The first English language version of the Japanese Architectural Standard Specification, JASS 6, was published in 1993, based upon the Fifth Edition of the specification. After the JASS 6, Sixth Edition was published, a booklet in English was published to summarize the revisions made in that edition. In 2007, the Seventh Edition was published and at that time it was also decided to publish the second English language version of JASS 6.

The structural steel material grade SN defined by the Japanese Industrial Standard (JIS) first appeared in the Sixth Edition. In the Seventh Edition, new technical information, such as the results of damage investigations and research following the Kobe Earthquake of January 17, 1995 was included in both JIS standards and JASS 6.

In this Seventh Edition, the following major revisions are made:

1. Terms of quality management comply with JIS Q 9000:2000, which is the equivalent of the ISO standard.
2. Fabrication methods for connections are now defined based upon investigation and research and control methods for tightening high strength bolts have been revised.
3. Robotic welding is now included.
4. For galvanizing, new investigations and research has resulted in the addition of new requirements related to cracking and welding.

JASS 6 is a standard specification for contracts and no commentary is provided. The Technical Guideline of Structural Steelwork includes a commentary and technical information for JASS 6, however, an English version has not been published.

In Japan, most structural steel work complies with JASS 6, and when foreign contractors work in Japan we hope that this Specification will assist with their understanding and we trust that it will be a positive reference for their work.

The Committee of JASS6 English 2nd version acknowledges the contributions made to this Specification by the following individuals; Ian D. Aiken, Cameron J. Black.

June, 2012

Architectural Institute of Japan
PREFACE

Fifth Edition, 1993

JASS stands for the Japanese Architectural Standard Specification, established by the Architectural Institute of Japan. Currently it is published in 28 separate volumes, being divided according to type of work. Jass6, which means volume 6 of JASS, covers structural steelwork for building construction. Ever since the first edition was issued in 1953, it has served as a guideline toward assuring quality of buildings and workmanship by maintaining the standard of building construction methods.

The purpose of establishing a standard specification for construction work is to formulate an appropriate construction standard for improving the quality of buildings and rationalizing execution procedures.

While compiling the specifications into a system, the following points were taken into consideration:

a. The specification is not intended to restrict nor regulate architectural design and engineering work, but what can be standardized without any problem were as much as possible, so as to ensure a minimum standard of building construction workmanship.

b. Recent trends in construction techniques have been to concentrate on narrower specializations. Therefore the Specification was formulated with the close co-operation of a number of construction techniques and specialists. Attempt was made to maintain the organic connections among a variety of technical fields, as well as to introduce various specialized techniques to construction practices by means of Specification.

c. In order to keep up with the progress in technical research and in advances in materials, results obtained by studies were directly linked to practical use, so that such results may be incorporated into the specification as soon as practical and thereby ensure up-to-date construction technology.

Since the release of the first edition, a number of new materials and fabrication methods have been developed. With this as a background, the Specification has been revised several times, but the purpose has maintained unchanged. This issue is the first English version, based on the 1993 edition. Although JASS is not a building code as such, it is treated similarly to a building code, indicating how construction work should be carried out. It would not be an overstated to say that most of the building construction in Japan today is carried out in accordance with JASS. Where special expression is necessary, requirements are expressed as "in accordance with the Special Note".
In order to make this Specification applicable to individual construction, the Special Notes have to be formulized. Section 13, which contains all of the Special Notes from Section 1 through Section 12, is provided for this purpose.

It is with greatest pleasure that this English version of JASS 6 is presented. It is hoped that this will assist foreigners in the understanding of structural steelwork for building construction in Japan. Wherever the meaning of this English translation is ambiguous or in contradiction with the original Japanese text, readers are advised to refer the original text of the Specification.

AIJ expresses sincerest gratitude to the Kozai Club, Japan Steel-rib Fabricators Association and Japan Steel Constructors Association for the financial assist for editing of the English version.

December, 1993

Architectural Institute of Japan