



JAPANESE
INDUSTRIAL
STANDARD

Translated and Published by
Japanese Standards Association

JIS A 1408 : 2017

(JTCCM/JSA)

**Test methods of bending and
impact for building boards**

ICS 91.100.01

Reference number : **JIS A 1408 : 2017 (E)**

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Date of Establishment: 1964-06-01

Date of Revision: 2017-12-20

Date of Public Notice in Official Gazette: 2017-12-20

Investigated by: Japanese Industrial Standards Committee
Standards Board for ISO area
Technical Committee on Architecture

JIS A 1408:2017, First English edition published in 2018-06

Translated and published by: Japanese Standards Association
Mita MT Building, 3-13-12, Mita, Minato-ku, Tokyo, 108-0073 JAPAN

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Printed in Japan

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Foreword

This Japanese Industrial Standard has been revised by the Minister of Economy, Trade through deliberations at the Japanese Industrial Standards Committee as the result of proposal for revision of Japanese Industrial Standard submitted by Japan Testing Center for Construction Materials (JTCCM)/Japanese Standards Association (JSA) with the draft being attached, based on the provision of Article 12 Clause 1 of the Industrial Standardization Law applicable to the case of revision by the provision of Article 14.

Consequently **JIS A 1408:2011** is replaced with this Standard.

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Test methods of bending and impact for building boards

1 Scope

This Japanese Industrial Standard specifies the test methods of bending and impact for flat building boards (hereafter referred to as boards). The convex-concave boards such as corrugated boards are excluded.

NOTE : The comparison table between previous and current editions of this Standard on technically significant revisions is given in Annex A.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this Standard. The most recent editions of the standards (including amendments) indicated below shall be applied.

JIS B 1501 *Rolling bearings—Balls*

JIS B 7503 *Mechanical dial gauges*

JIS B 7507 *Vernier, dial and digital callipers*

JIS B 7512 *Steel tape measures*

JIS G 3101 *Rolled steels for general structure*

JIS R 5201 *Physical testing methods for cement*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purpose of this Standard, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1 air-dried state

state after allowing the specimen to stand in a ventilated room for seven days or more

3.2 dried state

state after allowing the specimen to stand in a drier at a temperature not exerting bad influences until its mass becomes approximately constant

3.3 wet state

state after allowing the specimen to stand in a room or a vessel at a temperature of 20 °C to 40 °C and at a relative humidity of 90 % or more until its mass becomes approximately constant

3.4 water-saturated state

state after the specimen is immersed in clean water for 24 h or more

3.5 fracture load by bending

maximum load applied to the specimen up to the point of fracture