
**Buildings and civil engineering
works — Vocabulary —**

**Part 1:
General terms**

*Bâtiments et ouvrages de génie civil — Vocabulaire —
Partie 1: Termes généraux*



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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established 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. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

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).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

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.

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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

faces 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 horizontalNote 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 *leaves* ([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 *leaves* (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 uninterrupted

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/cm³ 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) $\geq 3\,000\text{ kg/m}^3$

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) on 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