following.



- (5) Although the co-ordination face is normally a face at the maximum external shape, protrusions for throating, weathering, opening and closing operations, and other not related with jointing shall be excluded (see Example 1).
- (6) As required by the jointing system, the co-ordination face may be established at other location than the maximum external form plane (see Example 2).
- (7) In the case, where the co-ordination face concerning jointing in the depth direction is provided on one side only, the reference plane may also be determined on one side only.

Example 1 (Annexed at the finis)

Example 2 (Annexed at the finis)

Example 3 (Annexed at the finis)

Example 4 (Annexed at the finis)

Example 5 (Annexed at the finis)