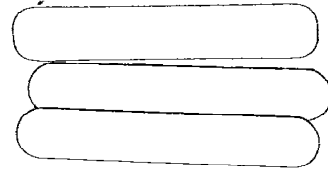


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JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL STANDARD

Basic Tolerances for Building Components

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JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL STANDARD

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Basic Tolerances for Building Components

A 0003-1963

(Reaffirmed 1966)

1. Scope

This standard specifies the basic dimensions of tolerance, hereinafter referred to as the "basic tolerance", for the actual size of building components ⁽¹⁾.

Note ⁽¹⁾ Components are used to constitute buildings, and are classified as follows in accordance to the degree of dimensional modification to be made at the time of assembly.

L₃ Material Dimensions are fixed in three directions, being intended for use without modification of size.

L₂ Material Intended for use with cutting, bending or other modification of size in one direction.

L₁ Material Intended for use with cutting, bending or other modification of size in two directions.

2. Basic Tolerance

2.1 Basic tolerances of components shall be as given in Table 1.

Table 1

Unit: mm

Class- sification	Dimensional range of component Class designation	Under 50 excl.	50 up to 160 excl.	160 up to 500 excl.	500 up to 1600 excl.	1600 up to 5000 excl.	5000 and over
Class 1	KK 1	0.5	1	2	3	5	8
Class 2	KK 2	1	2	3	5	8	12
Class 3	KK 3	2	3	5	8	12	20
Class 4	KK 4	3	5	8	12	20	30
Class 5	KK 5	5	8	12	20	30	50

2.2 Basic tolerances in case of use without relation to component dimensions shall be as given in Table 2.

Table 2

Unit: mm

0.5,	1,	2,	3,	5,	8,	12,	20,	30,	50
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2.
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Designation shall comply with the following examples:

Example: Tolerance 1 mm

Tolerance 8 mm

2.3 Dimensions shall be measured by a method whereby one-fifth (1/5) of the tolerance can be measured.

2.4 Tolerances more stringent than those given for Class 1 in Table 1 and tolerances laxer than those given for Class 5 in Table 1 shall be determined in accordance with those given in Table 1.

3. Distribution of Basic Tolerances

Tolerances shall be distributed to positive side and negative side tolerable differences. Method of distribution shall be as specified below under either (1) or (2).

(1) Tolerable difference of positive and negative sides to be equal.

Example: ± 15

(2) Tolerable differences of positive and negative sides not to be equal.

Example: $+ 20$
 $- 10$

4. Application Method of Basic Tolerances

Tolerances as large as allowable within required range of precision shall be selected as basic tolerances.