

# JIS

**JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL STANDARD**

## **Electric Rice-Cookers and Electric Rice-Warmers**

Ⓔ **JIS C 9212**—1988

**Translated and Published**

**by**

**Japanese Standards Association**

In the event of any doubt arising,  
the original Standard in Japanese is to be final authority.

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## Electric Rice-Cookers and Electric Rice-Warmers

C 9212-1988

1. Scope

This Japanese Industrial Standard specifies electric rice-cookers and electric rice-cooker/warmer of the maximum capacity not exceeding 3.6 l and a rated power consumption not exceeding 2 kW, and electric rice-warmer of a rated power consumption not exceeding 100 W mainly used for household.

Remark: The units and numerical values given in { } in this Standard are based on the traditional unit system and are appended as the informative references.

2. Definitions

For the purpose of this Standard the following principal definitions apply:

- (1) electric rice-cooker An appliance which mainly cooks rice by utilizing electric heat. Rice-cookers which have the function to keep the rice warm for a short period are included.
- (2) electric rice-warmer An appliance which keeps boiled rice warm in such means that the container of rice covered by heat reserving materials are heated by a heat emitting semiconductor of positive characteristic or by a heating element and the temperature is controlled by an electric component or circuit.
- (3) electric rice-cooker/warmer An electric rice-cooker which has also warming function of a rice-warmer.
- (4) maximum rice-cooking capacity The maximum capacity of rice which can be cooked by a rice-cooker or a rice-cooker/warmer in one operation (1).
- (5) maximum rice-warming capacity The maximum capacity of rice before cooking which, after cooked, can be contained in the inner container of a rice-warmer and kept warm in one operation (1).
- (6) direct heating system Such a system of cooking rice that the rice and water are placed in an inner pot and directly heated.
- (7) indirect heating system Such a system of cooking rice that the rice and water are placed in an inner pot, water of a certain quantity is placed between the inner pot and outer pot, and the inner pot is indirectly heated.
- (8) outer case The part of an appliance excluding the lid, and inner pot or inner container.
- (9) appliance body or container The generic name of the outer case, lid and inner pot

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Applicable Standards: See page 30.

- (10) inner pot A removable container in which rice and water are placed of an electric rice-cooker or electric rice-cooker/warmer.
- (11) outer pot A container in which the inner pot of indirect heating system is placed.
- (12) inner container A removable container for boiled rice.

### 3. Classification

Electric rice-cookers and electric rice-warmers are classified into the three kinds according to their function as given below.

- (1) Electric rice-cooker
- (2) Electric rice-warmer
- (3) Electric rice-cooker/warmer

### 4. Rated Voltage

The rated voltage shall be single-phase a.c. 100 V.

### 5. Performances

5.1 Voltage Fluctuation The appliances shall be capable of being used without any practical trouble when tested by the method of 8.2.

5.2 Power Consumption When the test of 8.3 is carried out, the difference between the measured power consumption and the rated power consumption shall fall within the appropriate values given in Table 1.

Table 1. Tolerance on Power Consumption

Unit: %

Rated power consumption	Tolerance
Up to and including 20 W <sup>(1)</sup>	+ 20
Over 20 W up to and including 100 W	± 15
Over 100 W up to and including 1 kW	± 10
Over 1 kW	± 5

Note <sup>(1)</sup> This is applicable to electric rice-warmers.

### 5.3 Insulation Performance

5.3.1 Insulation Resistance The insulation resistance shall be not less than 1 MΩ when tested by the method of 8.4.1.

5.3.2 Dielectric Withstand Voltage When the test is carried out as specified in 8.4.2, the specimen shall withstand the test voltage.