

ANNEX 1

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

- Cement-bonded Particleboard** - Wood-based panel material (as defined in EN 633) manufactured under pressure, based on wood or other vegetable particles bound with hydraulic cement and possibly containing additives.
- Oriented Strand Board (OSB)** - Multi-layered panel (as defined in EN 300) made from strands of wood of a predetermined shape and thickness together with a binder. The strands in the external layers are aligned and parallel to the board length or width; 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.
- Particleboard** - Wood-based panel (as defined in EN 309) manufactured under pressure and heat from particles of wood (wood flakes, chips, shavings, saw-dust, wafers, strands and similar) and/or other lignocellulosic material in particle form (flax shives, hemp shives, bagasse fragments and similar) with the addition of an adhesive. Flaxboard shall have at least 70% flax content.
- Flaxboard** - Wood-based panel (as defined in EN 309) manufactured under pressure and heat from particles of wood (wood flakes, chips, shavings, saw-dust, wafers, strands and similar) and/or other lignocellulosic material in particle form (flax shives, hemp shives, bagasse fragments and similar) with the addition of an adhesive. Flaxboard shall have at least 70% flax content and can contain other raw materials as above.
- Plywood** - Wood-based panel (as defined in EN 313-2) consisting of an assembly of layers bonded together with the direction of the grain in adjacent layers, usually at right angles.
- Balanced plywood - Plywood in which the outer and inner layers are symmetrical about the centre layer with respect to thickness and species.

Plywood continued

Veneer	- Thin sheet of wood not more than 7mm in thickness.
Layer	- Either one ply or two or more plies, glued together with their grain direction parallel, or another material.
Ply	- Either one single veneer, or two or more veneers joined edge to edge or end to end.
Transverse layer (crossband)	- Inner layer having grain direction at right angles to the outer layer.
Longitudinal layer (centre)	- Inner layer having grain direction parallel to the outer layers.
Mutli-ply	- Plywood formed of more than three layers.
Core plywood	- Plywood having a core.
Blockboard	- Core plywood, the core of which is made of strips of solid wood more than 7mm wide but not wider than 30mm, which may or may not be glued together.
Laminboard	- Core plywood, the core of which is made of strips of veneer not thicker than 7mm placed on edge, all or most of which are glued together.
Composite plywood	- Plywood, the core (or certain layers) of which are made of materials other than solid wood or veneers. There are at least two crossbanded layers on each side of the core.
Moulded plywood	- Plywood which is not flat, made by pressing in a mould.

Sanded plywood:

- Plywood sanded only on one Side
- Plywood sanded on both sides
- Plywood the face or back of which have been smoothed by means of a mechanical sander.
- Plywood the face and back of which have been smoothed by means of a mechanical sander

Scraped plywood

- Plywood the face and/or back of which have been smoothed by means of a mechanical scraper.

Pre-finished plywood

- Plywood which has been subjected by the manufacturer to a special surface treatment other than sanding or scraping.

Overlaid plywood

- Plywood surfaced with one or several overlay sheets, or one or several films such as:
 - impregnated paper;
 - plastics;
 - resin film;
 - metal;
 - decorative veneer

Wood Fibreboard

(subsequently referred to as fibreboard)

- Wood-based panel (as defined in EN 316) with a nominal thickness of 1.5mm or greater, manufactured from lignocellulosic fibres with application of heat and/or pressure.

Note: The bond is derived:

- either from the felting of the fibres and their inherent adhesive properties,
- or from a synthetic adhesive added to the fibres

Other additives can be included.

Wood-based Panel (Panel)

- Plywood, Oriented Strand Board (OSB), Resin-bonded Particleboard, Cement-bonded Particleboard or Fibreboard.

Wet Process Fibreboards

Hardboards

- Wood fibreboards having a fibre moisture content of more than 20% at the stage of forming. Wet process boards are classified according to their density, as follows:

- (HB, density $\geq 900\text{kg/m}^3$)

They can be given additional properties, e.g. fire retardancy, moisture resistance, resistance against biological attack, workability (e.g. mouldability), either by specific treatment (e.g. "tempering", "oil tempering") or by the addition of a synthetic adhesive or other additives.

Medium boards

- (MB, density $\geq 400\text{kg/m}^3$ to $< 900\text{kg/m}^3$)

Medium boards are divided into two sub-categories according to their density, as follows:

- low density medium boards (MBL, $\geq 400\text{kg/m}^3$ to $< 560\text{kg/m}^3$)
- high density medium boards (MBH, $\geq 560\text{kg/m}^3$ to $< 900\text{kg/m}^3$)

They can be given additional properties, e.g. fire retardancy, moisture resistance

Softboards

- (SB, density $\geq 230\text{kg/m}^3$ to $< 400\text{kg/m}^3$)

These boards have basic properties of thermal and acoustic insulation. They can be given additional properties, e.g. fire retardancy. Improved moisture resistance as well as enhanced strength properties are usually achieved by the addition of a petrochemical substance (e.g. bitumen).

Dry Process Boards (MDF)

- Wood fibreboards having a fibre moisture content of less than 20% at the forming stage, and having a density of $\geq 450\text{kg/m}^3$. These boards are essentially produced under heat and pressure with the addition of a synthetic adhesive.

Note: for marketing purposes, MDF of specific density ranges can be given different denominations. For example, the following density-related marketing terms for MDF have become established:

HDF	MDF with a density of $\geq 800\text{kg/m}^3$
Light MDF	MDF with a density of $\leq 650\text{kg/m}^3$
Ultra-light MDF	MDF with a density of $\leq 550\text{kg/m}^3$

Dry process fibreboards can be given additional properties, e.g. fire retardancy, moisture resistance, resistance against biological attack, either by changing the composition of the synthetic adhesive or by the inclusion of other additives.

General Terms

Coated panel	- (See: Overlaid panel)
Dry conditions	- Conditions corresponding to service class 1 of EN 1995-1-1 (Eurocode 5) which is characterised by a moisture content in the material corresponding to a temperature of 20°C and a relative humidity of the surrounding air only exceeding 65% for a few weeks per year
External conditions	- Conditions corresponding with service class 3 of EN 1995-1-1 (Eurocode 5) which is characterised by climatic conditions leading to higher moisture contents than in service class 2.
Humid conditions	- Conditions corresponding with service class 2 of EN 1995-1-1 (Eurocode 5) which is characterised by a moisture content in the material corresponding to a temperature of 20°C and a relative humidity of the surrounding air only exceeding 85% for a few weeks per year.
Overlaid panel (coated panel)	- Panel surfaced with one or more overlay sheets or films, for example impregnated paper, plastics, resin film, metal, decorative veneer.
Reaction to fire	- The response of a material in contributing by its own decomposition to a fire to which it is exposed, under specified conditions.
Service Class 1	- Service Class 1 is characterised by a moisture content in the materials corresponding to a temperature of 20°C and the relative humidity of the surrounding air only exceeding 65% for a few weeks per year. In such moisture conditions, most timber will attain an average moisture content not exceeding 12%.
Service Class 2	- Service Class 1 is characterised by a moisture content in the materials corresponding to a temperature of 20°C and the relative humidity of the surrounding air only exceeding 85% for a few weeks per year. In such moisture conditions, most timber will attain an average moisture content not exceeding 20%.
Service Class 3	- Service Class 3, due to climatic conditions, is characterised by higher moisture contents than Service Class 2.
Structural floor decking	- A flooring assembly of wood-based panels supported on joists. When subjected to load, the decking is free to deflect between the joists.
Structural roof decking	- A roofing assembly of wood-based panels supported on joists. When subjected to load, the decking is free to deflect between the joists.

Structural use	- Use of a panel under load-bearing conditions as part of a building or other construction.
Structural wall sheathing	- Wood-based panel capable of providing mechanical resistance to a wall structure
Technical class	- Class of product performance defined to make it easier to use a standard to relate product performance to its intended use.
Unfaced panel	- Wood-based panel without overlaid surfaces.
Veneered panel	- Wood-based panel overlaid with a veneer.