**aggregate** inert granular *material* (<u>3.4.1.2</u>)

# 3.4.4.7

fine aggregate

small-size *aggregate* (3.4.4.6), the upper limiting *size* (3.7.2.2) being dependent on its end use

# 3.4.4.8

# heavy aggregate

*aggregate* (3.4.4.6) having an oven dry-particle *density* (3.7.3.50)  $\geq$ 3 000 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

# 3.4.4.9

#### fill

material (3.4.1.2) used for raising the level (3.7.2.39) of the ground (3.4.2.1)

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term "fill". See <u>3.1.2.9</u>.

# 3.4.4.10

# reinforced earth

composite material (3.4.1.2) made of earth and reinforcement (3.4.4.17)

# 3.4.4.11

# backfill

material (3.4.1.2) used to fill an excavation (3.1.2.2)

# 3.4.4.12

# geotextile

planar, permeable polymeric (synthetic or natural) textile *material* (3.4.1.2), which can be nonwoven, knitted, or woven, used in contact with *soil* (3.4.2.2) or other materials in geotechnical and civil engineering applications

[SOURCE: ISO 10318-1:2015, 2.2.1.1]

# 3.4.4.13

**adhesive** non-metallic substance capable of joining *material* (3.4.1.1)

# 3.4.4.14

# binder

*material* (<u>3.4.1.2</u>) used to hold solid particles together in a coherent mass

# 3.4.4.15

# concrete

mixture of *aggregate* (3.4.4.6), *cement* (3.4.4.16), and water, which hardens

# 3.4.4.16

# cement

finely ground inorganic *material* (3.4.1.2) that, when mixed with water, forms a paste that sets by means of hydration reactions and *processes* (3.5.2.3), and that, after hardening, retains its strength and stability, even under water

# 3.4.4.17

# reinforcement

*rods* (3.4.1.8), *bars* (3.4.1.7), fabric, fibres, wires, and *cables* (3.4.4.54) added to give additional strength or support to a *material* (3.4.1.1) or *component* (3.4.1.4)

# 3.4.4.18

# release agent

substance, usually a liquid, applied to face contact *material* (3.4.1.2) to facilitate release and prevent *adhesion* (3.7.3.5) to *concrete* (3.4.4.15)

#### **concrete mix** combination of *materials* (3.4.1.2) required to make *concrete* (3.4.4.15)

#### 3.4.4.20

#### in situ concrete

concrete (3.4.4.15) formed at its final site (3.1.1.6) location

#### 3.4.4.21

# precast concrete

*concrete* (<u>3.4.4.15</u>) cast and left to harden before being moved to its final location

# 3.4.4.22

#### prestressed concrete

*concrete* (3.4.4.15) in which specified internal *stresses* (3.7.3.25) are induced, usually by means of tensioned steel, prior to loading a *structure* (3.3.1.2)

#### 3.4.4.23

# semi-dry concrete

# dry-mix concrete, US

concrete (3.4.4.15) with a low water content and a consistence insufficient to be measured by a slump test

# 3.4.4.24

#### grout

flowing *material* (3.4.1.2) that hardens after application, used for filling fissures and cavities

# 3.4.4.25

#### slurry

mixture of fine solids suspended in a liquid and having the general flow *properties* (3.7.1.3) of a liquid

#### 3.4.4.26

#### mortar

mixture of *binder* (3.4.4.14), *fine aggregate* (3.4.4.7), and water, which hardens and which is normally used as a *jointing product* (3.3.5.97)

# 3.4.4.27

#### plaster

mixture used to obtain an internal *finish* (3.3.5.2), based on one or more *binders* (3.4.4.14) which, after the addition of water, is applied while plastic and hardens after application

# 3.4.4.28

#### render

mixture of one or more inorganic *binders* (3.4.4.14), *aggregate* (3.4.4.6), water, and, sometimes, *admixtures* (3.4.4.3), used to obtain an external *finish* (3.3.5.2)

# 3.4.4.29

# facing layer

face, US

layer of *brick* (3.4.4.50), *stone* (3.4.2.4), or *concrete* (3.4.4.15) on the face of a *block* (3.4.1.9) which are of a *material* (3.4.1.2) and/or *properties* (3.7.1.3) different from the main body

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term "face". See <u>3.4.3.9</u>.

# 3.4.4.30

**asphalt** asphalte, GB dense mixture of mineral *aggregate* (3.4.4.6) and bituminous *binder* (3.4.4.14)

#### 3.4.4.31 bitumen

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

Note 1 to entry: It is obtained by refinery processes (3.5.2.3) from petroleum and is also found as a natural deposit or as a *component* (3.4.1.4) of naturally occurring *asphalt* (3.4.4.30), in which it is associated with mineral matter.

#### 3.4.4.32

#### thermal insulation material thermal insulating material, US

*material* (3.4.1.1) that is intended to reduce heat transfer and that derives its insulation properties from its chemical nature and/or its physical structure

[SOURCE: ISO 9229:2007, 2.1.1]

#### 3.4.4.33

# insulating material

*material* (3.4.1.1) for preventing or reducing the passage of heat, cold, sound, or electricity

# 3.4.4.34

#### bonding laver

layer of mortar (3.4.4.26) or other material (3.4.1.2) spread on hardened concrete (3.4.4.15) to improve the bond with fresh concrete placed upon it

# 3.4.4.35

#### sealant

material (3.4.1.1) applied in an unformed state which, once cured or dried, has the adhesive and cohesive *properties* (3.7.1.3) to seal a *joint* (3.3.5.35)

[SOURCE: ISO 6927:2012, 3.1.2]

#### 3.4.4.36

#### coat

layer of a *coating material* (3.4.4.37) resulting from a single application

[SOURCE: ISO 4618:2014, 2.49, modified — Note 1 to entry was deleted.]

# 3.4.4.37

#### coating material

product (3.4.1.3) in liquid, paste or powder form, that, when applied to a substrate (3.4.1.20), forms a layer possessing protective decorative; and/or other specific properties

[SOURCE: ISO 4618:2014, 2.51, modified — Note 1 to entry was deleted.]

#### 3.4.4.38

#### paint

pigmented *coating material* (3.4.4.37) which, when applied to a *substrate* (3.4.1.20), forms an opaque dried film having protective, decorative, or specific technical properties

[SOURCE: ISO 4618:2014, 2.184]

#### 3.4.4.39 priming coat first coat (3.4.4.36) of a coating system

[SOURCE: ISO 4618:2014, 2.207]

# 3.4.4.40

#### sealer

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

#### extender

substance in granular or powder form, insoluble in the medium and used to modify or influence certain physical *properties* (3.7.1.3)

[SOURCE: ISO 4618:2014, 2.102, modified — Note 1 to entry was deleted.]

# 3.4.4.42

#### filler

*coating material* (3.4.4.37) with a high proportion of *extender* (3.4.4.41), intended primarily to even out irregularities in *substrates* (3.4.1.20) to be painted and to improve surfaces

[SOURCE: ISO 4618:2014, 2.107, modified — Note 1 to entry was deleted.]

# 3.4.4.43

#### surface retarder

*coating material* (3.4.4.37) applied to the face of *formwork* (3.5.3.7) to retard the setting of the surface of the *concrete* (3.4.4.15) so that the surface can be removed easily after *striking* (3.5.1.32) and such that a *finish* (3.7.3.67) of exposed *aggregate* (3.4.4.6) or *key* (3.7.3.73) is produced

#### 3.4.4.44 pugging doofoning fill U

deafening fill, US

sand or other similar *material* (3.4.1.2) used above *ceilings* (3.3.2.18) between *joists* (3.3.1.15) to assist in sound insulation

# 3.4.4.45

#### bed

layer of *material* (3.4.1.2) or the surface on or to which a *masonry unit* (3.4.4.49), *tile* (3.3.2.6), or similar *component* (3.4.1.4) is set

# 3.4.4.46

#### blinding

layer, usually of lean *concrete* (3.4.4.15) between 50 mm and 100 mm thick, put down on *soil* (3.4.2.2) to seal the *ground* (3.4.2.1) and provide a clean surface for *construction work* (3.5.1.1)

# 3.4.4.47

#### bedding mortar

*mortar* (3.4.4.26) for bedding *masonry units* (3.4.4.49) and bearings

# 3.4.4.48

#### hardcore

lumps of hard *material* (3.4.1.2) suitable for filling *ground* (3.4.2.1) under a *floor slab* (3.3.1.33) or similar *construction* (3.3.5.6)

#### 3.4.4.49

masonry unit

*component* (<u>3.4.1.4</u>) for use in *masonry* (<u>3.3.5.13</u>)

# 3.4.4.50

#### brick

*masonry unit* (<u>3.4.4.49</u>) that does not exceed 338 mm in *length* (<u>3.7.2.10</u>), 225 mm in *width* (<u>3.7.2.8</u>), and 113 mm in *thickness* (<u>3.7.2.49</u>)

#### 3.4.4.51 engineering brick

# fire brick, US

engineered brick, US

fire-clay *brick* (3.4.4.50) that has a dense and strong semi-vitreous body and which conforms to defined limits for water absorption and *compressive strength* (3.7.3.33)

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# wire-cut brick

*brick* (3.4.4.50) produced by cutting extruded clay with wire prior to firing

# 3.4.4.53

# wood preservative

chemical used to render *timber* (3.4.3.2) and other wood-based *products* (3.4.1.3) resistant to attack and decay from organisms that destroy *wood* (3.4.3.1)

# 3.4.4.54

#### cable

assembly of usually parallel wires of considerable *length* (<u>3.7.2.10</u>), formed into a compact circular section

# 3.4.4.55

#### rope

assembly of strands of considerable *length* (3.7.2.10) spun helically in one or more layers around a *core* (3.3.5.74)

# 3.5 Terms relating to operations, documentation and equipment

# 3.5.1 Operations

**3.5.1.1 construction work construction, US** activities of forming *construction works* (3.1.1.1)

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term "construction". See <u>3.1.1.1</u> and <u>3.3.5.6</u>.

# 3.5.1.2

#### joinery work

craft of manufacture of *joinery* (3.3.5.20) and its installation

#### 3.5.1.3

#### civil engineering work

work of constructing *civil engineering works* (3.1.1.2)

#### 3.5.1.4 building

activities of forming a *building* (3.1.1.3)

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term "building". See <u>3.1.1.3</u>.

# 3.5.1.5

# dewatering

procedure to lower the *level* (<u>3.7.2.39</u>) of local groundwater

#### 3.5.1.6 earthwork excavation work, US

work of excavating, or the raising or sloping of *ground* (<u>3.4.2.1</u>)

# 3.5.1.7

# auger boring

technique of forming a hole in the *ground* (3.4.2.1), usually for installing a *pipe* (3.3.4.17) or *bored cast-in-place pile* (3.3.1.76), by a rotary drilling action during which the spoil is removed

# 3.5.1.8

**underpinning** introduction of support under an existing *structure* (3.3.1.2)

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**3.5.1.9 site assembly** putting together *components* (3.4.1.4) on a *site* (3.1.1.6)

# 3.5.1.10 plumbing

installing *plumbing* (3.3.4.5)

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term "plumbing". See <u>3.3.4.5</u>.

Note 2 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term "plumbing". See <u>3.3.4.5</u>, <u>3.3.4.6</u>.

# 3.5.1.11

#### water engineering

engineering that deals with the *flow* (<u>3.7.3.41</u>), control, treatment, and utilization of water

# 3.5.1.12

# trenchless technology

technique for installing, replacing, or renovating a *pipe* (3.3.4.17) or *duct* (3.3.4.13) below *ground level* (3.7.2.67), which minimizes the *material* (3.4.1.2) excavated from the surface or obviates driving of a heading

# 3.5.1.13

#### pipe laying

operation of laying and *jointing* (3.5.1.35) *pipes* (3.3.4.17) and testing the resulting *assembly* (3.3.5.5)

#### 3.5.1.14

# pipe ramming

#### pipe driving, US

technique for installing a *pipe* (3.3.4.17) or *duct* (3.3.4.13) whereby a casing is driven through the *ground* (3.4.2.1) using a percussive hammer, and from within which the spoil is removed as the casing advances

# 3.5.1.15

#### pipe bursting

technique for installing a *pipe* (3.3.4.17) using an expanding device to break an existing pipe from within, to allow a new pipe to be inserted in its place

# 3.5.1.16

#### pipe jacking

technique for installing a *pipe* (3.3.4.17) or *duct* (3.3.4.13) through the *ground* (3.4.2.1), in which the pipe or duct is pushed forward by hydraulic jacks and the spoil is excavated from the leading edge

# 3.5.1.17

#### microtunnelling

technique for installing a *pipe* (3.3.4.17) or *duct* (3.3.4.13) by *pipe jacking* (3.5.1.16) using a steerable, remote-controlled, small *tunnel* (3.1.3.18) boring machine, the excavated *material* (3.4.1.2) being removed either by mechanical auger or as a *slurry* (3.4.4.25)

#### 3.5.1.18

#### thrust boring

technique for installing a *pipe* (3.3.4.17) or *duct* (3.3.4.13) whereby a casing is driven through the *ground* (3.4.2.1) by hydraulic thrust, and from within which the spoil is removed as the casing advances

# 3.5.1.19

#### seal

action of placing the appropriate *products* (3.4.1.3) in the *joint* (3.3.5.34) in order to prevent the penetration of water, moisture and/or air between the elements, *components* (3.4.1.4) and *assemblies* (3.3.5.5) made of the same or dissimilar *materials* (3.4.1.2)

[SOURCE: ISO 6927:2012, 3.1.1, modified — "place" was changed to "action of placing".]

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# 3.5.1.20

#### pointing

filling a partly raked *joint* (3.3.5.34) between *masonry units* (3.4.4.49) with *mortar* (3.4.4.26) to provide a *finish* (3.3.5.2)

# 3.5.1.21

#### repointing

removing defective mortar (3.4.4.26) from a *joint* (3.3.5.34) between masonry units (3.4.4.49) and then *pointing* (3.5.1.20)

#### 3.5.1.22

#### measurement

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

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term "measurement". See <u>3.7.1.6</u>.

# 3.5.1.23

#### sampling

selecting items, or portions of *material* (<u>3.4.1.1</u>), to produce *samples* (<u>3.7.4.1</u>)

# 3.5.1.24

#### quality control

operational techniques and activities that are used to fulfil requirements for *quality* (3.7.1.12)

#### 3.5.1.25

#### batching

measuring the individual constituents of a *batch* (3.7.4.7)

#### 3.5.1.26

#### sieving

separation, using sieves, of granular material (3.4.1.2) into various particle sizes (3.7.2.2) during production

#### 3.5.1.27

# screening

separation, using one or more *screens* (3.5.3.18), of a granular *material* (3.4.1.2) into various particle *sizes* (3.7.2.2) during production

# 3.5.1.28

#### signing

planning, manufacture, installation, management, and use of signs (3.3.5.79) (3.3.5.80)

#### **3.5.1.29 glazing** installing *glazing* (<u>3.4.1.21</u>)

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term "glazing". See <u>3.4.1.21</u>.

# 3.5.1.30

# surface treatment

process (3.5.2.3) that modifies a surface without use of a *coating material* (3.4.4.37)

# 3.5.1.31

**stripping** removal of *coating material* (3.4.4.37), metallic *coat* (3.4.4.36), or *wall-covering* (3.3.5.78) from a *substrate* (3.4.1.20)

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term "stripping". See <u>3.5.1.32</u>.

**3.5.1.32 striking stripping, US** removal of *formwork* (3.5.3.7) from hardened *concrete* (3.4.4.15)

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term "stripping". See <u>3.5.1.31</u>.

# 3.5.1.33

# accelerated curing

accelerating rate of gain of strength in *concrete* (3.4.4.15) or *mortar* (3.4.4.26) by the application of heat or use of *additives* (3.4.4.1)

# 3.5.1.34

**coating** *process* (3.5.2.3) that leads to the production of a *coat* (3.4.4.36)

**3.5.1.35 jointing connecting, US** *process* (3.5.2.3) of forming a *joint* (3.3.5.34)

# 3.5.1.36 maintenance

combination of all technical and associated administrative actions during the *service life* (3.7.3.84) to retain a *building* (3.1.1.3) or *civil engineering works* (3.1.1.2), or their parts, in a state in which they can perform their required functions

[SOURCE: ISO 15686-1:2011, 3.1.3, modified — "or civil engineering works" was added.]

# 3.5.1.37

#### conservation

*maintenance* (3.5.1.36) carried out to preserve the appearance of a *building* (3.1.1.3) or other *structure* (3.1.1.4), particularly when of historic interest, or to preserve an ecosystem in nature

#### 3.5.1.38 preservation

# historic preservation, US

*protection* (3.7.3.88) of an old or historic *building* (3.1.1.3) or other *structure* (3.1.1.4) from demolition or decay

# 3.5.1.39

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

# 3.5.1.40

#### reconstitution

*restoration* (3.5.1.39) that involves dismantling and reassembly piece by piece

# 3.5.1.41

# reconstruction

recreating a *structure* (3.1.1.4) that has not survived, on the basis of archival and archaeological investigations

# 3.5.1.42

**replication** *construction* (3.3.5.6) of an exact copy of an existing *building* (3.1.1.3)

# 3.5.1.43 rehabilitation

# rehab, US

*process* (3.5.2.3) or action of bringing *plant* (3.3.4.11), *buildings* (3.1.1.3), or *civil engineering works* (3.1.1.2) back to acceptable functional conditions, often with improvements

#### 3.5.1.44

# structural rehabilitation

# stabilization, US

applying measures designed to re-establish the structural stability, functionality, or both of a building

# 3.5.1.45

# refurbishment

#### renovation, GB

modification and improvements to an existing *plant* (3.3.4.11), *building* (3.1.1.3), or *civil engineering works* (3.1.1.2) in order to bring it up to an acceptable condition

# 3.5.1.46

# modernization

improving facilities in line with current standards and expectations

# 3.5.1.47

#### repair

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

#### 3.5.1.48

#### reinstatement

*restoration* (3.5.1.39) and making good of the surface of *roads* (3.1.3.1) and *land* (3.8.1), replacement of *fences* (3.3.5.86), clearing of ditches and *watercourses* (3.8.8), and all similar operations following work of *repair* (3.5.1.47) or *construction work* (3.5.1.1)

#### 3.5.1.49

# translocation

**relocation, US** transfer of a *building* (3.1.1.3) or other *structure* (3.1.1.4) from an existing *site* (3.1.1.6) to another

# 3.5.1.50 alteration

#### renovation, US

change or modification to the character or condition of a *building* (3.1.1.3), *plant* (3.3.4.11), or *civil engineering works* (3.1.1.2)

# 3.5.1.51

# capping

*process* (3.5.2.3) of covering contaminated *land* (3.8.1) with clean *material* (3.4.1.2)

# 3.5.1.52

aeration introduction of air or oxygen

# 3.5.1.53

# flushing

rapidly discharging a quantity of water for the purpose of cleansing

#### 3.5.1.54 grit blasting sand blasting, US

method of cleaning or finishing using an abrasive in a stream of compressed air, with or without water

Note 1 to entry: Grit blasting with sand is forbidden in most countries for reasons of health and safety.

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#### 3.5.1.55 dimensional coordination

adoption of a convention on related *sizes* (3.7.2.2) for the coordinating *dimensions* (3.7.2.1) of *components* (3.4.1.4) and the *construction works* (3.1.1.1) incorporating them, for their design, manufacture and assembly

Note 1 to entry: The purposes of dimensional coordination are to permit the assembly of components on *site* (3.1.1.6) without cutting or fitting and to permit the interchangeability of different components.

# 3.5.1.56

#### dimensional analysis

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

#### 3.5.1.57

#### modular coordination

*dimensional coordination* (3.5.1.55) employing the *basic module* (3.7.2.42) or a *multimodule* (3.7.2.43)

Note 1 to entry: The purposes of modular coordination are to reduce the variety of *component* (3.4.1.4) *sizes* (3.7.2.2) produced and to allow the *designer* (3.6.6) greater flexibility in the arrangement of components.

#### 3.5.1.58 classification

method of structuring a defined type of item (objects or documents) into classes and subclasses in accordance with their characteristics

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term "classification". See <u>3.5.2.5</u>.

[SOURCE: ISO 7200:2004, 3.1, modified — Note 1 to entry was added.]

#### 3.5.2 Documentation

# 3.5.2.1 information

facts which are communicated

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term "information". See <u>3.5.2.2</u>.

# 3.5.2.2

#### information

message used to represent a factor or concept within a communication *process* (3.5.2.3), in order to increase knowledge

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term "information". See <u>3.5.2.1</u>.

# 3.5.2.3

#### process

set of interrelated or interacting activities that use inputs to produce an intended result

[SOURCE: ISO 9000:2015, 3.4.1, modified — the Notes to entry were deleted.]

# 3.5.2.4

#### project

unique *process* (3.5.2.3), consisting of a set of coordinated and controlled activities undertaken to achieve an objective

[SOURCE: ISO 9000:2015, 3.4.2, modified — reference to characteristics related to timing, requirements, costs and resources was deleted and Notes to entry were deleted.]