

SCOPE AND DEFINITIONS

1.1 SCOPE

This part specifies the minimum requirements of materials to be complied with in buildings and works under the provisions of the Code.

For each of the building materials the applicable standard specifications and test methods are listed. All materials shall conform to these standards.

The list of standards given in this part of the Code would be augmented from time to time by amendments, revisions and additions of which the Authority shall take cognizance. The latest version of a specification shall, as far as practicable, be applied in order to fulfil the requirements of this part.

In view of the limited number of Bangladesh Standards for building materials available at the present time, a number of standards of other countries have been referenced in this Code as applicable standards. As more Bangladesh Standards regarding building materials become available, these after adoption by amendment of the Code, shall supplement and/or replace the relevant standards listed in this part.

1.2 TERMINOLOGY

This section provides an alphabetical list of the terms used in and applicable to this part of the Code. In case of any conflict or contradiction between a definition given in this section and that in Part 1, the meaning provided in this part shall govern for interpretation of the provisions of this part.

Actual dimensions: Measured dimensions of a designated item.

Admixture: Material other than water, aggregate, or hydraulic cement used as an ingredient of concrete and added to concrete before or during its mixing to modify its properties.

Aggregate, Lightweight: Aggregate with a dry, loose weight of 11.25 kN/m^3 .

Aggregate: Granular material, such as sand, gravel, crushed stone, crushed brick and iron blast-furnace slag, when used with a cementing medium forms a hydraulic cement concrete or mortar.

Concrete: A mixture of Portland cement or any other hydraulic cement, fine aggregate, coarse aggregate and water, with or without admixtures.

Deformed Reinforcement: Deformed reinforcing bars, bar and rod mats, deformed wire, welded smooth wire fabric and welded deformed wire fabric.

Fibreboard: A fibre-felted, homogenous panel made from lignocellulosic fibres (usually wood or cane) and having a unit weight of less than 5 kN/m^3 but more than 1.6 kN/m^3 .

Grouted Hollow-unit Masonry: Form of grouted masonry construction in which certain designated cells of hollow units are continuously filled with grout.

Hardboard: A fibre-felted homogenous panel made from lignocellulosic fibres consolidated under heat and pressure in a hot press to a density not less than 4.9 kN/m^3 .

HOLLOW MASONRY Unit: A masonry unit whose net cross-sectional area in every plane parallel to the bearing surface is less than 75 per cent of the gross cross-sectional area in the same plane.

Masonry Unit: Brick, tile, stone, glass-block or concrete-block used in masonry constructions.

Nominal dimensions: Nominal dimensions of masonry units are equal to their specified dimensions plus the thickness of the joint with which the unit is laid.

Particle board: A manufactured panel product consisting of particles of wood or combinations of wood particles and wood fibres cemented together with synthetic resins or other suitable bonding system by an appropriate bonding process.

Plain Concrete: Concrete that does not conform to the definition of reinforced concrete.

Plain Reinforcement: Reinforcement that does not conform to definition of deformed reinforcement.

Plywood: A built-up panel of laminated veneers

Precast Concrete: Plain or reinforced concrete element cast separately before they are fixed in position.

Prestressed Concrete: Reinforced concrete in which internal stresses have been introduced to reduce potential tensile stresses in concrete resulting from loads.

Reinforced Concrete: Concrete containing adequate reinforcement, prestressed or non-prestressed, and designed on the assumption that the two materials act together in resisting forces.

Reinforced Masonry: Form of masonry construction in which reinforcement acting in conjunction with the masonry is used to resist designed forces.

Reinforcement: Reinforcing bars, plain or deformed, excluding prestressing tendons, bar and rod mats, welded smooth wire fabric and welded deformed wire fabric used in concrete.

Solid Masonry Unit: A masonry unit whose net cross-sectional area in every plane parallel to the bearing surface is 75 per cent or more of the gross cross-sectional area in the same plane.

Spiral Reinforcement: Continuously wound reinforcement in the form of a cylindrical helix.

Stirrup: Reinforcement used to resist shear and torsion stresses in structural member; typically bars, wires, or welded wire fabric (smooth or deformed) bent into L, U or rectangular shapes and located perpendicular to or at an angle to longitudinal reinforcement. (The term "Stirrup" is usually applied to lateral reinforcement in flexural members and the term "ties" to those in compression members).

Structural GLUED LAMINATED Timber: Any member comprising an assembly of laminations of lumber in which the grain of all laminations is approximately parallel longitudinally in which the laminations are bonded with adhesives.

Tendon: Steel element such as wire, cable, bar, rod or strand, or a bundle of such elements, used to impart prestress to concrete.

Tie: A loop of reinforcing bar or wire enclosing longitudinal reinforcement.

Yield Strength: The stress at which plastic deformation takes place under constant or reduced load.