

English-Chinese
DICTIONARY OF Construction
Surveying & Civil Engineering



牛津英汉双解
土木工程手册

克里斯托弗·戈斯 (CHRISTOPHER GORSE)
(英) 大卫·约翰斯顿 (DAVID JOHNSTON)
马丁·普理查德 (MARTIN PRITCHARD)

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by Christopher Gorse, David Johnston, Martin Pritchard

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作者简介

克里斯托弗·戈斯 (Christopher Gorse) 是利兹城市大学建成环境中心的负责人。他在建筑、法律和可持续性发展方面进行研究及咨询工作。

大卫·约翰斯顿 (David Johnston) 是利兹城市大学低碳建筑方面的讲师，主要讲授环境科学、服务和建筑技术等课程。他曾从事低碳建筑方面的研究和咨询工作，其研究项目对最近英国建筑条例的修改作出贡献。

马丁·普理查德 (Martin Pritchard) 是利兹城市大学土木工程的讲师。他也是一名土木工程师，在水净化系统方面有丰富的国际合作经验，为发展中国家基础设施工程提供可持续方案。他对岩土工程也有所涉猎。

原 著 前 言

本书旨在为建筑、测量和土木工程等方面的术语提供最新最全面的参考。书中的词条能满足学习建成环境课程或从事专业实操人士的需求，并能为那些对建筑或施工有兴趣的人提供许多有用的信息。建筑商、专业供应商和承包商可将本词典作为一本随身手册，用于快速轻松地检索不熟悉的术语。

由于该行业的规模和性质，即使是知识渊博的专业人士也很难及时跟踪最新出现的议题，更何况是记录下来并编成建筑术语的百科全书。因此，本书主要起提醒的作用，用于确认词义，使交流更有保证。本书适用于建成环境专业人士，包括建筑师、建筑测量师、建筑服务工程师、施工管理人员、土木工程师、电气工程师、设备管理人员、机械工程师和工料测量师。本书为支撑我们所生活的环境，不论是人造的还是天然的，提供了一个快速简易的指南。为了涵盖这些术语，作者对建筑和工程方面所涉及的建筑物理等科学领域，以及它们对设计、结构、材料和实操方面的应用都作了深入的研究；与地质、地理、气候以及建筑物和构筑物所处的自然环境相关的学科同时亦涵盖在内；还包括为建成环境提供管理和流程的政策及法律框架，以及与在行业内有重要影响的专业组织有关的议题。

可持续性发展议程和建筑工程、测量等相关领域的重要性意味着越来越多的人对建筑产生兴趣，需要让他们快速熟悉所使用的语言和术语。本书对于在行业内实操的人员和对建成环境及工程感兴趣的人都是一本很好的参考书。作为世界上自然资源的主要消耗行业，建成环境及其对环境的影响在政府议程中占据重要位置，所有决策者都不能对此忽视。预计本书的术语和参考资料将继续增加，并且随着与建成环境相关的领域越来越重要，其需求量也会增长。

致 谢

得益于许多专家和专业人员的经验和知识上的帮助，我们多年来对建筑、测量和土木工程有了更深入的认识。其中一些人对本书的出版有重大的贡献，其他的专家也帮助我们对议题和领域有所了解。虽然不能向每一个对知识库有贡献的人逐一致谢，但我们非常感谢他们的帮忙。在此，作者特别感谢以下对本书出版有重大贡献的专家：

索尔福德大学的查尔斯·艾格布教授、斯蒂芬·埃米特教授；

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利兹城市大学的杰弗里·霍布迪博士。

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利兹城市大学的阿什·艾哈迈德和圣戈班的珍妮佛·慕斯顿。

译者前言

《牛津英汉双解土木工程手册》是英国牛津大学出版社最新出版的土木工程专业词典，词条来自牛津参考资源（Oxford Reference）数据库，是全球最受信赖的参考资源。全书收集词条超过 8000 条，内容涵盖房屋、道路、桥梁、隧道、运河、堤坝和给排水工程建设中所涉及的结构、岩土、力学、机电、材料、勘测、设计、施工、法律和商务等方面内容，覆盖面广泛，专业性较强。

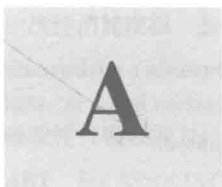
本书译者毕业于理工院校，曾赴英国深造，回国后十几年来从事海外建筑工程工作。自从 2013 年我国提出“一带一路”倡议以来，海外工程加速了走出去的步伐，相关从业人员已达上百万。但在处理涉外工程项目时，很多人常常苦于没有一本称心的专业工具书，很多的工程专业词汇通过一般的字典普遍存在查找不到甚至翻译错误的现象。因此，本书译者通过华南理工大学出版社引进本书的版权，希望以自身的工作经验和知识积累，翻译这本书，为中国广大海外工程从业人员提供更好的参考。

为了能对读者提供更大的帮助，本书采用词条全部内容英汉双解、对照互译的形式。读者除了可以在需要时很方便地检索词条外，亦可以当作土木工程方面的科普书籍阅读，甚至能在词条释义当中发掘到新的专业词汇。本书在翻译撰写过程中，先后有多名工程方面的专业译员、华南理工大学教授、外聘专家参与编译、审校的工作，可以说是凝聚了众多涉外工程工作者的心血。特别致谢家人对我一直以来的支持和关怀，尤其是谭慧娜和陈盈熙，她们的爱和激励是我能一路前行的最大力量！

因译者自身水平有限，以及建筑工程领域发展日新月异，部分词汇中外表达方式不同等的原因，本书难免存在错误和不足之处，恳请读者不吝指正，为我国海外工程事业贡献一份力量。

译者

2018-10-1



abandonment of work To leave site and refuse to continue work. Must entail a complete stoppage of work with a clear intention not to continue or complete the work. The term is often used in arbitration and adjudication and marks a point where reference to legal proceedings can commence.

放弃工作 离开现场且拒绝继续工作。须导致工作的完全停止且具有使工作不再继续或完成的明确意图。该词语常用于仲裁和裁决中，且标明一个时点，自该时点起即可启动法律程序。

abatement of action An interruption of legal proceedings. A party, normally the defendant, serves an application of abatement giving reasons why proceedings should not continue.

中止诉讼 对法律程序的终止。某一当事方（一般为被告）提出关于中止的申请，说明程序为何不应继续的理由。

abeyance 1. A state of suspension, temporarily inactive, cessation or put to one side for a period of time. 2. When the ownership of a property has not yet been decided or the condition of a property without an owner.

1. 中止 一种暂停、暂时停滞、停止或搁置一段时间的状况。**2. 所有权待定** 当某项财产的拥有权并未确定时或某项财产并无拥有人的情况。

abioseston Non-living particulate matter found floating in watercourses.

非生物悬浮物 被发现漂浮于河道中的无生命颗粒状物质。

abiotic Non-living chemical and physical matter (not biological). Abiotic components are parts of the environment; water, sunlight, oxygen, temperature, soil, and climate.

非生物的/无生命的 无生命的化学或物理物质（非生物）。无生命成分指环境的组成部分；水、阳光、氧气、温度、土壤及气候。

ablution fitting A large communal sanitary fitting used to perform ritual washing.

洗礼装置 用于进行仪式性洗浴的大型公用卫生装置。

Abney level A hand-held instrument to measure vertical angles. *See also* CLINOMETER OF ACTION.

阿布尼水准仪 测量对顶角的手持式工具。另请参考“测斜仪”词条。

above grade A higher elevation than ground level. *See also* ABOVE GROUND LEVEL.

地面高程以上 比地平面高的高程。另请参考“地面高程以上”词条。

above ground level (US above grade) 1. The height above ground level. 2. Work undertaken on a building after the building has come out of the ground.

1. 地面高程以上（美国 above grade） 地面高程以上的高度。**2. 出地面施工** 当建筑物超出地面之后所实施的建筑物施工。

Abram's law A rule that states the strength of concrete (or mortar) is inversely related to the water/cement (w/c) ratio. Provided there is sufficient water to ensure that the * hydration reaction occurs, the lower the water/cement ratio, the higher the strength of the concrete/mortar.

阿伯拉姆定律 一条说明混凝土（或灰浆）的强度与其水/灰（w/c）比呈相反关系的规则。如果所加的水足以确保发生*水化反应，则水/灰比越低，混凝土/灰浆强度越高。

abrasion The wearing away of one material against another by * friction.

磨损 一种材料经与另一种材料摩擦所致的损耗。

abrasion resistance The ability of a finish to withstand wear.

A

耐磨性 某种饰面经受磨损的能力。

abrasive The use of friction/roughness to clean, grind, or polish a surface.

研磨 利用摩擦/粗糙以清洁、磨制或打磨某个表面。

abrupt wave An unexpected increase in flow caused by a sudden change in flow conditions.

陡浪/突变波 由于流动状况的突然改变所致的流量异常增大。

ABS (acrylonitrile butadiene styrene) A polymeric material composed of acrylonitrile, butadiene, and styrene to give a good balance of mechanical properties, used commonly as lavatory seats.

ABS (丙烯腈-丁二烯-苯乙烯共聚物) 由丙烯腈、丁二烯及苯乙烯组成的聚合材料, 具有良好均衡的机械性能, 常用作马桶座。

abscissa The horizontal or x -coordinate within the * Cartesian coordinate system.

横坐标 笛卡尔坐标系统中的水平坐标或 x 坐标。

abseil survey An inspection undertaken on a tall building/structure by a qualified person suspended via a rope.

绳降调查 通过以绳索吊挂有资质的专业技术人员对较高大楼的建筑/结构进行检查。

absolute Not depending on anything else.

绝对的 不取决于其他任何事物。

absolute assignment The irrevocable transfer of the entire debt or all legal rights.

绝对转让/无条件转让 不可撤销转让全部债务或所有合法权利。

absolute zero The lowest possible temperature. Defined as zero degrees * Kelvin, which is equivalent to 273.15 degrees on the Celsius scale.

绝对零度 可能的最低温度。定义为开氏零度, 等于零下 273.15 摄氏度。

absorbent The ability to absorb, i. e. to soak up a liquid.

吸液性 吸收 (即吸取液体) 的能力。

absorption The process of absorbing a liquid.

吸液 吸收液体的过程。

absorption rate (absorption coefficient of water) The rate of water absorption, ingress by capillary action, into a material when exposed to a water medium over a period of time. The method for determining the water absorption property is carried out in accordance with BS EN 772-11. After drying to constant mass, a face of the masonry material is immersed in water for a specific period of time, both short-and long-term and the increase in mass is usually determined. The water absorption of the face of the unit exposed is measured, after drying to constant mass. The minimum immersion time is usually one hour, as specified in BS EN 771-4. The coefficient of water absorption is normally stated at 10, 30, and 90 minutes for masonry materials (bricks and blocks).

吸液率 (对水的吸收系数) 当在一段时间内把某种材料暴露于水介质时, 介质通过毛细管作用进入材料中的吸水比率。吸水性的判定方法根据 BS EN 772—11 标准进行。把砖石材料干燥至恒定质量后, 在特定时限内把材料的一面浸入水中, 通常对短时间和长时间以及质量增加都予以测定。在干燥至恒定质量后, 即测得材料该面的吸水量。浸渍时间通常至少为一小时, 如 BS EN 771—4 标准所规定。通常列出砖石材料 (砖块和砌块) 在第 10 分钟、第 30 分钟及第 90 分钟时的吸水系数。

absorption refrigerator A refrigerator that operates using the absorption cycle rather than the vapour compression cycle. In such systems, a heat source, usually waste heat, is absorbed and used to evaporate the refrigerant rather than using a compressor to compress the refrigerant. Quiet in operation and capable of being driven by solar energy.

吸收式制冷机 采用吸收循环而非蒸汽压缩循环的制冷机, 在该系统中, 热源 (通常为余热) 被吸收并用于蒸发制冷剂, 而非使用压缩机压缩制冷剂。吸收式制冷机运行时较安静且可由太阳能驱动。

absorptive form See PERMANENT FORMWORK.

一次性消耗模板 参考“永久性模板”词条。

absorptivity (absorptive power) A property of a material that determines the amount of incident heat, light, or sound energy that is absorbed by the material.

吸收性(吸收能力) 材料的属性,用以判定材料所吸收的入射热能、光能或声能的量值。

ABT See ASSOCIATION OF BUILDING TECHNICIANS.

ABT 参考“建筑技术员协会”词条。

abut To adjoin; be next to; touch.

毗邻/紧接 毗邻、邻接、紧贴。

abutment 1. A solid structure, usually a pier or wall, which provides support to an arch, bridge, or vault. It enables the loads from the structure to be transmitted to the * foundations. 2. The point where a roof slope intersects a wall that extends above the roof slope. 3. The intersection between two building elements. 4. In dam construction, the sides of the valley against which the dam is constructed.

1. 支座/拱座/桥台 一种牢固的结构,通常为桥台或墙壁,为拱门、桥梁或穹隆提供支持,能使负荷由该结构传递至基础。2. 屋顶与外墙交界处 斜屋面与超出斜屋面的墙壁相交的点位。3. 接界 两个建筑构件的接合处。4. 坝肩 在水坝建设中,指峡谷的一面,水坝即依此而建。

abutment flashing A * flashing at an * abutment, usually made from lead, although copper and mortar have been used.

屋顶与外墙交界处防水 位于屋顶与外墙交界处的泛水板,虽然也有用铜和灰浆制成的,但通常是用铅制成。

abutment piece (US) A * sill or * sole plate.

底槛(美国) 槛或底板。

abutment wall The wall that extends beyond an * abutment.

桥台墙 突出至桥台外的墙壁。

ACA Form of Building Agreement The Association of Consultant Architects construction contract.

ACA 建筑协议格式 咨询过建筑师协会的建筑合同。

ACAS (Advisory, Conciliation, and Arbitration Service) An independent publicly funded organization founded in 1975 that acts to prevent and resolve employment disputes. It also provides professional advice and training.

ACAS (咨询、调解及仲裁局) 英国一个受公共资助的独立组织,设立于1975年,用于预防和解决劳动纠纷,另外也提供专业咨询和培训。

accelerated weathering (artificial ageing) Normally a cyclic process that simulates adverse climatic conditions (such as temperature, ultraviolet radiation, and moisture), which is used to assess the durability of materials.

加速风化(人工老化)试验 一般指模拟恶劣气候状况(例如温度、紫外辐射及湿度)的循环过程,用于评估材料的耐久性。

acceleration A measure of the rate at which * velocity is changing, i. e. a change in speed over time.

加速度 对速度变化率的计量,即速度随时间而发生的变化。

acceleration of work Agreement to complete the work in a shorter time. Within general law, the architect, contract administrator, or client has no power to instruct the contractor to complete the work in a shorter period of time than the expressed completion date, unless there is a provision (term) within the contract that allows for the acceleration of works.

加快施工 在较短时间内完成工程的协定。在普通法范围内,除非合同中存在允许加快施工的条文(条款),否则建筑师、合同管理人或业主无权指示承包商在比明示竣工日期更短的时间内完成工程。

accelerator An admixture that enhances early strength (hardening) but the long-term strength remains unaffected. Regularly used in cold weather when urgent repair work is needed. Calcium chloride is the most com-

mon accelerator, however, it reduces corrosion protection.

加速剂/促进剂/早强剂 提高早期强度(硬化)但并不影响长期强度的外加剂。常在需要进行紧急修复工作的寒冷天气中使用。氯化钙是最常见的加速剂,但会使防腐性降低。

accelerometer An instrument for measuring acceleration.

加速计 测量加速度大小的仪器。

acceptance An agreement, based on an offer, which forms a contract. An offer and acceptance are used in contract law to determine whether a contract exists. For a contract to exist, there needs to be an offer, acceptance of that offer, and consideration (the thing of value at the centre of the contract). Acceptance can be made orally, in writing, or by conduct. Acceptance must be unqualified.

承诺/接纳 基于一项要约达成的一项协议。要约和承诺在合同法中用于确定是否存在一份合同。要使合同存在,需要有要约、对该要约的承诺,以及对价(居于合同中心位置的价值事项)。承诺可由口头、书面或行动做出。承诺须为不受限制的承诺。

accepted programme The schedule of works that has been agreed, under the contract terms, to be used to schedule activities and resources. The * Engineering and Construction Contract, previously the New Engineering Contract, makes reference to the accepted programme.

已确认的进度 根据合同条款获得认可的施工计划,将用于活动和资源的规划。工程和施工合同(原为新工程合同)中会提到已确认的进度。

accepted risk Risks accepted by the client or employer which can influence the works but are beyond the contractor's control or scope of works. Term used in GC (General Contract) / Works Contract.

已确认的风险 已被业主或雇主接受的、可能使工程受到影响的,但超出承包商控制或工程范围的风险。该术语用于 GC (主合同)/施工合同中。

access 1. The method of gaining entry to a building, a room, a site, or services. 2. The right or permission to use something (access to documents).

通道/通行权/访问权 1. 进入某个建筑、房间、场所或设施的入口。2. 使用某物的权利或许可(对文件的存取)。

access chamber See INSPECTION CHAMBER.

检修间 参考“检查井”词条。

access cover (access eye, inspection cover) The removable cover on an * inspection chamber.

检修盖 检查井上可拆卸的盖子。

access floor (raised floor) A floor that is suspended above the structural floor. Usually consists of removable panels supported on a metal grid that is raised off the floor by adjustable pedestals or battens. The space between the two floors can be used to route various services such as data, telephone, power, lighting, heating and cooling pipes, and ventilation.

活动地板(高架地板) 悬在结构层之上的地板,通常由可拆卸的板材构成,这些板材由金属格栅支撑,而金属格栅则由可调节的支座或板条抬高。活动地板与结构层之间的空间可收纳数据、电话、电力、照明、供暖与制冷管道以及通风等各种设施。

access hole An opening, usually large enough for a person, that enables access to be gained to an area, an installation, or services.

检修孔 一个开口,通常足以容纳一个人。检修孔可使人出入于某个区域、装置或设施。

accessories 1. Components not included as part of the original product. Often used to enhance or modify the performance of the original product. 2. Components that are used to connect various building elements or services together.

1. 配件 并未被包含为原产品组成部分的零件。常用于提高或改变原产品的性能。**2. 连接件** 用于把各种建筑构件或设施连在一起的零件。

accessory box (accessory enclosure) A box that is used to store accessories.

配件箱 用于储存配件的箱子。

Access to Neighbouring Land Act 1992 Act designed to address problems that arise when entry to a neighbour's land is required to carry out work. The Act applies to basic preservation works only and would include maintenance and repair of buildings and property that cannot be reasonably undertaken within the boundary of the property. Application is made to the courts. The courts can only award access if it does not interfere with the enjoyment of an owner's land, nor should it cause hardship.

1992 年相邻土地通行法 为解决施工时须进入相邻土地所产生问题的法律。该法仅适用于基本保护工程,也包括不能在房产边界以内合理地实施对建筑物和房产的维护和维修。经向法院提出申请后,仅当业主对土地的享有权不受影响,且通行不致造成困难时法院才可裁定(给予)通行权。

access to works The contractual right to have access to the place where the work is to be undertaken. The employer has to give the contractor access to the site otherwise it would be impossible for him/her to carry out the work. It is not a breach of contract where access is prevented by third parties over whom the employer has no control.

对工程的通行权 合同权利,赋予对将要施工的地点的通行权。业主须给予承包商对现场的通行权(承包商无此通行权则不可能施工)。对于业主并无控制力的、第三方对通行权的阻碍,并不属于对合同的违约。

accident An identifiable and specific event that was not anticipated and was unexpected. Generally, the fact that something was an accident is not an adequate defence to an action brought in tort.

事故 一桩可辨识但不可预计的具体事件,是意料之外的。一般而言,某事为一桩事故的事实在侵权诉讼中并不足以作为抗辩理由。

accidental error A mistake happening by chance that would influence accuracy; for instance, taking an incorrect reading without realizing the mistake.

随机错误 随机发生并将影响精确性的错误;例如,读取了不正确的读数而未认识到该错误。

acclivity An upward slope or incline.

上斜坡 向上的斜坡或斜面。

accommodation works Activities that are undertaken or required to maintain structures, equipment, or land that is the property or under the control of a statutory undertaker; such work may include: bridges, fences, and gates to protect railways, substations, etc. Where there is a statutory obligation to protect such works it must be undertaken.

配套工程 为了对属于法定承担者或处于其控制下的财产的结构、设备或土地进行维护而承担的或必要的活动;此类工程可能包括:桥梁、栅栏及用于保护铁路的大门、变电站等。如存在需保护此类工程的法定义务则需承担。

accord and satisfaction The purchase of a release from an * obligation. In * contract law an obligation arising under the contract may be purchased by means of consideration, without having to undertake the obligation. The accord is the agreement and the satisfaction represents the consideration taken into account to discharge the obligation and makes the agreement valid.

和解与清偿 通过购买解除一项义务。根据合同法,可通过对价的方式购买合同项下所产生的义务,即无须履行义务。和解即达成协议,而清偿则指为解除义务和使协定有效而需支付的对价。

accordion door A door comprising a number of sections that fold together like the bellows of an accordion when opened.

风琴折叠门 由折叠在一起的多截组成的门,打开时犹如(拉动)手风琴的风箱。

accreditation A certification process by which an organization is awarded a standard of competency and credibility.

认证 向某个组织授予某种能力和认可标准的证明过程。

accrued rights The rights and duties of the parties following a contractor's determination of employment under the contract (remedies of either party). Such rights also give powers to contract administrators to issue instruc-

tions, in relation to work already completed, e. g. for defective work.

应计权利 根据合同确定对承包商的雇佣后, 签约各方享有的权利和义务 (任何一方享有的救济)。该权利也是赋予合同管理人的权力, 可发出与已完成工程有关 (例如针对有缺陷的工程) 的指示。

accumulation The increase of something over time.

累积 某种事物随时间而增长。

acequia An irrigation canal/ditch used in Spain and the American Southwest.

灌溉水渠 用于西班牙和美国西南部的灌溉渠/沟。

acetone A flammable liquid from the family of ketones.

丙酮 一种属于酮类的易燃液体。

acetylene A hydrocarbon substance from the alkynes family.

乙炔 一种属于炔烃类的碳氢化合物。

acid A liquid with a pH value of less than 7.0.

酸 pH 值低于 7.0 的液体。

acidic A chemical compound whose properties are typical of an * acid.

酸性物 具有酸的典型属性的化合物。

acknowledgement of service The formal step, by way of a letter, of responding to a claim. The letter would state that a defendant intends to dispute part or all of the claim, state the particulars of the claim, and record whether the court's jurisdiction is accepted. The procedure is governed by the Civil Procedure Rules.

送达确认 通过信函方式对一项诉讼申索做出正式回应的步骤。信函将说明被告方有意对申索的部分或全部做出抗辩, 说明申索的详情, 并记录是否接受该法院的管辖权。该程序属于民事诉讼规则。

acoustic board A board used on walls, floors, and ceilings that is designed to improve * sound absorption or * sound insulation.

隔音板 用于门、地板及天花的板材, 旨在改善吸音或隔音效果。

acoustic clip A clip that is attached to the floor joists to provide support for an acoustic floor. Used to reduce * impact sound transmission on floating timber floors.

隔音夹 附着于地板托梁上并为隔音地板提供支撑的夹子, 用于减弱活动木地板的碰撞声传输。

acoustic construction Any type of construction that improves the * acoustics of the construction. For instance, reduces * sound transmission, improves * sound insulation, or increases * sound absorption.

隔音构造 使隔音效果得以改善的任何类型的构造。例如, 减弱声音传输、改善隔音或促进吸音。

acoustic finish (acoustic finishing) A finish that reduces sound energy by absorption.

隔音饰面 通过吸收来降低声能量的饰面。

acoustic floor A floor that is designed to reduce sound transmission.

隔音地板 被设计为减弱声音传输的地板。

acoustic lining A lining material that is designed to absorb noise and reduce * sound transmission. Used on pipes and ductwork.

隔音衬里 被设计为吸收噪音并减弱声音传输的衬里材料, 用于管道和导管中。

acoustic plaster Plaster that has high sound absorption properties.

隔音灰泥 具有较高吸音性能的灰泥。

acoustics 1. A branch of physics that relates to the study of * sound generation, sound transmission, absorption, and reflection. 2. In construction, the effect that sound has on a room or space.

1. 声学 与对声音产生、声音传输、声音吸收及声音反射的研究有关的物理学分支。**2. 音效** 在建筑中, 声音对房间或空间的影响。

acoustic tile A tile manufactured from *acoustic board that is usually used on ceilings to improve *sound absorption or *sound insulation.

隔音瓦 通常用于天花的由隔音板制成的瓦,用以改善吸音或隔音。

acre An area of land equal to 4840 square yards (0.405 hectares).

英亩 土地面积单位,(一英亩)等于4840平方码(0.405公顷)。

acrylated rubber paints Special type of paints that are suitable for internal and external applications exposed to chemical attack, or wet and humid conditions. May be applied to metal or masonry by either brushing or spraying.

丙烯酸化橡胶漆 特殊类型的漆,适用于暴露在化学侵蚀或潮湿条件下的内部和外部涂装,可使用刷涂或喷涂的方法涂到金属或石材上。

acrylic A compound derived from acrylic acid.

丙烯酸酯/亚克力 一种源自丙烯酸的化合物。

acrylic paints A type of paint in an acrylic polymer emulsion renowned for its quick drying properties.

丙烯酸漆 一种丙烯酸类高聚物乳状漆,以其快干性而知名。

acrylic resin See *POLYMETHYL METHACRYLATE.

丙烯酸树脂 参考“聚甲基丙烯酸甲酯”词条。

acrylic sealants A type of *sealant derived from acrylic acid.

丙烯酸密封剂 一种源自丙烯酸的密封剂。

acrylic sheet A polymer material derived from acrylic acid, usually transparent.

丙烯酸板/亚克力板 一种源自丙烯酸的高聚物材料,通常为透明的。

acrylonitrile butadiene styrene See *ABS.

丙烯腈-丁二烯-苯乙烯共聚物 参考“ABS”词条。

action 1. The physical operation of something. 2. A civil legal proceeding brought by one party against another.

1. 行动 某事物的实际实施。**2. 诉讼** 由一方针对另一方提起的民事法律程序。

active earth pressure (Pa) The horizontal pressure that is exerted on a retaining wall by the mass of soil it retains. Active pressure develops when the wall moves away from the retained mass and the soil expands sufficiently to mobilize its shear strength. The minimum horizontal stress (Pa) occurs when the failure strength of the soil is fully mobilized, represented by the minor principal stress, and is calculated by multiplying the *coefficient of active earth pressure (K_a) by the vertical stress at the point of consideration.

主动土压力 (Pa) 被拦挡的土体对挡土墙施加的水平压力。当把挡土墙移开且土体充分扩张至激发其抗剪强度时,则产生主动压力。当土体的破坏强度被充分激发时,则产生最小水平应力 (Pa),以最小主应力表示,并通过以主动土压力系数 (K_a) 乘以该点位的垂直应力计算得出。

active fire protection A fire protection system that uses electrical and/or mechanical equipment to detect or suppress fires, such as *fire detectors, *alarms, *sprinklers, or *spray systems. They require regular maintenance to ensure that they are fully operational.

主动消防 使用火警探测器、警报、喷淋头或喷淋系统等电气/或机械设备探测或扑救火灾的消防系统,须受到定期维护以确保其正常运行。

active leaf The most frequently used opening leaf on a double door. When closed, it is held in position by latching to the *inactive leaf.

活动门扇 双扇门中使用最频繁的开启门扇。在关门时,被门门锁闭在固定门扇上。

active solar heating A heating system that utilizes electrical and/or mechanical equipment, such as solar collectors, pumps, and fans to collect solar energy from the sun to heat water.

主动式太阳能供暖 使用太阳能收集器、泵及风扇等电气/或机械设备收集来的太阳能加热水的供暖系统。

A

activity An item of work or task that is needed to complete a project. Used in *critical path Method scheduling. An **activity arrow** is used to represent an activity graphically. The time that is expected to be taken to complete an activity is known as the **activity duration**. An **activity schedule** is a list of all of the activities that are required to be carried out to complete a project.

活动 为完成某个项目而需要进行的一项工作或任务。该词被用于关键路径法的时序安排中。活动箭头以图形方式代表一项活动。预计完成某项活动的时间被称为活动持续时间。活动日程表就是为完成某个项目而须进行的所有活动的清单。

Act of God A legal term meaning an occurrence caused by natural forces where foresight and prudence could not reasonably anticipate it and guard against it. The term is not generally used in construction contracts, *force majeure is the term usually used to cover such occurrences.

天灾 法律术语，指由不可通过远见、审慎、合理的预计和防范的自然力所导致的事件。该术语一般并不用在建筑合同中，不可抗力才是常被用于涵盖此类事件的术语。

Act of Parliament A statute that sets out the law, the legal will of parliament in written form. The acts provide the broad principles, with the detail of the law covered by regulations in the form of a statutory instrument.

议会的法案 以书面形式载列法律、议会法律意志的法令。法案将规定广泛的原则，以及以法定文书的形式由法规涵盖的法律详情。

actuator A mechanical device that is used to convert electrical, hydraulic, or pneumatic energy into mechanical energy. Used in flow control valves, meters, motors, pumps, switches, and relays.

致动器 一种把电能、水能或风能转为机械能的机械装置。常用在流量控制阀、仪表、电机、泵、开关及继电器中。

adaptor A device that enables the characteristics of one component to be matched to another component. Used for joining *pipework, *ductwork, and electrical cables.

适配器 能使一种组件的特性与另一种组件相匹配的装置，用于接合管道、导管及电缆。

addendum bills Bills of quantities produced to alter or modify parts of the original bills. Problems often occur where additional documents are used to modify the original bills as the addendum will refer to the original document, but the original document does not make reference to the addendum. If not cross-referenced properly such documents can be problematic. Addendums may be used to reduce the lowest tender so that it is within the client's budget or to cater for minor alterations.

补遗清单 为对部分原始清单补遗加以修改或修订而制作的工程量清单。由于修订原始清单的补遗文件将参照原始文件，但原始文件并没有提到，因此常发生问题。如果有关文件不是交叉参考，可能会有问题。补遗文件可用于降低报价最低的投标，使其符合业主的预算，或被用于细微的变更。

additional work Work not identified or work over and above that specified in the contract. In standard building contracts additional work is dealt with under the various terms associated with *variations. See also *EXTRA.

额外工作 合同中并未指定的工作或超过合同所述的工作。在标准建筑合同中，额外工作是通过与变更有关的各种条款加以处理。另请参考“额外工程”词条。

additive A substance that is added to another to alter (normally improve) properties or performance, e. g. an *admixture to concrete.

添加剂 被添加到另一种物质中用以改变（一般是改善）其属性或性能的物质，例如混凝土的添加剂。

addressable system (intelligent fire alarm) A fire alarm system incorporating detectors that are capable of sending signals back to the main control unit. Such a system can be used to determine the location of a fire and activate the fire protection system.

可寻址系统（智能火警） 一种火警系统，该系统含有能向主控制装置发回信号的探测器。该系统用于确定火灾位置和启动消防系统。

adds Quantities of work, of a similar nature, that are added together under the same description. Adds are

brought together before deducts are taken off, e. g. quantities of brickwork added together before the wall openings, windows and doors, are taken off (deducts).

增项/加项 具有相似性质并在同一说明项下加总的工程量。把加项加总后才会扣除减项,例如,把砌砖量加总后才会扣除墙壁开口、窗户及门(减项)。

adhesion A process whereby the molecules of two separate substances cling together to form a bond.

黏合 两个不同物质的分子聚合在一起形成黏结的过程。

adhesive (glue) A substance used to bond two objects or materials together.

黏合剂(胶水) 一种用于把两个物体或材料黏结在一起的物质。

ad hoc Something that is undertaken only when necessary for the specific purpose in question and is not planned in advance.

临时的/特设的 某事项仅因有需要才进行的,不是事先规划好的。

ad idem A Latin expression that means at the same point, agreed, or of the same mind. Parties that have agreed to a contract are said to be ad idem when agreement has been reached on the contract terms.

一致 一个拉丁词语,指具有相同观点、意见一致,或想法相同。当合同条款达成协议后,即可称在议定合同的签约方之间已达成一致。

adjacent Adjoining, next to, near, or close to.

临近 毗邻、邻接或靠近。

adjoining property A building that has a common boundary or is attached to another property.

相邻物业 与另一物业具有共同边界或附属于另一物业的一座建筑物。

adjudication Method used to resolve disputes. An adjudicator is empowered by contract or statute to settle a dispute. A party to a construction contract has the right to refer a dispute to an adjudicator, where the parties to the contract have failed to resolve their contractual differences. The adjudicator must act independently, hearing the evidence and facts from both sides. Adjudicators are often lawyers or experts within the industry, but can be any person that the parties agree to. Adjudication was introduced as a quick and cost effective method of resolving disputes, when compared to arbitration or litigation. The Housing Grant Construction Regeneration Act 1996 states that provisions for adjudication must be included within construction contracts. Where contracts do not comply with the Act, the Scheme for Construction Contracts will apply, thus adjudication is forced into contracts even if the construction contract does not have provisions to include it. The Construction Industry Council (CIC) procedures and the Technology and Construction Court (TeCSA) rules are often adopted as part of the contractual machinery associated with adjudication.

审判、裁判 用于解决争议的方法。仲裁员经合同或法规授权以解决争议。如建筑合同的签约方之间未能解决其合同分歧,则任何一方有权把争议递交予仲裁员。仲裁员须独立行事,聆讯双方的证据和事实。仲裁员常为律师或业内专家,但也可为双方同意的任何人士。与仲裁或诉讼相比,仲裁是作为快速和具有成本效益的争议解决方法而被引入的。英国《1996年房屋许可、建设及重建法》规定,建筑合同中必须包含仲裁条款。如合同并未遵守该法,则将适用建筑合同方案(Scheme for Construction Contracts),因此即使建筑合同中并无把仲裁包括在内的条款,仲裁仍强制适用于合同。英国建筑业委员会(CIC)的程序和技术与建筑初级律师联合会(TeCSA)的规则常被采纳作为与仲裁有关的合同机制部分。

adjustable steel prop (ASP) A steel support that is adjustable along its length. Used to provide vertical support to floors and temporary beams.

可调钢支柱(ASP) 可沿其长度方向调节的钢支架,用于为地板和临时梁提供竖向支撑。

administrative charges Costs associated with off-site secretarial, coordination, and management provisions. With off-site resources it may be difficult to identify an exact figure, for one contract, so a percentage for the "overheads, which includes administration, insurance, and banking charges are included in the "preliminaries.

管理费 场外文秘、协调及管理条款有关的成本。由于可能难以为单一合同确定场外资源的确切金

额, 因此把日常开支 (包括行政、保险及银行收费) 的一定百分比计入费用中。

administrative receiver A person or group appointed to act on behalf of the debenture holders to manage the company as a going concern, often before the company goes into *liquidation.

管理接收人 被任命作为债权人的代表行事, 以便管理公司 (通常在公司被清算前) 使其持续经营的一个人或群体。

admissibility of evidence The degree of consideration that can be given to evidence. Information, hearsay, or opinion of an expert that a tribunal finds useful in coming to its decision. Where issues are irrelevant or considered to be biased, overstated, or glorified, the tribunal may be restricted in the use of such evidence. It is more common in criminal cases for evidence to be restricted for fear that the nature of the evidence will result in undue prejudice.

证据的可采性 可对证据给予的考量程度。法庭认为有助于其达成裁决的信息、传闻或专家意见。如为无关内容或被认为有偏见、被夸大或被美化, 则法庭对有关证据的使用可能会受到限制。由于担心证据的性质将导致不当的偏见, 证据受到限制的情况在刑事案件中较为常见。

admixture A chemical product which is added to *concrete (<5% by mass) during mixing or by additional mixing, prior to placing, such that the normal concrete properties are changed, e. g. the speed of *strength development, improvement of *permeability, protection from *fungicidal attack, improvement in *workability.

外加剂 一种在搅拌时加入或在浇筑前通过额外添加的方式加入混凝土中 (以质量计低于5%) 以便改变普通混凝土性能 (例如强度发展的速度、渗透性的提高、对真菌侵袭的防护、和易性的提高) 的化学产品。

adobe A building material made from water, sand, and soil containing clay that is dried in the sun. Straw or other organic fibrous materials may be added to reduce cracking, aid drying, and to help bind the material together. An **adobe brick**, or mud brick, is made by placing adobe into a mould.

土坯 一种由水、砂及含黏土的泥土制成并经日晒烘干的建筑材料, 其中可能加入稻草或其他有机纤维材料, 以减少开裂有利于烘干, 使材料结合在一起。黏土砖则是通过把重黏土放入模具中制成。

adsorption The accumulation of a substance (gas or liquid) on a surface of another substance (liquid or solid), forming a molecular film.

吸附 物质 (气体或液体) 聚集于另一物质 (液体或固体) 的表面, 形成一层分子膜。

advance (advance payment) Payment or part payment made before work is undertaken. Some standard forms of contract have provisions for advance payment. To be binding, the amount agreed and the date for payment must be inserted in the *appendix of the contract, together with the times and amounts of repayment. *Bonds are normally required for advanced payments.

预付款 在施工之前付款或部分付款。某些标准格式的合同含有预付款条文。为了具有约束力, 关于预付款的约定金额与日期和偿还的时间与金额须列入合同的附录中。预付款一般需要出具保函。

advances on account A provision (term) used in construction contracts which refers to periodic payments during the progress of the work, normally at monthly intervals. The housing Grants Construction and Regeneration Act 1996 now requires that all construction contracts make provision for periodic payments. Periodic payments may be covered under the provisions for *interim certificates.

定期预付款 建筑合同中所用的一项条文 (条款), 指在工作期间的定期付款, 一般按月做出。英国《1996年住房许可、建设及重建法》目前规定一切建筑合同均须载有定期付款的条文。定期付款可能包含于中期证书的条文项中。

adverse possession Where the title of a person's land transfers to another without compensation, often called squatter's rights. Title of land may be acquired under the Limitations Act 1980. If a person occupies or remains in possession of land without rent or payment for a period of twelve years for private land or 30 years for Crown land, and makes uses of the land which are inconsistent with the owner's enjoyment or intended use, then the land may be acquired.

逆权侵占 指土地的业权在业主未获补偿的情况下被强制转让予侵占者, 这常被称为侵占者权利。