



JAPANESE
INDUSTRIAL
STANDARD

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Japanese Standards Association

JIS C 0113 : 1996
(IEC 721-2-2 : 1988)

**Classification of environmental
conditions Part 2 : Environmental
conditions appearing in nature
Precipitation and wind**

The code number of this Standard
changed from JIS C 0113 to the
following from 20 March 2004.

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ICS 19.040

Descriptors : environmental testing

Reference number : JIS C 0113 : 1996 (E)

C 0113 : 1996 (IEC 721-2-2 : 1988)

Foreword

This translation has been made based on the original Japanese Industrial Standard established by the Minister of International Trade and Industry through deliberations at Japanese Industrial Standards Committee in accordance with the Industrial Standardization Law:

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In the event of any doubts arising as to the contents,
the original JIS is to be the final authority.

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Classification of environmental conditions

Part 2: Environmental conditions appearing in nature

Precipitation and wind

Foreword as Japanese Industrial Standard

This Japanese Industrial Standard has been prepared based on the first edition issued in 1988 of “**IEC 721-2-2**, Classification of environmental conditions Part 2: Environmental conditions appearing in nature Precipitation and wind” without changing the technical contents.

1. Scope

This Standard presents fundamental properties, quantities for characterization, and a classification of environmental conditions dependent on precipitation and wind relevant for electrotechnical products.

It is intended to be used as background material when selecting appropriate severities of parameters related to precipitation and wind for product applications.

When selecting severities of parameters related to precipitation and wind for product application, the values given in **JIS C 0110-1995** (Classification of environmental conditions Part 1: Environmental parameters and their severities) should be applied.

Informative reference: **JIS C 0110-1995** is identical to **IEC 721-1: 1990** Classification of environmental conditions Part 1: Environmental parameters and their severities.

2. Object

To define the characteristics of precipitation and wind as background for the severities to which products are liable to be exposed during transportation, storage and use.

3. General

The atmosphere of the earth is in permanent motion. It is locally heated, cooled and moistened. The resulting gradients in density create high and low pressure areas. The equalizing winds do not blow directly from high to low pressure areas, but are deflected by Coriolis force due to the rotation of the earth.

The continuous horizontal movement may cause slow upward motion over wide areas, or surface heating may give more localised updrafts in thermals. The air cannot maintain its water content in vaporous form if the reduction of pressure and temperature is sufficient, and precipitation may form. As an example, an air mass of 20°C temperature is able to contain water in a quantity of 17.3 g/m³ in vaporous form. If it cools down to 0°C the maximum water content is only 4.8 g/m³.