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(KMLMA/JSA)

Metal laths

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Foreword

This translation has been made based on the original Japanese Industrial Standard revised by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry through deliberations at the Japanese Industrial Standards Committee as the result of proposal for revision of Japanese Industrial Standard submitted by Kanto Metal Laths Maker's Association (KMLMA)/Japanese Standards Association (JSA) with the draft prepared from the association standard 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 5505**:1995 is replaced with this Standard.

However, **JIS A 5505**:1995 may be applied in the **JIS** mark certification based on the relevant provisions of Article 19 Clause 1, etc. of the Industrial Standardization Law until February 19, 2015.

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Metal laths

1 Scope

This Japanese Industrial Standard specifies metal laths mainly used for base material of plastering, fire resistant coating and water-proof coating, and reinforcing material of autoclaved lightweight aerated concrete panels (hereafter referred to as “ALC panel”).

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

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 standard (including amendments) indicated below shall be applied.

JIS B 7507 *Vernier, dial and digital callipers*

JIS B 7512 *Steel tape measures*

JIS G 3141 *Cold-reduced carbon steel sheet and strip*

JIS G 3302 *Hot-dip zinc-coated steel sheet and strip*

JIS G 3532 *Low carbon steel wires*

JIS G 4305 *Cold-rolled stainless steel plate, sheet and strip*

JIS Z 2371 *Methods of salt spray testing*

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1 flat lath

plane lath manufactured by cutting slits in a steel sheet and extending it by a metal lath manufacturing device, without giving any secondary processing like moulding (see Figure 1)

3.2 ALC panel lath

metal lath manufactured for ALC panel

3.3 dimpled lath

metal lath manufactured by giving a flat lath dimples that are raised toward one direction (see Figure 2)

3.4 corrugated lath

metal lath manufactured by giving a flat lath corrugation in one direction (see Figure 3)

3.5 rib lath A

metal lath with ribs, manufactured by leaving uniformly-spaced uncut portions in a flat lath and processing them into V-shaped ribs (see Figure 4)

3.6 rib lath C

metal lath manufactured by cutting slits on a steel sheet, and then forming ribs and extending the sheet in the secondary processing (see Figure 5)

4 Examples of shapes and names of parts of metal laths

Examples of shapes and names of parts of metal laths are as follows.

- a) The mesh size of flat lath, ALC panel lath and rib lath A shall be the distance between the centres of bonds, and R for the long-way distance across corners and S for the short-way distance across corners (see Figure 1).

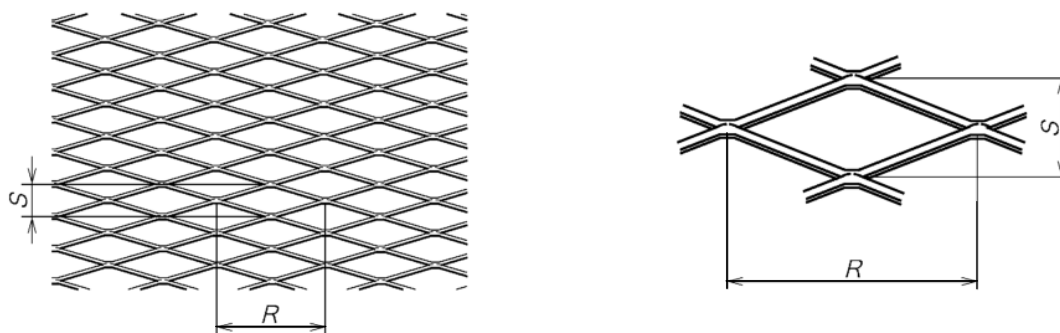


Figure 1 Flat lath

- b) Dimension of dimpled lath, for lateral pitch P_1 and longitudinal pitch P_2 between the top of dimples and height H shall be in accordance with Figure 2.

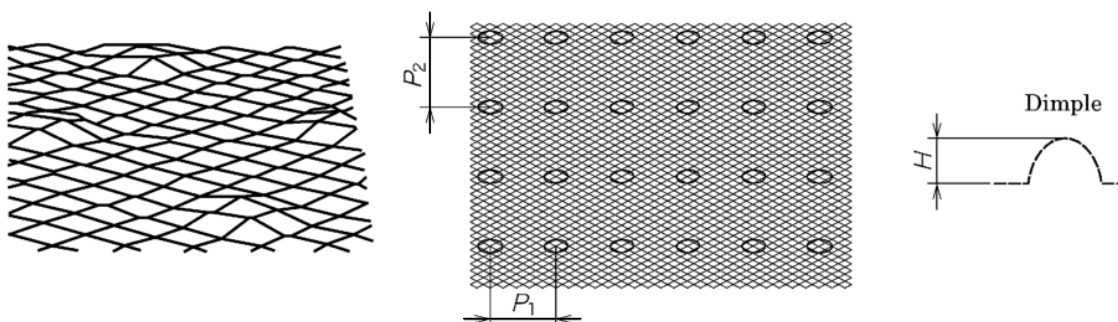


Figure 2 Dimpled lath

- c) Dimension of corrugated lath, for pitch P between the top of peaks and height H shall be in accordance with Figure 3.

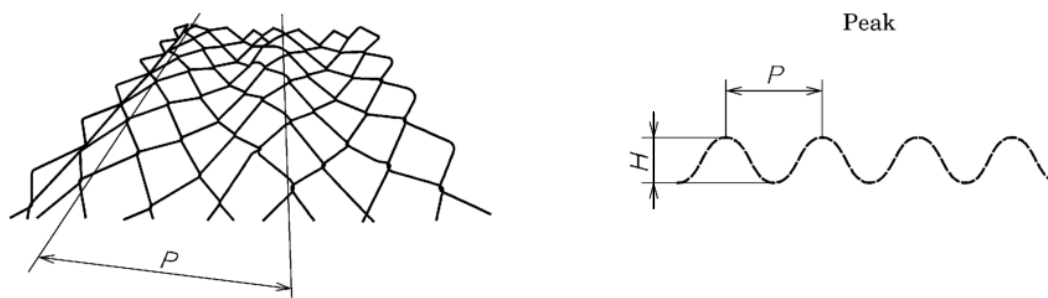


Figure 3 Corrugated lath

- d) Dimension of rib lath A, for pitch P between the top of ribs and height H shall be in accordance with Figure 4.

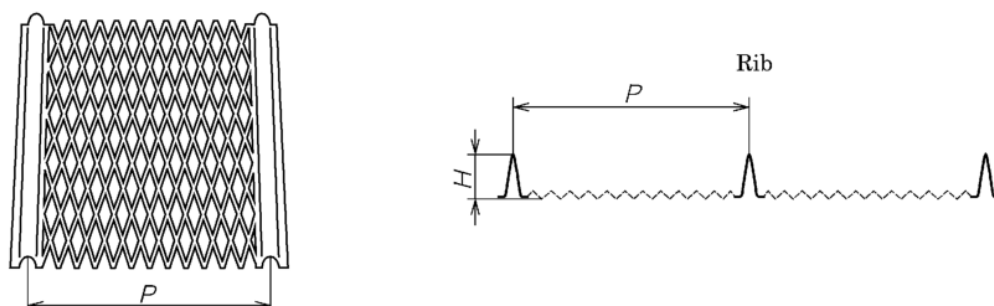


Figure 4 Rib lath A

- e) Dimension of rib lath C, for pitch P between the top of ribs, height H and width of ribs W shall be in accordance with Figure 5.

The rib shall be not less than 4 mm in height (H) and not less than 5 mm in width of rib (W). The mesh size of rib lath C shall be the inner dimension, R for the long-way distance across corners and S for the short-way distance across corners (see Figure 5).

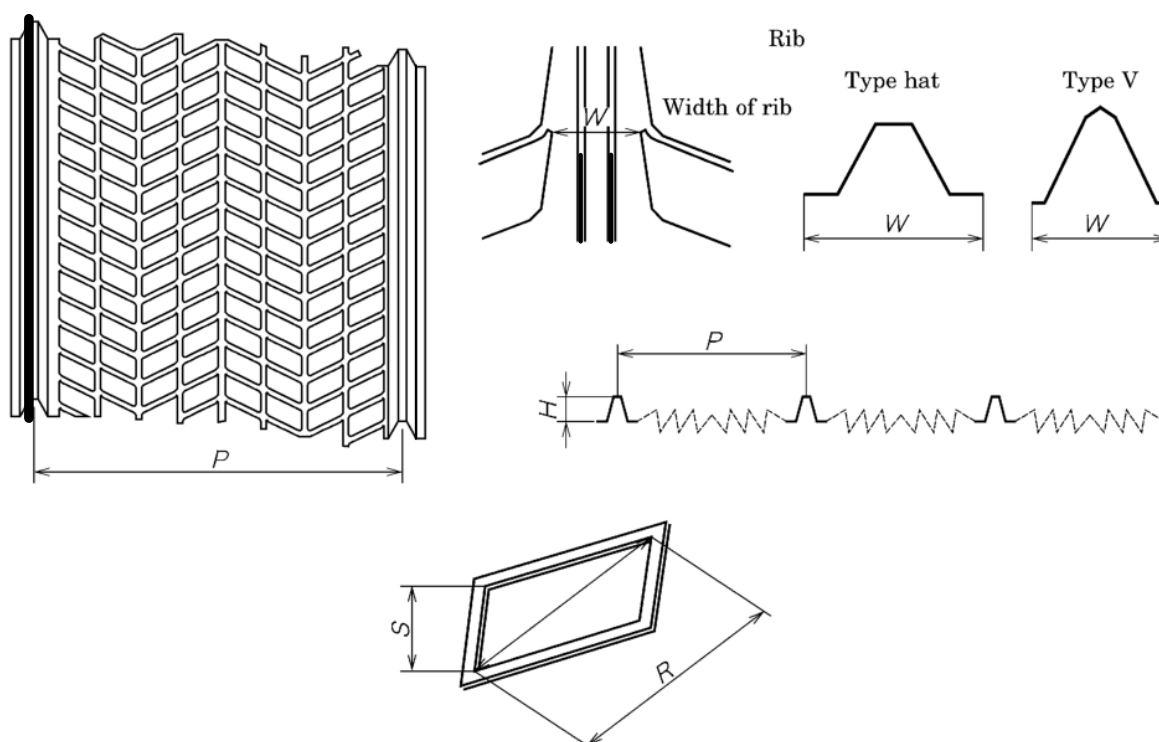


Figure 5 Rib lath C

5 Classification

The classification of metal laths shall be in accordance with Table 1.

Table 1 Classification

Classification and symbol		Material or surface treatment, and symbol		Usage
Flat lath	F	Hot dip galvanized coatings	Z	Base material of plastering, fire resistant coating and water-proof coating
Dimpled lath	K			
Corrugated lath	W			
Rib lath A	RA	Stainless steels	SU	
Rib lath C	RC			
ALC panel lath	ALC	No treatment	M	Reinforcing material of ALC panel

6 Quality

6.1 Appearance

When tested in accordance with 9.2, metal laths shall be free from broken aperture in mesh and from red rust.

6.2 Characteristics

6.2.1 Tensile strength of the mesh part

When tested in accordance with 9.4, flat laths, dimpled laths, corrugated laths, rib laths A and rib laths C shall be conformed to the values in tensile strength of the mesh part in Table 2.

6.2.2 Tensile strength after neutral salt spray test

When tested in accordance with 9.5, flat laths, dimpled laths, corrugated laths, rib laths A and rib laths C except those made of stainless steels shall be conformed to the values in tensile strength after neutral salt spray test in Table 2.

Table 2 Tensile strength of the mesh part

Unit: N

Classification	Designation	Tensile strength of the mesh part ^{d)}	Tensile strength after neutral salt spray test
Flat lath ^{a)}	F450	140 min.	110 min.
	F500	150 min.	120 min.
	F700	170 min.	130 min.
	F1050	240 min.	190 min.
Dimpled lath ^{b)}	K800	180 min.	140 min.
Corrugated lath ^{b)}	W700	170 min.	130 min.
	W1050	240 min.	190 min.
Rib lath A	RA1400	140 min.	110 min.
	RA1800	150 min.	120 min.
	RA2100	170 min.	130 min.
Rib lath C (150・155) ^{c)}	RC800	60 min.	40 min.
	RC1000	90 min.	70 min.
	RC1300	120 min.	90 min.