

JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL STANDARD

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JIS A 1492:2006

(JTCCM/JSA)

Measurement of thermal transmittance for projecting windows and other roof windows

A 1492: 2006

Foreword

This translation has been made based on the original Japanese Industrial Standard established by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry through deliberations at the Japanese Industrial Standards Committee as the result of proposal of establishing a Japanese Industrial Standard from Japan Testing Center for Construction Materials (JTCCM)/Japanese Standards Association (JSA), with a draft being attached, based on the provision of Article 12 Clause 1 of the Industrial Standardization Law.

This Standard has been made based on ISO 12567-2:2005 Thermal performance of windows and doors—Determination of thermal transmittance by hot box method—Part 2: Roof windows and other projecting windows for the purpose of making it easier to compare this Standard with International Standard; to prepare Japanese Industrial Standard conforming with International Standard; and to propose a draft of an International Standard which is based on Japanese Industrial Standard.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some parts of this Standard may conflict with a patent right, application for a patent after opening to the public, utility model right or application for registration of utility model after opening to the public which have technical properties. The relevant Minister and the Japanese Industrial Standards Committee are not responsible for identifying the patent right, application for a patent after opening to the public, utility model right or application for registration of utility model after opening to the public which have the said technical properties.

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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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Contents

	Page
Introd	luction
1	Scope
2	Normative references
3	Terms and definitions
4	Principle
5.1 5.2 5.3 5.4 6 6.1	Test specimens and test apparatus4General4Test specimen location5Calibration panels5Baffle position5Test procedures6General6Calibration method6
	Specimen measurements
6.4	Calculation of results
7	Test report8
Annex	A (normative) Determination of environmental temperature
Annex	B (normative) Linear thermal transmittance of the edge zone 13
Annex	1 (normative) Calculation of thermal transfer area
Annex	2 (informative) Comparison table between JIS and the corresponding international standard

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Introduction This Japanese Industrial Standard has been prepared based on ISO 12567-2 Thermal performance of windows and doors—Determination of thermal transmittance by hot box method—Part 2: Roof windows and other projecting windows published in 2005 with some modifications of the technical contents. This Standard is also a particular standard to JIS A 4710, which specifies thermal resistance test for windows and door sets.

The portions given sidelines or dotted underlines are the matters in which the contents of the original International Standard have been modified. A list of modifications with the explanations is given in Annex 2 (informative).

- 1 Scope This Standard specifies a method to measure the thermal transmittance of projecting windows and roof windows. This Standard does not include the following:
- a) edge effects occurring outside the perimeter of the specimen;
- b) energy transfer due to solar radiation on the specimen;
- c) effects of air leakage through a gap of the specimen.
 - NOTE: The International Standard corresponding to this Standard is as follows.

In addition, symbols which denote the degree of correspondence between the original International Standard and JIS are IDT (identical), MOD (modified), and NEQ (not equivalent) according to ISO/IEC Guide 21.

ISO 12567-2: 2005 Thermal performance of windows and doors—Determination of thermal transmittance by hot box method—Part 2: Roof windows and other projecting windows (MOD)

- 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 A 0202 Thermal insulation—Vocabulary
 - NOTE: ISO 7345: 1987 Thermal insulation—Physical quantities and definitions is equivalent to the said standard.
 - JIS A 1420 Determination of steady-state thermal transmission properties—Hot box method
 - NOTE: ISO 8990: 1994 Thermal insulation—Determination of steady-state thermal transmission properties—Calibrated and guarded hot box is equivalent to the said standard.
 - JIS A 4710 Windows and doorsets—Thermal resistance test
 - NOTE: ISO 12567-1: 2000 Thermal performance of windows and doors—Determination of thermal transmittance by hot box method—Part 1: Complete windows and doors is equivalent to the said standard.