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## Standard Terminology Relating to Protective Coating and Lining Work for Power Generation Facilities<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 4538; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

- alligatoring**—*in protective coatings*, surface cracking of coating film having an appearance similar to alligator hide.
- certification**—*in protective coatings*, the written documentation of the qualification of personnel or material.
- checking**—*in protective coatings*, the formation of slight breaks in a coating film that do not penetrate to the underlying surface.
- coating applicator**—*in protective coatings*, an organization or individual responsible for applying a protective or decorative coating.
- coating system**—*in protective coatings*, a protective film consisting of one or more coats, applied in a predetermined order by prescribed methods.
- coating work**—*in protective coatings*, an all-inclusive term to define all operations required to accomplish a complete coating job; construed to include materials, equipment, labor, preparation of surfaces, control of ambient conditions, application of coating systems, and inspection.
- cobwebbing**—*in protective coatings*, the formation of fine filaments (cobwebs) or partly dried coating, during spray application.
- cracking**—*in protective coatings*, the formation of breaks in a coating film that extend through to the underlying surface.
- cratering**—*in protective coatings*, the formation of round depressions in a coating film that do not expose the previous coat or the substrate.
- crawling**—*in protective coatings*, a defect in which a wet coating film recedes from a small area to form an uneven surface shortly after application.
- cracking**—*in protective coatings*, the formation of a criss-cross pattern of minute cracks on the surface of a coating film.
- damp**, *adj*—moist but not visibly wet.
- delamination**—*in protective coatings*, a separation of one coat from another coat within a coating system; or from the substrate.
- deviation**—*in protective coatings*, a departure of a characteristic from established procedures or from specified requirements.
- drips**—*in protective coatings*, the small drops of coating that collect on the edge of the coated work.
- dry spray**—*in protective coatings*, a rough, powdery, non-coherent film produced when an atomized coating partially dries before reaching the surface.
- exudation**—the migration of a substance to the surface of a coating or lining film.
- flaking**—*in protective coatings*, the detachment of small pieces of the coating film.
- foreign matter**—*in protective coatings*, insoluble foreign particles such as sand, lint, dust, and dirt that get mixed with the coating material before, during, or after application; causing the formation of raised specks in the dried film.
- hairline crack**—*in protective coatings*, a very fine crack (having a hairlike appearance) that is visible on the surface of a dried coating film.
- heavy-centered spray pattern**—*in protective coatings*, an uneven spray pattern having more coating in the center, and less at the edges.
- intercoat contamination**—*in protective coatings*, the presence of foreign matter between successive coats.
- mudcracking**—*in protective coatings*, a particular pattern of cracking in a coating with the appearance of a dried mud puddle (see cracking and checking).
- orange peel**—*in protective coatings*, the dimpled appearance of a dried coating film resembling the surface of an orange.
- overspray**—*in protective coatings*, any material not deposited on the surface being coated.
- pinhole**—*in protective coatings*, minute holes through a coat or coats that expose an underlying coat or the substrate.
- pinholes**—small pore-like flaws in a coating that extend entirely through the applied film and have the general appearance of pin pricks when viewed by reflected light (see Terminology D 16<sup>2</sup>).
- qualification**—*in protective coatings*: The characteristics or abilities gained through training or experience, or both, that enable an individual to perform a required function.
- sags**—downward movement of a paint film between the time of application and setting, resulting in an uneven coating

<sup>1</sup> This terminology is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D33 on Protective Coating and Lining Work for Power Generation Facilities and are the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D33.92 on Definitions.

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<sup>2</sup> Terminology D 16, of Terms Relating to Paint, Varnish, Lacquer, and Related Products (Committee D01 on Paint and Related Coatings, Materials, and Applications).