INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 17064

Second edition
2016-10-15

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

Reference number
ISO 17064:2016(E)

ISO copyright office
Ch. de Blandonnet 8 • CP 401
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland
Tel. +41 22 749 01 11
Fax +41 22 749 09 47
copyright@iso.org
www.iso.org

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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 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.

3.4
regular
REG
panel material for use in *dry conditions* (3.13)

3.5
moisture resistant, temperate
MR1
panel material for use in cool, *humid conditions* (3.14)

3.6
moisture resistant, tropical
MR2
panel material for use in hot, *humid conditions* (3.15)

3.7
high moisture resistant
HMR
panel material for use in *high-humidity conditions* (3.16)

3.8
exterior
EXT
panel material for use in *exterior conditions* (3.17)

3.9
load bearing
LB
panel material for use in structural (load-bearing) applications

3.10
fire retardant
FR
panel material for use in an application where retarding the spread of fire is required

3.11
insect retardant
I
panel material for use in an application where retarding degradation by insect attack is required

3.12
fungi retardant
F
panel material for use in an application where retarding the attack by fungi and other organisms is required

3.13
dry conditions
interior conditions, or protected exterior end-use conditions, characterized by a moisture content in the materials corresponding to a temperature of 20 °C and a relative humidity of the surrounding air exceeding 65% for only a few weeks of the year

3.14
humid conditions, temperate
interior conditions, or protected exterior end-use conditions, characterized by moisture content in the materials corresponding to a temperature of 20 °C and a relative humidity of the surrounding air regularly exceeding 65 % and exceeding 85 % for only a few weeks of the year

3.15
humid conditions, tropical
interior conditions or protected exterior end-use conditions characterised by a moisture content in the materials corresponding to a temperature of 30 °C and the relative humidity of the surrounding air regularly exceeding 65 % and exceeding 85 % for a few weeks of the year

Note 1 to entry: Requirements for moisture resistance in product ranges depends on individual products and their applications. A designation "MR" should be used for general moisture resistance and is equivalent to MR1 above.

3.16
high-humidity conditions
interior conditions or protected exterior end-use conditions, characterized by a moisture content in the materials corresponding to a temperature regularly exceeding 30 °C and the relative humidity of the surrounding air regularly exceeding 85 % or where there is an occasional risk of wetting of the panel (but excluding submerging or hosing)

Note 1 to entry: These conditions also include brief weather exposure during construction.

3.17
exterior conditions
end-use conditions characterized by exposure to climatic and environmental conditions such as rain, sunlight, atmospheric pollutants, etc.

3.18
structural use
use of a panel under load-bearing conditions as part of a building or other construction