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(FGMAJ/JSA)

Glass in building — Determination of the bending strength of glass — Part 3: Test with specimen supported at two points (four-point bending)

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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

Foreword

This Japanese Industrial Standard has been established by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry through deliberations at the Japanese Industrial Standards Committee according to the proposal for establishment of Japanese Industrial Standard submitted by Flat Glass Manufacturers Association of Japan (FGMAJ)/Japanese Standards Association (JSA) with a draft being attached, based on the provision of Article 12, paragraph (1) of the Industrial Standardization Act.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some parts of this Standard may conflict with patent rights, published patent application or utility model rights. The relevant Minister and the Japanese Industrial Standards Committee are not responsible for identifying any of such patent rights, published patent application or utility model rights.

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Introduction

This Japanese Industrial Standard has been prepared based on ISO 1288-3 : 2016, Edition 1, with some modifications of the technical contents to bring them into alignment with conditions of the Japanese market.

Annex JA and Annex JB are unique to JIS and not given in the corresponding International Standard. The vertical lines on both sides and dotted underlines indicate changes from the corresponding International Standard. A list of modifications with the explanations is given in Annex JC.

1 Scope

This Standard specifies a method for determining the bending strength, including the effects of the edges, of flat soda lime glass mainly for use in building. This Standard applies to flat glass with a nominal thickness[1)] of 3 mm to 19 mm, and does not apply to perforated glass or glass consisting of two or more panes (laminated glass and double glazing glass).

Note [1)] A nominal designation of glass thickness, which is a value of thickness in millimetres expressed either to a whole number or to one decimal place.

NOTE The International Standard corresponding to this Standard and the symbol of degree of correspondence are as follows.

ISO 1288-3 : 2016 *Glass in building — Determination of the bending strength of glass — Part 3 : Test with specimen supported at two points (four point bending)* (MOD)

In addition, symbols which denote the degree of correspondence in the contents between the relevant International Standard and JIS are IDT (identical), MOD (modified), and NEQ (not equivalent) according to ISO/IEC Guide 21-1.

2 Normative references

Part or all of the provisions of the following standards, 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 7502 *Micrometers*

JIS B 7507 *Vernier, dial and digital callipers*

JIS B 7512 *Steel tape measures*