



BSI Standards Publication

Buildings and civil engineering works — Vocabulary

Part 1: General terms

National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of ISO 6707-1:2017. It supersedes BS ISO 6707-1:2014, which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee CB/101/-/2, Basic Data - Terminology.

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

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

© The British Standards Institution 2017
Published by BSI Standards Limited 2017

ISBN 978 0 580 95821 2

ICS 93.010; 01.040.91; 91.010.01; 01.040.93

Compliance with a British Standard cannot confer immunity from legal obligations.

This British Standard was published under the authority of the Standards Policy and Strategy Committee on 30 November 2017.

Amendments/corrigenda issued since publication

Date	Text affected
------	---------------

**Buildings and civil engineering
works — Vocabulary —**

**Part 1:
General terms**

*Bâtiments et ouvrages de génie civil — Vocabulaire —
Partie 1: Termes généraux*





COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2017, Published in Switzerland

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
Ch. de Blandonnet 8 • CP 401
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland
Tel. +41 22 749 01 11
Fax +41 22 749 09 47
copyright@iso.org
www.iso.org

Contents		Page
Foreword		iv
Introduction		v
1	Scope	1
2	Normative references	1
3	Terms and definitions	1
Annex A (informative) Alphabetical index of US synonyms		92
Bibliography		99
Alphabetical index of terms		100

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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 59, *Buildings and civil engineering works*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Terminology and harmonization of languages*.

This fifth edition cancels and replaces the fourth edition (ISO 6707-1:2014), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates and revises ISO 2444:1988, which is therefore cancelled.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- substantial changes in the definitions of majority of the terms have been made;
- some terms and definitions from ISO 2444 (modified where necessary) have been incorporated;
- entries have been renumbered so that all terms and definitions are in [Clause 3](#);
- the indicator for national terms, e.g. US, has been moved from before to after the term;
- GB-admitted (non-preferred) terms have been assigned to appropriate entries, rather than given in an annex;
- certain terms have been moved to ISO 6707-2, where appropriate;
- a nucleus of modular coordination terms from ISO 1791:1983 have been added.

A list of all parts in the ISO 6707 series can be found on the ISO website.

Introduction

With the growth in the number of international construction projects and the development of the international market for construction products, there is an increasing need for agreement on a common language in the domain.

This document is a first step toward a complete set of general terms for use by the construction industry. It will be updated as further terms and definitions are agreed upon.

This document 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 document will not apply.

The adoption of this document 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.

Structure of this document

Entries are presented under convenient headings. The terms are arranged within categories to allow ready comparison of related concepts.

International preferred terms are listed in **boldface type**. Where a preferred term is specific to a particular English-speaking country, e.g. the United States of America, etc., it is given below the international preferred term and is annotated with the respective country code. Where no preferred terms are listed indicating usage in a specific geographical location, this signifies that the international preferred term is the accepted term in English-speaking countries. A term beneath the preferred term(s) not given in boldface type is an admitted (non-preferred) synonym. A country code is assigned to an admitted term if it is specific to an English speaking country.

Where the international term is not used in the US or Canada, five dots (.....) are placed where the US term would normally appear.

In most countries, synonyms and alternative spellings exist for the international preferred terms used in this document. US synonyms and alternative spellings are given in [Annex A](#).

Where a given preferred term designates more than one concept, each concept has been treated in a separate entry and a note to entry included to indicate that a homograph exists and to provide a reference to the other term entry.

Where terms are used in definitions to designate concepts that are defined elsewhere in this document, the relevant terms are presented in *italics* and the term number is given after the relevant term.

To facilitate the locating of any term given in the document, irrespective of preference or country of origin, the alphabetical index lists all preferred and admitted terms.

Buildings and civil engineering works — Vocabulary —

Part 1: General terms

1 Scope

This document contains the terms and definitions of general concepts to establish a vocabulary applicable to buildings and civil engineering works.

It comprises:

- a) fundamental concepts, which can be the starting point for other, more specific, definitions;
- b) more specific concepts, used in several areas of construction and frequently used in standards, regulations and contracts.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1 Terms relating to types of buildings and civil engineering works

3.1.1 Base terms

3.1.1.1

construction works

construction, US

everything that is constructed or results from construction operations

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term “construction”. See [3.3.5.6](#) and [3.5.1.1](#).

3.1.1.2

civil engineering works

civil engineering project, US

construction works ([3.1.1.1](#)) comprising a *structure* ([3.1.1.4](#)), such as a *dam* ([3.1.2.22](#)), *bridge* ([3.1.3.19](#)), *road* ([3.1.3.1](#)), *railway* ([3.1.3.3](#)), runway, utilities, *pipeline* ([3.1.2.30](#)), or *sewerage system* ([3.3.4.40](#)), or the result of operations such as dredging, *earthwork* ([3.5.1.6](#)), *geotechnical processes* ([3.5.2.3](#)), but excluding a *building* ([3.1.1.3](#)) and its associated *site* ([3.1.1.6](#)) works

Note 1 to entry: Associated siteworks are excluded except that in US civil engineering projects, they are included.

**3.1.1.3
building**

construction works ([3.1.1.1](#)) 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

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “building”. See [3.5.1.4](#).

**3.1.1.4
structure**

construction works ([3.1.1.1](#)) having a *structure* ([3.3.1.2](#))

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “structure”. See [3.3.1.2](#).

**3.1.1.5
external works
sitework, US**

construction works ([3.1.1.1](#)) or landscape work on *land* ([3.8.1](#)) associated with, and adjacent to, *civil engineering works* ([3.1.1.2](#)) or a *building* ([3.1.1.3](#))

**3.1.1.6
site**

area of *land* ([3.8.1](#)) or water where *construction work* ([3.5.1.1](#)) or other development is undertaken

3.1.2 Civil engineering works

**3.1.2.1
earthworks**

result of change of terrain

**3.1.2.2
excavation**

result of digging, lifting, and removing earth, *fill* ([3.4.4.9](#)), or other *material* ([3.4.1.2](#)) from the *ground* ([3.4.2.1](#))

**3.1.2.3
embankment**

section of *earthworks* ([3.1.2.1](#)), often formed by *cut* ([3.1.2.5](#)) or *fill* ([3.4.4.9](#)), where the *finished ground level* ([3.7.2.68](#)) is above or below original *ground level* ([3.7.2.67](#)) and whose *length* ([3.7.2.10](#)) usually greatly exceeds its *width* ([3.7.2.8](#))

**3.1.2.4
bund
berm, US**

low *embankment* ([3.1.2.3](#))

**3.1.2.5
cut**

material ([3.4.1.2](#)) excavated in bulk

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “cut”. See [3.1.2.6](#).

**3.1.2.6
cut**

void that results from bulk *excavation* ([3.1.2.2](#)) of *material* ([3.4.1.2](#))

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “cut”. See [3.1.2.5](#).

3.1.2.7**cut and fill**

earthwork ([3.5.1.6](#)) technique for lessening or increasing a variation in *ground level* ([3.7.2.67](#)) by using *material* ([3.4.1.2](#)) excavated from higher *ground* ([3.4.2.1](#)) to raise the *level* ([3.7.2.39](#)) of lower ground or the reverse

3.1.2.8**adit**

nearly level *tunnel* ([3.1.3.18](#)) driven to underground workings

3.1.2.9**made ground****fill, US**

ground ([3.4.2.1](#)) that has been formed by using *material* ([3.4.1.2](#)) to fill in a depression or to raise the *level* ([3.7.2.39](#)) of a *site* ([3.1.1.6](#))

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “fill”. See [3.4.4.9](#).

3.1.2.10**bund wall****retaining earthworks, US**

wall ([3.3.2.46](#)) that forms an enclosure around a storage tank and is used to retain the contents in the event of tank failure

3.1.2.11**dumpling****mound, US**

large mass of *ground* ([3.4.2.1](#)) intended to be excavated but temporarily left as a support during *construction work* ([3.5.1.1](#))

3.1.2.12**trench**

horizontal or slightly inclined long, narrow open *excavation* ([3.1.2.2](#)), usually with vertical sides

3.1.2.13**shaft**

vertical or steeply inclined *excavation* ([3.1.2.2](#)), usually of limited cross-section in relation to its *depth* ([3.7.2.7](#))

3.1.2.14**borrow pit**

area within which *earthwork* ([3.5.1.6](#)) takes place in order to produce *material* ([3.4.1.1](#)) for *earthworks* ([3.1.2.1](#))

3.1.2.15**borehole**

hole, usually vertical, bored to determine *ground* ([3.4.2.1](#)) conditions, for extraction of water, other liquids, or gases, or *measurement* ([3.5.1.22](#)) of groundwater *level* ([3.7.2.39](#))

3.1.2.16**retaining wall**

wall ([3.3.2.46](#)) that provides lateral support to the *ground* ([3.4.2.1](#)) or that resists pressure from a mass of other *material* ([3.4.1.2](#))

3.1.2.17**diaphragm wall**

wall ([3.3.2.46](#)) made of *concrete* ([3.4.4.15](#)) constructed in a *trench* ([3.1.2.12](#)) temporarily supported by *bentonite* ([3.1.2.18](#)) suspension

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “diaphragm wall”. See [3.3.1.63](#).

Note 2 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term “diaphragm wall”. See [3.3.1.61](#) and [3.3.1.63](#).

3.1.2.18

bentonite

clay formed by the decomposition of volcanic ash swelling as it absorbs water

3.1.2.19

water tower

civil engineering works ([3.1.1.2](#)) that comprise a large water tank raised above *ground level* ([3.7.2.67](#))

3.1.2.20

silo

structure ([3.1.1.4](#)) for the storage of a large volume of loose material

3.1.2.21

breakwater

mole, GB

long *structure* ([3.1.1.4](#)) in a body of water designed to protect a *basin* ([3.1.3.64](#)) or the shore from waves

3.1.2.22

dam

barrier ([3.3.2.9](#)) constructed to retain water in order to raise its *level* ([3.7.2.39](#)), form a *reservoir* ([3.1.2.36](#)), or reduce or prevent flooding

3.1.2.23

flood bank

dyke, GB

dike, GB

levee, GB

embankment ([3.1.2.3](#)) built up to retain or control the *level* ([3.7.2.39](#)) of flood water

3.1.2.24

cofferdam

structure ([3.1.1.4](#)), usually temporary, that is built to support the surrounding *ground* ([3.4.2.1](#)) or to exclude water or *soil* ([3.4.2.2](#)) sufficiently to permit work within it to proceed safely without excessive pumping

3.1.2.25

swale

slightly inclined, often heavily vegetated or paved with gravel, stone ([3.4.2.4](#)), or *concrete* ([3.4.4.15](#)) and at times swampy, depression, constructed to contain water and other liquids

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “swale”. See [3.8.8](#).

3.1.2.26

irrigation

artificial distribution of water to *land* ([3.8.1](#)), usually for growing crops

3.1.2.27

weir

structure ([3.1.1.4](#)) over which water can flow, used to control the upstream water *level* ([3.7.2.39](#)) in a *watercourse* ([3.8.8](#)) or other *channel* ([3.3.4.16](#)), and/or to measure the *flow* ([3.7.3.41](#))

3.1.2.28

penstock

lock gate, US

sluice gate, GB

gate, usually rectangular, that moves vertically between guides

3.1.2.29**spillway**

waste weir, GB

passage for the discharge of excess water from a *reservoir* ([3.1.2.36](#)) or *channel* ([3.3.4.16](#))**3.1.2.30****pipeline**long continuous line of *pipes* ([3.3.4.17](#)), including ancillary equipment, used for transporting liquids or gases**3.1.2.31****aqueduct***conduit* ([3.3.4.14](#)) for conveying water over long distances, and including the supporting *structure* ([3.3.1.2](#))**3.1.2.32****water supply adit***adit* ([3.1.2.8](#)) from a *shaft* ([3.1.2.13](#)) to an aquifer to increase available water supply**3.1.2.33****culvert**transverse *drain* ([3.3.4.38](#)) or waterway *structure* ([3.1.1.4](#)) under a *road* ([3.1.3.1](#)), *railway* ([3.1.3.3](#)), or *canal* ([3.1.3.61](#)), or through an *embankment* ([3.1.2.3](#)), in the form of a large *pipe* ([3.3.4.17](#)) or enclosed *channel* ([3.3.4.16](#))**3.1.2.34****headworks**intake and associated works at the upstream end of a *water engineering* ([3.5.1.11](#)) scheme**3.1.2.35****rising main**water main or pressurized section of a *drain* ([3.3.4.38](#)) or *sewer* ([3.3.4.41](#)) through which liquid is pumped to a higher *level* ([3.7.2.39](#))**3.1.2.36****reservoir**pond, lake, or *basin* ([3.1.3.64](#)), either naturally occurring or man-made, for storage, regulation, and control of water and other liquids or gases**3.1.3 Civil engineering works — Transport****3.1.3.1****road**

way mainly for vehicles

3.1.3.2**exit**designated point of departure from a *road* ([3.1.3.1](#))Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “exit”. See [3.2.4.18](#).**3.1.3.3****railway****railroad, US**

national or regional transport system for guided passage of wheeled vehicles on rails

3.1.3.4**tramway****streetcar, US**

local transport system for guided passage of wheeled vehicles on rails

3.1.3.5

**aerial ropeway
cableway, US**

lift, US

local transport system for guided passage of cabins or containers carried on *cables* ([3.4.4.54](#)) on intermediate supports

3.1.3.6

**underground railway
subway, US**

railway ([3.1.3.3](#)) that operates mainly below *ground level* ([3.7.2.67](#))

3.1.3.7

mass transit railway

railway ([3.1.3.3](#)) for the rapid movement of high passenger load densities in urban areas

3.1.3.8

monorail

railway ([3.1.3.3](#)) that has a single running rail with *beam* ([3.3.1.11](#)) support

3.1.3.9

track

assembly ([3.3.5.5](#)) of rails, *fastenings* ([3.3.5.84](#)), and support, for passage of vehicles

3.1.3.10

**sleeper
tie, US**

member providing vertical and lateral support to rails of a *railway* ([3.1.3.3](#)) or *tramway* ([3.1.3.4](#))

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “tie”. See [3.3.1.22](#).

3.1.3.11

airfield

defined area including any *buildings* ([3.1.1.3](#)), *installations* ([3.3.4.3](#)), and equipment, for the arrival, departure, and movement of aircraft

3.1.3.12

airport

area containing an *airfield* ([3.1.3.11](#)) and facilities for handling passengers and cargo

3.1.3.13

noise barrier

structure ([3.1.1.4](#)) provided to deflect and absorb noise

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “noise barrier”. See [3.1.3.14](#).

3.1.3.14

**noise bund
noise barrier, US**

sound barrier, US

noise barrier ([3.1.3.13](#)) in the form of an *embankment* ([3.1.2.3](#))

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “noise barrier”. See [3.1.3.13](#).

3.1.3.15

subgrade

upper part of the *soil* ([3.4.2.2](#)), natural or constructed, that supports the *loads* ([3.7.3.19](#)) transmitted by the overlying *structure* ([3.3.1.2](#)) of a *road* ([3.1.3.1](#)), runway, or similar hard surface

3.1.3.16
road formation
grade, US

surface of *subgrade* (3.1.3.15) in its final shape after completion of *earthwork* (3.5.1.6)

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “grade”. See 3.7.2.67.

3.1.3.17
pavement

road (3.1.3.1), runway, or similar *construction* (3.3.5.6) above the *subgrade* (3.1.3.15)

3.1.3.18
tunnel

horizontal or sloping underground enclosed way of some *length* (3.7.2.10)

3.1.3.19
bridge

civil engineering works (3.1.1.2) that affords passage to pedestrians, animals, vehicles, and *services* (3.3.4.1) above obstacles or between two points at a *height* (3.7.2.36) above *ground* (3.4.2.1)

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “bridge”. See 3.5.3.10.

3.1.3.20
arch bridge

bridge (3.1.3.19) that has one or more *arches* (3.3.1.7) as its main *structure* (3.3.1.2)

3.1.3.21
bow string bridge

bridge (3.1.3.19) that has an *arch* (3.3.1.7) and its *tie* (3.3.1.22) as the main *structure* (3.3.1.2)

3.1.3.22
cantilever bridge

bridge (3.1.3.19), the main *structural members* (3.3.1.3) of which are *cantilevers* (3.3.1.17)

3.1.3.23
cable stayed bridge

bridge (3.1.3.19) with one or more towers and inclined *cables* (3.4.4.54) that are connected to the top or the shaft of the tower and support the *deck* (3.3.1.35)

3.1.3.24
suspension bridge

bridge (3.1.3.19), the main *structural members* (3.3.1.3) of which are catenary *cables* (3.4.4.54) from which the *deck* (3.3.1.35) is suspended

3.1.3.25
floating bridge

bridge (3.1.3.19) supported by water

3.1.3.26
movable bridge

bridge (3.1.3.19) over a waterway, the *deck* (3.3.1.35) of which can be moved

3.1.3.27
bascule bridge

movable bridge (3.1.3.26), the *deck* (3.3.1.35) of which is counterbalanced and hinged on a horizontal axis

3.1.3.28
vertical lift bridge

drawbridge, US

movable bridge (3.1.3.26), the *deck* (3.3.1.35) of which can be raised vertically

3.1.3.29

swing bridge

movable bridge ([3.1.3.26](#)), the *deck* ([3.3.1.35](#)) of which can be rotated about a vertical axis

3.1.3.30

skew bridge

bridge ([3.1.3.19](#)) where the angle between the longitudinal axis and the lines of support is not a right angle

3.1.3.31

viaduct

bridge ([3.1.3.19](#)) composed of a large number of spans

3.1.3.32

footbridge

bridge ([3.1.3.19](#)) for the use of pedestrians

3.1.3.33

railway platform

elevated structure ([3.1.1.4](#)) for entraining and detraining passengers and goods

3.1.3.34

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* ([3.8.5](#))

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “parkway”. See [3.1.3.37](#).

Note 2 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “freeway”. See [3.1.3.37](#).

3.1.3.35

carriageway

roadway, US

part of the *road* ([3.1.3.1](#)) or *highway* ([3.1.3.34](#)) constructed for use by vehicular *traffic* ([3.8.5](#)), including auxiliary *traffic lanes* ([3.1.3.49](#)), passing places, and *lay-bys* ([3.1.3.36](#))

3.1.3.36

lay-by

stopping lane, US

emergency lane, US

part of the *highway* ([3.1.3.34](#)) set aside for vehicles to allow them to draw out of the *traffic lanes* ([3.1.3.49](#)) and wait for short periods

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “emergency lane”. See [3.1.3.39](#).

3.1.3.37

motorway

interstate highway, US

freeway, US

parkway, US

limited access *road* ([3.1.3.1](#)) with dual *carriageways* ([3.1.3.35](#)) that is not crossed on the same *level* ([3.7.2.39](#)) by other *traffic lanes* ([3.1.3.49](#)), for the exclusive use of certain classes of motor vehicles

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “parkway”. See [3.1.3.34](#).

Note 2 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “freeway”. See [3.1.3.34](#).

3.1.3.38
vehicle restraint system
guardrail, US
barricade, US

structure ([3.3.1.2](#)) that provides a system of containment for errant vehicles so as to limit damage or injury

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “barricade”. See [3.1.3.41](#).

3.1.3.39
hard shoulder
emergency lane, US
 service lane, US

surfaced strip, adjacent to and abutting a *carriageway* ([3.1.3.35](#)), intended for use by vehicles in the event of difficulty or during obstruction of the carriageway

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “emergency lane”. See [3.1.3.36](#).

3.1.3.40
road safety fence
road safety rail, US

vehicle restraint system ([3.1.3.38](#)) installed alongside or on a central reserve ([3.1.3.48](#)) or a road ([3.1.3.1](#)) in the form of one or more horizontal members mounted on *posts* ([3.3.1.52](#))

3.1.3.41
road safety barrier
barricade, US

vehicle restraint system ([3.1.3.38](#)) alongside a *carriageway* ([3.1.3.35](#)) in the form of a continuous low *wall* ([3.3.2.46](#)) or similar *construction* ([3.3.5.6](#))

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “barricade”. See [3.1.3.38](#).

3.1.3.42
crash cushion
impact barrier, US

energy-absorbing device installed in front of a rigid object to reduce the severity of impact of a vehicle

3.1.3.43
arrester bed
safety ramp, AU
emergency ramp, US

area of *land* ([3.8.1](#)) adjacent to a *road* ([3.1.3.1](#)), filled with a particular *material* ([3.4.1.2](#)) and designed to decelerate and arrest errant vehicles, generally located on long downhill portions of a road

3.1.3.44
cycleway
bicycle path, US

way or separated part of a *road* ([3.1.3.1](#)) for use only by pedal cycles

3.1.3.45
kerb
curb, US

border, usually upstanding, at the edge of a *carriageway* ([3.1.3.35](#)), *hard strip*, *hard shoulder* ([3.1.3.39](#)), or *footway* ([3.1.3.55](#))

3.1.3.46
soft shoulder

strip alongside a *carriageway* ([3.1.3.35](#)) not intended to support vehicular *traffic* ([3.8.5](#))

3.1.3.47

verge

shoulder, US

part of a *highway* ([3.1.3.34](#)) alongside a *carriageway* ([3.1.3.35](#)) and at approximately the same *level* ([3.7.2.39](#)), exclusive of *embankment* ([3.1.2.3](#)) or *cutting* ([3.1.2.5](#)) slopes

Note 1 to entry: It can include *footways* ([3.1.3.55](#)) and *cycleways* ([3.1.3.44](#)).

Note 2 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “verge”. See [3.3.2.42](#).

3.1.3.48

central reserve

median, US

central reservation, GB

area that separates the *carriageways* ([3.1.3.35](#)) of a *road* ([3.1.3.1](#)) with dual carriageways

3.1.3.49

traffic lane

strip of *carriageway* ([3.1.3.35](#)) intended to accommodate a single line of moving vehicles, frequently defined by *road markings* ([3.3.5.81](#))

3.1.3.50

underpass

way below another *road* ([3.1.3.1](#)) or *structure* ([3.1.1.4](#)) designed to facilitate *traffic* ([3.8.5](#)) movement

3.1.3.51

flyover

overpass, US

way above another *road* ([3.1.3.1](#)) or *structure* ([3.1.1.4](#)) designed to facilitate *traffic* ([3.8.5](#)) movement

3.1.3.52

traffic calming

traffic restraint, US

speed bump, US

encouragement of restrained and considerate behaviour by means such as *road* ([3.1.3.1](#)) humps and reductions in *width* ([3.7.2.8](#)) of the travelled way

3.1.3.53

contraflow

temporary movement of two *traffic* ([3.8.5](#)) streams in opposite directions routed on one side of a *road* ([3.1.3.1](#)) with dual *carriageways* ([3.1.3.35](#))

3.1.3.54

footpath

way for the use of pedestrians

3.1.3.55

footway

sidewalk, US

walkway, US

portion of a *road* ([3.1.3.1](#)) reserved exclusively for pedestrians

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “walkway”. See [3.2.4.4](#).

3.1.3.56

service area

rest area, US

rest area, GB

land ([3.8.1](#)) with access to and from a *highway* ([3.1.3.34](#)) used for the provision of certain amenities and services

3.1.3.57**vehicle park****parking lot, US**

parking area, US

area that is prepared and intended for the parking of a number of vehicles

3.1.3.58**multi-storey car park****parking garage, US***building* ([3.1.1.3](#)) in which motor vehicles are parked on different *storeys* ([3.2.1.2](#))**3.1.3.59****parking bay****parking space, US**

parking stall, US

parking spot, US

area intended, and usually designated and marked, for the parking of a vehicle

3.1.3.60**building line****sight line, US**line that defines the extent of a *building* ([3.1.1.3](#)) beside a *road* ([3.1.3.1](#)) so as to ensure adequate sight lines**3.1.3.61****canal***channel* ([3.3.4.16](#)) constructed to carry water, usually for navigation, but which can also be used for water power, *irrigation* ([3.1.2.26](#)), collecting rainwater *run-off* ([3.8.24](#)), or *drainage* ([3.3.4.35](#)) of *surface water* ([3.8.23](#))**3.1.3.62****canalized river**river in which the water *level* ([3.7.2.39](#)) has been changed to form a *canal* ([3.1.3.61](#)) by the use of *locks* ([3.1.3.63](#)) and *weirs* ([3.1.2.27](#)) placed at intervals along its course and thus rendering it navigable**3.1.3.63****lock**enclosure on a river, *canal* ([3.1.3.61](#)), or at the entrance to a non-tidal *dock* ([3.1.3.66](#)), with movable watertight gates through which vessels pass and proceed from one water *level* ([3.7.2.39](#)) to anotherNote 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “lock”. See [3.3.5.52](#).Note 2 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term “lock”. See [3.3.5.49](#) and [3.3.5.52](#).**3.1.3.64****basin****harbour, US**

partially enclosed or sheltered area of water where vessels are moored or docked

3.1.3.65**berth****pier, US**

place where a vessel can be moored, usually for the loading and unloading of cargo or passengers

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term “pier”. See [3.1.3.68](#) and [3.3.1.50](#).**3.1.3.66****dock****port, US***basin* ([3.1.3.64](#)) for shipping

3.1.3.67

dry dock

dock ([3.1.3.66](#)) with gates from which water can be drained or pumped, leaving it dry to enable a vessel to be built or repaired

3.1.3.68

pier

structure ([3.1.1.4](#)), usually open, projecting from the shore and used as a promenade or to provide a *berth* ([3.1.3.65](#))

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “pier”. See [3.3.1.50](#).

Note 2 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term “pier”. See [3.1.3.65](#).

3.1.3.69

dolphin

isolated *structure* ([3.1.1.4](#)) or strong point used either to manoeuvre a vessel or to facilitate holding it in position in a *berth* ([3.1.3.65](#))

3.1.3.70

cul-de-sac

road ([3.1.3.1](#)) accessible from only one end

3.1.3.71

roundabout

rotary, US

portion of a *road* ([3.1.3.1](#)), usually at a junction, on which *traffic* ([3.8.5](#)) moves in one direction around a central element

3.1.4 Buildings

3.1.4.1

housing

buildings ([3.1.1.3](#)) for residential use

3.1.4.2

dwelling

unit of *housing* ([3.1.4.1](#))

3.1.4.3

flat

apartment, US

dwelling ([3.1.4.2](#)), mainly on a single *storey* ([3.2.1.2](#)), within a larger *building* ([3.1.1.3](#))

3.1.4.4

maisonette

duplex, US

duplex apartment, US

dwelling ([3.1.4.2](#)) of more than one *storey* ([3.2.1.2](#)) within a larger *building* ([3.1.1.3](#))

3.1.4.5

house

building ([3.1.1.3](#)) designed as one *dwelling* ([3.1.4.2](#))

3.1.4.6

bungalow

small *house* ([3.1.4.5](#)) of one *storey* ([3.2.1.2](#))

3.1.4.7**store****warehouse, US**

storage space, US

building (3.1.1.3) or *space* (3.2.1.1) within a building devoted to the storage or distribution of supplies or merchandise**3.1.4.8****office building***building* (3.1.1.3) used principally for administrative or clerical work**3.1.4.9****shop****store, US**

retail shop, US

building (3.1.1.3) or *space* (3.2.1.1) within a building for the sale of merchandise or the provision of services involving the receiving and returning of goods**3.1.4.10****factory***building* (3.1.1.3) or group of buildings used principally for the manufacture of goods**3.1.4.11****workshop**

shop, GB, US

building (3.1.1.3) or *space* (3.2.1.1) within a building that serves as a work space for a particular manual or mechanical activity**3.1.4.12****joinery shop****cabinet shop, US**

millwork shop, US

building (3.1.1.3) or *space* (3.2.1.1) where *joinery* (3.3.5.20) is manufactured**3.1.4.13****air terminal***building* (3.1.1.3) or group of buildings where passengers or goods, or both, transfer or are transferred to or from aircraft**3.1.4.14****framed building****curtain wall building, US***building* (3.1.1.3) that relies wholly or mainly on a *frame* (3.3.1.70) rather than on loadbearing *walls* (3.3.2.46) for strength and stability**3.1.4.15****steel-framed building***framed building* (3.1.4.14) in which steel is the main structural *material* (3.4.1.2)**3.1.4.16****timber-framed building****post and beam construction, US***framed building* (3.1.4.14) in which *timber* (3.4.3.2) is the main structural *material* (3.4.1.2)

Note 1 to entry: In the US, when the *width* (3.7.2.8) or *thickness* (3.7.2.49) of the *timber* (3.4.3.2) used as the main structural *material* (3.4.1.2) is less than 100 mm, the term “wood frame construction” is used.

3.1.4.17

platform-frame building

platform frame construction, US

timber-framed building ([3.1.4.16](#)) which, for strength and stability, relies wholly or mainly on loadbearing *walls* ([3.3.2.46](#)) that have *studs* ([3.3.1.51](#)) on *sill plates* ([3.3.3.45](#)) supported by the *floor* ([3.3.2.10](#))

3.1.4.18

balloon-frame building

balloon frame construction, US

timber-framed building ([3.1.4.16](#)) which, for strength and stability, relies wholly or mainly on loadbearing *walls* ([3.3.2.46](#)) and that has *studs* ([3.3.1.51](#)) in the exterior walls extending in one piece from *sill plate* ([3.3.3.45](#)) to *wall plate* ([3.3.1.56](#)) below the *roof* ([3.3.2.21](#))

3.2 Terms relating to spaces

3.2.1 Base terms

3.2.1.1

space

area or volume bounded actually or theoretically

3.2.1.2

storey

story, US

space ([3.2.1.1](#)) between two consecutive *floors* ([3.3.2.10](#)) or between a floor and a *roof* ([3.3.2.21](#))

Note 1 to entry: In the US, this term does not apply to an *attic* ([3.2.2.2](#)) or *space* ([3.2.1.1](#)) partly or wholly below *ground level* ([3.7.2.67](#)).

3.2.1.3

room

enclosed *space* ([3.2.1.1](#)) within a *storey* ([3.2.1.2](#)), other than a *circulation space* ([3.2.4.1](#))

3.2.1.4

bay

structural subdivision of a *building* ([3.1.1.3](#)) or other *structure* ([3.1.1.4](#))

3.2.1.5

extension

addition, US

addition to an existing *building* ([3.1.1.3](#))

3.2.1.6

protected space

space ([3.2.1.1](#)) to which entry by undesired people or objects is prevented

3.2.2 Spaces associated with particular parts of the building

3.2.2.1

loft

attic, US

space ([3.2.1.1](#)) below a *pitched roof* ([3.3.2.24](#)) with limited access, not intended for habitation and frequently used for storage

3.2.2.2**attic****loft, US**

room ([3.2.1.3](#)) mainly contained within the *space* ([3.2.1.1](#)) below a *pitched roof* ([3.3.2.24](#))

Note 1 to entry: In the US, an attic (loft) can also be a *space* ([3.2.1.1](#)) having a high *ceiling* ([3.3.2.18](#)) that can accommodate multiple *storeys* ([3.2.1.2](#)) for habitation.

3.2.2.3**basement storey**

storey ([3.2.1.2](#)) directly below the *ground floor* ([3.2.2.5](#))

3.2.2.4**sub-basement**

storey ([3.2.1.2](#)) under the *basement storey* ([3.2.2.3](#)) of a *building* ([3.1.1.3](#))

3.2.2.5**ground floor****first floor, US****first storey, US**

storey ([3.2.1.2](#)) that provides principal access at or near *ground level* ([3.7.2.67](#))

3.2.2.6**first floor****second floor, US****second storey, US**

storey ([3.2.1.2](#)) above *ground floor* ([3.2.2.5](#))

3.2.2.7**second floor****third floor, US**

storey ([3.2.1.2](#)) above *first floor* ([3.2.2.6](#))

3.2.2.8**mezzanine**

intermediate and partial *storey* ([3.2.1.2](#)), usually between the *ground floor* ([3.2.2.5](#)) and *first floor* ([3.2.2.6](#)), and usually fully or partially open on one or more sides

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “mezzanine”. See [3.2.2.15](#).

3.2.2.9**balcony**

upper accessible platform within a *storey* ([3.2.1.2](#)), not fully enclosed by *walls* ([3.3.2.46](#))

3.2.2.10**external balcony**

accessible platform that projects from the external face of a *building* ([3.1.1.3](#))

3.2.2.11**internal balcony**

recessed balcony, US

accessible platform recessed from the external face of a *building* ([3.1.1.3](#))

3.2.2.12**porch**

veranda, US

space ([3.2.1.1](#)) in front of an external *door* ([3.3.3.3](#)), recessed into a *building* ([3.1.1.3](#)) or covered by a projection from it

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “porch”. See [3.2.3.9](#).

Note 2 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “veranda”. See [3.2.3.9](#).

3.2.2.13

basement

usable part of a *building* ([3.1.1.3](#)), situated partly or entirely below *ground level* ([3.7.2.67](#))

Note 1 to entry: In the US, basement is a term for a *space* ([3.2.1.1](#)) having less than half its clear *height* ([3.7.2.36](#)) below *ground level* ([3.7.2.67](#)), while *cellar* ([3.2.2.18](#)) is a term for a space having more than half its clear height below ground level.

3.2.2.14

arcade

mall, US

covered *passage* ([3.2.4.4](#)), usually with *shops* ([3.1.4.9](#)) on one or both sides

3.2.2.15

gallery

mezzanine, US

upper *space* ([3.2.1.1](#)), bounded by a *balustrade* ([3.3.2.69](#)) ([3.3.2.70](#)), within and open to a larger space

Note 1 to entry: In the US, gallery is a term that is often used to describe a small *shop* ([3.1.4.9](#)), such as an art gallery.

Note 2 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “mezzanine”. See [3.2.2.8](#).

3.2.2.16

forecourt

front yard, US

front garden, US

external *space* ([3.2.1.1](#)), normally bounded on three sides by *buildings* ([3.1.1.3](#)), *walls* ([3.3.2.46](#)), or *fences* ([3.3.5.86](#)), in front of a building

3.2.2.17

courtyard

external *space* ([3.2.1.1](#)) bounded by *buildings* ([3.1.1.3](#)), *walls* ([3.3.2.46](#)), or *fences* ([3.3.5.86](#))

3.2.2.18

cellar

basement ([3.2.2.13](#)) used for storage, heating *plant* ([3.3.4.11](#)), and for purposes other than habitation

Note 1 to entry: In the US, cellar is a term for a *space* ([3.2.1.1](#)) having more than half its clear *height* ([3.7.2.36](#)) below *ground level* ([3.7.2.67](#)), while *basement* ([3.2.2.13](#)) is a term for a space having less than half its clear height below ground level.

3.2.2.19

loading bay

recess containing a platform for the loading and unloading of vehicles

3.2.2.20

wing

part of a *building* ([3.1.1.3](#)) that is subordinate to the main part

3.2.3 Functional spaces

3.2.3.1

activity space

space ([3.2.1.1](#)) defined by the spatial extension of an activity

Note 1 to entry: A spatial extension of an activity, for example, a table or a bed, and the activity space around them.

[SOURCE: ISO 12006-2:2015, 3.1.9]

3.2.3.2**working space**
staging space, US

staging area, US

additional *space* ([3.2.1.1](#)) formed alongside a *trench* ([3.1.2.12](#)) or other *excavation* ([3.1.2.2](#)) to facilitate work below *ground level* ([3.7.2.67](#)), or other space required on *site* ([3.1.1.6](#)) to enable *construction work* ([3.5.1.1](#)) to be carried out

3.2.3.3**toilet**

restroom, US

powder room, US

room ([3.2.1.3](#)) in which one or more *WC suites* ([3.3.4.9](#)) and/or a urinal or urinals and wash basins, are installed

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term “toilet”. See [3.2.3.4](#) and [3.3.4.9](#).

3.2.3.4**WC****toilet, US**

lavatory, GB

room ([3.2.1.3](#)) in which a single *WC suite* ([3.3.4.9](#)) is installed

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term “toilet”. See [3.2.3.3](#) and [3.3.4.9](#).

3.2.3.5**washroom**

room ([3.2.1.3](#)) in which one or more wash basins are installed

3.2.3.6**office**

space ([3.2.1.1](#)) within a *building* ([3.1.1.3](#)) used principally for administrative or clerical work

3.2.3.7**hall**

auditorium, US

large assembly *room* ([3.2.1.3](#))

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph to the term “hall”. See [3.2.4.5](#).

Note 2 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term “hall”. See [3.2.4.3](#) and [3.2.4.5](#).

3.2.3.8**terrace**

patio, US

external horizontal area, usually for people, often fitted with a *balustrade* ([3.3.2.69](#)) ([3.3.2.70](#))

3.2.3.9**verandah****veranda, US**

porch, US

roofed *terrace* ([3.2.3.8](#)) along the side of a *building* ([3.1.1.3](#))

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “porch”. See [3.2.2.12](#).

Note 2 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “veranda”. See [3.2.2.12](#).

3.2.3.10**inspection pit****test pit, US**

pit for inspection of *substructures* ([3.3.1.4](#)) and *services* ([3.3.4.1](#))

3.2.3.11

light well

light shaft, US

air shaft, US

unroofed *space* ([3.2.1.1](#)), bounded on all sides, which provides daylight to more than one *storey* ([3.2.1.2](#)) of a *building* ([3.1.1.3](#)) and can provide ventilation

3.2.3.12

basement area

window well, US

unroofed *space* ([3.2.1.1](#)) below *ground level* ([3.7.2.67](#)) and external to a *building* ([3.1.1.3](#)) which provides light and air to *rooms* ([3.2.1.3](#)) in a *basement* ([3.2.2.13](#))

3.2.3.13

basement access

areaway, US

unroofed *space* ([3.2.1.1](#)) below *ground level* ([3.7.2.67](#)) which provides access to one or more *rooms* ([3.2.1.3](#)) in a *basement* ([3.2.2.13](#))

3.2.4 Spaces associated with circulation and movement

3.2.4.1

circulation space

space ([3.2.1.1](#)) for the movement of people, goods, or vehicles

3.2.4.2

means of access

access, US

egress, US

public or private way of approach or entrance for pedestrians or vehicles

3.2.4.3

corridor

hall, US

passage, US

narrow enclosed *circulation space* ([3.2.4.1](#)) that gives access to *rooms* ([3.2.1.3](#)) or other *spaces* ([3.2.1.1](#))

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “corridor”. See [3.2.4.5](#).

Note 2 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term “hall”. See [3.2.3.7](#) and [3.2.4.5](#).

3.2.4.4

passage

walkway, US

narrow *circulation space* ([3.2.4.1](#)) bounded on both sides and intended for pedestrians

Note 1 to entry: A passage might or might not be covered.

Note 2 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term “passage”. See [3.2.4.3](#) and [3.2.4.5](#).

Note 3 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term “walkway”. See [3.1.3.55](#) and [3.2.4.8](#).

3.2.4.5

hall

entrance hall, US

hallway, US

corridor, US

passage, US

central *circulation space* ([3.2.4.1](#)) that provides access to one or more *rooms* ([3.2.1.3](#))

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “hall”. See [3.2.3.7](#).

Note 2 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term “hall”. See [3.2.3.7](#) and [3.2.4.3](#).

Note 3 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “corridor”. See [3.2.4.3](#).

Note 4 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term “passage”. See [3.2.4.3](#) and [3.2.4.4](#).

Note 5 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “entrance hall”. See [3.2.4.6](#).

3.2.4.6

entrance hall

foyer, US

vestibule, US

lobby, US

large *circulation space* ([3.2.4.1](#)) within, and at the entrance to, a *building* ([3.1.1.3](#))

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “lobby”. See [3.2.4.13](#).

Note 2 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “entrance hall”. See [3.2.4.5](#).

3.2.4.7

access balcony

external corridor, US

balcony ([3.2.2.9](#)) that gives access to a number of units of accommodation

Note 1 to entry: The units of accommodation can include *dwelling*s ([3.1.4.2](#)) or *offices* ([3.2.3.6](#)).

3.2.4.8

walkway

catwalk, US

construction ([3.3.5.6](#)) that provides elevated lateral access for pedestrians

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “catwalk”. See [3.2.4.10](#).

3.2.4.9

crawlway

crawlspace, US

space ([3.2.1.1](#)) that provides access to a *service* ([3.3.4.1](#)), high enough to crawl through

3.2.4.10

gangway

catwalk, US

narrow *circulation space* ([3.2.4.1](#)) that provides access to *furniture* ([3.3.5.3](#)), machinery, and other equipment

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “catwalk”. See [3.2.4.8](#).

3.2.4.11

service duct

service space, US

duct ([3.3.4.12](#)) that provides *activity space* ([3.2.3.1](#)) for inspection and *maintenance* ([3.5.1.36](#))

3.2.4.12

air lock

enclosed *space* ([3.2.1.1](#)) having two *doors* ([3.3.3.3](#)), situated between two *environments* ([3.8.3](#)) with different air conditions, making it possible to pass from one environment to the other without significant disturbance to either

3.2.4.13

lobby

entry foyer, US

enclosed gathering *space* ([3.2.1.1](#)), usually near an entrance, that gives access to *rooms* ([3.2.1.3](#)) or other spaces

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “lobby”. See [3.2.4.6](#).

3.2.4.14

lift well

elevator shaft, US

space ([3.2.1.1](#)) in which the *lift car* ([3.3.4.30](#)) and the counterweight or balancing weight move, enclosed by the bottom of the pit, the approximately vertical *walls* ([3.3.2.46](#)) and the *ceiling* ([3.3.2.18](#))

3.2.4.15

stairwell

space ([3.2.1.1](#)) around which a *stair* ([3.3.5.22](#)) is disposed

3.2.4.16

stair enclosure

space ([3.2.1.1](#)) reserved for accommodating a *stair* ([3.3.5.22](#)) and the faces of the *walls* ([3.3.2.46](#)) limiting the volume

3.2.4.17

stair opening

space ([3.2.1.1](#)) reserved in a floor for a stair

3.2.4.18

exit

designated point of departure from a *building* ([3.1.1.3](#))

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “exit”. See [3.1.3.2](#)

3.3 Terms relating to parts of buildings and civil engineering works

3.3.1 Structural parts

3.3.1.1

foundation

construction ([3.3.5.6](#)) for transmitting *forces* ([3.7.3.22](#)) to the supporting *ground* ([3.4.2.1](#))

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “foundation”. See [3.3.1.4](#).

3.3.1.2

structure

organized combination of connected parts designed to provide some *measure* ([3.7.1.7](#)) of rigidity

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “structure”. See [3.1.1.4](#).

3.3.1.3

structural member

part of a *structure* ([3.3.1.2](#)) intended to resist *forces* ([3.7.3.22](#))

3.3.1.4

substructure

foundation, US

part of a *structure* ([3.3.1.2](#)) wholly or mainly below the *level* ([3.7.2.39](#)) of the adjoining *ground* ([3.4.2.1](#)) or a given level

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “foundation”. See [3.3.1.1](#).

3.3.1.5**superstructure**

part of a *structure* ([3.3.1.2](#)) above the *substructure* ([3.3.1.4](#))

3.3.1.6**carcass****building shell, US**

carcase, GB

building ([3.1.1.3](#)) that is structurally complete but otherwise unfinished

3.3.1.7**arch**

curved *structural member* ([3.3.1.3](#)) or *construction* ([3.3.5.6](#)) that spans an opening or recess, designed to carry *loads* ([3.7.3.19](#)) between points of support

3.3.1.8**springing**

plane at the end of an *arch* ([3.3.1.7](#)) from which it springs

3.3.1.9**relieving arch**

arch ([3.3.1.7](#)) built into a *wall* ([3.3.2.46](#)) to relieve that part of the wall below the arch from *loads* ([3.7.3.19](#)) above it

3.3.1.10**column**

pillar, GB

structural member ([3.3.1.3](#)) of slender form, usually vertical, that transmits to its base the *forces* ([3.7.3.22](#)), primarily in *compression* ([3.7.3.32](#)), that are applied to it

3.3.1.11**beam**

structural member ([3.3.1.3](#)) for carrying *loads* ([3.7.3.19](#)) between or beyond points of support, usually narrow in relation to its *length* ([3.7.2.10](#)) and horizontal or nearly so

3.3.1.12**girder**

large *main beam* ([3.3.1.37](#)) that is fabricated and comprises top and bottom chords and either a solid or open *web* ([3.3.5.19](#)) or webs

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “girder”. See [3.3.1.37](#).

3.3.1.13**box girder**

girder ([3.3.1.12](#)) whose cross-section is of closed monocellular or multicellular form

3.3.1.14**plate girder**

girder ([3.3.1.12](#)) in which the *web* ([3.3.5.19](#)) and chord *flanges* ([3.3.5.18](#)) are fabricated from separate *sections* ([3.4.1.10](#)) or *plate* ([3.3.5.17](#))

3.3.1.15**joist**

one of a series of parallel *beams* ([3.3.1.11](#)), usually horizontal

Note 1 to entry: In the US, when the term is used, it typically refers to a beam made of *timber* ([3.4.3.2](#)) having a nominal *width* ([3.7.2.8](#)) not exceeding 50 mm and a *thickness* ([3.7.2.49](#)) and *length* ([3.7.2.10](#)) that will vary depending on the *span* ([3.7.2.37](#)).

3.3.1.16

joist hanger

metal support for the end of a *timber* ([3.4.3.2](#)) *joist* ([3.3.1.15](#))

3.3.1.17

cantilever

portion of *beam* ([3.3.1.11](#)) or structural *slab* ([3.3.5.12](#)) that projects beyond its last support

3.3.1.18

truss

braced triangulated *frame* ([3.3.1.70](#)) designed to act as a *beam* ([3.3.1.11](#))

3.3.1.19

lattice girder

truss ([3.3.1.18](#)) with parallel or nearly parallel upper and lower structural chord members that have connecting diagonal structural *web* ([3.3.5.19](#)) members

3.3.1.20

vierendeel truss

truss ([3.3.1.18](#)) that has its vertical *structural members* ([3.3.1.3](#)) rigidly connected to the upper and lower chords

3.3.1.21

strut

structural member ([3.3.1.3](#)) intended to resist axial *forces* ([3.7.3.22](#)) acting in *compression* ([3.7.3.32](#))

3.3.1.22

tie

tie rod, US

structural member ([3.3.1.3](#)) intended to resist axial *forces* ([3.7.3.22](#)) acting in tension

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “tie”. See [3.1.3.10](#).

3.3.1.23

prestressing tendon

steel *bar* ([3.4.1.7](#)) or groups of bars, strands, or wires given a tensile *stress* ([3.7.3.25](#)) that produces a compressive stress in *prestressed concrete* ([3.4.4.22](#)) or *masonry* ([3.3.5.13](#))

3.3.1.24

pre-tensioning

method of prestressing *concrete* ([3.4.4.15](#)) in which it is cast around *prestressing tendons* ([3.3.1.23](#)) that are held in tension between anchorages until the concrete has developed the required bond strength

3.3.1.25

wind brace

structural member ([3.3.1.3](#)) used in *wind bracing* ([3.3.1.66](#))

3.3.1.26

structural steelwork

system of steel *structural members* ([3.3.1.3](#)) fabricated as a *frame* ([3.3.1.70](#))

3.3.1.27

air-supported structure

structure ([3.3.1.2](#)) formed by a thin, flexible membrane anchored to a *foundation* ([3.3.1.1](#)) and supported by air pressure

3.3.1.28

stressed-skin structure

structure ([3.3.1.2](#)) formed with thin loadbearing elements designed to transmit *forces* ([3.7.3.22](#)) along its surface and to contribute to the strength of the whole

3.3.1.29**folded-plate structure**

structure ([3.3.1.2](#)), usually a *roof* ([3.3.2.21](#)), whose ability to support itself is derived from the pleated structural *slab* ([3.3.5.12](#))

3.3.1.30**space structure****space frame, US**

three-dimensional *structure* ([3.3.1.2](#)) that resists *forces* ([3.7.3.22](#)), which can be applied at any point, inclined at any angle to the surface of the structure, and act in any direction

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “space frame”. See [3.3.1.73](#).

3.3.1.31**flat slab**

concrete slab ([3.3.1.32](#)) without projections or recesses

3.3.1.32**concrete slab**

slab ([3.3.5.12](#)) made of *concrete* ([3.4.4.15](#))

3.3.1.33**floor slab**

slab ([3.3.5.12](#)) of large area that performs the function of a structural *floor* ([3.3.2.10](#))

3.3.1.34**solid floor**

floor ([3.3.2.10](#)) that comprises a *floor slab* ([3.3.1.33](#)) without voids or fillers

3.3.1.35**deck**

horizontal surface of a *bridge* ([3.1.3.19](#))

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “deck”. See [3.3.2.17](#).

3.3.1.36**continuous beam**

beam ([3.3.1.11](#)) that spans three or more supports

3.3.1.37**main beam****girder, US**

beam ([3.3.1.11](#)) that supports other beams and is not itself supported by a beam

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homonym for the term “girder”. See [3.3.1.12](#).

3.3.1.38**secondary beam**

beam ([3.3.1.11](#)) that transfers its *load* ([3.7.3.19](#)) at one or both ends to a *main beam* ([3.3.1.37](#))

3.3.1.39**trussed beam**

beam ([3.3.1.11](#)) stiffened by triangulated *bracing* ([3.3.1.64](#))

3.3.1.40**upstand beam**

beam ([3.3.1.11](#)) that is monolithic with and above a *slab* ([3.3.5.12](#))

3.3.1.41**downstand beam**

beam ([3.3.1.11](#)) that projects downward from a *slab* ([3.3.5.12](#)) into a *space* ([3.2.1.1](#))

3.3.1.42

spreader beam

beam ([3.3.1.11](#)) designed to distribute concentrated *loads* ([3.7.3.19](#))

3.3.1.43

rafter

inclined *structural member* ([3.3.1.3](#)), usually arranged in series, that supports *roofing* ([3.3.2.22](#)) in a *pitched roof* ([3.3.2.24](#))

3.3.1.44

purlin

beam ([3.3.1.11](#)) parallel to the *eaves* ([3.3.2.38](#)) that gives intermediate support to *rafters* ([3.3.1.43](#)) or *roofing* ([3.3.2.22](#))

3.3.1.45

roof truss

triangulated *plane frame* ([3.3.1.71](#)), usually arranged in series, used to support a *roof* ([3.3.2.21](#))

3.3.1.46

trussed rafter

roof truss ([3.3.1.45](#)) including *rafters* ([3.3.1.43](#)), usually comprising members of the same *thickness* ([3.7.2.49](#)) and in the same plane, facilitating the sharing of *loads* ([3.7.3.19](#))

3.3.1.47

stanchion

metal *column* ([3.3.1.10](#)) that serves as a *post* ([3.3.1.52](#)) in a guardrail system

3.3.1.48

short column

column ([3.3.1.10](#)) so short that buckling can be ignored in its design

3.3.1.49

slender column

column ([3.3.1.10](#)) sufficiently long for buckling to be considered in its design

3.3.1.50

pier

pillar, US

vertical *structural member* ([3.3.1.3](#)) of voluminous form that transmits to its base the compressive *forces* ([3.7.3.22](#)) applied to it

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “pier”. See [3.1.3.68](#).

Note 2 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term “pier”. See [3.1.3.65](#), [3.1.3.68](#).

3.3.1.51

stud

one of a series of vertical members in a *partition* ([3.3.2.47](#)) or vertical *structural members* ([3.3.1.3](#)) in a loadbearing *wall* ([3.3.2.46](#))

3.3.1.52

post

light vertical member providing support

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “post”. See [3.3.2.71](#).

3.3.1.53 attached pier pilaster, US

pier ([3.3.1.50](#)) that is an integral part of a *wall* ([3.3.2.46](#)) in the form of thickened sections placed at intervals along the wall

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “pilaster”. See [3.3.1.55](#).

3.3.1.54 bridge pier

pier ([3.3.1.50](#)) that is the intermediate support of a *bridge* ([3.1.3.19](#))

3.3.1.55 pilaster

shallow, rectangular *column* ([3.3.1.10](#)) or *pier* ([3.3.1.50](#)), integrally attached to the face of a *wall* ([3.3.2.46](#))

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “pilaster”. See [3.3.1.53](#).

3.3.1.56 wall plate top plate, US

structural member ([3.3.1.3](#)) along the top of a *wall* ([3.3.2.46](#)) or built into its *length* ([3.7.2.10](#)), which distributes the *forces* ([3.7.3.22](#)) from *joists* ([3.3.1.15](#)), *rafters* ([3.3.1.43](#)), or *roof trusses* ([3.3.1.45](#))

3.3.1.57 padstone

codding, GB

masonry unit ([3.4.4.49](#)) incorporated in a *structure* ([3.3.1.2](#)) to distribute a concentrated *load* ([3.7.3.19](#))

3.3.1.58 abutment

buttress, US

construction ([3.3.5.6](#)) intended to resist lateral thrust and vertical *load* ([3.7.3.19](#)) usually from an *arch* ([3.3.1.7](#)) or *bridge* ([3.1.3.19](#))

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “buttress”. See [3.3.1.60](#).

3.3.1.59 bridge abutment

abutment ([3.3.1.58](#)) that provides the end support of a *bridge* ([3.1.3.19](#))

3.3.1.60 buttress

projecting *construction* ([3.3.5.6](#)) built as part of, or against, a *wall* ([3.3.2.46](#)) to resist lateral thrust

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “buttress”. See [3.3.1.58](#).

3.3.1.61 shear wall shearwall, US

diaphragm wall, US

wall ([3.3.2.46](#)) for resisting lateral *forces* ([3.7.3.22](#)) in its plane

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term “diaphragm wall”. See [3.1.2.17](#) and [3.3.1.63](#).

3.3.1.62 spine wall bearing wall, US

internal loadbearing *wall* ([3.3.2.46](#)) parallel to the main axis of a *building* ([3.1.1.3](#))

3.3.1.63

diaphragm wall

wall ([3.3.2.46](#)) of two *leafs* ([3.3.2.55](#)), separated by a cavity, structurally connected by vertical *webs* ([3.3.5.19](#))

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “diaphragm wall”. See [3.1.2.17](#).

Note 2 to entry: In the US, there are homographs for the term “diaphragm wall”. See [3.1.2.17](#) and [3.3.1.61](#).

3.3.1.64

bracing

system of *structural members* ([3.3.1.3](#)), usually diagonal, which acts in *compression* ([3.7.3.32](#)) or tension and stiffens a *structure* ([3.3.1.2](#))

3.3.1.65

herring-bone bracing

bridging, US

small *structural members* ([3.3.1.3](#)) placed crosswise between the tops and bottoms of adjacent *joists* ([3.3.1.15](#)) or other structural members to prevent buckling and enable *loads* ([3.7.3.19](#)) to be shared

3.3.1.66

wind bracing

bracing ([3.3.1.64](#)) designed to resist wind *forces* ([3.7.3.22](#))

3.3.1.67

shore

strut ([3.3.1.21](#)) that gives temporary support to earth or part of a *structure* ([3.3.1.2](#))

3.3.1.68

sheet piling

process ([3.5.2.3](#)) of driving vertical *structural members* ([3.3.1.3](#)) into the *soil* ([3.4.2.2](#)) in a continuous row, usually to resist lateral pressure

3.3.1.69

steel sheet pile

interlocking steel *structural member* ([3.3.1.3](#)) used for *sheet piling* ([3.3.1.68](#))

3.3.1.70

frame

structure ([3.3.1.2](#)) composed principally of linear or curved *structural members* ([3.3.1.3](#))

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “frame”. See [3.3.3.19](#).

3.3.1.71

plane frame

frame ([3.3.1.70](#)) in a single plane

3.3.1.72

portal frame

frame ([3.3.1.70](#)) composed of two *columns* ([3.3.1.10](#)) rigidly connected by a *beam* ([3.3.1.11](#)) across the column tops

3.3.1.73

space frame

three-dimensional truss, US

three-dimensional *frame* ([3.3.1.70](#)) for spanning large areas

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “space frame”. See [3.3.1.30](#).

3.3.1.74**ground anchorage
tie-down, US**

construction (3.3.5.6) capable of transmitting applied tensile *forces* (3.7.3.22) and those acting in *shear* (3.7.3.35) to a loadbearing stratum

3.3.1.75**pile**

slender *structural member* (3.3.1.3), substantially underground, intended to transmit *forces* (3.7.3.22) into loadbearing strata below the surface of the *ground* (3.4.2.1)

3.3.1.76**bored cast-in-place pile**

bored *pile* (3.3.1.75) formed by continuous or discontinuous *earthwork* (3.5.1.6) methods where the hole is subsequently filled with *concrete* (3.4.4.15)

3.3.1.77**displacement pile**

pile (3.3.1.75) which is installed in the ground without excavation of material from the ground, except for limiting heave, vibration, removal of obstructions, or to assist penetration

[SOURCE: EN 12699:2000, 3.1, modified — “or removal” after the word “excavation” was deleted.]

3.3.1.78**driven pile**

pile (3.3.1.75) forced into the *ground* (3.4.2.1) by hammering, vibration or static pressure, and displacing the *soil* (3.4.2.2)

3.3.1.79**end bearing pile**

pile (3.3.1.75) that transmits *forces* (3.7.3.22) to the *ground* (3.4.2.1) mainly by *compression* (3.7.3.32) on its base

3.3.1.80**friction pile**

pile (3.3.1.75) transmitting *forces* (3.7.3.22) to the *ground* (3.4.2.1) mainly by friction between the surface of the pile and the adjacent ground

3.3.1.81**pile cap**

construction (3.3.5.6) at the head of one or more *piles* (3.3.1.75) that transmits *forces* (3.7.3.22) from a *structure* (3.3.1.2) to one or several piles

3.3.1.82**footing**

stepped *construction* (3.3.5.6) that spreads the *load* (3.7.3.19) at the foot of a *wall* (3.3.2.46) or *column* (3.3.1.10)

3.3.1.83**raft foundation****slab foundation, US**

floating foundation, US

foundation (3.3.1.1) in the form of a continuous structural *concrete slab* (3.3.1.32) that extends over the whole base of a *structure* (3.3.1.2)

Note 1 to entry: A raft foundation sometimes extends beyond the base of a structure.

3.3.1.84**strip foundation**

long, narrow, usually horizontal *foundation* (3.3.1.1)

3.3.1.85

piled foundation

pile foundation, US

foundation ([3.3.1.1](#)) that incorporates one or more *piles* ([3.3.1.75](#))

3.3.1.86

caisson

hollow construction ([3.3.5.6](#)) with substantial impervious *walls* ([3.3.2.46](#)) that comprises one or more cells and is sunk into the *ground* ([3.4.2.1](#)) or water to form the permanent shell of a deep *foundation* ([3.3.1.1](#))

3.3.1.87

open caisson

caisson ([3.3.1.86](#)) that is open both at the top and bottom

3.3.1.88

structural hollow section

tubular column, US

lally column, US

tube ([3.4.1.11](#)) used for structural purposes

3.3.1.89

rolled-steel section

steel product ([3.4.1.3](#)) formed by rolling

3.3.1.90

T-section

structural member ([3.3.1.3](#)) with a cross-section resembling the letter “T” and with equal *flanges* ([3.3.5.18](#))

3.3.1.91

I-section

I-beam, US

light universal beam, GB

structural member ([3.3.1.3](#)) with a cross-section resembling the letter “I”

3.3.1.92

angle

structural member ([3.3.1.3](#)) with a cross-section resembling the letter “L”, whose legs can be equal or unequal in *width* ([3.7.2.8](#))

3.3.1.93

channel section

structural member ([3.3.1.3](#)) with a cross-section resembling the letter “C”

3.3.1.94

H-section

heavy universal beam, GB

structural member ([3.3.1.3](#)) with a cross-section resembling the letter “H”

3.3.1.95

rolled-steel joist

RSJ

rolled-steel section ([3.3.1.89](#)) with cross-section resembling the letter “I”, but with the *thickness* ([3.7.2.49](#)) of the *flange* ([3.3.5.18](#)) tapering, being thicker along the *web* ([3.3.5.19](#))

3.3.1.96

bond

.....CA, US

interlocking arrangement of *masonry units* ([3.4.4.49](#)) within a *wall* ([3.3.2.46](#)) to ensure stability

3.3.2 Dividing and enclosing parts

3.3.2.1

infill

assembly (3.3.5.5) of single or composite *products* (3.4.1.3) that are inserted into gaps or *openings* (3.3.3.1) or that form part of a *facade* (3.3.2.44)

3.3.2.2

lining

dry covering to any internal *building* (3.1.1.3) surface

3.3.2.3

boarding

strips (3.4.1.14) of *timber* (3.4.3.2) used as a finished covering

EXAMPLE Used as a finished covering to a *floor* (3.3.2.10) or *wall* (3.3.2.46).

Note 1 to entry: In the US, wood siding is the term for boarding used as *cladding* (3.3.2.43) on an exterior *wall* (3.3.2.46) and strip flooring is the term for boarding used as *flooring* (3.3.2.12).

3.3.2.4

weatherboard

weather mould, AU

moulded projecting member fixed to the bottom rail of an external *door* (3.3.3.3) to divert water from the *sill* (3.3.3.44) or threshold

3.3.2.5

vapour control layer

vapour barrier, AU

vapor barrier, US

layer of *material* (3.4.1.1) intended to restrict the transmission of water vapour

3.3.2.6

tile

small, thin, flat, or shaped *component* (3.4.1.4) used to form a covering

3.3.2.7

grating

open *screen* (3.3.2.53) within an *opening* (3.3.3.1) in a *wall* (3.3.2.46), *floor* (3.3.2.10), or *pavement* (3.1.3.17)

3.3.2.8

grille

open *screen* (3.3.2.53) for division of *space* (3.2.1.1) or within a comparatively large *opening* (3.3.3.1) in a *wall* (3.3.2.46) or *ceiling* (3.3.2.18)

3.3.2.9

barrier

structure (3.1.1.4) (3.3.1.2) or *construction* (3.3.5.6) providing protection or used to affect movement

3.3.2.10

floor

horizontal plane *construction* (3.3.5.6) that provides the lowest surface in any *space* (3.2.1.1) in a *building* (3.1.1.3)

3.3.2.11

open floor

exposed floor, US

floor (3.3.2.10) that has no *ceiling* (3.3.2.18) covering its underside

3.3.2.12

flooring

uppermost layer of a *floor* ([3.3.2.10](#)), serving as a wear layer

3.3.2.13

underlay

underlayment, US

product ([3.4.1.3](#)) or *component* ([3.4.1.4](#)), usually in the form of a thin *sheet* ([3.4.1.12](#)), installed beneath *flooring* ([3.3.2.12](#))

3.3.2.14

concrete block paving

surfacing that consists of rectangular *blocks* ([3.4.1.9](#)) of *precast concrete* ([3.4.4.21](#)) laid in a pattern

3.3.2.15

floating floor

construction ([3.3.5.6](#)) that comprises the upper layers of a *floor* ([3.3.2.10](#)) when these are supported on a resilient layer or mountings to provide insulation against sound, vibration, or both

3.3.2.16

suspended floor

raised floor, US

free-access floor, US

floor ([3.3.2.10](#)) that spans supports

3.3.2.17

deck

elevated, unenclosed platform without a *roof* ([3.3.2.21](#))

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “deck”. See [3.3.1.35](#).

3.3.2.18

ceiling

construction ([3.3.5.6](#)) covering the underside of a *floor* ([3.3.2.10](#)) or *roof* ([3.3.2.21](#)) and providing the overhead surface of an enclosed *space* ([3.2.1.1](#)), often to conceal *structural members* ([3.3.1.3](#)) or *services* ([3.3.4.1](#))

3.3.2.19

false ceiling

suspended ceiling, US

dropped ceiling, US

ceiling ([3.3.2.18](#)) that reduces the *height* ([3.7.2.36](#)) of a *space* ([3.2.1.1](#)) or provides space for *services* ([3.3.4.1](#))

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the entry “suspended ceiling”. See [3.3.2.20](#).

Note 2 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the entry “dropped ceiling”. See [3.3.2.20](#).

3.3.2.20

suspended ceiling

dropped ceiling, US

ceiling ([3.3.2.18](#)) hung at a distance from the *floor* ([3.3.2.10](#)) or *roof* ([3.3.2.21](#)) above

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the entry “suspended ceiling”. See [3.3.2.19](#).

Note 2 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the entry “dropped ceiling”. See [3.3.2.19](#).

3.3.2.21

roof

construction ([3.3.5.6](#)) that encloses a *building* ([3.1.1.3](#)) from above

3.3.2.22**roofing**

upper layer or layers of a *roof* ([3.3.2.21](#)) that provides a weatherproof surface

3.3.2.23**flat roof**

roof ([3.3.2.21](#)) either horizontal or with a *slope* ([3.7.2.65](#)) of 10° or less

3.3.2.24**pitched roof**

roof ([3.3.2.21](#)), the *slope* ([3.7.2.65](#)) of which is greater than 10° (approximately 15 %)

3.3.2.25**monopitch roof****shed roof, US**

pitched roof ([3.3.2.24](#)) that has only a single plane

3.3.2.26**lean-to roof**

monopitch roof ([3.3.2.25](#)) that has its upper edge attached to, and supported by, a *wall* ([3.3.2.46](#)) that extends above the *level* ([3.7.2.39](#)) of the *roof* ([3.3.2.21](#)), or is supported by *structural members* ([3.3.1.3](#)) next to or attached to a wall

3.3.2.27**shell roof****domed roof, US**

roof ([3.3.2.21](#)) formed of a thin curved structural *slab* ([3.3.5.12](#))

3.3.2.28**mansard roof**

pitched roof ([3.3.2.24](#)) with two inclined planes on each side of the *ridge* ([3.3.2.40](#)), the steeper of the two starting at the *eaves* ([3.3.2.38](#))

3.3.2.29**gable roof**

pitched roof ([3.3.2.24](#)) that terminates at one or both ends as a *gable* ([3.3.2.67](#))

3.3.2.30**hipped roof****hip roof, US**

pitched roof ([3.3.2.24](#)) with *hip* ([3.3.2.39](#)) end or ends

3.3.2.31**sawtooth roof**

series of *pitched roofs* ([3.3.2.24](#)), each with one inclined plane steeper than the other and fully or partially glazed

3.3.2.32**cold roof**

roof ([3.3.2.21](#)) that has insulation at the *level* ([3.7.2.39](#)) of the *ceiling* ([3.3.2.18](#)) and a ventilated void between the insulation and the *roofing* ([3.3.2.22](#))

3.3.2.33**warm roof**

roof ([3.3.2.21](#)) that has insulation immediately below its weatherproofing membrane and a *vapour control layer* ([3.3.2.5](#)) below the insulation

3.3.2.34**inverted roof****built-up roof, US**

roof ([3.3.2.21](#)) in which *thermal insulation material* ([3.4.4.32](#)) is placed above the waterproof covering

3.3.2.35

open roof

exposed roof, US

cathedral ceiling, US

roof ([3.3.2.21](#)) that has no *ceiling* ([3.3.2.18](#)) fixed to or hung from it

3.3.2.36

canopy

roof-like covering usually projecting over and outward from an entrance or *window* ([3.3.3.5](#)) or along the side of a *wall* ([3.3.2.46](#))

3.3.2.37

barge board

fascia board, US

verge board, GB

board fixed along the top edge of a *gable* ([3.3.2.67](#))

Note 1 to entry: In the US, there is a homograph for the term “fascia board”. See [3.3.5.67](#).

3.3.2.38

eaves

eave, US

lower edge of a *pitched roof* ([3.3.2.24](#)) or edge of a *flat roof* ([3.3.2.23](#))

3.3.2.39

hip

inclined meeting line of two inclined planes in a *pitched roof* ([3.3.2.24](#)) which forms a salient angle

3.3.2.40

ridge

intersection at the top of two inclined planes in a *pitched roof* ([3.3.2.24](#)) which forms the apex of the *roof* ([3.3.2.21](#))

3.3.2.41

valley

inclined meeting line of two inclined planes in a *pitched roof* ([3.3.2.24](#)) which forms a re-entrant angle

3.3.2.42

verge

sloping edge of a *pitched roof* ([3.3.2.24](#))

Note 1 to entry: There is a homograph for the term “verge”. See [3.1.3.47](#).

3.3.2.43

cladding

siding, US

external, vertical, or near-vertical non-loadbearing covering to a *structure* ([3.3.1.2](#)), which typically provides *protection* ([3.7.3.88](#)) from the elements

3.3.2.44

facade

exterior surface of a *wall* ([3.3.2.46](#)) enclosing a *building* ([3.1.1.3](#)), usually non-loadbearing, which can include a *curtain wall* ([3.3.2.56](#)), *cladding* ([3.3.2.43](#)), or other exterior *finish* ([3.3.5.2](#))

3.3.2.45

weatherboarding

clapboard, US

mechanically fixed *cladding* ([3.3.2.43](#)) that consists of overlapping or rebated horizontal *boarding* ([3.3.2.3](#))

3.3.2.46**wall**

vertical *construction* ([3.3.5.6](#)) that bounds or subdivides a *space* ([3.2.1.1](#)) and usually fulfils a loadbearing or retaining function

3.3.2.47**partition**

internal non-loadbearing vertical *construction* ([3.3.5.6](#)) that subdivides a *space* ([3.2.1.1](#))

3.3.2.48**framed partition**

partition ([3.3.2.47](#)) that consists of a continuously supported *plane frame* ([3.3.1.71](#)) with facings or *infill* ([3.3.2.1](#))

3.3.2.49**double stud wall****staggered stud wall, US**

wall ([3.3.2.46](#)) with two parallel rows of staggered *studs* ([3.3.1.51](#))

Note 1 to entry: In the US, a double stud wall is a *wall* ([3.3.2.46](#)) with two parallel rows of studs aligned on individual *sill plates* ([3.3.3.45](#)) while a staggered stud wall is a wall with two parallel rows of staggered studs on a common sill plate.

3.3.2.50**timber frame wall panel**

wall ([3.3.2.46](#)) unit consisting of a *frame* ([3.3.1.70](#)) with *structural members* ([3.3.1.3](#)) made of *timber* ([3.4.3.2](#)), sheathed on at least one face with a *wood-based panel* ([3.4.3.26](#)) or other *sheet* ([3.4.1.12](#))

3.3.2.51**panel**

infill ([3.3.2.1](#)) fastened to a *frame* ([3.3.1.70](#))

3.3.2.52**screen****dwarf wall, US**

partition ([3.3.2.47](#)), sometimes self-supporting, which might not extend fully from *floor* ([3.3.2.10](#)) to *ceiling* ([3.3.2.18](#)), and which provides a degree of visual privacy or protection or both

Note 1 to entry: There are homographs for the term “screen”. See [3.3.2.53](#) and [3.5.3.18](#).

3.3.2.53**screen**

non-loadbearing vertical *construction* ([3.3.5.6](#)) that provides a degree of visual privacy or protection or both from noise, wind, or gaseous emissions

Note 1 to entry: There are homographs for the term “screen”. See [3.3.2.52](#) and [3.5.3.18](#).

3.3.2.54**cavity wall**

wall ([3.3.2.46](#)) of two parallel parts, *leaves* ([3.3.2.55](#)), effectively tied together and with a gap between them

3.3.2.55**leaf****leave, US**

vertical wall segment, US

one of two parallel *walls* ([3.3.2.46](#)) that are effectively tied together

3.3.2.56**curtain wall**

non-loadbearing *wall* ([3.3.2.46](#)) positioned on the outside of a *building* ([3.1.1.3](#)) and enclosing it

3.3.2.57

gable wall

wall ([3.3.2.46](#)) of which a *gable* ([3.3.2.67](#)) forms a part

3.3.2.58

external panel wall

part of an external *wall* ([3.3.2.46](#)) that forms an *infill* ([3.3.2.1](#)) between *structural members* ([3.3.1.3](#))

3.3.2.59

separating wall

wall ([3.3.2.46](#)) that separates adjoining *buildings* ([3.1.1.3](#))

3.3.2.60

boundary wall

wall ([3.3.2.46](#)) separating two plots of different occupation or ownership

3.3.2.61

party wall

separating wall ([3.3.2.59](#)) that is used in common between two *buildings* ([3.1.1.3](#)) of different ownership or occupation

3.3.2.62

firewall

separating wall ([3.3.2.59](#)) that delays or holds back the spread of fire from one *building* ([3.1.1.3](#)) to an adjoining building

3.3.2.63

sleeper wall

low loadbearing *wall* ([3.3.2.46](#)) intended to provide intermediate support to a *suspended floor* ([3.3.2.16](#)) at *ground level* ([3.7.2.67](#))

3.3.2.64

parapet

construction ([3.3.5.6](#)) that bounds an elevated surface such as a *roof* ([3.3.2.21](#)), *balcony* ([3.2.2.9](#)), *terrace* ([3.2.3.8](#)), *bridge* ([3.1.3.19](#)), or *embankment* ([3.1.2.3](#))

3.3.2.65

trussed partition

framed partition ([3.3.2.48](#)), designed as a *truss* ([3.3.1.18](#)), which spans between supports and carries its own mass and any superimposed *loads* ([3.7.3.19](#)) from the *floor* ([3.3.2.10](#))

3.3.2.66

apron

part of a *wall* ([3.3.2.46](#)) below a *window* ([3.3.3.5](#))

3.3.2.67

gable

portion of a *wall* ([3.3.2.46](#)) above the *level* ([3.7.2.39](#)) of the *eaves* ([3.3.2.38](#)) that encloses the end of the *space* ([3.2.1.1](#)) under a *pitched roof* ([3.3.2.24](#))

3.3.2.68

guarding

guard, US

guardrail system, US

barrier ([3.3.2.9](#)) intended to delay, stop, or guide people, or to provide protection against accidental falls from one *level* ([3.7.2.39](#)) to another