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Building and civil engineering — Vocabulary —

Part 1: General terms

Bâtiment et génie civil — Vocabulaire —

Partie 1: Termes généraux

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ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

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Foreword

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International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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.

ISO 6707-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 59, *Building construction*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Terminology and harmonization of languages*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 6707-1:1989), which has been technically revised.

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

— *Part 1: General terms*

— *Part 2: Contract terms*

Introduction

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

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

ISO 6707 includes terms and concepts that are commonly used in documentation governing construction work as well as terms used to specify products and works. It is important to note that when used in legislation some general construction terms have a narrower interpretation and hence the definition given in this International Standard will not apply.

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

Building and civil engineering — Vocabulary —

Part 1: General terms

1 Scope

This part of ISO 6707 defines general terms to establish a vocabulary applicable to building and civil engineering.

It comprises

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

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

2 Vocabulary structure

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

Where a given preferred term designates more than one concept, each concept has been treated in a separate entry and, when used in different subject areas, cross-referenced with the other(s). Where a given term designates more than one concept within the same subject area, the concepts are listed in separate consecutive entries and the terms individually numbered.

Where a preferred US or other equivalent exists, this has been given in bold face following the preferred term and annotated by the respective country code. Where no US or other equivalent is given in bold, this signifies that the preferred term is the accepted term in the English-speaking countries. A term following the preferred term not given in boldface type is a non-preferred synonym.

In most countries, synonyms and alternative spellings exist for the preferred terms used in this part of ISO 6707, and a list of synonyms and alternative spellings is given in Annex A. To facilitate a ready comparison with US synonyms and alternative spellings, these are given in Annex B. To facilitate the locating of any term given in the Vocabulary, irrespective of preference or country of origin, the alphabetical index lists all preferred and non-preferred synonyms, without the respective country code being indicated.

Where there is no corresponding term in English to represent a concept for which a term exists in the French language, a translation of the definition is given, and the lack of a corresponding term is indicated by five dots (**. . . . .**).

3 Types of building and civil engineering works

3.1 Base terms

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

3.1.2
civil engineering works
civil engineering project US
construction works (3.1.1) comprising a **structure** (3.1.4), such as a **dam** (3.2.24), **bridge** (3.3.19), **road** (3.3.1), **railway** (3.3.3), runway, utilities, **pipeline** (3.2.32), or **sewerage system** (5.4.40), or the result of operations such as dredging, **earthwork** (7.1.6), geotechnical processes, but excluding a **building** (3.1.3) and its associated **site** (3.1.6) works

NOTE Associated siteworks are included in US civil engineering projects.

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

cf. **building** (7.1.4)

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

cf. **structure** (5.1.2)

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

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

3.2 Civil engineering works

3.2.1
earthworks
result of change of existing terrain

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

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

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

3.2.5
cut
material (6.1.1) excavated in bulk

NOTE 1 Resulting in a **cut** (3.2.6).

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

NOTE 2 The result of a **cut** (3.2.5).

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

3.2.8
. . . . .
excavation (3.2.2) in which the **substructure** (5.1.4) is built

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

3.2.10
bund wall
retaining earthworks US
wall (5.1.7) that forms an enclosure around a storage tank and used to retain the contents in the event of tank failure

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

3.2.12
trench
long, narrow open **excavation** (3.2.2), usually with vertical sides

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

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

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

3.2.16
retaining wall
wall (5.1.7) that provides lateral support to **ground** (6.2.1) or that resists pressure from a mass of other **material** (6.1.1)

3.2.17
diaphragm wall
wall (5.1.7) made of **concrete** (6.4.15) constructed in a **trench** (3.2.12) temporarily supported by **bentonite** (3.2.18) suspension

cf. **diaphragm wall** (5.1.67)

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

3.2.19
. . . . .
watertight **construction** (5.5.6) consisting of a raft and **walls** (5.1.7) providing a **basement** (4.2.12)

3.2.20
. . . . .
construction (5.5.6) for **road(s)** (3.3.1) or water in **precast concrete** (6.4.21) or steel, of cylindrical, circular or oval shape

3.2.21
water tower
civil engineering works (3.1.2) that comprises a large water tank raised above **ground level** (9.2.33)

3.2.22
silo
structure (3.1.4) for the storage of a large volume of loose **material** (6.1.1)

3.2.23
breakwater
long **structure** (3.1.4) in a body of water designed to protect a harbour or shore from waves

3.2.24
dam
barrier (5.2.9) constructed to retain water in order to raise its **level** (9.2.32), form a **reservoir** (3.2.38), or reduce or prevent flooding

3.2.25
flood bank
embankment (3.2.3) built up to retain or control the **level** (9.2.32) of flood water

3.2.26
cofferdam
structure (3.1.4), usually temporary, built to support the surrounding **ground** (6.2.1) or to exclude water or **soil** (6.2.2) sufficiently to permit work within it to proceed safely without excessive pumping

3.2.27
swale
slightly inclined, often heavily vegetated or paved with gravel, **stone** (6.2.4) or **concrete** (6.4.15) and at times swampy, depression, constructed to contain water and other liquids

3.2.28
irrigation
artificial distribution of water to **land** (10.1), usually for growing crops

3.2.29
weir
structure (3.1.4), over which water may flow, used to control the upstream water **level** (9.2.32) in a **watercourse** (10.8) or other **channel** (5.4.16), and/or to measure the **flow** (9.3.41)

3.2.30
penstock
lock gate US
gate, usually rectangular, that moves vertically between guides

3.2.31
spillway
passage for the discharge of excess water from a **reservoir** (3.2.38) or **channel** (5.4.16)

3.2.32
pipeline
long continuous line of **pipe(s)** (5.4.17), including ancillary equipment, used for transporting liquids or gases

3.2.33
aqueduct
conduit (5.4.14) for conveying water over long distances, and including the supporting **structure** (5.1.2)

3.2.34
water supply adit
tunnel (3.3.18) driven from a **shaft** (3.2.13) to an aquifer to increase available water supply

3.2.35
culvert
transverse **drain** (5.4.38) or waterway **structure** (3.1.4) under a **road** (3.3.1), **railway** (3.3.3) or **canal** (3.3.64), or through an **embankment** (3.2.3), in the form of a large **pipe** (5.4.17) or enclosed **channel** (5.4.16)

3.2.36
headworks
intake and associated works at the upstream end of a **water engineering** (7.1.11) scheme

3.2.37
rising main
water main or pressurized section of **drain** (5.4.38) or **sewer** (5.4.41) through which liquid is pumped to a higher **level** (9.2.32)

3.2.38
reservoir
pond, lake or **basin** (3.3.67), either naturally occurring or man-made, for storage, regulation and control of water, other liquids or gases

3.3 Civil engineering works — Transport

3.3.1
road
way mainly for vehicles

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

cf. **exit** (4.4.17)

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

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

3.3.5
aerial ropeway
cableway US
lift US
local transport system for guided passage of cabins or containers carried on **cables** (6.4.53) on intermediate supports

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

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

3.3.8
monorail
railway (3.3.3) that has a single running rail with **beam** (5.1.12) support

3.3.9
track
assembly (5.5.5) of rails, **sleepers** (3.3.10), **fastenings** (5.5.72) and ballast or other forms of support, for passage of vehicles

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

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

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

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

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

3.3.15
subgrade
upper part of the **soil** (6.2.2), natural or constructed, that supports the **load(s)** (9.3.19) transmitted by the overlying **structure** (5.1.2) of a **road** (3.3.1)

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

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

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

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

3.3.20
arch bridge
bridge (3.3.19) that has one or more **arch(es)** (5.1.8) as its main **structure** (5.1.2)

3.3.21
bow string bridge
bridge (3.3.19) that has an **arch** (5.1.8) and its **tie** (5.1.23) as the main **structure** (5.1.2)

3.3.22
cantilever bridge
bridge (3.3.19), the main **structural member(s)** (5.1.3) of which are **cantilever(s)** (5.1.18)

3.3.23
cable stayed bridge
bridge (3.3.19), the main **structural member(s)** (5.1.3) of which are cantilevered **beam(s)** (5.1.12) in a **deck** (5.1.38), supported by a tower and one or more inclined **cable(s)** (6.4.53) connected to the top of the tower

3.3.24
suspension bridge
bridge (3.3.19), the main **structural members** (5.1.3) of which are catenary **cables** (6.4.53) from which the **deck** (5.1.38) is suspended

3.3.25
floating bridge
bridge (3.3.19) supported by water

3.3.26
movable bridge
bridge (3.3.19) over a waterway, the **deck** (5.1.38) of which can be moved

3.3.27
bascule bridge
movable bridge (3.3.26), the **deck** (5.1.38) of which is counterbalanced and hinged on a horizontal axis

3.3.28
vertical lift bridge
drawbridge US
movable bridge (3.3.26), the **deck** (5.1.38) of which can be raised vertically

3.3.29
swing bridge
movable bridge (3.3.26), the **deck** (5.1.38) of which can be rotated about a vertical axis

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

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

3.3.32
. . . . .
bridge (3.3.19) crossing a **space** (4.1.1) at a great **height** (9.2.20)

3.3.33
footbridge
bridge (3.3.19) for the use of pedestrians

3.3.34
railway platform
elevated **structure** (3.1.4) for entraining and detraining passengers and goods

3.3.35
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** (10.5)

3.3.36
carriageway
roadway US
that part of the **road** (3.3.1) or **highway** (3.3.35) constructed for use by vehicular **traffic** (10.5), including auxiliary **traffic lane(s)** (3.3.50), passing places and **lay-by(s)** (3.3.37)

3.3.37
lay-by
stopping lane US
emergency lane US
part of the **highway** (3.3.35) set aside for vehicles to allow them to draw out of the **traffic lane(s)** (3.3.50) and wait for short periods

3.3.38
motorway
interstate highway US
freeway US
parkway US
limited access **road** (3.3.1) with dual **carriageways** (3.3.36) that is not crossed on the same **level** (9.2.32) by other **traffic lane(s)** (3.3.50), for the exclusive use of certain classes of motor vehicles

3.3.39
vehicle restraint system
guardrail US
barricade US
structure (5.1.2) that provides a level system of containment for errant vehicles so as to limit damage or injury

3.3.40
hard shoulder
emergency lane US
service lane US
surfaced strip, adjacent to and abutting a **carriageway** (3.3.36), intended for use by vehicles in the event of difficulty or during obstruction of the carriageway

3.3.41
road safety fence
road safety rail US
vehicle restraint system (3.3.39) installed alongside or on a **central reserve** (3.3.49) or a **road** (3.3.1) in the form of one or more horizontal members mounted on **posts** (5.1.56)

3.3.42
road safety barrier
barricade US
vehicle restraint system (3.3.39) alongside a **carriageway** (3.3.36) in the form of a continuous low **wall** (5.1.7) or similar **construction** (5.5.6)

3.3.43
crash cushion
impact barrier US
energy-absorbing device installed in front of a rigid object to reduce the severity of impact of a vehicle

3.3.44
arrester bed
safety ramp AU
emergency ramp US
area of **land** (10.1) adjacent to a **road** (3.3.1), filled with a particular **material** (6.1.1) and designed to decelerate and arrest errant vehicles, generally located on long downhill portions of a road

3.3.45
cycle track
bicycle path US
way or separated part of a **road** (3.3.1) for use only by pedal cycles

3.3.46
kerb
curb US
border, usually upstanding, at the edge of a **carriageway** (3.3.36), hard strip, **hard shoulder** (3.3.40) or **footway** (3.3.58)

3.3.47
soft shoulder
strip alongside a **carriageway** (3.3.36) not intended to support vehicular **traffic** (10.5)

3.3.48
verge
shoulder US
part of **highway** (3.3.35) alongside a **carriageway** (3.3.36) and at approximately the same **level** (9.2.32), exclusive of **embankment** (3.2.3) or cutting slopes

cf. **verge** (5.2.41)

NOTE It can include **footway(s)** (3.3.58) and **cycle track** (3.3.45).

3.3.49
central reserve
median US
area that separates the **carriageways** (3.3.36) of a **road** (3.3.1) with dual carriageways

3.3.50
traffic lane
strip of **carriageway** (3.3.36) intended to accommodate a single line of moving vehicles, frequently defined by **road marking(s)** (5.5.69)

3.3.51
underpass
way below another **road** (3.3.1) or **structure** (3.1.4) designed to facilitate **traffic** (10.5) movement

3.3.52
flyover
overpass US
way above another **road** (3.3.1) or **structure** (3.1.4) designed to facilitate **traffic** (10.5) movement

3.3.53
. . . . .
way that is situated below a way taken for reference

3.3.54
. . . . .
way that is situated above a way taken for reference

3.3.55
traffic calming
traffic restraint US
speed bump US
encouragement of restrained and considerate behaviour by means such as **road** (3.3.1) humps and reductions in **width** (9.2.16) of the travelled way

3.3.56
contraflow
detour US
temporary movement of two **traffic** (10.5) streams in opposite directions routed on one side of a **road** (3.3.1) with dual **carriageways** (3.3.36)

3.3.57
footpath
way for the use of pedestrians

3.3.58
footway
sidewalk US
walkway US
that portion of a **road** (3.3.1) reserved exclusively for pedestrians

3.3.59
service area
rest area US
land (10.1) with access to and from a **highway** (3.3.35) used for the provision of certain amenities and services

3.3.60
vehicle park
parking lot US
parking area US
area that is prepared and intended for the parking of a number of vehicles

3.3.61
multi-storey car park
parking garage US
building (3.1.3) in which motor vehicles are parked on different **storeys** (4.1.2)

3.3.62
parking space
parking stall US
area intended for the parking of one vehicle

3.3.63
building line
sight line US
line that defines the extent of a **building** (3.1.3) beside a **road** (3.3.1) so as to ensure adequate sight lines

3.3.64
canal
channel (5.4.16) constructed to carry water, usually for navigation, but which can also be used for water power, **irrigation** (3.2.28), collecting rainwater **run-off** (10.24) or **drainage** (5.4.35) of **surface water** (10.23)

3.3.65
canalized river
river in which the water **level** (9.2.32) has been changed to form a **canal** (3.3.64) by the use of **locks** (3.3.66) and **weirs** (3.2.29) placed at intervals along its course and thus rendering it navigable

3.3.66
lock
enclosure on a river, **canal** (3.3.64) or at the entrance to a non-tidal **dock** (3.3.69), with movable watertight gates through which vessels pass and proceed from one water **level** (9.2.32) to another

cf. **lock** (5.5.40)

3.3.67
basin
harbor US
partially enclosed or sheltered area of water where vessels may be moored or docked

3.3.68
berth
pier US
place where a vessel can be moored, usually for loading and unloading of cargo or passengers

3.3.69
dock
port US
basin (3.3.67) for shipping

3.3.70
dry dock
dock (3.3.69) with gates from which water may be drained or pumped, leaving it dry to enable a vessel to be built or repaired

3.3.71
pier
structure (3.1.4), usually open, projecting from the shore and used as a promenade or to provide **berth** (3.3.68)

cf. **pier** (5.1.54)

3.3.72
dolphin
isolated **structure** (3.1.4) or strong point used either to manoeuvre a vessel or to facilitate holding it in position in a **berth** (3.3.68)

3.3.73
cul-de-sac
road (3.3.1) accessible from only one end

3.3.74
roundabout
rotary US
portion of a **road** (3.3.1), usually at a junction, on which **traffic** (10.5) moves in one direction around a central element

3.4 Buildings

3.4.1
housing
building(s) (3.1.3) for residential use

3.4.2
dwelling
unit of **housing** (3.4.1)

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

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

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

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

3.4.7
. . . . .
building (3.1.3) of large volume other than an agricultural or industrial **building** (3.1.3)

3.4.8
store
warehouse US
storage space US
building (3.1.3) or **space** (4.1.1) within a building devoted to the storage or distribution of supplies or merchandise

3.4.9
office building
building (3.1.3) used principally for administrative or clerical work

3.4.10
shop
store US
retail shop US
building (3.1.3) or **space** (4.1.1) within a building for the sale of merchandise or the provision of services involving the receiving and returning of goods

3.4.11
. . . . .
small shop

3.4.12
factory
building (3.1.3) or group of buildings used principally for the manufacture of goods

3.4.13
workshop
shop US
building (3.1.3) or **space** (4.1.1) within a building that serves as a work space for a particular manual or mechanical activity

3.4.14
joinery shop
cabinet shop US
millwork shop US
place where **joinery** (5.5.18) is manufactured

3.4.15
air terminal
building (3.1.3) or group of buildings where passengers or goods, or both, transfer or are transferred to or from aircraft

3.4.16
framed building
curtain wall building US
building (3.1.3) that relies wholly or mainly on a **frame** (5.1.74) rather than on loadbearing **walls** (5.1.7) for strength and stability

3.4.17
steel-framed building
framed building (3.4.16) in which steel is the main structural **material** (6.1.1)

3.4.18
timber-framed building
post and beam construction US
framed building (3.4.16) in which **timber** (6.3.2) is the main structural **material** (6.1.1)

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

3.4.19
platform-frame building
platform frame construction US
timber-framed building (3.4.18) which, for strength and stability, relies wholly or mainly on loadbearing **walls** (5.1.7) that have **studs** (5.1.55) on **sill plate(s)** (5.3.46) supported by the **floor** (5.2.10)

3.4.20
balloon-frame building
balloon frame construction US
timber-framed building (3.4.18) which, for strength and stability, relies wholly or mainly on loadbearing **walls** (5.1.7) and that has **studs** (5.1.55) in the exterior walls extending in one piece from **sill plate** (5.3.46) to **wall plate** (5.1.60) below the **roof** (5.2.20)

4 Spaces

4.1 Base terms

4.1.1
space
area or volume bounded actually or theoretically

4.1.2
storey
story US
space (4.1.1) between two consecutive **floors** (5.2.10) or between a floor and a **roof** (5.2.20)

NOTE In the US, this term does not apply to **attic(s)** (4.2.2) or **space(s)** (4.1.1) partly or wholly below **ground level** (9.2.33).

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

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

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

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

4.2 Spaces associated with particular parts of the building

4.2.1
loft
attic US
space (4.1.1) below a **pitched roof** (5.2.23) with limited access, not intended for habitation and frequently used for storage

4.2.2
attic
loft US
room (4.1.3) mainly contained within the **space** (4.1.1) below a **pitched roof** (5.2.23)

NOTE In the US, a loft can also be a **space** (4.1.1) having a high **ceiling** (5.2.17) that can accommodate multiple **storeys** (4.1.2) for habitation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.2.9
external balcony
accessible platform that projects from the external face of a **building** (3.1.3)

4.2.10
internal balcony
recessed balcony US
accessible platform recessed from the external face of a **building** (3.1.3)

4.2.11
porch
veranda US
space (4.1.1) in front of an external **door** (5.3.3), recessed into a **building** (3.1.3) or covered by a projection from it

4.2.12
basement
usable part of a **building** (3.1.3), situated partly or entirely below **ground level** (9.2.33)

NOTE In the US, basement is a term for a **space** (4.1.1) having less than half its clear **height** (9.2.20) below **ground level** (9.2.33), while **cellar** (4.2.19) is a term for a space having more than half its clear height below ground level.

4.2.13
arcade
mall US
covered **passage** (4.4.4), usually with **shops** (3.4.10) on one or both sides

4.2.14
gallery
mezzanine US
upper **space** (4.1.1), bounded by a **balustrade** (5.2.66) (5.2.67), within and open to a larger space

NOTE In the US, gallery is a term that is often used to describe a small **shop** (3.4.10), such as an art gallery.

4.2.15
balcony
upper accessible platform within a **storey** (4.1.2), not fully enclosed by **wall(s)** (5.1.7)

4.2.16
courtyard
external **space** (4.1.1) bounded by **building(s)** (3.1.3), **wall(s)** (5.1.7) or **fence(s)** (5.5.74)

4.2.17
forecourt
front yard US
front garden US
courtyard (4.2.16) in front of a **building** (3.1.3)

4.2.18
wing
part of a **building** (3.1.3) that is subordinate to the main part

4.2.19
cellar
basement (4.2.12) used for storage, heating **plant** (5.4.11) and for purposes other than habitation

NOTE In the US, cellar is a term for a **space** (4.1.1) having more than half its clear **height** (9.2.20) below **ground level** (9.2.33), while **basement** (4.2.12) is a term for a space having less than half its clear height below ground level.

4.2.20
loading bay
recess containing a platform for the loading and unloading of vehicles

4.3 Functional spaces

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

cf. **hall** (4.4.5)

4.3.9
terrace
patio US
external horizontal area, usually for people, often fitted with a **balustrade** (5.2.66) (5.2.67)

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

4.3.11
inspection pit
test pit US
pit for inspection of **substructure(s)** (5.1.4) and **service(s)** (5.4.1)

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

4.3.13
basement area
window well US
unroofed **space** (4.1.1) below **ground level** (9.2.33) and external to a **building** (3.1.3), which provides light and air to **room(s)** (4.1.3) in a **basement** (4.2.12)

4.3.14
basement access
areaway US
unroofed **space** (4.1.1) below **ground level** (9.2.33), which provides access to **room(s)** (4.1.3) in a **basement** (4.2.12)

4.4 Spaces associated with circulation and movement

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

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

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

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

NOTE A passage may or may not be covered.

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

cf. **hall** (4.3.8)

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

4.4.7
access balcony
external corridor US
internal balcony (4.2.10) or **external balcony** (4.2.9) that gives access to a number of units of accommodation

NOTE The units of accommodation may include separate **dwellings** (3.4.2) or other types, such as **offices** (4.3.7).

4.4.8
walkway
catwalk US
construction (5.5.6) that provides elevated lateral access

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

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

4.4.11
service duct
service space US
duct (5.4.12) that provides **activity space** (4.3.1) for inspection and **maintenance** (7.1.40)

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

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

4.4.14
lift well
elevator shaft US
space (4.1.1) in which the **lift car** (5.4.30) and the counterweight (if any) move, enclosed by the bottom of the pit, the approximately vertical **walls** (5.1.7) and the **ceiling** (5.2.17)

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

4.4.16
stair enclosure
the faces of the **walls** (5.1.7) bounding a **stair** (5.5.20)

4.4.17
exit
designated point of departure from a **building** (3.1.3)

cf. **exit** (3.3.2)

5 Parts of building and civil engineering works

5.1 Structural parts

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

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

cf. **structure** (3.1.4)

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

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

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

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

5.1.7
wall
vertical **construction** (5.5.6) that bounds or subdivides a **space** (4.1.1) and usually fulfils a loadbearing or retaining function

cf. **partition** (5.2.45)

5.1.8
arch
curved **structural member** (5.1.3) that spans an opening or recess, designed to carry **load(s)** (9.3.19) between points of support

5.1.9
springing
plane at the end of an **arch** (5.1.8), from which it springs

5.1.10
relieving arch
arch (5.1.8) built into a **wall** (5.1.7) to relieve that part of the wall below the arch from **load(s)** (9.3.19) above it

5.1.11
column
structural member (5.1.3) of slender form, usually vertical, that transmits to its base the **force(s)** (9.3.22) primarily in **compression** (9.3.32), that are applied to it

5.1.12
beam
structural member (5.1.3) for carrying **load(s)** (9.3.19) between or beyond points of support, usually narrow in relation to its **length** (9.2.18) and horizontal or nearly so

5.1.13
girder
large **main beam** (5.1.40) that is solid or fabricated and comprises top and bottom chords and either a solid or open **web** (5.5.94) or webs that support primary or secondary members

5.1.14
box girder
girder (5.1.13) whose cross-section is of closed monocellular or multicellular form

5.1.15
plate girder
girder (5.1.13) in which the **web** (5.5.94) and chord **flanges** (5.5.93) are fabricated from separate **section(s)** (6.1.7) or **plate** (5.5.17)

5.1.16
joist
one of a series of parallel **beams** (5.1.12), usually horizontal

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

5.1.17
joist hanger
metal support for the end of a **joist** (5.1.16) made of **timber** (6.3.2)

5.1.18
cantilever
portion of **beam** (5.1.12) or structural **slab** (5.5.15) that projects beyond its last support

5.1.19
truss
braced triangulated **frame** (5.1.74) designed to act as a **beam** (5.1.12)

5.1.20
lattice girder
truss (5.1.19) with parallel or nearly parallel upper and lower structural chord members that have connecting diagonal structural **web** (5.5.94) members

5.1.21
vierendeel truss
truss (5.1.19) that has its vertical **structural members** (5.1.3) rigidly connected to the upper and lower chords

5.1.22
strut
structural member (5.1.3) intended to resist axial **force(s)** (9.3.22) acting in **compression** (9.3.32)

5.1.23
tie
tie rod US
structural member (5.1.3) intended to resist axial **force(s)** (9.3.22) acting in tension

5.1.24
prestressing tendon
steel **bar(s)** (6.1.4) or groups of bars, strands or wires given a tensile **stress** (9.3.25) that produces a compressive stress in **prestressed concrete** (6.4.22) or **masonry** (5.5.12)

5.1.25
pre-tensioning
method of prestressing **concrete** (6.4.15) in which it is cast around **prestressing tendon(s)** (5.1.24) that are held in tension between anchorages until the concrete has developed the required bond strength

5.1.26
wind brace
structural member (5.1.3) used in **wind bracing** (5.1.70)

5.1.27
structural steelwork
structural member (5.1.3) of a steel **frame** (5.1.74)

5.1.28
shell construction
dome US
construction (5.5.6) formed of a thin, curved structural **concrete slab** (5.1.34) or **panel(s)** (5.2.49)

5.1.29
air-supported structure
structure (5.1.2) formed by a thin, flexible membrane anchored to a **foundation** (5.1.1) and supported by air pressure

5.1.30
stressed-skin structure
structure (5.1.2) formed with thin loadbearing elements designed to transmit **force(s)** (9.3.22) along its surface and to contribute to the strength of the whole

5.1.31
folded-plate structure
structure (5.1.2), usually a **roof** (5.2.20), whose ability to support itself is derived from the pleated structural **slab** (5.5.15)

5.1.32
space structure
space frame US
three-dimensional **structure** (5.1.2) that resists **force(s)** (9.3.22), which can be applied at any point, inclined at any angle to the surface of the structure and act in any direction

5.1.33
flat slab
concrete slab (5.1.34) without projections or recesses

5.1.34
concrete slab
construction (5.5.6) made of **concrete** (6.4.15), horizontal or nearly horizontal, of large area relative to its **thickness** (9.2.24)

5.1.35
floor slab
slab (5.5.15) of large area that performs the function of a structural **floor** (5.2.10)

5.1.36
solid floor
floor (5.2.10) that comprises a **floor slab** (5.1.35) without voids or fillers

5.1.37
deck
elevated, unenclosed platform without a **roof** (5.2.20)

5.1.38
deck
floor (5.2.10) or subfloor of a **bridge** (3.3.19)

5.1.39
continuous beam
beam (5.1.12) that spans three or more supports

5.1.40
main beam
girder US
beam (5.1.12) that supports other beams and is not itself supported by a beam

5.1.41
secondary beam
beam (5.1.12) that transfers its **load** (9.3.19) at one or both ends to a **main beam** (5.1.40)

5.1.42
trussed beam
beam (5.1.12) stiffened by triangulated **bracing** (5.1.68)

5.1.43
upstand beam
beam (5.1.12) monolithic with and above a **slab** (5.5.15)

5.1.44
downstand beam
beam (5.1.12) that projects downward from a **slab** (5.5.15) into a **space** (4.1.1)

5.1.45
spreader beam
beam (5.1.12) designed to distribute concentrated **load(s)** (9.3.19)

5.1.46
rafter
inclined **structural member** (5.1.3), usually arranged in series, that supports **roofing** (5.2.21) in a **pitched roof** (5.2.23)

5.1.47
purlin
beam (5.1.12) parallel to the **eaves** (5.2.37) that gives intermediate support to **rafters** (5.1.46) or **roofing** (5.2.21)

5.1.48
plate
section (6.1.7) used as a bearing for other members

cf. **plate** (5.5.17)

5.1.49
roof truss
triangulated **plane frame** (5.1.75), usually arranged in series, used to support a **roof** (5.2.20)

5.1.50
trussed rafter
roof truss (5.1.49) including **rafter(s)** (5.1.46), usually comprising members of the same **thickness** (9.2.24) and in the same plane, facilitating the sharing of **load(s)** (9.3.19)

5.1.51
stanchion
metal **column** (5.1.11) that serves as a **post** (5.1.56) in a guardrail system

5.1.52
short column
column (5.1.11) so short that buckling can be ignored in its design

5.1.53
slender column
column (5.1.11) sufficiently long for buckling to be considered in its design

5.1.54
pier
pillar US
vertical **structural member** (5.1.3) of voluminous form that transmits to its base the compressive **force(s)** (9.3.22) applied to it

cf. **pier** (3.3.71)

5.1.55
stud
one of a series of vertical members in a **partition** (5.2.45) or vertical **structural members** (5.1.3) in a loadbearing **wall** (5.1.7)

5.1.56
post
light vertical member providing support

5.1.57
attached pier
pilaster US
integral part of a **wall** (5.1.7) in the form of thickened sections placed at intervals along the wall

5.1.58
bridge pier
intermediate support of a **bridge** (3.3.19)

5.1.59
pilaster
shallow, rectangular **column** (5.1.11) or **pier** (5.1.54), integrally attached to the face of a **wall** (5.1.7)

5.1.60
wall plate
top plate US
structural member (5.1.3) along the top of a **wall** (5.1.7) or built into its **length** (9.2.18), which distributes the **force(s)** (9.3.22) from **joist(s)** (5.1.16), **rafter(s)** (5.1.46) or **roof truss(es)** (5.1.49)

5.1.61
padstone
masonry unit (6.4.48) incorporated in a **structure** (5.1.2) to distribute a concentrated **load** (9.3.19)

5.1.62
abutment
buttress US
construction (5.5.6) intended to resist lateral thrust and vertical **load** (9.3.19) usually from an **arch** (5.1.8) or **bridge** (3.3.19)

5.1.63
bridge abutment
abutment (5.1.62) that provides the end support of a **bridge** (3.3.19)

5.1.64
buttress
projecting **construction** (5.5.6) built as part of, or against, a **wall** (5.1.7) to resist lateral thrust

5.1.65
shear wall
shearwall US
diaphragm wall US
wall (5.1.7) for resisting lateral **force(s)** (9.3.22) in its plane

5.1.66
spine wall
bearing wall US
internal loadbearing **wall** (5.1.7) parallel to the main axis of a **building** (3.1.3)

5.1.67
diaphragm wall
wall (5.1.7) of two **leafs** (5.2.53), separated by a cavity, structurally connected by vertical **webs** (5.5.94)

cf. **diaphragm wall** (3.2.17)

5.1.68
bracing
system of **structural members** (5.1.3), usually diagonal, which acts in **compression** (9.3.32) or tension and stiffens a **structure** (5.1.2)

5.1.69
herring-bone bracing
bridging US
small **structural member(s)** (5.1.3) placed crosswise between the tops and bottoms of adjacent **joists** (5.1.16) or other structural members to prevent buckling and enable **load(s)** (9.3.19) to be shared

5.1.70
wind bracing
bracing (5.1.68) designed to resist wind **force(s)** (9.3.22)

5.1.71
shore
strut (5.1.22) that gives temporary support to earth or part of a **structure** (5.1.2)

5.1.72
sheet piling
vertical members driven into the **soil** (6.2.2) in a continuous row, usually to resist lateral pressure

5.1.73
steel sheet pile
interlocking steel **pile** (5.1.79) that resists lateral pressure

5.1.74
frame
structure (5.1.2) composed principally of linear or curved **structural members** (5.1.3)

cf. **frame** (5.3.20)

5.1.75
plane frame
frame (5.1.74) in a single plane

5.1.76
portal frame
frame (5.1.74) composed of two **columns** (5.1.11) rigidly connected by a **beam** (5.1.12) across column tops

5.1.77
space frame
three-dimensional truss US
three-dimensional **assembly** (5.5.5) of **components** (6.1.3) for spanning large areas

5.1.78
ground anchorage
tie-down US
installation (5.4.3) capable of transmitting applied tensile **force(s)** (9.3.22) and those acting in **shear** (9.3.35) to a loadbearing stratum

5.1.79
pile
slender **structural member** (5.1.3), substantially underground, intended to transmit **force(s)** (9.3.22) into loadbearing strata below the surface of the **ground** (6.2.1)

5.1.80
bored cast-in-place pile
bored **pile** (5.1.79) formed by continuous or discontinuous **earthwork** (7.1.6) methods where the hole is subsequently filled with **concrete** (6.4.15)

5.1.81
driven pile
pile (5.1.79) forced into the **ground** (6.2.1) by hammering, vibration or static pressure, and displacing the **soil** (6.2.2)

5.1.82
end bearing pile
pile (5.1.79) that transmits **force(s)** (9.3.22) to the **ground** (6.2.1) mainly by **compression** (9.3.32) on its base

5.1.83
friction pile
pile (5.1.79) transmitting **force(s)** (9.3.22) to the **ground** (6.2.1) mainly by friction between the surface of the pile and the adjacent ground

5.1.84
pile cap
construction (5.5.6) at the head of one or more **pile(s)** (5.1.79) that transmits **force(s)** (9.3.22) from a **structure** (5.1.2) to one or several piles

5.1.85
footing
stepped **construction** (5.5.6) that spreads the **load** (9.3.19) at the foot of a **wall** (5.1.7) or **column** (5.1.11)

5.1.86
raft foundation
slab foundation US
floating foundation US
foundation (5.1.1) in the form of a continuous structural **concrete slab** (5.1.34) that extends over the whole base of a **structure** (5.1.2)

NOTE A raft foundation sometimes extends beyond the base of a **structure** (5.1.2).

5.1.87
strip foundation
long, narrow, usually horizontal **foundation** (5.1.1)

5.1.88
piled foundation
pile foundation US
foundation (5.1.1) that incorporates one or more **pile(s)** (5.1.79)

5.1.89
caisson
hollow **structure** (5.1.2) with substantial impervious **walls** (5.1.7) that comprises one or more cells and is sunk through the **ground** (6.2.1) or water to form the permanent shell of a deep **foundation** (5.1.1)

5.1.90
open caisson
caisson (5.1.89) that is open both at the top and at the bottom

5.1.91
. . . . .
foundation (5.1.1) cast into the **excavation** (3.2.2) of a **shaft** (3.2.13)

5.1.92
structural hollow section
tubular column US
lally column US
tube (6.1.8) used for structural purposes

5.1.93
rolled-steel section
steel **product** (6.1.2) formed by rolling

5.1.94
T-section
member with a cross-section resembling the letter “T” and with equal **flanges** (5.5.93)

5.1.95
I-section
I-beam US
member with a cross-section resembling the letter “I”

5.1.96
angle
member with a cross-section resembling the letter “L”, whose legs may be equal or unequal in **width** (9.2.16)

5.1.97
channel section
member with a cross-section resembling the letter “C”

5.1.98
H-section
member with a cross-section resembling the letter “H”

5.1.99
rolled-steel joist
RSJ
rolled-steel section (5.1.93) with cross-section resembling the letter “I”, but with the **thickness** (9.2.24) of the **flange** (5.5.93) tapering, being thicker along the **web** (5.5.94)

5.1.100
bonding
running bond US
common bond US
arrangement of **masonry units** (6.4.48) such that the vertical **joints** (5.5.31) of one course do not coincide with those of courses immediately above and below

cf. **bonding** (9.3.7)

5.2 Dividing and enclosing parts

5.2.1
infill
assembly (5.5.5) of single or composite **product(s)** (6.1.2) that are inserted into gaps or **opening(s)** (5.3.1), or that form part of a **facade** (5.2.43)

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

5.2.3
boarding
strip(s) (6.1.11) of **timber** (6.3.2) used as a finished covering [e.g. to a **floor** (5.2.10) or **wall** (5.1.7)]

NOTE In the US, *wood siding* is the term for boarding used as **cladding** (5.2.42) on an exterior **wall** (5.1.7) and *strip flooring* is the term for boarding used as **flooring** (5.2.12).

5.2.4
weatherboard
weather mould AU
moulded projecting member fixed to the bottom rail of an external **door** (5.3.3) to divert water from the **sill** (5.3.45) or threshold

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

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

5.2.7
grating
open **screen** (5.2.51) within an **opening** (5.3.1) in a **wall** (5.1.7), **floor** (5.2.10) or **pavement** (3.3.17)

5.2.8
grille
open **screen** (5.2.51) for division of **space** (4.1.1) or within a comparatively large **opening** (5.3.1) in a **wall** (5.1.7) or **ceiling** (5.2.17)

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

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

5.2.11
open floor
exposed floor US
floor (5.2.10) that has no **ceiling** (5.2.17) covering its underside

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

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

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

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

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

5.2.17
ceiling
construction (5.5.6) covering the underside of a **floor** (5.2.10) or **roof** (5.2.20) and providing the overhead surface of an enclosed **space** (4.1.1), often to conceal **structural member(s)** (5.1.3) or mechanical or electrical systems

5.2.18
false ceiling
suspended ceiling US
dropped ceiling US
ceiling (5.2.17) that reduces the **height** (9.2.20) of a **space** (4.1.1) or provides space for **service(s)** (5.4.1)

5.2.19
suspended ceiling
dropped ceiling US
ceiling (5.2.17) hung at a distance from the **floor** (5.2.10) or **roof** (5.2.20) above

5.2.20
roof
construction (5.5.6) that encloses a **building** (3.1.3) from above

5.2.21
roofing
upper layer or layers of a **roof** (5.2.20) that provides a weatherproof surface

5.2.22
flat roof
roof (5.2.20) either horizontal or with a **slope** (9.2.30) of 10° or less

5.2.23
pitched roof
roof (5.2.20), the **slope** (9.2.30) of which is greater than 10° (approximately 15 %)

5.2.24
monopitch roof
shed roof US
pitched roof (5.2.23) that has only a single plane

5.2.25
lean-to roof
monopitch roof (5.2.24) that has its upper edge attached to, and supported by, a **wall** (5.1.7) that extends above the **level** (9.2.32) of the **roof** (5.2.20), or is supported by **structural member(s)** (5.1.3) next to or attached to a wall

5.2.26
shell roof
domed roof US
roof (5.2.20) formed of a thin curved structural **slab** (5.5.15)

5.2.27
mansard roof
pitched roof (5.2.23) with two inclined planes on each side of the **ridge** (5.2.39), the steeper of the two starting at the **eaves** (5.2.37)

5.2.28
gable roof
pitched roof (5.2.23) that terminates at one or both ends as a **gable** (5.2.64)

5.2.29
hipped roof
hip roof US
pitched roof (5.2.23) with **hip** (5.2.38) end or ends

5.2.30
sawtooth roof
series of **pitched roofs** (5.2.23), each with one inclined plane steeper than the other and fully or partially glazed

5.2.31
cold roof
roof (5.2.20) that has insulation at the **level** (9.2.32) of the **ceiling** (5.2.17) and a ventilated void between the insulation and the **roofing** (5.2.21)

5.2.32
warm roof
roof (5.2.20) that has insulation immediately below its weatherproofing membrane and a **vapour control layer** (5.2.5) below the insulation

5.2.33
inverted roof
built-up roof US
roof (5.2.20) in which **thermal insulation material** (6.4.32) is placed above the waterproof covering

5.2.34
open roof
exposed roof US
cathedral ceiling US
roof (5.2.20) that has no **ceiling** (5.2.17) fixed to or hung from it

5.2.35
canopy
roof-like covering usually projecting over and outward from an entrance or **window** (5.3.5) or along the side of a **wall** (5.1.7)

5.2.36
barge board
fascia board US
board fixed along the top edge of a **gable** (5.2.64)

5.2.37
eaves
eave US
lower edge of a **pitched roof** (5.2.23) or edge of a **flat roof** (5.2.22)

5.2.38
hip
inclined meeting line of two inclined planes in a **pitched roof** (5.2.23) which forms a salient angle

5.2.39
ridge
intersection at the top of two inclined planes in a **pitched roof** (5.2.23) which forms the apex of the **roof** (5.2.20)

5.2.40
valley
inclined meeting line of two inclined planes in a **pitched roof** (5.2.23) which forms a re-entrant angle

5.2.41
verge
sloping edge of a **pitched roof** (5.2.23)

cf. **verge** (3.3.48)

5.2.42
cladding
siding US
external, vertical or near-vertical non-loadbearing covering to a **structure** (5.1.2), which typically provides **protection** (9.3.87) from the elements

5.2.43
facade
exterior surface of a **wall** (5.1.7) enclosing a **building** (3.1.3), usually nonloadbearing, which can include a **curtain wall** (5.2.54), **cladding** (5.2.42) or other exterior **finish** (5.5.2)

5.2.44
weatherboarding
clapboard US
mechanically fixed **cladding** (5.2.42) that consists of overlapping or rebated horizontal **boarding** (5.2.3)

5.2.45
partition
internal non-loadbearing vertical **construction** (5.5.6) that subdivides a **space** (4.1.1)

cf. **wall** (5.1.7)

5.2.46
framed partition
partition (5.2.45) that consists of a continuously supported **plane frame** (5.1.75) with facings or **infill** (5.2.1)

5.2.47
double stud wall
staggered stud wall US
wall (5.1.7) with two parallel rows of staggered **studs** (5.1.55)

NOTE In the US, a double stud wall is a **wall** (5.1.7) with two parallel rows of **studs** (5.1.55) aligned on individual **sill plates** (5.3.46) while a staggered stud wall is a wall with two parallel rows of staggered studs on a common sill plate.

5.2.48
timber frame wall panel
wall (5.1.7) unit consisting of a **frame** (5.1.74) with **structural members** (5.1.3) made of **timber** (6.3.2), sheathed on at least one face with a **wood-based panel** (6.3.26) or other **sheet** (6.1.9)

5.2.49
panel
infill (5.2.1) of **wood-based panel** (6.3.26) fastened to a **frame** (5.1.74)

5.2.50
screen
dwarf wall US

partition (5.2.45), sometimes self-supporting, which may not extend fully from **floor** (5.2.10) to **ceiling** (5.2.17), and which provides a degree of visual privacy or protection or both

cf. **screen** (7.3.18)

5.2.51
screen
non-loadbearing vertical **construction** (5.5.6) that provides a degree of visual privacy or protection or both from noise, wind or gaseous emissions

cf. **screen** (7.3.18)

5.2.52
cavity wall
wall (5.1.7) of two parallel parts, **leafs** (5.2.53), effectively tied together and with a gap between them

5.2.53
leaf
leave US
vertical wall segment US
one of two parallel **walls** (5.1.7) that are effectively tied together

5.2.54
curtain wall
non-loadbearing **wall** (5.1.7) positioned on the outside of a **building** (3.1.3) and enclosing it

5.2.55
gable wall
wall (5.1.7) of which a **gable** (5.2.64) forms a part

5.2.56
external panel wall
part of an external **wall** (5.1.7) that forms an **infill** (5.2.1) between **structural members** (5.1.3)

5.2.57
separating wall
wall (5.1.7) that separates adjoining **buildings** (3.1.3)

5.2.58
party wall
separating wall (5.2.57) between two **buildings** (3.1.3) of different ownership or occupation

5.2.59
firewall
separating wall (5.2.57) that retards the spread of fire from one **building** (3.1.3) to an adjoining building

5.2.60
sleeper wall
low loadbearing **wall** (5.1.7) intended to provide intermediate support to a **suspended floor** (5.2.16) at **ground level** (9.2.33)

5.2.61
parapet
construction (5.5.6) that bounds an elevated surface such as a **roof** (5.2.20), **external balcony** (4.2.9), **internal balcony** (4.2.10), **terrace** (4.3.9), **bridge** (3.3.19) or **embankment** (3.2.3)

5.2.62
trussed partition
framed partition (5.2.46), designed as a **truss** (5.1.19), which spans between supports and carries its own mass and any superimposed **load(s)** (9.3.19) from the **floor** (5.2.10)

5.2.63
apron
part of a **wall** (5.1.7) below a **window** (5.3.5)

5.2.64
gable
portion of a **wall** (5.1.7) above the **level** (9.2.32) of the **eaves** (5.2.37) that encloses the end of the **space** (4.1.1) under a **pitched roof** (5.2.23)

5.2.65
guarding
guard US
guardrail system US
barrier (5.2.9) intended to retard, stop or guide people or to provide protection against accidental falls from one **level** (9.2.32) to another

5.2.66
balustrade
protective **barrier** (5.2.9) formed by a series of heavy vertical members capped by a **coping** (5.2.72)

5.2.67
balustrade
protective **barrier** (5.2.9) formed by a series of light vertical members capped by a **handrail** (5.2.73)

5.2.68
baluster
post US
vertical **component** (6.1.3), other than a **die** (5.2.69), of a **balustrade** (5.2.67)

5.2.69
die
baluster US
picket US
intermediate solid **post** (5.1.56) within a **balustrade** (5.2.66) (5.2.67)

5.2.70
newel
post (5.1.56) that supports one or more **outside string(s)** (5.5.27) or **handrail(s)** (5.2.73) at the end of a **flight** (5.5.22) in a **stair** (5.5.20)

5.2.71
half newel
newel (5.2.70) of a reduced **thickness** (9.2.24), fixed to a **wall** (5.1.7) and at which a **balustrade** (5.2.66) (5.2.67) terminates

5.2.72
coping
cap US
construction (5.5.6) that protects the top of a **wall** (5.1.7), **balustrade** (5.2.66) or **parapet** (5.2.61) and sheds rainwater clear of the surfaces beneath

5.2.73
handrail
horizontal, inclined, or vertical member, normally grasped by hand for guidance or support

5.2.74
pargeting
parching US
decorative render **coat** (6.4.36)

5.2.75
wall tie
component (6.1.3) connecting **leaf(s)** (5.2.53) of a **cavity wall** (5.2.52)

5.2.76
grab rail
grab bar US
handrail (5.2.73) designed to support and to permit transfer of body weight, usually found in locations adjacent to showers, bathtubs, **WC suite(s)** (5.4.9) and wash basins in a bathroom or **toilet** (4.3.4)

5.3 Openings and associated closing parts

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

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

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

5.3.4
hatch
opening (5.3.1) that affords limited access

5.3.5
window
construction (5.5.6) for closing a vertical or near-vertical **opening** (5.3.1) in a **wall** (5.1.7) or **pitched roof** (5.2.23), which will admit light and may provide ventilation

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

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

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

5.3.9
dormer window
construction (5.5.6) that contains a **window** (5.3.5) projecting above the sloped surface of a **pitched roof** (5.2.23)

5.3.10
clerestory window
window (5.3.5) in the upper part of a **wall** (5.1.7), above an adjoining **roof** (5.2.20)

5.3.11
lantern light
raised **construction** (5.5.6) with **glazing** (6.1.20) for its sides above the surface of a **flat roof** (5.2.22) or above the **ridge** (5.2.39) of a **pitched roof** (5.2.23)

5.3.12
oriel window
bay window US
window (5.3.5) that projects from the face of a **building** (3.1.3) and is supported on **bracket(s)** (5.5.52) or **cantilever(s)** (5.1.18)

5.3.13
rooflight
skylight US
construction (5.5.6) for closing an **opening** (5.3.1) in a **flat roof** (5.2.22) or low **pitched roof** (5.2.23), intended primarily for lighting and consisting of a **frame** (5.3.20) and **glazing** (6.1.20)

5.3.14
roof window
skylight US
construction (5.5.6) for closing an **opening** (5.3.1) in the plane of a **pitched roof** (5.2.23), which admits light and which may provide ventilation

5.3.15
. . . . .
construction (5.5.6) for closing an **opening** (5.3.1) in a **roof** (5.2.20), intended primarily for lighting and consisting of a **frame** (5.3.20) and **glazing** (6.1.20)

5.3.16
fanlight
window (5.3.5) above a **door** (5.3.3) or side **light** (5.3.6) and within the same main **frame** (5.3.20)

5.3.17
borrowed light
window (5.3.5) in an internal **wall** (5.1.7) or **partition** (5.2.45)

5.3.18
laylight
sky US
horizontal **glazing** (6.1.20) set in a **ceiling** (5.2.17) below a **roof window** (5.3.14) for admitting daylight

5.3.19
fireplace mantel
projecting **frame** (5.3.20) of a **fireplace** (5.3.39)

5.3.20
frame
casing US
case or border enclosing a **door** (5.3.3) or forming a perimeter to a **window** (5.3.5) or other **opening** (5.3.1)

cf. **frame** (5.1.74)

5.3.21
door frame
frame (5.3.20) in which a **door** (5.3.3) moves

5.3.22
window frame
window casing US
frame (5.3.20) that contains the **light(s)** (5.3.6) of a **window** (5.3.5)

5.3.23
mullion
intermediate vertical member in an **opening** (5.3.1) or **frame** (5.3.20), separating **lights** (5.3.6)

5.3.24
transom
muntin US
horizontal member dividing an **opening** (5.3.1) or **frame** (5.3.20) of a **window** (5.3.5) or **door** (5.3.3)

5.3.25
casement
movable and lockable **component** (6.1.3) of a **window** (5.3.5) characterized by a rotational connection to the **frame** (5.3.20), which can also provide some sliding movement

5.3.26
shutter
movable **component** (6.1.3) installed in an **opening** (5.3.1) or **duct** (5.4.12) to form a **barrier** (5.2.9) for security purposes or to control the passage of heat or light, or to delay the spread of fire, smoke or gases

5.3.27
sunbreaker
sunshade US
device fixed externally to a **building** (3.1.3) to reduce solar heat gain

5.3.28
louvre
louver US
arrangement of overlapping, parallel **strips** (6.1.11) in a **door** (5.3.3), **window** (5.3.5) or other **opening** (5.3.1), spaced to allow admission of light, air or both, and frequently adjustable

5.3.29
jamb
vertical part of a **wall** (5.1.7) at an **opening** (5.3.1)

5.3.30
jamb
vertical side member of a **frame** (5.3.20) or **opening lining** (5.3.31)

5.3.31
opening lining
lining (5.2.2) of an **opening** (5.3.1)

5.3.32
reveal
face of a vertical recess or internal face of a **jamb** (5.3.29)

5.3.33
lintel
header US
beam (5.1.12) supporting **load(s)** (9.3.19) over an **opening** (5.3.1)

5.3.34
chimney
construction (5.5.6) enclosing one or more **flue(s)** (5.3.37)

5.3.35
multi-wall chimney
chimney (5.3.34) consisting of a **flue liner** (5.3.38) and at least one additional internal or external **wall** (5.1.7)

5.3.36
chimney stack
part of a **chimney** (5.3.34) that projects above a **roof** (5.2.20)

5.3.37
flue
passage for conveying combustion products to the outside air

5.3.38
flue liner
interior **lining** (5.2.2) of a **flue** (5.3.37) in a **chimney** (5.3.34) in contact with products of combustion

5.3.39
fireplace
construction (5.5.6) to accommodate a **fireplace recess** (5.3.40)

5.3.40
fireplace recess
space (4.1.1) formed in a **wall** (5.1.7) or **chimney breast** (5.3.41) to accommodate an open fire or into which a heating **appliance** (5.4.7) can be placed and from which a **flue** (5.3.37) leads

5.3.41
chimney breast
projection from the face of a **wall** (5.1.7) that contains a **fireplace** (5.3.39) or **flue** (5.3.37)

5.3.42
chimney shaft
chimney (5.3.34) that is of substantial **height** (9.2.20) and which usually contains a **flue** (5.3.37) of large cross-section

5.3.43
sill
lower horizontal member of a **window frame** (5.3.22)

5.3.44
sill
projecting **construction** (5.5.6) below an **opening** (5.3.1) for a **window** (5.3.5), usually **weathered** (9.3.71) on the top surface

5.3.45
sill
subsill US
construction (5.5.6) that provides a seating for a **window frame** (5.3.22) or **door frame** (5.3.21)

5.3.46
sill plate
continuous horizontal **structural member** (5.1.3) that supports a **frame** (5.3.20)

5.3.47
window board
horizontal board fitted internally to a **sill** (5.3.43)

5.3.48
head
header US
top member, usually horizontal, of a **frame** (5.3.20) or **opening lining** (5.3.31)

cf. **head** (9.3.43)

5.4 Services, fitments and equipment

5.4.1
service
service lines US
utility lines US
system for conveying water, gas, warm air, electricity or **waste** (10.13)

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

5.4.3
installation
assembly (5.5.5) of **material(s)** (6.1.1) and **component(s)** (6.1.3) placed in position to provide a **service** (5.4.1)

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

5.4.5
plumbing
water service(s) (5.4.4) and the **appliance(s)** (5.4.7) connected to them

cf. **plumbing** (7.1.10)

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

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

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

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

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

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

cf. **plant** (7.3.1)

5.4.12
duct
space (4.1.1) formed for the passage of air, gases, **cable(s)** (6.4.53), **pipe(s)** (5.4.17) and other items

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

5.4.14
conduit
pipe (5.4.17), **channel** (5.4.16) or **tunnel** (3.3.18) used for conveying liquids or containing electric wires or **cable(s)** (6.4.53)

5.4.15
riser
duct (5.4.12) or **pipeline** (3.2.32) that connects a **service** (5.4.1) with equipment at a higher **level** (9.2.32)

cf. **riser** (5.5.23)

5.4.16
channel
open passage for conveying or containing water

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

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

5.4.19
manhole
opening (5.3.1) fitted with a removable cover, which permits entry of a person to a **pipeline** (3.2.32) or closed vessel

5.4.20
manhole chamber
chamber constructed on a **drain** (5.4.38), **sewer** (5.4.41) or **pipeline** (3.2.32), with a removable cover permitting entry of a person

5.4.21
access cover
plate (5.5.17), usually hinged to a **frame** (5.1.74) or otherwise capable of being removed, allowing access to a vessel, chamber, gully, **pipe** (5.4.17), or **service duct** (4.4.11)

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

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

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

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

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

5.4.27
escalator
power-driven, endless, moving stairway for the conveyance of passengers upwards or downwards

5.4.28
moving walkway
power-driven, endless **conveyor** (7.3.16) moving parallel to the direction of motion, on which pedestrians stand or walk, and having a **slope** (9.2.30) of less than 15°

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

5.4.30
lift car
elevator cab US
part of a **lift** (5.4.29) that carries and encloses passengers and/or goods or articles, or both

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

5.4.32
passenger lift
passenger elevator US
lift (5.4.29) designed mainly for the transport of passengers

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

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

5.4.35
drainage
removal of surplus water

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

5.4.37
land drainage
system of **conduit(s)** (5.4.14), **structure(s)** (3.1.4) and **embankment(s)** (3.2.3) required to control water **level(s)** (9.2.32) and to protect urban and agricultural **land** (10.1) from flooding by either fresh or salt water, or to alleviate such flooding

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

5.4.39
rainwater gutter
gutter US
channel (5.4.16) for collecting and draining rainwater from a **roof** (5.2.20)

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

5.4.41
sewer
pipeline (3.2.32) or other **construction** (5.5.6), usually underground, which conveys **wastewater** (10.19) or other unwanted liquids

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

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

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

5.4.45
graded filter
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** (6.1.1) does not carry it into the next to clog it

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

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

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

5.4.49
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** (5.4.17) immersed in water

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

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

5.4.52
cowl
fitting (5.5.42) to a **flue** (5.3.37) terminal for improving the draught in the flue

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.4.63
electric conduit
tube (6.1.8) that encloses and protects wires or electric **cable(s)** (6.4.53)

5.4.64
electricity transmission line
line of electric **cable(s)** (6.4.53) carried on lattice towers or poles

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

5.5 Other parts

5.5.1
finishings
final coverings and treatment to surfaces and their intersections

5.5.2
finish
surface that results from **surface treatment** (7.1.34) or **coating** (7.1.38)

cf. **finish** (9.3.66)

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

EXAMPLE Tables and chairs.

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

EXAMPLE **Foundation** (5.1.1), **floor** (5.2.10), **roof** (5.2.20), **service(s)** (5.4.1).

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

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

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

5.5.8
damp proof course
membrane US
layer or **coat** (6.4.36) of **material** (6.1.1) covering the bedding surface of a **wall** (5.1.7) to resist the passage of moisture

5.5.9
damp proof membrane
layer or **sheet** (6.1.9) of **material** (6.1.1) placed within a **floor** (5.2.10) or similar **construction** (5.5.6) or vertically within a **wall** (5.1.7) to prevent passage of moisture

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

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

5.5.12
masonry
construction (5.5.6) of **stone(s)** (6.2.4), **brick(s)** (6.4.49) or **block(s)** (6.1.6)

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

5.5.14
brickwork
masonry (5.5.12) of **brick(s)** (6.4.49) bonded and solidly put together with **mortar** (6.4.26)

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

5.5.16
plinth
projection or recess at base of **construction** (5.5.6), such as a **wall** (5.1.7), **column** (5.1.11) or construction for raising equipment above the **level** (9.2.32) of the **floor** (5.2.10)

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

cf. **plate** (5.1.48)

5.5.18
joinery
cabinetry US
unfinished/finished millwork US
assembly (5.5.5) of worked **component(s)** (6.1.3) of **timber** (6.3.2) and **wood-based panel(s)** (6.3.26) other than structural timber or **cladding** (5.2.42), together with associated mouldings used as finishing members, such as **architrave(s)** (5.5.59), **skirting** (5.5.60) boards and **weatherboard(s)** (5.2.4)

5.5.19
carpentry
structural woodwork

5.5.20
stair
construction (5.5.6) comprising a succession of horizontal stages [steps or **landings** (5.5.21)] that make it possible to pass on foot from one level to another

5.5.21
landing
platform or part of a **floor** (5.2.10) at the end of a **flight** (5.5.22), **ramp** (5.5.29) or floor, which gives access to a **lift** (5.4.29)

5.5.22
flight
continuous series of steps between two levels

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

cf. **riser** (5.4.15)

5.5.24
string
stringer US
component (6.1.3) that supports the ends of steps in a **flight** (5.5.22)

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

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

5.5.27
outside string
inside stringer US
string (5.5.24) not adjacent to a **wall** (5.1.7)

5.5.28
wall string
wall stringer US
string (5.5.24) adjacent to a **wall** (5.1.7)

5.5.29
ramp
length of inclined surface that provides access between two levels

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

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

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

5.5.33
building hardware
fixings US
hardware US
fastener(s) (5.5.37), **fastening(s)** (5.5.72) and **fitting(s)** (5.5.42)

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

5.5.35
door furniture
door hardware US
fitting(s) (5.5.42) for a **door** (5.3.3)

5.5.36
window furniture
window hardware US
fitting(s) (5.5.42) for a **window** (5.3.5)

5.5.37
fastener
lock US
component (6.1.3) used to open, close and secure a **door** (5.3.3), **window** (5.3.5), **shutter** (5.3.26), gate or drawer

5.5.38
key
removable and portable device used to operate a **fastener** (5.5.37) of a **door** (5.3.3), **window** (5.3.5), **shutter** (5.3.26), gate or drawer

cf. **key** (9.3.73)

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

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

cf. **lock** (3.3.66)

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

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

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

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

EXAMPLE Soap holder, toilet roll holder.

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

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

5.5.47
batten
small **section** (6.1.7), usually of **timber** (6.3.2), to which slates, **tile(s)** (5.2.6), **lining(s)** (5.2.2) and other **sheet(s)** (6.1.9) are fixed

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

5.5.49
counter batten
batten (5.5.47) nailed parallel to the **rafter(s)** (5.1.46) over a boarded or felted **roof** (5.2.20)

5.5.50
cradling
fixing pieces attached to a **structure** (5.1.2) to receive **casing(s)** (5.5.51) or **lining(s)** (5.2.2)

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

5.5.52
bracket
support that projects horizontally from a vertical surface

5.5.53
gutter bearer
horizontal member to which gutter boards of a **parapet** (5.2.61) or **valley** (5.2.40) gutter are fixed

5.5.54
ground
small **section** (6.1.7), usually of **timber** (6.3.2), to which a **skirting** (5.5.60), **architrave** (5.5.59), **opening lining** (5.3.31) or similar **component** (6.1.3) may be fixed, or an edging for in-situ plasterwork

cf. **ground** (6.2.1)

5.5.55
fascia board
board fixed to **rafter** (5.1.46) ends, **wall plate** (5.1.60) or **wall** (5.1.7) face at **eaves** (5.2.37)

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

5.5.57
bead
small **jointing section** (5.5.87) used at a **joint** (5.5.31) or to retain a **panel** (5.2.49) in position, or a **sealant** (6.4.35) or sealing compound applied to a joint

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

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

5.5.60
skirting
footmold US
cover **strip** (6.1.11) placed on the surface of a **wall** (5.1.7), adjacent to the **floor** (5.2.10)

5.5.61
dado
wainscoat US
panelled or decorative covering applied to the lower part of an internal **wall** (5.1.7) above the **skirting** (5.5.60)

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

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

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

5.5.65
curtain
movable blind or **shutter** (5.3.26) or mobile part thereof, constituted of fabric, a panel or ensemble of slats

5.5.66
wall-covering
wallpaper US
material (6.1.1) supplied in **strip(s)** (6.1.11) in roll form for hanging onto **wall(s)** (5.1.7) or **ceiling(s)** (5.2.17) by means of an **adhesive** (6.4.13)

5.5.67
sign
message conveyed utilizing pictorial or textual media or both

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

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

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

5.5.71
chamfer
rounded or bevelled **arris** (5.5.70)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.5.80
spike
large **nail** (5.5.78)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6 Materials

6.1 Base terms

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

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

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

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

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

6.1.6
block
masonry unit (6.4.48) exceeding the **size** (9.2.2) of a **brick** (6.4.49) in any **dimension** (9.2.1)

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.1.13
laminate
product (6.1.2) comprising layers of **material** (6.1.1) bonded or otherwise fixed together

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

6.1.15
glass
inorganic **product** (6.1.2) of fusion that has cooled to a rigid condition without crystallizing

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

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

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

6.1.19
biodegradable material
material (6.1.1) capable of being broken down by micro-organisms

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

cf. **glazing** (7.1.33)

6.2 Earth and stone

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

cf. **ground** (5.5.54)

6.2.2
soil
earth US
mineral **material** (6.1.1) that results from the **weathering** (9.3.70) of rock

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

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

6.2.5
gypsum
calcium sulfate in its fully hydrated phase

NOTE Used for the production of **binder(s)** (6.4.14).

6.3 Wood and timber

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

6.3.2
timber
lumber US
wood (6.3.1) from felled trees after conversion

NOTE In the US, the term lumber is used when the **width** (9.2.16) or **thickness** (9.2.24) of the timber is < 100 mm.

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

6.3.4
pith
zone within the first growth ring of **timber** (6.3.2), consisting chiefly of soft tissue

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

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

6.3.7
coarse texture timber
coarse-grained wood US
timber (6.3.2) with relatively large cells, or wide or irregular growth rings, or both

6.3.8
fine texture timber
close-grained wood US
timber (6.3.2) with relatively small cells or relatively narrow, regular growth rings or both

6.3.9
timber face
face of lumber/timber US
either of the two wider, longitudinal, opposite surfaces of **timber** (6.3.2) or any longitudinal surface of timber that is of square cross-section

6.3.10
inside face of timber
pith-side wood face US
timber face (6.3.9) nearer to the **pith** (6.3.4) of the **log** (6.3.23)

6.3.11
outside face of timber
bark-side wood face US
timber face (6.3.9) further from the **pith** (6.3.4) of the **log** (6.3.23)

6.3.12
timber feature
wood characteristic US
physical, morphological or growth **characteristic** (9.1.4) of **timber** (6.3.2) which could affect its use

6.3.13
knot
portion of a branch embedded in **wood** (6.3.1)

6.3.14
resin pocket
pitch pocket US
lens-shaped cavity in **timber** (6.3.2) containing, or which has contained, resin

6.3.15
finger jointed timber
finger-jointed lumber US
finger-jointed board US
piece of **timber** (6.3.2) that consists of two or more pieces of random **length** (9.2.18) and similar cross-section, end-jointed by glued, intermeshing, wedge-shaped projections

6.3.16
glued laminated timber
glue-laminated wood US
glulam US
heavy timber US
product (6.1.2) that consists of layers of **timber** (6.3.2), whose grain is approximately parallel and glued together

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

NOTE Its moisture content is usually above 30 %.

6.3.18
sawn timber
sawn wood US
sawed wood US
heavy timber US
section (6.1.7) of **timber** (6.3.2) produced by the lengthwise sawing or chipping of **log(s)** (6.3.23) or solid **wood** (6.3.1) of larger **dimension(s)** (9.2.1), and by possible crosscutting, further machining or both, to obtain a certain **work size** (9.2.5)

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

6.3.20
prepared timber
dimension timber US
dimension lumber US
sawn timber (6.3.18) which, at the end-use moisture content, has been cut to **length** (9.2.18), machined on one or more surfaces, or both, within agreed permitted **deviation(s)** (9.2.6)

NOTE In the US, the term dimension lumber is used when the **width** (9.2.16) or **thickness** (9.2.24) of prepared timber is < 100 mm.

6.3.21
regularized green timber
sawn timber (6.3.18), with or without further machining, in a green state and having a **thickness** (9.2.24) or **width** (9.2.16) the permitted **deviation(s)** (9.2.6) of which are tighter than those for rough sawn timber

6.3.22
round timber
log US
felled tree from which all branches have been removed

6.3.23
log
bolt US
crosscut portion of **round timber** (6.3.22)

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

6.3.25
square edged timber
square-edged lumber US
square-edged board US
sawn timber (6.3.18) of rectangular cross-section, with wane — if permitted — not exceeding a specified amount

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

6.3.27
wood fibreboard
fiberboard US
wood-based panel (6.3.26) with a **thickness** (9.2.24) of $\geqslant$ 1,5 mm, manufactured from lignocellulosic fibres with application of heat, pressure or both

NOTE The bond is derived from the felting of the fibres and their inherent **property(ies)** (9.1.3) of **adhesion** (9.3.5), or from a synthetic **binder** (6.4.14) added to the fibres.

6.3.28
particleboard
wood-based panel (6.3.26) manufactured under pressure from particles of **wood** (6.3.1) or other lignocellulosic **material(s)** (6.1.1) and a **binder** (6.4.14)

NOTE In the US, other **wood-based panel(s)** (6.3.26) manufactured from particles of **wood** (6.3.1) or other lignocellulosic **material(s)** (6.1.1) include chip board, flakeboard and oriented strandboard (OSB).

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

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

6.3.31
kiln-dried timber
kiln-dried lumber US
KD lumber US
timber (6.3.2) that has been dried in an enclosure in which the temperature and relativity humidity is controlled

6.4 Functional materials

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

6.4.2
accelerator
substance that increases the speed of a chemical reaction

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

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

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

6.4.6
aggregate
inert granular **material** (6.1.1)

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

6.4.8
heavy aggregate
aggregate (6.4.6) that has a saturated surface dry-particle **density** (9.3.50) > 3 000 kg/m^3

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

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

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

6.4.12
geotextile
thin, permeable fabric placed on **soil** (6.2.2) layers for protecting or, between soil layers, for draining, protecting, strengthening or separating **earthworks** (3.2.1)

6.4.13
adhesive
non-metallic substance capable of joining **material** (6.1.1) by **bonding** (9.3.7)

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

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

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

6.4.17
reinforcement
rod(s) (6.1.5), **bar(s)** (6.1.4), fabric, fibres, wires and **cable(s)** (6.4.53) added to give additional strength or support to a **material** (6.1.1) or **component** (6.1.3)

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

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

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

6.4.21
precast concrete
concrete (6.4.15) cast and left to harden before being moved to its final location

6.4.22
prestressed concrete
concrete (6.4.15) in which specified internal **stress(es)** (9.3.25) are induced, usually by means of tensioned steel, prior to loading a **structure** (5.1.2)

6.4.23
semi-dry concrete
dry-mix concrete US
concrete (6.4.15) with a low water content and a workability insufficient to be measured by a slump test

6.4.24
grout
flowing **material** (6.1.1) that hardens after application, used for filling fissures and cavities

6.4.25
slurry
mixture of fine solids suspended in a liquid and having the general flow **properties** (9.1.3) of a liquid

6.4.26
mortar
mixture of **binder** (6.4.14), **fine aggregate** (6.4.7) and water, which hardens and which is normally used as a **jointing material** (5.5.86)

6.4.27
plaster
mixture used to obtain an internal **finish** (5.5.2), based on one or more **binder(s)** (6.4.14), which, after the addition of water, is applied while plastic and hardens after application

6.4.28
render
mixture of one or more inorganic **binder(s)** (6.4.14), **aggregate** (6.4.6), water and — sometimes — **admixture(s)** (6.4.3), used to obtain an external **finish** (5.5.2)

6.4.29
facing layer
face US
layer of **brick** (6.4.49), **stone** (6.2.4) or **concrete** (6.4.15) on the face of a **block** (6.1.6) which are of a **material** (6.1.1) and/or **property(ies)** (9.1.3) different from the main body

6.4.30
asphalt
dense mixture of mineral **aggregate** (6.4.6) and bituminous **binder** (6.4.14)

6.4.31
bitumen
viscous liquid or solid consisting essentially of hydrocarbons and their derivatives, soluble in trichloroethylene and which is substantially non-volatile and softens gradually when heated

NOTE It is obtained by refinery processes from petroleum, and is also found as a natural deposit or as a **component** (6.1.3) of naturally occurring **asphalt** (6.4.30), in which it is associated with mineral matter.

6.4.32
thermal insulation material
thermal insulating material US
material (6.1.1) with low thermal conductivity used to improve resistance to the transmission of heat and cold

6.4.33
insulating material
material (6.1.1) for preventing or reducing the passage of heat, cold, sound or electricity

6.4.34
bonding layer
layer of **mortar** (6.4.26) or other **material** (6.1.1) spread on hardened **concrete** (6.4.15) to improve the bond with fresh concrete placed upon it

6.4.35
sealant
material (6.1.1) in an unformed state which, when applied to a **joint** (5.5.30), seals it by adhering to appropriate surfaces within the **joint** (5.5.31), preventing the passage of dust, moisture and gases

6.4.36
coat
continuous layer of a **coating material** (6.4.37) resulting from a single application

6.4.37
coating material
product (6.1.2) as a liquid, paste or powder which, when applied to a surface, forms a film possessing protective, decorative or other specific **property(ies)** (9.1.3) or all these

6.4.38
paint
pigmented **coating material** (6.4.37) that forms an opaque film

6.4.39
priming coat
initial **coat** (6.4.36) applied directly to a **substrate** (6.1.18)

6.4.40
sealer
liquid used on absorbent surfaces which, when dried, reduces their absorptive capacity

6.4.41
filler
preparation of paste-like consistency, which is applied to eliminate minor surface **defect(s)** (9.3.76) or to produce a smooth, even surface, or for both these purposes, prior to painting

6.4.42
surface retarder
coating material (6.4.37) applied to the face of **formwork** (7.3.7) to retard the setting of the surface of the **concrete** (6.4.15) so that the surface can be removed easily after **striking** (7.1.36) and such that a **finish** (9.3.66) of exposed **aggregate** (6.4.6) or **key** (9.3.73) is produced

6.4.43
pugging
deafening fill US
sand or other similar **material** (6.1.1) used above **ceilings** (5.2.17) between **joists** (5.1.16) to assist in sound insulation

6.4.44
bed
layer of **material** (6.1.1) or the surface on which a **masonry unit** (6.4.48), **tile** (5.2.6) or similar **component** (6.1.3) is set

6.4.45
blinding
layer, usually of lean **concrete** (6.4.15) between 50 mm and 100 mm thick, put down on **soil** (6.2.2) to seal the **ground** (6.2.1) and provide a clean surface for **construction work** (7.1.1)

6.4.46
bedding mortar
mortar (6.4.26) for bedding **masonry unit(s)** (6.4.48) and bearings

6.4.47
hardcore
lumps of hard **material** (6.1.1) suitable for filling **ground** (6.2.1) under a **construction** (5.5.6) [a **floor slab** (5.1.35) or **road** (3.3.1)]

EXAMPLE **Stone** (6.2.4), **brick** (6.4.49), furnace slag or **concrete** (6.4.15).

6.4.48
masonry unit
component (6.1.3) for use in **masonry** (5.5.12)

6.4.49
brick
masonry unit (6.4.48) that does not exceed 338 mm in **length** (9.2.18), 225 mm in **width** (9.2.16) and 113 mm in **thickness** (9.2.24)

6.4.50
engineering brick
fire brick US
engineered brick US
fire-clay **brick** (6.4.49) that has a dense and strong semi-vitreous body and which conforms to defined limits for water absorption and **compressive strength** (9.3.33)

6.4.51
wire-cut brick
brick (6.4.49) produced by cutting extruded clay with wire prior to firing

6.4.52
wood preservative
chemical used to render **timber** (6.3.2) and other wood-based **product(s)** (6.1.2) resistant to attack and decay from organisms that destroy **wood** (6.3.1)

6.4.53
cable
assembly of usually parallel wires of considerable **length** (9.2.18), formed into a compact circular section

6.4.54
rope
assembly of strands of considerable **length** (9.2.18) spun helically in one or more layers around a **core** (5.5.62)

7 Operations, documentation and equipment

7.1 Operations

7.1.1
construction work
construction US
activities of forming a **construction works** (3.1.1)

7.1.2
joinery work
craft of manufacture of **joinery** (5.5.18) and its installation

7.1.3
civil engineering work
work of constructing **civil engineering works** (3.1.2)

7.1.4
building
activities of forming a **building** (3.1.3)

7.1.5
dewatering
procedure to lower the **level** (9.2.32) of local groundwater

7.1.6
earthwork
excavation work US
work of excavating, or the raising or sloping of **ground** (6.2.1)

7.1.7
auger boring
technique of forming a hole in **ground** (6.2.1), usually for installing a **pipe** (5.4.17) or **bored cast-in-place pile** (5.1.80), by a rotary drilling action during which the spoil is removed

7.1.8
underpinning
introduction of support under an existing **structure** (5.1.2)

7.1.9
site assembly
putting together **components** (6.1.3) on a **site** (3.1.6)

7.1.10
plumbing
installing **plumbing** (5.4.5)

cf. **plumbing** (5.4.5)

7.1.11
water engineering
engineering that deals with the **flow** (9.3.41), control, treatment and utilization of water

7.1.12
trenchless technology
technique for installing, replacing or renovating a **pipe** (5.4.17) or **duct** (5.4.13) below **ground level** (9.2.33), which minimizes the **material** (6.1.1) excavated from the surface or obviates driving of a heading

7.1.13
pipelaying
operation of laying and **jointing** (7.1.39) **pipe(s)** (5.4.17) and testing the resulting **assembly(ies)** (5.5.5)

7.1.14
pipe ramming
pile driving US
technique for installing a **pipe** (5.4.17) or **duct** (5.4.13) whereby a casing is driven through the **ground** (6.2.1) using a percussive hammer, and from within which the spoil is removed as the casing advances

7.1.15
pipe bursting
technique for installing a **pipe** (5.4.17) using an expanding device to break an existing pipe from within, to allow a new pipe to be inserted in its place

7.1.16
pipe jacking
pipe-ramming US
ramming US
technique for installing a **pipe** (5.4.17) or **duct** (5.4.13) through the **ground** (6.2.1), in which the pipe or duct is pushed forward by hydraulic jacks and spoil is excavated from the leading edge

7.1.17
microtunnelling
technique for installing a **pipe** (5.4.17) or **duct** (5.4.13) by **pipe jacking** (7.1.16) using a steerable, remote-controlled, small **tunnel** (3.3.18) boring machine, the excavated **material** (6.1.1) being removed either by mechanical auger or as a **slurry** (6.4.25)

7.1.18
thrust boring
technique for installing a **pipe** (5.4.17) or **duct** (5.4.13) whereby a casing is driven through the **ground** (6.2.1) by hydraulic thrust, and from within which the spoil is removed as the casing advances

7.1.19
computer aided design
CAD
use of a computer for graphic design and drafting

7.1.20
dimensional analysis
basis for design and operation of physical scale models such as hydraulic models used to predict the behaviour of prototypes

7.1.21
mathematical modelling
technique using purely mathematical means for predicting behaviour [e.g. of a **structure** (3.1.4) or scheme] under the influence of several variables

7.1.22
network
description in mathematical or diagrammatic form of a system of interconnected parts

7.1.23
node
element of a **network** (7.1.22) that represents a junction or intersection

7.1.24
link
element of a **network** (7.1.22) between two **nodes** (7.1.23)

7.1.25
measurement
operation that has the object of determining the value of a quantity

cf. **measurement** (9.1.6)

7.1.26
setting out
layout US
laying out US
establishment of marks and lines to define the location and **level** (9.2.32) of elements or major **component(s)** (6.1.3) for **construction work** (7.1.1) so that work may proceed with reference to them

7.1.27
sampling
selecting items, or portions of **material** (6.1.1), to produce **sample(s)** (9.4.1)

7.1.28
quality control
operational techniques and activities that are used to fulfil requirements for **quality** (9.1.12)

7.1.29
batching
measuring the individual constituents of a **batch** (9.4.7)

7.1.30
sieving
separation, using sieves, of granular **material** (6.1.1) into various particle **size(s)** (9.2.2) during production

7.1.31
screening
separation, using **screen(s)** (7.3.18), of a granular **material** (6.1.1) into various particle **size(s)** (9.2.2) during production

7.1.32
signing
planning, manufacture, installation, management and use of **sign(s)** (5.5.67) (5.5.68)

7.1.33
glazing
installing **glazing** (6.1.20)

cf. **glazing** (6.1.20)

7.1.34
surface treatment
process that modifies a surface without use of a **coating material** (6.4.37)

7.1.35
stripping
removal of **coating material** (6.4.37), metallic **coat** (6.4.36) or **wall-covering** (5.5.66) from a **substrate** (6.1.18)

7.1.36
striking
stripping US
removal of **formwork** (7.3.7) from hardened **concrete** (6.4.15)

7.1.37
accelerated curing
accelerating rate of gain of strength [e.g. of **concrete** (6.4.15)] by the application of heat or use of **additive(s)** (6.4.1)

7.1.38
coating
process that leads to the production of a **coat** (6.4.36)

7.1.39
jointing
connecting US
process of forming a **joint** (5.5.30)

7.1.40
maintenance
combination of all technical and associated administrative actions during an item's **service life** (9.3.84) with the aim of retaining it in a state in which it can perform its required functions

7.1.41
conservation
maintenance (7.1.40) carried out to preserve the appearance of a **building** (3.1.3) or other **structure** (3.1.4), particularly when of historic interest, or to preserve an ecosystem in nature

7.1.42
preservation
historic preservation US
protection (9.3.87) of an old or historic **building** (3.1.3) or other **structure** (3.1.4) from demolition or decay

7.1.43
restoration
bringing an item back to its original appearance or state

7.1.44
reconstitution
restoration (7.1.43) that involves dismantling and reassembly piece by piece

7.1.45
reconstruction
recreating a **structure** (3.1.4) that has not survived, on the basis of archival and archaeological investigations

7.1.46
replication
construction (5.5.6) of an exact copy of an existing **building** (3.1.3)

7.1.47
rehabilitation
rehab US
extensive work to bring **plant** (5.4.11), **building(s)** (3.1.3) or **civil engineering works** (3.1.2) back to acceptable functional conditions, often involving improvements

7.1.48
structural rehabilitation
stabilization US
applying measures designed to re-establish the structural stability, functionality or both of a **building** (3.1.3) and its enclosure, while essentially maintaining the existing form

7.1.49
refurbishment
modification and improvements to an existing **plant** (5.4.11), **building** (3.1.3) or **civil engineering works** (3.1.2), in order to bring it up to an acceptable condition

7.1.50
modernization
improving facilities in line with current standards and expectations

7.1.51
repair
returning an item to an acceptable condition by the renewal, replacement or mending of worn, damaged or degraded parts

7.1.52
reinstatement
restoration (7.1.43) and making good of the surface of **road(s)** (3.3.1) and **land** (10.1), replacement of **fence(s)** (5.5.74), clearing of ditches and **watercourse(s)** (10.8), and all similar operations following work of **repair** (7.1.51) or **construction work** (7.1.1)

7.1.53
translocation
relocation US
transfer of a **building** (3.1.3) or other **structure** (3.1.4) from an existing **site** (3.1.6) to another

7.1.54
alteration
renovation US
changing or modifying the character or condition of a **building** (3.1.3), **plant** (5.4.11) or **civil engineering works** (3.1.2)

7.1.55
capping
use of clean **material** (6.1.1) as a cover for contaminated material

7.1.56
aeration
introduction of air or oxygen

7.1.57
flushing
rapidly discharging a quantity of water for the purpose of cleansing

7.1.58
grit blasting
sand blasting US
method of cleaning or finishing using an abrasive in a stream of compressed air, with or without water

7.1.59
pointing
filling a partly raked **joint** (5.5.30) between **masonry units** (6.4.48) with **mortar** (6.4.26) to provide a **finish** (9.3.66)

7.1.60
repointing
removing defective **mortar** (6.4.26) from a **joint** (5.5.30) between **masonry units** (6.4.48) and then **pointing** (7.1.59)

7.1.61
classification
action or process of classifying

cf. **classification** (7.2.14)

7.2 Documentation

7.2.1
information
facts which are communicated

7.2.2
information
message used to represent a factor or concept within a communication process, in order to increase knowledge

7.2.3
project information
information (7.2.1) (7.2.2) produced for, or utilized in, a particular project

7.2.4
general information
reference information US
information (7.2.1) (7.2.2) prepared for a wider audience than that involved in a particular project

7.2.5
management information
information (7.2.1) (7.2.2) utilized by management or produced to serve a management function

7.2.6
phase
section of work that arises from splitting up a project in accordance with a definite programme or agreement

7.2.7
plan of work
staging plan US
project plan US
document that details principal stages in the design, **construction work** (7.1.1) and **maintenance** (7.1.40) of a project and which identifies the main tasks and people

7.2.8
specification of works
specification US
written document that states the requirements for **construction works** (3.1.1) to be carried out

7.2.9
bill of quantities
bill of materials US
document for tendering, usually prepared in a standard form, comprising both a descriptive list of quantities of works and descriptions of the **material(s)** (6.1.1), workmanship and other matters required for a **construction works** (3.1.1)

7.2.10
drawing
technical **information** (7.2.1) (7.2.2) given on an information carrier, graphically presented in accordance with agreed rules and usually to scale

7.2.11
diagram
drawing (7.2.10) in which graphical symbols are used to indicate the function of the **component(s)** (6.1.3) of a system and their relationships

7.2.12
production drawing
shop drawing US
one of a set of **drawing(s)** (7.2.10) for **construction works** (3.1.1) or the manufacture of **component(s)** (6.1.3) completely sized and bearing all the annotation required

7.2.13
computer graphics
methods for converting data to or from graphic displays via a computer

7.2.14
classification
set of concepts arranged systematically according to chosen **characteristic(s)** (9.1.4) or criteria

cf. **classification** (7.1.61)

7.3 Equipment

7.3.1
plant
machinery used in **construction work** (7.1.1)

cf. **plant** (5.4.11)

7.3.2
tool
hand-held item used to carry out operations in **construction work** (7.1.1)

7.3.3
site equipment
construction aids US
equipment required for **construction work** (7.1.1), which is not incorporated in the final works

7.3.4
attachment
device fastened or connected in order to carry out a particular operation

7.3.5
centring
temporary support on which an **arch** (5.1.8) is formed

7.3.6
scaffold
temporary **structure** (5.1.2) that provides access for **operative(s)** (8.2) to **construction works** (3.1.1) and support for **material(s)** (6.1.1) and equipment

7.3.7
formwork
structure (5.1.2), either temporary or permanent, provided to contain fresh **concrete** (6.4.15) and support it in the required shape and **size** (9.2.2) until it has hardened

7.3.8
falsework
temporary **structure** (5.1.2) used to support a permanent structure while it is not self-supporting during **construction work** (7.1.1), modification or demolition

7.3.9
planking and strutting
shoring US
temporary support to the side or sides of an **excavation** (3.2.2)

7.3.10
staging
bridge US
construction bridge US
supported platform

7.3.11
banker
platform on which **concrete** (6.4.15), **mortar** (6.4.26) or **plaster** (6.4.27) is mixed by manual methods, or on which **stone** (6.2.4) is dressed

7.3.12
spreader
trowel US
device for the controlled distribution of liquids or semi-liquids in a thin layer

7.3.13
float
screed US
hand **tool** (7.3.2), usually a flat rectangular **plate** (5.5.17) of steel or **timber** (6.3.2) with a handle, used to finish a surface of **concrete** (6.4.15), **plaster** (6.4.27) or **render** (6.4.28)

7.3.14
safety net
net made from man-made fibres, used for catching people or debris falling from **building(s)** (3.1.3) or other **structure(s)** (3.1.4) during **construction work** (7.1.1)

7.3.15
containment net
net, arranged in series, designed to control and prevent the fall of small objects or **tool(s)** (7.3.2), to restrict dust or to provide protection for people from falling objects

7.3.16
conveyor
machine that continuously transports **material** (6.1.1) or objects along a gentle **slope** (9.2.30) using an endless belt, **rope** (6.4.54) or chain or rollers

7.3.17
crane
machine that incorporates an elevated **structural member** (5.1.3) beneath which suspended loads can be raised, lowered and moved horizontally

7.3.18
screen
device for separating **material(s)** (6.1.1) into graded **size(s)** (9.2.2), or for separating solids from liquids passing through it

cf. **screen** (5.2.50, 5.2.51)

7.3.19
spirit level
device for indicating or checking horizontal or vertical directions, which consists of one or more sealed **tube(s)** (6.1.8) made of **glass** (6.1.15) containing a liquid and a trapped air bubble, mounted in a **frame** (5.1.74)

7.3.20
template
pattern used as a guide for cutting or **setting out** (7.1.26) work

8 Persons involved in projects and users

8.1
user
organization, person, animal or object for which a **building** (3.1.3) or other **construction works** (3.1.1) is designed

8.2
operative
laborer US
construction worker US
person who carries out **construction work** (7.1.1) that involves manual work or the operation of machinery

8.3
client
person or organization responsible for initiating and financing a project and approving the brief

8.4
contractor
builder US
person or organization undertaking **construction work** (7.1.1) in accordance with a contract

8.5
manufacturer
person or organization making offsite **material(s)** (6.1.1), **product(s)** (6.1.2), **component(s)** (6.1.3) and other items

8.6
supplier
person or organization providing **material(s)** (6.1.1) or **product(s)** (6.1.2), but who is not a **manufacturer** (8.5), fabricator or producer

8.7
specifier
person or organization preparing a **product** (6.1.2) specification or **specification of works** (7.2.8) as part of the contract documents

8.8
consultant
person or organization providing specific advice or service on certain aspects of a project

9 Characteristics and performance

9.1 Base terms

9.1.1
performance
ability of a **product** (6.1.2) to fulfil required functions under intended use conditions or behaviour when in use

9.1.2
user requirement
statement of need to be fulfilled

9.1.3
property
inherent or acquired feature of an item

9.1.4
characteristic
property (9.1.3) that distinguishes the totality of specific items under consideration

9.1.5
attribute
characteristic (9.1.4) assessed in terms of whether it does or does not meet a given **performance** (9.1.1) [e.g. go or no go]

9.1.6
measurement
value of the quantity that results from the act of **measurement** (7.1.25)

cf. **measurement** (7.1.25)

9.1.7
measure
means of expressing a quantity

9.1.8
accuracy
quantitative **measure** (9.1.7) of the degree of conformity with an accepted reference value

9.1.9
precision
quantitative **measure** (9.1.7) of the degree of agreement between individual **measurements** (9.1.6) of the same **property** (9.1.3)

9.1.10
tolerance
permissible variation from a specified value, **measurement** (9.1.6) or quantity

9.1.11
capability
measure (9.1.7) of ability to perform and function

9.1.12
quality
totality of **properties** (9.1.3) that bear on the ability to satisfy specific needs

9.1.13
datum
reference point for a series of **measurements** (7.1.25)

9.1.14
grid
framework of reference lines

9.1.15
factor of safety
safety factor US
factor applied in the design to allow for uncertainty

9.1.16
performance requirement
performance (9.1.1) demanded or expected to be fulfilled

9.1.17
verification
provision of evidence or proof that a **performance requirement** (9.1.16) has been met or that a default exists

9.1.18
limit-state design
reliability-based design accounting for uncertainties associated with the strength **property(ies)** (9.1.3) and applied **load(s)** (9.3.19)

9.2 Size and dimensions

9.2.1
dimension
extent in a given direction or along a given line, or a given angle

9.2.2
size
magnitude of a **dimension** (9.2.1) quantified in terms of a defined unit

9.2.3
nominal size
nominal dimension US
numerical designation of **size** (9.2.2) used in the designation of a **product** (6.1.2) or **component** (6.1.3), approximately equal to the manufacturing **dimension** (9.2.1), but not necessarily **actual size** (9.2.4)

9.2.4
actual size
size (9.2.2) obtained by **measurement** (7.1.25)

9.2.5
work size
size (9.2.2) of a **product** (6.1.2) specified for its manufacture, to which the **actual size** (9.2.4) conforms within specified permissible **deviation(s)** (9.2.6)

9.2.6
deviation
algebraic difference between a **size** (9.2.2) and the corresponding required size

9.2.7
particle size fraction
fraction of **aggregate** (6.4.6) passing the larger of two sieves and retained on the smaller

9.2.8
gross floor area
building area AU
total **floor** (5.2.10) area contained within a **building** (3.1.3), including the horizontal area of external **walls** (5.1.7)

9.2.9
net floor area
fully enclosed covered area AU
total **floor** (5.2.10) area contained within a **building** (3.1.3) excluding the horizontal area of external **wall(s)** (5.1.7)

9.2.10
span
distance between centres of adjacent supports

9.2.11
clear span
free span US
distance between opposite faces of supports

9.2.12
module
unit of **size** (9.2.2) used as an incremental step in dimensional coordination

9.2.13
concrete cover
distance between **concrete** (6.4.15) surface and surface of **reinforcement** (6.4.17) or **duct** (5.4.13) of **prestressing tendon(s)** (5.1.24)

9.2.14
cover
vertical distance between the top of a buried **pipe** (5.4.17) or other **construction** (5.5.6) and the **finished ground level** (9.2.34)

9.2.15
depth
vertical **dimension** (9.2.1) below a horizontal reference **level** (9.2.32)

NOTE In the US, depth is also used for the horizontal **dimension** (9.2.1) of a recess or other plane.

9.2.16
width
one of two horizontal **dimensions** (9.2.1) — normally the smaller

NOTE The other is **length** (9.2.18).

9.2.17
effective width
width (9.2.16) assumed for design purposes

9.2.18
length
one of two horizontal **dimensions** (9.2.1) — normally the larger

NOTE The other is **width** (9.2.16).

9.2.19
going
run US
horizontal distance between two consecutive **nosings** (5.5.26), measured along the walking line

9.2.20
height
vertical **dimension** (9.2.1) above a horizontal reference **level** (9.2.32)

9.2.21
slenderness ratio
ratio of effective **length** (9.2.18) or effective **height** (9.2.20) to the relevant least **radius of gyration** (9.2.27) of the cross-section

9.2.22
stair headroom
minimum unobstructed vertical distance above the pitch line or **landing** (5.5.21)

9.2.23
rise
vertical distance between the horizontal upper surfaces of two consecutive **treads** (5.5.25), or between a tread and a **floor** (5.2.10), or a tread and a **landing** (5.5.21)

9.2.24
thickness
linear **dimension** (9.2.1) measured perpendicularly to the **length** (9.2.18) and **width** (9.2.16) plane

9.2.25
gauge
gage US
measure (9.1.7) of **thickness** (9.2.24) of metal **sheet** (6.1.9), **strip** (6.1.11), wire and similar **product(s)** (6.1.2)

9.2.26
batter
inclination of a plane surface to the vertical

9.2.27
radius of gyration
distance from the most distant line or point to the axis of a **structural member** (5.1.3)

9.2.28
fall
difference in **level** (9.2.32) between a higher and lower point of an inclined surface

9.2.29
gradient
ratio of difference in **level** (9.2.32) between two points to the horizontal distance between them

9.2.30
slope
inclination of a plane surface to the horizontal

9.2.31
slope length
length (9.2.18) of a plane at **slope** (9.2.30)

9.2.32
level
value of the vertical **dimension** (9.2.1) of a point above or below a defined reference

9.2.33
ground level
grade US
level (9.2.32) at the surface of the **land** (10.1)

9.2.34
finished ground level
finished grade US
level (9.2.32) of paved area or surface of the **land** (10.1) after improvements or **earthwork** (7.1.6)

9.3 Functional properties

9.3.1
sinking
recess US
recess in a surface

9.3.2
dimensional stability
measure (9.1.7) of the extent to which a **material** (6.1.1) or **product** (6.1.2) retains its **dimensions** (9.2.1) and shape when exposed to varying conditions of temperature and moisture

9.3.3
handed
characteristic (9.1.4) of a non-symmetrical **component** (6.1.3) or **building** (3.1.3) that has left- and right-hand versions

9.3.4
profile
outline of the surface of the **ground** (6.2.1) of completed **construction works** (3.1.1) or of a **product** (6.1.2) at a cross-section

9.3.5
adhesion
state in which two surfaces are held together by surface bonds

9.3.6
cohesion
state in which the particles of a single substance are held together by the primary or secondary valence forces

9.3.7
bonding
action of an **adhesive** (6.4.13)

cf. **bonding** (5.1.100)

9.3.8
concrete bond
adhesion (9.3.5) between **concrete** (6.4.15) and **reinforcement** (6.4.17) for transferring **force** (9.3.22) at the interface of the them

9.3.9
delamination
separation of adjacent layers of **material** (6.1.1)

9.3.10
peeling
separation of areas of one or more **coat(s)** (6.4.36) from an underlying coat or a **substrate** (6.1.18)

9.3.11
spalling
separation of a fragment from a surface

9.3.12
watertightness
quality (9.1.12) of a **construction** (5.5.6) to not allow the passage of water

9.3.13
optimum moisture content
moisture content of a **soil** (6.2.2) or granular **material** (6.1.1) at which a specified amount of compaction will produce the greatest dry **density** (9.3.50)

9.3.14
porosity
characteristic (9.1.4) possessed by a **material** (6.1.1) of having pores or other voids, measured as the ratio of voids to the volume

9.3.15
permeability
characteristic (9.1.4) of a **material** (6.1.1) that determines the rate at which fluids pass through it under the influence of differential pressure

9.3.16
shrinkage
reduction in **dimension** (9.2.1) or volume, usually due to decreased moisture content

9.3.17
suction
ability of a **material** (6.1.1) to absorb moisture from a material or liquid source in contact with the material

9.3.18
action
force (9.3.22) acting on a **structure** (5.1.2), or cause of **deformation(s)** (9.3.23) imposed on a structure or constrained within it

9.3.19
load
force (9.3.22) that acts on a **structure** (5.1.2) or **structural member** (5.1.3)

9.3.20
self weight
dead load US
load (9.3.19) applied owing to permanent **structural member(s)** (5.1.3) and non-structural **component(s)** (6.1.3) of a **building** (3.1.3)

9.3.21
imposed load
live load US
load (9.3.19), other than **self weight load** (9.3.20), intermittently applied owing to the use of the **building** (3.1.3) or to rain, snow, wind or earthquake

9.3.22
force
measurable influence that tends to cause a body to move, such as the influence of gravity on its mass, or the reactive influence that combats such movement

9.3.23
deformation
change of shape or **dimension** (9.2.1) or both

9.3.24
strain
ratio of **deformation** (9.3.23) to original **dimension** (9.2.1)

9.3.25
stress
force (9.3.22) per unit area

9.3.26
accidental load
load (9.3.19) that is not specifically foreseen because its occurrence is unlikely but for which an allowance is made in design

9.3.27
impact load
imposed **load** (9.3.19) suddenly applied

9.3.28
wind action
wind load US
action (9.3.18) that arises due to wind pressure

9.3.29
seismic action
seismic load US
action (9.3.18) that arises due to earthquake **ground** (6.2.1) motions

9.3.30
elasticity
characteristic (9.1.4) of a **material** (6.1.1), **product** (6.1.2) or **construction** (5.5.6) that enables it to regain its original shape after removal of the **force** (9.3.22) that had temporarily deformed it

9.3.31
plasticity
characteristic (9.1.4) of a **material** (6.1.1) whereby the **deformation** (9.3.23) caused by a **stress** (9.3.25) is retained after removal of the stress

9.3.32
compression
state in part of a member subject to **force(s)** (9.3.22) that shorten it

9.3.33
compressive strength
ability to resist **force(s)** (9.3.22) acting in **compression** (9.3.32)

9.3.34
shear strength
ability to resist **force(s)** (9.3.22) acting in **shear** (9.3.35)

9.3.35
shear
state in part of a member subject to equal and opposite parallel **forces** (9.3.22) that tend to displace, or produce relative sliding of, adjacent planes

9.3.36
bending strength
ability of a member spanning between supports to resist **force(s)** (9.3.22) acting in a direction perpendicular to the main axis

9.3.37
tensile strength
ability to resist **forces** (9.3.22) acting in opposite directions parallel to the main axis

9.3.38
bond stress
stress (9.3.25) acting in **shear** (9.3.35) at the interface between two surfaces

9.3.39
yield point
location in **load** (9.3.19)/**deformation** (9.3.23) relationship during which an increased **force** (9.3.22) causes the **material** (6.1.1) to cease to deform in an elastic manner

9.3.40
creep
increase in **strain** (9.3.24) with time under sustained **load** (9.3.19)

9.3.41
flow
quantity of fluid passing a certain cross-section in a unit of time

9.3.42
backflow
flow (9.3.41) in a reverse direction from that intended

9.3.43
head
energy (10.10) of liquid expressed as a vertical linear **dimension** (9.2.1)

cf. **head** (5.3.48)

9.3.44
negative pressure
pressure lower than atmospheric pressure

9.3.45
positive pressure
pressure higher than atmospheric pressure

EXAMPLE Pressure in a vessel.

9.3.46
nominal set pressure
pressure pre-set on production and marked by the **manufacturer** (8.5)

9.3.47
rating pressure
pressure at which the **discharge** (9.3.57) capacity of the **valve** (5.4.54) corresponds to the rated **flow** (9.3.41)

9.3.48
closing pressure
pressure at which a **valve** (5.4.54) closes after having reached the **rating pressure** (9.3.47)

9.3.49
initial opening pressure
pressure at which a **valve** (5.4.54) opens for the first time after a period of storage

9.3.50
density
mass per unit volume, usually expressed in kilograms per cubic metre

NOTE The moisture content of hygroscopic **material(s)** (6.1.1) affects their mass and volume so that it is necessary to know their moisture content when the density is determined.

9.3.51
apparent density
density (9.3.50) of a **material** (6.1.1) including voids within it

9.3.52
anaerobic action
biological process in the absence of oxygen

9.3.53
aerobic action
biological process in the presence of oxygen

9.3.54
dry weather flow
DWF
flow (9.3.41) of **wastewater** (10.19) at treatment works that has not been affected by rainfall or snow melt

9.3.55
hydraulic gradient
profile of the free surface of flowing water in a **channel** (5.4.16) or of a line connecting points to which flowing water in a closed **conduit** (5.4.14) would rise in open **pipe(s)** (5.4.17) extending upwards from the conduit

9.3.56
peak flow
maximum quantity of fluid passing a certain cross-section in a unit of time

9.3.57
discharge
flow (9.3.41) out of an orifice

9.3.58
illuminance
ratio of **luminous flux** (9.3.60) incident on an element of a surface to the area of the element

9.3.59
luminance
measure (9.1.7) of stimulus which produces the sensation of brightness, measured by the **luminous intensity** (9.3.61) of light emitted or reflected in a given direction from the surface element divided by the area of the element in the same direction

9.3.60
luminous flux
quantity derived from the **power** (10.11) emitted in the form of radiation by evaluating the radiation in accordance with the spectral sensitivity of the human eye

9.3.61
luminous intensity
ratio of **luminous flux** (9.3.60) leaving a source and propagated in an element of solid angle containing the given direction to the element of solid angle

9.3.62
alkalinity
capacity of aqueous media to react with hydrogen ions

9.3.63
acidity
capacity of aqueous media to react with hydroxyl ions

9.3.64
concentration
measure (9.1.7) of the quantity of a substance in unit quantity of a liquid or gaseous mixture or solution as a proportion of the total quantity

9.3.65
efflorescence
crystalline deposit of soluble salts on a surface resulting from the migration and evaporation of water

9.3.66
finish
texture (9.3.67) and condition of a surface after processing or treatment

cf. **finish** (5.5.2)

9.3.67
texture
visible and tangible **characteristic** (9.1.4) of a surface

9.3.68
flame textured
rough surface achieved by **spalling** (9.3.11) it with a high-temperature burner

9.3.69
honed
state of having a dull polish or a matt surface

9.3.70
weathering
change in colour or **texture** (9.3.67) or composition at the surface as a result of action by the elements

9.3.71
weathered
state of having a sloped surface that allows rainwater to run off

9.3.72
weathered
effect on surface caused by **weathering** (9.3.70)

9.3.73
key
roughness that assists in the bonding of two surfaces by providing a degree of physical interlock

cf. **key** (5.5.38)

9.3.74
imperfection
feature that mars appearance or lowers **quality** (9.1.12)

9.3.75
blemish
feature that mars appearance but does not lower **quality** (9.1.12)

9.3.76
defect
fault (9.3.78) or **deviation** (9.2.6) from the intended condition of a **material** (6.1.1), **assembly** (5.5.5) or **component** (6.1.3)

9.3.77
reject
material (6.1.1) or **product** (6.1.2) not accepted because it does not meet the governing specification

9.3.78
fault
inability to function properly

9.3.79
adaptability
ability to be changed or modified to make suitable for a particular purpose

9.3.80
accessibility
ability of a **space** (4.1.1) to be entered with ease

9.3.81
reliability
ability of a **component** (6.1.3) or **construction** (5.5.6) to perform a required function under stated conditions for a stated period of time

9.3.82
structural safety
capacity of a **structure** (5.1.2) to resist all **action(s)** (9.3.18), as well as specified accidental phenomena, it will have to withstand during **construction work** (7.1.1) and anticipated use

9.3.83
durability
capability (9.1.11) of performing required functions over a specified period of time under the influence of the agents anticipated in service

9.3.84
service life
period of time after installation during which a **building** (3.1.3) or its parts meet or exceed the **performance requirement(s)** (9.1.16)

9.3.85
serviceability
ability to meet or exceed relevant **performance requirement(s)** (9.1.16)

9.3.86
cost
amount paid (or to be paid) by a purchaser for a **product** (6.1.2), service or completed work

9.3.87
protection
prevention of environmental and accidental damage that could affect function

9.3.88
quality assurance
planned and systematic actions providing confidence that an item will satisfy given **quality** (9.1.12) requirements

9.3.89
maintainability
ability of a **component** (6.1.3) or **construction** (5.5.6) to be retained in a state in which it can perform its required functions or to be restored to such a state when a **fault** (9.3.78) occurs

9.3.90
habitability
characteristic (9.1.4) of a **building** (3.1.3) or **space** (4.1.1) by which it is fit for human occupation

9.3.91
security level
measure (9.1.7) of the level of **protection** (9.3.87) against unauthorized entry

9.4 Testing properties

9.4.1
sample
one or more items taken as representative of a population, or portion of **material** (6.1.1) taken without bias from a bulk of material for assessment

9.4.2
laboratory sample
sample (9.4.1) intended for laboratory evaluation

9.4.3
test portion
part of a **sample** (9.4.1) used in a single test

9.4.4
test specimen
sample (9.4.1) used in a single determination of a **property** (9.1.3)

9.4.5
acceptance testing
testing to establish whether a **lot** (9.4.8) or **batch** (9.4.7) conforms to the specified requirements

9.4.6
approval testing
testing to demonstrate the unit is a usable, functional device

9.4.7
batch
quantity of **material** (6.1.1) or units manufactured or produced in the same way, at the same time, under uniform conditions, and therefore capable of being assumed to be uniform or identical

9.4.8
lot
specified number of items of a **product** (6.1.2)

10 Environment and physical planning

10.1
land
area of earth's surface, excluding the oceans, usually marked off by natural or political boundaries, or boundaries of ownership

10.2
physical planning
preparation of proposals for the use of **land** (10.1) within a geographical area and the control of development

10.3
environment
natural, man-made or induced external physical conditions that may influence **performance** (9.1.1) and use of a **building** (3.1.3), **civil engineering works** (3.1.2) or one of their parts

10.4
environmental improvement
rehabilitation (7.1.47) of an area

10.5
traffic
movement of vehicles, people or animals along a way

10.6
pedestrian street
area where vehicular **traffic** (10.5) is prohibited during certain periods, e.g. functioning as a **pedestrian area** (10.7) during business hours, but permitting vehicular traffic at other times

10.7
pedestrian area
area reserved for pedestrians and only occasionally open to vehicular **traffic** (10.5) for delivery, cleaning purposes or in emergency

10.8
watercourse
swale US
route, usually in the form of a natural depression, along which water flows by gravity