
International Standard



7727

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Joints in building — Principles for jointing of building components — Accommodation of dimensional deviations during construction

Joints dans le bâtiment — Principes de jonction des composants de bâtiment — Aptitude des joints à s'accommoder des écarts dimensionnels en cours de construction

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Foreword

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Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 7727 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 59, *Building construction*.

Joints in building — Principles for jointing of building components — Accommodation of dimensional deviations during construction

0 Introduction

This International Standard is one of a series dealing with general rules and principles for the jointing of building components.

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard establishes a classification system for joints in building based on the ability of joints to accommodate dimensional deviations during construction.

Examples of types of joints are given in an annex, as an aid to the understanding of the principles involved.

2 References

ISO 1803, *Tolerances for building — Vocabulary*.

ISO 2444, *Joints in building — Vocabulary*.

ISO 2445, *Joints in building — Fundamental principles for design*.

3 Definitions

For the purpose of this International Standard, the definitions given in ISO 1803 and ISO 2444 apply.

4 Joints and dimensional deviations

As a general rule, the sizes of building components should not be adjusted during or after assembly. The dimensional deviations which are inherent in the components, the dimensional deviations which occur during manufacture or assembly, and the deviations which result from movement (for example, settlement or thermal movement) in the building, shall, therefore, be absorbed in the joints.

Given the scope, this International Standard takes into consideration only the dimensional deviations inherent in the components when they are assembled and those which occur during assembly.

5 Classification

Three types of joints are specified, grouped according to their ability to accommodate dimensional deviations¹⁾ (see figure 1).

5.1 Joints type 1

These are joints that can satisfactorily absorb all dimensional deviations in connection with a given component, in the joints around the component.

5.2 Joints type 2

These are joints which can absorb dimensional deviations to a limited extent.

1) Limit values between categories should be fixed according to the components to be assembled.