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Wood flooring and parquet — Vocabulary

Planchers en bois et parquets — Vocabulaire

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Contents

Page

Foreword

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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).

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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, defribated, 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.

3.4
raw parquet element
unfinished piece of *solid wood* (3.3) having flat and reasonably parallel faces and rectangular cross section, obtained by sawing, and having the dimensions required for the manufacture of *parquet strips* (3.13)

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 1.

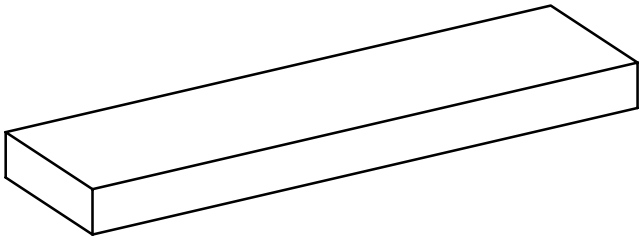


Figure 1 — Raw parquet element

3.5
wood flooring board
solid wood (3.3) *element* (3.11) with parallel sides and generally longitudinal grain orientation, prepared to a regular thickness and constant profile(s) with or without profiled edges and/or ends, capable of being assembled with other analogous *elements* (3.1)

3.6
face
finished or unfinished upper *wood* (3.1) surface intended to be the visible side when the floor is installed

3.7
top layer
finished or unfinished upper layer made of *solid wood* (3.3) intended to be the visible side when the floor is installed

3.8
back
side opposite to the *face* (3.6)

3.9
wear-layer
wearing area
layer on which wearing occurs

3.10
backing
back layer
layer opposite to the wear-layer used to balance and stabilize the product

Note 1 to entry: A backing is supposed to exist when a product has more than two layers.

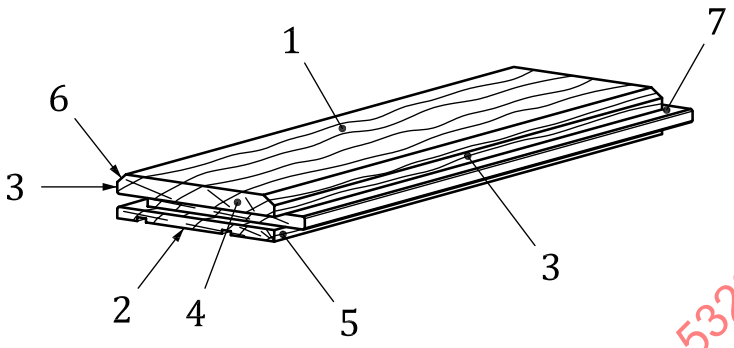
3.11
element
smallest individual piece or the smallest piece as delivered prior to installation

Note 1 to entry: In USA, element is called component.

3.12
mosaic parquet finger
element (3.11) of *solid wood* (3.3) of small dimensions and regular shape having flat edges

3.13
parquet strip
wood (3.1) *element* (3.11) with a flat or structured *face* (3.6), having consistent regular thickness and a constant profile, intended to form *parquet* (3.23) by assembly with other similar *elements* (3.11)

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 2.



Key

1	face	5	backing
2	back	6	chamfer
3	edge	7	tongue
4	top layer		

Figure 2 — Parquet strip (revise the notation, include groove)

3.14
tongue
continuous protruding part machined along the edge and/or the end of an *element* (3.11)

Note 1 to entry: There are two types of tongues: integral and detachable. The detachable tongue is independent and used to join grooved elements edge (end) to edge (end).

3.15
lip
part above or below the *groove* (3.16)

3.16
groove
continuous slot cut in the edge and end of a *parquet strip* (3.13) and intended to receive a *tongue* (3.14)

3.17
chamfer
bevelled edge
slanting cut along an arris

3.18
interlocking system
system of assembly based upon a male and a female profile that does not have a load-bearing function, allowing the positioning of *elements* (3.11) during installation

3.19
right-handed element
element (3.11) having the end *tongue* (3.14) on the right side when viewed on the *face* (3.6) with the side *tongue* (3.14) directed towards the observer

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 3.

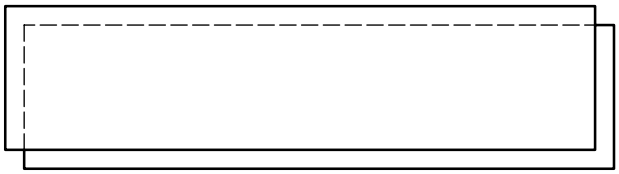


Figure 3 — Right-handed element

3.20
left-handed element
element (3.11) having the end *tongue* (3.14) on the left side when viewed on the *face* (3.6) with the side *tongue* (3.14) directed towards the observer

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 4.

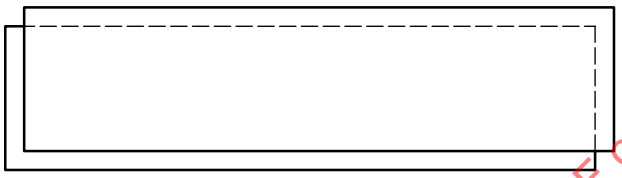


Figure 4 — Left-handed element

3.21
frame block
piece of *wood* (3.1) shaped on two, three or four sides intended to form the frame of a *parquet* (3.23) or of an assembly of *elements* (3.11)

3.22
wood flooring
assembly of *wood* (3.1) *elements* (3.11) installed either on the primary structure or on the sub-floor

3.23
parquet
wood flooring (3.22) system consisting of a *top layer* (3.7) of *solid wood* (3.3) of at least 2,5 mm thickness with or without additional layer(s)

Note 1 to entry: Parquet is either solid parquet or multilayer parquet.

3.24
solid parquet
wood flooring (3.22) system with one layer of *solid wood* (3.3) of at least 2,5 mm thickness

3.25
multi-layer parquet
multi-layer *wood flooring* (3.22) system with a *top layer* (3.7) of *solid wood* (3.3) of at least 2,5 mm thickness, where *wood* (3.1), wood-based and/or lignified material constitute at least 75 % of the mass of the assembly

3.26
wood block paving
elements (3.11) of flooring made of square-edged wood blocks that are installed individually in paved areas so that an end grain surface serves as a wear area

3.27
wood floor covering
wood flooring (3.22) system with a *top layer* (3.7) of *solid wood* (3.3) of more than 0,3 mm and less than 2,5 mm thickness prior to installation

Note 1 to entry: This term applies for a work which is not structural and visible.

3.28
core layer
supporting layer of a multi-layer construction with more than two layers

3.29
parquet panel
pre-assembled laying unit made up of *parquet* (3.23) *elements* (3.11)

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 5.

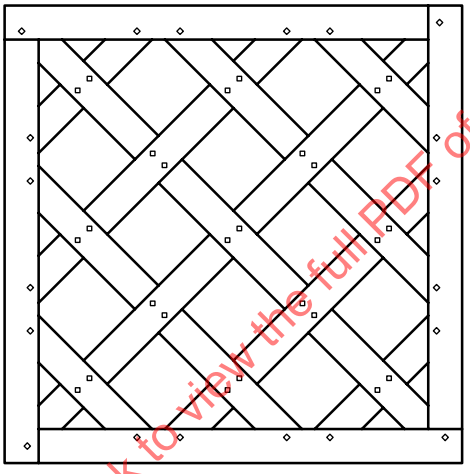


Figure 5 — Example of a parquet panel

3.30
pattern
parquet (3.23) composed of *parquet strips* (3.13) positioned in a particular design

3.31
strip-pattern parquet flooring
parquet (3.23) made up of strips of equal width and random lengths

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 6.

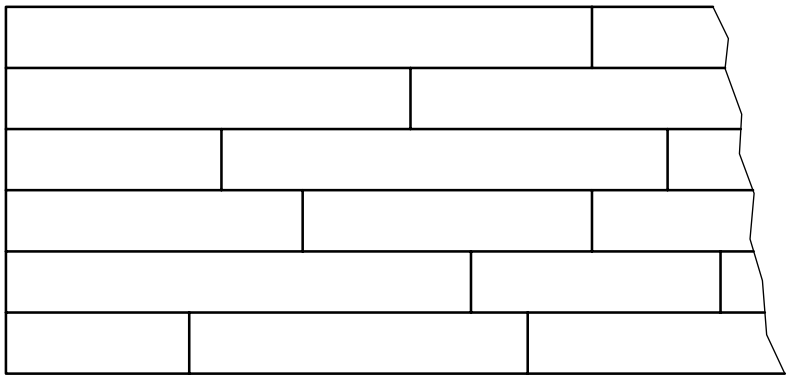


Figure 6 — Strip-pattern parquet flooring

3.32
deck-pattern parquet flooring
parquet (3.23) made up of strips of one or several series of equal lengths, their butt joints being arranged on battens or directly on the subfloor

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 7.

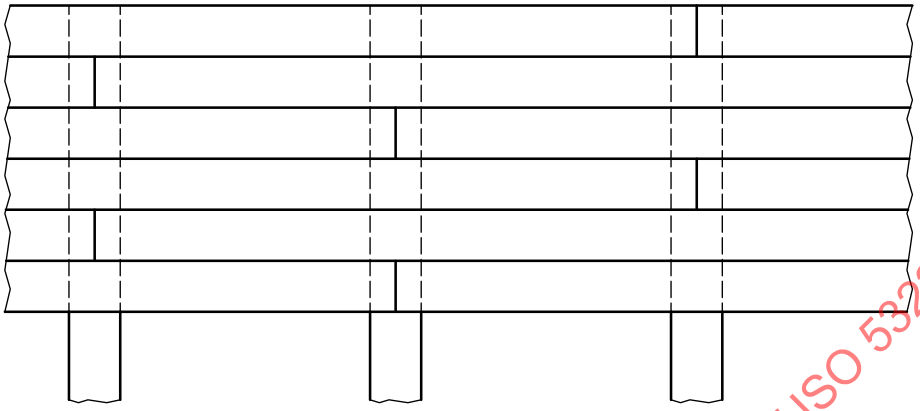


Figure 7 — Deck-pattern parquet flooring

3.33
stone cut pattern parquet
parquet (3.23) made up of strips of equal length and width, where the end joint is at the centre of the juxtaposed *element* (3.11)

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 8.

Note 2 to entry: In some regions (e.g., Europe, Malaysia) this pattern is called "brick pattern" parquet flooring.

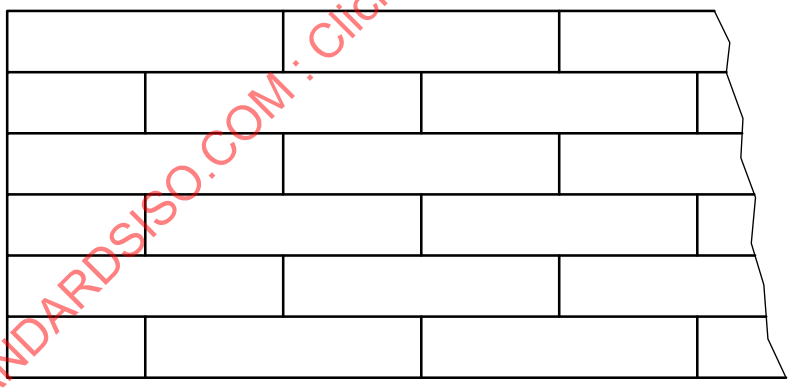


Figure 8 — Stone cut-pattern parquet flooring

3.34
herringbone parquet flooring
parquet (3.23) made up of strips of the same dimensions, having the ends cut at a right angle, laid perpendicularly one to another at an angle of 45° relative to the directions of the walls and/or of battensNote 1 to entry: See Figure 9.

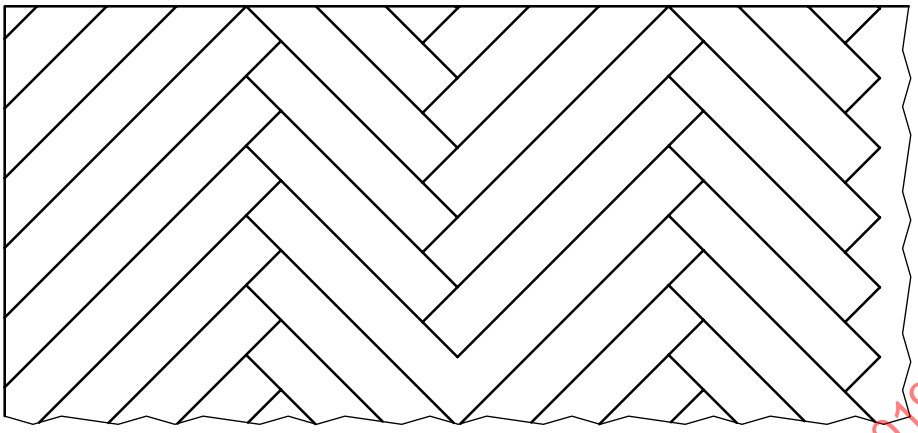


Figure 9 — Example of a herringbone-pattern parquet flooring

3.35
hungarian-pattern parquet flooring
parquet (3.23) made up of strips of the same dimensions, having the ends cut an angle of between 45° and 60°, that are laid end to end, forming parallel *patterns* (3.30)

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 10.

Note 2 to entry: In some regions, this pattern is called "French pattern" parquet flooring.

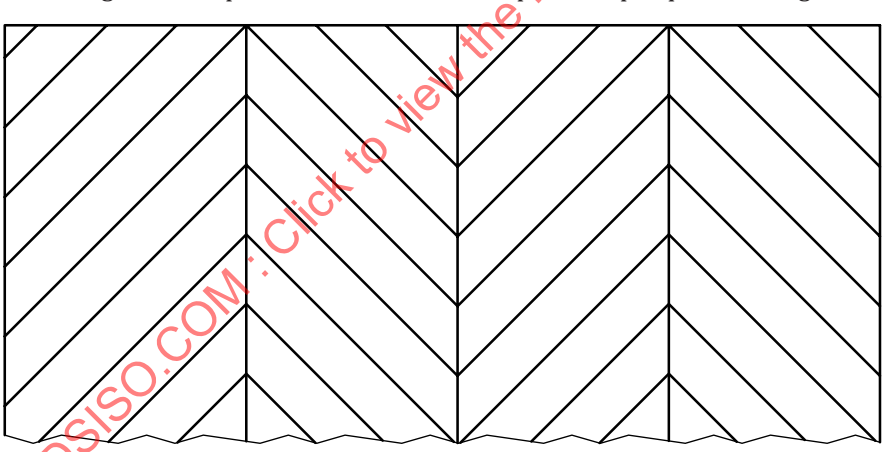


Figure 10 — Hungarian-pattern parquet flooring

3.36
component square of mosaic parquet flooring
assembly of fingers placed edge to edge, making up a square, the side of which is equal to the length of the finger

3.37
component square
mosaic parquet fingers (3.12) of same dimensions, assembled edge to edge to form a square

3.38
mosaic parquet panel
pre-assembled laying unit made up of *component squares* (3.37) of the same dimensions placed edge to edge, laid in a chequered *pattern* (3.30)

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 11.

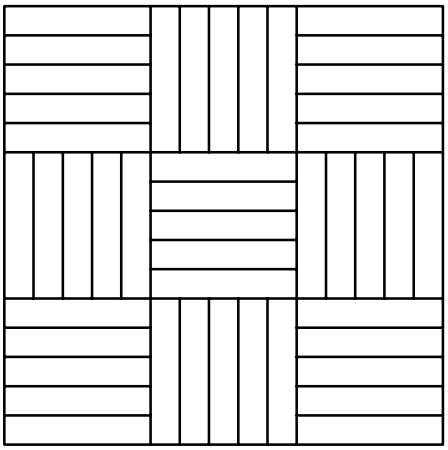


Figure 11 — Example of mosaic parquet panel

3.39
counter-glued mosaic parquet panel
mosaic parquet and strips composed of juxtaposed *elements* (3.11) or fingers building up the *top layer* (3.7)

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 12.

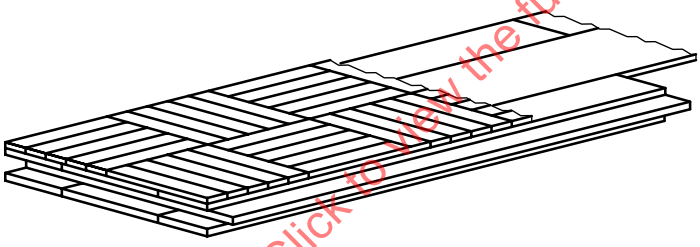


Figure 12 — Example of a counter-glued mosaic parquet panel

3.40
coating material
product in liquid, paste or powder form, that, when applied to a substrate, provides protective, decorative and/or other specific properties

Note 1 to entry: Coating systems for wood surfaces can be categorised by the type of resource of the binder.

Note 2 to entry: There are two types of resources, renewable and not renewable. The renewable resources consist of minimum 90 % raw materials from renewable resources.

3.41
lacquer
coating material (3.40) comprising resins as binder that form films on the surface where film thickness can be measured

Note 1 to entry: The resins used as binder can be modified with oils.

3.42
synthetic lacquer
coating material (3.40) comprising synthetic resins as binder

3.43
natural resin lacquer
coating material (3.40) comprising natural resins and plant *oils* (3.45) as binder

