

Glossary of

Building and civil engineering terms —

Part 1: General and miscellaneous —

Section 1.3 Parts of construction
works —

Subsection 1.3.6 Jointing products,
builders' hardware and accessories

Committees responsible for this British Standard

The preparation of this British Standard was entrusted by the Basic Data and Performance Criteria for Civil Engineering and Building Structures Standards Policy Committee (BDB/-) to Technical Committee BDB/3, upon which the following bodies were represented:

- Association of Builders' Hardware Manufacturers
- Association of Building Component Manufacturers
- Brick Development Association
- British Precast Concrete Federation Ltd.
- British Standards Society
- Building Employers Confederation
- Building Services Research and Information Association
- Chartered Institution of Building Services Engineers
- Concrete Society
- Contract Flooring Association
- Department of the Environment (Building Research Establishment)
- Department of the Environment (Construction Industries Directorate)
- Department of the Environment (Property Services Agency)
- Department of the Environment for Northern Ireland
- Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors
- Fibre Building Board Organisation (FIDOR)
- Gypsum Products Development Association
- Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors
- Institution of Civil Engineers
- Institution of Highways and Transportation
- Institution of Structural Engineers
- Institution of Water and Environmental Management
- National Council of Building Material Producers
- National Federation of Roofing Contractors
- National House-building Council
- Royal Institute of British Architects
- Scottish Development Department
- Stone Federation
- Timber Trade Federation
- Water Companies Association
- Water Services Association of England and Wales

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The following bodies were also represented in the drafting of the standard, through subcommittees and panels:

- Chartered Institute of Building
- Guild of Architectural Ironmongers
- Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors

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Foreword

This Subsection of Part 1 of BS 6100 has been prepared under the direction of the Basic Data and Performance Criteria for Civil Engineering and Building Structures Standards Policy Committee.

This Subsection includes many of the terms from BS 3827 “*Glossary of terms relating to builders’ hardware*”, which is withdrawn.

As BS 6100 is aimed at the construction industry, cupboard and drawer fittings are the only fittings for furniture that have been included.

Parts of the internal mechanisms of locks and latches are excluded, except where those components are referred to in definitions of types of locks or latches.

This Subsection also includes a number of terms relating to adhesives that are technically equivalent to those in BS 6138.

A general introduction to, and explanation of, the glossary is given in Part 0 of BS 6100 which itemizes the Parts, Sections and Subsections into which the glossary is divided and provides a general alphabetical index of all the terms in the Sections and Subsections already published.

The other Sections of this Part are as follows:

- 1.0 General
- 1.1 Types of buildings
- 1.2 Spaces
- 1.4 Materials
- 1.5 Operations; associated plant and equipment
- 1.6 Persons
- 1.7 Characteristics and performance
- 1.8 Environment and physical planning

The other Subsections of this Section are as follows:

- 1.3.0 External works
- 1.3.1 Walls and cladding
- 1.3.2 Roofs and roofing
- 1.3.3 Floors and ceilings
- 1.3.4 Stairs and circulation elements
- 1.3.5 Doors, windows and openings
- 1.3.7 Finishes

Terms are listed alphabetically in the index and are referred to by numbers, which are found against the terms in the body of the Subsection. 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. The first three digits represent the number of the Part, Section and Subsection. The fourth digit represents the group of terms, the fifth digit represents the subgroup of terms and the last two digits represents the place within the subgroup.

Alternative terms are given (in medium type) below the preferred term 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. “elastic sealant” are written in a direct style, not as “sealant, elastic”. The inverted term is included in the index with a reference to the direct term.

It has been considered necessary to repeat in this Subsection certain terms from Section 1.0 General. Where this occurs, the definitions of such terms are preceded by a footnote symbol.

Italicized words indicate terms that are defined elsewhere in this Subsection.

A British Standard does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users of British Standards are responsible for their 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 to iv, pages 1 to 24 and a back cover.

This standard has been updated (see copyright date) and may have had amendments incorporated. This will be indicated in the amendment table on the inside front cover.

No.	Term	Definition
136 1 Base terms		
136 1001	joint (1)	^a Construction formed by the adjacent parts of two or more products, components or assemblies when these are put together, fixed or united with or without the use of a <i>jointing product</i> .
136 1002	joint (2)	^a Position in the construction works where the <i>joint (1)</i> is situated.
136 1003	jointing	Process of forming a <i>joint (1)</i> .
136 1004	jointing product	Product intended to meet the specified performance of a <i>joint (1)</i> .
136 1005	jointing material	<i>Jointing product</i> that has no definite form before use, such as mortar, <i>sealant</i> , <i>glue</i> .
136 1006	jointing section	<i>Jointing product</i> preformed to a definite section, but of unspecified length.
136 1007	jointing component	<i>Jointing product</i> formed as a distinct unit, that has specified sizes in three dimensions.
136 1008	builders' hardware	<i>Fasteners</i> , <i>fastenings</i> and <i>fittings</i> .
136 1009	fastener	<i>Jointing component</i> that is used to operate a door, window, shutter, gate or drawer.
136 1010	fastening	<i>Jointing component</i> that is used for connecting one part to another.
136 1011	fitting	Small component, usually of metal, other than a <i>fastener</i> that is fixed to a primary component for a specific purpose.
136 1012	joint gap	Space that persists between two components, set side by side or one over the other, after their installation, whether this space is filled with a <i>jointing product</i> or not.
132 2 Jointing materials		
132 21 General		
136 2101	jointing compound	<i>Jointing material</i> used for bedding and finishing, usually in powder or ready mixed form.
136 2102	bedding compound	<i>Jointing compound</i> used to form a bed.
136 2103	joint filler	<i>Jointing material</i> or <i>jointing section</i> used to fill or partly fill a <i>joint (1)</i> gap.
136 2104	adhesive cement, glue <i>deprecated</i>	Substance that holds materials together at a <i>joint (2)</i> .
136 2105	adherend	Material to a surface of which an <i>adhesive</i> is applied.
136 2106	sealant	Material in an unformed state that when applied to a <i>joint (1)</i> seals it by adhering to appropriate surfaces within the <i>joint (1)</i> to prevent the passage of dust, moisture, wind, etc.

^a Repeated from BS 6100-1.0.

No.	Term	Definition
136 2107	solvent	Water, or organic liquid, usually volatile, that is used to dissolve or disperse film-making constituents.
136 2108	binder	Constituent of <i>adhesive</i> that is primarily responsible for the forces that hold the <i>adherends</i> together.
136 2109	bond plane bond line <i>deprecated</i>	Plane of adhesion in a <i>joint (1)</i> .
136 2110	carrier	Material that serves as a vehicle for dispersion or onto both faces of which a <i>pressure sensitive adhesive</i> is applied to produce a double-sided tape.
136 22 Adhesives		
136 2201	close contact adhesive thin bed adhesive <i>deprecated</i>	<i>Adhesive</i> suitable for use in a <i>joint (1)</i> where the surfaces to be joined can be brought into close contact such that the thickness of the <i>adhesive</i> does not exceed 0.1 mm.
136 2202	cold curing adhesive	<i>Adhesive</i> , usually a <i>two part adhesive</i> , that cures without the application of heat.
136 2203	cold setting adhesive cold glue <i>deprecated</i>	<i>Adhesive</i> that can be applied and will set at or below a temperature of 23 °C.
136 2204	hot setting adhesive	<i>Adhesive</i> that sets at a temperature of 50 °C or above.
136 2205	contact adhesive	<i>Adhesive</i> applied to both <i>adherends</i> and allowed to become tack dry before the <i>joint (1)</i> is made; no sustained pressure or setting time is required to develop bond strength.
136 2206	multi-part adhesive	<i>Adhesive</i> that is packed as two or more separate parts that are either mixed before use or applied separately to the <i>adherends</i> .
136 2207	two part adhesive	<i>Multi-part adhesive</i> that is packed as two separate components.
136 2208	one way stick adhesive single spread adhesive <i>deprecated</i>	<i>Adhesive</i> that is applied to only one of the <i>adherends</i> .
136 2209	two way stick adhesive	<i>Adhesive</i> that is applied to both <i>adherends</i> .
136 2210	pressure sensitive adhesive self adhesive <i>deprecated</i>	<i>Adhesive</i> applied as a first <i>adherend</i> to produce a permanently tacky film to which a second <i>adherend</i> readily adheres after a brief application of pressure.
136 2211	gap filling adhesive thick bed adhesive <i>deprecated</i>	<i>Adhesive</i> , for use with uneven surfaces, able to bond satisfactorily where there are <i>joint gaps</i> of up to 6 m.
136 2212	brushing adhesive	<i>Adhesive</i> that is applied by brush.
136 2213	gun applied adhesive gunnable adhesive <i>deprecated</i>	<i>Adhesive</i> that is applied by extrusion gun.
136 2214	trowelling adhesive	<i>Adhesive</i> that is applied by trowel.
136 2215	spreading adhesive	<i>Adhesive</i> applied by a spreader that is usually serrated.

No.	Term	Definition
136 2216	glue	<i>Adhesive</i> that is prepared from collagenous materials such as skin, bone and connective tissue.
136 2217	hot melt adhesive	Thermoplastic <i>adhesive</i> that is applied in the molten state and forms a bond on cooling to a solid state.
136 2218	solvent adhesive	<i>Solvent</i> or dilute solution of a polymer that dissolves the surfaces of the <i>adherends</i> and bonds as the <i>solvent</i> evaporates.
136 2219	solvent borne adhesive solvent-based adhesive, solution adhesive <i>deprecated</i>	<i>Adhesive</i> in which the binder is dissolved in an organic <i>solvent</i> .
136 2220	solvent activated adhesive	Dry <i>adhesive</i> , that has been applied to an <i>adherend</i> , and is rendered tacky just prior to use by application of a <i>solvent</i> .
136 2221	water borne adhesive aqueous adhesive <i>deprecated</i>	<i>Adhesive</i> in which the <i>solvent</i> or <i>carrier</i> is water.
136 2222	water resistant adhesive waterproof glue <i>deprecated</i>	<i>Adhesive</i> that will withstand long contact with water after setting in the <i>joint (1)</i> whilst retaining adequate bond strength.
136 2223	emulsion adhesive	<i>Adhesive</i> that is formed by stable dispersion of a polymer in a liquid <i>carrier</i> .
136 2224	cellular adhesive foamed adhesive <i>deprecated</i>	<i>Adhesive</i> that has been extended by the incorporation of gaseous cells.
136 2225	structural adhesive	<i>Adhesive</i> , used to bond structural <i>components</i> , capable of sustaining a combination of stresses for long periods.
136 2226	polymerizing adhesive	<i>Adhesive</i> that sets by polymerization.
136 2227	anaerobic adhesive	<i>Polymerizing adhesive</i> that polymerizes spontaneously only in the absence of oxygen.
136 2228	moisture curing adhesive	<i>Polymerizing adhesive</i> that cures by reaction with moisture from the air or from an <i>adherend</i> .
136 23 Sealants		
136 2301	elastic sealant	<i>Sealant</i> in which the stresses induced in the <i>sealant</i> as a result of movement at a <i>joint (2)</i> remain almost proportional to the strain.
136 2302	plastic sealant	<i>Sealant</i> in which the stresses induced in the <i>sealant</i> as a result of movement at a <i>joint (2)</i> are rapidly relieved.
136 2303	elastoplastic sealant	<i>Sealant</i> that has predominantly elastic properties but exhibits some plastic properties when stressed for other than short periods.
136 2304	plastoelastic sealant	<i>Sealant</i> that has predominantly plastic properties with some elastic recovery when stressed for short periods.
136 2305	one component sealant	<i>Sealant</i> supplied ready for use.
136 2306	multi-component sealant	<i>Sealant</i> supplied as several constituents to be mixed together before use.

No.	Term	Definition
136 2307	pouring grade sealant	<i>Sealant</i> that flows sufficiently to give a reasonably smooth level surface when applied at ambient temperature in a horizontal <i>joint gap</i> .
136 2308	gun grade sealant	<i>Sealant</i> that does not slump when applied at ambient temperature in a <i>joint (1)</i> of any aspect or inclination and is usually applied by extrusion gun.
136 2309	moisture curing sealant	<i>Sealant</i> that cures by exposure to moisture either from the air or from a substrate.
136 2310	polymerizing sealant	<i>Sealant</i> that sets by polymerization.
136 2311	anaerobic sealant	<i>Polymerizing sealant</i> that polymerizes spontaneously in the absence of oxygen.
136 2312	bitumen solution sealant	<i>Sealant</i> that consists of a solution bitumen in suitable <i>solvents</i> with the addition of powdered or fibrous mineral fillers, or both.
136 2313	bitumen/rubber emulsion sealant	<i>Sealant</i> that consists of an aqueous emulsion of bitumen of appropriate grade with the addition of natural or synthetic rubber latex.
136 2314	sealant primer	Liquid applied to the interface prior to the application of a <i>sealant</i> .
136 2315	back-up material	<i>Jointing material</i> inserted in a <i>joint gap</i> that limits the depth of <i>sealant</i> , defines the back profile of the <i>sealant</i> and supports the <i>sealant</i> .

136 3 Jointing sections

136 3001	sealing strip	Compressible <i>jointing section</i> that seals a <i>joint gap</i> .
136 3002	back-up strip	<i>Jointing section</i> inserted in a <i>joint gap</i> that limits the depth of <i>sealant</i> , defines the back profile of the <i>sealant</i> and supports the <i>sealant</i> .
136 3003	baffle	<i>Jointing section</i> inserted into a <i>joint (1)</i> as a barrier to weather or sound.
136 3004	bead	Small <i>Jointing section</i> that is used at a <i>joint (2)</i> or to retain a panel in position.
136 3005	weather strip	<i>Sealing strip</i> used to close the gap between an external door leaf or opening light and its frame in order to reduce air infiltration and obstruct the passage of water.
136 3006	draught excluder wind stop, door strip <i>deprecated</i>	<i>Sealing strip</i> used to prevent the passage of air.
136 3007	water bar	Metal or plastics strip inserted in the upper and/or lower surface of a sill or threshold to obstruct the passage of water.
136 3008	flashing	Strip of impervious sheet material that protects a <i>joint (1)</i> , usually from entry of rainwater.
136 3009	trim	^a Small section used in finishings, usually to cover a <i>joint (1)</i> .
136 3010	batten	^a Small section, usually of timber, to which sheet materials, slates and roof tiles or similar are fixed.