

# JIS

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**JIS A 1905-1** : 2015

**Performance test of sorptive  
building materials of reducing  
indoor air pollution with small  
chamber—Part 1: Measurement of  
adsorption flux with supplying  
constant concentration of  
formaldehyde**

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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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## Foreword

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

Consequently **JIS A 1905-1:2007** is replaced with this Standard.

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**JIS A 1905** series consists of the following 2 parts under the general title “*Performance test of sorptive building materials of reducing indoor air pollution with small chamber*”:

*Part 1: Measurement of adsorption flux with supplying constant concentration of formaldehyde*

*Part 2: Measurement of capability for suppressing formaldehyde emission*

# Performance test of sorptive building materials of reducing indoor air pollution with small chamber— Part 1: Measurement of adsorption flux with supplying constant concentration of formaldehyde

## Introduction

This Japanese Industrial Standard has been prepared based on the first edition of **ISO 16000-23** published in 2009 with addition of some test conditions and test methods not included in the **ISO** that are required to satisfy the needs unique to Japan, along with modifications of other technical contents.

The portions given sidelines or dotted underlines are the matters in which the contents of the corresponding International Standard have been modified. A list of modifications with the explanations is given in Annex JA. The comparison table between previous and current editions of this Standard on technically significant revisions is given in Annex JB.

## 1 Scope

This Standard specifies a general laboratory test method for evaluating the concentration reduction performance of sorptive building materials via sorption or decomposition of formaldehyde in the indoor air of a building using the chamber specified in **JIS A 1901**. The method specified in this Standard employs formaldehyde-spiked air supply to determine the sorption flux.

It is applicable to building boards, wall papers, floor materials and coating materials, and not applicable to materials capable of decomposing formaldehyde by catalytic reaction in the presence of ultraviolet and visible rays.

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

ISO 16000-23:2009 *Indoor air—Part 23: Performance test for evaluating the reduction of formaldehyde concentrations by sorptive building materials* (MOD)

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

## 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.