



DRAFT TANZANIA STANDARD

Wood-based panels — Fibreboard, particleboard and oriented strand board (OSB) — Vocabulary

TANZANIA BUREAU OF STANDARDS

This draft Tanzania Standard was published under the authority of the Board of Directors of Tanzania Bureau of Standards on yy-mm-dd.

Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) is the statutory national standards body for Tanzania established under the Standards Act No. 3 of 1975, repealed and replaced by the Standards Act No. 2 of 2009.

The Building and Construction Divisional Standards Committee (BCDC), under whose supervision this Tanzania Standard was prepared, consists of representatives from the following organizations:

- *College of Engineering and Technology (CoET), University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM)

- Ministry of Works and Transport (MoWT)

- National Housing Corporation (NHC)

- Contractors Registration Board (CRB)

- Ardhi University (ARU)

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- Institution of Engineers Tanzania (IET)

- *National Construction Council (NCC)

- Engineers Registration Board (ERB)

The organizations marked with an asterisk (*) in the above list, together with the following were directly represented on the Technical Committee entrusted with the preparation of this Tanzania Standard:

- Tanzania Forestry Research Institute (TAFORI)

- Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA)

- Sao Hill Industries Ltd

- Tanzania Forest Services Agency (TFS)

- Zanzibar Bureau of Standards (ZBS)

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0 National Foreword

The Tanzania Bureau of Standards is the statutory national standards body for Tanzania, established under standards Act No. 3 of 1975, amended by Act No. 2 of 2009.

This draft Tanzania Standard is being prepared by BCDC 6 Sawn timber, Sawn logs and Wood based Components technical committee under the supervision of the Building and Construction Divisional Committee (BCDC).

This draft Tanzania Standard is the identical adoption of *ISO 17064:2016 Wood-based panels — Fibreboard, particleboard and oriented strand board (OSB) — Vocabulary* published by International Organization for Standardization.

This draft Tanzania Standard replaces TZS 1944: 2017 *Wood-based panels — Fibreboard, particleboard and oriented strand board (OSB) — Vocabulary* which has been revised.

Terminologies and conventions

The text of the International Standard is hereby recommended for approval without modification.

Some terminologies and certain conventions are not identical with those used as Tanzania Standard; attention is drawn to the following:

The comma (,) has been used as decimal marker (.) for metric dimensions. In Tanzania Standards, its current practice to use a full point on the baseline as decimal marker.

Whenever the words “International Standard” appear, referring to this standard, they should be interpreted as “Tanzania Standard”.

**Wood-based panels — Fibreboard,
particleboard and oriented strand
board (OSB) — Vocabulary**

*Panneaux à base de bois — Panneaux de fibres, panneaux de
particules et panneaux de lamelles minces, longues et orientées (OSB)
— Vocabulaire*





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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 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.

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 89, *Wood-based panels*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Fibre boards* and Subcommittee SC 2, *Particle boards*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 17064:2004), which has been technically revised with the following changes:

- the original terms for moisture resistant and humid conditions have been modified as shown in the new [3.5](#), [3.6](#), [3.14](#) and [3.15](#), where appropriate;
- minor modification has been made to [3.16](#) for high-humid conditions.

Introduction

This document was originally prepared by Subcommittee SC 1, *Fibre boards*. Initially, a separate document (ISO/CD 17065) had been prepared by Subcommittee SC 2, *Particle boards*, to cover the definitions and terminology of particleboard, but as the work progressed, the subcommittee realized that, owing to many common terms, the best option was to combine the two documents. The work on the combined draft was carried out jointly by Subcommittees SC 1 and SC 2 and is contained in this document.

Product Standards have been prepared covering the classification and symbols for fibreboard, particleboard and oriented strand board (OSB).

Wood-based panels — Fibreboard, particleboard and oriented strand board (OSB) — Vocabulary

1 Scope

This document provides definitions and terminology applying to all types of fibreboard, particleboard and oriented strand board (OSB).

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 fibreboard

panel manufactured from lignocellulosic fibres by the application of pressure and heat, with bonding derived from either the felting of the fibres and their inherent adhesive properties, or from a synthetic adhesive added to the fibres

Note 1 to entry: Lignocellulosic fibre is derived from wood or other materials.

Note 2 to entry: Fibreboards are generally referred to as MDF, hardboard, mediumboard and softboard, and are typically used for building, furniture and packaging applications.

3.2 particleboard

panel manufactured from particles of wood by the application of pressure and heat (wood flakes, chips, shavings, sawdust and similar) and/or other lignocellulosic fibre in particle form (such as flax shives, hemp shives, palm shives, bagasse fragments, straw and similar) with the addition of a polymeric adhesive

Note 1 to entry: Particleboards are typically used for building and furniture applications.

3.3 oriented strand board OSB

multi-layered panel made from strands of wood of predetermined shape and thickness, together with a binder, by the application of pressure and heat, with the strands in the external layers aligned and parallel to the panel length or width

Note 1 to entry: The strands in the centre layer or layers can be randomly oriented, or aligned, generally at right angles to the strands of the external layers.

Note 2 to entry: OSB is typically used for building construction, e.g. sheathing, and for the manufacture of prefabricated building elements, such as beams, wall and roof panels.

