



DRAFT TANZANIA STANDARD

Wood flooring and parquet — Vocabulary

TANZANIA BUREAU OF STANDARDS

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(TBS) is the statutory national standards body for Tanzania established under the Standards Act No. 3 of 1975, repealed and replaced by the Standards Act No. 2 of 2009.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

- Jeshi la Kujenga Taifa (JKT)

- *National Estates and Designing Consultancy Company Ltd (NEDCO)

- Architects and Quantity Surveyors Registration Board (AQRB)

- 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)

Tanzania Bureau of Standards

P O Box 9524

Dar es Salaam

Tel: +255 (22) 2450206/2450949/2450298

Fax: +255 22 2450298

E-mail: info@tbs.go.tz

Website: www.tbs.go.tz

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 5323:2019 Wood flooring and parquet — Vocabulary* published by International Organization for Standardization.

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 flooring and parquet — Vocabulary

Planchers en bois et parquets — Vocabulaire





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CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11
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Email: copyright@iso.org
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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 of 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: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 218, *Timber*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 5323:1984), which has been technically revised.

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

- almost all definitions have been updated and put in consistency with existing national standards in the world.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Wood flooring and parquet — Vocabulary

1 Scope

This document establishes terms and definitions for expressing as correctly as possible concepts relating to wood flooring, parquet and raw parquet blocks.

This document aims to clarify terms and definition of wood floorings and parquet and avoid any confusion with other types of floorings.

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:

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

3.1

wood

lignocellulosic substance between the pith and bark of a tree or a shrub

Note 1 to entry: Dicotyledones or dicots are characterized by cotyledons (seeds with two embryonic leaves) and produce wood by the activity of the cambium. For the dicots, it is the cambium as secondary meristem which is responsible for the growth of thickness. Intervascular and vascular cambium together form the lateral meristem between the xylem and phloem. By that wood is built up inwards as secondary xylem.

[SOURCE: ISO 24294:2013, 3.1, modified — Original Notes 1 and 2 to entry have been removed; new Note 1 to entry has been added.]

3.2

lignified material other than wood

lignocellulosic material deriving from the bark of a tree or shrub or from monocotyledonous plants which due to the lack of a growth layer (cambium) are not able to form *wood* (3.1)

EXAMPLE Bamboo, rattan or palm.

3.3

solid wood

timber which may have been worked but which has not been reconstituted in any way

Note 1 to entry: Worked means sawn, planed, sliced, peeled or otherwise machined. Wood is considered reconstituted when it has been pulped, wafered, defibrated, etc, and/or other materials, such as adhesives or binders, have been added.

Note 2 to entry: A solid wood product may usually have been dried.

