
**Wood-based panels — Fibreboard,
particleboard and oriented strand board
(OSB) — Vocabulary**

*Panneaux à base de bois — Panneaux de fibres, de particules et de
particules orientées — Vocabulaire*

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Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
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Foreword

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ISO 17064 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 89, *Wood-based panels*, Subcommittees SC 1, *Fibre boards* and SC 2, *Particle boards*.

Introduction

This International Standard 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 International Standard.

Separate documents will be prepared covering the classification and symbols for fibreboard, particleboard and oriented strand board (OSB)

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Wood-based panels — Fibreboard, particleboard and oriented strand board (OSB) — Vocabulary

1 Scope

This International Standard provides definitions and terminology applying to all types of fibreboard, particleboard and oriented strand board (OSB).

2 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

2.1

fibreboard

panel material with nominal thickness of 1,5 mm or greater, manufactured from lignocellulosic fibres by the application of heat and/or pressure, 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 Lignocellulosic material is derived from wood or other materials.

NOTE 2 Fibreboards are generally referred to as MDF, hardboard, mediumboard and softboard, and are typically used for building, furniture and packaging applications.

2.2

particleboard

panel material manufactured from lignocellulosic material in particle form by the application of heat and pressure, with bonding derived from a synthetic adhesive added to the particles

NOTE 1 Lignocellulosic material is derived from wood or other materials.

NOTE 2 Particleboards are typically used for building and furniture applications.

2.3

oriented strand board OSB

multi-layered board made from strands of wood of predetermined shape and thickness, together with a binder, by the application of heat and pressure, with the strands in the external layers aligned and parallel to the board length or width

NOTE 1 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 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.

2.4

regular REG

panel material for use in **dry conditions** (2.12)

2.5
moisture resistant
MR

panel material for use in **humid conditions** (2.13)

2.6
high moisture resistant
HMR

panel material for use in **high-humidity conditions** (2.14)

2.7
exterior
EXT

panel material for use in **exterior conditions** (2.15)

2.8
high performance
HP

panel material for use in structural (load-bearing) applications (see 2.16)

2.9
fire retardant
FR

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

2.10
insect retardant
I

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

2.11
fungi retardant
F

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

2.12
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

2.13
humid conditions

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

2.14
high-humidity conditions

interior conditions, or protected exterior end use conditions, characterized by a moisture content in the materials corresponding to a temperature above 20 °C and a relative humidity of the surrounding air regularly exceeding 85 % or where there is occasional risk of wetting of the panel (but excluding submerging or hosing)

2.15
exterior conditions

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

2.16
structural use

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