

Building and civil engineering — Vocabulary —

Part 1: General terms

ICS 01.040.91; 01.040.93; 91.010.01; 93.010

National foreword

This British Standard reproduces verbatim ISO 6707-1:2004 and implements it as the UK national standard. It supersedes BS 6100-1:1999, which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee B/500, Basic data, which has the responsibility to:

- aid enquirers to understand the text;
- present to the responsible international/European committee any enquiries on the interpretation, or proposals for change, and keep the UK interests informed;
- monitor related international and European developments and promulgate them in the UK.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

Additional information

BS 6100-1 provides a vocabulary of general terms for the building and civil engineering industry. Even though it is the national implementation of ISO 6707-1, it is dual numbered as BS 6100-1 and BS ISO 6707-1 to link it in with other parts of BS 6100 that contain terms for more specialized areas of building and civil engineering.

This revision of BS 6100-1 implements the 2004 edition of ISO 6707-1, which has been technically revised to include up-to-date terminology used in the building and civil engineering industry.

The layout of this vocabulary is designed in accordance with ISO 10241¹⁾ with terms arranged in a classified order and numbered in accordance with ISO 2145²⁾.

A general introduction to and explanation of the BS 6100 vocabulary is given in BS 6100-0, which provides an alphabetical index of all the terms in all parts of BS 6100.

NOTE BS 6100-1 contains its own index, however, other parts of BS 6100 do not as it is intended that the overriding index, BS 6100-0, will be used instead. For ease of use it is intended that BS 6100-0 will be available on CD ROM.

¹⁾ ISO 10241:1992, *International terminology standards — Preparation and layout*.

²⁾ ISO 2145:1978, *Documentation — Numbering of divisions and subdivisions in written documents*.

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The following are a number of features in BS 6100-1 that differ from other parts of BS 6100. The differences occur because BS 6100-1 is a verbatim reproduction of an international standard.

- Bold words within a definition indicate terms that are defined elsewhere in this part of BS 6100. In other parts of BS 6100 bold words within a definition can also indicate terms that are defined in other parts of BS 6100 or in another standard.
- National variants of an international term are followed by the symbol for the country in which the variant is used.
- Synonyms and alternative spellings used in the UK are given in Annex A, not as part of an entry.
- A five-dot symbol (.....) is used if no term has been found for a given concept.
- It contains its own index. Other parts of BS 6100 do not contain their own indexes, and reference has to be made to BS 6100-0 which provides an alphabetical index of all the terms in all parts of BS 6100, including BS 6100-1.

BS 6100³⁾ consists of the following parts.

- *Part 0: Introduction and index.*
- *Part 1: General.*
- *Part 2: Spaces, building types, environment and physical planning.*
- *Part 3: Civil engineering — General.*
- *Part 4: Civil engineering — Transport.*
- *Part 5: Civil engineering — Water engineering, environmental engineering and pipelines.*
- *Part 6: Construction parts.*
- *Part 7: Services.*
- *Part 8: Work and timber and wood-based panels.*
- *Part 9: Work with concrete and plaster.*
- *Part 10: Contract terms.*
- *Part 11: Performance characteristics, measurements and joints.*
- *Part 12: Plant, equipment and persons.*

Cross-references

The British Standards which implement international publications referred to in this document may be found in the *BSI Catalogue* under the section entitled “International Standards Correspondence Index”, or by using the “Search” facility of the *BSI Electronic Catalogue* or of British Standards Online.

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

Compliance with a British Standard does not of itself confer immunity from legal obligations.

Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i and ii, the ISO title page, pages ii to v, a blank page, pages 1 to 110, an inside back cover and a back cover.

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³⁾ Complete revision in preparation.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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Building and civil engineering — Vocabulary —

Part 1: General terms

Bâtiment et génie civil — Vocabulaire —

Partie 1: Termes généraux



Contents

Page

Foreword	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Vocabulary structure	1
3 Types of building and civil engineering works	1
3.1 Base terms	1
3.2 Civil engineering works	2
3.3 Civil engineering works — Transport	5
3.4 Buildings	12
4 Spaces	14
4.1 Base terms	14
4.2 Spaces associated with particular parts of the building	15
4.3 Functional spaces	17
4.4 Spaces associated with circulation and movement	18
5 Parts of building and civil engineering works	20
5.1 Structural parts	20
5.2 Dividing and enclosing parts	29
5.3 Openings and associated closing parts	36
5.4 Services, fitments and equipment	40
5.5 Other parts	46
6 Materials	55
6.1 Base terms	55
6.2 Earth and stone	57
6.3 Wood and timber	57
6.4 Functional materials	61
7 Operations, documentation and equipment	65
7.1 Operations	65
7.2 Documentation	71
7.3 Equipment	72
8 Persons involved in projects and users	74
9 Characteristics and performance	75
9.1 Base terms	75
9.2 Size and dimensions	76
9.3 Functional properties	79
9.4 Testing properties	87
10 Environment and physical planning	88
Annex A (informative) Synonyms and alternative spellings used in Great Britain/United Kingdom (GB)	91
Annex B (informative) Alphabetical index of US synonyms	93
Alphabetical index	99

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

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** USsurface 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** USarea 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** USway 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 accommodationNOTE The units of accommodation may include separate **dwelling(s)** (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****crawl space** US**space** (4.1.1) that provides access to **service(s)** (5.4.1), high enough to crawl through**4.4.10****gangway****catwalk** USnarrow **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 **leaves** (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)