

Glossary of building and civil engineering terms —

Part 1: General and miscellaneous —

Section 1.0 General

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- Construction Confederation
- Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions — Construction Directorate
- Institution of Civil Engineers
- Institution of Structural Engineers
- Meteorological Office
- National Building Specification Ltd
- National Council of Building Material Producers
- National House-building Council

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- Brick Development Association
- British Waterways Board
- Clay Pipe Development Association Ltd
- Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions — Construction Directorate
- Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions — Central Transport Group
- Federation of Plastering and Drywall Contractors
- Glass and Glazing Federation
- Guild of Architectural Ironmongers
- Gypsum Products Development Association
- National Council of Building Material Producers
- Royal Institute of British Architects
- Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors
- Timber Trade Federation
- Water UK

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Foreword

This revision of BS 6100-1.0:1992 has been prepared by Technical Committee B/500. It supersedes BS 6100-1.0:1992 which is withdrawn.

This section of BS 6100-1 is related to ISO 6707-1:1994, *Building and civil engineering — Vocabulary — Part 1: General terms*. The text which follows has been submitted to ISO/TC59/SC2 for consideration in a revision of ISO 6707-1, which when published will be implemented as a future revision of this standard.

The definitions are drawn from the previously published version of this section, from other sections and parts of BS 6100, and from CEN and ISO vocabularies. The original definitions have been changed where necessary to achieve compatibility with CEN or ISO texts.

The coding system is the same as that used throughout BS 6100. All terms in this section carry the prefix 100. Definition entries comprise term number, term, definition and alternative terms (if any). Where definitions are taken from ISO or CEN the latest available version of the definition has been used.

Terms are listed alphabetically in the index and are referred to by numbers, which are found against the terms in the body of this section. There they are arranged in a classified order, each term having an individual number consisting of seven digits in two parts, the first of three digits, the second of four.

Alternative terms are given in medium type below the preferred terms with their status indicated, e.g. “deprecated”. These terms are not individually numbered, but are included in the index with a reference to the preferred term. Terms of more than one word, e.g. “sliding door” are written in a direct style, not as “door, sliding”. The inverted term is included in the index with a reference to the direct term.

Bold words indicate terms that are defined elsewhere in this section.

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Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, inside front cover, pages i and ii, pages 1 to 54, an inside back cover and a back cover.

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No.	Term	Definition
100 1 Types of building and civil engineering works		
100 11 Base terms		
100 1101	construction works	everything that is constructed or results from construction operations
100 1102	civil engineering works	construction works that comprises a structure, such as a dam , bridge , road , railway , runway or sewerage system ; or the result of operations such as dredging, earthwork and geotechnical processes, but excludes a building and its associated site works
100 1103	building	construction works that has the provision of shelter for its occupants or contents as one of its main purposes; usually enclosed and designed to stand permanently in one place
100 1104	structure	organized combination of connected parts designed to provide some measure of rigidity, or a construction works having such an arrangement
100 1105	external works	construction works or landscape work on land associated with and adjacent to civil engineering works or buildings
100 1106	site	area of land or water where construction work or other development is undertaken
100 12 Civil engineering works		
100 1201	substructure	part of a structure wholly or mainly below the level of the adjoining ground (2) or a given level
100 1202	earthworks	result of earthwork
100 1203	excavation	result of digging, lifting and removing earth, fill or other materials from the ground (2)
100 1204	embankment	section of earthworks , formed by cut or fill , where the formation is above original ground (2) level and whose whole length usually greatly exceeds its width
100 1205	bund	low embankment
100 1206	cut	excavated material or the void that results from excavating material
100 1207	cut and fill	earthworks formed partly of cuttings and partly of embankments
100 1208	made ground	ground (2) that has been formed by using material to fill in a depression or to raise the level of a site
100 1209	dumpling	large mass of ground (2) intended to be excavated but temporarily left as a support during construction work

No.	Term	Definition
100 1210	noise bund	noise barrier in the form of an embankment
100 1211	trench	open excavation , the length of which greatly exceeds its width
100 1212	borrow pit	area within which excavation takes place to produce materials for earthworks
100 1213	borehole	hole, usually vertical, bored to determine ground (2) conditions, for extraction of water or measurement (1) of groundwater level
100 1214	retaining wall	wall that provides lateral support to ground (2) or that resists pressure from a mass of other material
100 1215	diaphragm wall	concrete wall constructed in a trench temporarily supported by bentonite suspension
100 1216	tunnel	horizontal or sloping underground enclosed way of some length
100 1217	superstructure	part of a structure above the substructure
100 1218	bridge	civil engineering works that affords passage to pedestrians, animals, vehicles, waterways and services above obstacles or between two points at a height above ground (2)
100 1219	arch bridge	bridge , the main structure of which is one or more arches
100 1220	bow string bridge	bridge , the main structure of which is an arch and its tie
100 1221	cantilever bridge	bridge , the main structural members of which are cantilevers
100 1222	cable stayed bridge	bridge , the main structural members of which are beams supported by one or more straight inclined cables supported by a tower
100 1223	suspension bridge	bridge , the main suspension elements of which are cables from which the deck (2) is suspended
100 1224	floating bridge	bridge supported by water
100 1225	movable bridge	bridge over a waterway, the deck (2) of which can be moved to permit navigation
100 1226	bascule bridge	movable bridge , the deck (2) of which is counterbalanced and hinged on a horizontal axis
100 1227	lift bridge	movable bridge , the deck (2) of which can be raised vertically
100 1228	swing bridge	movable bridge , the deck (2) of which can be rotated about a vertical axis
100 1229	skew bridge	bridge where the angle between the longitudinal axis and the lines of support is not a right angle
100 1230	viaduct	bridge composed of a large number of spans

No.	Term	Definition
100 1231	footbridge	bridge for the use of pedestrians
100 1232	air-supported structure	structure formed by a thin flexible membrane that is supported by causing the internal air pressure to exceed the external pressure
100 1233	stressed skin structure	structure formed with thin elements designed to contribute to the strength of the whole
100 1234	space structure	three-dimensional structure that resists forces that can be applied at any point, inclined at any angle to the surface of the structure and acting in any direction
100 1235	water tower	civil engineering works that comprises a large water tank raised above ground (2) level
100 1236	silo	structure for the storage of a large volume of loose material
100 1237	road	surfaced way mainly for vehicles
100 1238	highway	way over which the public has the right to pass NOTE The right may be restricted to specific classes of traffic .
100 1239	carriageway	that part of the road or highway constructed for use by vehicular traffic , including auxiliary traffic lanes , passing places, lay-bys and bus bays
100 1240	motorway	limited access dual carriageway road not crossed on the same level by other traffic lanes , for the exclusive use of certain classes of motor vehicles
100 1241	vehicle restraint system	installation that provides a level of containment for errant vehicles to limit damage or injury
100 1242	hard shoulder	surfaced strip, usually of one traffic lane width , adjacent to and abutting a carriageway intended for use by vehicles in the event of difficulty or during obstruction of the carriageway
100 1243	road safety fence	vehicle restraint system alongside a carriageway in the form of a horizontal member mounted on posts
100 1244	road safety barrier	vehicle restraint system alongside a carriageway in the form of a continuous low wall or similar construction
100 1245	crash cushion	road vehicle energy absorption device installed in front of a rigid object to reduce the severity of impact
100 1246	arrester bed	area of land adjacent to a road filled with a particular material to decelerate and arrest errant vehicles; generally located on long downhill gradients
100 1247	cycle track	way or separated part of a road for use only by pedal cycles
100 1248	kerb	border, usually upstanding, of stone , concrete or other material at the edge of a carriageway , hard strip, hard shoulder or footway

No.	Term	Definition
100 1249	soft shoulder	strip alongside a carriageway not intended to support vehicular traffic
100 1250	verge (2)	part of highway alongside a carriageway and at approximately the same level, that is exclusive of embankment or cutting slopes (2) NOTE It may include footways and cycle tracks .
100 1251	central reserve central reservation (deprecated) median (deprecated)	area that separates the carriageways of a dual carriageway road
100 1252	traffic lane	strip of carriageway intended to accommodate a single line of moving vehicles, frequently defined by road markings
100 1253	underpass	way below another road or structure to facilitate traffic flow
100 1254	flyover	way above another road or structure to facilitate traffic flow
100 1255	traffic calming	encouragement of restrained and considerate behaviour by means such as road humps and reductions in width of the travelled way
100 1256	contraflow	temporary flow of two traffic streams in opposite directions routed on one side of a dual carriageway road
100 1257	traffic line white line (deprecated)	road marking , usually longitudinal, on a carriageway
100 1258	footpath	way for pedestrians
100 1259	footway	that portion of a road reserved exclusively for pedestrians
100 1260	service area rest area (deprecated)	land with access to and from a highway used for the provision of certain amenities and services
100 1261	vehicle park	area that is prepared and intended for the parking of a number of vehicles
100 1262	multi-storey car park	building in which motor vehicles are parked on different levels
100 1263	parking space	area intended for the parking of one vehicle
100 1264	building line	line that defines the extent of building beside a road so as to ensure adequate sight lines
100 1265	railway	transport system established for guided passage of vehicles, usually steel wheeled
100 1266	mass transit railway	railway for the rapid movement of high passenger load densities in urban areas
100 1267	monorail	railway that has a single running rail with beam support
100 1268	track	assembly of rails, concrete or timber sleepers, fastenings , and ballast or other forms of support, for passage of vehicles

No.	Term	Definition
100 1269	permanent way	track together with all other ancillary installations
100 1270	aerodrome	defined area including any buildings , installations and equipment, for the arrival, departure and movement of aircraft
100 1271	airport	aerodrome used by civil aircraft for the carriage of passengers or cargo, or both, and having customs clearance facilities
100 1272	noise barrier	structure provided to deflect and absorb noise
100 1273	breakwater mole (deprecated)	long structure in the sea to protect a harbour or shore from waves
100 1274	dam	barrier constructed to hold back water in order to raise its level, to form a reservoir or to prevent flooding
100 1275	flood bank dyke (deprecated) dike (deprecated) levee (deprecated)	embankment , usually of earth, built up to retain or control the level of flood water
100 1276	cofferdam	structure , usually temporary, built to support the surrounding ground (2) or to exclude water or soil sufficiently to permit work within it to proceed safely without excessive pumping
100 1277	caisson	hollow structure with substantial impervious walls that comprises one or more cells and is sunk through ground (2) or water to form the permanent shell of a deep foundation
100 1278	open caisson cylinder (deprecated)	caisson that is open both at the top and at the bottom
100 1279	canal	channel constructed to carry water, usually for navigation, water power or irrigation
100 1280	canalized river	river in which the water level has been changed to form a canal , with the use of locks (3) placed at intervals along its course, to render it navigable
100 1281	lock (3)	enclosure on a river, canal or at the entrance to a non-tidal dock , with movable watertight gates through which vessels pass and proceed from one water level to another
100 1282	basin	area of open water, such as that of a canal or in a harbour, that provides berths
100 1283	berth	place where a vessel can be moored, usually for loading and unloading cargo or passengers
100 1284	dock	basin for shipping
100 1285	dry dock	dock with gates from which water may be pumped out leaving it dry to enable a vessel to be built or repaired
100 1286	pier (1)	structure , usually open, that projects from the shore and is used as a promenade or to provide berths

No.	Term	Definition
100 1287	dolphin	isolated structure or strong point used either to manoeuvre a vessel or to facilitate holding it in position in a berth
100 1288	irrigation	artificial distribution of water to land, usually for growing crops
100 1289	weir	structure , over which water may flow, to control the upstream water level in a watercourse or other channel , or to measure the flow , or both
100 1290	penstock sluice gate (deprecated)	gate, usually rectangular, that moves vertically between guides
100 1291	spillway waste weir (deprecated) wastewater (deprecated)	structure over which or through which excess water is discharged from a reservoir or channel
100 1292	pipeline	long continuous line of pipes , including ancillary equipment, used for transporting fluids
100 1293	aqueduct	conduit for conveying water over long distances
100 1294	water supply adit	tunnel driven from a shaft in an aquifer to increase available water supply
100 1295	culvert	covered channel or large pipe that forms a watercourse below ground (2) level, usually under a road or railway
100 1296	headworks	intake and associated works at the upstream end of a water engineering scheme
100 1297	rising main	water main or pressurized section of sewer through which liquid is pumped to a higher level
100 1298	reservoir	naturally occurring space or construction for storage, regulation and control of water or other liquid

100 13 Buildings

100 1301	housing	buildings for residential use
100 1302	dwelling	unit of housing usually intended for a single family
100 1303	flat	dwelling mainly on a single level within a larger building
100 1304	maisonette	dwelling of more than one storey within a larger building
100 1305	house	building designed as one dwelling
100 1306	bungalow	house of one storey
100 1307	store	building or space within a building devoted to the storage or distribution of supplies
100 1308	office building	building used principally for administrative or clerical work

No.	Term	Definition
100 1309	shop	building or space within a building for the sale of merchandise or the provision of services involving the receiving and returning of goods
100 1310	factory	building or group of buildings used principally for the manufacture of goods
100 1311	workshop shop (deprecated)	building or space within a building that serves as a work space for a particular manual activity
100 1312	joinery shop	place where joinery is manufactured
100 1313	air terminal	building or group of buildings where passengers and/or goods transfer to or from aircraft
100 1314	framed building	building that relies wholly or mainly on a frame (2) rather than on loadbearing walls for strength and stability
100 1315	steel framed building	framed building in which steel is the main structural material
100 1316	timber framed building	framed building in which timber is the main structural material

100 2 Spaces

100 21 Base terms

100 2101	space	area or volume bounded actually or theoretically
100 2102	storey	space between two consecutive floors or between a floor and a roof
100 2103	room	enclosed space within a storey , other than a circulation space
100 2104	bay	structural subdivision of a building or other structure
100 2105	extension	addition to an existing building
100 2106	protected space	space to which entry by undesired persons or objects is prevented

100 22 Spaces associated with particular parts of the building

100 2201	loft	accessible space not intended for habitation, frequently used for storage, within the roof space of a building
100 2202	basement storey	storey below the ground floor
100 2203	sub-basement	storey under the main basement of a building
100 2204	ground floor	storey that provides principal access at or near ground (2) level
100 2205	mezzanine	intermediate and partial storey within a high storey

No.	Term	Definition
100 2206	balcony (1)	accessible platform that projects from the external face of a building
100 2207	balcony (2)	accessible platform recessed from the external face of a building
100 2208	balcony (3)	accessible platform within a major space of a building
100 2209	cellar	basement used for storage, heating plant (1) and for purposes other than habitation
100 2210	arcade mall (deprecated)	covered and sometimes arched passage , usually with shops on one or both sides
100 2211	gallery	upper space , bounded by a balustrade (2) , within and open to a larger space
100 2212	porch	space in front of an external door , recessed into a building or covered by a projection from it
100 2213	courtyard	external space bounded by buildings
100 2214	forecourt	courtyard in front of a building
100 2215	wing	part of a building that is subordinate to the main part

100 23 Functional spaces

100 2301	activity space	space required for an activity that comprises a working space together with space necessary for any equipment
100 2302	toilet	room in which a WC suite and/or urinal, and a wash basin are installed
100 2303	WC lavatory (deprecated)	room in which a WC suite is installed
100 2304	washroom	room in which one or more wash basins are installed
100 2305	office	space within a building used principally for administrative or clerical work
100 2306	hall	assembly room
100 2307	terrace	external horizontal area, usually for persons, often fitted with a balustrade (1) or balustrade (2)
100 2308	verandah	roofed terrace along the side of a house
100 2309	inspection pit	temporary pit formed to permit inspection of substructures and services
100 2310	light well	unroofed space , bounded on all sides, that provides daylight to a building and may provide ventilation

No.	Term	Definition
100 24 Spaces associated with circulation and movement		
100 2401	circulation space	space for the movement of persons, goods or vehicles
100 2402	means of access	public or private way of approach or entrance for pedestrians or vehicles
100 2403	corridor	narrow enclosed circulation space that gives access to rooms or other spaces
100 2404	passage	narrow circulation space bounded on both sides, sometimes covered, intended for pedestrians
100 2405	entrance hall	large circulation space immediately within a building at the entrance
100 2406	access balcony	balcony (1) or balcony (2) that gives access to a number of separate dwellings or other units of accommodation
100 2407	walkway catwalk (deprecated)	construction that provides elevated lateral access
100 2408	crawlway	space that provides access to services , high enough to be crawled through
100 2409	gangway	narrow circulation space that provides access to furniture , machinery and other equipment
100 2410	service duct	duct (1) that allows working space
100 2411	air lock	enclosed space with two doors , situated between two environments with different air conditions that makes it possible to pass from one environment to the other without significant disturbance to either
100 2412	lobby	small enclosed circulation space that gives access to rooms or other spaces
100 2413	shaft	vertical or steeply inclined excavation usually of limited cross-section in relation to its depth
100 2414	lift well	space in which the lift car and the counterweight (if any) move; it is enclosed by the bottom of the pit, the approximately vertical walls and the ceiling
100 2415	stairwell	space around which a stair is disposed
100 2416	stair enclosure	space reserved for accommodating a stair and the faces of the walls limiting the volume

No.	Term	Definition
100 3 Parts of building and civil engineering works		
100 31 Structural parts		
100 3101	foundation	construction to transmit forces to the supporting ground (2)
100 3102	structural member	part of a structure intended to resist forces
100 3103	carcass carcase (deprecated)	building excluding finishings, fitments and services
100 3104	wall	vertical construction , usually in masonry or in concrete , that bounds or subdivides a space and usually fulfils a loadbearing or retaining function
100 3105	arch	curved structural member designed to carry loads between points of support
100 3106	springing	plane at the end of an arch from which it springs
100 3107	relieving arch	arch built into a wall to relieve that part of the wall below the arch from loads above
100 3108	column pillar (deprecated)	structural member of slender form, usually vertical, that transmits to its base the forces , primarily in compression , that are applied to it
100 3109	beam	structural member designed to carry loads between or beyond points of support, usually narrow in relation to its length and horizontal or nearly so
100 3110	girder	large fabricated metal beam that comprises top and bottom members and either solid or open web or webs
100 3111	box girder	girder whose cross-section is of closed monocellular or multicellular form
100 3112	plate girder	girder in which the web and flanges are fabricated from separate sections or steel plate (2)
100 3113	joist	one of a series of parallel beams , usually horizontal
100 3114	joist hanger	metal support for the end of a timber joist
100 3115	cantilever	beam or structural slab that projects beyond its support
100 3116	truss	braced frame (2) designed to act as a beam
100 3117	lattice girder	truss , that has parallel or nearly parallel upper and lower structural members , that have connecting bracing including diagonal structural members
100 3118	Vierendeel truss	truss that has only vertical structural members rigidly connected between the upper and lower chords
100 3119	strut	structural member intended to resist axial compression

No.	Term	Definition
100 3120	tie	structural member intended to resist axial tension
100 3121	prestressing tendon	steel bars or groups of bars , strands or wires given a tensile stress that produces a compressive stress in prestressed concrete or masonry
100 3122	pre-tensioning	method of prestressing concrete in which it is cast around prestressing tendons that are held in tension between anchorages, until the concrete has developed the required transfer strength
100 3123	wind brace	structural member used in wind bracing
100 3124	structural steelwork	structural members of steel
100 3125	shell construction	construction formed of a thin curved structural concrete slab
100 3126	plinth	visible projection or recess at the base of a wall or projecting or recessed construction at the base of column
100 3127	decking (1)	prefabricated components that form the horizontal structure of a floor or roof
100 3128	flat slab	reinforced concrete slab , without ribs or recesses
100 3129	concrete slab	concrete construction , horizontal or nearly horizontal, of large area relative to its thickness
100 3130	floor slab	concrete slab that performs the function of a structural floor
100 3131	solid floor	floor that comprises a concrete slab without voids or fillers
100 3132	deck (1)	loadbearing concrete floor slab
100 3133	deck (2)	subfloor of a bridge
100 3134	continuous beam	beam that extends beyond two supports, usually to at least one further support
100 3135	main beam	beam that supports other beams and is not itself supported by a beam
100 3136	secondary beam	beam that transfers its load at one or both ends to a main beam
100 3137	trussed beam	beam stiffened by bracing
100 3138	upstand beam	beam monolithic with and above a concrete slab
100 3139	downstand beam	beam that projects downward into a space
100 3140	spreader beam	beam designed to distribute concentrated loads
100 3141	rafter	one of a series of parallel inclined structural members that support roofing in a pitched roof

No.	Term	Definition
100 3142	purlin	beam parallel to the eaves that gives intermediate support to rafters or roofing
100 3143	plate (1)	timber section used as a bearing for other members
100 3144	plate (2)	thin rigid flat metal product
100 3145	roof truss	one of a series of plane frames used to support a roof and facilitate load sharing
100 3146	trussed rafter	roof truss comprising members of the same thickness , fastened together in the same plane
100 3147	stanchion	metal column
100 3148	short column	column which is so short that buckling can be ignored in its design
100 3149	slender column	column that is sufficiently long for buckling to be considered in its design
100 3150	pier (2)	substantial vertical support
100 3151	attached pier	integral part of a wall , in the form of thickened sections placed at intervals along the wall
100 3152	bridge pier	intermediate support of a bridge
100 3153	pilaster	pier (2) or part of a column , attached to a wall
100 3154	wall plate	structural member along the top of a wall or built into its length , that distributes the forces from joists , rafters or roof trusses
100 3155	padstone coddling (Scotland) rest (Scotland)	masonry unit , incorporated in a structure that distributes concentrated load
100 3156	abutment	construction intended to resist lateral thrust and vertical load , usually from an arch or bridge
100 3157	bridge abutment	abutment that provides the end support of a bridge
100 3158	buttress	projecting construction built as part of or against a wall to resist lateral thrust
100 3159	shear wall	wall to resist lateral forces in its plane
100 3160	spine wall	internal loadbearing wall parallel to the main axis of a building
100 3161	bracing	system of structural members , usually diagonal, that acts in compression or tension and stiffens a structure
100 3162	herring-bone bracing	small structural members placed crosswise between the tops and bottoms of adjacent joists to prevent buckling

No.	Term	Definition
100 3163	wind bracing	bracing designed to resist wind forces
100 3164	shore	strut that gives support temporarily to earth or part of a structure
100 3165	sheet piling	vertical members usually of steel, but also timber or reinforced concrete , driven into the soil in a continuous row usually to resist lateral pressure
100 3166	steel sheet pile	one of a series of interlocking steel piles that resists lateral pressure
100 3167	frame (2)	structure composed principally of linear structural members
100 3168	plane frame	frame (2) in one plane
100 3169	portal frame	plane frame , in which the junction between the vertical and horizontal or raking members is rigid
100 3170	space frame	three-dimensional assembly of sections for roofs over large spans
100 3171	ground anchorage	installation capable of transmitting an applied tensile load to a loadbearing stratum
100 3172	pile	slender structural member substantially underground intended to transmit forces into loadbearing strata below the surface of the ground (2)
100 3173	bored cast-in-place pile	bored pile formed by continuous or discontinuous excavation methods where the hole is subsequently filled with concrete
100 3174	driven pile	pile forced into the ground (2) by hammering, vibration or static pressure, the soil being displaced by the pile
100 3175	end bearing pile	pile that transmits forces to the ground (2) mainly by compression on its base
100 3176	friction pile	pile transmitting forces to the ground (2) mainly by friction between the surface of the pile and the adjacent ground (2)
100 3177	pile cap	construction at the head of one or more piles that transmits forces from a structure to one or several piles
100 3178	footing	stepped construction that spreads the load at the foot of a wall or column
100 3179	raft foundation	foundation in the form of a continuous structural concrete slab that extends over the whole base of a structure and sometimes beyond
100 3180	strip foundation	long narrow foundation , usually horizontal
100 3181	piled foundation	foundation that incorporates one or more piles

No.	Term	Definition
100 3182	structural hollow section	steel tube used for structural purposes
100 3183	rolled steel section	steel product formed by rolling
100 3184	T-section	rolled steel section with a cross-section resembling the letter T with equal flanges
100 3185	I-section universal beam (deprecated) joist (deprecated)	rolled steel section with a cross-section resembling the letter I
100 3186	angle	rolled steel section with a cross-section resembling the letter L, whose legs may be equal or unequal in length
100 3187	channel section	rolled steel section with a cross-section resembling the letter U
100 3188	H-section universal column (deprecated)	rolled steel section with a cross-section resembling the letter H
100 3189	rolled steel joist RSJ	rolled steel section with cross-section resembling the letter I, but in which the flange thickness tapers, being thicker at the web
100 3190	flange	part, usually thin, of a structural member that projects continuously from one or both sides of an end of the section of the member
100 3191	web	thin or relatively thin portion of a structural member of I, L, U or T cross-section in the plane of the usual main loading

100 32 Dividing and enclosing parts

100 3201	infill	assembly of single or composite materials which are inserted in any gaps or openings to form part of a façade, a panel or a frame (1) or frame (2)
100 3202	lining	dry covering to any internal building surface
100 3203	boarding	lengths of timber used as a covering, e.g. to a floor or wall
100 3204	weatherboard	moulded projecting member fixed to the bottom rail of an external door leaf to divert water from the sill or threshold
100 3205	vapour control layer	layer of material intended to restrict the transmission of water vapour
100 3206	tile	small thin, flat or shaped component used to form a covering
100 3207	grating	open screen within a small opening in a floor or wall
100 3208	grille	open screen for division of space within a comparatively large opening in a wall or ceiling