

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



# 2444

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## Joins in building — Vocabulary

*Joins dans le bâtiment — Vocabulaire*

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**FOREWORD**

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO Member Bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO Technical Committees. Every Member Body interested in a subject for which a Technical Committee has been set up has the right to be represented on that Committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work.

Draft International Standards adopted by the Technical Committees are circulated to the Member Bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

International Standard ISO 2444 was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 59, *Building construction*, and circulated to the Member Bodies in June 1972.

It has been approved by the Member Bodies of the following countries :

|                     |             |                       |
|---------------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| Austria             | Hungary     | Romania               |
| Brazil              | India       | South Africa, Rep. of |
| Canada              | Ireland     | Spain                 |
| Denmark             | Israel      | Sweden                |
| Egypt, Arab Rep. of | Italy       | Switzerland           |
| Finland             | Netherlands | Turkey                |
| Germany             | Norway      |                       |

The Member Bodies of the following countries expressed disapproval of the document on technical grounds :

|         |                |
|---------|----------------|
| Belgium | New Zealand    |
| France  | United Kingdom |

Other ISO documents to be consulted :

ISO 1791, *Modular co-ordination — Vocabulary.*

ISO 1803, *Tolerances for building — Vocabulary.*

ISO 2445, *Joints in building — Fundamental principles for design.*

# Joints in building – Vocabulary

## 1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard defines terms used to describe building joints, their constituent parts and their design in building construction.

## 2 VOCABULARY

**2.1 joint** : The construction formed by the adjacent parts of two or more building products, components or assemblies, when these are put together, fixed or united with or without the use of a jointing product.

Additionally : A position in the building where a joint is situated.

NOTE – The customary use of the term “joint” instead of the following (2.2, 2.2.1, 2.2.2 and 2.2.3) can lead to misunderstanding and is therefore to be avoided.

**2.2 jointing product** : Building product used to constitute a joint (see 2.2.1, 2.2.2 and 2.2.3).

**2.2.1 jointing component** : A jointing product formed as a distinct unit having specified sizes in three dimensions.

**2.2.2 jointing section** : A jointing product formed to a definite section but of unspecified length.

**2.2.3 jointing material** : A jointing product having no definite form before use (for instance, plastic products of different types such as mortars, sealants, etc. and semi-plastic products supplied in coils).

**2.3 jointing** : The process of forming a joint.

**2.4 joint reference planes** : Reference planes from which the relative positions of the joint profiles of adjacent building components and/or associated jointing products may be determined.

NOTE – A joint reference plane may be coincident with a co-ordinating plane.<sup>1)</sup>

**2.5 joint profile** : The form of that part of the cross-section of a joint derived from each of its components.

**2.6 joint face** : The part(s) of a joint profile considered in order to achieve fit (see 2.11).

**2.7 margin** : The theoretical distance between the joint face of a building component and the joint reference plane.

**2.8 gap (joint gap)<sup>2)</sup>** : The space persisting, after their installation, between two components set side by side or one over the other, whether this space is filled with a jointing product or not.

**2.9 gap width<sup>2)</sup>** : The size of the gap.

**2.10 joint length** : The dimension of a joint perpendicular to its cross-section.

**2.11 joint clearance<sup>3)</sup>** : The distance between the joint faces of two components set side by side, i.e. the distance considered in order to achieve fit.

**2.12 interface** : The meeting face of a jointing product and a building component.

**2.13 joint surface** : An exposed face of a jointing product.

**2.14 joint performance** : The required, specified or actual level of aptitude for a joint to fulfil a function.

**2.15 jointing product performance** : The required, specified or actual level of aptitude for a jointing product to fulfil a function.

1) See ISO 1803.

2) Terms and definitions extracted from ISO 1803.

3) The necessity of considering fit subsequently to the calculation of a work size, in order to design joints more effectively, has now been recognised. The terms “in the calculation of work size” (definition of “joint clearance” in ISO 1803) have therefore been omitted in the present definition.