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

5.5.33
building hardware
US: fixings
US: hardware
fasteners (5.5.37), *fastenings* (5.5.72), and *fittings* (5.5.42)

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

5.5.35
door furniture
US: **door hardware**
fittings (5.5.42) for a *door* (5.3.3)

5.5.36
window furniture
US: **window hardware**
fittings (5.5.42) for a *window* (5.3.5)

5.5.37
fastener
US: **lock**
component (6.1.3) used to open, close, and secure a *door* (5.3.3), *window* (5.3.5), *shutter* (5.3.25), gate, or drawer

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term "lock". See 3.3.63 and 5.5.40.

5.5.38
key
removable and portable device used to operate a *fastener* (5.5.37) of a *door* (5.3.3), *window* (5.3.5), *shutter* (5.3.25), gate, or drawer

Note 1 to entry: In English, there is a homograph for the term "key". See 9.3.72.

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

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

Note 1 to entry: In English, there is a homograph for the term "lock". See 3.3.63.

Note 2 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term "lock". See 3.3.63 and 5.5.37.

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

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

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

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

EXAMPLE Soap holder, toilet roll holder.

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

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

5.5.47
batten
small *section* (6.1.7), usually of *timber* (6.3.2), to which slates, *tiles* (5.2.6), *linings* (5.2.2), and other *sheets* (6.1.9) are fixed

Note 1 to entry: In the US and Australia, there is a homograph for the term "batten". See 5.5.48.

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

Note 1 to entry: In the US and Australia, there is a homograph for the term "batten". See 5.5.47.

5.5.49
counter batten
batten (5.5.47) nailed parallel to the *rafters* (5.1.43) over a boarded or felted *roof* (5.2.21)

5.5.50
cradling
fixing pieces attached to a *structure* (5.1.2) to receive *casings* (5.5.51) or *linings* (5.2.2)

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

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term "casing". See 5.3.19.

5.5.52
bracket
support that projects horizontally from a vertical surface

5.5.53
gutter bearer
horizontal member to which gutter boards of a *parapet* (5.2.64) or *valley* (5.2.41) gutter are fixed

5.5.54
ground
strip (6.1.11) of *timber* (6.3.2) fixed to a *wall* (5.2.46) or other background to which a *skirting* (5.5.60), *architrave* (5.5.59), *opening lining* (5.3.30), or similar *component* (6.1.3) can be secured

Note 1 to entry: In English, there is a homograph for the term "ground". See 6.2.1.

5.5.55
fascia board
board fixed to *rafter* (5.1.43) ends, *wall plate* (5.1.56), or *wall* (5.2.46) face at the *eaves* (5.2.38)

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term "fascia board". See 5.2.37.

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

5.5.57
bead
small *jointing section* (5.5.87) used at a *joint* (5.5.31) to retain a *panel* (5.2.51) in position, or a *sealant* (6.4.35) or sealing compound applied to a joint

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

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

5.5.60
skirting
US: **footmold**
cover *strip* (6.1.11) placed on the surface of a *wall* (5.2.46), adjacent to the *floor* (5.2.10)

5.5.61
dado
US: **wainscoat**
panelled or decorative covering applied to the lower part of an internal *wall* (5.2.46) above the *skirting* (5.5.60)

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

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

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

5.5.65
curtain
movable blind or *shutter* (5.3.25) or mobile part thereof, constituted of fabric, a panel, or ensemble of slats

5.5.66
wall-covering
US: **wallpaper**
material (6.1.1) supplied in *strips* (6.1.11) in roll form for hanging onto *walls* (5.2.46) or *ceilings* (5.2.18) by means of an *adhesive* (6.4.13)

5.5.67
sign
message conveyed utilizing pictorial or textual media or both

Note 1 to entry: In English, there is a homograph for the term "sign". See 5.5.68.

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

Note 1 to entry: In English, there is a homograph for the term "sign". See 5.5.67.

5.5.69
road marking
line, symbol, or other mark on a *road* (3.3.1) surface intended to regulate, warn, guide, or inform *users* (8.1)

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

5.5.71
chamfer
rounded or bevelled *arris* (5.5.70)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.5.80
spike
large *nail* (5.5.78)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6 Materials

6.1 Base terms

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

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

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

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

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

6.1.6
block
masonry unit (6.4.49) exceeding the *size* (9.2.2) of a *brick* (6.4.50) in any *dimension* (9.2.1)

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

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

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term "pipe". See 5.4.17.

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

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

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

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

6.1.13
laminate
combination of two or more layers of *material* (6.1.1) that are bonded together during manufacture to produce a single item or product

[SOURCE: ISO 9229:2007, 2.3.13, modified — "layers of material" has replaced "materials".]

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

6.1.15
glass
material formed by the fusion of inorganic substances

[SOURCE: ISO 13666:1999, 6.2]

6.1.16
grease
substance of vegetable or animal origin, or both, of a *density* (9.3.50) of <0,95 g/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 microorganisms

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

Note 1 to entry: In English, there is a homograph for the term "glazing". See 7.1.34.

6.2 Earth and stone

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

Note 1 to entry: In English, there is a homograph for the term "ground". See 5.5.54.

6.2.2
soil
US: **earth**
mineral *material* (6.1.1) that results from the *weathering* (9.3.69) of rock or decay of vegetation

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

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

6.2.5
gypsum
calcium sulfate in its fully hydrated phase

Note 1 to entry: It is used for the production of *binders* (6.4.14).

6.3 Wood and timber

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

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 3.1]

Note 1 to entry: Internationally, the terms wood and *timber* (6.3.2) are often used interchangeably to represent the basic *material* (6.1.1) used to form wood products.

6.3.2
timber
wood (6.3.1) in the form of standing or felled trees, or a wood product of these after conversion

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 3.2]

Note 1 to entry: In the case of converted material, the term "timber" is not used to refer to certain wood products, such as *wood-based panels* (6.3.26), wood pulp, chips, or sawdust .

Note 2 to entry: Where the term timber is used in North America to refer to a specific end-use *product* (6.1.2), it generally refers to *sawn timber* (6.3.18) that is 144 mm (nominal 5 in) or greater in *thickness* (9.2.24).

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

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 9.5]

6.3.4
pith
US: **heart centre**
zone within the first growth ring that consists chiefly of soft tissue

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 9.14]

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

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 3.4]

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

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 3.5]

6.3.7
coarse texture
texture in *round timber* (6.3.22) with relatively large cells or wide irregular growth rings, or a combination of both

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 10.14]

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

6.3.8
fine texture
texture in *sawn timber* (6.3.18) with relatively small cells, or relatively narrow, regular growth rings (9.8), or both

Note 1 to entry: [SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 11.12]

Note 2 to entry: For limits of these features, see the relevant rules for grading.

6.3.9
face
either of the two wider longitudinal opposite surfaces of *sawn timber* (6.3.18) or any of the longitudinal surfaces of *square edged timber* (6.3.25) of square cross-section

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 5.18]

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term "face". See 6.4.29.

6.3.10
inside face
face (6.3.9) nearer to the *pith* (6.3.4)

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 5.18.2]

6.3.11
outside face
face (6.3.9) further from the *pith* (6.3.4)

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 5.18.1]

6.3.12
long pole
round timber (6.3.22) that has not been further crosscut

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 4.11.1]

6.3.13
knot
portion of a branch embedded in the *wood* (6.3.1) of *round timber* (6.3.22)

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 10.1]

6.3.14
resin pocket
US: **pitch pocket**
lens-shaped cavity in *round timber* (6.3.22) containing, or that has contained, a resinous substance

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 10.22]

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

6.3.15
finger joint
joint (5.5.30) in which the ends of the members have wedge-shaped projections and are intermeshed with one another so that the cross-section remains constant

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 5.14]

6.3.16
glued laminated timber
product (6.1.2) that is made by gluing *sawn timbers* (6.3.18) in layers with the grain in the pieces essentially parallel

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 5.16]

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

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 6.10]

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