
**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 voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 59, *Buildings and civil engineering works*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Terminology and harmonization of languages*.

This fifth edition cancels and replaces the fourth edition (ISO 6707-1:2014), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates and revises ISO 2444:1988, which is therefore cancelled.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- substantial changes in the definitions of majority of the terms have been made;
- some terms and definitions from ISO 2444 (modified where necessary) have been incorporated;
- entries have been renumbered so that all terms and definitions are in [Clause 3](#);
- the indicator for national terms, e.g. US, has been moved from before to after the term;
- GB-admitted (non-preferred) terms have been assigned to appropriate entries, rather than given in an annex;
- certain terms have been moved to ISO 6707-2, where appropriate;
- a nucleus of modular coordination terms from ISO 1791:1983 have been added.

A list of all parts in the ISO 6707 series can be found on the ISO website.

Introduction

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

This document is a first step toward 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 document 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 document will not apply.

The adoption of this document 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.

Structure of this document

Entries are presented under convenient headings. The terms are arranged within categories to allow ready comparison of related concepts.

International preferred terms are listed in **boldface type**. Where a preferred term is specific to a particular English-speaking country, e.g. the United States of America, etc., it is given below the international preferred term and is annotated with 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 English-speaking countries. A term beneath the preferred term(s) not given in boldface type is an admitted (non-preferred) synonym. A country code is assigned to an admitted term if it is specific to an English speaking country.

Where the international term is not used in the US or Canada, five dots (.....) are placed where the US term would normally appear.

In most countries, synonyms and alternative spellings exist for the international preferred terms used in this document. US synonyms and alternative spellings are given in [Annex A](#).

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 indicate that a homograph exists and to provide a reference to the other term entry.

Where terms are used in definitions to designate concepts that are defined elsewhere in this document, the relevant terms are presented in *italics* and the term number is given after the relevant term.

To facilitate the locating of any term given in the document, irrespective of preference or country of origin, the alphabetical index lists all preferred and admitted terms.

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Buildings and civil engineering works — Vocabulary —

Part 1: General terms

1 Scope

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

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1 Terms relating to types of buildings and civil engineering works

3.1.1 Base terms

3.1.1.1

construction works

construction, US

everything that is constructed or results from construction operations

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term “construction”. See [3.3.5.6](#) and [3.5.1.1](#).

3.1.1.2

civil engineering works

civil engineering project, US

construction works ([3.1.1.1](#)) comprising a *structure* ([3.1.1.4](#)), such as a *dam* ([3.1.2.22](#)), *bridge* ([3.1.3.19](#)), *road* ([3.1.3.1](#)), *railway* ([3.1.3.3](#)), runway, utilities, *pipeline* ([3.1.2.30](#)), or *sewerage system* ([3.3.4.40](#)), or the result of operations such as dredging, *earthwork* ([3.5.1.6](#)), *geotechnical processes* ([3.5.2.3](#)), but excluding a *building* ([3.1.1.3](#)) and its associated *site* ([3.1.1.6](#)) works

Note 1 to entry: Associated siteworks are excluded except that in US civil engineering projects, they are included.

**3.1.1.3
building**

construction works ([3.1.1.1](#)) 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: There is a homograph for the term “building”. See [3.5.1.4](#).

**3.1.1.4
structure**

construction works ([3.1.1.1](#)) having a *structure* ([3.3.1.2](#))

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “structure”. See [3.3.1.2](#).

**3.1.1.5
external works
sitework, US**

construction works ([3.1.1.1](#)) or landscape work on *land* ([3.8.1](#)) associated with, and adjacent to, *civil engineering works* ([3.1.1.2](#)) or a *building* ([3.1.1.3](#))

**3.1.1.6
site**

area of *land* ([3.8.1](#)) or water where *construction work* ([3.5.1.1](#)) or other development is undertaken

3.1.2 Civil engineering works

**3.1.2.1
earthworks**

result of change of terrain

**3.1.2.2
excavation**

result of digging, lifting, and removing earth, *fill* ([3.4.4.9](#)), or other *material* ([3.4.1.2](#)) from the *ground* ([3.4.2.1](#))

**3.1.2.3
embankment**

section of *earthworks* ([3.1.2.1](#)), often formed by *cut* ([3.1.2.5](#)) or *fill* ([3.4.4.9](#)), where the *finished ground level* ([3.7.2.68](#)) is above or below original *ground level* ([3.7.2.67](#)) and whose *length* ([3.7.2.10](#)) usually greatly exceeds its *width* ([3.7.2.8](#))

**3.1.2.4
bund
berm, US**

low *embankment* ([3.1.2.3](#))

**3.1.2.5
cut**

material ([3.4.1.2](#)) excavated in bulk

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “cut”. See [3.1.2.6](#).

**3.1.2.6
cut**

void that results from bulk *excavation* ([3.1.2.2](#)) of *material* ([3.4.1.2](#))

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “cut”. See [3.1.2.5](#).

3.1.2.7**cut and fill**

earthwork ([3.5.1.6](#)) technique for lessening or increasing a variation in *ground level* ([3.7.2.67](#)) by using *material* ([3.4.1.2](#)) excavated from higher *ground* ([3.4.2.1](#)) to raise the *level* ([3.7.2.39](#)) of lower ground or the reverse

3.1.2.8**adit**

nearly level *tunnel* ([3.1.3.18](#)) driven to underground workings

3.1.2.9**made ground****fill, US**

ground ([3.4.2.1](#)) that has been formed by using *material* ([3.4.1.2](#)) to fill in a depression or to raise the *level* ([3.7.2.39](#)) of a *site* ([3.1.1.6](#))

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “fill”. See [3.4.4.9](#).

3.1.2.10**bund wall****retaining earthworks, US**

wall ([3.3.2.46](#)) that forms an enclosure around a storage tank and is used to retain the contents in the event of tank failure

3.1.2.11**dumpling****mound, US**

large mass of *ground* ([3.4.2.1](#)) intended to be excavated but temporarily left as a support during *construction work* ([3.5.1.1](#))

3.1.2.12**trench**

horizontal or slightly inclined long, narrow open *excavation* ([3.1.2.2](#)), usually with vertical sides

3.1.2.13**shaft**

vertical or steeply inclined *excavation* ([3.1.2.2](#)), usually of limited cross-section in relation to its *depth* ([3.7.2.7](#))

3.1.2.14**borrow pit**

area within which *earthwork* ([3.5.1.6](#)) takes place in order to produce *material* ([3.4.1.1](#)) for *earthworks* ([3.1.2.1](#))

3.1.2.15**borehole**

hole, usually vertical, bored to determine *ground* ([3.4.2.1](#)) conditions, for extraction of water, other liquids, or gases, or *measurement* ([3.5.1.22](#)) of groundwater *level* ([3.7.2.39](#))

3.1.2.16**retaining wall**

wall ([3.3.2.46](#)) that provides lateral support to the *ground* ([3.4.2.1](#)) or that resists pressure from a mass of other *material* ([3.4.1.2](#))

3.1.2.17**diaphragm wall**

wall ([3.3.2.46](#)) made of *concrete* ([3.4.4.15](#)) constructed in a *trench* ([3.1.2.12](#)) temporarily supported by *bentonite* ([3.1.2.18](#)) suspension

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “diaphragm wall”. See [3.3.1.63](#).

Note 2 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term “diaphragm wall”. See [3.3.1.61](#) and [3.3.1.63](#).

3.1.2.18

bentonite

clay formed by the decomposition of volcanic ash swelling as it absorbs water

3.1.2.19

water tower

civil engineering works ([3.1.1.2](#)) that comprise a large water tank raised above *ground level* ([3.7.2.67](#))

3.1.2.20

silo

structure ([3.1.1.4](#)) for the storage of a large volume of loose material

3.1.2.21

breakwater

mole, GB

long *structure* ([3.1.1.4](#)) in a body of water designed to protect a *basin* ([3.1.3.64](#)) or the shore from waves

3.1.2.22

dam

barrier ([3.3.2.9](#)) constructed to retain water in order to raise its *level* ([3.7.2.39](#)), form a *reservoir* ([3.1.2.36](#)), or reduce or prevent flooding

3.1.2.23

flood bank

dyke, GB

dike, GB

levee, GB

embankment ([3.1.2.3](#)) built up to retain or control the *level* ([3.7.2.39](#)) of flood water

3.1.2.24

cofferdam

structure ([3.1.1.4](#)), usually temporary, that is built to support the surrounding *ground* ([3.4.2.1](#)) or to exclude water or *soil* ([3.4.2.2](#)) sufficiently to permit work within it to proceed safely without excessive pumping

3.1.2.25

swale

slightly inclined, often heavily vegetated or paved with gravel, stone ([3.4.2.4](#)), or *concrete* ([3.4.4.15](#)) 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 [3.8.8](#).

3.1.2.26

irrigation

artificial distribution of water to *land* ([3.8.1](#)), usually for growing crops

3.1.2.27

weir

structure ([3.1.1.4](#)) over which water can flow, used to control the upstream water *level* ([3.7.2.39](#)) in a *watercourse* ([3.8.8](#)) or other *channel* ([3.3.4.16](#)), and/or to measure the *flow* ([3.7.3.41](#))

3.1.2.28

penstock

lock gate, US

sluice gate, GB

gate, usually rectangular, that moves vertically between guides

3.1.2.29**spillway**

waste weir, GB

passage for the discharge of excess water from a *reservoir* (3.1.2.36) or *channel* (3.3.4.16)**3.1.2.30****pipeline**long continuous line of *pipes* (3.3.4.17), including ancillary equipment, used for transporting liquids or gases**3.1.2.31****aqueduct***conduit* (3.3.4.14) for conveying water over long distances, and including the supporting *structure* (3.3.1.2)**3.1.2.32****water supply adit***adit* (3.1.2.8) from a *shaft* (3.1.2.13) to an aquifer to increase available water supply**3.1.2.33****culvert**transverse *drain* (3.3.4.38) or waterway *structure* (3.1.1.4) under a *road* (3.1.3.1), *railway* (3.1.3.3), or *canal* (3.1.3.61), or through an *embankment* (3.1.2.3), in the form of a large *pipe* (3.3.4.17) or enclosed *channel* (3.3.4.16)**3.1.2.34****headworks**intake and associated works at the upstream end of a *water engineering* (3.5.1.11) scheme**3.1.2.35****rising main**water main or pressurized section of a *drain* (3.3.4.38) or *sewer* (3.3.4.41) through which liquid is pumped to a higher *level* (3.7.2.39)**3.1.2.36****reservoir**pond, lake, or *basin* (3.1.3.64), either naturally occurring or man-made, for storage, regulation, and control of water and other liquids or gases**3.1.3 Civil engineering works — Transport****3.1.3.1****road**

way mainly for vehicles

3.1.3.2**exit**designated point of departure from a *road* (3.1.3.1)

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “exit”. See 3.2.4.18.

3.1.3.3**railway****railroad, US**

national or regional transport system for guided passage of wheeled vehicles on rails

3.1.3.4**tramway****streetcar, US**

local transport system for guided passage of wheeled vehicles on rails

3.1.3.5

**aerial ropeway
cableway, US**

lift, US

local transport system for guided passage of cabins or containers carried on *cables* ([3.4.4.54](#)) on intermediate supports

3.1.3.6

**underground railway
subway, US**

railway ([3.1.3.3](#)) that operates mainly below *ground level* ([3.7.2.67](#))

3.1.3.7

mass transit railway

railway ([3.1.3.3](#)) for the rapid movement of high passenger load densities in urban areas

3.1.3.8

monorail

railway ([3.1.3.3](#)) that has a single running rail with *beam* ([3.3.1.11](#)) support

3.1.3.9

track

assembly ([3.3.5.5](#)) of rails, *fastenings* ([3.3.5.84](#)), and support, for passage of vehicles

3.1.3.10

**sleeper
tie, US**

member providing vertical and lateral support to rails of a *railway* ([3.1.3.3](#)) or *tramway* ([3.1.3.4](#))

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “tie”. See [3.3.1.22](#).

3.1.3.11

airfield

defined area including any *buildings* ([3.1.1.3](#)), *installations* ([3.3.4.3](#)), and equipment, for the arrival, departure, and movement of aircraft

3.1.3.12

airport

area containing an *airfield* ([3.1.3.11](#)) and facilities for handling passengers and cargo

3.1.3.13

noise barrier

structure ([3.1.1.4](#)) provided to deflect and absorb noise

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “noise barrier”. See [3.1.3.14](#).

3.1.3.14

**noise bund
noise barrier, US**

sound barrier, US

noise barrier ([3.1.3.13](#)) in the form of an *embankment* ([3.1.2.3](#))

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “noise barrier”. See [3.1.3.13](#).

3.1.3.15

subgrade

upper part of the *soil* ([3.4.2.2](#)), natural or constructed, that supports the *loads* ([3.7.3.19](#)) transmitted by the overlying *structure* ([3.3.1.2](#)) of a *road* ([3.1.3.1](#)), runway, or similar hard surface

3.1.3.16
road formation
grade, US

surface of *subgrade* (3.1.3.15) in its final shape after completion of *earthwork* (3.5.1.6)

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “grade”. See 3.7.2.67.

3.1.3.17
pavement

road (3.1.3.1), runway, or similar *construction* (3.3.5.6) above the *subgrade* (3.1.3.15)

3.1.3.18
tunnel

horizontal or sloping underground enclosed way of some *length* (3.7.2.10)

3.1.3.19
bridge

civil engineering works (3.1.1.2) that affords passage to pedestrians, animals, vehicles, and *services* (3.3.4.1) above obstacles or between two points at a *height* (3.7.2.36) above *ground* (3.4.2.1)

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “bridge”. See 3.5.3.10.

3.1.3.20
arch bridge

bridge (3.1.3.19) that has one or more *arches* (3.3.1.7) as its main *structure* (3.3.1.2)

3.1.3.21
bow string bridge

bridge (3.1.3.19) that has an *arch* (3.3.1.7) and its *tie* (3.3.1.22) as the main *structure* (3.3.1.2)

3.1.3.22
cantilever bridge

bridge (3.1.3.19), the main *structural members* (3.3.1.3) of which are *cantilevers* (3.3.1.17)

3.1.3.23
cable stayed bridge

bridge (3.1.3.19) with one or more towers and inclined *cables* (3.4.4.54) that are connected to the top or the shaft of the tower and support the *deck* (3.3.1.35)

3.1.3.24
suspension bridge

bridge (3.1.3.19), the main *structural members* (3.3.1.3) of which are catenary *cables* (3.4.4.54) from which the *deck* (3.3.1.35) is suspended

3.1.3.25
floating bridge

bridge (3.1.3.19) supported by water

3.1.3.26
movable bridge

bridge (3.1.3.19) over a waterway, the *deck* (3.3.1.35) of which can be moved

3.1.3.27
bascule bridge

movable bridge (3.1.3.26), the *deck* (3.3.1.35) of which is counterbalanced and hinged on a horizontal axis

3.1.3.28
vertical lift bridge

drawbridge, US

movable bridge (3.1.3.26), the *deck* (3.3.1.35) of which can be raised vertically

3.1.3.29

swing bridge

movable bridge ([3.1.3.26](#)), the *deck* ([3.3.1.35](#)) of which can be rotated about a vertical axis

3.1.3.30

skew bridge

bridge ([3.1.3.19](#)) where the angle between the longitudinal axis and the lines of support is not a right angle

3.1.3.31

viaduct

bridge ([3.1.3.19](#)) composed of a large number of spans

3.1.3.32

footbridge

bridge ([3.1.3.19](#)) for the use of pedestrians

3.1.3.33

railway platform

elevated structure ([3.1.1.4](#)) for entraining and detraining passengers and goods

3.1.3.34

highway

parkway, US

freeway, US

way over which the public has the right to pass, this right possibly being restricted to specific classes of *traffic* ([3.8.5](#))

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “parkway”. See [3.1.3.37](#).

Note 2 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “freeway”. See [3.1.3.37](#).

3.1.3.35

carriageway

roadway, US

part of the *road* ([3.1.3.1](#)) or *highway* ([3.1.3.34](#)) constructed for use by vehicular *traffic* ([3.8.5](#)), including auxiliary *traffic lanes* ([3.1.3.49](#)), passing places, and *lay-bys* ([3.1.3.36](#))

3.1.3.36

lay-by

stopping lane, US

emergency lane, US

part of the *highway* ([3.1.3.34](#)) set aside for vehicles to allow them to draw out of the *traffic lanes* ([3.1.3.49](#)) and wait for short periods

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “emergency lane”. See [3.1.3.39](#).

3.1.3.37

motorway

interstate highway, US

freeway, US

parkway, US

limited access *road* ([3.1.3.1](#)) with dual *carriageways* ([3.1.3.35](#)) that is not crossed on the same *level* ([3.7.2.39](#)) by other *traffic lanes* ([3.1.3.49](#)), 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 [3.1.3.34](#).

Note 2 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “freeway”. See [3.1.3.34](#).

3.1.3.38
vehicle restraint system
guardrail, US
barricade, US

structure ([3.3.1.2](#)) 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 [3.1.3.41](#).

3.1.3.39
hard shoulder
emergency lane, US

service lane, US

surfaced strip, adjacent to and abutting a *carriageway* ([3.1.3.35](#)), 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 [3.1.3.36](#).

3.1.3.40
road safety fence
road safety rail, US

vehicle restraint system ([3.1.3.38](#)) installed alongside or on a central reserve ([3.1.3.48](#)) or a road ([3.1.3.1](#)) in the form of one or more horizontal members mounted on *posts* ([3.3.1.52](#))

3.1.3.41
road safety barrier
barricade, US

vehicle restraint system ([3.1.3.38](#)) alongside a *carriageway* ([3.1.3.35](#)) in the form of a continuous low *wall* ([3.3.2.46](#)) or similar *construction* ([3.3.5.6](#))

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “barricade”. See [3.1.3.38](#).

3.1.3.42
crash cushion
impact barrier, US

energy-absorbing device installed in front of a rigid object to reduce the severity of impact of a vehicle

3.1.3.43
arrester bed
safety ramp, AU
emergency ramp, US

area of *land* ([3.8.1](#)) adjacent to a *road* ([3.1.3.1](#)), filled with a particular *material* ([3.4.1.2](#)) and designed to decelerate and arrest errant vehicles, generally located on long downhill portions of a road

3.1.3.44
cycleway
bicycle path, US

way or separated part of a *road* ([3.1.3.1](#)) for use only by pedal cycles

3.1.3.45
kerb
curb, US

border, usually upstanding, at the edge of a *carriageway* ([3.1.3.35](#)), *hard strip*, *hard shoulder* ([3.1.3.39](#)), or *footway* ([3.1.3.55](#))

3.1.3.46
soft shoulder

strip alongside a *carriageway* ([3.1.3.35](#)) not intended to support vehicular *traffic* ([3.8.5](#))

3.1.3.47

verge

shoulder, US

part of a *highway* ([3.1.3.34](#)) alongside a *carriageway* ([3.1.3.35](#)) and at approximately the same *level* ([3.7.2.39](#)), exclusive of *embankment* ([3.1.2.3](#)) or *cutting* ([3.1.2.5](#)) slopes

Note 1 to entry: It can include *footways* ([3.1.3.55](#)) and *cycleways* ([3.1.3.44](#)).

Note 2 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “verge”. See [3.3.2.42](#).

3.1.3.48

central reserve

median, US

central reservation, GB

area that separates the *carriageways* ([3.1.3.35](#)) of a *road* ([3.1.3.1](#)) with dual carriageways

3.1.3.49

traffic lane

strip of *carriageway* ([3.1.3.35](#)) intended to accommodate a single line of moving vehicles, frequently defined by *road markings* ([3.3.5.81](#))

3.1.3.50

underpass

way below another *road* ([3.1.3.1](#)) or *structure* ([3.1.1.4](#)) designed to facilitate *traffic* ([3.8.5](#)) movement

3.1.3.51

flyover

overpass, US

way above another *road* ([3.1.3.1](#)) or *structure* ([3.1.1.4](#)) designed to facilitate *traffic* ([3.8.5](#)) movement

3.1.3.52

traffic calming

traffic restraint, US

speed bump, US

encouragement of restrained and considerate behaviour by means such as *road* ([3.1.3.1](#)) humps and reductions in *width* ([3.7.2.8](#)) of the travelled way

3.1.3.53

contraflow

temporary movement of two *traffic* ([3.8.5](#)) streams in opposite directions routed on one side of a *road* ([3.1.3.1](#)) with dual *carriageways* ([3.1.3.35](#))

3.1.3.54

footpath

way for the use of pedestrians

3.1.3.55

footway

sidewalk, US

walkway, US

portion of a *road* ([3.1.3.1](#)) reserved exclusively for pedestrians

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “walkway”. See [3.2.4.4](#).

3.1.3.56

service area

rest area, US

rest area, GB

land ([3.8.1](#)) with access to and from a *highway* ([3.1.3.34](#)) used for the provision of certain amenities and services

3.1.3.57**vehicle park****parking lot, US**

parking area, US

area that is prepared and intended for the parking of a number of vehicles

3.1.3.58**multi-storey car park****parking garage, US***building* ([3.1.1.3](#)) in which motor vehicles are parked on different *storeys* ([3.2.1.2](#))**3.1.3.59****parking bay****parking space, US**

parking stall, US

parking spot, US

area intended, and usually designated and marked, for the parking of a vehicle

3.1.3.60**building line****sight line, US**line that defines the extent of a *building* ([3.1.1.3](#)) beside a *road* ([3.1.3.1](#)) so as to ensure adequate sight lines**3.1.3.61****canal***channel* ([3.3.4.16](#)) constructed to carry water, usually for navigation, but which can also be used for water power, *irrigation* ([3.1.2.26](#)), collecting rainwater *run-off* ([3.8.24](#)), or *drainage* ([3.3.4.35](#)) of surface water ([3.8.23](#))**3.1.3.62****canalized river**river in which the water *level* ([3.7.2.39](#)) has been changed to form a *canal* ([3.1.3.61](#)) by the use of *locks* ([3.1.3.63](#)) and *weirs* ([3.1.2.27](#)) placed at intervals along its course and thus rendering it navigable**3.1.3.63****lock**enclosure on a river, *canal* ([3.1.3.61](#)), or at the entrance to a non-tidal *dock* ([3.1.3.66](#)), with movable watertight gates through which vessels pass and proceed from one water *level* ([3.7.2.39](#)) to anotherNote 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “lock”. See [3.3.5.52](#).Note 2 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term “lock”. See [3.3.5.49](#) and [3.3.5.52](#).**3.1.3.64****basin****harbour, US**

partially enclosed or sheltered area of water where vessels are moored or docked

3.1.3.65**berth****pier, US**

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 [3.1.3.68](#) and [3.3.1.50](#).**3.1.3.66****dock****port, US***basin* ([3.1.3.64](#)) for shipping

3.1.3.67

dry dock

dock ([3.1.3.66](#)) with gates from which water can be drained or pumped, leaving it dry to enable a vessel to be built or repaired

3.1.3.68

pier

structure ([3.1.1.4](#)), usually open, projecting from the shore and used as a promenade or to provide a *berth* ([3.1.3.65](#))

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “pier”. See [3.3.1.50](#).

Note 2 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term “pier”. See [3.1.3.65](#).

3.1.3.69

dolphin

isolated *structure* ([3.1.1.4](#)) or strong point used either to manoeuvre a vessel or to facilitate holding it in position in a *berth* ([3.1.3.65](#))

3.1.3.70

cul-de-sac

road ([3.1.3.1](#)) accessible from only one end

3.1.3.71

roundabout

rotary, US

portion of a *road* ([3.1.3.1](#)), usually at a junction, on which *traffic* ([3.8.5](#)) moves in one direction around a central element

3.1.4 Buildings

3.1.4.1

housing

buildings ([3.1.1.3](#)) for residential use

3.1.4.2

dwelling

unit of *housing* ([3.1.4.1](#))

3.1.4.3

flat

apartment, US

dwelling ([3.1.4.2](#)), mainly on a single *storey* ([3.2.1.2](#)), within a larger *building* ([3.1.1.3](#))

3.1.4.4

maisonette

duplex, US

duplex apartment, US

dwelling ([3.1.4.2](#)) of more than one *storey* ([3.2.1.2](#)) within a larger *building* ([3.1.1.3](#))

3.1.4.5

house

building ([3.1.1.3](#)) designed as one *dwelling* ([3.1.4.2](#))

3.1.4.6

bungalow

small *house* ([3.1.4.5](#)) of one *storey* ([3.2.1.2](#))

3.1.4.7**store****warehouse, US**

storage space, US

building (3.1.1.3) or *space* (3.2.1.1) within a building devoted to the storage or distribution of supplies or merchandise**3.1.4.8****office building***building* (3.1.1.3) used principally for administrative or clerical work**3.1.4.9****shop****store, US**

retail shop, US

building (3.1.1.3) or *space* (3.2.1.1) within a building for the sale of merchandise or the provision of services involving the receiving and returning of goods**3.1.4.10****factory***building* (3.1.1.3) or group of buildings used principally for the manufacture of goods**3.1.4.11****workshop**

shop, GB, US

building (3.1.1.3) or *space* (3.2.1.1) within a building that serves as a work space for a particular manual or mechanical activity**3.1.4.12****joinery shop****cabinet shop, US**

millwork shop, US

building (3.1.1.3) or *space* (3.2.1.1) where *joinery* (3.3.5.20) is manufactured**3.1.4.13****air terminal***building* (3.1.1.3) or group of buildings where passengers or goods, or both, transfer or are transferred to or from aircraft**3.1.4.14****framed building****curtain wall building, US***building* (3.1.1.3) that relies wholly or mainly on a *frame* (3.3.1.70) rather than on loadbearing *walls* (3.3.2.46) for strength and stability**3.1.4.15****steel-framed building***framed building* (3.1.4.14) in which steel is the main structural *material* (3.4.1.2)**3.1.4.16****timber-framed building****post and beam construction, US***framed building* (3.1.4.14) in which *timber* (3.4.3.2) is the main structural *material* (3.4.1.2)

Note 1 to entry: In the US, when the *width* (3.7.2.8) or *thickness* (3.7.2.49) of the *timber* (3.4.3.2) used as the main structural *material* (3.4.1.2) is less than 100 mm, the term “wood frame construction” is used.

3.1.4.17

platform-frame building

platform frame construction, US

timber-framed building (3.1.4.16) which, for strength and stability, relies wholly or mainly on loadbearing walls (3.3.2.46) that have studs (3.3.1.51) on sill plates (3.3.3.45) supported by the floor (3.3.2.10)

3.1.4.18

balloon-frame building

balloon frame construction, US

timber-framed building (3.1.4.16) which, for strength and stability, relies wholly or mainly on loadbearing walls (3.3.2.46) and that has studs (3.3.1.51) in the exterior walls extending in one piece from sill plate (3.3.3.45) to wall plate (3.3.1.56) below the roof (3.3.2.21)

3.2 Terms relating to spaces

3.2.1 Base terms

3.2.1.1

space

area or volume bounded actually or theoretically

3.2.1.2

storey

story, US

space (3.2.1.1) between two consecutive floors (3.3.2.10) or between a floor and a roof (3.3.2.21)

Note 1 to entry: In the US, this term does not apply to an *attic* (3.2.2.2) or *space* (3.2.1.1) partly or wholly below ground level (3.7.2.67).

3.2.1.3

room

enclosed *space* (3.2.1.1) within a *storey* (3.2.1.2), other than a *circulation space* (3.2.4.1)

3.2.1.4

bay

structural subdivision of a *building* (3.1.1.3) or other *structure* (3.1.1.4)

3.2.1.5

extension

addition, US

addition to an existing *building* (3.1.1.3)

3.2.1.6

protected space

space (3.2.1.1) to which entry by undesired people or objects is prevented

3.2.2 Spaces associated with particular parts of the building

3.2.2.1

loft

attic, US

space (3.2.1.1) below a *pitched roof* (3.3.2.24) with limited access, not intended for habitation and frequently used for storage

3.2.2.2**attic****loft, US**

room ([3.2.1.3](#)) mainly contained within the *space* ([3.2.1.1](#)) below a *pitched roof* ([3.3.2.24](#))

Note 1 to entry: In the US, an attic (loft) can also be a *space* ([3.2.1.1](#)) having a high *ceiling* ([3.3.2.18](#)) that can accommodate multiple *storeys* ([3.2.1.2](#)) for habitation.

3.2.2.3**basement storey**

storey ([3.2.1.2](#)) directly below the *ground floor* ([3.2.2.5](#))

3.2.2.4**sub-basement**

storey ([3.2.1.2](#)) under the *basement storey* ([3.2.2.3](#)) of a *building* ([3.1.1.3](#))

3.2.2.5**ground floor****first floor, US****first storey, US**

storey ([3.2.1.2](#)) that provides principal access at or near *ground level* ([3.2.2.67](#))

3.2.2.6**first floor****second floor, US****second storey, US**

storey ([3.2.1.2](#)) above *ground floor* ([3.2.2.5](#))

3.2.2.7**second floor****third floor, US**

storey ([3.2.1.2](#)) above *first floor* ([3.2.2.6](#))

3.2.2.8**mezzanine**

intermediate and partial *storey* ([3.2.1.2](#)), usually between the *ground floor* ([3.2.2.5](#)) and *first floor* ([3.2.2.6](#)), 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 [3.2.2.15](#).

3.2.2.9**balcony**

upper accessible platform within a *storey* ([3.2.1.2](#)), not fully enclosed by *walls* ([3.3.2.46](#))

3.2.2.10**external balcony**

accessible platform that projects from the external face of a *building* ([3.1.1.3](#))

3.2.2.11**internal balcony**

recessed balcony, US

accessible platform recessed from the external face of a *building* ([3.1.1.3](#))

3.2.2.12**porch**

veranda, US

space ([3.2.1.1](#)) in front of an external *door* ([3.3.3.3](#)), recessed into a *building* ([3.1.1.3](#)) or covered by a projection from it

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “porch”. See [3.2.3.9](#).

Note 2 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “veranda”. See [3.2.3.9](#).

3.2.2.13

basement

usable part of a *building* (3.1.1.3), situated partly or entirely below *ground level* (3.7.2.67)

Note 1 to entry: In the US, basement is a term for a *space* (3.2.1.1) having less than half its clear *height* (3.7.2.36) below *ground level* (3.7.2.67), while *cellar* (3.2.2.18) is a term for a space having more than half its clear height below ground level.

3.2.2.14

arcade

mall, US

covered *passage* (3.2.4.4), usually with *shops* (3.1.4.9) on one or both sides

3.2.2.15

gallery

mezzanine, US

upper *space* (3.2.1.1), bounded by a *balustrade* (3.3.2.69) (3.3.2.70), 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* (3.1.4.9), such as an art gallery.

Note 2 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “mezzanine”. See 3.2.2.8.

3.2.2.16

forecourt

front yard, US

front garden, US

external *space* (3.2.1.1), normally bounded on three sides by *buildings* (3.1.1.3), *walls* (3.3.2.46), or *fences* (3.3.5.86), in front of a building

3.2.2.17

courtyard

external *space* (3.2.1.1) bounded by *buildings* (3.1.1.3), *walls* (3.3.2.46), or *fences* (3.3.5.86)

3.2.2.18

cellar

basement (3.2.2.13) used for storage, *heating plant* (3.3.4.11), and for purposes other than habitation

Note 1 to entry: In the US, cellar is a term for a *space* (3.2.1.1) having more than half its clear *height* (3.7.2.36) below *ground level* (3.7.2.67), while *basement* (3.2.2.13) is a term for a space having less than half its clear height below ground level.

3.2.2.19

loading bay

recess containing a platform for the loading and unloading of vehicles

3.2.2.20

wing

part of a *building* (3.1.1.3) that is subordinate to the main part

3.2.3 Functional spaces

3.2.3.1

activity space

space (3.2.1.1) defined by the spatial extension of an activity

Note 1 to entry: A spatial extension of an activity, for example, a table or a bed, and the activity space around them.

[SOURCE: ISO 12006-2:2015, 3.1.9]

3.2.3.2**working space**
staging space, US

staging area, US

additional *space* ([3.2.1.1](#)) formed alongside a *trench* ([3.1.2.12](#)) or other *excavation* ([3.1.2.2](#)) to facilitate work below *ground level* ([3.7.2.67](#)), or other space required on *site* ([3.1.1.6](#)) to enable *construction work* ([3.5.1.1](#)) to be carried out

3.2.3.3**toilet**

restroom, US

powder room, US

room ([3.2.1.3](#)) in which one or more *WC suites* ([3.3.4.9](#)) 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 [3.2.3.4](#) and [3.3.4.9](#).

3.2.3.4**WC****toilet, US**

lavatory, GB

room ([3.2.1.3](#)) in which a single *WC suite* ([3.3.4.9](#)) is installed

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term “toilet”. See [3.2.3.3](#) and [3.3.4.9](#).

3.2.3.5**washroom**

room ([3.2.1.3](#)) in which one or more wash basins are installed

3.2.3.6**office**

space ([3.2.1.1](#)) within a *building* ([3.1.1.3](#)) used principally for administrative or clerical work

3.2.3.7**hall**

auditorium, US

large assembly *room* ([3.2.1.3](#))

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph to the term “hall”. See [3.2.4.5](#).

Note 2 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term “hall”. See [3.2.4.3](#) and [3.2.4.5](#).

3.2.3.8**terrace**

patio, US

external horizontal area, usually for people, often fitted with a *balustrade* ([3.3.2.69](#)) ([3.3.2.70](#))

3.2.3.9**verandah****veranda, US**

porch, US

roofed *terrace* ([3.2.3.8](#)) along the side of a *building* ([3.1.1.3](#))

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “porch”. See [3.2.2.12](#).

Note 2 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “veranda”. See [3.2.2.12](#).

3.2.3.10**inspection pit****test pit, US**

pit for inspection of *substructures* ([3.3.1.4](#)) and *services* ([3.3.4.1](#))

3.2.3.11

light well

light shaft, US

air shaft, US

unroofed *space* (3.2.1.1), bounded on all sides, which provides daylight to more than one *storey* (3.2.1.2) of a *building* (3.1.1.3) and can provide ventilation

3.2.3.12

basement area

window well, US

unroofed *space* (3.2.1.1) below *ground level* (3.7.2.67) and external to a *building* (3.1.1.3) which provides light and air to *rooms* (3.2.1.3) in a *basement* (3.2.2.13)

3.2.3.13

basement access

areaway, US

unroofed *space* (3.2.1.1) below *ground level* (3.7.2.67) which provides access to one or more *rooms* (3.2.1.3) in a *basement* (3.2.2.13)

3.2.4 Spaces associated with circulation and movement

3.2.4.1

circulation space

space (3.2.1.1) for the movement of people, goods, or vehicles

3.2.4.2

means of access

access, US

egress, US

public or private way of approach or entrance for pedestrians or vehicles

3.2.4.3

corridor

hall, US

passage, US

narrow enclosed *circulation space* (3.2.4.1) that gives access to *rooms* (3.2.1.3) or other *spaces* (3.2.1.1)

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “corridor”. See 3.2.4.5.

Note 2 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term “hall”. See 3.2.3.7 and 3.2.4.5.

3.2.4.4

passage

walkway, US

narrow *circulation space* (3.2.4.1) 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 3.2.4.3 and 3.2.4.5.

Note 3 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term “walkway”. See 3.1.3.55 and 3.2.4.8.

3.2.4.5

hall

entrance hall, US

hallway, US

corridor, US

passage, US

central *circulation space* (3.2.4.1) that provides access to one or more *rooms* (3.2.1.3)

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “hall”. See 3.2.3.7.

Note 2 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term “hall”. See [3.2.3.7](#) and [3.2.4.3](#).

Note 3 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “corridor”. See [3.2.4.3](#).

Note 4 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term “passage”. See [3.2.4.3](#) and [3.2.4.4](#).

Note 5 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “entrance hall”. See [3.2.4.6](#).

3.2.4.6

entrance hall

foyer, US

vestibule, US

lobby, US

large *circulation space* ([3.2.4.1](#)) within, and at the entrance to, a *building* ([3.1.1.3](#))

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “lobby”. See [3.2.4.13](#).

Note 2 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “entrance hall”. See [3.2.4.5](#).

3.2.4.7

access balcony

external corridor, US

balcony ([3.2.2.9](#)) that gives access to a number of units of accommodation

Note 1 to entry: The units of accommodation can include *dwelling*s ([3.1.4.2](#)) or *offices* ([3.2.3.6](#)).

3.2.4.8

walkway

catwalk, US

construction ([3.3.5.6](#)) that provides elevated lateral access for pedestrians

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “catwalk”. See [3.2.4.10](#).

3.2.4.9

crawlway

crawlspace, US

space ([3.2.1.1](#)) that provides access to a *service* ([3.3.4.1](#)), high enough to crawl through

3.2.4.10

gangway

catwalk, US

narrow *circulation space* ([3.2.4.1](#)) that provides access to *furniture* ([3.3.5.3](#)), machinery, and other equipment

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “catwalk”. See [3.2.4.8](#).

3.2.4.11

service duct

service space, US

duct ([3.3.4.12](#)) that provides *activity space* ([3.2.3.1](#)) for inspection and *maintenance* ([3.5.1.36](#))

3.2.4.12

air lock

enclosed *space* ([3.2.1.1](#)) having two *doors* ([3.3.3.3](#)), situated between two *environments* ([3.8.3](#)) with different air conditions, making it possible to pass from one environment to the other without significant disturbance to either

3.2.4.13

lobby

entry foyer, US

enclosed gathering *space* ([3.2.1.1](#)), usually near an entrance, that gives access to *rooms* ([3.2.1.3](#)) or other spaces

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “lobby”. See [3.2.4.6](#).

3.2.4.14

lift well

elevator shaft, US

space ([3.2.1.1](#)) in which the *lift car* ([3.3.4.30](#)) and the counterweight or balancing weight move, enclosed by the bottom of the pit, the approximately vertical *walls* ([3.3.2.46](#)) and the *ceiling* ([3.3.2.18](#))

3.2.4.15

stairwell

space ([3.2.1.1](#)) around which a *stair* ([3.3.5.22](#)) is disposed

3.2.4.16

stair enclosure

space ([3.2.1.1](#)) reserved for accommodating a *stair* ([3.3.5.22](#)) and the faces of the *walls* ([3.3.2.46](#)) limiting the volume

3.2.4.17

stair opening

space ([3.2.1.1](#)) reserved in a floor for a stair

3.2.4.18

exit

designated point of departure from a *building* ([3.1.1.3](#))

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “exit”. See [3.1.3.2](#)

3.3 Terms relating to parts of buildings and civil engineering works

3.3.1 Structural parts

3.3.1.1

foundation

construction ([3.3.5.6](#)) for transmitting *forces* ([3.7.3.22](#)) to the supporting *ground* ([3.4.2.1](#))

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “foundation”. See [3.3.1.4](#).

3.3.1.2

structure

organized combination of connected parts designed to provide some *measure* ([3.7.1.7](#)) of rigidity

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “structure”. See [3.1.1.4](#).

3.3.1.3

structural member

part of a *structure* ([3.3.1.2](#)) intended to resist *forces* ([3.7.3.22](#))

3.3.1.4

substructure

foundation, US

part of a *structure* ([3.3.1.2](#)) wholly or mainly below the *level* ([3.7.2.39](#)) of the adjoining *ground* ([3.4.2.1](#)) or a given level

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “foundation”. See [3.3.1.1](#).

3.3.1.5**superstructure**

part of a *structure* (3.3.1.2) above the *substructure* (3.3.1.4)

3.3.1.6**carcass****building shell, US**

carcase, GB

building (3.1.1.3) that is structurally complete but otherwise unfinished

3.3.1.7**arch**

curved *structural member* (3.3.1.3) or *construction* (3.3.5.6) that spans an opening or recess, designed to carry *loads* (3.7.3.19) between points of support

3.3.1.8**springing**

plane at the end of an *arch* (3.3.1.7) from which it springs

3.3.1.9**relieving arch**

arch (3.3.1.7) built into a *wall* (3.3.2.46) to relieve that part of the wall below the arch from *loads* (3.7.3.19) above it

3.3.1.10**column**

pillar, GB

structural member (3.3.1.3) of slender form, usually vertical, that transmits to its base the *forces* (3.7.3.22), primarily in *compression* (3.7.3.32), that are applied to it

3.3.1.11**beam**

structural member (3.3.1.3) for carrying *loads* (3.7.3.19) between or beyond points of support, usually narrow in relation to its *length* (3.7.2.10) and horizontal or nearly so

3.3.1.12**girder**

large *main beam* (3.3.1.37) that is fabricated and comprises top and bottom chords and either a solid or open *web* (3.3.5.19) or *webs*

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “girder”. See 3.3.1.37.

3.3.1.13**box girder**

girder (3.3.1.12) whose cross-section is of closed monocellular or multicellular form

3.3.1.14**plate girder**

girder (3.3.1.12) in which the *web* (3.3.5.19) and chord *flanges* (3.3.5.18) are fabricated from separate *sections* (3.4.1.10) or *plate* (3.3.5.17)

3.3.1.15**joist**

one of a series of parallel *beams* (3.3.1.11), usually horizontal

Note 1 to entry: In the US, when the term is used, it typically refers to a beam made of *timber* (3.4.3.2) having a nominal *width* (3.7.2.8) not exceeding 50 mm and a *thickness* (3.7.2.49) and *length* (3.7.2.10) that will vary depending on the *span* (3.7.2.37).

3.3.1.16

joist hanger

metal support for the end of a *timber* (3.4.3.2) *joist* (3.3.1.15)

3.3.1.17

cantilever

portion of *beam* (3.3.1.11) or structural *slab* (3.3.5.12) that projects beyond its last support

3.3.1.18

truss

braced triangulated *frame* (3.3.1.70) designed to act as a *beam* (3.3.1.11)

3.3.1.19

lattice girder

truss (3.3.1.18) with parallel or nearly parallel upper and lower structural chord members that have connecting diagonal structural *web* (3.3.5.19) members

3.3.1.20

vierendeel truss

truss (3.3.1.18) that has its vertical *structural members* (3.3.1.3) rigidly connected to the upper and lower chords

3.3.1.21

strut

structural member (3.3.1.3) intended to resist axial *forces* (3.7.3.22) acting in *compression* (3.7.3.32)

3.3.1.22

tie

tie rod, US

structural member (3.3.1.3) intended to resist axial *forces* (3.7.3.22) acting in tension

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “tie”. See 3.1.3.10.

3.3.1.23

prestressing tendon

steel *bar* (3.4.1.7) or groups of bars, strands, or wires given a tensile *stress* (3.7.3.25) that produces a compressive stress in *prestressed concrete* (3.4.4.22) or *masonry* (3.3.5.13)

3.3.1.24

pre-tensioning

method of prestressing *concrete* (3.4.4.15) in which it is cast around *prestressing tendons* (3.3.1.23) that are held in tension between anchorages until the concrete has developed the required bond strength

3.3.1.25

wind brace

structural member (3.3.1.3) used in *wind bracing* (3.3.1.66)

3.3.1.26

structural steelwork

system of steel *structural members* (3.3.1.3) fabricated as a *frame* (3.3.1.70)

3.3.1.27

air-supported structure

structure (3.3.1.2) formed by a thin, flexible membrane anchored to a *foundation* (3.3.1.1) and supported by air pressure

3.3.1.28

stressed-skin structure

structure (3.3.1.2) formed with thin loadbearing elements designed to transmit *forces* (3.7.3.22) along its surface and to contribute to the strength of the whole

3.3.1.29**folded-plate structure**

structure ([3.3.1.2](#)), usually a *roof* ([3.3.2.21](#)), whose ability to support itself is derived from the pleated structural *slab* ([3.3.5.12](#))

3.3.1.30**space structure****space frame, US**

three-dimensional *structure* ([3.3.1.2](#)) that resists *forces* ([3.7.3.22](#)), 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 [3.3.1.73](#).

3.3.1.31**flat slab**

concrete slab ([3.3.1.32](#)) without projections or recesses

3.3.1.32**concrete slab**

slab ([3.3.5.12](#)) made of *concrete* ([3.4.4.15](#))

3.3.1.33**floor slab**

slab ([3.3.5.12](#)) of large area that performs the function of a structural *floor* ([3.3.2.10](#))

3.3.1.34**solid floor**

floor ([3.3.2.10](#)) that comprises a *floor slab* ([3.3.1.33](#)) without voids or fillers

3.3.1.35**deck**

horizontal surface of a *bridge* ([3.1.3.19](#))

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “deck”. See [3.3.2.17](#).

3.3.1.36**continuous beam**

beam ([3.3.1.11](#)) that spans three or more supports

3.3.1.37**main beam****girder, US**

beam ([3.3.1.11](#)) 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 [3.3.1.12](#).

3.3.1.38**secondary beam**

beam ([3.3.1.11](#)) that transfers its *load* ([3.7.3.19](#)) at one or both ends to a *main beam* ([3.3.1.37](#))

3.3.1.39**trussed beam**

beam ([3.3.1.11](#)) stiffened by triangulated *bracing* ([3.3.1.64](#))

3.3.1.40**upstand beam**

beam ([3.3.1.11](#)) that is monolithic with and above a *slab* ([3.3.5.12](#))

3.3.1.41**downstand beam**

beam ([3.3.1.11](#)) that projects downward from a *slab* ([3.3.5.12](#)) into a *space* ([3.2.1.1](#))

3.3.1.42

spreader beam

beam ([3.3.1.11](#)) designed to distribute concentrated *loads* ([3.7.3.19](#))

3.3.1.43

rafter

inclined *structural member* ([3.3.1.3](#)), usually arranged in series, that supports *roofing* ([3.3.2.22](#)) in a *pitched roof* ([3.3.2.24](#))

3.3.1.44

purlin

beam ([3.3.1.11](#)) parallel to the *eaves* ([3.3.2.38](#)) that gives intermediate support to *rafters* ([3.3.1.43](#)) or *roofing* ([3.3.2.22](#))

3.3.1.45

roof truss

triangulated *plane frame* ([3.3.1.71](#)), usually arranged in series, used to support a *roof* ([3.3.2.21](#))

3.3.1.46

trussed rafter

roof truss ([3.3.1.45](#)) including *rafters* ([3.3.1.43](#)), usually comprising members of the same *thickness* ([3.7.2.49](#)) and in the same plane, facilitating the sharing of *loads* ([3.7.3.19](#))

3.3.1.47

stanchion

metal *column* ([3.3.1.10](#)) that serves as a *post* ([3.3.1.52](#)) in a guardrail system

3.3.1.48

short column

column ([3.3.1.10](#)) so short that buckling can be ignored in its design

3.3.1.49

slender column

column ([3.3.1.10](#)) sufficiently long for buckling to be considered in its design

3.3.1.50

pier

pillar, US

vertical *structural member* ([3.3.1.3](#)) of voluminous form that transmits to its base the compressive *forces* ([3.7.3.22](#)) applied to it

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “pier”. See [3.1.3.68](#).

Note 2 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term “pier”. See [3.1.3.65](#), [3.1.3.68](#).

3.3.1.51

stud

one of a series of vertical members in a *partition* ([3.3.2.47](#)) or vertical *structural members* ([3.3.1.3](#)) in a loadbearing *wall* ([3.3.2.46](#))

3.3.1.52

post

light vertical member providing support

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “post”. See [3.3.2.71](#).

3.3.1.53
attached pier
pilaster, US

pier ([3.3.1.50](#)) that is an integral part of a *wall* ([3.3.2.46](#)) 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 [3.3.1.55](#).

3.3.1.54
bridge pier

pier ([3.3.1.50](#)) that is the intermediate support of a *bridge* ([3.1.3.19](#))

3.3.1.55
pilaster

shallow, rectangular *column* ([3.3.1.10](#)) or *pier* ([3.3.1.50](#)), integrally attached to the face of a *wall* ([3.3.2.46](#))

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “pilaster”. See [3.3.1.53](#).

3.3.1.56
wall plate
top plate, US

structural member ([3.3.1.3](#)) along the top of a *wall* ([3.3.2.46](#)) or built into its *length* ([3.7.2.10](#)), which distributes the *forces* ([3.7.3.22](#)) from *joists* ([3.3.1.15](#)), *rafters* ([3.3.1.43](#)), or *roof trusses* ([3.3.1.45](#))

3.3.1.57
padstone

codding, GB

masonry unit ([3.4.4.49](#)) incorporated in a *structure* ([3.3.1.2](#)) to distribute a concentrated *load* ([3.7.3.19](#))

3.3.1.58
abutment

buttress, US

construction ([3.3.5.6](#)) intended to resist lateral thrust and vertical *load* ([3.7.3.19](#)) usually from an *arch* ([3.3.1.7](#)) or *bridge* ([3.1.3.19](#))

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “buttress”. See [3.3.1.60](#).

3.3.1.59
bridge abutment

abutment ([3.3.1.58](#)) that provides the end support of a *bridge* ([3.1.3.19](#))

3.3.1.60
buttress

projecting *construction* ([3.3.5.6](#)) built as part of, or against, a *wall* ([3.3.2.46](#)) to resist lateral thrust

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “buttress”. See [3.3.1.58](#).

3.3.1.61
shear wall
shearwall, US

diaphragm wall, US

wall ([3.3.2.46](#)) for resisting lateral *forces* ([3.7.3.22](#)) in its plane

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term “diaphragm wall”. See [3.1.2.17](#) and [3.3.1.63](#).

3.3.1.62
spine wall
bearing wall, US

internal loadbearing *wall* ([3.3.2.46](#)) parallel to the main axis of a *building* ([3.1.1.3](#))

3.3.1.63

diaphragm wall

wall ([3.3.2.46](#)) of two *leafs* ([3.3.2.55](#)), separated by a cavity, structurally connected by vertical *webs* ([3.3.5.19](#))

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “diaphragm wall”. See [3.1.2.17](#).

Note 2 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term “diaphragm wall”. See [3.1.2.17](#) and [3.3.1.61](#).

3.3.1.64

bracing

system of *structural members* ([3.3.1.3](#)), usually diagonal, which acts in *compression* ([3.7.3.32](#)) or tension and stiffens a *structure* ([3.3.1.2](#))

3.3.1.65

herring-bone bracing

bridging, US

small *structural members* ([3.3.1.3](#)) placed crosswise between the tops and bottoms of adjacent *joists* ([3.3.1.15](#)) or other structural members to prevent buckling and enable *loads* ([3.7.3.19](#)) to be shared

3.3.1.66

wind bracing

bracing ([3.3.1.64](#)) designed to resist wind *forces* ([3.7.3.22](#))

3.3.1.67

shore

strut ([3.3.1.21](#)) that gives temporary support to earth or part of a *structure* ([3.3.1.2](#))

3.3.1.68

sheet piling

process ([3.5.2.3](#)) of driving vertical *structural members* ([3.3.1.3](#)) into the *soil* ([3.4.2.2](#)) in a continuous row, usually to resist lateral pressure

3.3.1.69

steel sheet pile

interlocking steel *structural member* ([3.3.1.3](#)) used for *sheet piling* ([3.3.1.68](#))

3.3.1.70

frame

structure ([3.3.1.2](#)) composed principally of linear or curved *structural members* ([3.3.1.3](#))

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “frame”. See [3.3.3.19](#).

3.3.1.71

plane frame

frame ([3.3.1.70](#)) in a single plane

3.3.1.72

portal frame

frame ([3.3.1.70](#)) composed of two *columns* ([3.3.1.10](#)) rigidly connected by a *beam* ([3.3.1.11](#)) across the column tops

3.3.1.73

space frame

three-dimensional truss, US

three-dimensional *frame* ([3.3.1.70](#)) for spanning large areas

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “space frame”. See [3.3.1.30](#).

3.3.1.74**ground anchorage
tie-down, US**

construction (3.3.5.6) capable of transmitting applied tensile *forces* (3.7.3.22) and those acting in *shear* (3.7.3.35) to a loadbearing stratum

3.3.1.75**pile**

slender *structural member* (3.3.1.3), substantially underground, intended to transmit *forces* (3.7.3.22) into loadbearing strata below the surface of the *ground* (3.4.2.1)

3.3.1.76**bored cast-in-place pile**

bored *pile* (3.3.1.75) formed by continuous or discontinuous *earthwork* (3.5.1.6) methods where the hole is subsequently filled with *concrete* (3.4.4.15)

3.3.1.77**displacement pile**

pile (3.3.1.75) 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, modified — “or removal” after the word “excavation” was deleted.]

3.3.1.78**driven pile**

pile (3.3.1.75) forced into the *ground* (3.4.2.1) by hammering, vibration or static pressure, and displacing the *soil* (3.4.2.2)

3.3.1.79**end bearing pile**

pile (3.3.1.75) that transmits *forces* (3.7.3.22) to the *ground* (3.4.2.1) mainly by *compression* (3.7.3.32) on its base

3.3.1.80**friction pile**

pile (3.3.1.75) transmitting *forces* (3.7.3.22) to the *ground* (3.4.2.1) mainly by friction between the surface of the pile and the adjacent ground

3.3.1.81**pile cap**

construction (3.3.5.6) at the head of one or more *piles* (3.3.1.75) that transmits *forces* (3.7.3.22) from a *structure* (3.3.1.2) to one or several piles

3.3.1.82**footing**

stepped *construction* (3.3.5.6) that spreads the *load* (3.7.3.19) at the foot of a *wall* (3.3.2.46) or *column* (3.3.1.10)

3.3.1.83**raft foundation****slab foundation, US**

floating foundation, US

foundation (3.3.1.1) in the form of a continuous structural *concrete slab* (3.3.1.32) that extends over the whole base of a *structure* (3.3.1.2)

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

3.3.1.84**strip foundation**

long, narrow, usually horizontal *foundation* (3.3.1.1)

3.3.1.85

piled foundation

pile foundation, US

foundation ([3.3.1.1](#)) that incorporates one or more *piles* ([3.3.1.75](#))

3.3.1.86

caisson

hollow construction ([3.3.5.6](#)) with substantial impervious *walls* ([3.3.2.46](#)) that comprises one or more cells and is sunk into the *ground* ([3.4.2.1](#)) or water to form the permanent shell of a deep *foundation* ([3.3.1.1](#))

3.3.1.87

open caisson

caisson ([3.3.1.86](#)) that is open both at the top and bottom

3.3.1.88

structural hollow section

tubular column, US

lally column, US

tube ([3.4.1.11](#)) used for structural purposes

3.3.1.89

rolled-steel section

steel product ([3.4.1.3](#)) formed by rolling

3.3.1.90

T-section

structural member ([3.3.1.3](#)) with a cross-section resembling the letter “T” and with equal *flanges* ([3.3.5.18](#))

3.3.1.91

I-section

I-beam, US

light universal beam, GB

structural member ([3.3.1.3](#)) with a cross-section resembling the letter “I”

3.3.1.92

angle

structural member ([3.3.1.3](#)) with a cross-section resembling the letter “L”, whose legs can be equal or unequal in *width* ([3.7.2.8](#))

3.3.1.93

channel section

structural member ([3.3.1.3](#)) with a cross-section resembling the letter “C”

3.3.1.94

H-section

heavy universal beam, GB

structural member ([3.3.1.3](#)) with a cross-section resembling the letter “H”

3.3.1.95

rolled-steel joist

RSJ

rolled-steel section ([3.3.1.89](#)) with cross-section resembling the letter “I”, but with the *thickness* ([3.7.2.49](#)) of the *flange* ([3.3.5.18](#)) tapering, being thicker along the *web* ([3.3.5.19](#))

3.3.1.96

bond

.....CA, US

interlocking arrangement of *masonry units* ([3.4.4.49](#)) within a *wall* ([3.3.2.46](#)) to ensure stability

3.3.2 Dividing and enclosing parts

3.3.2.1

infill

assembly (3.3.5.5) of single or composite *products* (3.4.1.3) that are inserted into gaps or *openings* (3.3.3.1) or that form part of a *facade* (3.3.2.44)

3.3.2.2

lining

dry covering to any internal *building* (3.1.1.3) surface

3.3.2.3

boarding

strips (3.4.1.14) of *timber* (3.4.3.2) used as a finished covering

EXAMPLE Used as a finished covering to a *floor* (3.3.2.10) or *wall* (3.3.2.46).

Note 1 to entry: In the US, wood siding is the term for boarding used as *cladding* (3.3.2.43) on an exterior *wall* (3.3.2.46) and strip flooring is the term for boarding used as *flooring* (3.3.2.12).

3.3.2.4

weatherboard

weather mould, AU

moulded projecting member fixed to the bottom rail of an external *door* (3.3.3.3) to divert water from the *sill* (3.3.3.44) or threshold

3.3.2.5

vapour control layer

vapour barrier, AU

vapor barrier, US

layer of *material* (3.4.1.1) intended to restrict the transmission of water vapour

3.3.2.6

tile

small, thin, flat, or shaped *component* (3.4.1.4) used to form a covering

3.3.2.7

grating

open *screen* (3.3.2.53) within an *opening* (3.3.3.1) in a *wall* (3.3.2.46), *floor* (3.3.2.10), or *pavement* (3.1.3.17)

3.3.2.8

grille

open *screen* (3.3.2.53) for division of *space* (3.2.1.1) or within a comparatively large *opening* (3.3.3.1) in a *wall* (3.3.2.46) or *ceiling* (3.3.2.18)

3.3.2.9

barrier

structure (3.1.1.4) (3.3.1.2) or *construction* (3.3.5.6) providing protection or used to affect movement

3.3.2.10

floor

horizontal plane *construction* (3.3.5.6) that provides the lowest surface in any *space* (3.2.1.1) in a *building* (3.1.1.3)

3.3.2.11

open floor

exposed floor, US

floor (3.3.2.10) that has no *ceiling* (3.3.2.18) covering its underside

3.3.2.12

flooring

uppermost layer of a *floor* ([3.3.2.10](#)), serving as a wear layer

3.3.2.13

underlay

underlayment, US

product ([3.4.1.3](#)) or *component* ([3.4.1.4](#)), usually in the form of a thin *sheet* ([3.4.1.12](#)), installed beneath *flooring* ([3.3.2.12](#))

3.3.2.14

concrete block paving

surfacing that consists of rectangular *blocks* ([3.4.1.9](#)) of *precast concrete* ([3.4.4.21](#)) laid in a pattern

3.3.2.15

floating floor

construction ([3.3.5.6](#)) that comprises the upper layers of a *floor* ([3.3.2.10](#)) when these are supported on a resilient layer or mountings to provide insulation against sound, vibration, or both

3.3.2.16

suspended floor

raised floor, US

free-access floor, US

floor ([3.3.2.10](#)) that spans supports

3.3.2.17

deck

elevated, unenclosed platform without a *roof* ([3.3.2.21](#))

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “deck”. See [3.3.1.35](#).

3.3.2.18

ceiling

construction ([3.3.5.6](#)) covering the underside of a *floor* ([3.3.2.10](#)) or *roof* ([3.3.2.21](#)) and providing the overhead surface of an enclosed *space* ([3.2.1.1](#)), often to conceal *structural members* ([3.3.1.3](#)) or *services* ([3.3.4.1](#))

3.3.2.19

false ceiling

suspended ceiling, US

dropped ceiling, US

ceiling ([3.3.2.18](#)) that reduces the *height* ([3.7.2.36](#)) of a *space* ([3.2.1.1](#)) or provides space for *services* ([3.3.4.1](#))

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the entry “suspended ceiling”. See [3.3.2.20](#).

Note 2 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the entry “dropped ceiling”. See [3.3.2.20](#).

3.3.2.20

suspended ceiling

dropped ceiling, US

ceiling ([3.3.2.18](#)) hung at a distance from the *floor* ([3.3.2.10](#)) or *roof* ([3.3.2.21](#)) above

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the entry “suspended ceiling”. See [3.3.2.19](#).

Note 2 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the entry “dropped ceiling”. See [3.3.2.19](#).

3.3.2.21

roof

construction ([3.3.5.6](#)) that encloses a *building* ([3.1.1.3](#)) from above

3.3.2.22**roofing**

upper layer or layers of a *roof* (3.3.2.21) that provides a weatherproof surface

3.3.2.23**flat roof**

roof (3.3.2.21) either horizontal or with a *slope* (3.7.2.65) of 10° or less

3.3.2.24**pitched roof**

roof (3.3.2.21), the *slope* (3.7.2.65) of which is greater than 10° (approximately 15 %)

3.3.2.25**monopitch roof****shed roof, US**

pitched roof (3.3.2.24) that has only a single plane

3.3.2.26**lean-to roof**

monopitch roof (3.3.2.25) that has its upper edge attached to, and supported by, a *wall* (3.3.2.46) that extends above the *level* (3.7.2.39) of the *roof* (3.3.2.21), or is supported by *structural members* (3.3.1.3) next to or attached to a wall

3.3.2.27**shell roof****domed roof, US**

roof (3.3.2.21) formed of a thin curved structural *slab* (3.3.5.12)

3.3.2.28**mansard roof**

pitched roof (3.3.2.24) with two inclined planes on each side of the *ridge* (3.3.2.40), the steeper of the two starting at the *eaves* (3.3.2.38)

3.3.2.29**gable roof**

pitched roof (3.3.2.24) that terminates at one or both ends as a *gable* (3.3.2.67)

3.3.2.30**hipped roof****hip roof, US**

pitched roof (3.3.2.24) with *hip* (3.3.2.39) end or ends

3.3.2.31**sawtooth roof**

series of *pitched roofs* (3.3.2.24), each with one inclined plane steeper than the other and fully or partially glazed

3.3.2.32**cold roof**

roof (3.3.2.21) that has insulation at the *level* (3.7.2.39) of the *ceiling* (3.3.2.18) and a ventilated void between the insulation and the *roofing* (3.3.2.22)

3.3.2.33**warm roof**

roof (3.3.2.21) that has insulation immediately below its weatherproofing membrane and a *vapour control layer* (3.3.2.5) below the insulation

3.3.2.34**inverted roof****built-up roof, US**

roof (3.3.2.21) in which *thermal insulation material* (3.4.4.32) is placed above the waterproof covering

3.3.2.35

open roof

exposed roof, US

cathedral ceiling, US

roof ([3.3.2.21](#)) that has no *ceiling* ([3.3.2.18](#)) fixed to or hung from it

3.3.2.36

canopy

roof-like covering usually projecting over and outward from an entrance or *window* ([3.3.3.5](#)) or along the side of a *wall* ([3.3.2.46](#))

3.3.2.37

barge board

fascia board, US

verge board, GB

board fixed along the top edge of a *gable* ([3.3.2.67](#))

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “fascia board”. See [3.3.5.67](#).

3.3.2.38

eaves

eave, US

lower edge of a *pitched roof* ([3.3.2.24](#)) or edge of a *flat roof* ([3.3.2.23](#))

3.3.2.39

hip

inclined meeting line of two inclined planes in a *pitched roof* ([3.3.2.24](#)) which forms a salient angle

3.3.2.40

ridge

intersection at the top of two inclined planes in a *pitched roof* ([3.3.2.24](#)) which forms the apex of the *roof* ([3.3.2.21](#))

3.3.2.41

valley

inclined meeting line of two inclined planes in a *pitched roof* ([3.3.2.24](#)) which forms a re-entrant angle

3.3.2.42

verge

sloping edge of a *pitched roof* ([3.3.2.24](#))

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “verge”. See [3.1.3.47](#).

3.3.2.43

cladding

siding, US

external, vertical, or near-vertical non-loadbearing covering to a *structure* ([3.3.1.2](#)), which typically provides *protection* ([3.7.3.88](#)) from the elements

3.3.2.44

facade

exterior surface of a *wall* ([3.3.2.46](#)) enclosing a *building* ([3.1.1.3](#)), usually non-loadbearing, which can include a *curtain wall* ([3.3.2.56](#)), *cladding* ([3.3.2.43](#)), or other exterior *finish* ([3.3.5.2](#))

3.3.2.45

weatherboarding

clapboard, US

mechanically fixed *cladding* ([3.3.2.43](#)) that consists of overlapping or rebated horizontal *boarding* ([3.3.2.3](#))

3.3.2.46**wall**

vertical *construction* (3.3.5.6) that bounds or subdivides a *space* (3.2.1.1) and usually fulfils a loadbearing or retaining function

3.3.2.47**partition**

internal non-loadbearing vertical *construction* (3.3.5.6) that subdivides a *space* (3.2.1.1)

3.3.2.48**framed partition**

partition (3.3.2.47) that consists of a continuously supported *plane frame* (3.3.1.71) with facings or *infill* (3.3.2.1)

3.3.2.49**double stud wall****staggered stud wall, US**

wall (3.3.2.46) with two parallel rows of staggered *studs* (3.3.1.51)

Note 1 to entry: In the US, a double stud wall is a *wall* (3.3.2.46) with two parallel rows of studs aligned on individual *sill plates* (3.3.3.45) while a staggered stud wall is a wall with two parallel rows of staggered studs on a common sill plate.

3.3.2.50**timber frame wall panel**

wall (3.3.2.46) unit consisting of a *frame* (3.3.1.70) with *structural members* (3.3.1.3) made of *timber* (3.4.3.2), sheathed on at least one face with a *wood-based panel* (3.4.3.26) or other *sheet* (3.4.1.12)

3.3.2.51**panel**

infill (3.3.2.1) fastened to a *frame* (3.3.1.70)

3.3.2.52**screen****dwarf wall, US**

partition (3.3.2.47), sometimes self-supporting, which might not extend fully from *floor* (3.3.2.10) to *ceiling* (3.3.2.18), and which provides a degree of visual privacy or protection or both

Note 1 to entry: There are homographs for the term “screen”. See 3.3.2.53 and 3.5.3.18.

3.3.2.53**screen**

non-loadbearing vertical *construction* (3.3.5.6) that provides a degree of visual privacy or protection or both from noise, wind, or gaseous emissions

Note 1 to entry: There are homographs for the term “screen”. See 3.3.2.52 and 3.5.3.18.

3.3.2.54**cavity wall**

wall (3.3.2.46) of two parallel parts, *leaves* (3.3.2.55), effectively tied together and with a gap between them

3.3.2.55**leaf****leave, US**

vertical wall segment, US

one of two parallel *walls* (3.3.2.46) that are effectively tied together

3.3.2.56**curtain wall**

non-loadbearing *wall* (3.3.2.46) positioned on the outside of a *building* (3.1.1.3) and enclosing it

3.3.2.57

gable wall

wall ([3.3.2.46](#)) of which a *gable* ([3.3.2.67](#)) forms a part

3.3.2.58

external panel wall

part of an external wall ([3.3.2.46](#)) that forms an *infill* ([3.3.2.1](#)) between *structural members* ([3.3.1.3](#))

3.3.2.59

separating wall

wall ([3.3.2.46](#)) that separates adjoining *buildings* ([3.1.1.3](#))

3.3.2.60

boundary wall

wall ([3.3.2.46](#)) separating two plots of different occupation or ownership

3.3.2.61

party wall

separating wall ([3.3.2.59](#)) that is used in common between two *buildings* ([3.1.1.3](#)) of different ownership or occupation

3.3.2.62

firewall

separating wall ([3.3.2.59](#)) that delays or holds back the spread of fire from one *building* ([3.1.1.3](#)) to an adjoining building

3.3.2.63

sleeper wall

low loadbearing wall ([3.3.2.46](#)) intended to provide intermediate support to a *suspended floor* ([3.3.2.16](#)) at *ground level* ([3.7.2.67](#))

3.3.2.64

parapet

construction ([3.3.5.6](#)) that bounds an elevated surface such as a *roof* ([3.3.2.21](#)), *balcony* ([3.2.2.9](#)), *terrace* ([3.2.3.8](#)), *bridge* ([3.1.3.19](#)), or *embankment* ([3.1.2.3](#))

3.3.2.65

trussed partition

framed partition ([3.3.2.48](#)), designed as a *truss* ([3.3.1.18](#)), which spans between supports and carries its own mass and any superimposed loads ([3.7.3.19](#)) from the *floor* ([3.3.2.10](#))

3.3.2.66

apron

part of a wall ([3.3.2.46](#)) below a *window* ([3.3.3.5](#))

3.3.2.67

gable

portion of a wall ([3.3.2.46](#)) above the *level* ([3.7.2.39](#)) of the *eaves* ([3.3.2.38](#)) that encloses the end of the *space* ([3.2.1.1](#)) under a *pitched roof* ([3.3.2.24](#))

3.3.2.68

guarding

guard, US

guardrail system, US

barrier ([3.3.2.9](#)) intended to delay, stop, or guide people, or to provide protection against accidental falls from one *level* ([3.7.2.39](#)) to another

3.3.2.69**balustrade**

protective *barrier* ([3.3.2.9](#)) formed by a series of heavy vertical members capped by a *coping* ([3.3.2.75](#))

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “balustrade”. See [3.3.2.70](#).

3.3.2.70**balustrade**

protective *barrier* ([3.3.2.9](#)) formed by a series of light vertical members capped by a *handrail* ([3.3.2.76](#))

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “balustrade”. See [3.3.2.69](#).

3.3.2.71**baluster****post, US**

vertical *component* ([3.4.1.4](#)), other than a *die* ([3.3.2.72](#)), of a *balustrade* ([3.3.2.70](#))

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “post”. See [3.3.1.52](#).

3.3.2.72**die****baluster, US**

picket, US

intermediate solid *post* ([3.3.1.52](#)) within a *balustrade* ([3.3.2.69](#)) ([3.3.2.70](#))

3.3.2.73**newel**

vertical *component* ([3.4.1.4](#)) into which the *string* ([3.3.5.28](#)) or *handrail* ([3.3.2.76](#)) are fixed

3.3.2.74**half newel**

newel ([3.3.2.73](#)) of a reduced *thickness* ([3.3.2.49](#)), fixed to a *wall* ([3.3.2.46](#)) and at which a *balustrade* ([3.3.2.69](#)) ([3.3.2.70](#)) terminates

3.3.2.75**coping**

cap, US

construction ([3.3.5.6](#)) that protects the top of a *wall* ([3.3.2.46](#)), *balustrade* ([3.3.2.69](#)), or *parapet* ([3.3.2.64](#)) and sheds rainwater clear of the surfaces beneath

3.3.2.76**handrail**

component ([3.4.1.4](#)) providing support and grip for *users* ([3.6.1](#))

[SOURCE: EN 14076:2013, 2.6.6]

3.3.2.77**grab rail****grab bar, US**

handrail ([3.3.2.76](#)) designed to support and to permit transfer of body weight, usually found in locations adjacent to showers, bathtubs, *WC suites* ([3.3.4.9](#)), and wash basins in a bathroom or *toilet* ([3.2.3.3](#))

3.3.2.78**pargeting****parching, US**

decorative render *coat* ([3.4.4.36](#))

3.3.2.79**wall tie**

component ([3.4.1.4](#)) connecting *leafs* ([3.3.2.55](#)) of a *cavity wall* ([3.3.2.54](#))

3.3.3 Openings and associated closing parts

3.3.3.1

opening

void in a *building element* ([3.3.5.4](#))

3.3.3.2

doorway

access way to a *space* ([3.2.1.1](#)) opened or closed by a *door* ([3.3.3.3](#))

3.3.3.3

door

construction ([3.3.5.6](#)) for closing an *opening* ([3.3.3.1](#)) intended primarily for access or egress or both

3.3.3.4

hatch

opening ([3.3.3.1](#)) that affords limited access

3.3.3.5

window

construction ([3.3.5.6](#)) for closing a vertical or near-vertical *opening* ([3.3.3.1](#)) in a *wall* ([3.3.2.46](#)) or *pitched roof* ([3.3.2.24](#)), which will admit light and can provide ventilation

3.3.3.6

light

lite, US

individual glazed unit of a *window* ([3.3.3.5](#)) or *door* ([3.3.3.3](#))

3.3.3.7

bay window

straight-sided *construction* ([3.3.5.6](#)) that projects from the face of a *building* ([3.1.1.3](#)) and contains one or several *windows* ([3.3.3.5](#))

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “bay window”. See [3.3.3.12](#).

3.3.3.8

bow window

curved *construction* ([3.3.5.6](#)) that projects from the face of a *building* ([3.1.1.3](#)) and contains one or several *windows* ([3.3.3.5](#))

3.3.3.9

dormer window

construction ([3.3.5.6](#)) that contains a *window* ([3.3.3.5](#)) projecting above the sloped surface of a *pitched roof* ([3.3.2.24](#))

3.3.3.10

clerestory window

window ([3.3.3.5](#)) in the upper part of a *wall* ([3.3.2.46](#)), above an adjoining *roof* ([3.3.2.21](#))

3.3.3.11

lantern light

raised *construction* ([3.3.5.6](#)) with *glazing* ([3.4.1.21](#)) for its sides above the surface of a *flat roof* ([3.3.2.23](#)) or above the *ridge* ([3.3.2.40](#)) of a *pitched roof* ([3.3.2.24](#))

3.3.3.12

oriel window

bay window, US

window ([3.3.3.5](#)) that projects from the face of a *building* ([3.1.1.3](#)) and is supported on *brackets* ([3.3.5.64](#)) or *cantilevers* ([3.3.1.17](#))

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “bay window”. See [3.3.3.7](#).

3.3.3.13
rooflight
skylight, US

construction (3.3.5.6) for closing an *opening* (3.3.3.1) in a *flat roof* (3.3.2.23) or low *pitched roof* (3.3.2.24), intended primarily for lighting and consisting of a *frame* (3.3.3.19) and *glazing* (3.4.1.21)

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “skylight”. See 3.3.3.14.

3.3.3.14
roof window
skylight, US

construction (3.3.5.6) for closing an *opening* (3.3.3.1) in the plane of a *pitched roof* (3.3.2.24), which admits light and which can provide ventilation

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “skylight”. See 3.3.3.13.

3.3.3.15
fanlight

window (3.3.3.5) above a *door* (3.3.3.3) or side *light* (3.3.3.6) and within the same main *frame* (3.3.3.19)

3.3.3.16
borrowed light

window (3.3.3.5) in an internal *wall* (3.3.2.46) or *partition* (3.3.2.47)

3.3.3.17
laylight
sky, US

horizontal *glazing* (3.4.1.21) set in a *ceiling* (3.3.2.18) below a *roof window* (3.3.3.14) for admitting daylight

3.3.3.18
fireplace mantel

projecting *frame* (3.3.3.19) of a *fireplace* (3.3.3.38)

3.3.3.19
frame
casing, US

case or border enclosing a *door* (3.3.3.3) or forming a perimeter to a *window* (3.3.3.5) or other *opening* (3.3.3.1)

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “frame”. See 3.3.1.70.

Note 2 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “casing”. See 3.3.5.63.

3.3.3.20
door frame

frame (3.3.3.19) in which a *door* (3.3.3.3) moves

3.3.3.21
window frame
window casing, US

frame (3.3.3.19) that contains the *light* (3.3.3.6) or lights of a *window* (3.3.3.5)

3.3.3.22
mullion

intermediate vertical member in an *opening* (3.3.3.1) or *frame* (3.3.3.19), separating *lights* (3.3.3.6)

3.3.3.23

**transom
muntin, US**

horizontal member dividing an *opening* ([3.3.3.1](#)) or *frame* ([3.3.3.19](#)) of a *window* ([3.3.3.5](#)) or *door* ([3.3.3.3](#))

3.3.3.24

casement

movable and lockable *component* ([3.4.1.4](#)) of a *window* ([3.3.3.5](#)) characterized by a rotational connection to the *frame* ([3.3.3.19](#)), which can also provide some sliding movement

3.3.3.25

shutter

movable *component* ([3.4.1.4](#)) installed in an *opening* ([3.3.3.1](#)) or *duct* ([3.3.4.12](#)) to form a *barrier* ([3.3.2.9](#)) for security purposes or to control the passage of heat or light, or to delay the spread of fire, smoke, or gases

3.3.3.26

**sunbreaker
sunshade, US**

device fixed externally to a *building* ([3.1.1.3](#)) to reduce solar heat gain

3.3.3.27

**louvre
louver, US**

arrangement of overlapping, parallel *strips* ([3.4.1.14](#)) in a *door* ([3.3.3.3](#)), *window* ([3.3.3.5](#)), or other *opening* ([3.3.3.1](#)), spaced to allow admission of light, air, or both, and frequently adjustable

3.3.3.28

jamb

vertical part of a *wall* ([3.3.2.46](#)) at an *opening* ([3.3.3.1](#))

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “jamb”. See [3.3.3.29](#).

3.3.3.29

jamb

vertical side member of a *frame* ([3.3.3.19](#)) or *opening lining* ([3.3.3.30](#))

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “jamb”. See [3.3.3.28](#).

3.3.3.30

opening lining

lining ([3.3.2.2](#)) of an *opening* ([3.3.3.1](#))

3.3.3.31

reveal

face of a vertical recess or internal face of a *jamb* ([3.3.3.28](#))

3.3.3.32

**lintel
header, US**

lintol, GB
beam ([3.3.1.11](#)) supporting *loads* ([3.7.3.19](#)) over an *opening* ([3.3.3.1](#))

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “header”. See [3.3.3.47](#).

3.3.3.33

chimney

construction ([3.3.5.6](#)) enclosing one or more *flues* ([3.3.3.36](#))

3.3.3.34**multi-wall chimney**

chimney ([3.3.3.33](#)) consisting of a *flue liner* ([3.3.3.37](#)) and at least one additional internal or external wall ([3.3.2.46](#))

3.3.3.35**chimney stack**

part of a *chimney* ([3.3.3.33](#)) that projects above a *roof* ([3.3.2.21](#))

3.3.3.36**flue**

passage for conveying combustion products to the outside air

3.3.3.37**flue liner**

interior *lining* ([3.3.2.2](#)) of a *flue* ([3.3.3.36](#)) in a *chimney* ([3.3.3.33](#)) in contact with products of combustion

3.3.3.38**fireplace**

construction ([3.3.5.6](#)) to accommodate a *fireplace recess* ([3.3.3.39](#))

3.3.3.39**fireplace recess**

space ([3.2.1.1](#)) formed in a *wall* ([3.3.2.46](#)) or *chimney breast* ([3.3.3.40](#)) to accommodate an open fire or into which a heating *appliance* ([3.3.4.7](#)) can be placed and from which a *flue* ([3.3.3.36](#)) leads

3.3.3.40**chimney breast**

projection from the face of a *wall* ([3.3.2.46](#)) that contains a *fireplace* ([3.3.3.38](#)) or *flue* ([3.3.3.36](#))

3.3.3.41**chimney shaft**

chimney ([3.3.3.33](#)) that is of substantial *height* ([3.7.2.36](#)) and which usually contains a *flue* ([3.3.3.36](#)) of large cross-section

3.3.3.42**sill**

cill, GB

lower horizontal member of a *window frame* ([3.3.3.21](#))

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “sill”. See [3.3.3.44](#).

3.3.3.43**window sill**

projecting *construction* ([3.3.5.6](#)) below an *opening* ([3.3.3.1](#)) for a *window* ([3.3.3.5](#)), usually *weathered* ([3.7.3.71](#)) on the top surface

3.3.3.44**sill****subsill, US**

construction ([3.3.5.6](#)) that provides a seating for a *window frame* ([3.3.3.21](#)) or *door frame* ([3.3.3.20](#))

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “sill”. See [3.3.3.42](#).

3.3.3.45**sill plate**

continuous horizontal *structural member* ([3.3.1.3](#)) that supports a *frame* ([3.3.3.19](#))

3.3.3.46**window board**

horizontal board fitted internally to a *sill* ([3.3.3.42](#))

3.3.3.47

head

header, US

top member, usually horizontal, of a *frame* ([3.3.3.19](#)) or *opening lining* ([3.3.3.30](#))

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “head”. See [3.7.3.43](#).

Note 2 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “header”. See [3.3.3.32](#).

3.3.4 Services, fitments, and equipment

3.3.4.1

service

service lines, US

utility lines, US

system for conveying water, gas, warm air, or electricity, or that provides water, gas, oil, or air to or within a *construction works* ([3.1.1.1](#)) or removes *waste* ([3.8.13](#)) from it

3.3.4.2

fitment

installed appliance, US

fitting, GB

article, such as a *sanitary appliance* ([3.3.4.8](#)) or kitchen unit, which equips a *space* ([3.2.1.1](#)) for the use of occupants and which is fixed to the *building* ([3.1.1.3](#))

3.3.4.3

installation

assembly ([3.3.5.5](#)) of *materials* ([3.4.1.1](#)) and *components* ([3.4.1.4](#)) placed in position to provide a *service* ([3.3.4.1](#))

3.3.4.4

water service

water line, US

water installation, GB

water supply, GB

service ([3.3.4.1](#)) for supplying water to individual premises

3.3.4.5

plumbing

water services ([3.3.4.4](#)) and the *appliances* ([3.3.4.7](#)) connected to them

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “plumbing”. See [3.5.1.10](#).

Note 2 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term “plumbing”. See [3.3.4.6](#) and [3.5.1.10](#).

3.3.4.6

sanitation installation

plumbing, US

installation ([3.3.4.3](#)) for the provision of hot and cold water to *sanitary appliances* ([3.3.4.8](#)) within a *building* ([3.1.1.3](#)) and the removal of *waste* ([3.8.13](#)) from them

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term “plumbing”. See [3.3.4.5](#) and [3.5.1.10](#).

3.3.4.7

appliance

equipment for occupant use connected to a *service* ([3.3.4.1](#))

3.3.4.8**sanitary appliance
plumbing fixture, US**

fixed *appliance* ([3.3.4.7](#)), usually supplied with water, used for drinking, cleaning, or *wastewater* ([3.8.19](#)) disposal

3.3.4.9**WC suite
toilet, US**

sanitary appliance ([3.3.4.8](#)) that consists of a pan, seat, flushing apparatus, and any necessary flush *pipe* ([3.3.4.17](#))

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term “toilet”. See [3.2.3.3](#), [3.2.3.4](#).

3.3.4.10**furnishings**

curtains ([3.3.5.77](#)), carpets, and similar soft materials which equip habitable space ([3.2.1.1](#)) for use

3.3.4.11**plant**

machinery and heavy equipment installed for the operation of a *service* ([3.3.4.1](#))

EXAMPLE A heating service.

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “plant”. See [3.5.3.1](#).

3.3.4.12**duct**

space ([3.2.1.1](#)) formed for the passage of air, gases, *cables* ([3.4.4.54](#)), *pipes* ([3.3.4.17](#)), and other items

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “duct”. See [3.3.4.13](#).

3.3.4.13**duct**

component ([3.4.1.4](#)) that forms a *duct* ([3.3.4.12](#))

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “duct”. See [3.3.4.12](#).

3.3.4.14**conduit**

pipe ([3.3.4.17](#)), *channel* ([3.3.4.16](#)), or *tunnel* ([3.1.3.18](#)) used for conveying liquids or containing electric wires or *cables* ([3.4.4.54](#))

3.3.4.15**riser**

duct ([3.3.4.12](#)) or *pipeline* ([3.1.2.30](#)) that connects a *service* ([3.3.4.1](#)) with equipment at a higher *level* ([3.7.2.39](#))

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “riser”. See [3.3.5.27](#).

3.3.4.16**channel**

open passage for conveying or containing water

3.3.4.17**pipe**

circular *tube* ([3.4.1.11](#)) through which fluid can flow

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “pipe”. See [3.4.1.11](#).

3.3.4.18

standpipe

pipe (3.3.4.17) or tower that contains water and which projects vertically above the *ground* (3.4.2.1) and connects with a water distribution system

3.3.4.19

manhole

opening (3.3.3.1) fitted with a removable cover, which permits entry of a person to a *pipeline* (3.1.2.30) or closed vessel

3.3.4.20

manhole chamber

chamber constructed on a *drain* (3.3.4.38), *sewer* (3.3.4.41), or *pipeline* (3.1.2.30), with a removable cover permitting entry of a person

3.3.4.21

access cover

plate (3.3.5.17), usually hinged to a *frame* (3.3.1.70) or otherwise capable of being removed, allowing access to a vessel, chamber, gully, *pipe* (3.3.4.17), or *service duct* (3.2.4.11)

3.3.4.22

manhole cover

access cover (3.3.4.21) for a *manhole* (3.3.4.19)

3.3.4.23

pipe fitting

component (3.4.1.4) fitted to a *pipe* (3.3.4.17) for such purposes as connecting, supporting, controlling, or changing the flow direction or the bore size (3.7.2.2)

3.3.4.24

socket

end of a *pipe* (3.3.4.17) or *pipe fitting* (3.3.4.23), enlarged for the reception of the end of another pipe, pipe fitting, or *sanitary appliance* (3.3.4.8)

3.3.4.25

o-ring joint

joint (3.3.5.34) where a spigot is jointed into a *socket* (3.3.4.24) using an elastomeric o-ring between the *pipe* (3.3.4.17) faces or fairings bonded to the pipes

3.3.4.26

pressure seal joint

body bonnet (cover) *joint* (3.3.5.34) in which the internal fluid pressure increases the compressive loading on the bonnet gasket or pressure seal ring

3.3.4.27

escalator

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

3.3.4.28

moving walkway

power-driven *installation* (3.3.4.3) for the conveyance of persons in which the *user* (3.6.1) carrying surface remains parallel to its direction of motion and is uninterrupted

3.3.4.29

lift

elevator, US

permanent lifting equipment that serves defined *levels* (3.7.2.39) of *landings* (3.3.5.23), 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°

3.3.4.30**lift car****elevator cab, US**

part of a *lift* ([3.3.4.29](#)) that carries persons and/or other loads

3.3.4.31**goods lift****service elevator, US**

lift ([3.3.4.29](#)) designed mainly for the transport of goods and articles but which can also accommodate people

3.3.4.32**passenger lift****passenger elevator, US**

lift ([3.3.4.29](#)) designed mainly for the transport of persons

3.3.4.33**service lift****dumbwaiter, US**

lift ([3.3.4.29](#)) whose *lift car* ([3.3.4.30](#)) is inaccessible to people on account of its internal size ([3.7.2.2](#)) and means of construction ([3.3.5.6](#))

3.3.4.34**air conditioning**

treatment of the air that allows the temperature, humidity, purity, and distribution within an enclosed space ([3.2.1.1](#)) to be adjusted mechanically

3.3.4.35**drainage**

removal of surplus water

3.3.4.36**drainage system**

system of *drains* ([3.3.4.38](#)) and ancillary works that conveys their contents to a cesspool, *sewerage system* ([3.3.4.40](#)), outfall, or other place of disposal

3.3.4.37**land drainage**

system of *conduits* ([3.3.4.14](#)), *structures* ([3.1.1.4](#)), and *embankments* ([3.1.2.3](#)) required to control water levels ([3.7.2.39](#)) and to protect urban and agricultural *land* ([3.8.1](#)) from flooding by either fresh or salt water, or to alleviate such flooding

3.3.4.38**drain**

conduit ([3.3.4.14](#)), usually underground, or *channel* ([3.3.4.16](#)) which conveys *wastewater* ([3.8.19](#)), *surface water* ([3.8.23](#)), or other unwanted liquids

3.3.4.39**gutter**

channel ([3.3.4.16](#)) for collecting and draining rainwater from a *roof* ([3.3.2.21](#))

3.3.4.40**sewerage system****sewage system, US**

system of *sewers* ([3.3.4.41](#)) and ancillary works that conveys the contents to a sewage treatment works or other place of disposal

3.3.4.41**sewer**

pipeline ([3.1.2.30](#)) or other *construction* ([3.3.5.6](#)), usually underground, which conveys unwanted liquids

3.3.4.42

vacuum sewer

sewer ([3.3.4.41](#)) operating under *negative pressure* ([3.7.3.44](#))

3.3.4.43

sewer connection

junction of a *drain* ([3.3.4.38](#)) with a *sewer* ([3.3.4.41](#)) or *pipe* ([3.3.4.17](#)) between a *manhole chamber* ([3.3.4.20](#)) and a sewer

3.3.4.44

strainer

device that prevents solid matter entering a *pipe* ([3.3.4.17](#)), *pump* ([3.3.4.50](#)), *valve* ([3.3.4.54](#)), or meter

3.3.4.45

graded filter

filter bed, US

leaching field, US

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* ([3.4.1.2](#)) does not carry it into the next to clog it

3.3.4.46

sump

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

3.3.4.47

sprinkler

device for sprinkling water from a *pipe* ([3.3.4.17](#)) under pressure over an area

3.3.4.48

hot water system

installation ([3.3.4.3](#)) of *pipes* ([3.3.4.17](#)) and associated *components* ([3.4.1.4](#)) in which water is heated and distributed, for heating or hot water supply

3.3.4.49

calorifier

hot water boiler, US

hot water tank, US

apparatus used for the transfer of heat to water in a vessel by indirect means, the source of heat being contained within a *pipe* ([3.3.4.17](#)) immersed in water

3.3.4.50

pump

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

3.3.4.51

centrifugal pump

pump ([3.3.4.50](#)) into which fluid enters axially and from which, by the action of a rotating impeller, it is discharged tangentially

3.3.4.52

cowl

fitting ([3.3.5.54](#)) to a *flue* ([3.3.3.36](#)) terminal for improving the draught in the flue

3.3.4.53

mobile waste container

dumpster, US

container with wheels for storing *waste* ([3.8.13](#))

3.3.4.54**valve**

cock, GB

device that starts, shuts off, regulates, or controls *flow* (3.7.3.41)**3.3.4.55****ball valve***valve* (3.3.4.54) that has a ported ball that can be turned relative to the body seat ports**3.3.4.56****float-operated valve***valve* (3.3.4.54) that controls the *flow* (3.7.3.41) of liquid into a vessel and is operated by an arm connected to a float**3.3.4.57****diaphragm float-operated valve***float-operated valve* (3.3.4.56) in which the arm flexes a diaphragm to control *flow* (3.7.3.41)**3.3.4.58****flap valve***valve* (3.3.4.54) with a top-hinged *plate* (3.3.5.17) or disc, fitted on the face of an orifice, which permits flow of liquid in one direction only**3.3.4.59****flow regulating valve***valve* (3.3.4.54) that maintains a set *discharge* (3.7.3.57), independent of pressure**3.3.4.60****reflux valve**non-return *valve* (3.3.4.54) that is operated by *flow* (3.7.3.41)**3.3.4.61****tap****faucet, US**

draw-off tap, GB

small-diameter, manually operated *valve* (3.3.4.54) with a free outlet, from which water is drawn**3.3.4.62****pressure tapping**

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

3.3.4.63**electric conduit***tube* (3.4.1.11) that encloses and protects wires or electric *cables* (3.4.4.54)**3.3.4.64****electricity transmission line**line of electric *cables* (3.4.4.54) carried on lattice towers or poles**3.3.4.65****telecommunication**transmission, emission, or reception of *signs* (3.3.5.79), signals, written images and sounds, or intelligence of any nature by wire, radio, optical, or other electromagnetic means**3.3.5 Other parts****3.3.5.1****finishing**

final covering and treatment to surfaces and their intersections

3.3.5.2

finish

surface that results from *surface treatment* ([3.5.1.30](#)) or *coating* ([3.5.1.34](#))

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “finish”. See [3.7.3.67](#).

3.3.5.3

furniture

equipment for occupant use, not usually fixed to the *building* ([3.1.1.3](#))

EXAMPLE Tables and chairs.

3.3.5.4

building element

major functional part of a *building* ([3.1.1.3](#))

EXAMPLE *Foundation* ([3.3.1.1](#)), *floor* ([3.3.2.10](#)), *roof* ([3.3.2.21](#)), *services* ([3.3.4.1](#)).

Note 1 to entry: For practical purposes, such as when carrying out a cost analysis of a construction work, it is vital that building elements are mutually exclusive in order to ensure that each part is counted once and only once.

3.3.5.5

assembly

set of related *components* ([3.4.1.4](#)) attached to each other

3.3.5.6

construction

assembled or complete part of *construction works* ([3.1.1.1](#)) that results from work on-site

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term “construction”. See [3.1.1.1](#) and [3.5.1.1](#).

3.3.5.7

composite construction

form of *construction* ([3.3.5.6](#)) made up of different *materials* ([3.4.1.2](#)) that act monolithically, one of which is usually preformed

3.3.5.8

damp proof course membrane, US

layer or *coat* ([3.4.4.36](#)) of *material* ([3.4.1.1](#)) covering the bedding surface of a *wall* ([3.3.2.46](#)) to resist the passage of moisture

3.3.5.9

damp proof membrane

layer or *sheet* ([3.4.1.12](#)) of *material* ([3.4.1.1](#)) placed within a *floor* ([3.3.2.10](#)) or similar *construction* ([3.3.5.6](#)) or vertically within a *wall* ([3.3.2.46](#)) to prevent the passage of moisture

3.3.5.10

throat

groove at dripnose, US

groove in an under-surface that prevents water from running across it

3.3.5.11

check throat

groove to prevent water from being drawn by capillary action into the narrow space or *joint* ([3.3.5.34](#)) between two adjacent members

3.3.5.12

slab

pavior, GB

thick, flat, or shaped *component* ([3.4.1.4](#)), usually larger than 300 mm square, used to form a covering or projecting from a *building* ([3.1.1.3](#))

3.3.5.13**masonry**

construction (3.3.5.6) of *stone* (3.4.2.4), *bricks* (3.4.4.50), or *blocks* (3.4.1.9)

3.3.5.14**stonework**

masonry (3.3.5.13) of *stone* (3.4.2.4), which might or might not have been worked, bonded, or solidly put together

3.3.5.15**brickwork**

masonry (3.3.5.13) of *bricks* (3.4.4.50) bonded and solidly put together with *mortar* (3.4.4.26)

3.3.5.16**plinth**

projection or recess at the base of *construction* (3.3.5.6), such as a *wall* (3.3.2.46), *column* (3.3.1.10), or construction for raising equipment above the *level* (3.7.2.39) of the *floor* (3.3.2.10)

3.3.5.17**plate**

thin, rigid, flat, metal *product* (3.4.1.3), of a *thickness* (3.7.2.49) greater than that of a *sheet* (3.4.1.12)

3.3.5.18**flange**

part, usually thin, of a *structural member* (3.3.1.3), which projects continuously from one or both sides of the *section* (3.4.1.10) of the member at its end or ends

3.3.5.19**web**

thin or relatively thin portion of a *structural member* (3.3.1.3) of “I”, “L”, “U”, or “T” cross-section in the main loading plane

3.3.5.20**joinery****cabinetry, US**

unfinished/finished millwork, US
assembly (3.3.5.5) of worked *components* (3.4.1.4) of *timber* (3.4.3.2) and *wood-based panels* (3.4.3.26) other than structural timber or *cladding* (3.3.2.43), together with associated mouldings used as finishing members, such as *architraves* (3.3.5.71), *skirting* (3.3.5.72) boards, and *weatherboards* (3.3.2.4)

3.3.5.21**carpentry**

structural woodwork

3.3.5.22**stair**

staircase, GB

construction (3.3.5.6) comprising a succession of horizontal stages that make it possible to pass on foot to other *levels* (3.7.2.39)

[SOURCE: EN 14076:2013, 2.1.1, modified — “(steps or landings)” was deleted.]

3.3.5.23**landing**

platform or part of a *floor* (3.3.2.10) at the end of a *flight* (3.3.5.26) or *ramp* (3.3.5.33) or area providing access to a *lift car* (3.3.4.30) at each level of use

3.3.5.24**intermediate landing**

landing (3.3.5.23) between *flights* (3.3.5.26)

3.3.5.25

step

horizontal surface to support the foot and a vertical surface or space that results from the change in level

3.3.5.26

flight

continuous series of *steps* ([3.3.5.25](#)) between two levels

3.3.5.27

riser

vertical *component* ([3.4.1.4](#)) of a step between one *tread* ([3.3.5.29](#)) and another or a *landing* ([3.3.5.23](#)) above or below it

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “riser”. See [3.3.4.15](#).

3.3.5.28

string

stringer, US

inclined *component* ([3.4.1.4](#)) that supports the *tread* ([3.3.5.29](#)) and *riser* ([3.3.5.27](#))

[SOURCE: EN 14076:2013, 2.5.5]

3.3.5.29

tread

horizontal *component* ([3.4.1.4](#)) of a *step* ([3.3.5.25](#))

3.3.5.30

nosing

front edge portion of *tread* ([3.3.5.29](#)) or *landing* ([3.3.5.23](#)), usually projecting beyond the *riser* ([3.3.5.27](#))

3.3.5.31

outer string

inside stringer, US

string ([3.3.5.28](#)) not adjacent to a *wall* ([3.3.2.46](#))

3.3.5.32

wall string

wall stringer, US

string ([3.3.5.28](#)) adjacent to a *wall* ([3.3.2.46](#))

3.3.5.33

ramp

inclined *construction* ([3.3.5.6](#)) that provides access between two *levels* ([3.7.2.39](#))

3.3.5.34

joint

connection, US

construction ([3.3.5.6](#)) formed by the adjacent parts of two or more *products* ([3.4.1.3](#)), *components* ([3.4.1.4](#)), or *assemblies* ([3.3.5.5](#)), when these are put together, fixed, or united

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “joint”. See [3.3.5.35](#).

3.3.5.35

joint

discontinuity in the *construction works* ([3.1.1.1](#)) where adjacent *products* ([3.4.1.3](#)), *components* ([3.4.1.4](#)), or *assemblies* ([3.3.5.5](#)) are put together, fixed, or united

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “joint”. See [3.3.5.34](#).

3.3.5.36**joint contact surface**

part of a *joint profile surface* ([3.3.5.39](#)) of a *component* ([3.4.1.4](#)) intended to be in contact with a *jointing product* ([3.3.5.97](#)) or another component

3.3.5.37**joint face**

part(s) of a *joint profile surface* ([3.3.5.39](#)) designed and manufactured in order to achieve fit

3.3.5.38**joint profile**

part of the cross-section of a *component* ([3.4.1.4](#)) that contributes to forming a *joint* ([3.3.5.34](#))

Note 1 to entry: A pair of adjacent components may have complementary profiles to facilitate their connection.

3.3.5.39**joint profile surface**

surface of a *component* ([3.4.1.4](#)) that contributes to forming a *joint* ([3.3.5.34](#))

3.3.5.40**joint reference plane**

theoretical reference plane from which the relative position of the joint profiles of *components* ([3.4.1.4](#)) forming a *joint* ([3.3.5.34](#)) and/or other associated *jointing products* ([3.3.5.97](#)) may be determined

Note 1 to entry: A joint reference plane may be coincident with a coordinating or *modular plane* ([3.7.2.46](#)).

3.3.5.41**joint step**

difference in plane between the faces of the *components* ([3.4.1.4](#)) that border a *joint* ([3.3.5.34](#))

3.3.5.42**joint surface**

visible surface of a *joint* ([3.3.5.34](#))

3.3.5.43**joint gap**

space ([3.2.1.1](#)) that persists between two *components* ([3.4.1.4](#)), set side by side or one over the other, after their installation, regardless of whether this space is filled with a *jointing product* ([3.3.5.97](#))

3.3.5.44**plastering background****plastering base, US**

backings, GB

structure ([3.3.1.2](#)) to which *plaster* ([3.4.4.27](#)) is applied or to which fibrous plaster casts are fixed

3.3.5.45**building hardware**

fixings, US

hardware, US

fasteners ([3.3.5.49](#)), *fastenings* ([3.3.5.84](#)), and *fittings* ([3.3.5.54](#))

3.3.5.46**cylinder**

device, usually separate from, but engaging with, its associated *lock* ([3.3.5.52](#)) or *latch* ([3.3.5.51](#)), containing the parts operated by the *key* ([3.3.5.50](#))

3.3.5.47**door furniture****door hardware, US**

fittings ([3.3.5.54](#)) for a *door* ([3.3.3.3](#))

3.3.5.48

window furniture

window hardware, US

fittings ([3.3.5.54](#)) for a *window* ([3.3.3.5](#))

3.3.5.49

fastener

lock, US

component ([3.4.1.4](#)) used to open, close, and secure a *door* ([3.3.3.3](#)), *window* ([3.3.3.5](#)), *shutter* ([3.3.3.25](#)), gate, or drawer

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term “lock”. See [3.1.3.63](#) and [3.3.5.52](#).

3.3.5.50

key

removable and portable device used to operate a *fastener* ([3.3.5.49](#)) of a *door* ([3.3.3.3](#)), *window* ([3.3.3.5](#)), *shutter* ([3.3.3.25](#)), gate, or drawer

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “key”. See [3.7.3.73](#).

3.3.5.51

latch

self-engaging *fastener* ([3.3.5.49](#)) that secures a movable *component* ([3.4.1.4](#)) in a closed position and which can be released by hand

3.3.5.52

lock

fastener ([3.3.5.49](#)) that secures a movable *component* ([3.4.1.4](#)) in a closed position within an *opening* ([3.3.3.1](#)), thereby reducing the probability of unwanted entry

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “lock”. See [3.1.3.63](#).

Note 2 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term “lock”. See [3.1.3.63](#) and [3.3.5.49](#).

3.3.5.53

latch lock

latch set, US

lock ([3.3.5.52](#)) that combines within one case a *latch* ([3.3.5.51](#)) operated by a handle and a deadbolt

3.3.5.54

fitting

small *component* ([3.4.1.4](#)), other than a *fastener* ([3.3.5.49](#)), fixed to a primary component for a specific purpose

3.3.5.55

tile fitting

tiling *component* ([3.4.1.4](#)) used to change the plane of the glazed surface

3.3.5.56

tile accessory

toilet accessory, US

bathroom accessory, US

recessed, semi-recessed, or surface-fixed item that usually coordinates in *size* ([3.7.2.2](#)) and *material* ([3.4.1.2](#)) with surrounding *tiles* ([3.3.2.6](#))

EXAMPLE Soap holder, toilet roll holder.

3.3.5.57

seal

component ([3.4.1.4](#)) fitted into a *joint* ([3.3.5.34](#)) to prevent the passage of dust, moisture, and gases

3.3.5.58**flashing**

strip ([3.4.1.14](#)) of an impervious *sheet* ([3.4.1.12](#)) of *material* ([3.4.1.1](#)), which protects a *joint* ([3.3.5.35](#)), usually from the entry of rainwater

3.3.5.59**batten**

small *section* ([3.4.1.10](#)), usually of *timber* ([3.4.3.2](#)), to which slates, *tiles* ([3.3.2.6](#)), *linings* ([3.3.2.2](#)), and other *sheets* ([3.4.1.12](#)) are fixed

Note 1 to entry: In the US and Australia, there is a homograph for the term “batten”. See [3.3.5.60](#).

3.3.5.60**cover fillet****batten, AU, US**

small *section* ([3.4.1.10](#)), usually of *timber* ([3.4.3.2](#)), used to cover a *joint* ([3.3.5.35](#))

Note 1 to entry: In the US and Australia, there is a homograph for the term “batten”. See [3.3.5.59](#).

3.3.5.61**counter batten**

batten ([3.3.5.59](#)) nailed parallel to the *rafters* ([3.3.1.43](#)) over a boarded or felted *roof* ([3.3.2.21](#))

3.3.5.62**cradling**

fixing pieces attached to a *structure* ([3.3.1.2](#)) to receive *casings* ([3.3.5.63](#)) or *linings* ([3.3.2.2](#))

3.3.5.63**casing**

material ([3.4.1.1](#)) or *component* ([3.4.1.4](#)) used to cover and protect a *structural member* ([3.3.1.3](#)) or part of an *installation* ([3.3.4.3](#))

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “casing”. See [3.3.3.19](#).

3.3.5.64**bracket**

support that projects horizontally from a vertical surface

3.3.5.65**gutter bearer**

horizontal member to which gutter boards of a *parapet* ([3.3.2.64](#)) or *valley* ([3.3.2.41](#)) gutter are fixed

3.3.5.66**ground**

strip ([3.4.1.14](#)) of *timber* ([3.4.3.2](#)) fixed to a *wall* ([3.3.2.46](#)) or other background to which a *skirting* ([3.3.5.72](#)), *architrave* ([3.3.5.71](#)), *opening lining* ([3.3.3.30](#)), or similar *component* ([3.4.1.4](#)) can be secured

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “ground”. See [3.4.2.1](#).

3.3.5.67**fascia board**

board fixed to *rafter* ([3.3.1.43](#)) ends, *wall plate* ([3.3.1.56](#)), or *wall* ([3.3.2.46](#)) face at the *eaves* ([3.3.2.38](#))

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “fascia board”. See [3.3.2.37](#).

3.3.5.68**trim**

small *section* ([3.4.1.10](#)) used in *finishings* ([3.3.5.1](#)), usually to cover a *joint* ([3.3.5.35](#))

3.3.5.69

bead

small *jointing product* ([3.3.5.97](#)) used at a *joint* ([3.3.5.35](#)) to retain a *panel* ([3.3.2.51](#)) in position, or a *sealant* ([3.4.4.35](#)) or sealing compound applied to a joint

3.3.5.70

cove

coving, GB

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

3.3.5.71

architrave

molding, US

cover *fillet* ([3.3.5.60](#)) around an *opening* ([3.3.3.1](#))

3.3.5.72

skirting

footmold, US

cover *strip* ([3.4.1.14](#)) placed on the surface of a *wall* ([3.3.2.46](#)), adjacent to the *floor* ([3.3.2.10](#))

3.3.5.73

dado

wainscoat, US

panelled or decorative covering applied to the lower part of an internal *wall* ([3.3.2.46](#)) above the *skirting* ([3.3.5.72](#))

3.3.5.74

core

innermost element of a *product* ([3.4.1.3](#)) or *structure* ([3.3.1.2](#))

3.3.5.75

chase

recess cut into an existing *construction* ([3.3.5.6](#)) to accommodate *services* ([3.3.4.1](#))

3.3.5.76

soffit

soffite, GB

exposed horizontal or sloping under-surface of any form of *construction works* ([3.1.1.1](#))

3.3.5.77

curtain

movable blind or *shutter* ([3.3.3.25](#)) or mobile part thereof, constituted of fabric, a panel, or ensemble of slats

3.3.5.78

wall-covering

wallpaper, US

material ([3.4.1.1](#)) supplied in *strips* ([3.4.1.14](#)) in roll form for hanging onto *walls* ([3.3.2.46](#)) or *ceilings* ([3.3.2.18](#)) by means of an *adhesive* ([3.4.4.13](#))

3.3.5.79

sign

message conveyed utilizing pictorial or textual media or both

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “sign”. See [3.3.5.80](#).

3.3.5.80

sign

device on which a *sign* ([3.3.5.79](#)) is conveyed

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “sign”. See [3.3.5.79](#).

3.3.5.81**road marking**

line, symbol, or other mark on a *road* ([3.1.3.1](#)) surface intended to regulate, warn, guide, or inform *users* ([3.6.1](#))

3.3.5.82**arris****crest, US**

sharp external angle formed by the meeting of two surfaces

3.3.5.83**chamfer**

rounded or bevelled *arris* ([3.3.5.82](#))

3.3.5.84**fastening****fastener, US**

mechanical connecting device that fixes one *component* ([3.4.1.4](#)) to another

3.3.5.85**bolt**

fastening ([3.3.5.84](#)) formed from a cylindrical metal *rod* ([3.4.1.8](#)) with a helical thread at one end

3.3.5.86**fence**

non-loadbearing vertical *construction* ([3.3.5.6](#)), usually lightweight, which bounds or subdivides an external area

3.3.5.87**chain link fence**

mesh *fence* ([3.3.5.86](#)) in which the wires are interwoven

3.3.5.88**welded mesh fence**

mesh *fence* ([3.3.5.86](#)) in which the wires are welded at each crossing point

3.3.5.89**dog****clamp, US**

iron dog, US

metal *bar* ([3.4.1.7](#)) with pointed ends, used for spiking large *timbers* ([3.4.3.2](#)) together, the ends being bent at right angles to the bar and pointing in the same direction

3.3.5.90**nail**

straight, slender metal *fastening* ([3.3.5.84](#)), usually pointed and headed

3.3.5.91**pin**

brad, US

small *nail* ([3.3.5.90](#))

3.3.5.92**spike**

large *nail* ([3.3.5.90](#))

3.3.5.93**staple**

“U”-shaped metal *fastening* ([3.3.5.84](#)) driven into position

3.3.5.94

screw

straight metal *fastening* ([3.3.5.84](#)), usually pointed and headed, with a helical threaded shank and indented head

3.3.5.95

coach screw

lagscrew, US

lagbolt, US

straight metal *fastening* ([3.3.5.84](#)) with a helical threaded shank and a square or hexagonal head

3.3.5.96

gangnail connector plate

metal plate connector, US

truss plate, US

fastening ([3.3.5.84](#)) formed from a *plate* ([3.3.5.17](#)) with integral teeth projections, usually from one side of the plate, perpendicular or nearly perpendicular to the surface of the plate

3.3.5.97

jointing product

product ([3.4.1.3](#)) used to connect the *components* ([3.4.1.4](#)) of a *joint* ([3.3.5.34](#))

3.3.5.98

spacer

small *component* ([3.4.1.4](#)) used in a gap to maintain a predetermined gap *width* ([3.7.2.8](#))

3.3.5.99

keyed joint

tongue and groove joint, US

keyway, US

joint ([3.3.5.35](#)) formed by fitting the protrusion from one *product* ([3.4.1.3](#)) into the recess of the adjoining one

3.3.5.100

sett

pavement stone, US

causeway sett, GB

small *block* ([3.4.1.9](#)) of *stone* ([3.4.2.4](#)), rectangular on plan, used to form a paved surface

3.4 Terms relating to materials

3.4.1 Base terms

3.4.1.1

material

product in liquid, paste or powder form

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “material”. See [3.4.1.2](#).

3.4.1.2

material

substance that can be used to form *products* ([3.4.1.3](#)) or *construction works* ([3.1.1.1](#))

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “material”. See [3.4.1.1](#).

3.4.1.3**product****construction product**

item manufactured or processed for incorporation in *construction works* ([3.1.1.1](#))

Note 1 to entry: Where *information* ([3.5.2.1](#)) ([3.5.2.2](#)) relates to several domains, including *construction* ([3.3.5.6](#)), the admitted term construction product is sometimes used.

3.4.1.4**component**

named and individually scheduled physical item and feature that might require management, such as inspection, maintenance, servicing or replacement, during the in-use phase

3.4.1.5**biodegradable material**

material ([3.4.1.2](#)) capable of being broken down by microorganisms

3.4.1.6**glass**

material ([3.4.1.1](#)) formed by the fusion of inorganic substances

[SOURCE: ISO 13666:2012, 6.2, modified — the NOTE was deleted.]

3.4.1.7**bar**

rigid *section* ([3.4.1.10](#)), usually straight and of metal

3.4.1.8**rod**

small, solid, rigid, round *section* ([3.4.1.10](#)), usually of metal

3.4.1.9**block**

masonry unit ([3.4.4.49](#)) exceeding the size ([3.7.2.2](#)) of a *brick* ([3.4.4.50](#)) in any *dimension* ([3.7.2.1](#))

3.4.1.10**section**

product ([3.4.1.3](#)), usually formed by a continuous *process* ([3.5.2.3](#)) to a definite cross-section, which is small in relation to its *length* ([3.7.2.10](#))

3.4.1.11**tube**

pipe, US

hollow *section* ([3.4.1.10](#))

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “pipe”. See [3.3.4.17](#).

3.4.1.12**sheet**

product ([3.4.1.3](#)) of fixed *length* ([3.7.2.10](#)) having a *width* ([3.7.2.8](#)) of >450 mm and a *thickness* ([3.7.2.49](#)) of 0,15 mm to 10 mm

3.4.1.13**sheeting**

product ([3.4.1.3](#)) of continuous *length* ([3.7.2.10](#)) having a *width* ([3.7.2.8](#)) of >450 mm and a *thickness* ([3.7.2.49](#)) of 0,15 mm to 10 mm

3.4.1.14**strip**

relatively long, narrow, flat *product* ([3.4.1.3](#))

3.4.1.15

foil

metallic *material* ([3.4.1.2](#)) of any *length* ([3.7.2.10](#)) or *width* ([3.7.2.8](#)) and having a *thickness* ([3.7.2.49](#)) of up to 0,15 mm

3.4.1.16

lamine

combination of two or more layers of *material* ([3.4.1.2](#)) that are bonded together during manufacture to produce a single item or *product* ([3.4.1.3](#))

[SOURCE: ISO 9229:2007, 2.3.13, modified — “materials” was replaced by “layers of materials”]

3.4.1.17

gel

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

3.4.1.18

grease

substance of vegetable or animal origin, or both, of a *density* ([3.7.3.50](#)) of <0,95 g/cm³ and which is partially or totally insoluble and saponifiable

3.4.1.19

solvent

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

3.4.1.20

substrate

surface to which a *material* ([3.4.1.1](#)) or *product* ([3.4.1.3](#)) is applied

3.4.1.21

glazing

infill ([3.3.2.1](#)) in a *door* ([3.3.3.3](#)), *window* ([3.3.3.5](#)), or other *opening* ([3.3.3.1](#)) which will admit light but resist the passage of air or other elements

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “glazing”. See [3.5.1.29](#).

3.4.2 Earth and stone

3.4.2.1

ground

soil ([3.4.2.2](#)), rock, and *fill* ([3.4.4.9](#)) existing in place prior to the execution of *construction works* ([3.1.1.1](#))

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “ground”. See [3.3.5.66](#).

3.4.2.2

soil

earth, US

mineral *material* ([3.4.1.2](#)) that results from the *weathering* ([3.7.3.70](#)) of rock or decay of vegetation

3.4.2.3

natural stone

rock used in *construction* ([3.3.5.6](#)) and for monuments

3.4.2.4

stone

individual *blocks* ([3.4.1.9](#)), masses, or fragments that have been taken from their original places in the earth for commercial use

3.4.2.5**gypsum**

calcium sulfate in its fully hydrated phase

Note 1 to entry: It is used for the production of *binders* ([3.4.4.14](#)).

3.4.3 Wood and timber**3.4.3.1****wood**

lignocellulosic substance between the *pith* ([3.4.3.4](#)) and *bark* ([3.4.3.3](#)) of a tree or shrub

Note 1 to entry: Internationally, the terms wood and *timber* ([3.4.3.2](#)) are often used interchangeably to represent the basic *material* ([3.4.1.2](#)) used to form wood products.

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 3.1, modified — Note 1 to entry was deleted; existing Note 2 to entry becomes the new Note 1 to entry.]

3.4.3.2**timber**

wood ([3.4.3.1](#)) in the form of standing or felled trees, or a wood product of these after conversion

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* ([3.4.3.26](#)), 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* ([3.4.1.3](#)), it generally refers to *sawn timber* ([3.4.3.18](#)) that is 144 mm (nominal 5 in) or greater in *thickness* ([3.7.2.49](#)).

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 3.2, modified — “the product” was replaced by “a wood product”, “In North America, in English, there is a homograph for the term ‘timber’. See 5.6.” was deleted from Note 2 to entry and Note 3 to entry was deleted.]

3.4.3.3**bark**

outer covering of the stem and branches of a tree

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 9.5]

3.4.3.4**pith****heart centre, US**

zone within the first growth ring that consists chiefly of soft tissue

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 9.14]

3.4.3.5**hardwood**

wood ([3.4.3.1](#)) of trees of the botanical group Dicotyledonae

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 3.4]

3.4.3.6**softwood**

wood ([3.4.3.1](#)) of trees of the botanical group Gymnosperms

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 3.5]

3.4.3.7

coarse texture

texture in *round timber* ([3.4.3.22](#)) with relatively large cells or wide irregular growth rings, or a combination of both

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

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 10.14]

3.4.3.8

fine texture

texture in *sawn timber* ([3.4.3.18](#)) with relatively small cells, or relatively narrow, regular growth rings, or both

Note 1 to entry: For limits of these features, see the relevant rule(s) for grading.

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 11.12, modified — Note 1 to entry was deleted.]

3.4.3.9

face

either of the two wider longitudinal opposite surfaces of *sawn timber* ([3.4.3.18](#)) or any of the longitudinal surfaces of *square edged timber* ([3.4.3.25](#)) of square cross-section

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “face”. See [3.4.4.29](#).

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 5.18, modified — Note 1 to entry was added.]

3.4.3.10

inside face

face ([3.4.3.9](#)) nearer to the pith ([3.4.3.4](#))

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 5.18.2]

3.4.3.11

outside face

face ([3.4.3.9](#)) further from the pith ([3.4.3.4](#))

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 5.18.1]

3.4.3.12

long pole

round timber ([3.4.3.22](#)) that has not been further crosscut

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 4.11.1]

3.4.3.13

knot

portion of a branch embedded in the *wood* ([3.4.3.1](#)) of *round timber* ([3.4.3.22](#))

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 10.1]

3.4.3.14

resin pocket

pitch pocket, US

lens-shaped cavity in *round timber* ([3.4.3.22](#)) containing, or that has contained, a resinous substance

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

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 10.22]

3.4.3.15**finger joint**

joint ([3.3.5.34](#)) 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]

3.4.3.16**glued laminated timber**

product ([3.4.1.3](#)) that is made by gluing *sawn timbers* ([3.4.3.18](#)) in layers with the grain in the pieces essentially parallel

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 5.16]

3.4.3.17**green timber**

timber ([3.4.3.2](#)) that has not been dried to or below the fibre saturation point

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

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 6.10]

3.4.3.18**sawn timber****sawn lumber, US****lumber, US**

timber ([3.4.3.2](#)) section produced by the lengthwise sawing or chipping of logs or solid wood ([3.4.3.1](#)) of larger *dimensions* ([3.7.2.1](#)) and possible cross-cutting, further machining, or both, to obtain a certain accuracy

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 5.1]

3.4.3.19**planed timber****dressed lumber, US****surfaced lumber, US****planed lumber, US**

sawn timber ([3.4.3.18](#)) that, at the end-use moisture content, has been machined for its full *length* ([3.7.2.10](#)) and *width* ([3.7.2.8](#)) on at least one *face* ([3.4.3.9](#)) to obtain a smooth surface

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 5.3]

3.4.3.20**prepared timber**

sawn timber ([3.4.3.18](#)) that, at the end-use moisture content, has been cut to *length* ([3.7.2.10](#)), and/or machined on one or more *faces* ([3.4.3.9](#)), within agreed *permitted deviations* ([3.7.2.13](#))

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 5.1.3]

3.4.3.21**regularized green timber**

sawn timber ([3.4.3.18](#)) with or without further machining in a green state, having a *thickness* ([3.7.2.49](#)) or *width* ([3.7.2.8](#)), or both, that is sized to *permitted deviations* ([3.7.2.13](#)) tighter than those for rough sawn timber

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 5.1.2]

3.4.3.22

round timber

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

Note 1 to entry: Generally excluding firewood.

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 4.11, modified — “may” was replaced with “might”.]

3.4.3.23

log

crosscut portion of *round timber* ([3.4.3.22](#)) or *long pole* ([3.4.3.12](#))

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 4.11.2]

3.4.3.24

sound timber

timber ([3.4.3.2](#)) free from rot or infestation

3.4.3.25

square edged timber

sawn timber ([3.4.3.18](#)) of rectangular cross-section

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.

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 5.8]

3.4.3.26

wood-based panel

wood panel, US

wood sheathing, US

board or *sheet* ([3.4.1.12](#)) made from veneers, particles, or fibres of *wood* ([3.4.3.1](#))

3.4.3.27

fibreboard

panel *material* ([3.4.1.1](#)) with nominal *thickness* ([3.7.2.49](#)) 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* ([3.4.4.13](#)) added to the fibres

Note 1 to entry: Lignocellulosic material is derived from *wood* ([3.4.3.1](#)) or other materials.

Note 2 to entry: Fibreboards are generally referred to as MDF, hardboard, mediumboard, and softboard.

[SOURCE: ISO 17064:2016, 3.1, modified — the definition was changed and the reference to applications was deleted from Note 2 to entry.]

3.4.3.28

particleboard

panel *material* ([3.4.1.1](#)) manufactured from lignocellulosic material in particle form by the application of heat and pressure, and with bonding derived from a synthetic *adhesive* ([3.4.4.13](#)) added to the particles

Note 1 to entry: Lignocellulosic material is derived from *wood* ([3.4.3.1](#)) or other materials.

[SOURCE: ISO 17064:2016, 3.2, modified — the definition was changed and Note 1 to entry was modified.]

3.4.3.29 oriented strand board OSB

multi-layered board made from strands of wood of predetermined shape and *thickness* (3.7.2.49), together with a binder, by the application of heat and pressure, with the strands in the external layers aligned and parallel to the board length or width

Note 1 to entry: The strands in the centre layer or layers can be randomly oriented, or aligned, generally at right angles to the strands of the external layers.

[SOURCE: ISO 17064:2016, 3.3, modified — Note 2 to entry was deleted.]

3.4.3.30 plywood

wood-based panel (3.4.3.26) consisting of an *assembly* (3.3.5.5) 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]

3.4.3.31 composite board

board produced by assembling and *bonding* (3.7.3.7) together *sheets* (3.4.1.12) of more than one type of *wood-based panel* (3.4.3.26) or sheets of wood-based panels and *other materials* (3.4.1.2)

3.4.3.32 kiln dry timber kiln-dried lumber, US

timber (3.4.3.2) that has been dried in a closed chamber in which the required moisture content is obtained by artificial heat and humidity control

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

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 6.13]

3.4.4 Functional materials

3.4.4.1 additive

addition, GB

material (3.4.1.2) added in small quantities to a liquid or granular material to produce some desired modification to its *properties* (3.7.1.3)

3.4.4.2 accelerator

substance that increases the speed of a chemical reaction

3.4.4.3 admixture

material (3.4.1.2) added in small quantities before or during a mixing *process* (3.5.2.3) in order to modify the *properties* (3.7.1.3) of a mixture

3.4.4.4 set retarding admixture

admixture (3.4.4.3) that extends the time for the mixture to change to a hardened state

3.4.4.5 set accelerating admixture

admixture (3.4.4.3) that decreases the time for the mixture to change to a hardened state

3.4.4.6

aggregate

inert granular *material* ([3.4.1.2](#))

3.4.4.7

fine aggregate

small-size *aggregate* ([3.4.4.6](#)), the upper limiting *size* ([3.7.2.2](#)) being dependent on its end use

3.4.4.8

heavy aggregate

aggregate ([3.4.4.6](#)) having an oven dry-particle *density* ([3.7.3.50](#)) $\geq 3\,000\text{ kg/m}^3$

3.4.4.9

fill

material ([3.4.1.2](#)) used for raising the *level* ([3.7.2.39](#)) of the *ground* ([3.4.2.1](#))

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “fill”. See [3.1.2.9](#).

3.4.4.10

reinforced earth

composite *material* ([3.4.1.2](#)) made of earth and *reinforcement* ([3.4.4.17](#))

3.4.4.11

backfill

material ([3.4.1.2](#)) used to fill an *excavation* ([3.1.2.2](#))

3.4.4.12

geotextile

planar, permeable polymeric (synthetic or natural) textile *material* ([3.4.1.2](#)), which can be nonwoven, knitted, or woven, used in contact with *soil* ([3.4.2.2](#)) or other materials in geotechnical and civil engineering applications

[SOURCE: ISO 10318-1:2015, 2.2.1.1]

3.4.4.13

adhesive

non-metallic substance capable of joining *material* ([3.4.1.1](#))

3.4.4.14

binder

material ([3.4.1.2](#)) used to hold solid particles together in a coherent mass

3.4.4.15

concrete

mixture of *aggregate* ([3.4.4.6](#)), *cement* ([3.4.4.16](#)), and water, which hardens

3.4.4.16

cement

finely ground inorganic *material* ([3.4.1.2](#)) that, when mixed with water, forms a paste that sets by means of hydration reactions and *processes* ([3.5.2.3](#)), and that, after hardening, retains its strength and stability, even under water

3.4.4.17

reinforcement

rods ([3.4.1.8](#)), *bars* ([3.4.1.7](#)), fabric, fibres, wires, and *cables* ([3.4.4.54](#)) added to give additional strength or support to a *material* ([3.4.1.1](#)) or *component* ([3.4.1.4](#))

3.4.4.18

release agent

substance, usually a liquid, applied to face contact *material* ([3.4.1.2](#)) to facilitate release and prevent *adhesion* ([3.7.3.5](#)) to *concrete* ([3.4.4.15](#))

3.4.4.19**concrete mix**

combination of *materials* ([3.4.1.2](#)) required to make *concrete* ([3.4.4.15](#))

3.4.4.20***in situ* concrete**

concrete ([3.4.4.15](#)) formed at its final *site* ([3.1.1.6](#)) location

3.4.4.21**precast concrete**

concrete ([3.4.4.15](#)) cast and left to harden before being moved to its final location

3.4.4.22**prestressed concrete**

concrete ([3.4.4.15](#)) in which specified internal *stresses* ([3.7.3.25](#)) are induced, usually by means of tensioned steel, prior to loading a *structure* ([3.3.1.2](#))

3.4.4.23**semi-dry concrete****dry-mix concrete, US**

concrete ([3.4.4.15](#)) with a low water content and a consistence insufficient to be measured by a slump test

3.4.4.24**grout**

flowing *material* ([3.4.1.2](#)) that hardens after application, used for filling fissures and cavities

3.4.4.25**slurry**

mixture of fine solids suspended in a liquid and having the general flow *properties* ([3.7.1.3](#)) of a liquid

3.4.4.26**mortar**

mixture of *binder* ([3.4.4.14](#)), *fine aggregate* ([3.4.4.7](#)), and water, which hardens and which is normally used as a *jointing product* ([3.3.5.97](#))

3.4.4.27**plaster**

mixture used to obtain an internal *finish* ([3.3.5.2](#)), based on one or more *binders* ([3.4.4.14](#)) which, after the addition of water, is applied while plastic and hardens after application

3.4.4.28**render**

mixture of one or more inorganic *binders* ([3.4.4.14](#)), *aggregate* ([3.4.4.6](#)), water, and, sometimes, *admixtures* ([3.4.4.3](#)), used to obtain an external *finish* ([3.3.5.2](#))

3.4.4.29**facing layer****face, US**

layer of *brick* ([3.4.4.50](#)), *stone* ([3.4.2.4](#)), or *concrete* ([3.4.4.15](#)) on the face of a *block* ([3.4.1.9](#)) which are of a *material* ([3.4.1.2](#)) and/or *properties* ([3.7.1.3](#)) different from the main body

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “face”. See [3.4.3.9](#).

3.4.4.30**asphalt**

asphalte, GB

dense mixture of mineral *aggregate* ([3.4.4.6](#)) and bituminous *binder* ([3.4.4.14](#))

3.4.4.31

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* (3.5.2.3) from petroleum and is also found as a natural deposit or as a *component* (3.4.1.4) of naturally occurring *asphalt* (3.4.4.30), in which it is associated with mineral matter.

3.4.4.32

thermal insulation material

thermal insulating material, US

material (3.4.1.1) 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]

3.4.4.33

insulating material

material (3.4.1.1) for preventing or reducing the passage of heat, cold, sound, or electricity

3.4.4.34

bonding layer

layer of *mortar* (3.4.4.26) or other *material* (3.4.1.2) spread on hardened *concrete* (3.4.4.15) to improve the bond with fresh concrete placed upon it

3.4.4.35

sealant

material (3.4.1.1) applied in an unformed state which, once cured or dried, has the adhesive and cohesive *properties* (3.7.1.3) to seal a *joint* (3.3.5.35)

[SOURCE: ISO 6927:2012, 3.1.2]

3.4.4.36

coat

layer of a *coating material* (3.4.4.37) resulting from a single application

[SOURCE: ISO 4618:2014, 2.49, modified — Note 1 to entry was deleted.]

3.4.4.37

coating material

product (3.4.1.3) in liquid, paste or powder form, that, when applied to a *substrate* (3.4.1.20), forms a layer possessing protective decorative; and/or other specific properties

[SOURCE: ISO 4618:2014, 2.51, modified — Note 1 to entry was deleted.]

3.4.4.38

paint

pigmented *coating material* (3.4.4.37) which, when applied to a *substrate* (3.4.1.20), forms an opaque dried film having protective, decorative, or specific technical properties

[SOURCE: ISO 4618:2014, 2.184]

3.4.4.39

priming coat

first *coat* (3.4.4.36) of a coating system

[SOURCE: ISO 4618:2014, 2.207]

3.4.4.40

sealer

liquid used on absorbent surfaces which, when dried, reduces their absorptive capacity

3.4.4.41 extender

substance in granular or powder form, insoluble in the medium and used to modify or influence certain physical *properties* ([3.7.1.3](#))

[SOURCE: ISO 4618:2014, 2.102, modified — Note 1 to entry was deleted.]

3.4.4.42 filler

coating material ([3.4.4.37](#)) with a high proportion of *extender* ([3.4.4.41](#)), intended primarily to even out irregularities in *substrates* ([3.4.1.20](#)) to be painted and to improve surfaces

[SOURCE: ISO 4618:2014, 2.107, modified — Note 1 to entry was deleted.]

3.4.4.43 surface retarder

coating material ([3.4.4.37](#)) applied to the face of *formwork* ([3.5.3.7](#)) to retard the setting of the surface of the *concrete* ([3.4.4.15](#)) so that the surface can be removed easily after *striking* ([3.5.1.32](#)) and such that a *finish* ([3.7.3.67](#)) of exposed *aggregate* ([3.4.4.6](#)) or *key* ([3.7.3.73](#)) is produced

3.4.4.44 pugging deafening fill, US

sand or other similar *material* ([3.4.1.2](#)) used above *ceilings* ([3.3.2.18](#)) between *joists* ([3.3.1.15](#)) to assist in sound insulation

3.4.4.45 bed

layer of *material* ([3.4.1.2](#)) or the surface on or to which a *masonry unit* ([3.4.4.49](#)), *tile* ([3.3.2.6](#)), or similar *component* ([3.4.1.4](#)) is set

3.4.4.46 blinding

layer, usually of lean *concrete* ([3.4.4.15](#)) between 50 mm and 100 mm thick, put down on *soil* ([3.4.2.2](#)) to seal the *ground* ([3.4.2.1](#)) and provide a clean surface for *construction work* ([3.5.1.1](#))

3.4.4.47 bedding mortar

mortar ([3.4.4.26](#)) for bedding *masonry units* ([3.4.4.49](#)) and bearings

3.4.4.48 hardcore

lumps of hard *material* ([3.4.1.2](#)) suitable for filling *ground* ([3.4.2.1](#)) under a *floor slab* ([3.3.1.33](#)) or similar *construction* ([3.3.5.6](#))

3.4.4.49 masonry unit

component ([3.4.1.4](#)) for use in *masonry* ([3.3.5.13](#))

3.4.4.50 brick

masonry unit ([3.4.4.49](#)) that does not exceed 338 mm in *length* ([3.7.2.10](#)), 225 mm in *width* ([3.7.2.8](#)), and 113 mm in *thickness* ([3.7.2.49](#))

3.4.4.51 engineering brick fire brick, US

engineered brick, US
fire-clay *brick* ([3.4.4.50](#)) that has a dense and strong semi-vitreous body and which conforms to defined limits for water absorption and *compressive strength* ([3.7.3.33](#))

3.4.4.52

wire-cut brick

brick ([3.4.4.50](#)) produced by cutting extruded clay with wire prior to firing

3.4.4.53

wood preservative

chemical used to render *timber* ([3.4.3.2](#)) and other wood-based *products* ([3.4.1.3](#)) resistant to attack and decay from organisms that destroy *wood* ([3.4.3.1](#))

3.4.4.54

cable

assembly of usually parallel wires of considerable *length* ([3.7.2.10](#)), formed into a compact circular section

3.4.4.55

rope

assembly of strands of considerable *length* ([3.7.2.10](#)) spun helically in one or more layers around a *core* ([3.3.5.74](#))

3.5 Terms relating to operations, documentation and equipment

3.5.1 Operations

3.5.1.1

construction work

construction, US

activities of forming *construction works* ([3.1.1.1](#))

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term “construction”. See [3.1.1.1](#) and [3.3.5.6](#).

3.5.1.2

joinery work

craft of manufacture of *joinery* ([3.3.5.20](#)) and its installation

3.5.1.3

civil engineering work

work of constructing *civil engineering works* ([3.1.1.2](#))

3.5.1.4

building

activities of forming a *building* ([3.1.1.3](#))

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “building”. See [3.1.1.3](#).

3.5.1.5

dewatering

procedure to lower the *level* ([3.7.2.39](#)) of local groundwater

3.5.1.6

earthwork

excavation work, US

work of excavating, or the raising or sloping of *ground* ([3.4.2.1](#))

3.5.1.7

auger boring

technique of forming a hole in the *ground* ([3.4.2.1](#)), usually for installing a *pipe* ([3.3.4.17](#)) or *bored cast-in-place pile* ([3.3.1.76](#)), by a rotary drilling action during which the spoil is removed

3.5.1.8

underpinning

introduction of support under an existing *structure* ([3.3.1.2](#))

3.5.1.9**site assembly**

putting together *components* (3.4.1.4) on a *site* (3.1.1.6)

3.5.1.10**plumbing**

installing *plumbing* (3.3.4.5)

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “plumbing”. See 3.3.4.5.

Note 2 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term “plumbing”. See 3.3.4.5, 3.3.4.6.

3.5.1.11**water engineering**

engineering that deals with the *flow* (3.7.3.41), control, treatment, and utilization of water

3.5.1.12**trenchless technology**

technique for installing, replacing, or renovating a *pipe* (3.3.4.17) or *duct* (3.3.4.13) below *ground level* (3.7.2.67), which minimizes the *material* (3.4.1.2) excavated from the surface or obviates driving of a heading

3.5.1.13**pipe laying**

operation of laying and *jointing* (3.5.1.35) *pipes* (3.3.4.17) and testing the resulting *assembly* (3.3.5.5)

3.5.1.14**pipe ramming****pipe driving, US**

technique for installing a *pipe* (3.3.4.17) or *duct* (3.3.4.13) whereby a casing is driven through the *ground* (3.4.2.1) using a percussive hammer, and from within which the spoil is removed as the casing advances

3.5.1.15**pipe bursting**

technique for installing a *pipe* (3.3.4.17) using an expanding device to break an existing pipe from within, to allow a new pipe to be inserted in its place

3.5.1.16**pipe jacking**

technique for installing a *pipe* (3.3.4.17) or *duct* (3.3.4.13) through the *ground* (3.4.2.1), in which the pipe or duct is pushed forward by hydraulic jacks and the spoil is excavated from the leading edge

3.5.1.17**microtunnelling**

technique for installing a *pipe* (3.3.4.17) or *duct* (3.3.4.13) by *pipe jacking* (3.5.1.16) using a steerable, remote-controlled, small *tunnel* (3.1.3.18) boring machine, the excavated *material* (3.4.1.2) being removed either by mechanical auger or as a *slurry* (3.4.4.25)

3.5.1.18**thrust boring**

technique for installing a *pipe* (3.3.4.17) or *duct* (3.3.4.13) whereby a casing is driven through the *ground* (3.4.2.1) by hydraulic thrust, and from within which the spoil is removed as the casing advances

3.5.1.19**seal**

action of placing the appropriate *products* (3.4.1.3) in the *joint* (3.3.5.34) in order to prevent the penetration of water, moisture and/or air between the elements, *components* (3.4.1.4) and *assemblies* (3.3.5.5) made of the same or dissimilar *materials* (3.4.1.2)

[SOURCE: ISO 6927:2012, 3.1.1, modified — “place” was changed to “action of placing”.]

3.5.1.20

pointing

filling a partly raked *joint* ([3.3.5.34](#)) between *masonry units* ([3.4.4.49](#)) with *mortar* ([3.4.4.26](#)) to provide a *finish* ([3.3.5.2](#))

3.5.1.21

repointing

removing defective *mortar* ([3.4.4.26](#)) from a *joint* ([3.3.5.34](#)) between *masonry units* ([3.4.4.49](#)) and then *pointing* ([3.5.1.20](#))

3.5.1.22

measurement

operation that has the object of determining the value of a quantity

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “measurement”. See [3.7.1.6](#).

3.5.1.23

sampling

selecting items, or portions of *material* ([3.4.1.1](#)), to produce *samples* ([3.7.4.1](#))

3.5.1.24

quality control

operational techniques and activities that are used to fulfil requirements for *quality* ([3.7.1.12](#))

3.5.1.25

batching

measuring the individual constituents of a *batch* ([3.7.4.7](#))

3.5.1.26

sieving

separation, using sieves, of granular *material* ([3.4.1.2](#)) into various particle sizes ([3.7.2.2](#)) during production

3.5.1.27

screening

separation, using one or more *screens* ([3.5.3.18](#)), of a granular *material* ([3.4.1.2](#)) into various particle sizes ([3.7.2.2](#)) during production

3.5.1.28

signing

planning, manufacture, installation, management, and use of *signs* ([3.3.5.79](#)) ([3.3.5.80](#))

3.5.1.29

glazing

installing *glazing* ([3.4.1.21](#))

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “glazing”. See [3.4.1.21](#).

3.5.1.30

surface treatment

process ([3.5.2.3](#)) that modifies a surface without use of a *coating material* ([3.4.4.37](#))

3.5.1.31

stripping

removal of *coating material* ([3.4.4.37](#)), *metallic coat* ([3.4.4.36](#)), or *wall-covering* ([3.3.5.78](#)) from a *substrate* ([3.4.1.20](#))

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “stripping”. See [3.5.1.32](#).

3.5.1.32
striking
stripping, US

removal of *formwork* (3.5.3.7) from hardened *concrete* (3.4.4.15)

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “stripping”. See 3.5.1.31.

3.5.1.33
accelerated curing

accelerating rate of gain of strength in *concrete* (3.4.4.15) or *mortar* (3.4.4.26) by the application of heat or use of *additives* (3.4.4.1)

3.5.1.34
coating

process (3.5.2.3) that leads to the production of a *coat* (3.4.4.36)

3.5.1.35
jointing
connecting, US

process (3.5.2.3) of forming a *joint* (3.3.5.34)

3.5.1.36
maintenance

combination of all technical and associated administrative actions during the *service life* (3.7.3.84) to retain a *building* (3.1.1.3) or *civil engineering works* (3.1.1.2), or their parts, in a state in which they can perform their required functions

[SOURCE: ISO 15686-1:2011, 3.1.3, modified — “or civil engineering works” was added.]

3.5.1.37
conservation

maintenance (3.5.1.36) carried out to preserve the appearance of a *building* (3.1.1.3) or other *structure* (3.1.1.4), particularly when of historic interest, or to preserve an ecosystem in nature

3.5.1.38
preservation
historic preservation, US

protection (3.7.3.88) of an old or historic *building* (3.1.1.3) or other *structure* (3.1.1.4) from demolition or decay

3.5.1.39
restoration

bringing an item back to its original appearance or state

3.5.1.40
reconstitution

restoration (3.5.1.39) that involves dismantling and reassembly piece by piece

3.5.1.41
reconstruction

recreating a *structure* (3.1.1.4) that has not survived, on the basis of archival and archaeological investigations

3.5.1.42
replication

construction (3.3.5.6) of an exact copy of an existing *building* (3.1.1.3)

3.5.1.43
rehabilitation
rehab, US

process (3.5.2.3) or action of bringing *plant* (3.3.4.11), *buildings* (3.1.1.3), or *civil engineering works* (3.1.1.2) back to acceptable functional conditions, often with improvements

3.5.1.44
structural rehabilitation
stabilization, US

applying measures designed to re-establish the structural stability, functionality, or both of a building

3.5.1.45
refurbishment
renovation, GB

modification and improvements to an existing *plant* (3.3.4.11), *building* (3.1.1.3), or *civil engineering works* (3.1.1.2) in order to bring it up to an acceptable condition

3.5.1.46
modernization

improving facilities in line with current standards and expectations

3.5.1.47
repair

returning an item to an acceptable condition through the renewal, replacement, or mending of worn, damaged, or degraded parts

3.5.1.48
reinstatement

restoration (3.5.1.39) and making good of the surface of *roads* (3.1.3.1) and *land* (3.8.1), replacement of *fences* (3.3.5.86), clearing of ditches and *watercourses* (3.8.8), and all similar operations following work of *repair* (3.5.1.47) or *construction work* (3.5.1.1)

3.5.1.49
translocation
relocation, US

transfer of a *building* (3.1.1.3) or other *structure* (3.1.1.4) from an existing *site* (3.1.1.6) to another

3.5.1.50
alteration
renovation, US

change or modification to the character or condition of a *building* (3.1.1.3), *plant* (3.3.4.11), or *civil engineering works* (3.1.1.2)

3.5.1.51
capping

process (3.5.2.3) of covering contaminated *land* (3.8.1) with clean *material* (3.4.1.2)

3.5.1.52
aeration

introduction of air or oxygen

3.5.1.53
flushing

rapidly discharging a quantity of water for the purpose of cleansing

3.5.1.54
grit blasting
sand blasting, US

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.

3.5.1.55**dimensional coordination**

adoption of a convention on related *sizes* (3.7.2.2) for the coordinating *dimensions* (3.7.2.1) of *components* (3.4.1.4) and the *construction works* (3.1.1.1) incorporating them, for their design, manufacture and assembly

Note 1 to entry: The purposes of dimensional coordination are to permit the assembly of components on *site* (3.1.1.6) without cutting or fitting and to permit the interchangeability of different components.

3.5.1.56**dimensional analysis**

basis for design and operation of physical scale models, such as hydraulic models used to predict the behaviour of prototypes

3.5.1.57**modular coordination**

dimensional coordination (3.5.1.55) employing the *basic module* (3.7.2.42) or a *multimodule* (3.7.2.43)

Note 1 to entry: The purposes of modular coordination are to reduce the variety of *component* (3.4.1.4) *sizes* (3.7.2.2) produced and to allow the *designer* (3.6.6) greater flexibility in the arrangement of components.

3.5.1.58**classification**

method of structuring a defined type of item (objects or documents) into classes and subclasses in accordance with their characteristics

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “classification”. See 3.5.2.5.

[SOURCE: ISO 7200:2004, 3.1, modified — Note 1 to entry was added.]

3.5.2 Documentation**3.5.2.1****information**

facts which are communicated

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “information”. See 3.5.2.2.

3.5.2.2**information**

message used to represent a factor or concept within a communication *process* (3.5.2.3), in order to increase knowledge

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “information”. See 3.5.2.1.

3.5.2.3**process**

set of interrelated or interacting activities that use inputs to produce an intended result

[SOURCE: ISO 9000:2015, 3.4.1, modified — the Notes to entry were deleted.]

3.5.2.4**project**

unique *process* (3.5.2.3), consisting of a set of coordinated and controlled activities undertaken to achieve an objective

[SOURCE: ISO 9000:2015, 3.4.2, modified — reference to characteristics related to timing, requirements, costs and resources was deleted and Notes to entry were deleted.]

3.5.2.5

classification

set of concepts arranged systematically according to distinguishing properties

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “classification”. See [3.5.1.58](#).

3.5.3 Equipment

3.5.3.1

plant

machinery used in *construction work* ([3.5.1.1](#))

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “plant”. See [3.3.4.11](#).

3.5.3.2

tool

hand-held item used to carry out operations in *construction work* ([3.5.1.1](#))

3.5.3.3

site equipment

construction aids, US

equipment required for *construction work* ([3.5.1.1](#)), which is not incorporated in the final works

3.5.3.4

attachment

device fastened or connected to a base machine in order to carry out a particular operation

3.5.3.5

centring

temporary support on which an *arch* ([3.3.1.7](#)) is formed

3.5.3.6

scaffold

temporary *structure* ([3.3.1.2](#)) that provides access for *operatives* ([3.6.2](#)) to *construction works* ([3.1.1.1](#)) and support for *materials* ([3.4.1.1](#)) and equipment

3.5.3.7

formwork

shuttering, GB

structure ([3.3.1.2](#)), either temporary or permanent, provided to contain fresh *concrete* ([3.4.4.15](#)) and support it in the required shape and size ([3.7.2.2](#)) until it has hardened

3.5.3.8

falsework

temporary *structure* ([3.3.1.2](#)) used to support a permanent structure while it is not self-supporting during *construction work* ([3.5.1.1](#)), modification, or demolition

3.5.3.9

planking and strutting

shoring, US

temporary support to the side or sides of an *excavation* ([3.1.2.2](#))

3.5.3.10

staging

bridge, US

construction bridge, US
supported platform

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “bridge”. See [3.1.3.19](#).

3.5.3.11**banker**

platform on which *concrete* (3.4.4.15), *mortar* (3.4.4.26), or *plaster* (3.4.4.27) is mixed by manual methods, or on which *stone* (3.4.2.4) is dressed

3.5.3.12**spreader****trowel, US**

device for the controlled distribution of liquids or semi-liquids in a thin layer

3.5.3.13**float**

screed, US

hand *tool* (3.5.3.2), usually a flat rectangular *plate* (3.3.5.17) of steel or *timber* (3.4.3.2) with a handle, used to finish a surface of *concrete* (3.4.4.15), *plaster* (3.4.4.27), or *render* (3.4.4.28)

3.5.3.14**safety net**

net for catching people or debris falling from *buildings* (3.1.1.3) or other *structures* (3.1.1.4) during *construction work* (3.5.1.1)

3.5.3.15**containment net**

net, arranged in series, designed to control and prevent the fall of small objects or *tools* (3.5.3.2), to restrict dust, or to provide protection for people from falling objects

3.5.3.16**conveyor**

machine that continuously transports *material* (3.4.1.1) or objects along a gentle *slope* (3.7.2.65) using an endless belt, *rope* (3.4.4.55) or chain, or rollers

3.5.3.17**crane**

machine that incorporates an elevated *structural member* (3.3.1.3) beneath which suspended loads can be raised, lowered, and moved horizontally

3.5.3.18**screen**

device for separating *materials* (3.4.1.2) into graded *sizes* (3.7.2.2), or for separating solids from liquids passing through it

Note 1 to entry: There are homographs for the term "screen". See 3.3.2.52 and 3.3.2.53.

3.5.3.19**spirit level**

device for indicating or checking horizontal or vertical planes, which consists of one or more sealed *tubes* (3.4.1.11) made of *glass* (3.4.1.6) containing a liquid and a trapped air bubble, mounted in a *frame* (3.3.1.70)

3.5.3.20**template**

templat, GB

pattern used as a guide for cutting or setting out work

3.6 Terms relating to persons involved in projects and users**3.6.1****user**

organization, person, animal, or object for which a *building* (3.1.1.3) or other *construction works* (3.1.1.1) is designed

3.6.2

**operative
laborer, US**

construction worker, US

person who carries out *construction work* ([3.5.1.1](#)) that involves manual work or the operation of machinery

3.6.3

manufacturer

person or organization making offsite *materials* ([3.4.1.1](#)), *products* ([3.4.1.3](#)), *components* ([3.4.1.4](#)), and other items

3.6.4

specifier

person or organization preparing a *product* ([3.4.1.3](#)) specification or specification of works as part of the contract documents

3.6.5

consultant

person or organization providing specific advice or service on certain aspects of a *project* ([3.5.2.4](#))

3.6.6

designer

person who designs *buildings* ([3.1.1.3](#)), *external works* ([3.1.1.5](#)), *structures* ([3.1.1.4](#)), and parts thereof

3.7 Terms relating to characteristics and performance

3.7.1 Base terms

3.7.1.1

performance

ability to fulfil required functions under intended use conditions

3.7.1.2

user requirement

statement of need to be fulfilled

3.7.1.3

property

inherent or acquired feature of an item

3.7.1.4

characteristic

feature of an object or set of objects

3.7.1.5

attribute

characteristic ([3.7.1.4](#)) assessed in terms of whether it does or does not meet a given *performance* ([3.7.1.1](#))

EXAMPLE Go or no go.

3.7.1.6

measurement

value of the quantity that results from the act of *measurement* ([3.5.1.22](#))

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “measurement”. See [3.5.1.22](#).

3.7.1.7

measure

means of expressing a quantity

3.7.1.8**accuracy**

quantitative *measure* ([3.7.1.7](#)) of the degree of conformity with an accepted reference value

3.7.1.9**precision**

quantitative *measure* ([3.7.1.7](#)) of the degree of agreement between individual *measurements* ([3.7.1.6](#)) of the same *property* ([3.7.1.3](#))

3.7.1.10**tolerance**

permissible variation of the specified value of a quantity

3.7.1.11**capability**

measure ([3.7.1.7](#)) of ability to perform and function

3.7.1.12**quality**

totality of *properties* ([3.7.1.3](#)) that bear on the ability to satisfy specific needs

3.7.1.13**factor of safety****safety factor, US**

factor applied in the design to allow for uncertainty

3.7.1.14**performance requirement**

performance ([3.7.1.1](#)) demanded or expected to be fulfilled

3.7.1.15**limit-state design**

reliability-based design accounting for uncertainties associated with the strength *properties* ([3.7.1.3](#)) and applied *loads* ([3.7.3.19](#))

3.7.2 Size and dimensions**3.7.2.1****dimension**

extent in a given direction or along a given line, or a given angle

3.7.2.2**size**

magnitude of a *dimension* ([3.7.2.1](#)) quantified in terms of a defined unit

3.7.2.3**nominal size**

nominal dimension, US

numerical designation of *size* ([3.7.2.2](#)) used in the designation of a *product* ([3.4.1.3](#)) or *component* ([3.4.1.4](#)), approximately equal to the manufacturing *dimension* ([3.7.2.1](#))

3.7.2.4**actual size**

size ([3.7.2.2](#)) obtained by *measurement* ([3.5.1.22](#))

Note 1 to entry: Actual size can be expressed as actual length, actual angle, etc.

3.7.2.5**work size**

target size ([3.7.2.12](#)) of a *product* ([3.4.1.3](#)) specified for its manufacture, to which the *actual size* ([3.7.2.4](#)) conforms within specified permissible *deviations* ([3.7.2.6](#))

3.7.2.6

deviation

difference between the desired value and the actual value of a variable at a given instant

[SOURCE: IEC 88528-11:2004, 3.3.3]

3.7.2.7

depth

vertical *dimension* ([3.7.2.1](#)) below a horizontal reference *level* ([3.7.2.39](#))

Note 1 to entry: In the US, depth is also used for the horizontal dimension of a recess or other plane.

3.7.2.8

width

breadth, GB

one of two horizontal *dimensions* ([3.7.2.1](#)), normally the smaller

Note 1 to entry: The other is *length* ([3.7.2.10](#)).

3.7.2.9

effective width

width ([3.7.2.8](#)) assumed for design purposes

3.7.2.10

length

one of two horizontal *dimensions* ([3.7.2.1](#)), normally the larger

Note 1 to entry: The other is *width* ([3.7.2.8](#)).

3.7.2.11

target performance

reference *performance* ([3.7.1.1](#)) used in design and in practice in order to indicate the performance desired and to which the *deviations* ([3.7.2.6](#)) which would ideally be zero, are to be related

Note 1 to entry: Target performance can be expressed as target size, target line, target surface, target position, target point, target shape, etc.

3.7.2.12

target size

reference *size* ([3.7.2.2](#)) used in design and in practice in order to indicate the size desired and to which the *deviations* ([3.7.2.6](#)) which would ideally be zero, are to be related

Note 1 to entry: Target size can be expressed as target angle, target length

3.7.2.13

permitted deviation

permitted algebraic differences between the limits of *size* ([3.7.2.2](#)) and the corresponding reference size

3.7.2.14

length deviation

difference between an actual *length* ([3.7.2.10](#)) and the corresponding target length

3.7.2.15

angular deviation

difference between an actual angle and the corresponding target angle

3.7.2.16

profile deviation of a line

plot of the differences between the actual positions of a set of specified points on a line and those on the corresponding target line

3.7.2.17**straightness deviation of a line**

plot of the differences between the actual positions of a set of specified points on a line and those on a straight line between two given points on that line

3.7.2.18**shape deviation of a surface**

plot of the differences between the actual positions of a set of specified points on a surface and those on the corresponding target surface

3.7.2.19**flatness deviation of a surface**

plot of the differences between the actual positions of a set of specified points on a surface and those on the corresponding flat surface

3.7.2.20**skewness**

differences between the actual positions of a corner point or a point on an edge of a surface and its corresponding target position on the plane through three other corner points or points on the edge of that surface

3.7.2.21**position deviation of a point**

difference between the actual position of a point and the corresponding target position in relation to a specified datum

3.7.2.22**position deviation of a line**

difference in the actual position of specified points on a line and the corresponding target position points in relation to a specified datum

3.7.2.23**verticality deviation**

horizontal difference between a specified point on a line or plane intended to be vertical and the corresponding target point on a vertical reference line or plane

3.7.2.24**horizontality deviation**

vertical difference between a specified point on a line or plane intended to be horizontal and the corresponding target point on a horizontal reference line or plane

3.7.2.25**joint alignment deviation**

difference in relative level or position at the joint of adjacent *components* ([3.4.1.4](#)) intended to be coincident

3.7.2.26**shape deviation**

difference between the actual shape of a body and the corresponding target shape

3.7.2.27**actual performance**

achieved *performance* ([3.7.1.1](#)) the value of which is obtained by *measurement* ([3.5.1.22](#))

Note 1 to entry: Actual performance can be expressed as actual size, actual position of points, actual position of series of points, actual shape

3.7.2.28

joint clearance

distance between *joint faces* (3.3.5.37) of *components* (3.4.1.4) set side by side or one over the other, i.e. the *joint gap width(s)* (3.7.2.30) considered in order to achieve fit

Note 1 to entry: For *joints* (3.3.5.34) with plane, parallel joint profile surfaces, joint clearance is equal to the joint gap width.

3.7.2.29

joint gap depth

dimension (3.7.2.1) across the *joint* (3.3.5.34), measured parallel to the *joint reference plane* (3.3.5.40)

Note 1 to entry: A joint can, depending on its design, have one or more sizes for joint gap depth.

3.7.2.30

joint gap width

dimension (3.7.2.1) across a *joint* (3.3.5.34), measured perpendicular to the *joint reference plane* (3.3.5.40)

Note 1 to entry: A joint can, depending on its design, have one or more *sizes* (3.7.2.2) for gap width.

3.7.2.31

joint length

dimension (3.7.2.1) of a *joint* (3.3.5.34) perpendicular to its cross-section

3.7.2.32

joint margin

theoretical distance between the *joint face* (3.3.5.37) of a *component* (3.4.1.4) and the *chosen joint reference plane* (3.3.5.40)

3.7.2.33

gross floor area

building area, AU

total *floor* (3.3.2.10) area contained within a *building* (3.1.1.3), including the horizontal area of external walls (3.3.2.46)

3.7.2.34

net floor area

fully enclosed covered area, AU

total *floor* (3.3.2.10) area contained within a *building* (3.1.1.3), excluding the horizontal area of external walls (3.3.2.46)

3.7.2.35

building loss feature

feature or part of a *building* (3.1.1.3) in which a portion of the *floor* (3.3.2.10) area is not available for an individual's activities, or for *furniture* (3.3.5.3), equipment or circulation

Note 1 to entry: Examples of places in which a portion might not be available because of a building loss feature are workplaces, *corridors* (3.2.4.3), etc.

Note 2 to entry: A building loss feature can be a physical part such as a *column* (3.3.1.10), or a configuration of a fire escape route which is mandated by regulation but not needed for normal circulation.

[SOURCE: ISO 9836:2011, 3.4, modified — “element” was changed to “part”.]

3.7.2.36

height

vertical *dimension* (3.7.2.1) above a horizontal reference *level* (3.7.2.39)

3.7.2.37

span

distance between centres of adjacent supports

3.7.2.38**clear span**

free span, US

distance between opposite faces of supports

3.7.2.39**level**value of the vertical *dimension* (3.7.2.1) of a point above or below a defined reference**3.7.2.40****reference system**system of points, lines and planes to which *sizes* (3.7.2.2) and positions of a *component* (3.4.1.4), *assembly* (3.3.5.5) or element may be related**3.7.2.41****module**unit of *size* (3.7.2.2) used as an incremental step in *dimensional coordination* (3.5.1.55)**3.7.2.42****basic module**fundamental *module* (3.7.2.41), the *size* (3.7.2.2) of which is selected for general application to *construction works* (3.1.1.1) and *components* (3.4.1.4)**3.7.2.43****multimodule***module* (3.7.2.41) whose *size* (3.7.2.2) is a selected multiple of the *basic module* (3.7.2.42)**3.7.2.44****sub-modular increment**increment of *size* (3.7.2.2) the value of which is a selected fraction of the *basic module* (3.7.2.42)**3.7.2.45****modular space grid**three-dimensional rectangular coordinate *reference system* (3.7.2.40) in which the distance between consecutive planes is the *basic module* (3.7.2.42) or a *multimodule* (3.7.2.42)Note 1 to entry: The multimodule may differ for each of the three *dimensions* (3.7.2.1) of the modular space grid.**3.7.2.46****modular plane**plane in a *modular space grid* (3.7.2.45)**3.7.2.47****modular floor plane**horizontal *modular plane* (3.7.2.46) continuous over the whole of each *storey* (3.2.1.2) of a *building* (3.1.1.3) and coinciding with the upper surface of *flooring* (3.3.2.12), the upper surface of a rough *floor* (3.3.2.10) or the upper surface of a structural floor**3.7.2.48****modular room height**vertical *dimension* (3.7.2.1) within one *storey* (3.2.1.2) between the *modular plane* (3.7.2.46) of the upper surface of *flooring* (3.3.2.12) and the modular plane of the finished *ceiling* (3.3.2.18)**3.7.2.49****thickness**linear *dimension* (3.7.2.1) measured perpendicularly to the *length* (3.7.2.10) and *width* (3.7.2.8) plane**3.7.2.50****concrete cover**distance between *concrete* (3.4.4.15) surface and surface of *reinforcement* (3.4.4.17) or *duct* (3.3.4.13) of *prestressing tendons* (3.3.1.23)

3.7.2.51

cover

vertical distance between the top of a buried *pipe* (3.3.4.17) or other *construction* (3.3.5.6) and the *finished ground level* (3.7.2.68)

3.7.2.52

slenderness ratio

ratio of effective *length* (3.7.2.10) or effective *height* (3.7.2.36) to the relevant least *radius of gyration* (3.7.2.62) of the cross-section

3.7.2.53

particle size fraction

fraction of *aggregate* (3.4.4.6) passing the larger of two sieves and retained on the smaller

3.7.2.54

**going
run, US**

horizontal distance between two consecutive *nosings* (3.3.5.30), measured along the *walking line* (3.7.2.59)

3.7.2.55

stair headroom

minimum unobstructed vertical distance above the *pitch line* (3.7.2.58) or *landing* (3.3.5.23)

[SOURCE: EN 14076:2013, 2.3.6, modified — term was changed from “headroom” to “stair headroom”.]

3.7.2.56

rise

vertical distance between the horizontal upper surfaces of two consecutive *treads* (3.3.5.29), or between a tread and a *floor* (3.3.2.10), or a tread and a *landing* (3.3.5.23)

3.7.2.57

pitch

angle between the *pitch line* (3.7.2.58) and the horizontal plane

3.7.2.58

pitch line

notional line connecting the *nosing* (3.3.5.30) of successive *steps* (3.3.5.25) usually taken on the *walking line* (3.7.2.59)

3.7.2.59

walking line

theoretical line indicating the average path of the users of a *stair* (3.3.5.22)

3.7.2.60

gauge

gauge, US

measure (3.7.1.7) of *thickness* (3.7.2.49) of metal *sheet* (3.4.1.12), *strip* (3.4.1.14), wire, and similar *products* (3.4.1.3)

3.7.2.61

batter

inclination of a plane surface to the vertical

3.7.2.62

radius of gyration

distance from the most distant line or point to the axis of a *structural member* (3.3.1.3)

3.7.2.63

fall

difference in *level* (3.7.2.39) between a higher and lower point of an inclined surface

3.7.2.64**gradient**

ratio of difference in *level* ([3.7.2.39](#)) between two points to the horizontal distance between them

3.7.2.65**slope**

inclination of a plane surface to the horizontal

3.7.2.66**slope length**

length ([3.7.2.10](#)) of a plane at *slope* ([3.7.2.65](#))

3.7.2.67**ground level****grade, US**

level ([3.7.2.39](#)) at the surface of the *land* ([3.8.1](#))

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “grade”. See [3.1.3.16](#).

3.7.2.68**finished ground level****finished grade, US**

level ([3.7.2.39](#)) of paved area or surface of the *land* ([3.8.1](#)) after improvements or *earthwork* ([3.5.1.6](#))

3.7.2.69**formation**

surface of the ground in its final shape after completion of *earthwork* ([3.5.1.6](#))

3.7.3 Functional properties**3.7.3.1****sinking****recess, US**

recess in a surface

3.7.3.2**dimensional stability**

measure ([3.7.1.7](#)) of the extent to which a *material* ([3.4.1.1](#)) or *product* ([3.4.1.3](#)) retains its *dimensions* ([3.7.2.1](#)) and shape when exposed to varying conditions of temperature and moisture

3.7.3.3**handed**

characteristic ([3.7.1.4](#)) of a non-symmetrical *component* ([3.4.1.4](#)) or *building* ([3.1.1.3](#)) that has left- and right-hand versions

3.7.3.4**profile**

outline of the surface of the *ground* ([3.4.2.1](#)) of completed *construction works* ([3.1.1.1](#)) or of a *product* ([3.4.1.3](#)) at a cross-section

3.7.3.5**adhesion**

state in which two surfaces are held together by surface bonds

3.7.3.6**cohesion**

state in which the particles of a single substance are held together by the primary or secondary valence forces

3.7.3.7

bonding

action of an *adhesive* ([3.4.4.13](#))

3.7.3.8

concrete bond

adhesion ([3.7.3.5](#)) between *concrete* ([3.4.4.15](#)) and *reinforcement* ([3.4.4.17](#)) for transferring *force* ([3.7.3.22](#)) at the interface between them

3.7.3.9

delamination

separation of adjacent layers of *material* ([3.4.1.2](#))

3.7.3.10

peeling

separation of areas of one or more *coats* ([3.4.4.36](#)) from an underlying coat or a *substrate* ([3.4.1.20](#))

3.7.3.11

spalling

separation of a fragment from a surface

3.7.3.12

watertightness

quality ([3.7.1.12](#)) of a *construction* ([3.3.5.6](#)) of not allowing the passage of water

3.7.3.13

optimum moisture content

proctor optimum, GB

moisture content of a *soil* ([3.4.2.2](#)) or granular *material* ([3.4.1.2](#)) at which a specified amount of compaction will produce the greatest dry *density* ([3.7.3.50](#))

3.7.3.14

porosity

characteristic ([3.7.1.4](#)) possessed by a *material* ([3.4.1.2](#)) of having pores or other voids, usually measured as the ratio of voids to the total volume

3.7.3.15

permeability

characteristic ([3.7.1.4](#)) of a *material* ([3.4.1.2](#)) that determines the rate at which fluids pass through it under the influence of differential pressure

3.7.3.16

shrinkage

reduction in *dimension* ([3.7.2.1](#)) or volume, usually due to decreased moisture content

3.7.3.17

suction value

ability of a *material* ([3.4.1.2](#)) to absorb moisture from a material or liquid source in contact with the material

3.7.3.18

action

force ([3.7.3.22](#)) acting on a *structure* ([3.3.1.2](#)), or cause of *deformations* ([3.7.3.23](#)) imposed on a structure or constrained within it

3.7.3.19

load

force ([3.7.3.22](#)) that acts on a *structure* ([3.3.1.2](#)) or *structural member* ([3.3.1.3](#))

3.7.3.20**selfweight****dead load, US**

weight of the permanent *structural members* (3.3.1.3) and non-structural *components* (3.4.1.4) of a *building* (3.1.1.3) due to the *material* (3.4.1.2) that composes the members and components

3.7.3.21**imposed load****live load, US**

load (3.7.3.19), other than *selfweight* (3.7.3.20), intermittently applied owing to the use of the *building* (3.1.1.3) or to rain, snow, wind, or earthquake

3.7.3.22**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

3.7.3.23**deformation**

change of shape or *dimension* (3.7.2.1) or both

3.7.3.24**strain**

ratio of *deformation* (3.7.3.23) to original *dimension* (3.7.2.1)

3.7.3.25**stress**

force (3.7.3.22) acting on an area

Note 1 to entry: It is usually expressed as force per unit area.

3.7.3.26**accidental load**

load (3.7.3.19) that is not specifically foreseen because its occurrence is unlikely but for which an allowance is made in design

3.7.3.27**impact load**

imposed *load* (3.7.3.19) suddenly applied

3.7.3.28**wind action****wind load, US**

action (3.7.3.18) that arises due to wind pressure

3.7.3.29**seismic action****seismic load, US**

action (3.7.3.18) that arises due to earthquake *ground* (3.4.2.1) motions

3.7.3.30**elasticity**

characteristic (3.7.1.4) of a *material* (3.4.1.2), *product* (3.4.1.3) or *construction* (3.3.5.6) that enables it to regain its original shape after removal of the *force* (3.7.3.22) that had temporarily deformed it

3.7.3.31**plasticity**

characteristic (3.7.1.4) of a *material* (3.4.1.2) whereby the *deformation* (3.7.3.23) caused by a *stress* (3.7.3.25) is retained after removal of the stress

3.7.3.32

compression

state in part of a member subject to *forces* (3.7.3.22) that shorten it

3.7.3.33

compressive strength

ability to resist *forces* (3.7.3.22) acting in *compression* (3.7.3.32)

3.7.3.34

shear strength

ability to resist *forces* (3.7.3.22) acting in *shear* (3.7.3.35)

3.7.3.35

shear

state in part of a member subject to equal and opposite parallel *forces* (3.7.3.22) that tend to displace, or produce relative sliding of, adjacent planes

3.7.3.36

bending strength

flexural strength, GB

ability of a member spanning between supports to resist *forces* (3.7.3.22) acting in a direction perpendicular to the main axis

3.7.3.37

tensile strength

ability to resist *forces* (3.7.3.22) acting in opposite directions parallel to the main axis

3.7.3.38

bond stress

stress (3.7.3.25) acting in *shear* (3.7.3.35) at the interface between two surfaces

3.7.3.39

yield point

location in *load* (3.7.3.19)/*deformation* (3.7.3.23) relationship during which an increased *force* (3.7.3.22) causes the *material* (3.4.1.2) to cease to deform in an elastic manner

3.7.3.40

creep

increase in *strain* (3.7.3.24) with time under sustained *load* (3.7.3.19)

3.7.3.41

flow

quantity of fluid passing a certain cross-section in a unit of time

3.7.3.42

backflow

flow (3.7.3.41) in a reverse direction from that intended

3.7.3.43

head

energy (3.8.10) of liquid expressed as a vertical linear *dimension* (3.7.2.1)

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “head”. See 3.3.3.47.

3.7.3.44

negative pressure

pressure lower than atmospheric pressure

3.7.3.45**positive pressure**

pressure higher than atmospheric pressure

EXAMPLE Pressure in a vessel.

3.7.3.46**nominal set pressure**

pressure pre-set on production and marked by the *manufacturer* (3.6.3)

3.7.3.47**rating pressure**

pressure at which the *discharge* (3.7.3.57) capacity of the *valve* (3.3.4.54) corresponds to the normal operating *flow* (3.7.3.41)

3.7.3.48**closing pressure**

pressure at which a *valve* (3.3.4.54) closes after having reached the *rating pressure* (3.7.3.47)

3.7.3.49**initial opening pressure**

pressure at which a *valve* (3.3.4.54) opens for the first time after a period of storage

3.7.3.50**density**

mass per unit volume

Note 1 to entry: It is usually expressed in kilograms per cubic metre.

Note 2 to entry: The moisture content of hygroscopic *materials* (3.4.1.2) affects their mass and volume so that it is necessary to know their moisture content when the density is determined.

3.7.3.51**apparent density**

density (3.7.3.50) of a *material* (3.4.1.2) including voids within it

3.7.3.52**anaerobic action**

biological *process* (3.5.2.3) in the absence of oxygen

3.7.3.53**aerobic action**

biological *process* (3.5.2.3) in the presence of oxygen

3.7.3.54**dry weather flow****DWF**

flow (3.7.3.41) of *wastewater* (3.8.19) at treatment works that has not been affected by rainfall or snow melt

3.7.3.55**hydraulic gradient**

profile of the free surface of flowing water in a *channel* (3.3.4.16) or of a line connecting points to which flowing water in a closed *conduit* (3.3.4.14) would rise in open *pipes* (3.3.4.17), extending upwards from the conduit

3.7.3.56**peak flow**

maximum quantity of fluid passing a certain cross-section in a unit of time

3.7.3.57

discharge

flow ([3.7.3.41](#)) out of an orifice

3.7.3.58

illuminance

ratio of *luminous flux* ([3.7.3.60](#)) incident on an element of a surface to the area of the element

3.7.3.59

luminance

measure ([3.7.1.7](#)) of stimulus which produces the sensation of brightness, measured by the *luminous intensity* ([3.7.3.61](#)) of light emitted or reflected in a given direction from the surface element divided by the area of the element in the same direction

3.7.3.60

luminous flux

quantity derived from the *power* ([3.8.11](#)) emitted in the form of radiation by evaluating the radiation in accordance with the spectral sensitivity of the human eye

3.7.3.61

luminous intensity

ratio of *luminous flux* ([3.7.3.60](#)) leaving a source and propagated in an element of solid angle containing the given direction to the element of solid angle

3.7.3.62

alkalinity

capacity of aqueous media to react with hydrogen ions

3.7.3.63

acidity

capacity of aqueous media to react with hydroxyl ions

3.7.3.64

concentration

measure ([3.7.1.7](#)) of the quantity of a substance in unit quantity of a liquid or gaseous mixture or solution as a proportion of the total quantity

3.7.3.65

efflorescence

crystalline deposit of soluble salts on a surface resulting from the migration and evaporation of water

3.7.3.66

texture

visible and tangible *characteristic* ([3.7.1.4](#)) of a surface

3.7.3.67

finish

texture ([3.7.3.66](#)) and condition of a surface after processing or treatment

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “finish”. See [3.3.5.2](#).

3.7.3.68

flame textured

rough surface achieved by *spalling* ([3.7.3.11](#)) it with a high-temperature burner

3.7.3.69

honed

state of having a dull polish or a matt surface

3.7.3.70**weathering**

change in colour or *texture* ([3.7.3.66](#)) or composition at the surface as a result of action by the elements

3.7.3.71**weathered**

state of having a sloped surface that allows rainwater to run off

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “weathered”. See [3.7.3.72](#).

3.7.3.72**weathered**

effect on surface caused by *weathering* ([3.7.3.70](#))

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “weathered”. See [3.7.3.71](#).

3.7.3.73**key**

roughness that assists in the bonding of two surfaces by providing a degree of physical interlock

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “key”. See [3.3.5.50](#).

3.7.3.74**imperfection**

feature that mars appearance or lowers *quality* ([3.7.1.12](#))

3.7.3.75**blemish**

feature that mars appearance but does not necessarily lower *quality* ([3.7.1.12](#))

3.7.3.76**defect**

fault ([3.7.3.78](#)) or *deviation* ([3.7.2.6](#)) from the intended condition of a *material* ([3.4.1.1](#)), *assembly* ([3.3.5.5](#)), or *component* ([3.4.1.4](#))

3.7.3.77**reject**

material ([3.4.1.1](#)) or *product* ([3.4.1.3](#)) not accepted because it does not meet the governing specification

3.7.3.78**fault**

inability to function properly

3.7.3.79**adaptability**

ability to be changed or modified to make suitable for a particular purpose

3.7.3.80**accessibility**

ability of a *space* ([3.2.1.1](#)) to be entered with ease

3.7.3.81**reliability**

ability of a *component* ([3.4.1.4](#)) or *construction* ([3.3.5.6](#)) to perform a required function under stated conditions for a stated period of time

3.7.3.82**structural safety**

capacity of a *structure* ([3.3.1.2](#)) to resist all *actions* ([3.7.3.18](#)), as well as specified accidental phenomena, it will have to withstand during *construction work* ([3.5.1.1](#)) and anticipated use

3.7.3.83

durability

ability to maintain *performance* ([3.7.1.1](#)) under the influence of the agents anticipated in service

3.7.3.84

service life

period of time after installation during which a facility or its component parts meet or exceed the *performance requirements* ([3.7.1.14](#))

[SOURCE: ISO 15686-1:2011, 3.25]

3.7.3.85

life cycle

(all) consecutive and interlinked stages in the life of the object under consideration

[SOURCE: EN 15643-1:2010, 3.35, modified — “(all)” was added.]

3.7.3.86

serviceability

ability to meet or exceed relevant *performance requirements* ([3.7.1.14](#))

3.7.3.87

security level

measure ([3.7.1.7](#)) of the level of *protection* ([3.7.3.88](#)) against unauthorized entry

3.7.3.88

protection

prevention of environmental and accidental damage that could affect function

3.7.3.89

quality assurance

planned and systematic actions providing confidence that an item will satisfy given *quality* ([3.7.1.12](#)) requirements

3.7.3.90

maintainability

ability of a *component* ([3.4.1.4](#)) or *construction* ([3.3.5.6](#)) to be retained in a state in which it can perform its required functions or to be restored to such a state when a *fault* ([3.7.3.78](#)) occurs

3.7.3.91

habitability

fitness of a *building* ([3.1.1.3](#)) or *space* ([3.2.1.1](#)) for human occupation

3.7.4 Testing properties

3.7.4.1

sample

one or more items taken as representative of a population, or portion of *material* ([3.4.1.1](#)) taken without bias from a bulk of material for assessment

3.7.4.2

laboratory sample

sample ([3.7.4.1](#)) intended for laboratory evaluation

3.7.4.3

test portion

part of a *sample* ([3.7.4.1](#)) used in a single test

3.7.4.4

test specimen

sample ([3.7.4.1](#)) used in a single determination of a *property* ([3.7.1.3](#))

3.7.4.5**acceptance testing**

testing to establish whether a *lot* (3.7.4.8) or *batch* (3.7.4.7) conforms to the specified requirement

3.7.4.6**approval testing**

testing to demonstrate the unit is a usable, functional device

3.7.4.7**batch**

quantity of *material* (3.4.1.1) or units manufactured or produced in the same way, at the same time, under uniform conditions, and therefore capable of being assumed to be uniform or identical

3.7.4.8**lot**

clearly identifiable sub-division of *batch* (3.7.4.7) for inspection purposes

3.8 Terms relating to environment and physical planning**3.8.1****land**

area of earth's surface, excluding the oceans, usually marked off by natural or political boundaries, or boundaries of ownership

3.8.2**physical planning**

preparation of proposals for the use of *land* (3.8.1) within a geographical area and the control of development

3.8.3**environment**

natural, man-made, or induced external or internal physical conditions that can influence *performance* (3.7.1.1) and use of the whole or part of a *building* (3.1.1.3) or *civil engineering works* (3.1.1.2)

3.8.4**environmental improvement**

rehabilitation (3.5.1.43) of an area

3.8.5**traffic**

movement of vehicles, people, or animals along a way

3.8.6**pedestrian street**

area where vehicular *traffic* (3.8.5) is prohibited during certain periods

EXAMPLE Area that functions like a *pedestrian area* (3.8.7) during business hours, but may be used by vehicular traffic at other times.

3.8.7**pedestrian area**

area reserved for pedestrians and only occasionally open to vehicular *traffic* (3.8.5) for delivery, cleaning purposes, or in emergency

3.8.8**watercourse****swale, US**

route, usually in the form of a natural depression, along which water flows by gravity

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term "swale". See 3.1.2.25.

3.8.9

fuel

matter that can be used to produce heat by combustion or nuclear reaction

3.8.10

energy

capacity for doing work in the form of heat, light, sound or electricity, or air, water, and other movements

3.8.11

power

rate of transfer of *energy* ([3.8.10](#))

3.8.12

residue

material ([3.4.1.2](#)) left over from consumption or a *process* ([3.5.2.3](#))

3.8.13

waste

refuse, GB

discarded *residue* ([3.8.12](#)) for disposal or recovery

3.8.14

solid waste

waste ([3.8.13](#)) with insufficient liquid content to be free-flowing

3.8.15

industrial waste

waste ([3.8.13](#)) from industrial activity or *process* ([3.5.2.3](#))

3.8.16

commercial waste

trade waste, GB

waste ([3.8.13](#)) produced by the operation of a trade or business, commercial, institutional, or governmental facility

3.8.17

household waste

garbage, US

domestic waste, GB

waste ([3.8.13](#)), but not *hazardous waste* ([3.8.18](#)), that arises from the domestic use of a private *dwelling* ([3.1.4.2](#))

3.8.18

hazardous waste

waste ([3.8.13](#)) that could be harmful or dangerous to people, or which could adversely affect the biological chain

3.8.19

wastewater

sewage, US

water discharged after being used in a household or in a *process* ([3.5.2.3](#)), or produced by a process, other waters in a combined system and water that has infiltrated a *sewerage system* ([3.3.4.40](#))

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “sewage”. See [3.8.22](#).

3.8.20

domestic wastewater

domestic sewage, US

wastewater ([3.8.19](#)) discharged from *appliances* ([3.3.4.7](#)) in kitchens, laundry *rooms* ([3.2.1.3](#)), bathrooms, *toilets* ([3.2.3.3](#)), and similar facilities

3.8.21**trade effluent****trade wastewater****commercial sewage, US**

wastewater ([3.8.19](#)) discharge resulting from an industrial or commercial activity

3.8.22**foulwater****sewage, US**

soiled water, GB

wastewater ([3.8.19](#)) conveyed in underground *pipes* ([3.3.4.17](#))

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “sewage”. See [3.8.19](#).

3.8.23**surface water**

water that flows over, rests on, or drains from the surface of *buildings* ([3.1.1.3](#)), other *structures* ([3.1.1.4](#)), or the *ground* ([3.4.2.1](#))

3.8.24**run-off****stormwater, US**

discharge of *surface water* ([3.8.23](#)) resulting from precipitation

3.8.25**storm sewage**

stormwater ([3.8.26](#)) combined with *wastewater* ([3.8.19](#)) diverted from a *sewer* ([3.3.4.41](#)) by a stormwater overflow

3.8.26**stormwater****floodwater, US**

surface water ([3.8.23](#)) from heavy rainfall

3.8.27**sludge**

accumulated settled solids separated from various types of water as a result of natural or artificial *processes* ([3.5.2.3](#))

[SOURCE: ISO 6107-1:2004, 67]

3.8.28**frost heave**

swelling of *soil* ([3.4.2.2](#)) due to formation of ice within it

3.8.29**settlement**

downward movement of *soil* ([3.4.2.2](#)) as a result of *compression* ([3.7.3.32](#)) or compaction, or of a *building* ([3.1.1.3](#)), or other *structure* ([3.3.1.2](#)) supported by that soil

3.8.30**ponding**

retention of water, resulting from deflection of a flat or slightly inclined surface

Annex A

(informative)

Alphabetical index of US synonyms

Term	Number	Preferred international term
access	3.2.4.2	means of access
addition	3.2.1.5	extension
air shaft, light shaft	3.2.3.11	light well
apartment	3.1.4.3	flat
areaway	3.2.3.13	basement access
attic	3.2.2.1	loft
auditorium	3.2.3.7	hall
balloon frame construction	3.1.4.18	balloon-frame building
baluster	3.3.2.72	die
barricade	3.1.3.41	road safety barrier
barricade, guardrail	3.1.3.38	vehicle restraint system
bathroom accessory, toilet accessory	3.3.5.56	tile accessory
batten	3.3.5.60	cover fillet
bay window	3.3.3.12	oriel window
bearing wall	3.3.1.62	spine wall
berm	3.1.2.4	bund
bicycle path	3.1.3.44	cycleway
brad	3.3.5.91	pin
bridge	3.5.3.10	staging
bridging	3.3.1.65	herring-bone bracing
building shell	3.3.1.6	carcass
built-up roof	3.3.2.34	inverted roof
buttress	3.3.1.58	abutment
cabinet shop	3.1.4.12	joinery shop
cabinetry	3.3.5.20	joinery
cableway	3.1.3.5	aerial ropeway
cap	3.3.2.75	coping
casing	3.3.3.19	frame
cathedral ceiling, exposed roof	3.3.2.35	open roof
catwalk	3.2.4.8	walkway
catwalk	3.2.4.10	gangway
civil engineering project	3.1.1.2	civil engineering works
clamp, iron dog	3.3.5.89	dog
clapboard	3.3.2.45	weatherboarding
commercial sewage	3.8.21	trade effluent, trade wastewater
connecting	3.5.1.35	jointing
connection	3.3.5.34	joint

Term	Number	Preferred international term
construction	3.5.1.1	construction work
construction	3.1.1.1	construction works
construction aids	3.5.3.3	site equipment
construction bridge, bridge	3.5.3.10	staging
construction worker, laborer	3.6.2	operative
corridor	3.2.4.5	hall
crawlspace	3.2.4.9	crawlway
crest	3.3.5.82	arris
curb	3.1.3.45	kerb
curtain wall building	3.1.4.14	framed building
dead load	3.7.3.20	selfweight
deafening fill	3.4.4.44	pugging
diaphragm wall, shearwall	3.3.1.61	shear wall
domed roof	3.3.2.27	shell roof
domestic sewage	3.8.20	domestic wastewater
door hardware	3.3.5.47	door furniture
drawbridge	3.1.3.28	vertical lift bridge
dressed lumber	3.4.3.19	planed timber
dropped ceiling	3.3.2.20	suspended ceiling
dropped ceiling, suspended ceiling	3.3.2.19	false ceiling
dry-mix concrete	3.4.4.23	semi-dry concrete
dumbwaiter	3.3.4.33	service lift
dumpster	3.3.4.53	mobile waste container
duplex	3.1.4.4	maisonette
duplex apartment, duplex	3.1.4.4	maisonette
dwarf wall	3.3.2.52	screen
earth	3.4.2.2	soil
eave	3.3.2.38	eaves
egress	3.2.4.2	means of access
elevator	3.3.4.29	lift
elevator cab	3.3.4.30	lift car
elevator shaft	3.2.4.14	lift well
emergency lane	3.1.3.39	hard shoulder
emergency lane, stopping lane	3.1.3.36	lay-by
emergency ramp	3.1.3.43	arrester bed
engineered brick, firebrick	3.4.4.51	engineering brick
entrance hall	3.2.4.5	hall
entry foyer	3.2.4.13	lobby
excavation work	3.5.1.6	earthwork
exposed floor	3.3.2.11	open floor
exposed roof	3.3.2.35	open roof
external corridor	3.2.4.7	access balcony
face	3.4.4.29	facing layer
fascia board	3.3.2.37	barge board
fastener	3.3.5.84	fastening

Term	Number	Preferred international term
faucet	3.3.4.61	tap
fill	3.1.2.9	made ground
filter bed	3.3.4.45	graded filter
finished grade	3.7.2.68	finished ground level
fire brick	3.4.4.51	engineering brick
first floor	3.2.2.5	ground floor
first storey	3.2.2.5	ground floor
fixings	3.3.5.45	building hardware
floating foundation, slab foundation	3.3.1.83	raft foundation
floodwater	3.8.26	stormwater
footmold	3.3.5.72	skirting
foundation	3.3.1.4	substructure
foyer	3.2.4.6	entrance hall
free span	3.7.2.38	clear span
free-access floor, raised floor	3.3.2.16	suspended floor
freeway	3.1.3.34	highway
freeway, interstate highway	3.1.3.37	motorway
front garden, front yard	3.2.2.16	forecourt
front yard	3.2.2.16	forecourt
gage	3.7.2.60	gauge
garbage	3.8.17	household waste
girder	3.3.1.37	main beam
grab bar	3.3.2.77	grab rail
grade	3.1.3.16	road formation
grade	3.7.2.67	ground level
groove at dripnose	3.3.5.10	throat
guard	3.3.2.68	guarding
guardrail	3.1.3.38	vehicle restraint system
guardrail system, guard	3.3.2.68	guarding
hall	3.2.4.3	corridor
hallway	3.2.4.5	hall
harbour	3.1.3.64	basin
hardware	3.3.5.45	building hardware
header	3.3.3.47	head
header	3.3.3.32	lintel
heart centre	3.4.3.4	pith
hip roof	3.3.2.30	hipped roof
historic preservation	3.5.1.38	preservation
hot water boiler	3.3.4.49	calorifier
hot water tank, hot water boiler	3.3.4.49	calorifier
I-beam	3.3.1.91	I-section
impact barrier	3.1.3.42	crash cushion
inside stringer	3.3.5.31	outer string
installed appliance	3.3.4.2	fitment
interstate highway	3.1.3.37	motorway

Term	Number	Preferred international term
iron dog, clamp	3.3.5.89	dog
keyway, tongue and groove joint	3.3.5.99	keyed joint
kiln-dried lumber	3.4.3.32	kiln dry timber
laborer	3.6.2	operative
lagbolt, lagscrew	3.3.5.95	coach screw
lagscrew	3.3.5.95	coach screw
lally column, tubular column	3.3.1.88	structural hollow section
latch-set	3.3.5.53	latch lock
leaching field, filter bed	3.3.4.45	graded filter
leave	3.3.2.55	leaf
lift, cableway	3.1.3.5	aerial ropeway
light shaft	3.2.3.11	light well
lite	3.3.3.6	light
live load	3.7.3.21	imposed load
lobby, vestibule, foyer	3.2.4.6	entrance hall
lock	3.3.5.49	fastener
lock gate	3.1.2.28	penstock
loft	3.2.2.2	attic
louver	3.3.3.27	louvre
lumber	3.4.3.18	sawn timber
mall	3.2.2.14	arcade
median	3.1.3.48	central reserve
membrane	3.3.5.8	damp proof course
metal plate connector	3.3.5.96	gangnail connector plate
mezzanine	3.2.2.15	gallery
millwork shop, cabinet shop	3.1.4.12	joinery shop
molding	3.3.5.71	architrave
mound	3.1.2.11	dumpling
muntin	3.3.3.23	transom
noise barrier	3.1.3.14	noise bund
nominal dimension	3.7.2.3	nominal size
overpass	3.1.3.51	flyover
parching	3.3.2.78	targeting
parking area, parking lot	3.1.3.57	vehicle park
parking garage	3.1.3.58	multi-storey car park
parking lot	3.1.3.57	vehicle park
parking space	3.1.3.59	parking bay
parking spot, parking space	3.1.3.59	parking bay
parking stall, parking space	3.1.3.59	parking bay
Parkway	3.1.3.34	highway
parkway, interstate highway	3.1.3.37	motorway
passage	3.2.4.3	corridor
passage	3.2.4.5	hall
passenger elevator	3.3.4.32	passenger lift
patio	3.2.3.8	terrace

Term	Number	Preferred international term
pavement stone	3.3.5.100	sett
picket, baluster	3.3.2.72	die
pier	3.1.3.65	berth
pilaster	3.3.1.53	attached pier
pile foundation	3.3.1.85	piled foundation
pillar	3.3.1.50	pier
pipe	3.4.1.11	tube
pipe driving	3.5.1.14	pipe ramming
pitch pocket	3.4.3.14	resin pocket
planed lumber	3.4.3.19	planed timber
plastering base	3.3.5.44	plastering background
platform frame construction	3.1.4.17	platform-frame building
plumbing	3.3.4.6	sanitation installation
plumbing fixture	3.3.4.8	sanitary appliance
porch, veranda	3.2.3.9	verandah
port	3.1.3.66	dock
post	3.3.2.71	baluster
post and beam construction	3.1.4.16	timber-framed building
powder room	3.2.3.3	toilet
railroad	3.1.3.3	railway
raised floor	3.3.2.16	suspended floor
recess	3.7.3.1	sinking
recessed balcony	3.2.2.11	internal balcony
rehab	3.5.1.43	rehabilitation
relocation	3.5.1.49	translocation
renovation	3.5.1.50	alteration
rest area	3.1.3.56	service area
restroom	3.2.3.3	toilet
retail shop, store	3.1.4.9	shop
retaining earthworks	3.1.2.10	bund wall
road safety rail	3.1.3.40	road safety fence
roadway	3.1.3.35	carriageway
rotary	3.1.3.71	roundabout
run	3.7.2.54	going
sand blasting	3.5.1.54	grit blasting
safety factor	3.7.1.13	factor of safety
sawn lumber, lumber	3.4.3.18	sawn timber
screed	3.5.3.13	float
second floor	3.2.2.6	first floor
second storey	3.2.2.6	first floor
seismic load	3.7.3.29	seismic action
service elevator	3.3.4.31	goods lift
service lane, emergency lane	3.1.3.39	hard shoulder
service lines	3.3.4.1	service
service space	3.2.4.11	service duct

Term	Number	Preferred international term
sewage	3.8.19	wastewater
sewage	3.8.22	foulwater
sewage system	3.3.4.40	sewerage system
shearwall, diaphragm wall	3.3.1.61	shear wall
shed roof	3.3.2.25	monopitch roof
shop	3.1.4.11	workshop
shoring	3.5.3.9	planking and strutting
shoulder	3.1.3.47	verge
sidewalk	3.1.3.55	footway
siding	3.3.2.43	cladding
sight line	3.1.3.60	building line
sitework	3.1.1.5	external works
sky	3.3.3.17	laylight
skylight	3.3.3.13	rooflight
skylight	3.3.3.14	roof window
slab foundation	3.3.1.83	raft foundation
sound barrier, noise barrier	3.1.3.14	noise bund
space frame	3.3.1.30	space structure
speed bump, traffic restraint	3.1.3.52	traffic calming
stabilization	3.5.1.44	structural rehabilitation
staggered stud wall	3.3.2.49	double stud wall
staging area	3.2.3.2	working space
staging space, staging area	3.2.3.2	working space
stopping lane, emergency lane	3.1.3.36	lay-by
storage space	3.1.4.7	warehouse
store	3.1.4.9	shop
stormwater	3.8.24	run-off
story	3.2.1.2	storey
streetcar	3.1.3.4	tramway
stripping	3.5.1.32	striking
stringer	3.3.5.28	string
subsill	3.3.3.44	sill
subway	3.1.3.6	underground railway
sunshade	3.3.3.26	sunbreaker
surfaced lumber	3.4.3.19	planed timber
suspended ceiling	3.3.2.19	false ceiling
swale	3.8.8	watercourse
test pit	3.2.3.10	inspection pit
thermal insulating material	3.4.4.32	thermal insulation material
third floor	3.2.2.7	second floor
three-dimensional truss	3.3.1.73	space frame
tie	3.1.3.10	sleeper
tie rod	3.3.1.22	tie
tie-down	3.3.1.74	ground anchorage
toilet	3.2.3.4	WC

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toilet	3.3.4.9	WC suite
toilet accessory	3.3.5.56	tile accessory
tongue and groove joint	3.3.5.99	keyed joint
top plate	3.3.1.56	wall plate
traffic restraint	3.1.3.52	traffic calming
trowel	3.5.3.12	spreader
truss plate, metal plate connector	3.3.5.96	gangnail connector plate
tubular column	3.3.1.88	structural hollow section
underlayment	3.3.2.13	underlay
unfinished/finished millwork, cabinetry	3.3.5.20	joinery
utility lines, service lines	3.3.4.1	service
vapor barrier	3.3.2.5	vapour control layer
veranda	3.2.2.12	porch
veranda	3.2.3.9	verandah
vertical wall segment, leave	3.3.2.55	leaf
vestibule, lobby, foyer	3.2.4.6	entrance hall
wainscoat	3.3.5.73	dado
walkway	3.2.4.4	passage
walkway, sidewalk	3.1.3.55	footway
wall stringer	3.3.5.32	wall string
wallpaper	3.3.5.78	wall-covering
warehouse	3.1.4.7	store
water line	3.3.4.4	water service
wind load	3.7.3.28	wind action
window casing	3.3.3.21	window frame
window hardware	3.3.5.48	window furniture
window well	3.2.3.12	basement area
wood panel	3.4.3.26	wood-based panel
wood sheathing, wood panel	3.4.3.26	wood-based panel

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