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