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British Standard Glossary of

Building and civil engineering terms

Part 4. Forest products

Section 4.4 Carpentry and joinery

Glossaire de la construction et des travaux publics

Partie 4. Produits forestiers

Section 4.4 Menuiserie et charpenterie

Begriffe für den Hoch- und Tiefbau

Teil 4. Holzzeugnisse

Abschnitt 4.4 Zimmerarbeiten und Tischlerarbeiten

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Foreword

This Section of Part 4 of BS 6100 has been prepared under the direction of the Basic Data and Performance Criteria for Civil Engineering and Building Structures Standards Committee. This Section is a revision of the definitions in sections 8, 9 and 10 of BS 565 : 1972 'Glossary of terms relating to timber and woodwork' and supersedes the definitions given in them. With the publication of this Section 4.4 of BS 6100, BS 565 is withdrawn in its entirety.

A general introduction to and explanation of this glossary is given in Part 0 of BS 6100 which itemizes the Parts, Sections and Subsections into which this glossary is divided and provides a general alphabetical index of all the terms in the Sections and Subsections already published. Those using individual Sections and Subsections of this glossary are urged to consult Part 0 when doing so.

The other Sections of this Part are as follows:

- 4.1 Characteristics and properties of timber and wood based panel products
- 4.2 Sizes and quantities
- 4.3 Wood based panel products
- 4.4 Cork

Terms are listed alphabetically in the index and are referred to by numbers which are found against the term in the body of the Section. 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 (in this case, the third digit is 0 as there is no division into Subsections). The fourth digit represents the group of terms, the fifth digit represents the subgroup of terms and the last two digits represent the place within the subgroup.

Where two terms are considered equivalent they are given together in the same typeface.

Certain regional terms are included, the name of the region being given after the term, e.g. 'cavetto (Scotland)'.

Alternative terms are given in medium type below the preferred term with their status indicated, e.g. 'deprecated', 'non-preferred'. 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. 'composite truss' are written in a direct style, not as 'truss, composite'. The inverted term is included in the index with a reference to the direct term.

It has been considered necessary to repeat in this Section certain terms from Section 1.0 'General'. Where this occurs, the definitions of such terms are preceded by an asterisk (*).

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

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

440 1 Carpentry**440 11 Base terms**

No.	Term	Definition
440 1101	carpentry	Structural woodwork

440 12 Members

440 1201	bridging piece	One of a number of members fixed between joists to carry a partition or other load.
440 1202	strutting	Member fixed between joists to provide lateral stability.
440 1203	solid bridging solid strut <i>deprecated</i>	<i>Strutting</i> that is a solid infill of timber or wood based panel products.
440 1204	ceiling binder	Member that gives intermediate support to ceiling joists.
440 1205	laminated member	Solid member consisting of laminations connected together by nails, screws, bolts, connectors or adhesives.
440 1206	nogging dwang (Scotland) nogging piece <i>deprecated</i>	Horizontal member fixed between framing members.
440 1207	plate (1)	* Timber section used as a bearing for other members. NOTE. Always supported along its length.
440 1208	sole plate	<i>Plate</i> (1) at the base of a wall.
440 1209	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.
440 1210	wall post	Post next to a wall in a partition.
440 1211	corner post angle post <i>deprecated</i>	Post at the corner of a <i>framed</i> structure.
440 1212	capping	Member covering the upper end or edge of another member.
440 1213	pad	Piece of timber built into a wall as a fixing.
440 1214	batten	* Small section, normally of timber to which sheet materials, slates and roof tiles or similar are fixed.
440 1215	slatting	<i>Battens</i> fixed with spaces between them.
440 1216	furring	Strip of timber, not necessarily rectangular in section, fixed to members to provide a surface at the position necessary to receive a finishing, e.g. to raise the level of a floor or to form a fall for roof <i>boarding</i> .
440 1217	arris rail	Member, mainly used in fencing, formed by cutting across the diagonal of a square section.

* Repeated from Section 1.0.

BS 6100 : Section 4.4 : 1985

No.	Term	Definition
440 1218	cradling	Permanent frame around projecting structural members to which linings or plaster are secured.
440 1219	timber-framed	Of a building in which timber is the main structural material.
440 1220	composite truss	Truss incorporating principal members of timber and of steel.
440 1221	buck frame core frame <i>deprecated</i>	Temporary frame of sawn or <i>planed timber</i> , used to enable wall finishes to be carried out before the main door frame is fixed, thereby eliminating the risk of damage to the finished frame.
440 1222	birdsmouth	'V' notch in a member, e.g. a rafter, to provide a bearing surface.

440 13 Floor members

440 1301	floor batten	<i>Batten</i> fixed to or supported by a subfloor of concrete or similar material and to which flooring is fixed.
440 1302	margin strip	Member forming a border to flooring.
440 1303	floor strut	Member fixed between joists to stiffen them.
440 1304	open timbered floor	Floor in which the structure is exposed on the underside.

440 14 Boards and panels

440 1401	boarding	Lengths of timber used as a covering, e.g. to a floor or wall.
440 1402	profiled boarding	<i>Boarding</i> with a section to facilitate ease of fixing and to allow timber movement. NOTE. There are different profiles available, e.g. matchboarding, shiplap.
440 1403	pugging board	Board fixed between joists to carry pugging. NOTE. Sound insulation material, e.g. sand or similar, when used above ceilings, between joists, is referred to as pugging.
440 1404	stressed skin panel	Panel assembly of <i>boarding</i> or wood based panel product on one or both sides of supporting members, in which all members act compositely to share an applied load.

440 15 Connectors for timber members

440 1501	floor clip	Metal fastening fixed in a concrete subfloor to secure a <i>floor batten</i> .
440 1502	anchor bolt	Bolt to fix a member to a foundation.
440 1503	angle tie	Tie at a corner of a building triangulating adjacent <i>wall plates</i> .

440 2 Joinery

440 21 Base terms

No.	Term	Definition
440 2101	joinery	* Assembly of worked timber components and <i>panel</i> products other than structural timber or cladding. NOTE. These form the furnishings of a building.

440 22 Members

440 2201	framed	Connected by means of worked joints.
440 2202	head	Top member of a frame or lining, usually horizontal (see figure 1).
440 2203	jamb	* Vertical side member of a frame or lining at an opening.
440 2204	sill cill	Horizontal bottom member of a window frame, door frame, or other frame (see figures 1 and 3)
440 2205	transom	* Horizontal member across an opening or frame of a window or door (see figure 1).
440 2206	solid frame	Frame in which the section is cut from a piece of timber that can be solid, laminated or jointed, as distinct from a frame with a <i>planted stop</i> .
440 2207	rail	Horizontal or raking member of a <i>sash</i> , <i>door leaf</i> or other piece of <i>framed joinery</i> .
440 2208	top rail	<i>Rail</i> at the top of a piece of <i>joinery</i> (see figures 1, 2 and 3).
440 2209	bottom rail	<i>Rail</i> at the bottom of a piece of <i>joinery</i> (see figures 1, 2 and 3).
440 2210	middle rail lock rail	<i>Rail</i> set between the <i>top rail</i> and <i>bottom rail</i> , not necessarily centrally, often where the lock is positioned (see figure 2).
440 2211	intermediate rail	<i>Rail</i> between <i>top rail</i> or <i>bottom rail</i> and <i>middle rail</i> (see figure 2).
440 2212	stile	<i>Framed</i> vertical edge member of a <i>door leaf</i> , <i>casement</i> or <i>sash</i> .
440 2213	hanging stile	<i>Stile</i> by which a <i>door leaf</i> or <i>casement</i> is attached to its surrounding structure so that it may be opened or closed (see figure 2).
440 2214	closing stile locking stile <i>deprecated</i>	<i>Stile</i> that closes against the <i>jamb</i> or <i>mullion</i> of the surrounding frame (see figure 2).
440 2215	meeting stile	<i>Stile</i> that abuts another in a pair of <i>door leaves</i> or <i>casements</i> .
440 2216	diminished stile	<i>Stile</i> of which part is narrower than the remainder, usually in a half-glazed door.
440 2217	gunstock stile	Traditional form of <i>diminished stile</i> in which the reduction in width is achieved by means of an evenly sloping shoulder from the top to the bottom of the <i>middle rail</i> .

* Repeated from Section 1.0.

BS 6100 : Section 4.4 : 1985

No.	Term	Definition
440 2218	muntin	Intermediate vertical <i>framed</i> member of, e.g. a <i>panelled door</i> (see figure 2).
440 2219	core	Solid or skeleton internal structure of a flush <i>door leaf</i> or other built-up article or member.
440 2220	blocking glue block <i>non-preferred</i>	Piece of timber fixed as a stiffener in <i>angles</i> , as in <i>stairs</i> , the <i>heads</i> of <i>double hung sash windows</i> , etc (see figures 3 and 15)
440 2221	eke-piece (Scotland)	Member inserted to fill a gap or to extend the length, width or thickness of another member.

440 23 Boards and panels

440 2301	apron lining breastplate (Scotland)	Board used to form a finish at the edge of the floor round a stairwell or similar opening. If of solid timber, it is usually planed.
440 2302	plate (2) (Scotland)	Planed broad thin board.
440 2303	panel	Infilling of timber or wood based panel product to the space between <i>framed</i> members.
440 2304	bead butt panel	<i>Panel</i> , flush with the frame, finished with a <i>bead</i> on the edges parallel to the grain of the <i>panel</i> . The <i>bead</i> butts at its ends against the edges of the adjoining frame (see figure 2).
440 2305	bead flush panel	<i>Panel</i> flush with the frame and finished with a <i>bead</i> on all edges (see figure 2).
440 2306	raised and fielded panel	<i>Panel</i> having, on one or both sides, a centre plane surface (field) surrounded by a splayed margin (raising) receding to the face of the tongue securing the <i>panel</i> in the frame.
440 2307	raised, sunk and fielded panel	<i>Raised and fielded panel</i> where there is a short return between the field and the raising.
440 2308	raised, moulded and fielded panel	<i>Raised and fielded panel</i> where a <i>moulding</i> (1) or (2) surrounds the field.
440 2309	raised panel	<i>Panel</i> having, on one or both sides, bevelled surfaces rising to an apex or ridge at the centre of the <i>panel</i> .
440 2310	square framed panel	<i>Panel</i> sunk below the face of the surrounding frame, the edges of which are left square, not moulded.

440 24 Joints

440 2401	tosh nailed tusk nailed skew nailed	Joint formed when nails are driven into a piece at an angle.
440 2402	joggle	Abutment formed either by sinking or by a projection to take the thrust in an oblique joint.
440 2403	horn	Projecting end of one of the members of a <i>framed</i> joint (see figure 3).



440 2 Joinery**440 21 Base terms**

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440 24 Joints

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440 2402	joggle	Abutment formed either by sinking or by a projection to take the thrust in an oblique joint.
440 2403	horn	Projecting end of one of the members of a <i>framed</i> joint (see figure 3).

No.	Term	Definition
440 2404	key (1)	Wedge passing through a hole in a projecting <i>tenon</i> .
440 2405	key (2)	Piece of timber inserted in a joint to prevent movement between adjacent surfaces.
440 2406	bridle joint	Joint in which a slot is cut in the end of one member to fit over part of the adjoining member against which it abuts. Usually used at the foot of a principal rafter or inclined strut (see figure 4).
440 2407	butt joint	Plain square joint between two members.
440 2408	loose tongued joint	<i>Butt joint</i> grooved on each edge with a loose connecting strip, usually of timber or plywood, and glued.
440 2409	cogged joint	Joint occurring where one member is supported upon another that it crosses and part of the width of one member is housed (across the grain) in the other (see figure 5).
440 2410	combed joint	Angle joint in which the projections and slots of one member fit into the slots and projections of another (see figure 6).
440 2411	dowelled joint	Joint in which a cylindrical piece of timber, metal or plastics material is used for positioning and fixing one member to another (see figure 7).
440 2412	keyed joint	Joint that is located or secured by a <i>key</i> .
440 2413	lapped joint	Joint in which one member overlaps the other, secured by nails, bolts, adhesives or other means.
440 2414	notched joint	Joint in which a notched member is supported by another, that, in the case of a double notched joint, is itself notched (see figure 8).
440 2415	notched and cogged joint	Joint in which a notched member is supported by another member in which a cog has been formed (see figure 9).
440 2416	pinned joint	Joint secured by a pin.
440 2417	mortice and tenon joint	Joint in which a <i>tenon</i> on the end of one member is fitted into a <i>mortice</i> cut in the other member.
440 2418	draw-boring and pinning	Boring holes slightly out of line through a mortised member and <i>tenon</i> and driving a timber pin through the holes so the shoulders of the <i>tenon</i> are drawn up tight.
440 2419	mortice	Hole or slot to receive a projection of corresponding size at the end of a <i>framed</i> member, that may or may not penetrate the full width or thickness of the member in which it is formed (see figure 10).
440 2420	chase mortice	<i>Mortice</i> that is extended in the length of the member in which it is formed, its depth tapering out to the surface, to enable the <i>tenon</i> of a <i>framed</i> member to be slid into position when the supporting member is already fixed.
440 2421	slot mortice open mortice <i>deprecated</i>	<i>Mortice</i> that is open at the end of the member in which it is formed (see figure 11).

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No.	Term	Definition
440 2422	stopped mortice blind mortice <i>deprecated</i>	<i>Mortice</i> that does not penetrate the full width or thickness of the member in which it is formed.
440 2423	tenon	Projection at the end of one <i>framed</i> member, of lesser cross section than the member, intended to fit into a corresponding hole or slot in the other member to which it is thereby joined (see figure 10).
440 2424	barefaced tenon	<i>Tenon</i> having only one shoulder.
440 2425	box tenon	<i>Tenon</i> in two planes at the end of a <i>corner post</i> (see figure 12).
440 2426	double tenons	Two <i>tenons</i> within the thickness of a member.
440 2427	stub tenon	<i>Tenon</i> not passing completely through the member in which the <i>mortice</i> is formed. Usually used with a <i>stopped mortice</i> .
440 2428	fox wedged tenon	<i>Stub tenon</i> fitted into a stopped <i>mortice</i> of slightly dovetailed shape, having one or more small wedges inserted into sawcuts in the end of the <i>tenon</i> before the <i>tenon</i> is inserted into the <i>mortice</i> so that, as the <i>tenon</i> is driven home, the wedges spread the sides of the <i>tenon</i> to fit the dovetailed shape of the <i>mortice</i> .
440 2429	haunched tenon	<i>Tenon</i> that, having a smaller width than the full width of the member on which it is formed, has at its root a short portion extending beyond the width of the <i>tenon</i> , often for the full width of the member (see figure 10).
440 2430	plug tenon	<i>Stub tenon</i> shouldered on all faces as for a <i>corner post</i> .
440 2431	tapered tenon	<i>Tenon</i> that decreases in width from the root towards the end.
440 2432	tease tenon	<i>Tenon</i> reduced in width so that it may cross (or be crossed by) another, usually at right angles, as for <i>rails</i> on the same level at a <i>corner post</i> .
440 2433	through tenon	<i>Tenon</i> passing completely through the member in which the <i>mortice</i> is formed.
440 2434	tusk tenon	Combined <i>tenon</i> and <i>housed joint</i> for bearing timbers at right angles to each other. NOTE. Also used in floor joists.
440 2435	dovetail joint	Joint in which a projection is formed in a member so that when fitted into a recess of corresponding shape it will resist withdrawal by tension in the direction of its length (see figure 13).
440 2436	dovetailed angle	<i>Dovetail joint</i> between members meeting at an angle, as that between two sides of a box.
440 2437	through dovetail common dovetail	<i>Dovetailed angle</i> in which the pegs of one member pass through the full thickness of the other.
440 2438	lapped dovetail drawer dovetail <i>deprecated</i>	<i>Dovetailed angle</i> in which the pegs do not pass through the full thickness of the member. Usually used at the front of a drawer.
440 2439	secret dovetail	<i>Dovetailed angle</i> in which the dovetails do not show on the face of either member.