INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 6707-1

Fourth edition
2014-03-15

Buildings and civil engineering works — Vocabulary —

Part 1: General terms

Bâtiments et ouvrages de génie civil — Vocabulaire —

Partie 1: Termes généraux

Reference number
ISO 6707-1:2014(E)

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Published in Switzerland

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Foreword

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The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: Foreword - Supplementary information

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 59, *Buildings and civil engineering works*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Terminology and harmonization of languages*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 6707-1:2004), which has been technically revised.

ISO 6707 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Buildings and civil engineering works — Vocabulary*:

— *Part 1: General terms*

— *Part 2: Contract terms*

Introduction

With the growth in the number of international construction projects and the development of the international market in construction products, there is an increasing need for agreement on a common language in the domain.

This part of ISO 6707 is a first step towards a complete set of general terms for use by the construction industry. It will be updated as further terms and definitions are agreed upon.

This International Standard includes terms and concepts that are commonly used in documentation governing construction work as well as terms used to specify products and works. It is important to note that when used in legislation, some general construction terms have a narrower interpretation and hence, the definition given in this International Standard will not apply.

The adoption of this International Standard by the various national construction industries will improve communication in the design, execution, and maintenance of construction works within those industries. Its use in other standards will aid harmonization and provide a basis for specialist terminology.

Buildings and civil engineering works — Vocabulary —

Part 1: General terms

1 Scope

This part of ISO 6707 contains the terms and definitions of general concepts to establish a vocabulary applicable to buildings and civil engineering works.

It comprises

a) fundamental concepts, which can be the starting point for other, more specific, definitions, and

b) more specific concepts, used in several areas of construction and frequently used in standards, regulations, and contracts.

2 Vocabulary structure

The terms are arranged within categories to allow ready comparison of related concepts.

Where a given preferred term designates more than one concept, each concept has been treated in a separate entry and a note to entry included to acknowledge the homonymy created and a reference included to the other term entry.

Where a preferred or admitted term is specific to a particular English-speaking country, e.g. the United States of America, etc., this has been given in boldface type following the international preferred term and annotated by the respective country code. Where no preferred terms are listed indicating usage in a specific geographical location, this signifies that the international preferred term is the accepted term in the English-speaking countries. A term following the preferred term not given in boldface type is an admitted (non-preferred) synonym. Country codes are also assigned to these terms.

In most countries, synonyms and alternative spellings exist for the preferred terms used in this part of ISO 6707, and a list of synonyms and alternative spellings is given in Annex A. To facilitate a ready comparison with US synonyms and alternative spellings, these are given in Annex B.

3 Types of buildings and civil engineering works

3.1 Base terms

3.1.1
construction works
US: **construction**
everything that is constructed or results from construction operations

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term “construction”. See 5.5.6 and 7.1.1.

3.1.2
civil engineering works
US: **civil engineering project**
construction works (3.1.1) comprising a *structure* (3.1.4), such as a *dam* (3.2.22), *bridge* (3.3.19), *road* (3.3.1), *railway* (3.3.3), runway, utilities, *pipeline* (3.2.30), or *sewerage system* (5.4.40), or the result of operations such as dredging, *earthwork* (7.1.6), geotechnical processes, but excluding a *building* (3.1.3) and its associated *site* (3.1.6) works

Note 1 to entry: Associated siteworks are included in US civil engineering projects.

3.1.3
building
construction works (3.1.1) that has the provision of shelter for its occupants or contents as one of its main purposes, usually partially or totally enclosed and designed to stand permanently in one place

Note 1 to entry: In English, there is a homograph for the term "building". See 7.1.4.

3.1.4
structure
construction works (3.1.1) having a *structure* (5.1.2)

Note 1 to entry: In English, there is a homograph for the term "structure". See 5.1.2.

3.1.5
external works
US: **sitework**
construction works (3.1.1) or landscape work on *land* (10.1) associated with, and adjacent to, *civil engineering works* (3.1.2) or a *building* (3.1.3)

3.1.6
site
area of *land* (10.1) or water where *construction work* (7.1.1) or other development is undertaken

3.2 Civil engineering works

3.2.1
earthworks
result of change of existing terrain

3.2.2
excavation
result of digging, lifting, and removing earth, *fill* (6.4.9), or other *material* (6.1.1) from the *ground* (6.2.1)

3.2.3
embankment
section of *earthworks* (3.2.1), often formed by *cut* (3.2.5) or *fill* (6.4.9), where the *finished ground level* (9.2.34) is above or below original *ground level* (9.2.33) and whose *length* (9.2.18) usually greatly exceeds its *width* (9.2.16)

3.2.4
bund
US: **berm**
low *embankment* (3.2.3)

3.2.5
cut
material (6.1.1) excavated in bulk

Note 1 to entry: In English, there is a homograph for the term "cut". See 3.2.6.

3.2.6
cut
void that results from bulk *excavation* (3.2.2) of *material* (6.1.1)

Note 1 to entry: In English, there is a homograph for the term "cut". See 3.2.5.

3.2.7
cut and fill
earthwork (7.1.6) technique for lessening or increasing a variation in *ground level* (9.2.33) by using *material* (6.1.1) excavated from higher *ground* (6.2.1) to raise the *level* (9.2.32) of lower ground or the reverse

3.2.8
adit
nearly level tunnel (3.3.18) driven to underground workings

3.2.9
made ground
US: **fill**
ground (6.2.1) that has been formed by using *material* (6.1.1) to fill in a depression or to raise the *level* (9.2.32) of a *site* (3.1.6)

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term "fill". See 6.4.9.

3.2.10
bund wall
US: **retaining earthworks**
wall (5.2.46) that forms an enclosure around a storage tank and is used to retain the contents in the event of tank failure

3.2.11
dumpling
US: **mound**
large mass of *ground* (6.2.1) intended to be excavated but temporarily left as a support during *construction work* (7.1.1)

3.2.12
trench
horizontal or slightly inclined long, narrow open *excavation* (3.2.2), usually with vertical sides

3.2.13
shaft
vertical or steeply inclined *excavation* (3.2.2), usually of limited cross-section in relation to its *depth* (9.2.15)

3.2.14
borrow pit
area within which *earthwork* (7.1.6) takes place in order to produce *material* (6.1.1) for *earthworks* (3.2.1)

3.2.15
borehole
hole, usually vertical, bored to determine *ground* (6.2.1) conditions, for extraction of water, other liquids, or gases, or *measurement* (7.1.25) of groundwater *level* (9.2.32)

3.2.16
retaining wall
wall (5.2.46) that provides lateral support to the *ground* (6.2.1) or that resists pressure from a mass of other *material* (6.1.1)

3.2.17
diaphragm wall
wall (5.2.46) made of *concrete* (6.4.15) constructed in a *trench* (3.2.12) temporarily supported by *bentonite* (3.2.18) suspension

Note 1 to entry: In English, there is a homograph for the term "diaphragm wall". See 5.1.63.

Note 2 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term "diaphragm wall". See 5.1.61 and 5.1.63.

3.2.18
bentonite
clay, formed by the decomposition of volcanic ash, that swells as it absorbs water

3.2.19
water tower
civil engineering works (3.1.2) that comprises a large water tank raised above *ground level* (9.2.33)

3.2.20
silo
structure (3.1.4) for the storage of a large volume of loose material

3.2.21
breakwater
long *structure* (3.1.4) in a body of water designed to protect a *basin* (3.3.64) or the shore from waves

3.2.22
dam
barrier (5.2.9) constructed to retain water in order to raise its *level* (9.2.32), form a *reservoir* (3.2.36), or reduce or prevent flooding

3.2.23
flood bank
embankment (3.2.3) built up to retain or control the *level* (9.2.32) of flood water

3.2.24
cofferdam
structure (3.1.4), usually temporary, that is built to support the surrounding *ground* (6.2.1) or to exclude water or *soil* (6.2.2) sufficiently to permit work within it to proceed safely without excessive pumping

3.2.25
swale
slightly inclined, often heavily vegetated or paved with gravel, *stone* (6.2.4), or *concrete* (6.4.15) and at times swampy, depression, constructed to contain water and other liquids

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term "swale". See 10.8.

3.2.26
irrigation
artificial distribution of water to *land* (10.1), usually for growing crops

3.2.27
weir
structure (3.1.4) over which water can flow, used to control the upstream water *level* (9.2.32) in a *watercourse* (10.8) or other *channel* (5.4.16), and/or to measure the *flow* (9.3.41)

3.2.28
penstock
US: **lock gate**
gate, usually rectangular, that moves vertically between guides

3.2.29
spillway
passage for the discharge of excess water from a *reservoir* (3.2.36) or *channel* (5.4.16)

3.2.30
pipeline
long continuous line of *pipes* (5.4.17), including ancillary equipment, used for transporting liquids or gases

3.2.31
aqueduct
conduit (5.4.14) for conveying water over long distances, and including the supporting *structure* (5.1.2)

3.2.32
water supply adit
tunnel (3.3.18) driven from the ground to provide access to or drainage from underground workings

3.2.33
culvert
transverse *drain* (5.4.38) or waterway *structure* (3.1.4) under a *road* (3.3.1), *railway* (3.3.3), or *canal* (3.3.61), or through an *embankment* (3.2.3), in the form of a large *pipe* (5.4.17) or enclosed *channel* (5.4.16)

3.2.34
headworks
intake and associated works at the upstream end of a *water engineering* (7.1.11) scheme

3.2.35
rising main
water main or pressurized section of a *drain* (5.4.38) or *sewer* (5.4.41) through which liquid is pumped to a higher *level* (9.2.32)

3.2.36
reservoir
pond, lake, or *basin* (3.3.64), either naturally occurring or man-made, for storage, regulation, and control of water and other liquids or gases

3.3 Civil engineering works — Transport

3.3.1
road
way mainly for vehicles

3.3.2
exit
designated point of departure from a *road* (3.3.1)

Note 1 to entry: In English, there is a homograph for the term “exit”. See 4.4.17.

3.3.3
railway
US: **railroad**
national or regional transport system for guided passage of wheeled vehicles on rails

3.3.4
tramway
US: **streetcar**
local transport system for guided passage of wheeled vehicles on rails

3.3.5
aerial ropeway
US: **cableway**
US: lift
local transport system for guided passage of cabins or containers carried on *cables* (6.4.54) on intermediate supports

3.3.6
underground railway
US: **subway**
railway (3.3.3) that operates mainly below *ground level* (9.2.33)

3.3.7
mass transit railway
railway (3.3.3) for the rapid movement of high passenger load densities in urban areas

3.3.8
monorail
railway (3.3.3) that has a single running rail with *beam* (5.1.11) support

3.3.9
track
assembly (5.5.5) of rails, *fastenings* (5.5.72), and support, for passage of vehicles

3.3.10
sleeper
US: **tie**
member providing vertical and lateral support to rails of a *railway* (3.3.3) or *tramway* (3.3.4)

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term "tie". See 5.1.22.

3.3.11
airfield
defined area including any *buildings* (3.1.3), *installations* (5.4.3), and equipment, for the arrival, departure, and movement of aircraft

3.3.12
airport
area containing an *airfield* (3.3.11) and facilities for handling passengers and cargo

3.3.13
noise barrier
structure (3.1.4) provided to deflect and absorb noise

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term "noise barrier". See 3.3.14.

3.3.14
noise bund
US: **noise barrier**
US: sound barrier
noise barrier (3.3.13) in the form of an *embankment* (3.2.3)

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term "noise barrier". See 3.3.13.

3.3.15
subgrade
upper part of the *soil* (6.2.2), natural or constructed, that supports the *loads* (9.3.19) transmitted by the overlying *structure* (5.1.2) of a *road* (3.3.1), runway, or similar hard surface

3.3.16
road formation
US: **grade**
surface of *subgrade* (3.3.15) in its final shape after completion of *earthwork* (7.1.6)

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term "grade". See 9.2.33.

3.3.17
pavement
road (3.3.1), runway, or similar *construction* (5.5.6) above the *subgrade* (3.3.15)

3.3.18
tunnel
horizontal or sloping underground enclosed way of some *length* (9.2.18)

3.3.19
bridge
civil engineering works (3.1.2) that affords passage to pedestrians, animals, vehicles, and *services* (5.4.1) above obstacles or between two points at a *height* (9.2.20) above *ground* (6.2.1)

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term "bridge". See 7.3.10.

3.3.20
arch bridge
bridge (3.3.19) that has one or more *arches (*5.1.7) as its main *structure* (5.1.2)

3.3.21
bow string bridge
bridge (3.3.19) that has an *arch* (5.1.7) and its *tie* (5.1.22) as the main *structure* (5.1.2)

3.3.22
cantilever bridge
bridge (3.3.19), the main *structural members* (5.1.3) of which are *cantilevers* (5.1.17)

3.3.23
cable stayed bridge
bridge (3.3.19), the main *structural members* (5.1.3) of which are the *beams* (5.1.11) for the *deck* (5.1.35) supported by a tower and one or more inclined *cables* (6.4.54) connected to the top or the shaft of the tower

3.3.24
suspension bridge
bridge (3.3.19), the main *structural members* (5.1.3) of which are catenary *cables* (6.4.54) from which the *deck* (5.1.35) is suspended

3.3.25
floating bridge
bridge (3.3.19) supported by water

3.3.26
movable bridge
bridge (3.3.19) over a waterway, the *deck* (5.1.35) of which can be moved

3.3.27
bascule bridge
movable bridge (3.3.26), the *deck* (5.1.35) of which is counterbalanced and hinged on a horizontal axis

3.3.28
vertical lift bridge
US: drawbridge
movable bridge (3.3.26), the *deck* (5.1.35) of which can be raised vertically

3.3.29
swing bridge
movable bridge (3.3.26), the *deck* (5.1.35) of which can be rotated about a vertical axis

3.3.30
skew bridge
bridge (3.3.19) where the angle between the longitudinal axis and the lines of support is not a right angle

3.3.31
viaduct
bridge (3.3.19) composed of a large number of spans

3.3.32
footbridge
bridge (3.3.19) for the use of pedestrians

3.3.33
railway platform
elevated *structure* (3.1.4) for entraining and detraining passengers and goods

3.3.34
highway
US: parkway
US: freeway
way over which the public has the right to pass, this right possibly being restricted to specific classes of *traffic* (10.5)

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term "parkway". See 3.3.37.

Note 2 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term "freeway". See 3.3.37.

3.3.35
carriageway
US: **roadway**
part of the *road* (3.3.1) or *highway* (3.3.34) constructed for use by vehicular *traffic* (10.5), including auxiliary *traffic lanes* (3.3.49), passing places, and *lay-bys* (3.3.36)

3.3.36
lay-by
US: **stopping lane**
US: emergency lane
part of the *highway* (3.3.34) set aside for vehicles to allow them to draw out of the *traffic lanes* (3.3.49) and wait for short periods

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term "emergency lane". See 3.3.39.

3.3.37
motorway
US: **interstate highway**
US: freeway
US: parkway
limited access *road* (3.3.1) with dual *carriageways* (3.3.35) that is not crossed on the same *level* (9.2.32) by other *traffic lanes* (3.3.49), for the exclusive use of certain classes of motor vehicles

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term "parkway". See 3.3.34.

Note 2 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term "freeway". See 3.3.34.

3.3.38
vehicle restraint system
US: **guardrail**
US: barricade
structure (5.1.2) that provides a system of containment for errant vehicles so as to limit damage or injury

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term "barricade". See 3.3.41.

3.3.39
hard shoulder
US: **emergency lane**
US: service lane
surfaced strip, adjacent to and abutting a *carriageway* (3.3.35), intended for use by vehicles in the event of difficulty or during obstruction of the carriageway

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term "emergency lane". See 3.3.36.

3.3.40
road safety fence
US: **road safety rail**
vehicle restraint system (3.3.38) installed alongside or on a *central reserve* (3.3.48) or a *road* (3.3.1) in the form of one or more horizontal members mounted on *posts* (5.1.52)

3.3.41
road safety barrier
US: **barricade**
vehicle restraint system (3.3.38) alongside a *carriageway* (3.3.35) in the form of a continuous low *wall* (5.2.46) or similar *construction* (5.5.6)

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term "barricade". See 3.3.38.

3.3.42
crash cushion
US: **impact barrier**
energy-absorbing device installed in front of a rigid object to reduce the severity of impact of a vehicle

3.3.43
arrester bed
AU: **safety ramp**
US: **emergency ramp**
area of *land* (10.1) adjacent to a *road* (3.3.1), filled with a particular *material* (6.1.1) and designed to decelerate and arrest errant vehicles, generally located on long downhill portions of a road

3.3.44
cycleway
US: **bicycle path**
way or separated part of a *road* (3.3.1) for use only by pedal cycles

3.3.45
kerb
US: **curb**
border, usually upstanding, at the edge of a *carriageway* (3.3.35), hard strip, *hard shoulder* (3.3.39), or *footway* (3.3.55)

3.3.46
soft shoulder
strip alongside a *carriageway* (3.3.35) not intended to support vehicular *traffic* (10.5)

3.3.47
verge
US: **shoulder**
part of a *highway* (3.3.34) alongside a *carriageway* (3.3.35) and at approximately the same *level* (9.2.32), exclusive of *embankment* (3.2.3) or *cutting* (3.2.5) slopes

Note 1 to entry: It can include *footways* (3.3.55) and *cycleways* (3.3.44).

Note 2 to entry: In English, there is a homograph for the term "verge". See 5.2.42.

3.3.48
central reserve
US: **median**
area that separates the *carriageways* (3.3.35) of a *road* (3.3.1) with dual carriageways

3.3.49
traffic lane
strip of *carriageway* (3.3.35) intended to accommodate a single line of moving vehicles, frequently defined by *road markings* (5.5.69)

3.3.50
underpass
way below another *road* (3.3.1) or *structure* (3.1.4) designed to facilitate *traffic* (10.5) movement

3.3.51
flyover
US: **overpass**
way above another *road* (3.3.1) or *structure* (3.1.4) designed to facilitate *traffic* (10.5) movement

3.3.52
traffic calming
US: **traffic restraint**
US: speed bump
encouragement of restrained and considerate behaviour by means such as *road* (3.3.1) humps and reductions in *width* (9.2.16) of the travelled way

3.3.53
contraflow
US: **detour**
temporary movement of two *traffic* (10.5) streams in opposite directions routed on one side of a *road* (3.3.1) with dual *carriageways* (3.3.35)

3.3.54
footpath
way for the use of pedestrians

3.3.55
footway
US: **sidewalk**
US: walkway
portion of a *road* (3.3.1) reserved exclusively for pedestrians

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term "walkway". See 4.4.4.

3.3.56
service area
US: **rest area**
land (10.1) with access to and from a *highway* (3.3.34) used for the provision of certain amenities and services

3.3.57
vehicle park
US: **parking lot**
US: parking area
area that is prepared and intended for the parking of a number of vehicles

3.3.58
multi-storey car park
US: **parking garage**
building (3.1.3) in which motor vehicles are parked on different *storeys* (4.1.2)

3.3.59
parking bay
US: **parking space**
US: parking stall
area designated and marked for parking a vehicle

3.3.60
building line
US: **sight line**
line that defines the extent of a *building* (3.1.3) beside a *road* (3.3.1) so as to ensure adequate sight lines

3.3.61
canal
channel (5.4.16) constructed to carry water, usually for navigation, but which can also be used for water power, *irrigation* (3.2.26), collecting rainwater *run-off* (10.24), or *drainage* (5.4.35) of *surface water* (10.23)

3.3.62
canalized river
river in which the water *level* (9.2.32) has been changed to form a *canal* (3.3.61) by the use of *locks* (3.3.63) and *weirs* (3.2.27) placed at intervals along its course and thus rendering it navigable

3.3.63
lock
enclosure on a river, *canal* (3.3.61), or at the entrance to a non-tidal *dock* (3.3.66), with movable watertight gates through which vessels pass and proceed from one water *level* (9.2.32) to another

Note 1 to entry: In English, there is a homograph for the term "lock". See 5.5.40.

Note 2 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term "lock". See 5.5.37 and 5.5.40.

3.3.64
basin
US: **harbor**
partially enclosed or sheltered area of water where vessels are moored or docked

3.3.65
berth
US: **pier**
place where a vessel can be moored, usually for the loading and unloading of cargo or passengers

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term "pier". See 3.3.68 and 5.1.50.

3.3.66
dock
US: **port**
basin (3.3.64) for shipping

3.3.67
dry dock
dock (3.3.66) with gates from which water can be drained or pumped, leaving it dry to enable a vessel to be built or repaired

3.3.68
pier
structure (3.1.4), usually open, projecting from the shore and used as a promenade or to provide a *berth* (3.3.65)

Note 1 to entry: In English, there is a homograph for the term "pier". See 5.1.50.

Note 2 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term "pier". See 3.3.65.

3.3.69
dolphin
isolated *structure* (3.1.4) or strong point used either to manoeuvre a vessel or to facilitate holding it in position in a *berth* (3.3.65)

3.3.70
cul-de-sac
road (3.3.1) accessible from only one end

3.3.71
roundabout
US: **rotary**
portion of a *road* (3.3.1), usually at a junction, on which *traffic* (10.5) moves in one direction around a central element

3.4 Buildings

3.4.1
housing
buildings (3.1.3) for residential use

3.4.2
dwelling
unit of *housing* (3.4.1)

3.4.3
flat
US: **apartment**
dwelling (3.4.2), mainly on a single *storey* (4.1.2), within a larger *building* (3.1.3)

3.4.4
maisonette
US: **duplex**
US: duplex apartment
dwelling (3.4.2) of more than one *storey* (4.1.2) within a larger *building* (3.1.3)

3.4.5
house
building (3.1.3) designed as one *dwelling* (3.4.2)

3.4.6
bungalow
small *house* (3.4.5) of one *storey* (4.1.2)

3.4.7
store
US: **warehouse**
US: storage space
building (3.1.3) or *space* (4.1.1) within a building devoted to the storage or distribution of supplies or merchandise

3.4.8
office building
building (3.1.3) used principally for administrative or clerical work

3.4.9
shop
US: **store**
US: retail shop
building (3.1.3) or *space* (4.1.1) within a building for the sale of merchandise or the provision of services involving the receiving and returning of goods

3.4.10
factory
building (3.1.3) or group of buildings used principally for the manufacture of goods

3.4.11
workshop
US: shop
building (3.1.3) or *space* (4.1.1) within a building that serves as a work space for a particular manual or mechanical activity

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term "shop". See 3.4.9.

3.4.12
joinery shop
US: **cabinet shop**
US: millwork shop
building (3.1.3) or *space* (4.1.1) where *joinery* (5.5.18) is manufactured

3.4.13
air terminal
building (3.1.3) or group of buildings where passengers or goods, or both, transfer or are transferred to or from aircraft

3.4.14
framed building
US: **curtain wall building**
building (3.1.3) that relies wholly or mainly on a *frame* (5.1.70) rather than on loadbearing *walls* (5.2.46) for strength and stability

3.4.15
steel-framed building
framed building (3.4.14) in which steel is the main structural *material* (6.1.1)

3.4.16
timber-framed building
US: **post and beam construction**
framed building (3.4.14) in which *timber* (6.3.2) is the main structural *material* (6.1.1)

Note 1 to entry: In the US, when the *width* (9.2.16) or *thickness* (9.2.24) of the *timber* (6.3.2) used as the main structural *material* (6.1.1) is less than 100 mm, the term "wood frame construction" is used.

3.4.17
platform-frame building
US: **platform frame construction**
timber-framed building (3.4.16) which, for strength and stability, relies wholly or mainly on loadbearing *walls* (5.2.46) that have *studs* (5.1.51) on *sill plates* (5.3.45) supported by the *floor* (5.2.10)

3.4.18
balloon-frame building
US: **balloon frame construction**
timber-framed building (3.4.16) which, for strength and stability, relies wholly or mainly on loadbearing *walls* (5.2.46) and that has *studs* (5.1.51) in the exterior walls extending in one piece from *sill plate* (5.3.45) to *wall plate* (5.1.56) below the *roof* (5.2.21)

4 Spaces

4.1 Base terms

4.1.1
space
area or volume bounded actually or theoretically

4.1.2
storey
US: **story**
space (4.1.1) between two consecutive *floors* (5.2.10) or between a floor and a *roof* (5.2.21)

Note 1 to entry: In the US, this term does not apply to an *attic* (4.2.2) or *space* (4.1.1) partly or wholly below *ground level* (9.2.33).

4.1.3
room
enclosed *space* (4.1.1) within a *storey* (4.1.2), other than a *circulation space* (4.4.1)

4.1.4
bay
structural subdivision of a *building* (3.1.3) or other *structure* (3.1.4)

4.1.5
extension
US: **addition**
addition to an existing *building* (3.1.3)

4.1.6
protected space
space (4.1.1) to which entry by undesired people or objects is prevented

4.2 Spaces associated with particular parts of the building

4.2.1
loft
US: **attic**
space (4.1.1) below a *pitched roof* (5.2.24) with limited access, not intended for habitation and frequently used for storage

4.2.2
attic
US: **loft**
room (4.1.3) mainly contained within the *space* (4.1.1) below a *pitched roof* (5.2.24)

Note 1 to entry: In the US, an attic (loft) can also be a *space* (4.1.1) having a high *ceiling* (5.2.18) that can accommodate multiple *storeys* (4.1.2) for habitation.

4.2.3
basement storey
storey (4.1.2) directly below the *ground floor* (4.2.5)

4.2.4
sub-basement
any *storey* (4.1.2) under the *basement storey* (4.2.3) of a *building* (3.1.3)

4.2.5
ground floor
US: **first floor**
storey (4.1.2) that provides principal access at or near *ground level* (9.2.33)

4.2.6
first floor
US: **second floor**
storey (4.1.2) above *ground floor* (4.2.5)

4.2.7
second floor
US: **third floor**
storey (4.1.2) above *first floor* (4.2.6)

4.2.8
mezzanine
intermediate and partial *storey* (4.1.2), usually between the *ground floor* (4.2.5) and *first floor* (4.2.6), and usually fully or partially open on one or more sides

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “mezzanine”. See 4.2.15.

4.2.9
balcony
upper accessible platform within a *storey* (4.1.2), not fully enclosed by *walls* (5.2.46)

4.2.10
external balcony
accessible platform that projects from the external face of a *building* (3.1.3)

4.2.11
internal balcony
US: recessed balcony
accessible platform recessed from the external face of a *building* (3.1.3)

4.2.12
porch
US: veranda
space (4.1.1) in front of an external *door* (5.3.3), recessed into a *building* (3.1.3) or covered by a projection from it

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “porch”. See 4.3.10.

Note 2 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “veranda”. See 4.3.10.

4.2.13
basement
usable part of a *building* (3.1.3), situated partly or entirely below *ground level* (9.2.33)

Note 1 to entry: In the US, basement is a term for a *space* (4.1.1) having less than half its clear *height* (9.2.20) below *ground level* (9.2.33), while *cellar* (4.2.18) is a term for a space having more than half its clear height below ground level.

4.2.14
arcade
US: **mall**
covered *passage* (4.4.4), usually with *shops* (3.4.9) on one or both sides

4.2.15
gallery
US: **mezzanine**
upper *space* (4.1.1), bounded by a *balustrade* (5.2.69, 5.2.70), within and open to a larger space

Note 1 to entry: In the US, gallery is a term that is often used to describe a small *shop* (3.4.9), such as an art gallery.

Note 2 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term "mezzanine". See 4.2.8.

4.2.16
forecourt
US: **front yard**
US: front garden
external *space* (4.1.1), normally bounded on three sides by *buildings* (3.1.3), *walls* (5.2.46), or *fences* (5.5.74), in front of a building

4.2.17
courtyard
external *space* (4.1.1) bounded by *buildings* (3.1.3), *walls* (5.2.46), or *fences* (5.5.74)

4.2.18
cellar
basement (4.2.13) used for storage, heating *plant* (5.4.11), and for purposes other than habitation

Note 1 to entry: In the US, cellar is a term for a *space* (4.1.1) having more than half its clear *height* (9.2.20) below *ground level* (9.2.33), while *basement* (4.2.13) is a term for a space having less than half its clear height below ground level.

4.2.19
loading bay
recess containing a platform for the loading and unloading of vehicles

4.2.20
wing
part of a *building* (3.1.3) that is subordinate to the main part

4.3 Functional spaces

4.3.1
activity space
space (4.1.1) required for an activity, including the space occupied by equipment for the task

4.3.2
operational area
minimum *space* (4.1.1) required for carrying out an activity around a given *appliance* (5.4.7)

4.3.3
working space
US: **staging area**
US: staging space
additional *space* (4.1.1) formed alongside a *trench* (3.2.12) or other *excavation* (3.2.2) to facilitate work below *ground level* (9.2.33), or other space required on *site* (3.1.6) to enable *construction work* (7.1.1) to be carried out

4.3.4
toilet
US: restroom
US: powder room
room (4.1.3) in which one or more *WC suites* (5.4.9) and/or a urinal or urinals and wash basins, are installed

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term "toilet". See 4.3.5 and 5.4.9.

4.3.5
WC
US: **toilet**
room (4.1.3) in which a single *WC suite* (5.4.9) is installed

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term "toilet". See 4.3.4 and 5.4.9.

4.3.6
washroom
room (4.1.3) in which one or more wash basins are installed

4.3.7
office
space (4.1.1) within a *building* (3.1.3) used principally for administrative or clerical work

4.3.8
hall
US: auditorium
large assembly *room* (4.1.3)

Note 1 to entry: In English, there is a homograph to the term "hall". See 4.4.5.

Note 2 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term "hall". See 4.4.3 and 4.4.5.

4.3.9
terrace
US: patio
external horizontal area, usually for people, often fitted with a *balustrade* (5.2.69, 5.2.70)

4.3.10
verandah
US: **veranda**
US: porch
roofed *terrace* (4.3.9) along the side of a *building* (3.1.3)

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term "porch". See 4.2.12.

Note 2 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term "veranda". See 4.2.12.

4.3.11
inspection pit
US: **test pit**
pit for inspection of *substructures* (5.1.4) and *services* (5.4.1)

4.3.12
light well
US: **light shaft**
US: air shaft
unroofed *space* (4.1.1), bounded on all sides, which provides daylight to more than one *storey* (4.1.2) of a *building* (3.1.3) and can provide ventilation

4.3.13
basement area
US: **window well**
unroofed *space* (4.1.1) below *ground level* (9.2.33) and external to a *building* (3.1.3) which provides light and air to *rooms* (4.1.3) in a *basement* (4.2.13)

4.3.14
basement access
US: **areaway**
unroofed *space* (4.1.1) below *ground level* (9.2.33) which provides access to one or more *rooms* (4.1.3) in a *basement* (4.2.13)

4.4 Spaces associated with circulation and movement

4.4.1
circulation space
space (4.1.1) for the movement of people, goods, or vehicles

4.4.2
means of access
US: **access**
US: egress
public or private way of approach or entrance for pedestrians or vehicles

4.4.3
corridor
US: hall
US: passage
narrow enclosed *circulation space* (4.4.1) that gives access to *rooms* (4.1.3) or other *spaces* (4.1.1)

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “corridor”. See 4.4.5.

Note 2 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term “hall”. See 4.3.8 and 4.4.5.

4.4.4
passage
US: walkway
narrow *circulation space* (4.4.1) bounded on both sides and intended for pedestrians

Note 1 to entry: A passage might or might not be covered.

Note 2 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term “passage”. See 4.4.3 and 4.4.5.

Note 3 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term “walkway”. See 3.3.55 and 4.4.8.

4.4.5
hall
US: entrance hall
US: hallway
US: corridor
US: passage
central *circulation space* (4.4.1) that provides access to one or more *rooms* (4.1.3)

Note 1 to entry: In English, there is a homograph for the term “hall”. See 4.3.8.

Note 2 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term “hall”. See 4.3.8 and 4.4.5.

Note 3 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “corridor”. See 4.4.3.

Note 4 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term “passage”. See 4.4.3 and 4.4.4.

Note 5 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “entrance hall”. See 4.4.6.

4.4.6
entrance hall
US: **foyer**
US: vestibule
US: lobby
large *circulation space* (4.4.1) within, and at the entrance to, a *building* (3.1.3)

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “lobby”. See 4.4.13.

Note 2 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “entrance hall”. See 4.4.5.

4.4.7
access balcony
US: **external corridor**
balcony (4.2.9) that gives access to a number of units of accommodation

Note 1 to entry: The units of accommodation can include *dwellings* (3.4.2) or *offices* (4.3.7).

4.4.8
walkway
US: **catwalk**
construction (5.5.6) that provides elevated lateral access for pedestrians

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “catwalk”. See 4.4.10.

4.4.9
crawlway
US: **crawlspace**
space (4.1.1) that provides access to a *service* (5.4.1), high enough to crawl through

4.4.10
gangway
US: **catwalk**
narrow *circulation space* (4.4.1) that provides access to *furniture* (5.5.3), machinery, and other equipment

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “catwalk”. See 4.4.8.

4.4.11
service duct
US: **service space**
duct (5.4.12) that provides *activity space* (4.3.1) for inspection and *maintenance* (7.1.41)

4.4.12
air lock
enclosed *space* (4.1.1) having two *doors* (5.3.3), situated between two *environments* (10.3) with different air conditions, making it possible to pass from one environment to the other without significant disturbance to either

4.4.13
lobby
US: entry foyer
enclosed gathering *space* (4.1.1), usually near an entrance, that gives access to *rooms* (4.1.3) or other spaces

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term "lobby". See 4.4.6.

4.4.14
lift well
US: **elevator shaft**
space (4.1.1) in which the *lift car* (5.4.30) and the counterweight or balancing weight move, enclosed by the bottom of the pit, the approximately vertical *walls* (5.2.46) and the *ceiling* (5.2.18)

4.4.15
stairwell
space (4.1.1) around which a *stair* (5.5.20) is disposed

4.4.16
stair enclosure
fces of the *walls* (5.2.46) bounding a *stair* (5.5.20)

4.4.17
exit (same index entry for 3.3.2)
designated point of departure from a *building* (3.1.3)

Note 1 to entry: In English, there is a homograph for the term "exit". See 3.3.2.

5 Parts of buildings and civil engineering works

5.1 Structural parts

5.1.1
foundation
construction (5.5.6) for transmitting *forces* (9.3.22) to the supporting *ground* (6.2.1)

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term "foundation". See 5.1.4.

5.1.2
structure
organized combination of connected parts designed to provide some *measure* (9.1.7) of rigidity

Note 1 to entry: In English, there is a homograph for the term "structure". See 3.1.4.

5.1.3
structural member
part of a *structure* (5.1.2) intended to resist *forces* (9.3.22)

5.1.4
substructure
US: **foundation**
part of a *structure* (5.1.2) wholly or mainly below the *level* (9.2.32) of the adjoining *ground* (6.2.1) or a given level

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term "foundation". See 5.1.1.

5.1.5
superstructure
part of a *structure* (5.1.2) above the *substructure* (5.1.4)

5.1.6
carcass
US: **building shell**
building (3.1.3) that is structurally complete but otherwise unfinished

5.1.7
arch
curved *structural member* (5.1.3) or *construction* (5.5.6) that spans an opening or recess, designed to carry *loads* (9.3.19) between points of support

5.1.8
springing
plane at the end of an *arch* (5.1.7) from which it springs

5.1.9
relieving arch
arch (5.1.7) built into a *wall* (5.2.46) to relieve that part of the wall below the arch from *loads* (9.3.19) above it

5.1.10
column
structural member (5.1.3) of slender form, usually vertical, that transmits to its base the *forces* (9.3.22), primarily in *compression* (9.3.32), that are applied to it

5.1.11
beam
structural member (5.1.3) for carrying *loads* (9.3.19) between or beyond points of support, usually narrow in relation to its *length* (9.2.18) and horizontal or nearly so

5.1.12
girder
large *main beam* (5.1.37) that is fabricated and comprises top and bottom chords and either a solid or open *web* (5.5.94) or webs

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term "girder". See 5.1.37.

5.1.13
box girder
girder (5.1.12) whose cross-section is of closed monocellular or multicellular form

5.1.14
plate girder
girder (5.1.12) in which the *web* (5.5.94) and chord *flanges* (5.5.93) are fabricated from separate *sections* (6.1.7) or *plate* (5.5.17)

5.1.15
joist
one of a series of parallel *beams* (5.1.11), usually horizontal

Note 1 to entry: In the US, when the term is used, it typically refers to a beam made of *timber* (6.3.2) having a nominal *width* (9.2.16) not exceeding 50 mm and a *thickness* (9.2.24) and *length* (9.2.18) that will vary depending on the *span* (9.2.10).

5.1.16
joist hanger
metal support for the end of a *timber* (6.3.2)*joist* (5.1.15)

5.1.17
cantilever
portion of *beam* (5.1.11) or structural *slab* (5.5.15) that projects beyond its last support

5.1.18
truss
braced triangulated *frame* (5.1.70) designed to act as a *beam* (5.1.11)

5.1.19
lattice girder
truss (5.1.18) with parallel or nearly parallel upper and lower structural chord members that have connecting diagonal structural *web* (5.5.94) members

5.1.20
vierendeel truss
truss (5.1.18) that has its vertical *structural members* (5.1.3) rigidly connected to the upper and lower chords

5.1.21
strut
structural member (5.1.3) intended to resist axial *forces* (9.3.22) acting in *compression* (9.3.32)

5.1.22
tie
US: tie rod
structural member (5.1.3) intended to resist axial *forces* (9.3.22) acting in tension

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term "tie". See 3.3.10.

5.1.23
prestressing tendon
steel *bar* (6.1.4) or groups of bars, strands, or wires given a tensile *stress* (9.3.25) that produces a compressive stress in *prestressed concrete* (6.4.22) or *masonry* (5.5.12)

5.1.24
pre-tensioning
method of prestressing *concrete* (6.4.15) in which it is cast around *prestressing tendons* (5.1.23) that are held in tension between anchorages until the concrete has developed the required bond strength

5.1.25
wind brace
structural member (5.1.3) used in *wind bracing* (5.1.66)

5.1.26
structural steelwork
system of steel *structural members* (5.1.3) fabricated as a *frame* (5.1.70)

5.1.27
air-supported structure
structure (5.1.2) formed by a thin, flexible membrane anchored to a *foundation* (5.1.1) and supported by air pressure

5.1.28
stressed-skin structure
structure (5.1.2) formed with thin loadbearing elements designed to transmit *forces* (9.3.22) along its surface and to contribute to the strength of the whole

5.1.29
folded-plate structure
structure (5.1.2), usually a *roof* (5.2.21), whose ability to support itself is derived from the pleated structural *slab* (5.5.15)

5.1.30
space structure
US: **space frame**
three-dimensional *structure* (5.1.2) that resists *forces* (9.3.22), which can be applied at any point, inclined at any angle to the surface of the structure, and act in any direction

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term "space frame". See 5.1.73.

5.1.31
flat slab
concrete slab (5.1.32) without projections or recesses

5.1.32
concrete slab
construction (5.5.6) made of *concrete* (6.4.15), horizontal or nearly horizontal, of large area relative to its *thickness* (9.2.24)

5.1.33
floor slab
slab (5.5.15) of large area that performs the function of a structural *floor* (5.2.10)

5.1.34
solid floor
floor (5.2.10) that comprises a *floor slab* (5.1.33) without voids or fillers

5.1.35
deck
horizontal surface of a *bridge* (3.3.19)

Note 1 to entry: In English, there is a homograph for the term "deck". See 5.2.17.

5.1.36
continuous beam
beam (5.1.11) that spans three or more supports

5.1.37
main beam
US: **girder**
beam (5.1.11) that supports other beams and is not itself supported by a beam

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homonym for the term "girder". See 5.1.12.

5.1.38
secondary beam
beam (5.1.11) that transfers its *load* (9.3.19) at one or both ends to a *main beam* (5.1.37)

5.1.39
trussed beam
beam (5.1.11) stiffened by triangulated *bracing* (5.1.64)

5.1.40
upstand beam
beam (5.1.11) that is monolithic with and above a *slab* (5.5.15)

5.1.41
downstand beam
beam (5.1.11) that projects downward from a *slab* (5.5.15) into a *space* (4.1.1)

5.1.42
spreader beam
beam (5.1.11) designed to distribute concentrated *loads* (9.3.19)

5.1.43
rafter
inclined *structural member* (5.1.3), usually arranged in series, that supports *roofing* (5.2.22) in a *pitched roof* (5.2.24)

5.1.44
purlin
beam (5.1.11) parallel to the *eaves* (5.2.38) that gives intermediate support to *rafters* (5.1.43) or *roofing* (5.2.22)

5.1.45
roof truss
triangulated *plane frame* (5.1.71), usually arranged in series, used to support a *roof* (5.2.21)

5.1.46
trussed rafter
roof truss (5.1.45) including *rafters* (5.1.43), usually comprising members of the same *thickness* (9.2.24) and in the same plane, facilitating the sharing of *loads* (9.3.19)

5.1.47
stanchion
metal *column* (5.1.10) that serves as a *post* (5.1.52) in a guardrail system

5.1.48
short column
column (5.1.10) so short that buckling can be ignored in its design

5.1.49
slender column
column (5.1.10) sufficiently long for buckling to be considered in its design

5.1.50
pier
US: pillar
vertical *structural member* (5.1.3) of voluminous form that transmits to its base the compressive *forces* (9.3.22) applied to it

Note 1 to entry: In English, there is a homograph for the term “pier”. See 3.3.68.

Note 2 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term “pier”. See 3.3.65, 3.3.68.

5.1.51
stud
one of a series of vertical members in a *partition* (5.2.47) or vertical *structural members* (5.1.3) in a loadbearing *wall* (5.2.46)

5.1.52
post
light vertical member providing support

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “post”. See 5.2.71.

5.1.53
attached pier
US: **pilaster**
integral part of a *wall* (5.2.46) in the form of thickened sections placed at intervals along the wall

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “pilaster”. See 5.1.55.

5.1.54
bridge pier
intermediate support of a *bridge* (3.3.19)

5.1.55
pilaster
shallow, rectangular *column* (5.1.10) or *pier* (5.1.50), integrally attached to the face of a *wall* (5.2.46)

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term "pilaster". See 5.1.53.

5.1.56
wall plate
US: **top plate**
structural member (5.1.3) along the top of a *wall* (5.2.46) or built into its *length* (9.2.18), which distributes the *forces* (9.3.22) from *joists* (5.1.15), *rafters* (5.1.43), or *roof trusses* (5.1.45)

5.1.57
padstone
masonry unit (6.4.49) incorporated in a *structure* (5.1.2) to distribute a concentrated *load* (9.3.19)

5.1.58
abutment
US: buttress
construction (5.5.6) intended to resist lateral thrust and vertical *load* (9.3.19) usually from an *arch* (5.1.7) or *bridge* (3.3.19)

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term "buttress". See 5.1.60.

5.1.59
bridge abutment
abutment (5.1.58) that provides the end support of a *bridge* (3.3.19)

5.1.60
buttress
projecting *construction* (5.5.6) built as part of, or against, a *wall* (5.2.46) to resist lateral thrust

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term "buttress". See 5.1.58.

5.1.61
shear wall
US: **shearwall**
US: diaphragm wall
wall (5.2.46) for resisting lateral *forces* (9.3.22) in its plane

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term "diaphragm wall". See 3.2.17 and 5.1.63.

5.1.62
spine wall
US: **bearing wall**
internal loadbearing *wall* (5.2.46) parallel to the main axis of a *building* (3.1.3)

5.1.63
diaphragm wall
wall (5.2.46) of two *leafs* (5.2.55), separated by a cavity, structurally connected by vertical *webs* (5.5.94)

Note 1 to entry: In English, there is a homograph for the term "diaphragm wall". See 3.2.17.

Note 2 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term "diaphragm wall". See 3.2.17 and 5.1.61.

5.1.64
bracing
system of *structural members* (5.1.3), usually diagonal, which acts in *compression* (9.3.32) or tension and stiffens a *structure* (5.1.2)

5.1.65
herring-bone bracing
US: **bridging**
small *structural members* (5.1.3) placed crosswise between the tops and bottoms of adjacent *joists* (5.1.15) or other structural members to prevent buckling and enable *loads* (9.3.19) to be shared

5.1.66
wind bracing
bracing (5.1.64) designed to resist wind *forces* (9.3.22)

5.1.67
shore
strut (5.1.21) that gives temporary support to earth or part of a *structure* (5.1.2)

5.1.68
sheet piling
process of driving vertical *structural members* (5.1.3) into the *soil* (6.2.2) in a continuous row, usually to resist lateral pressure

5.1.69
steel sheet pile
interlocking steel *structural member* (5.1.3) used for *sheet piling* (5.1.68)

5.1.70
frame
structure (5.1.2) composed principally of linear or curved *structural members* (5.1.3)

Note 1 to entry: In English, there is a homograph for the term "frame". See 5.3.19.

5.1.71
plane frame
frame (5.1.70) in a single plane

5.1.72
portal frame
frame (5.1.70) composed of two *columns* (5.1.10) rigidly connected by a *beam* (5.1.11) across the column tops

5.1.73
space frame
US: three-dimensional truss
three-dimensional *assembly* (5.5.5) of *components* (6.1.3) for spanning large areas

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term "space frame". See 5.1.30.

5.1.74
ground anchorage
US: **tie-down**
construction (5.5.6) capable of transmitting applied tensile *forces* (9.3.22) and those acting in *shear* (9.3.35) to a loadbearing stratum

5.1.75
pile
slender *structural member* (5.1.3), substantially underground, intended to transmit *forces* (9.3.22) into loadbearing strata below the surface of the *ground* (6.2.1)

5.1.76
bored cast-in-place pile
bored *pile* (5.1.75) formed by continuous or discontinuous *earthwork* (7.1.6) methods where the hole is subsequently filled with *concrete* (6.4.15)

5.1.77
displacement pile
pile which is installed in the ground without excavation of material from the ground, except for limiting heave, vibration, removal of obstructions, or to assist penetration

[SOURCE: EN 12699:2000, 3.1]

5.1.78
driven pile
pile (5.1.75) forced into the *ground* (6.2.1) by hammering, vibration or static pressure, and displacing the *soil* (6.2.2)

5.1.79
end bearing pile
pile (5.1.75) that transmits *forces* (9.3.22) to the *ground* (6.2.1) mainly by *compression* (9.3.32) on its base

5.1.80
friction pile
pile (5.1.75) transmitting *forces* (9.3.22) to the *ground* (6.2.1) mainly by friction between the surface of the pile and the adjacent ground

5.1.81
pile cap
construction (5.5.6) at the head of one or more *piles* (5.1.75) that transmits *forces* (9.3.22) from a *structure* (5.1.2) to one or several piles

5.1.82
footing
stepped *construction* (5.5.6) that spreads the *load* (9.3.19) at the foot of a *wall* (5.2.46) or *column* (5.1.10)

5.1.83
raft foundation
US: **slab foundation**
US: floating foundation
foundation (5.1.1) in the form of a continuous structural *concrete slab* (5.1.32) that extends over the whole base of a *structure* (5.1.2)

Note 1 to entry: A raft foundation sometimes extends beyond the base of a structure.

5.1.84
strip foundation
long, narrow, usually horizontal *foundation* (5.1.1)

5.1.85
piled foundation
US: **pile foundation**
foundation (5.1.1) that incorporates one or more *piles* (5.1.75)

5.1.86
caisson
hollow *construction* (5.5.6) with substantial impervious *walls* (5.2.46) that comprises one or more cells and is sunk into the *ground* (6.2.1) or water to form the permanent shell of a deep *foundation* (5.1.1)

5.1.87
open caisson
caisson (5.1.86) that is open both at the top and bottom

5.1.88
structural hollow section
US: **tubular column**
US: lally column
tube (6.1.8) used for structural purposes

5.1.89
rolled-steel section
steel *product* (6.1.2) formed by rolling

5.1.90
T-section
member with a cross-section resembling the letter "T" and with equal *flanges* (5.5.93)

5.1.91
I-section
US: **I-beam**
member with a cross-section resembling the letter "I"

5.1.92
angle
member with a cross-section resembling the letter "L", whose legs can be equal or unequal in *width* (9.2.16)

5.1.93
channel section
member with a cross-section resembling the letter "C"

5.1.94
H-section
member with a cross-section resembling the letter "H"

5.1.95
rolled-steel joist
RSJ
rolled-steel section (5.1.89) with cross-section resembling the letter "I", but with the *thickness* (9.2.24) of the *flange* (5.5.93) tapering, being thicker along the *web* (5.5.94)

5.1.96
bond
arrangement of *masonry units* (6.4.49) that binds them together into a compact whole

Note 1 to entry: This concept is not applied in the US or CA.

5.2 Dividing and enclosing parts

5.2.1
infill
assembly (5.5.5) of single or composite *products* (6.1.2) that are inserted into gaps or *openings* (5.3.1) or that form part of a *facade* (5.2.44)

5.2.2
lining
dry covering to any internal *building* (3.1.3) surface

5.2.3
boarding
strips (6.1.11) of *timber* (6.3.2) used as a finished covering

EXAMPLE Used as a finished covering to a *floor* (5.2.10) or *wall* (5.2.46).

Note 1 to entry: In the US, wood siding is the term for boarding used as *cladding* (5.2.43) on an exterior *wall* (5.2.46) and strip flooring is the term for boarding used as *flooring* (5.2.12).

5.2.4
weatherboard
AU: **weather mould**
moulded projecting member fixed to the bottom rail of an external *door* (5.3.3) to divert water from the *sill* (5.3.44) or threshold

5.2.5
vapour control layer
AU: **vapour barrier**
US: **vapor barrier**
layer of *material* (6.1.1) intended to restrict the transmission of water vapour

5.2.6
tile
small, thin, flat, or shaped *component* (6.1.3) used to form a covering

5.2.7
grating
open *screen* (5.2.53) within an *opening* (5.3.1) in a *wall* (5.2.46), *floor* (5.2.10), or *pavement* (3.3.17)

5.2.8
grille
open *screen* (5.2.53) for division of *space* (4.1.1) or within a comparatively large *opening* (5.3.1) in a *wall* (5.2.46) or *ceiling* (5.2.18)

5.2.9
barrier
structure (3.1.4, 5.1.2) or *construction* (5.5.6) providing protection or used to affect movement

5.2.10
floor
horizontal plane *construction* (5.5.6) that provides the lowest surface in any *space* (4.1.1) in a *building* (3.1.3)

5.2.11
open floor
US: **exposed floor**
floor (5.2.10) that has no *ceiling* (5.2.18) covering its underside

5.2.12
flooring
uppermost layer of a *floor* (5.2.10), serving as a wear layer

5.2.13
underlay
US: **underlayment**
product (6.1.2) or *component* (6.1.3), usually in the form of a thin *sheet* (6.1.9), installed beneath *flooring* (5.2.12)

5.2.14
concrete block paving
surfacing that consists of rectangular *blocks* (6.1.6) of *precast concrete* (6.4.21) laid in a pattern

5.2.15
floating floor
construction (5.5.6) that comprises the upper layers of a *floor* (5.2.10) when these are supported on a resilient layer or mountings to provide insulation against sound, vibration, or both

5.2.16
suspended floor
US: **raised floor**
US: free-access floor
floor (5.2.10) that spans supports

5.2.17
deck
elevated, unenclosed platform without a *roof* (5.2.21)

Note 1 to entry: In English, there is a homograph for the term "deck". See 5.1.35.

5.2.18
ceiling
construction (5.5.6) covering the underside of a *floor* (5.2.10) or *roof* (5.2.21) and providing the overhead surface of an enclosed *space* (4.1.1), often to conceal *structural members* (5.1.3) or *services* (5.4.1)

5.2.19
false ceiling
US: **suspended ceiling**
US: dropped ceiling
ceiling (5.2.18) that reduces the *height* (9.2.20) of a *space* (4.1.1) or provides space for *services* (5.4.1)

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the entry "suspended ceiling". See 5.2.20.

Note 2 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the entry "dropped ceiling". See 5.2.20.

5.2.20
suspended ceiling
US: dropped ceiling
ceiling (5.2.18) hung at a distance from the *floor* (5.2.10) or *roof* (5.2.21) above

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the entry "suspended ceiling". See 5.2.19.

Note 2 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the entry "dropped ceiling". See 5.2.19.

5.2.21
roof
construction (5.5.6) that encloses a *building* (3.1.3) from above

5.2.22
roofing
upper layer or layers of a *roof* (5.2.21) that provides a weatherproof surface

5.2.23
flat roof
roof (5.2.21) either horizontal or with a *slope* (9.2.30) of 10° or less

5.2.24
pitched roof
roof (5.2.21), the *slope* (9.2.30) of which is greater than 10° (approximately 15 %)

5.2.25
monopitch roof
US: **shed roof**
pitched roof (5.2.24) that has only a single plane

5.2.26
lean-to roof
monopitch roof (5.2.25) that has its upper edge attached to, and supported by, a *wall* (5.2.46) that extends above the *level* (9.2.32) of the *roof* (5.2.21), or is supported by *structural members* (5.1.3) next to or attached to a wall

5.2.27
shell roof
US: **domed roof**
roof (5.2.21) formed of a thin curved structural *slab* (5.5.15)

5.2.28
mansard roof
pitched roof (5.2.24) with two inclined planes on each side of the *ridge* (5.2.40), the steeper of the two starting at the *eaves* (5.2.38)

5.2.29
gable roof
pitched roof (5.2.24) that terminates at one or both ends as a *gable* (5.2.67)

5.2.30
hipped roof
US: **hip roof**
pitched roof (5.2.24) with *hip* (5.2.39) end or ends

5.2.31
sawtooth roof
series of *pitched roofs* (5.2.24), each with one inclined plane steeper than the other and fully or partially glazed

5.2.32
cold roof
roof (5.2.21) that has insulation at the *level* (9.2.32) of the *ceiling* (5.2.18) and a ventilated void between the insulation and the *roofing* (5.2.22)

5.2.33
warm roof
roof (5.2.21) that has insulation immediately below its weatherproofing membrane and a *vapour control layer* (5.2.5) below the insulation

5.2.34
inverted roof
US: **built-up roof**
roof (5.2.21) in which *thermal insulation material* (6.4.32) is placed above the waterproof covering

5.2.35
open roof
US: **exposed roof**
US: cathedral ceiling
roof (5.2.21) that has no *ceiling* (5.2.18) fixed to or hung from it

5.2.36
canopy
roof-like covering usually projecting over and outward from an entrance or *window* (5.3.5) or along the side of a *wall* (5.2.46)

5.2.37
barge board
US: **fascia board**
board fixed along the top edge of a *gable* (5.2.67)

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “fascia board”. See 5.5.55.

5.2.38
eaves
US: **eave**
lower edge of a *pitched roof* (5.2.24) or edge of a *flat roof* (5.2.23)

5.2.39
hip
inclined meeting line of two inclined planes in a *pitched roof* (5.2.24) which forms a salient angle

5.2.40
ridge
intersection at the top of two inclined planes in a *pitched roof* (5.2.24) which forms the apex of the *roof* (5.2.21)

5.2.41
valley
inclined meeting line of two inclined planes in a *pitched roof* (5.2.24) which forms a re-entrant angle

5.2.42
verge
sloping edge of a *pitched roof* (5.2.24)

Note 1 to entry: In English, there is a homograph for the term "verge". See 3.3.47.

5.2.43
cladding
US: **siding**
external, vertical, or near-vertical non-loadbearing covering to a *structure* (5.1.2), which typically provides *protection* (9.3.86) from the elements

5.2.44
facade
exterior surface of a *wall* (5.2.46) enclosing a *building* (3.1.3), usually non-loadbearing, which can include a *curtain wall* (5.2.56), *cladding* (5.2.43), or other exterior *finish* (5.5.2)

5.2.45
weatherboarding
US: **clapboard**
mechanically fixed *cladding* (5.2.43) that consists of overlapping or rebated horizontal *boarding* (5.2.3)

5.2.46
wall
vertical *construction* (5.5.6) that bounds or subdivides a *space* (4.1.1) and usually fulfils a loadbearing or retaining function

5.2.47
partition
internal non-loadbearing vertical *construction* (5.5.6) that subdivides a *space* (4.1.1)

5.2.48
framed partition
partition (5.2.47) that consists of a continuously supported *plane frame* (5.1.71) with facings or *infill* (5.2.1)

5.2.49
double stud wall
US: **staggered stud wall**
wall (5.2.46) with two parallel rows of staggered *studs* (5.1.51)

Note 1 to entry: In the US, a double stud wall is a *wall* (5.2.46) with two parallel rows of studs aligned on individual *sill plates* (5.3.45) while a staggered stud wall is a wall with two parallel rows of staggered studs on a common sill plate.

5.2.50
timber frame wall panel
wall (5.2.46) unit consisting of a *frame* (5.1.70) with *structural members* (5.1.3) made of *timber* (6.3.2), sheathed on at least one face with a *wood-based panel* (6.3.26) or other *sheet* (6.1.9)

5.2.51
panel
infill (5.2.1) fastened to a *frame* (5.1.70)

5.2.52
screen
US: **dwarf wall**
partition (5.2.47), sometimes self-supporting, which might not extend fully from *floor* (5.2.10) to *ceiling* (5.2.18), and which provides a degree of visual privacy or protection or both

Note 1 to entry: In English, there are homographs for the term "screen". See 5.2.53 and 7.3.18.

5.2.53
screen
non-loadbearing vertical *construction* (5.5.6) that provides a degree of visual privacy or protection or both from noise, wind, or gaseous emissions

Note 1 to entry: In English, there are homographs for the term "screen". See 5.2.52 and 7.3.18.

5.2.54
cavity wall
wall (5.2.46) of two parallel parts, *leafs* (5.2.55), effectively tied together and with a gap between them

5.2.55
leaf
US: **leave**
US: vertical wall segment
one of two parallel *walls* (5.2.46) that are effectively tied together

5.2.56
curtain wall
non-loadbearing *wall* (5.2.46) positioned on the outside of a *building* (3.1.3) and enclosing it

5.2.57
gable wall
wall (5.2.46) of which a *gable* (5.2.67) forms a part

5.2.58
external panel wall
part of an external *wall* (5.2.46) that forms an *infill* (5.2.1) between *structural members* (5.1.3)

5.2.59
separating wall
wall (5.2.46) that separates adjoining *buildings* (3.1.3)

5.2.60
boundary wall
wall (5.2.46) separating two plots of different occupation or ownership

5.2.61
party wall
separating wall (5.2.59) that is used in common between two *buildings* (3.1.3) of different ownership or occupation

5.2.62
firewall
separating wall (5.2.59) that delays or holds back the spread of fire from one *building* (3.1.3) to an adjoining building

5.2.63
sleeper wall
low loadbearing *wall* (5.2.46) intended to provide intermediate support to a *suspended floor* (5.2.16) at *ground level* (9.2.33)

5.2.64
parapet
construction (5.5.6) that bounds an elevated surface such as a *roof* (5.2.21), *balcony* (4.2.9), *terrace* (4.3.9), *bridge* (3.3.19), or *embankment* (3.2.3)

5.2.65
trussed partition
framed partition (5.2.48), designed as a *truss* (5.1.18), which spans between supports and carries its own mass and any superimposed *loads* (9.3.19) from the *floor* (5.2.10)

5.2.66
apron
part of a *wall* (5.2.46) below a *window* (5.3.5)

5.2.67
gable
portion of a *wall* (5.2.46) above the *level* (9.2.32) of the *eaves* (5.2.38) that encloses the end of the *space* (4.1.1) under a *pitched roof* (5.2.24)

5.2.68
guarding
US: **guard**
US: guardrail system
barrier (5.2.9) intended to delay, stop, or guide people, or to provide protection against accidental falls from one *level* (9.2.32) to another

5.2.69
balustrade
protective *barrier* (5.2.9) formed by a series of heavy vertical members capped by a *coping* (5.2.75)

Note 1 to entry: In English, there is a homograph for the term “balustrade”. See 5.2.70.

5.2.70
balustrade
protective *barrier* (5.2.9) formed by a series of light vertical members capped by a *handrail* (5.2.76)

Note 1 to entry: In English, there is a homograph for the term “balustrade”. See 5.2.69.

5.2.71
baluster
US: **post**
vertical *component* (6.1.3), other than a *die* (5.2.72), of a *balustrade* (5.2.70)

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “post”. See 5.1.52.

5.2.72
die
US: **baluster**
US: picket
intermediate solid *post* (5.1.52) within a *balustrade* (5.2.69, 5.2.70)

5.2.73
newel
vertical *component* (6.1.3) into which the *string* (5.5.24) or *handrail* (5.2.76) are fixed

5.2.74
half newel
newel (5.2.73) of a reduced *thickness* (9.2.24), fixed to a *wall* (5.2.46) and at which a *balustrade* (5.2.69, 5.2.70) terminates

5.2.75
coping
US: cap
construction (5.5.6) that protects the top of a *wall* (5.2.46), *balustrade* (5.2.69), or *parapet* (5.2.64) and sheds rainwater clear of the surfaces beneath

5.2.76
handrail
component (6.1.3) providing support and grip for *users* (8.1)

[SOURCE: EN 14076:2013, 2.6.6]

5.2.77
grab rail
US: **grab bar**
handrail (5.2.76) designed to support and to permit transfer of body weight, usually found in locations adjacent to showers, bathtubs, *WC suites* (5.4.9), and wash basins in a bathroom or *toilet* (4.3.4)

5.2.78
pargeting
US: **parching**
decorative render *coat* (6.4.36)

5.2.79
wall tie
component (6.1.3) connecting *leafs* (5.2.55) of a *cavity wall* (5.2.54)

5.3 Openings and associated closing parts

5.3.1
opening
void in a *building element* (5.5.4)

5.3.2
doorway
access way to a *space* (4.1.1) opened or closed by a *door* (5.3.3)

5.3.3
door
construction (5.5.6) for closing an *opening* (5.3.1) intended primarily for access or egress or both

5.3.4
hatch
opening (5.3.1) that affords limited access

5.3.5
window
construction (5.5.6) for closing a vertical or near-vertical *opening* (5.3.1) in a *wall* (5.2.46) or *pitched roof* (5.2.24), which will admit light and can provide ventilation

5.3.6
light
US: **lite**
individual glazed unit of a *window* (5.3.5) or *door* (5.3.3)

5.3.7
bay window
straight-sided *construction* (5.5.6) that projects from the face of a *building* (3.1.3) and contains one or several *windows* (5.3.5)

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term "bay window". See 5.3.12.

5.3.8
bow window
curved *construction* (5.5.6) that projects from the face of a *building* (3.1.3) and contains one or several *windows* (5.3.5)

5.3.9
dormer window
construction (5.5.6) that contains a *window* (5.3.5) projecting above the sloped surface of a *pitched roof* (5.2.24)

5.3.10
clerestory window
window (5.3.5) in the upper part of a *wall* (5.2.46), above an adjoining *roof* (5.2.21)

5.3.11
lantern light
raised *construction* (5.5.6) with *glazing* (6.1.20) for its sides above the surface of a *flat roof* (5.2.23) or above the *ridge* (5.2.40) of a *pitched roof* (5.2.24)

5.3.12
oriel window
US: **bay window**
window (5.3.5) that projects from the face of a *building* (3.1.3) and is supported on *brackets* (5.5.52) or *cantilevers* (5.1.17)

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term "bay window". See 5.3.7.

5.3.13
rooflight
US: **skylight**
construction (5.5.6) for closing an *opening* (5.3.1) in a *flat roof* (5.2.23) or low *pitched roof* (5.2.24), intended primarily for lighting and consisting of a *frame* (5.3.19) and *glazing* (6.1.20)

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term "skylight". See 5.3.14.

5.3.14
roof window
US: **skylight**
construction (5.5.6) for closing an *opening* (5.3.1) in the plane of a *pitched roof* (5.2.24), which admits light and which can provide ventilation

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term "skylight". See 5.3.13.

5.3.15
fanlight
window (5.3.5) above a *door* (5.3.3) or side *light* (5.3.6) and within the same main *frame* (5.3.19)

5.3.16
borrowed light
window (5.3.5) in an internal *wall* (5.2.46) or *partition* (5.2.47)

5.3.17
laylight
US: **sky**
horizontal *glazing* (6.1.20) set in a *ceiling* (5.2.18) below a *roof window* (5.3.14) for admitting daylight

5.3.18
fireplace mantel
projecting *frame* (5.3.19) of a *fireplace* (5.3.38)

5.3.19
frame
US: **casing**
case or border enclosing a *door* (5.3.3) or forming a perimeter to a *window* (5.3.5) or other *opening* (5.3.1)

Note 1 to entry: In English, there is a homograph for the term "frame". See 5.1.70.

Note 2 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term "casing". See 5.5.51.

5.3.20
door frame
frame (5.3.19) in which a *door* (5.3.3) moves

5.3.21
window frame
US: **window casing**
frame (5.3.19) that contains the *light* (5.3.6) or lights of a *window* (5.3.5)

5.3.22
mullion
intermediate vertical member in an *opening* (5.3.1) or *frame* (5.3.19), separating *lights* (5.3.6)

5.3.23
transom
US: **muntin**
horizontal member dividing an *opening* (5.3.1) or *frame* (5.3.19) of a *window* (5.3.5) or *door* (5.3.3)

5.3.24
casement
movable and lockable *component* (6.1.3) of a *window* (5.3.5) characterized by a rotational connection to the *frame* (5.3.19), which can also provide some sliding movement

5.3.25
shutter
movable *component* (6.1.3) installed in an *opening* (5.3.1) or *duct* (5.4.12) to form a *barrier* (5.2.9) for security purposes or to control the passage of heat or light, or to delay the spread of fire, smoke, or gases

5.3.26
sunbreaker
US: **sunshade**
device fixed externally to a *building* (3.1.3) to reduce solar heat gain

5.3.27
louvre
US: **louver**
arrangement of overlapping, parallel *strips* (6.1.11) in a *door* (5.3.3), *window* (5.3.5), or other *opening* (5.3.1), spaced to allow admission of light, air, or both, and frequently adjustable

5.3.28
jamb
vertical part of a *wall* (5.2.46) at an *opening* (5.3.1)

Note 1 to entry: In English, there is a homograph for the term "jamb". See 5.3.29.

5.3.29
jamb
vertical side member of a *frame* (5.3.19) or *opening lining* (5.3.30)

Note 1 to entry: In English, there is a homograph for the term "jamb". See 5.3.28.

5.3.30
opening lining
lining (5.2.2) of an *opening* (5.3.1)

5.3.31
reveal
face of a vertical recess or internal face of a *jamb* (5.3.28)

5.3.32
lintel
US: header
beam (5.1.11) supporting *loads* (9.3.19) over an *opening* (5.3.1)

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term "header". See 5.3.47.

5.3.33
chimney
construction (5.5.6) enclosing one or more *flues* (5.3.36)

5.3.34
multi-wall chimney
chimney (5.3.33) consisting of a *flue liner* (5.3.37) and at least one additional internal or external *wall* (5.2.46)

5.3.35
chimney stack
part of a *chimney* (5.3.33) that projects above a *roof* (5.2.21)

5.3.36
flue
passage for conveying combustion products to the outside air

5.3.37
flue liner
interior *lining* (5.2.2) of a *flue* (5.3.36) in a *chimney* (5.3.33) in contact with products of combustion

5.3.38
fireplace
construction (5.5.6) to accommodate a *fireplace recess* (5.3.39)

5.3.39
fireplace recess
space (4.1.1) formed in a *wall* (5.2.46) or *chimney breast* (5.3.40) to accommodate an open fire or into which a heating *appliance* (5.4.7) can be placed and from which a *flue* (5.3.36) leads

5.3.40
chimney breast
projection from the face of a *wall* (5.2.46) that contains a *fireplace* (5.3.38) or *flue* (5.3.36)

5.3.41
chimney shaft
chimney (5.3.33) that is of substantial *height* (9.2.20) and which usually contains a *flue* (5.3.36) of large cross-section

5.3.42
sill
lower horizontal member of a *window frame* (5.3.21)

Note 1 to entry: In English, there is a homograph for the term "sill". See 5.3.44.

5.3.43
window sill
projecting *construction* (5.5.6) below an *opening* (5.3.1) for a *window* (5.3.5), usually *weathered* (9.3.70) on the top surface

5.3.44
sill
US: **subsill**
construction (5.5.6) that provides a seating for a *window frame* (5.3.21) or *door frame* (5.3.20)

Note 1 to entry: In English, there is a homograph for the term "sill". See 5.3.42.

5.3.45
sill plate
continuous horizontal *structural member* (5.1.3) that supports a *frame* (5.3.19)

5.3.46
window board
horizontal board fitted internally to a *sill* (5.3.42)

5.3.47
head
US: **header**
top member, usually horizontal, of a *frame* (5.3.19) or *opening lining* (5.3.30)

Note 1 to entry: In English, there is a homograph for the term "head". See 9.3.43.

Note 2 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term "header". See 5.3.32.

5.4 Services, fitments, and equipment

5.4.1
service
US: **service lines**
US: utility lines
system for conveying water, gas, warm air, or electricity, or that provides water, gas, oil, or air to or within a *construction works* (3.1.1) or removes *waste* (10.13) from it

5.4.2
fitment
US: **installed appliance**
article, such as a *sanitary appliance* (5.4.8) or kitchen unit, which equips a *space* (4.1.1) for the use of occupants and which is fixed to the *building* (3.1.3)

5.4.3
installation
assembly (5.5.5) of *materials* (6.1.1) and *components* (6.1.3) placed in position to provide a *service* (5.4.1)

5.4.4
water service
US: **water line**
service (5.4.1) for supplying water to individual premises

5.4.5
plumbing
water services (5.4.4) and the *appliances* (5.4.7) connected to them

Note 1 to entry: In English, there is a homograph for the term "plumbing". See 7.1.10.

Note 2 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term "plumbing". See 5.4.6 and 7.1.10.

5.4.6
sanitation installation
US: **plumbing**
installation (5.4.3) for the provision of hot and cold water to *sanitary appliances* (5.4.8) within a *building* (3.1.3) and the removal of *waste* (10.13) from them

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term "plumbing". See 5.4.5 and 7.1.10.

5.4.7
appliance
equipment for occupant use connected to a *service* (5.4.1)

5.4.8
sanitary appliance
US: **plumbing fixture**
fixed *appliance* (5.4.7), usually supplied with water, used for drinking, cleaning, or *wastewater* (10.19) disposal

5.4.9
WC suite
US: **toilet**
sanitary appliance (5.4.8) that consists of a pan, seat, flushing apparatus, and any necessary flush *pipe* (5.4.17)

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term "toilet". See 4.3.4, 4.3.5.

5.4.10
furnishings
curtains (5.5.65), carpets, and similar soft materials which equip habitable *space* (4.1.1) for use

5.4.11
plant
machinery and heavy equipment installed for the operation of a *service* (5.4.1)

EXAMPLE A heating service.

Note 1 to entry: In English, there is a homograph for the term "plant". See 7.3.1.

5.4.12
duct
space (4.1.1) formed for the passage of air, gases, *cables* (6.4.54), *pipes* (5.4.17), and other items

Note 1 to entry: In English, there is a homograph for the term "duct". See 5.4.13.

5.4.13
duct
component (6.1.3) that forms a *duct* (5.4.12)

Note 1 to entry: In English, there is a homograph for the term "duct". See 5.4.12.

5.4.14
conduit
pipe (5.4.17), *channel* (5.4.16), or *tunnel* (3.3.18) used for conveying liquids or containing electric wires or *cables* (6.4.54)

5.4.15
riser
duct (5.4.12) or *pipeline* (3.2.30) that connects a *service* (5.4.1) with equipment at a higher *level* (9.2.32)

Note 1 to entry: In English, there is a homograph for the term "riser". See 5.5.23.

5.4.16
channel
open passage for conveying or containing water

5.4.17
pipe
circular *tube* (6.1.8) through which fluid can flow

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term "pipe". See 6.1.8.

5.4.18
standpipe
pipe (5.4.17) or tower that contains water and which projects vertically above the *ground* (6.2.1) and connects with a water distribution system

5.4.19
manhole
opening (5.3.1) fitted with a removable cover, which permits entry of a person to a *pipeline* (3.2.30) or closed vessel

5.4.20
manhole chamber
chamber constructed on a *drain* (5.4.38), *sewer* (5.4.41), or *pipeline* (3.2.30), with a removable cover permitting entry of a person

5.4.21
access cover
plate (5.5.17), usually hinged to a *frame* (5.1.70) or otherwise capable of being removed, allowing access to a vessel, chamber, gully, *pipe* (5.4.17), or *service duct* (4.4.11)

5.4.22
manhole cover
access cover (5.4.21) for a *manhole* (5.4.19)

5.4.23
pipe fitting
component (6.1.3) fitted to a *pipe* (5.4.17) for such purposes as connecting, supporting, controlling, or changing the flow direction or the bore *size* (9.2.2)

5.4.24
socket
end of a *pipe* (5.4.17) or *pipe fitting* (5.4.23), enlarged for the reception of the end of another pipe, pipe fitting, or *sanitary appliance* (5.4.8)

5.4.25
o-ring joint
joint (5.5.30) where a spigot is jointed into a *socket* (5.4.24) using an elastomeric o-ring between the *pipe* (5.4.17) faces or fairings bonded to the pipes

5.4.26
pressure seal joint
body bonnet (cover) *joint* (5.5.30) in which the internal fluid pressure increases the compressive loading on the bonnet gasket or pressure seal ring

5.4.27
escalator
power-driven, continuous, moving stairway for the conveyance of persons upwards or downwards

5.4.28
moving walkway
power-driven *installation* (5.4.3) for the conveyance of persons in which the *user* (8.1) carrying surface remains parallel to its direction of motion and is uninterupted

5.4.29
lift
US: **elevator**
permanent lifting equipment that serves defined *levels* (9.2.32) of *landings* (5.5.21), comprising a compartment or cage, running at least partially between rigid vertical guides, or between guides whose inclination to the vertical is less than 15°

5.4.30
lift car
US: **elevator cab**
part of a *lift* (5.4.29) that carries persons and/or other loads

5.4.31
goods lift
US: **service elevator**
lift (5.4.29) designed mainly for the transport of goods and articles but which can also accommodate people

5.4.32
passenger lift
US: **passenger elevator**
lift (5.4.29) designed mainly for the transport of persons

5.4.33
service lift
US: **dumbwaiter**
lift (5.4.29) whose *lift car* (5.4.30) is inaccessible to people on account of its internal *size* (9.2.2) and means of *construction* (5.5.6)

5.4.34
air conditioning
treatment of the air that allows the temperature, humidity, purity, and distribution within an enclosed *space* (4.1.1) to be adjusted mechanically

5.4.35
drainage
removal of surplus water

5.4.36
drainage system
system of *drains* (5.4.38) and ancillary works that conveys their contents to a cesspool, *sewerage system* (5.4.40), outfall, or other place of disposal

5.4.37
land drainage
system of *conduits* (5.4.14), *structures* (3.1.4), and *embankments* (3.2.3) required to control water *levels* (9.2.32) and to protect urban and agricultural *land* (10.1) from flooding by either fresh or salt water, or to alleviate such flooding

5.4.38
drain
conduit (5.4.14), usually underground, or *channel* (5.4.16) which conveys *wastewater* (10.19), *surface water* (10.23), or other unwanted liquids

5.4.39
gutter
channel (5.4.16) for collecting and draining rainwater from a *roof* (5.2.21)

5.4.40
sewerage system
US: **sewage system**
system of *sewers* (5.4.41) and ancillary works that conveys the contents to a sewage treatment works or other place of disposal

5.4.41
sewer
pipeline (3.2.30) or other *construction* (5.5.6), usually underground, which conveys unwanted liquids

5.4.42
vacuum sewer
sewer (5.4.41) operating under *negative pressure* (9.3.44)

5.4.43
sewer connection
junction of a *drain* (5.4.38) with a *sewer* (5.4.41) or *pipe* (5.4.17) between a *manhole chamber* (5.4.20) and a sewer

5.4.44
strainer
device that prevents solid matter entering a *pipe* (5.4.17), *pump* (5.4.50), *valve* (5.4.54), or meter

5.4.45
graded filter
US: **filter bed**
US: leaching field
filter that consists of layers of coarse gravel, fine gravel, coarse sand, and fine sand arranged over one another so that a liquid flowing through one *material* (6.1.1) does not carry it into the next to clog it

5.4.46
sump
recess or small chamber into which a liquid is drained to facilitate its removal

5.4.47
sprinkler
device for sprinkling water from a *pipe* (5.4.17) under pressure over an area

5.4.48
hot water system
installation (5.4.3) of *pipes* (5.4.17) and associated *components* (6.1.3) in which water is heated and distributed, for heating or hot water supply

5.4.49
calorifier
US: **hot water boiler**
US: hot water tank
apparatus used for the transfer of heat to water in a vessel by indirect means, the source of heat being contained within a *pipe* (5.4.17) immersed in water

5.4.50
pump
mechanical device that produces pressure in a closed system or causes a fluid to flow

5.4.51
centrifugal pump
pump (5.4.50) into which fluid enters axially and from which, by the action of a rotating impeller, it is discharged tangentially

5.4.52
cowl
fitting (5.5.42) to a *flue* (5.3.36) terminal for improving the draught in the flue

5.4.53
mobile waste container
US: **dumpster**
container with wheels for storing *waste* (10.13)

5.4.54
valve
device that starts, shuts off, regulates, or controls *flow* (9.3.41)

5.4.55
ball valve
valve (5.4.54) that has a ported ball that can be turned relative to the body seat ports

5.4.56
float-operated valve
valve (5.4.54) that controls the *flow* (9.3.41) of liquid into a vessel and is operated by an arm connected to a float

5.4.57
diaphragm float-operated valve
float-operated valve (5.4.56) in which the arm flexes a diaphragm to control *flow* (9.3.41)

5.4.58
flap valve
valve (5.4.54) with a top-hinged *plate* (5.5.17) or disc, fitted on the face of an orifice, which permits flow of liquid in one direction only

5.4.59
flow regulating valve
valve (5.4.54) that maintains a set *discharge* (9.3.57), independent of pressure

5.4.60
reflux valve
non-return *valve* (5.4.54) that is operated by *flow* (9.3.41)

5.4.61
tap
US: **faucet**
small-diameter, manually operated *valve* (5.4.54) with a free outlet, from which water is drawn

5.4.62
pressure tapping
connection to a water heater used to attach pressure-measuring equipment

5.4.63
electric conduit
tube (6.1.8) that encloses and protects wires or electric *cables* (6.4.54)

5.4.64
electricity transmission line
line of electric *cables* (6.4.54) carried on lattice towers or poles

5.4.65
telecommunication
transmission, emission, or reception of *signs* (5.5.67), signals, written images and sounds, or intelligence of any nature by wire, radio, optical, or other electromagnetic means

5.5 Other parts

5.5.1
finishings
final coverings and treatment to surfaces and their intersections

5.5.2
finish
surface that results from *surface treatment* (7.1.35) or *coating* (7.1.39)

5.5.3
furniture
equipment for occupant use, not usually fixed to the *building* (3.1.3)

EXAMPLE Tables and chairs.

5.5.4
building element
major functional part of a *building* (3.1.3)

EXAMPLE *Foundation* (5.1.1), *floor* (5.2.10), *roof* (5.2.21), *services* (5.4.1).

5.5.5
assembly
set of related *components* (6.1.3) attached to each other

5.5.6
construction
assembled or complete part of *construction works* (3.1.1) that results from work on-site

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term “construction”. See 3.1.1 and 7.1.1.

5.5.7
composite construction
form of *construction* (5.5.6) made up of different *materials* (6.1.1) that act monolithically, one of which is usually preformed

5.5.8
damp proof course
US: **membrane**
layer or *coat* (6.4.36) of *material* (6.1.1) covering the bedding surface of a *wall* (5.2.46) to resist the passage of moisture

5.5.9
damp proof membrane
layer or *sheet* (6.1.9) of *material* (6.1.1) placed within a *floor* (5.2.10) or similar *construction* (5.5.6) or vertically within a *wall* (5.2.46) to prevent the passage of moisture

5.5.10
throat
US: **groove at dripnose**
groove in an under-surface that prevents water from running across it

5.5.11
check throat
groove to prevent water from being drawn by capillary action into the narrow space or *joint* (5.5.30) between two adjacent members

5.5.12
masonry
construction (5.5.6) of *stone* (6.2.4), *bricks* (6.4.50), or *blocks* (6.1.6)

5.5.13
stonework
masonry (5.5.12) of *stone* (6.2.4), which might or might not have been worked, bonded, or solidly put together

5.5.14
brickwork
masonry (5.5.12) of *bricks* (6.4.50) bonded and solidly put together with *mortar* (6.4.26)

5.5.15
slab
thick, flat, or shaped *component* (6.1.3), usually larger than 300 mm square, used to form a covering or projecting from a *building* (3.1.3)

5.5.16
plinth
projection or recess at the base of *construction* (5.5.6), such as a *wall* (5.2.46), *column* (5.1.10), or construction for raising equipment above the *level* (9.2.32) of the *floor* (5.2.10)

5.5.17
plate
thin, rigid, flat, metal *product* (6.1.2), of a *thickness* (9.2.24) greater than that of a *sheet* (6.1.9)

5.5.18
joinery
US: **cabinetry**
US: unfinished/finished millwork
assembly (5.5.5) of worked *components* (6.1.3) of *timber* (6.3.2) and *wood-based panels* (6.3.26) other than structural timber or *cladding* (5.2.43), together with associated mouldings used as finishing members, such as *architraves* (5.5.59), *skirting* (5.5.60) boards, and *weatherboards* (5.2.4)

5.5.19
carpentry
structural woodwork

5.5.20
stair
construction (5.5.6) comprising a succession of horizontal stages [steps or *landings* (5.5.21)] that make it possible to pass on foot to other *levels* (9.2.32)

[SOURCE: EN 14076:2013, 2.1.1]

5.5.21
landing
platform or part of a *floor* (5.2.10) at the end of a *flight* (5.5.22) or *ramp* (5.5.29)

[SOURCE: EN 14076:2013, 2.1.9 — modified, "or ramp" added after flight.]

5.5.22
flight
continuous series of steps between two levels

5.5.23
riser
vertical *component* (6.1.3) of a step between one *tread* (5.5.25) and another or a *landing* (5.5.21) above or below it

Note 1 to entry: In English, there is a homograph for the term "riser". See 5.4.15.

5.5.24
string
US: **stringer**
inclined *component* (6.1.3) that supports the *tread* (5.5.25) and *riser* (5.5.23)

[SOURCE: EN 14076:2013, 2.5.5]

5.5.25
tread
horizontal *component* (6.1.3) of a step

5.5.26
nosing
front edge portion of *tread* (5.5.25) or *landing* (5.5.21), usually projecting beyond the *riser* (5.5.23)

5.5.27
outer string
US: **inside stringer**
string (5.5.24) not adjacent to a *wall* (5.2.46)

5.5.28
wall string
US: **wall stringer**
string (5.5.24) adjacent to a *wall* (5.2.46)

5.5.29
ramp
inclined *construction* (5.5.6) that provides access between two *levels* (9.2.32)

5.5.30
joint
US: **connection**
construction (5.5.6) formed by the adjacent parts of two or more *products* (6.1.2), *components* (6.1.3), or *assemblies* (5.5.5), when these are put together, fixed, or united

Note 1 to entry: In English, there is a homograph for the term "joint". See 5.5.31.

5.5.31
joint
discontinuity in the *construction works* (3.1.1) where adjacent *products* (6.1.2), *components* (6.1.3), or *assemblies* (5.5.5) are put together, fixed, or united

Note 1 to entry: In English, there is a homograph for the term "joint". See 5.5.30.

5.5.32
plastering background
US: **plastering base**
structure (5.1.2) to which *plaster* (6.4.27) is applied or to which fibrous plaster casts are fixed

5.5.33
building hardware
US: fixings
US: hardware
fasteners (5.5.37), *fastenings* (5.5.72), and *fittings* (5.5.42)

5.5.34
cylinder
device, usually separate from, but engaging with, its associated *lock* (5.5.40) or *latch* (5.5.39), containing the parts operated by the *key* (5.5.38)

5.5.35
door furniture
US: **door hardware**
*fittings (*5.5.42) for a *door* (5.3.3)

5.5.36
window furniture
US: **window hardware**
fittings (5.5.42) for a *window* (5.3.5)

5.5.37
fastener
US: **lock**
component (6.1.3) used to open, close, and secure a *door* (5.3.3), *window* (5.3.5), *shutter* (5.3.25), gate, or drawer

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term “lock”. See 3.3.63 and 5.5.40.

5.5.38
key
removable and portable device used to operate a *fastener* (5.5.37) of a *door* (5.3.3), *window* (5.3.5), *shutter* (5.3.25), gate, or drawer

Note 1 to entry: In English, there is a homograph for the term “key”. See 9.3.72.

5.5.39
latch
self-engaging *fastener* (5.5.37) that secures a movable *component* (6.1.3) in a closed position and which can be released by hand

5.5.40
lock
fastener (5.5.37) that secures a movable *component* (6.1.3) in a closed position within an *opening* (5.3.1), thereby reducing the probability of unwanted entry

Note 1 to entry: In English, there is a homograph for the term “lock”. See 3.3.63.

Note 2 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term “lock”. See 3.3.63 and 5.5.37.

5.5.41
latch lock
US: **latch-set**
lock (5.5.40) that combines within one case a *latch* (5.5.39) operated by a handle and a deadbolt

5.5.42
fitting
small *component* (6.1.3), other than a *fastener* (5.5.37), fixed to a primary component for a specific purpose

5.5.43
tile fitting
tiling *component* (6.1.3) used to change the plane of the glazed surface

5.5.44
tile accessory
US: **toilet accessory**
US: bathroom accessory
recessed, semi-recessed, or surface-fixed item that usually coordinates in *size* (9.2.2) and *material* (6.1.1) with surrounding *tiles* (5.2.6)

EXAMPLE Soap holder, toilet roll holder.

5.5.45
seal
component (6.1.3) fitted into a *joint* (5.5.30) to prevent the passage of dust, moisture, and gases

5.5.46
flashing
strip (6.1.11) of an impervious *sheet* (6.1.9) of *material* (6.1.1), which protects a *joint* (5.5.31), usually from the entry of rainwater

5.5.47
batten
small *section* (6.1.7), usually of *timber* (6.3.2), to which slates, *tiles* (5.2.6), *linings* (5.2.2), and other *sheets* (6.1.9) are fixed

Note 1 to entry: In the US and Australia, there is a homograph for the term "batten". See 5.5.48.

5.5.48
cover fillet
AU, US: **batten**
small *section* (6.1.7), usually of *timber* (6.3.2), used to cover a *joint* (5.5.31)

Note 1 to entry: In the US and Australia, there is a homograph for the term "batten". See 5.5.47.

5.5.49
counter batten
batten (5.5.47) nailed parallel to the *rafters* (5.1.43) over a boarded or felted *roof* (5.2.21)

5.5.50
cradling
fixing pieces attached to a *structure* (5.1.2) to receive *casings* (5.5.51) or *linings* (5.2.2)

5.5.51
casing
material (6.1.1) or *component* (6.1.3) used to cover and protect a *structural member* (5.1.3) or part of an *installation* (5.4.3)

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term "casing". See 5.3.19.

5.5.52
bracket
support that projects horizontally from a vertical surface

5.5.53
gutter bearer
horizontal member to which gutter boards of a *parapet* (5.2.64) or *valley* (5.2.41) gutter are fixed

5.5.54
ground
strip (6.1.11) of *timber* (6.3.2) fixed to a *wall* (5.2.46) or other background to which a *skirting* (5.5.60), *architrave* (5.5.59), *opening lining* (5.3.30), or similar *component* (6.1.3) can be secured

Note 1 to entry: In English, there is a homograph for the term "ground". See 6.2.1.

5.5.55
fascia board
board fixed to *rafter* (5.1.43) ends, *wall plate* (5.1.56), or *wall* (5.2.46) face at the *eaves* (5.2.38)

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term "fascia board". See 5.2.37.

5.5.56
trim
small *section* (6.1.7) used in *finishings* (5.5.1), usually to cover a *joint* (5.5.31)

5.5.57
bead
small *jointing section* (5.5.87) used at a *joint* (5.5.31) to retain a *panel* (5.2.51) in position, or a *sealant* (6.4.35) or sealing compound applied to a joint

5.5.58
cove
concave moulding at, or fitted to, the internal angle between two surfaces

5.5.59
architrave
US: **molding**
cover fillet (5.5.48) around an *opening* (5.3.1)

5.5.60
skirting
US: **footmold**
cover *strip* (6.1.11) placed on the surface of a *wall* (5.2.46), adjacent to the *floor* (5.2.10)

5.5.61
dado
US: **wainscoat**
panelled or decorative covering applied to the lower part of an internal *wall* (5.2.46) above the *skirting* (5.5.60)

5.5.62
core
innermost element of a *product* (6.1.2) or *structure* (5.1.2)

5.5.63
chase
recess cut into an existing *construction* (5.5.6) to accommodate *services* (5.4.1)

5.5.64
soffit
exposed horizontal or sloping under-surface of any form of *construction works* (3.1.1)

5.5.65
curtain
movable blind or *shutter* (5.3.25) or mobile part thereof, constituted of fabric, a panel, or ensemble of slats

5.5.66
wall-covering
US: **wallpaper**
material (6.1.1) supplied in *strips* (6.1.11) in roll form for hanging onto *walls* (5.2.46) or *ceilings* (5.2.18) by means of an *adhesive* (6.4.13)

5.5.67
sign
message conveyed utilizing pictorial or textual media or both

Note 1 to entry: In English, there is a homograph for the term "sign". See 5.5.68.

5.5.68
sign
device on which a *sign* (5.5.67) is conveyed

Note 1 to entry: In English, there is a homograph for the term "sign". See 5.5.67.

5.5.69
road marking
line, symbol, or other mark on a *road* (3.3.1) surface intended to regulate, warn, guide, or inform *users* (8.1)

5.5.70
arris
US: **crest**
sharp external angle formed by the meeting of two surfaces

5.5.71
chamfer
rounded or bevelled *arris* (5.5.70)

5.5.72
fastening
US: **fastener**
mechanical connecting device that fixes one *component* (6.1.3) to another

5.5.73
bolt
fastening (5.5.72) formed from a cylindrical metal *rod* (6.1.5) with a helical thread at one end

5.5.74
fence
non-loadbearing vertical *construction* (5.5.6), usually lightweight, which bounds or subdivides an external area

5.5.75
chain link fence
mesh *fence* (5.5.74) in which the wires are interwoven

5.5.76
welded mesh fence
mesh *fence* (5.5.74) in which the wires are welded at each crossing point

5.5.77
dog
US: **clamp**
US: iron dog
metal *bar* (6.1.4) with pointed ends, used for spiking large *timbers* (6.3.2) together, the ends being bent at right angles to the bar and pointing in the same direction

5.5.78
nail
straight, slender metal *fastening* (5.5.72), usually pointed and headed

5.5.79
pin
US: brad
small *nail* (5.5.78)

5.5.80
spike
large *nail* (5.5.78)

5.5.81
staple
"U"-shaped metal *fastening* (5.5.72) driven into position

5.5.82
screw
straight metal *fastening* (5.5.72), usually pointed and headed, with a helical threaded shank and indented head

5.5.83
coach screw
US: **lagscrew**
US: lagbolt
straight metal *fastening* (5.5.72) with a helical threaded shank and a square or hexagonal head

5.5.84
gangnail connector plate
US: **metal plate connector**
US: truss plate
fastening (5.5.72) formed from a *plate* (5.5.17) with integral teeth projections, usually from one side of the plate, perpendicular or nearly perpendicular to the surface of the plate

5.5.85
jointing product
product (6.1.2) used to connect the *components* (6.1.3) of a *joint* (5.5.30)

5.5.86
jointing material
jointing product (5.5.85) that has no definite form prior to its use

EXAMPLE *Mortar* (6.4.26) or *adhesive* (6.4.13).

5.5.87
jointing section
jointing product (5.5.85) preformed to a definite section, but of unspecified *length* (9.2.18)

5.5.88
jointing component
jointing product (5.5.85) formed as a distinct unit and having specified *sizes* (9.2.2) in three *dimensions* (9.2.1)

5.5.89
joint gap
space (4.1.1) that persists between two *components* (6.1.3), set side by side or one over the other, after their installation, regardless of whether this space is filled with a *jointing product* (5.5.85)

5.5.90
spacer
small *component* (6.1.3) used in a gap to maintain a predetermined gap *width* (9.2.16)

5.5.91
keyed joint
US: **tongue and groove joint**
US: keyway
joint (5.5.31) formed by fitting the protrusion from one *product* (6.1.2) into the recess of the adjoining one

5.5.92
sett
US: **pavement stone**
small *block* (6.1.6) of *stone* (6.2.4), rectangular on plan, used to form a paved surface

5.5.93
flange
part, usually thin, of a *structural member* (5.1.3), which projects continuously from one or both sides of the *section* (6.1.7) of the member at its end or ends

5.5.94
web
thin or relatively thin portion of a *structural member* (5.1.3) of "I", "L", "U", or "T" cross-section in the main loading plane

5.5.95
solar collector
device in which solar radiation is absorbed, converted to heat, and removed by a heat-transfer fluid

6 Materials

6.1 Base terms

6.1.1
material
substance that can be used to form *products* (6.1.2) or *construction works* (3.1.1)

6.1.2
product
item manufactured or processed for incorporation in *construction works* (3.1.1)

6.1.3
component
product (6.1.2) manufactured as a distinct unit to serve a specific function or functions

6.1.4
bar
rigid *section* (6.1.7), usually straight and of metal

6.1.5
rod
small, solid, rigid, round *section* (6.1.7), usually of metal

6.1.6
block
masonry unit (6.4.49) exceeding the *size* (9.2.2) of a *brick* (6.4.50) in any *dimension* (9.2.1)

6.1.7
section
product (6.1.2), usually formed by a continuous process to a definite cross-section, which is small in relation to its *length* (9.2.18)

6.1.8
tube
US: pipe
hollow *section* (6.1.7)

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term "pipe". See 5.4.17.

6.1.9
sheet
product (6.1.2) of fixed *length* (9.2.18) having a *width* (9.2.16) of >450 mm and a *thickness* (9.2.24) of 0,15 mm to 10 mm

6.1.10
sheeting
product (6.1.2) of continuous *length* (9.2.18) having a *width* (9.2.16) of >450 mm and a *thickness* (9.2.24) of 0,15 mm to 10 mm

6.1.11
strip
relatively long, narrow, flat *product* (6.1.2)

6.1.12
foil
metallic *material* (6.1.1) of any *length* (9.2.18) or *width* (9.2.16) and having a *thickness* (9.2.24) of up to 0,15 mm

6.1.13
laminate
combination of two or more layers of *material* (6.1.1) that are bonded together during manufacture to produce a single item or product

[SOURCE: ISO 9229:2007, 2.3.13, modified — "layers of material" has replaced "materials".]

6.1.14
gel
colloidal system of semi-solid nature, consisting of a solid dispersed in a liquid

6.1.15
glass
material formed by the fusion of inorganic substances

[SOURCE: ISO 13666:1999, 6.2]

6.1.16
grease
substance of vegetable or animal origin, or both, of a *density* (9.3.50) of <0,95 g/cm^3 and which is partially or totally insoluble and saponifiable

6.1.17
solvent
water or organic liquid, usually volatile, used to dissolve or disperse film-making constituents

6.1.18
substrate
surface to which a *material* (6.1.1) or *product* (6.1.2) is applied

6.1.19
biodegradable material
material (6.1.1) capable of being broken down by microorganisms

6.1.20
glazing
infill (5.2.1) in a *door* (5.3.3), *window* (5.3.5), or other *opening* (5.3.1) which will admit light but resist the passage of air or other elements

Note 1 to entry: In English, there is a homograph for the term "glazing". See 7.1.34.

6.2 Earth and stone

6.2.1
ground
soil (6.2.2), rock, and *fill* (6.4.9) existing in place prior to the execution of *construction works* (3.1.1)

Note 1 to entry: In English, there is a homograph for the term "ground". See 5.5.54.

6.2.2
soil
US: **earth**
mineral *material* (6.1.1) that results from the *weathering* (9.3.69) of rock or decay of vegetation

6.2.3
natural stone
rock used in *construction* (5.5.6) and for monuments

6.2.4
stone
individual *blocks* (6.1.6), masses, or fragments that have been taken from their original places in the earth for commercial use

6.2.5
gypsum
calcium sulfate in its fully hydrated phase

Note 1 to entry: It is used for the production of *binders* (6.4.14).

6.3 Wood and timber

6.3.1
wood
lignocellulosic substance between the *pith* (6.3.4) and *bark* (6.3.3) of a tree or shrub

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 3.1]

Note 1 to entry: Internationally, the terms wood and *timber* (6.3.2) are often used interchangeably to represent the basic *material* (6.1.1) used to form wood products.

6.3.2
timber
wood (6.3.1) in the form of standing or felled trees, or a wood product of these after conversion

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 3.2]

Note 1 to entry: In the case of converted material, the term "timber" is not used to refer to certain wood products, such as *wood-based panels* (6.3.26), wood pulp, chips, or sawdust .

Note 2 to entry: Where the term timber is used in North America to refer to a specific end-use *product* (6.1.2), it generally refers to *sawn timber* (6.3.18) that is 144 mm (nominal 5 in) or greater in *thickness* (9.2.24).

6.3.3
bark
outer covering of the stem and branches of a tree

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 9.5]

6.3.4
pith
US: **heart centre**
zone within the first growth ring that consists chiefly of soft tissue

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 9.14]

6.3.5
hardwood
wood (6.3.1) of trees of the botanical group Dicotyledonae

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 3.4]

6.3.6
softwood
wood (6.3.1) of trees of the botanical group Gymnosperms

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 3.5]

6.3.7
coarse texture
texture in *round timber* (6.3.22) with relatively large cells or wide irregular growth rings, or a combination of both

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 10.14]

Note 1 to entry: For limits of these features, see the relevant rules for grading.

6.3.8
fine texture
texture in *sawn timber* (6.3.18) with relatively small cells, or relatively narrow, regular growth rings (9.8), or both

Note 1 to entry: [SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 11.12]

Note 2 to entry: For limits of these features, see the relevant rules for grading.

6.3.9
face
either of the two wider longitudinal opposite surfaces of *sawn timber* (6.3.18) or any of the longitudinal surfaces of *square edged timber* (6.3.25) of square cross-section

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 5.18]

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term "face". See 6.4.29.

6.3.10
inside face
face (6.3.9) nearer to the *pith* (6.3.4)

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 5.18.2]

6.3.11
outside face
face (6.3.9) further from the *pith* (6.3.4)

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 5.18.1]

6.3.12
long pole
round timber (6.3.22) that has not been further crosscut

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 4.11.1]

6.3.13
knot
portion of a branch embedded in the *wood* (6.3.1) of *round timber* (6.3.22)

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 10.1]

6.3.14
resin pocket
US: **pitch pocket**
lens-shaped cavity in *round timber* (6.3.22) containing, or that has contained, a resinous substance

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 10.22]

Note 1 to entry: In North America, “resin” is also known as “pitch”.

6.3.15
finger joint
joint (5.5.30) in which the ends of the members have wedge-shaped projections and are intermeshed with one another so that the cross-section remains constant

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 5.14]

6.3.16
glued laminated timber
product (6.1.2) that is made by gluing *sawn timbers* (6.3.18) in layers with the grain in the pieces essentially parallel

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 5.16]

6.3.17
green timber
timber (6.3.2) that has not been dried to or below the fibre saturation point

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 6.10]

Note 1 to entry: Green timber can have a moisture content above 30 %.

6.3.18
sawn timber
US: **sawn lumber**
US: **lumber**
timber (6.3.2) section produced by the lengthwise sawing or chipping of logs or solid *wood* (6.3.1) of larger *dimensions* (9.2.1) and possible cross-cutting, further machining, or both, to obtain a certain accuracy

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 5.1]

6.3.19
planed timber
US: **dressed lumber**
US: **surfaced lumber**
US: **planed lumber**
sawn timber (6.3.18) that, at the end-use moisture content, has been machined for its full *length* (9.2.18) and *width* (9.2.16) on at least one *face* (6.3.9) to obtain a smooth surface

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 5.3]

6.3.20
prepared timber
sawn timber (6.3.18) that, at the end-use moisture content, has been cut to *length* (9.2.18), and/or machined on one or more *faces* (6.3.9), within agreed permitted *deviations* (9.2.6)

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 5.1.3]

6.3.21
regularized green timber
sawn timber (6.3.18) with or without further machining in a green state, having a *thickness* (9.2.24) or *width* (9.2.16), or both, that is sized to permitted *deviations* (9.2.6) tighter than those for rough sawn timber

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 5.1.2]

6.3.22
round timber
felled tree crosscut at the top, with all branches removed, that might or might not have been further crosscut

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 4.11]

Note 1 to entry: Generally excluding firewood.

6.3.23
log
crosscut portion of *round timber* (6.3.22) or *long pole* (6.3.12)

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 4.11.2]

6.3.24
sound timber
timber (6.3.2) free from rot or infestation

6.3.25
square edged timber
sawn timber (6.3.18) of rectangular cross-section

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 5.8]

Note 1 to entry: Wane, in specified amount, is permitted in some cases.

Note 2 to entry: In North America, the term “square edged” refers to sawn timber free of wane and without eased edges.

6.3.26
wood-based panel
US: **wood panel**
US: wood sheathing
board or *sheet* (6.1.9) made from veneers, particles, or fibres of *wood* (6.3.1)

6.3.27
fiberboard
panel *material* (6.1.1) with nominal *thickness* (9.2.24) of 1,5 mm or greater, manufactured from lignocellulosic fibres by the application of heat and/or pressure, with bonding derived from either the felting of the fibres and their inherent adhesive properties, or from a synthetic *adhesive* (6.4.13) added to the fibres

Note 1 to entry: Lignocellulosic material is derived from *wood* (6.3.1) or other materials.

6.3.28
particleboard
panel *material* (6.1.1) manufactured from lignocellulosic material in particle form by the application of heat and pressure, and with bonding derived from a synthetic *adhesive* (6.4.13) added to the particles

[SOURCE: ISO 17064:2004, 2.2]

Note 1 to entry: Lignocellulosic material is derived from *wood* (6.3.1) or other materials.

6.3.29
plywood
wood-based panel (6.3.26) consisting of an *assembly* (5.5.5) of layers typically veneers, glued together, with the direction of the grain in adjacent layers usually at right angles

[SOURCE: ISO 2074:2007, 2.1]

6.3.30
composite board
board produced by assembling and *bonding* (9.3.7) together *sheets* (6.1.9) of more than one type of *wood-based panel* (6.3.26) or sheets of wood-based panels and other *materials* (6.1.1)

6.3.31
kiln dry timber
US: **kiln dried lumber**
timber (6.3.2) that has been dried in a closed chamber in which the required moisture content is obtained by artificial heat and humidity control

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 6.13]

Note 1 to entry: In North America, the moisture content of kiln dry timber is usually 19 % or less.

6.4 Functional materials

6.4.1
additive
material (6.1.1) added in small quantities to a liquid or granular material to produce some desired modification to its *properties* (9.1.3)

6.4.2
accelerator
substance that increases the speed of a chemical reaction

6.4.3
admixture
material (6.1.1) added in small quantities before or during a mixing process in order to modify the *properties* (9.1.3) of a mixture

6.4.4
set retarding admixture
admixture (6.4.3) that extends the time for the mixture to change to a hardened state

6.4.5
set accelerating admixture
admixture (6.4.3) that decreases the time for the mixture to change to a hardened state

6.4.6
aggregate
inert granular *material* (6.1.1)

6.4.7
fine aggregate
small-size *aggregate* (6.4.6), the upper limiting *size* (9.2.2) being dependent on its end use

6.4.8
heavy aggregate
aggregate (6.4.6) having an oven dry-particle *density* (9.3.50) ≥3 000 kg/m^3

6.4.9
fill
material (6.1.1) used for raising the *level* (9.2.32) of the *ground* (6.2.1)

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “fill”. See 3.2.9.

6.4.10
reinforced earth
composite *material* (6.1.1) made of earth and *reinforcement* (6.4.17)

6.4.11
backfill
material (6.1.1) used to fill an *excavation* (3.2.2)

6.4.12
geotextile
planar, permeable polymeric (synthetic or natural) textile *material* (6.1.1), which can be nonwoven, knitted, or woven, used in contact with *soil* (6.2.2) or other materials in geotechnical and civil engineering applications

[SOURCE: ISO 10318:2008, 1.2.1.1]

6.4.13
adhesive
non-metallic substance capable of joining *material* (6.1.1)

6.4.14
binder
material (6.1.1) used to hold solid particles together in a coherent mass

6.4.15
concrete
mixture of *aggregate* (6.4.6), *cement* (6.4.16), and water, which hardens

6.4.16
cement
finely ground inorganic *material* (6.1.1) that, when mixed with water, forms a paste that sets by means of hydration reactions and processes, and that, after hardening, retains its strength and stability, even under water

6.4.17
reinforcement
rods (6.1.5), *bars* (6.1.4), fabric, fibres, wires, and *cables* (6.4.54) added to give additional strength or support to a *material* (6.1.1) or *component* (6.1.3)

6.4.18
release agent
substance, usually a liquid, applied to face contact *material* (6.1.1) to facilitate release and prevent *adhesion* (9.3.5) to *concrete* (6.4.15)

6.4.19
concrete mix
combination of *materials* (6.1.1) required to make *concrete* (6.4.15)

6.4.20
in-situ concrete
concrete (6.4.15) formed at its final *site* (3.1.6) location

6.4.21
precast concrete
concrete (6.4.15) cast and left to harden before being moved to its final location

6.4.22
prestressed concrete
concrete (6.4.15) in which specified internal *stresses* (9.3.25) are induced, usually by means of tensioned steel, prior to loading a *structure* (5.1.2)

6.4.23
semi-dry concrete
US: **dry-mix concrete**
concrete (6.4.15) with a low water content and a consistence insufficient to be measured by a slump test

6.4.24
grout
flowing *material* (6.1.1) that hardens after application, used for filling fissures and cavities

6.4.25
slurry
mixture of fine solids suspended in a liquid and having the general flow *properties* (9.1.3) of a liquid

6.4.26
mortar
mixture of *binder* (6.4.14), *fine aggregate* (6.4.7), and water, which hardens and which is normally used as a *jointing material* (5.5.86)

6.4.27
plaster
mixture used to obtain an internal *finish* (5.5.2), based on one or more *binders* (6.4.14) which, after the addition of water, is applied while plastic and hardens after application

6.4.28
render
mixture of one or more inorganic *binders* (6.4.14), *aggregate* (6.4.6), water, and, sometimes, *admixtures* (6.4.3), used to obtain an external *finish* (5.5.2)

6.4.29
facing layer
US: **face**
layer of *brick* (6.4.50), *stone* (6.2.4), or *concrete* (6.4.15) on the face of a *block* (6.1.6) which are of a *material* (6.1.1) and/or *properties* (9.1.3) different from the main body

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term "face". See 6.3.9.

6.4.30
asphalt
dense mixture of mineral *aggregate* (6.4.6) and bituminous *binder* (6.4.14)

6.4.31
bitumen
viscous liquid or solid consisting essentially of hydrocarbons and their derivatives, soluble in trichloroethylene and which is substantially non-volatile and softens gradually when heated

Note 1 to entry: It is obtained by refinery processes from petroleum and is also found as a natural deposit or as a *component* (6.1.3) of naturally occurring *asphalt* (6.4.30), in which it is associated with mineral matter.

6.4.32
thermal insulation material
US: **thermal insulating material**
material (6.1.1) that is intended to reduce heat transfer and that derives its insulation properties from its chemical nature and/or its physical structure

[SOURCE: ISO 9229:2007, 2.1.1]

6.4.33
insulating material
material (6.1.1) for preventing or reducing the passage of heat, cold, sound, or electricity

6.4.34
bonding layer
layer of *mortar* (6.4.26) or other *material* (6.1.1) spread on hardened *concrete* (6.4.15) to improve the bond with fresh concrete placed upon it

6.4.35
sealant
material (6.1.1) in an unformed state which, when applied to a *joint* (5.5.30), seals it by adhering to appropriate surfaces within the *joint* (5.5.31), preventing the passage of dust, moisture, and gases

6.4.36
coat
continuous layer of a *coating material* (6.4.37) resulting from a single application

[SOURCE: ISO 4618:2006, 2.48]

6.4.37
coating material
product in liquid, paste, or powder form, that, when applied to a *substrate* (6.1.18), forms a film possessing protective, decorative, and/or other specific properties

[SOURCE: ISO 4618:2006, 2.50]

6.4.38
paint
pigmented *coating material* (6.4.37) which, when applied to a *substrate* (6.1.18), forms an opaque film having protective, decorative, or specific technical properties

[SOURCE: ISO 4618:2006, 2.167]

6.4.39
priming coat
first *coat* (6.4.36) of a coating system

[SOURCE: ISO 4618:2006, 2.189]

6.4.40
sealer
liquid used on absorbent surfaces which, when dried, reduces their absorptive capacity

6.4.41
extender
material (6.1.1) in granular or powder form, insoluble in the medium and used to modify or influence certain physical *properties* (9.1.3)

[SOURCE: ISO 4618:2006, 2.98]

6.4.42
filler
coating material (6.4.37) with a high proportion of *extender* (6.4.41) intended primarily to even out irregularities in the *substrate* (6.1.18) to be painted

[SOURCE: ISO 4618:2006, 2.103]

6.4.43
surface retarder
coating material (6.4.37) applied to the face of *formwork* (7.3.7) to retard the setting of the surface of the *concrete* (6.4.15) so that the surface can be removed easily after *striking* (7.1.37) and such that a *finish* (5.5.2) of exposed *aggregate* (6.4.6) or *key* (9.3.72) is produced

6.4.44
pugging
US: **deafening fill**
sand or other similar *material* (6.1.1) used above *ceilings* (5.2.18) between *joists* (5.1.15) to assist in sound insulation

6.4.45
bed
layer of *material* (6.1.1) or the surface on or to which a *masonry unit* (6.4.49), *tile* (5.2.6), or similar *component* (6.1.3) is set

6.4.46
blinding
layer, usually of lean *concrete* (6.4.15) between 50 mm and 100 mm thick, put down on *soil* (6.2.2) to seal the *ground* (6.2.1) and provide a clean surface for *construction work* (7.1.1)

6.4.47
bedding mortar
mortar (6.4.26) for bedding *masonry units* (6.4.49) and bearings

6.4.48
hardcore
lumps of hard *material* (6.1.1) suitable for filling *ground* (6.2.1) under a *floor slab* (5.1.33) or similar *construction* (5.5.6)

6.4.49
masonry unit
component (6.1.3) for use in *masonry* (5.5.12)

6.4.50
brick
masonry unit (6.4.49) that does not exceed 338 mm in *length* (9.2.18), 225 mm in *width* (9.2.16), and 113 mm in *thickness* (9.2.24)

6.4.51
engineering brick
US: **fire brick**
US: engineered brick
fire-clay *brick* (6.4.50) that has a dense and strong semi-vitreous body and which conforms to defined limits for water absorption and *compressive strength* (9.3.33)

6.4.52
wire-cut brick
brick (6.4.50) produced by cutting extruded clay with wire prior to firing

6.4.53
wood preservative
chemical used to render *timber* (6.3.2) and other wood-based *products* (6.1.2) resistant to attack and decay from organisms that destroy *wood* (6.3.1)

6.4.54
cable
assembly of usually parallel wires of considerable *length* (9.2.18), formed into a compact circular section

6.4.55
rope
assembly of strands of considerable *length* (9.2.18) spun helically in one or more layers around a *core* (5.5.62)

7 Operations, documentation, and equipment

7.1 Operations

7.1.1
construction work
US: **construction**
activities of forming *construction works* (3.1.1)

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term “construction”. See 3.1.1 and 5.5.6.

7.1.2
joinery work
craft of manufacture of *joinery* (5.5.18) and its installation

7.1.3
civil engineering work
work of constructing *civil engineering works* (3.1.2)

7.1.4
building
activities of forming a *building* (3.1.3)

Note 1 to entry: In English, there is a homograph for the term “building”. See 3.1.3.

7.1.5
dewatering
procedure to lower the *level* (9.2.32) of local groundwater

7.1.6
earthwork
US: **excavation work**
work of excavating, or the raising or sloping of *ground* (6.2.1)

7.1.7
auger boring
technique of forming a hole in the *ground* (6.2.1), usually for installing a *pipe* (5.4.17) or *bored cast-in-place pile* (5.1.76), by a rotary drilling action during which the spoil is removed

7.1.8
underpinning
introduction of support under an existing *structure* (5.1.2)

7.1.9
site assembly
putting together *components* (6.1.3) on a *site* (3.1.6)

7.1.10
plumbing
installing *plumbing* (5.4.5)

Note 1 to entry: In English, there is a homograph for the term "plumbing". See 5.4.5.

Note 2 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term "plumbing". See 5.4.5, 5.4.6.

7.1.11
water engineering
engineering that deals with the *flow* (9.3.41), control, treatment, and utilization of water

7.1.12
trenchless technology
technique for installing, replacing, or renovating a *pipe* (5.4.17) or *duct* (5.4.13) below *ground level* (9.2.33), which minimizes the *material* (6.1.1) excavated from the surface or obviates driving of a heading

7.1.13
pipelaying
operation of laying and *jointing* (7.1.40)*pipes* (5.4.17) and testing the resulting *assembly* (5.5.5)

7.1.14
pipe ramming
US: **pipe driving**
technique for installing a *pipe* (5.4.17) or *duct* (5.4.13) whereby a casing is driven through the *ground* (6.2.1) using a percussive hammer, and from within which the spoil is removed as the casing advances

7.1.15
pipe bursting
technique for installing a *pipe* (5.4.17) using an expanding device to break an existing pipe from within, to allow a new pipe to be inserted in its place

7.1.16
pipe jacking
technique for installing a *pipe* (5.4.17) or *duct* (5.4.13) through the *ground* (6.2.1), in which the pipe or duct is pushed forward by hydraulic jacks and the spoil is excavated from the leading edge

7.1.17
microtunnelling
technique for installing a *pipe* (5.4.17) or *duct* (5.4.13) by *pipe jacking* (7.1.16) using a steerable, remote-controlled, small *tunnel* (3.3.18) boring machine, the excavated *material* (6.1.1) being removed either by mechanical auger or as a *slurry* (6.4.25)

7.1.18
thrust boring
technique for installing a *pipe* (5.4.17) or *duct* (5.4.13) whereby a casing is driven through the *ground* (6.2.1) by hydraulic thrust, and from within which the spoil is removed as the casing advances

7.1.19
computer aided design
CAD
use of a computer for graphic design and drafting

7.1.20
dimensional analysis
basis for design and operation of physical scale models, such as hydraulic models used to predict the behaviour of prototypes

7.1.21
mathematical modelling
technique using purely mathematical means for predicting behaviour under the influence of several variables

7.1.22
network
description in mathematical or diagrammatic form of a system of interconnected parts

7.1.23
node
element of a *network* (7.1.22) that represents a junction or intersection

7.1.24
link
element of a *network* (7.1.22) between two *nodes* (7.1.23)

7.1.25
measurement
operation that has the object of determining the value of a quantity

Note 1 to entry: In English, there is a homograph for the term “measurement”. See 9.1.6.

7.1.26
setting out
US: **layout**
US: laying out
establishment of marks and lines to define the position and *level* (9.2.32) of the elements for the *construction work* (7.1.1) so that work can proceed with reference to them

[SOURCE: ISO 7078:1985, 1.2]

7.1.27
sampling
selecting items, or portions of *material* (6.1.1), to produce *samples* (9.4.1)

7.1.28
quality control
part of *quality management* (7.1.29) focused on fulfilling quality requirements

[SOURCE: ISO 9000:2000, 3.2.10]

7.1.29
quality management
coordinated activities to direct and control an organization with regard to quality

[SOURCE: ISO 9000:2005, 3.2.8]

Note 1 to entry: Direction and control with regard to quality generally includes establishment of quality policy and quality objectives, quality planning, *quality control* (7.1.28), quality assurance, and quality improvement.

7.1.30
batching
measuring the individual constituents of a *batch* (9.4.7)

7.1.31
sieving
separation, using sieves, of granular *material* (6.1.1) into various particle *sizes* (9.2.2) during production

7.1.32
screening
separation, using one or more *screens* (7.3.18), of a granular *material* (6.1.1) into various particle *sizes* (9.2.2) during production

7.1.33
signing
planning, manufacture, installation, management, and use of *signs* (5.5.67, 5.5.68)

7.1.34
glazing
installing *glazing* (6.1.20)

Note 1 to entry: In English, there is a homograph for the term “glazing”. See 6.1.20.

7.1.35
surface treatment
process that modifies a surface without use of a *coating material* (6.4.37)

7.1.36
stripping
removal of *coating material* (6.4.37), metallic *coat* (6.4.36), or *wall-covering* (5.5.66) from a *substrate* (6.1.18)

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “stripping”. See 7.1.37.

7.1.37
striking
US: **stripping**
removal of *formwork* (7.3.7) from hardened *concrete* (6.4.15)

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “stripping”. See 7.1.36.

7.1.38
accelerated curing
accelerating rate of gain of strength in *concrete* (6.4.15) or *mortar* (6.4.26) by the application of heat or use of *additives* (6.4.1)

7.1.39
coating
process that leads to the production of a *coat* (6.4.36)

7.1.40
jointing
US: **connecting**
process of forming a *joint* (5.5.30)

7.1.41
maintenance
combination of all technical and associated administrative actions during the *service life* (9.3.83) to retain a *building* (3.1.3) or *civil engineering works* (3.1.2), or their parts, in a state in which they can perform their required functions

[SOURCE: ISO 15686-1:2011 — modified to refer additionally to civil engineering works.]

7.1.42
conservation
maintenance (7.1.41) carried out to preserve the appearance of a *building* (3.1.3) or other *structure* (3.1.4), particularly when of historic interest, or to preserve an ecosystem in nature

7.1.43
preservation
US: **historic preservation**
protection (9.3.86) of an old or historic *building* (3.1.3) or other *structure* (3.1.4) from demolition or decay

7.1.44
restoration
bringing an item back to its original appearance or state

7.1.45
reconstitution
restoration (7.1.44) that involves dismantling and reassembly piece by piece

7.1.46
reconstruction
recreating a *structure* (3.1.4) that has not survived, on the basis of archival and archaeological investigations

7.1.47
replication
construction (5.5.6) of an exact copy of an existing *building* (3.1.3)

7.1.48
rehabilitation
US: **rehab**
process or action of bringing *plant* (5.4.11), *buildings* (3.1.3), or *civil engineering works* (3.1.2) back to acceptable functional conditions, often with improvements

7.1.49
structural rehabilitation
US: **stabilization**
applying measures designed to re-establish the structural stability, functionality, or both of a *building* (3.1.3) and its enclosure, while essentially maintaining the existing form

7.1.50
refurbishment
modification and improvements to an existing *plant* (5.4.11), *building* (3.1.3), or *civil engineering works* (3.1.2) in order to bring it up to an acceptable condition

7.1.51
modernization
improving facilities in line with current standards and expectations

7.1.52
repair
returning an item to an acceptable condition through the renewal, replacement, or mending of worn, damaged, or degraded parts

7.1.53
reinstatement
restoration (7.1.44) and making good of the surface of *roads* (3.3.1) and *land* (10.1), replacement of *fences* (5.5.74), clearing of ditches and *watercourses* (10.8), and all similar operations following work of *repair* (7.1.52) or *construction work* (7.1.1)

7.1.54
translocation
US: **relocation**
transfer of a *building* (3.1.3) or other *structure* (3.1.4) from an existing *site* (3.1.6) to another

7.1.55
alteration
US: renovation
change or modification to the character or condition of a *building* (3.1.3), *plant* (5.4.11), or *civil engineering works* (3.1.2)

7.1.56
capping
process of covering contaminated *land* (10.1) with clean *material* (6.1.1)

7.1.57
aeration
introduction of air or oxygen

7.1.58
flushing
rapidly discharging a quantity of water for the purpose of cleansing

7.1.59
grit blasting
US: **sand blasting**
method of cleaning or finishing using an abrasive in a stream of compressed air, with or without water

Note 1 to entry: Grit blasting with sand is forbidden in most countries for reasons of health and safety.

7.1.60
pointing
filling a partly raked *joint* (5.5.30) between *masonry units* (6.4.49) with *mortar* (6.4.26) to provide a finish

7.1.61
repointing
removing defective *mortar* (6.4.26) from a *joint* (5.5.30) between *masonry units* (6.4.49) and then *pointing* (7.1.60)

7.1.62
classification
method of structuring a defined type of item (objects or documents) into classes and subclasses in accordance with their characteristics

[SOURCE: ISO 7200:2004, 3.1]

Note 1 to entry: In English, there is a homograph for the term “classification”. See 7.2.14.

7.2 Documentation

7.2.1
information
facts which are communicated

Note 1 to entry: In English, there is a homograph for the term "information". See 7.2.2.

7.2.2
information
message used to represent a factor or concept within a communication process, in order to increase knowledge

Note 1 to entry: In English, there is a homograph for the term "information". See 7.2.1.

7.2.3
project information
information (7.2.1, 7.2.2) produced for, or utilized in, a particular project

7.2.4
general information
US: **reference information**
information (7.2.1, 7.2.2) prepared for a wider audience than that involved in a particular project

7.2.5
management information
information (7.2.1, 7.2.2) utilized by management or produced to serve a management function

7.2.6
phase
US: **stage**
portion of work that arises from splitting up a project in accordance with a definite programme or agreement

7.2.7
plan of work
US: **staging plan**
US: project plan
document that details principal stages in the design, *construction work* (7.1.1) and *maintenance* (7.1.41) of a project and that identifies the main tasks and people

7.2.8
project specification
US: **specifications**
specification for a specific project that prescribes the *construction work* (7.1.1) and the *materials* (6.1.1) to be used

7.2.9
bill of quantities
US: **bill of materials**
document for tendering, usually prepared in a standard form, comprising both a descriptive list of quantities of works and descriptions of the *materials* (6.1.1), workmanship, and other matters required for *construction works* (3.1.1)

7.2.10
drawing
technical *information* (7.2.1, 7.2.2) given on an information carrier, graphically presented in accordance with agreed rules and usually to scale

7.2.11
diagram
drawing (7.2.10) showing the functions of the objects composing a system and their interrelations using graphical symbols

[SOURCE: ISO 15519-1:2010, 11.52.1]

7.2.12
production drawing
US: **shop drawing**
one of a set of *drawings* (7.2.10) for *construction works* (3.1.1) or the manufacture of *components* (6.1.3), completely sized and bearing all the annotation required

7.2.13
computer graphics
methods for converting data to or from graphic displays *via* a computer

7.2.14
classification
set of concepts arranged systematically according to distinguishing properties

Note 1 to entry: In English, there is a homograph for the term "classification". See 7.1.62.

7.3 Equipment

7.3.1
plant
machinery used in *construction work* (7.1.1)

Note 1 to entry: In English, there is a homograph for the term "plant". See 5.4.11.

7.3.2
tool
hand-held item used to carry out operations in *construction work* (7.1.1)

7.3.3
site equipment
US: **construction aids**
equipment required for *construction work* (7.1.1), which is not incorporated in the final works

7.3.4
attachment
device fastened or connected to a base machine in order to carry out a particular operation

7.3.5
centring
temporary support on which an *arch* (5.1.7) is formed

7.3.6
scaffold
temporary *structure* (5.1.2) that provides access for *operatives* (8.2) to *construction works* (3.1.1) and support for *materials* (6.1.1) and equipment

7.3.7
formwork
structure (5.1.2), either temporary or permanent, provided to contain fresh *concrete* (6.4.15) and support it in the required shape and *size* (9.2.2) until it has hardened

7.3.8
falsework
temporary *structure* (5.1.2) used to support a permanent structure while it is not self-supporting during *construction work* (7.1.1), modification, or demolition

7.3.9
planking and strutting
US: **shoring**
temporary support to the side or sides of an *excavation* (3.2.2)

7.3.10
staging
US: **bridge**
US: construction bridge
supported platform

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term "bridge". See 3.3.19.

7.3.11
banker
platform on which *concrete* (6.4.15), *mortar* (6.4.26), or *plaster* (6.4.27) is mixed by manual methods, or on which *stone* (6.2.4) is dressed

7.3.12
spreader
US: **trowel**
device for the controlled distribution of liquids or semi-liquids in a thin layer

7.3.13
float
US: screed
hand *tool* (7.3.2), usually a flat rectangular *plate* (5.5.17) of steel or *timber* (6.3.2) with a handle, used to finish a surface of *concrete* (6.4.15), *plaster* (6.4.27), or *render* (6.4.28)

7.3.14
safety net
net for catching people or debris falling from *buildings* (3.1.3) or other *structures* (3.1.4) during *construction work* (7.1.1)

7.3.15
containment net
net, arranged in series, designed to control and prevent the fall of small objects or *tools* (7.3.2), to restrict dust, or to provide protection for people from falling objects

7.3.16
conveyor
machine that continuously transports *material* (6.1.1) or objects along a gentle *slope* (9.2.30) using an endless belt, *rope* (6.4.55) or chain, or rollers

7.3.17
crane
machine that incorporates an elevated *structural member* (5.1.3) beneath which suspended loads can be raised, lowered, and moved horizontally

7.3.18
screen
device for separating *materials* (6.1.1) into graded *sizes* (9.2.2), or for separating solids from liquids passing through it

Note 1 to entry: In English, there are homographs for the term "screen". See 5.2.52 and 5.2.53.

7.3.19
spirit level
device for indicating or checking horizontal or vertical planes, which consists of one or more sealed *tubes* (6.1.8) made of *glass* (6.1.15) containing a liquid and a trapped air bubble, mounted in a *frame* (5.1.70)

7.3.20
template
pattern used as a guide for cutting or *setting out* (7.1.26) work

8 Persons involved in projects and users

8.1
user
organization, person, animal, or object for which a *building* (3.1.3) or other *construction works* (3.1.1) is designed

8.2
operative
US: **laborer**
US: construction worker
person who carries out *construction work* (7.1.1) that involves manual work or the operation of machinery

8.3
client
person or organization responsible for initiating and financing a project and approving the brief

8.4
contractor
CA, US: builder
person or organization that undertakes *construction work* (7.1.1) in accordance with a contract

8.5
manufacturer
person or organization making offsite *materials* (6.1.1), *products* (6.1.2), *components* (6.1.3), and other items

8.6
supplier
person or organization supplying *materials* (6.1.1) or *products* (6.1.2)

8.7
specifier
person or organization preparing a *product* (6.1.2) specification or *specification of works* (7.2.8) as part of the contract documents

8.8
consultant
person or organization providing specific advice or service on certain aspects of a project

8.9
designer
person who designs *buildings* (3.1.3), *external works* (3.1.5), *structures* (3.1.4), and parts thereof

9 Characteristics and performance

9.1 Base terms

9.1.1
performance
behaviour related to use

9.1.2
user requirement
statement of need to be fulfilled

9.1.3
property
feature or quality of an object

[SOURCE: ISO/DIS 1087, 3.1.12]

9.1.4
characteristic
abstraction of a *property* (9.1.3) of one or more objects

[SOURCE: ISO/DIS 1087, 3.1.13]

9.1.5
attribute
characteristic (9.1.4) assessed in terms of whether it does or does not meet a given *performance* (9.1.1)

EXAMPLE Go or no go.

9.1.6
measurement
value of the quantity that results from the act of *measurement* (7.1.25)

Note 1 to entry: In English, there is a homograph for the term “measurement”. See 7.1.25.

9.1.7
measure
means of expressing a quantity

9.1.8
accuracy
quantitative *measure* (9.1.7) of the degree of conformity with an accepted reference value

9.1.9
precision
closeness of agreement between indications or measured quantity values obtained by replicate *measurements* (9.1.6) on the same or similar objects under specified conditions

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC Guide 99:2007, 2.15]

9.1.10
tolerance
permissible variation of the specified value of a quantity

9.1.11
capability
quality of being able to perform a given activity

[SOURCE: ISO 15531-1:2004, 3.6.3]

9.1.12
quality
degree to which a set of inherent characteristics fulfils requirements

[SOURCE: ISO 9000:2005, 3.1.1]

9.1.13
datum
reference point for a series of *measurements* (7.1.25)

9.1.14
reference grid
framework of horizontal and vertical lines to which *information* (7.2.1) can be related

9.1.15
factor of safety
US: **safety factor**
factor applied in the design to allow for uncertainty

9.1.16
performance requirement
performance (9.1.1) demanded or expected to be fulfilled

9.1.17
verification
confirmation, through the provision of objective evidence that specified requirements have been fulfilled

[SOURCE: ISO 9000:2005, 3.8.4]

9.1.18
limit-state design
reliability-based design accounting for uncertainties associated with the strength *properties* (9.1.3) and applied *loads* (9.3.19)

9.2 Size and dimensions

9.2.1
dimension
extent in a given direction or along a given line, or a given angle

[SOURCE: ISO 1803:1997, 3.1]

9.2.2
size
magnitude of a *dimension* (9.2.1) quantified in terms of a defined unit

[SOURCE: ISO 1803:1997, 3.2]

9.2.3
nominal size
US: nominal dimension
numerical designation of *size* (9.2.2) used in the designation of a *product* (6.1.2) or *component* (6.1.3), approximately equal to the manufacturing *dimension* (9.2.1)

9.2.4
actual size
size (9.2.2) obtained by *measurement* (7.1.25)

9.2.5
work size
size (9.2.2) of a *product* (6.1.2) specified for its manufacture, to which the *actual size* (9.2.4) conforms within specified permissible *deviations* (9.2.6)

9.2.6
deviation
algebraic difference between a size and the corresponding reference size

[SOURCE: ISO 7078:1985, 2.27]

9.2.7
particle size fraction
fraction of *aggregate* (6.4.6) passing the larger of two sieves and retained on the smaller

9.2.8
gross floor area
AU: **building area**
total *floor* (5.2.10) area contained within a *building* (3.1.3), including the horizontal area of external *walls* (5.2.46)

9.2.9
net floor area
AU: **fully enclosed covered area**
total *floor* (5.2.10) area contained within a *building* (3.1.3) excluding the horizontal area of external *walls* (5.2.46)

9.2.10
span
distance between centres of adjacent supports

9.2.11
clear span
US: free span
distance between opposite faces of supports

9.2.12
module
unit of *size* (9.2.2) used as an incremental step in dimensional coordination

9.2.13
concrete cover
distance between *concrete* (6.4.15) surface and surface of *reinforcement* (6.4.17) or *duct* (5.4.13) of *prestressing tendons* (5.1.23)

9.2.14
cover
vertical distance between the top of a buried *pipe* (5.4.17) or other *construction* (5.5.6) and the *finished ground level* (9.2.34)

9.2.15
depth
vertical *dimension* (9.2.1) below a horizontal reference *level* (9.2.32)

Note 1 to entry: In the US, depth is also used for the horizontal dimension of a recess or other plane.

9.2.16
width
one of two horizontal *dimensions* (9.2.1), normally the smaller

Note 1 to entry: The other is *length* (9.2.18).

9.2.17
effective width
width (9.2.16) assumed for design purposes

9.2.18
length
one of two horizontal *dimensions* (9.2.1), normally the larger

Note 1 to entry: The other is *width* (9.2.16).

9.2.19
going
US: **run**
horizontal distance between two consecutive *nosings* (5.5.26) of two consecutive steps, measured on the walking line

9.2.20
height
vertical *dimension* (9.2.1) above a horizontal reference *level* (9.2.32)

9.2.21
slenderness ratio
ratio of effective *length* (9.2.18) or effective *height* (9.2.20) to the relevant least *radius of gyration* (9.2.27) of the cross-section

9.2.22
headroom
minimum unobstructed vertical distance above the pitch line or *landing* (5.5.21)

[SOURCE: EN 14076:2013, 2.3.6]

9.2.23
rise
vertical distance between the horizontal upper surfaces of two consecutive *treads* (5.5.25), or between a tread and a *floor* (5.2.10), or a tread and a *landing* (5.5.21)

9.2.24
thickness
linear *dimension* (9.2.1) measured perpendicularly to the *length* (9.2.18) and *width* (9.2.16) plane

9.2.25
gauge
US: gage
measure (9.1.7) of *thickness* (9.2.24) of metal *sheet* (6.1.9), *strip* (6.1.11), wire, and similar *products* (6.1.2)

9.2.26
batter
inclination of a plane surface to the vertical

9.2.27
radius of gyration
distance from the most distant line or point to the axis of a *structural member* (5.1.3)

9.2.28
fall
difference in *level* (9.2.32) between a higher and lower point of an inclined surface

9.2.29
gradient
ratio of difference in *level* (9.2.32) between two points to the horizontal distance between them

9.2.30
slope
inclination of a plane surface to the horizontal

9.2.31
slope length
length (9.2.18) of a plane at *slope* (9.2.30)

9.2.32
level
value of the vertical *dimension* (9.2.1) of a point above or below a defined reference

9.2.33
ground level
US: **grade**
level (9.2.32) at the surface of the *land* (10.1)

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term "grade". See 3.3.16.

9.2.34
finished ground level
US: **finished grade**
level (9.2.32) of paved area or surface of the *land* (10.1) after improvements or *earthwork* (7.1.6)

9.2.35
formation
surface of the ground in its final shape after completion of *earthwork* (7.1.6)

9.3 Functional properties

9.3.1
sinking
US: **recess**
recess in a surface

9.3.2
dimensional stability
measure (9.1.7) of the extent to which a *material* (6.1.1) or *product* (6.1.2) retains its *dimensions* (9.2.1) and shape when exposed to varying conditions of temperature and moisture

9.3.3
handed
characteristic (9.1.4) of a non-symmetrical *component* (6.1.3) or *building* (3.1.3) that has left- and right-hand versions

9.3.4
profile
outline of the surface of the *ground* (6.2.1) of completed *construction works* (3.1.1) or of a *product* (6.1.2) at a cross-section

9.3.5
adhesion
state in which two surfaces are held together by surface bonds

9.3.6
cohesion
state in which the particles of a single substance are held together by the primary or secondary valence forces

9.3.7
bonding
action of an *adhesive* (6.4.13)

9.3.8
concrete bond
adhesion (9.3.5) between *concrete* (6.4.15) and *reinforcement* (6.4.17) for transferring *force* (9.3.22) at the interface between them

9.3.9
delamination
separation of adjacent layers of *material* (6.1.1) in a composite material

9.3.10
peeling
separation of areas of one or more *coats* (6.4.36) from an underlying coat or a *substrate* (6.1.18)

9.3.11
spalling
separation of a fragment from a surface

9.3.12
watertightness
quality (9.1.12) of a *construction* (5.5.6) of not allowing the passage of water

9.3.13
optimum moisture content
moisture content of a *soil* (6.2.2) or granular *material* (6.1.1) at which a specified amount of compaction will produce the greatest dry *density* (9.3.50)

9.3.14
porosity
property (9.1.3) of having pores or other voids, usually measured as the ratio of voids to the total volume of the *material* (6.1.1)

9.3.15
permeability
property (9.1.3) of being open to passage or penetration of fluids

9.3.16
shrinkage
decrease in one or more *dimensions* (9.2.1) of an object or *material* (6.1.1)

[SOURCE: ISO 17492:2003, 3.17]

9.3.17
suction value
ability of a *material* (6.1.1) to absorb moisture from a material or liquid source in contact with the material

9.3.18
action
force (9.3.22) acting on a *structure* (5.1.2), or cause of *deformations* (9.3.23) imposed on a structure or constrained within it

9.3.19
load
value of a *force* (9.3.22) corresponding to an *action* (9.3.18)

[SOURCE: ISO 15928:2003, 3.4]

9.3.20
selfweight
US: **dead load**
weight of the permanent *structural members* (5.1.3) and non-structural *components* (6.1.3) of a *building* (3.1.3) due to the *material* (6.1.1) that composes the members and components

9.3.21
imposed load
US: **live load**
load (9.3.19), other than *selfweight* (9.3.20), intermittently applied owing to the use of the *building* (3.1.3) or to rain, snow, wind, or earthquake

9.3.22
force
measurable influence that tends to cause a body to move, such as the influence of gravity on its mass, or the reactive influence that combats such movement

9.3.23
deformation
change of shape or *dimension* (9.2.1) or both

9.3.24
strain
ratio of *deformation* (9.3.23) to original *dimension* (9.2.1)

9.3.25
stress
force (9.3.22) acting on an area

Note 1 to entry: It is usually expressed as force per unit area.

9.3.26
accidental load
load (9.3.19) that is not specifically foreseen because its occurrence is unlikely but for which an allowance is made in design

9.3.27
impact load
imposed *load* (9.3.19) suddenly applied

9.3.28
wind action
US: **wind load**
action (9.3.18) that arises due to wind pressure

9.3.29
seismic action
US: **seismic load**
action (9.3.18) that arises due to earthquake *ground* (6.2.1) motions

9.3.30
elasticity
property (9.1.3) of recovering original *size* (9.2.2) and shape when deforming forces are removed

9.3.31
plasticity
property (9.1.3) of a *material* (6.1.1) whereby the *deformation* (9.3.23) caused by a *stress* (9.3.25) is retained after removal of the stress

9.3.32
compression
state in part of a member subject to *forces* (9.3.22) that shorten it

9.3.33
compressive strength
ability to resist *forces* (9.3.22) acting in *compression* (9.3.32)

9.3.34
shear strength
ability to resist *forces* (9.3.22) acting in *shear* (9.3.35)

9.3.35
shear
state in part of a member subject to equal and opposite parallel *forces* (9.3.22) that tend to displace, or produce relative sliding of, adjacent planes

9.3.36
bending strength
ability of a member spanning between supports to resist *forces* (9.3.22) acting in a direction perpendicular to the main axis

9.3.37
tensile strength
ability to resist *forces* (9.3.22) acting in opposite directions parallel to the main axis

9.3.38
bond stress
stress (9.3.25) acting in *shear* (9.3.35) at the interface between two surfaces

9.3.39
yield point
location in *load* (9.3.19)/*deformation* (9.3.23) relationship during which an increased *force* (9.3.22) causes the *material* (6.1.1) to cease to deform in an elastic manner

9.3.40
creep
increase in *strain* (9.3.24) with time under sustained *load* (9.3.19)

9.3.41
flow
quantity of fluid passing a certain cross-section in a unit of time

9.3.42
backflow
flow (9.3.41) in a reverse direction from that intended

9.3.43
head
energy (10.10) of liquid expressed as a vertical linear *dimension* (9.2.1)

Note 1 to entry: In English, there is a homograph for the term “head”. See 5.3.47.

9.3.44
negative pressure
pressure lower than atmospheric pressure

9.3.45
positive pressure
pressure higher than atmospheric pressure

EXAMPLE Pressure in a vessel.

9.3.46
nominal set pressure
pressure pre-set on production and marked by the *manufacturer* (8.5)

9.3.47
rating pressure
pressure at which the *discharge* (9.3.57) capacity of the *valve* (5.4.54) corresponds to the normal operating *flow* (9.3.41)

9.3.48
closing pressure
pressure at which a *valve* (5.4.54) closes after having reached the *rating pressure* (9.3.47)

9.3.49
initial opening pressure
pressure at which a *valve* (5.4.54) opens for the first time after a period of storage

9.3.50
density
mass per unit volume

Note 1 to entry: It is usually expressed in kilograms per cubic metre.

Note 2 to entry: The moisture content of hygroscopic *materials* (6.1.1) affects their mass and volume so that it is necessary to know their moisture content when the density is determined.

9.3.51
apparent density
density (9.3.50) of a *material* (6.1.1) including voids within it

9.3.52
anaerobic action
biological process in the absence of oxygen

9.3.53
aerobic action
biological process in the presence of oxygen

9.3.54
dry weather flow
DWF
flow (9.3.41) of *wastewater* (10.19) at treatment works that has not been affected by rainfall or snow melt

9.3.55
hydraulic gradient
profile of the free surface of flowing water in a *channel* (5.4.16) or of a line connecting points to which flowing water in a closed *conduit* (5.4.14) would rise in open *pipes* (5.4.17), extending upwards from the conduit

9.3.56
peak flow
maximum quantity of fluid passing a certain cross-section in a unit of time

9.3.57
discharge
flow (9.3.41) out of an orifice

9.3.58
illuminance
luminous flux incident on a surface per unit area, usually measured in lux

[SOURCE: ISO 9680:2007, 3.5]

9.3.59
luminance
measure (9.1.7) of the stimulus which produces the sensation of brightness, in terms of the *luminous intensity* (9.3.61) in a given direction, per unit area, of an emitting, transmitting, or reflecting surface

9.3.60
luminous flux
quantity derived from the *power* (10.11) emitted in the form of radiation by evaluating the radiation in accordance with the spectral sensitivity of the human eye

9.3.61
luminous intensity
quotient of *luminous flux* (9.3.60) leaving a source and propagated in an element of solid angle containing the given direction divided by the element of solid angle

9.3.62
alkalinity
capacity of aqueous media to react with hydrogen ions

9.3.63
acidity
capacity of aqueous media to react with hydroxyl ions

9.3.64
concentration
the quantity of a solid, liquid, or gaseous material (6.1.1) expressed as a proportion of another material in which it is contained in the form of a mixture, a suspension, or a solution

[SOURCE: ISO 3649:1980, 15]

9.3.65
efflorescence
crystalline deposit of soluble salts on a surface resulting from the migration and evaporation of water

9.3.66
texture
visible and tangible *characteristic* (9.1.4) of a surface

9.3.67
flame textured
rough surface achieved by *spalling* (9.3.11) it with a high-temperature burner

9.3.68
honed
state of having a dull polish or a matt surface

9.3.69
weathering
physical and chemical changes of material properties due to exposure to sunlight, rain, snow, and other outdoor conditions

[SOURCE: ISO 10406-2:2008]

9.3.70
weathered
state of having a sloped surface that allows rainwater to run off

Note 1 to entry: In English, there is a homograph for the term "weathered". See 9.3.71.

9.3.71
weathered
effect on surface caused by *weathering* (9.3.69)

Note 1 to entry: In English, there is a homograph for the term "weathered". See 9.3.70.

9.3.72
key
roughness that assists in the bonding of two surfaces by providing a degree of physical interlock

Note 1 to entry: In English, there is a homograph for the term "key". See 5.5.38.

9.3.73
imperfection
feature that mars appearance or lowers *quality* (9.1.12)

9.3.74
blemish
feature that mars appearance but does not necessarily lower *quality* (9.1.12)

9.3.75
defect
fault (9.3.77) or *deviation* (9.2.6) from the intended condition of a *material* (6.1.1), *assembly* (5.5.5), or *component* (6.1.3)

9.3.76
reject
material (6.1.1) or *product* (6.1.2) not accepted because it does not meet the governing specification

9.3.77
fault
inability to function properly

9.3.78
adaptability
ability to be changed or modified to make suitable for a particular purpose

9.3.79
accessibility
ability of a *space* (4.1.1) to be entered with ease

9.3.80
reliability
ability of a *component* (6.1.3) or *construction* (5.5.6) to perform a required function under stated conditions for a stated period of time

9.3.81
structural safety
capacity of a *structure* (5.1.2) to resist all *actions* (9.3.18), as well as specified accidental phenomena, it will have to withstand during *construction work* (7.1.1) and anticipated use

9.3.82
durability
capability (9.1.11) of performing required functions over a specified period of time under the influence of the agents anticipated in service

9.3.83
service life
period of time after installation during which a facility or its component parts meet or exceed the *performance requirements* (9.1.16)

[SOURCE: ISO 15686-1:2011, 3.25]

9.3.84
serviceability
ability to meet or exceed relevant *performance requirements* (9.1.16)

9.3.85
cost
amount paid (or to be paid) by a purchaser for a *material* (6.1.1), *product* (6.1.2), service, or completed work

9.3.86
protection
prevention of environmental and accidental damage that could affect function

9.3.87
quality assurance
planned and systematic actions providing confidence that an item will satisfy given *quality* (9.1.12) requirements

9.3.88
maintainability
ability of a *component* (6.1.3) or *construction* (5.5.6) to be retained in a state in which it can perform its required functions or to be restored to such a state when a *fault* (9.3.77) occurs

9.3.89
habitability
fitness of a *building* (3.1.1) or *space* (4.1.1) for human occupation

9.3.90
security level
measure (9.1.7) of the level of *protection* (9.3.86) against unauthorized entry

9.4 Testing properties

9.4.1
sample
one or more items taken as representative of a population, or portion of *material* (6.1.1) taken without bias from a bulk of material for assessment

9.4.2
laboratory sample
sample (9.4.1) intended for laboratory evaluation

9.4.3
test portion
part of a *sample* (9.4.1) used in a single test

9.4.4
test specimen
sample (9.4.1) used in a single determination of a *property* (9.1.3)

9.4.5
acceptance testing
testing to establish whether a *lot* (9.4.8) or *batch* (9.4.7) conforms to the specified requirements

9.4.6
approval testing
testing to demonstrate the unit is a usable, functional device

9.4.7
batch
quantity of *material* (6.1.1) or units manufactured or produced in the same way, at the same time, under uniform conditions, and therefore capable of being assumed to be uniform or identical

9.4.8
lot
clearly identifiable sub-division of batch for inspection purposes

[SOURCE: ISO/TS 15874-7:2003, 3.1.16]

10 Environment and physical planning

10.1
land
area of earth's surface, excluding the oceans, usually marked off by natural or political boundaries, or boundaries of ownership

10.2
physical planning
preparation of proposals for the use of *land* (10.1) within a geographical area and the control of development

10.3
environment
natural, man-made, or induced external or internal physical conditions that can influence *performance* (9.1.1) and use of the whole or part of a *building* (3.1.3) or *civil engineering works* (3.1.2)

10.4
environmental improvement
rehabilitation (7.1.48) of an area

10.5
traffic
movement of vehicles, people, or animals along a way

10.6
pedestrian street
area where vehicular *traffic* (10.5) is prohibited during certain periods

EXAMPLE Functioning as a *pedestrian area* (10.7) during business hours, but permitting vehicular traffic at other times.

10.7
pedestrian area
area reserved for pedestrians and only occasionally open to vehicular *traffic* (10.5) for delivery, cleaning purposes, or in emergency

10.8
watercourse
US: **swale**
route, usually in the form of a natural depression, along which water flows by gravity

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term "swale". See 3.2.25.

10.9
fuel
matter that can be used to produce heat by combustion or nuclear reaction

10.10
energy
capacity for doing work in the form of heat, light, sound or electricity, or air, water, and other movements

10.11
power
rate of transfer of *energy* (10.10)

10.12
residue
material left over from consumption or a process

10.13
waste
substance or objects which the holder intends or is required to dispose of

[SOURCE: ISO 14040:2006, 3.35]

10.14
solid waste
waste (10.13) with insufficient liquid content to be free-flowing

10.15
industrial waste
waste (10.13) from industrial activity or process

10.16
commercial waste
waste (10.13) produced by the operation of a trade or business, commercial, institutional, or governmental facility

10.17
household waste
US: **garbage**
waste (10.13), but not *hazardous waste* (10.18), that arises from the domestic use of a private *dwelling* (3.4.2)

10.18
hazardous waste
waste (10.13) that could be harmful or dangerous to people, or which could adversely affect the biological chain

10.19
wastewater
US: **sewage**
water discharged after being used in a household or in a process, or produced by a process, other waters in a combined system and water that has infiltrated a sewerage system (5.4.41)

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “sewage”. See 10.22.

10.20
domestic wastewater
US: **domestic sewage**
wastewater (10.19) discharged from *appliances* (5.4.7) in kitchens, laundry *rooms* (4.1.3), bathrooms, *toilets* (4.3.4), and similar facilities

10.21
trade effluent
trade wastewater
US: **commercial sewage**
wastewater (10.19) discharge resulting from an industrial or commercial activity

10.22
foulwater
US: **sewage**
wastewater (10.19) conveyed in underground *pipes* (5.4.17)

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term "sewage". See 10.19.

10.23
surface water
water that flows over, rests on, or drains from the surface of *buildings* (3.1.3), other *structures* (3.1.4), or the *ground* (6.2.1)

10.24
run-off
US: **stormwater**
discharge of *surface water* (10.23) resulting from precipitation

10.25
storm sewage
stormwater (10.26) combined with *wastewater* (10.19) diverted from a *sewer* (5.4.41) by a stormwater overflow

10.26
stormwater
US: **floodwater**
surface water (10.23) from heavy rainfall

10.27
sludge
accumulated settled solids separated from various types of water as a result of natural or artificial processes

[SOURCE: ISO 6107-1:2004, 67]

10.28
frost heave
swelling of *soil* (6.2.2) due to formation of ice within it

10.29
settlement
downward movement of *soil* (6.2.2) as a result of *compression* (9.3.32) or compaction, or of a *building* (3.1.3), or other *structure* (5.1.2) supported by that soil

10.30
ponding
retention of water, resulting from deflection of a flat or slightly inclined surface

Annex A
(informative)

Synonyms and alternative spellings used in Great Britain/United Kingdom (GB)

Term	No.	Deprecated form
additive	6.4.1	addition
arcade (US: mall)	4.2.14	mall
asphalt	6.4.30	asphalte
barge board (US: fascia board)	5.2.37	verge board
bending strength	9.3.36	flexural strength
breakwater	3.2.21	mole
carcass (US: building shell)	5.1.6	carcase
central reserve (US: median)	3.3.48	central reservation, median
column	5.1.10	post, pillar
commercial waste	10.16	trade-waste
cove	5.5.58	coving
fitment (US: installed appliance)	5.4.2	fitting
flood bank	3.2.23	dyke, dike, levee
formwork	7.3.7	shuttering
foulwater (US: sewage)	10.22	soiled water
going (US: run)	9.2.19	run
household waste (US: garbage)	10.17	domestic waste
H-section	5.1.94	heavy universal beam
I-section (US: I-beam)	5.1.91	light universal beam, joist
lintel (US: header)	5.3.32	lintol
open caisson	5.1.87	cylinder
optimum moisture content	9.3.13	proctor optimum
padstone	5.1.57	codding, rest (Scotland)
penstock (US: lock gate)	3.2.28	sluice gate
plastering background (US: plastering base)	5.5.32	backings
production drawing (US: shop drawing)	7.2.12	working drawing

refurbishment 7.1.50 renovation

roof window (US: skylight) 5.3.14 skylight

service area (US: rest area) 3.3.56 rest area

sett (US: pavement stone) 5.5.92 causeway sett

window sill 5.3.43 cill

slab 5.5.15 pavior

soffit 5.5.64 soffite

spillway 3.2.29 wastewater, waste weir

stair 5.5.20 staircase

string (US: stringer) 5.5.24 stringer

tap (US: faucet) 5.4.61 draw-off tab

template 7.3.20 templat, profile

valve 5.4.54 cock

walkway (US: catwalk) 4.4.8 catwalk

waste 10.13 refuse

water service (US: water line) 5.4.4 water installation, water supply

WC (US: toilet) 4.3.5 lavatory

width 9.2.16 breadth, depth

workshop (US: shop) 3.4.11 shop

Annex B
(informative)

Alphabetical index of US synonyms

Term	No.	Preferred international term
access, egress	4.4.2	**means of access**
addition	4.1.5	**extension**
air shaft, **light shaft**	4.3.12	**light well**
apartment	3.4.3	**flat**
areaway	4.3.14	**basement access**
attic	4.2.1	**loft**
auditorium	4.3.8	**hall**
balloon frame construction	3.4.18	**balloon-frame building**
baluster, picket	5.2.72	**die**
barricade	3.3.41	**road safety barrier**
barricade, **guardrail**	3.3.38	**vehicle restraint system**
bathroom accessory, **toilet accessory**	5.5.44	**tile accessory**
batten	5.5.48	**cover fillet**
bay window	5.3.12	**oriel window**
bearing wall	5.1.62	**spine wall**
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ICS 01.040.93;93.010;01.040.91;91.010.01

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