

GLOSSARY

<u>A</u>	
Abrasion Resistance	The ability of a coating to resist degradation due to mechanical wear.
Adhesion	The degree of attachment between a coating film and the material it is attached to.
Aggregate	The media that is combined in a matrix i.e. stone in concrete or quartz in epoxy mortar.
Air Entrapment	Air bubbles embedded in a liquid or coating film.
Alkali	An aqueous liquid which has a pH value between 7-14. A base or caustic material.
Amine	Materials often used as curing agents for epoxy coatings.
Air Release Roller	A pin-filled or spiked roller cover that released bubbles trapped in thick coating system.
<u>B</u>	
Blast Cleaning	The cleaning and roughening of a surface by the use of grit media. (also see shot-blast)
Blush	A film defect where an oily residue from amine curing develops on the surface.
Boxing	Pre-mixing of pigmented side of coatings to ensure color consistency to avoid streaks.
Build	The wet or dry thickness of a coating film.
<u>C</u>	
Caustic	A strong base of alkaline material.
Cementitious Coatings	A coating containing Portland cement as one of its components.
Centipoise	1/100 of a poise which is a unit of measurement for viscosity. Water=1.0 centipoise.
Checking	Cracks in the surface of a coating film.
Chemical Resistance	A coating's resistance to solvents, acids and alkali testing done for 24 hours.
Color Fast	Non-fading
Cratering	The formation of small bowl shape depressions in coating films.
Cross-Linking	The setting up of chemical links between molecular chains to form a three dimensional network of connected molecules.
<u>D</u>	
Degreaser	A chemical solution or compound designed to remove grease, oil and similar contaminants.
Delamination	The separation between layers of coats due to very poor adhesion.
Dew Point	The temperature of a surface, at a given ambient temperature and relative humidity, at which condensation of moisture will occur.
DFT	Dry film thickness.
Dispersion	The suspension of tiny particles, usually pigments, in a liquid, usually resin.
Dry Time	The allotted time for an applied coating film to reach a set stage of cure or hardness.
Dry To Tack Free	A stage at which a coating film will form a skin to which dust will not adhere.
Dry To Touch	The state of dry at which a coating film will not transfer onto an item touched lightly against it.
Dry To Recoat	The time required for a cured film to dry prior to the application of an additional coat.
Dulling	A loss of gloss or sheen.
<u>E</u>	
Efflorescence	Water soluble salts, deposited as moisture evaporates, on the exterior of brick or concrete.
Elastic	The ability of a substance to return to its original shape or volume after a distorting force on the substance has been removed.
Etching	The treatment of a surface with an acid in order to dissolve loose particles or provide a profile.

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Exotherm	A reaction where heat is generated when compounds are combined.
<u>F</u>	
Feather Edge	Reduced film thickness at the edge of a dry coating film in order to produce a smooth, continuous appearance.
Filler	A compound used to extend or bulk a coating to provide extra body.
Film	A layer of coating.
Fish Eye	Circular voids or separations in the coating usually caused by silicone or oily spots.
Flash Point	The lowest temperature of a liquid at which sufficient vapor is provided to form an ignitable mixture when mixed with air.
Flexibility	The degree at which a coating is able to conform to movement or deformation of its supporting surface without cracking or flaking.
<u>G</u>	
Gel	A coating which has been thickened to a jelly-like consistency.
Gloss	The sheen or ability to reflect light.
<u>H</u>	
Hardener	An activator curing agent, catalyst or cross-linking agent.
Hide	The ability of a coating to obscure the surface to which it is applied.
High Build	A term referring to a coating which can produce a thick film in a single coat.
<u>I</u>	
Impact Resistance	The ability to resist deformation or cracking due to a forceful blow.
Induction Time	The period of time between mixing of two component products and the moment they can be used.
Intercoat Contamination	The presence of foreign matter such as dust or dirt between successive coats.
Intercoat Adhesion	The adhesion between successive coats.
<u>J</u>	
<u>K</u>	
<u>L</u>	
Laitance	A film of concrete materials that is relatively soft, frail and exhibits poor adhesion.
<u>M</u>	
Micron	One millionth of a meter.
Mil	1/1,000 th of an inch (0.001 inches). Commonly used to denote coating thickness.
Mottled	Spots of different tones and colors next to each other resulting in a blotchy effect on the coating film.
Muriatic Acid	Concentrated hydrochloric acid often diluted and used for etching concrete.
<u>N</u>	
Neutral	A liquid which is neither acid nor alkali such as water (pH=7)

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<u>O</u>	
Opacity	The ability of a coating film to obliterate or hide the color of the surface to which it is applied.
Orange Peel	The dimpled appearance of a dried coating film resembling the peel of an orange.
Osmosis	The diffusion of liquid through a point film or other such membrane.
Osmotic Pressure	The transmission of moisture vapor through a permeable membrane.
<u>P</u>	
pH	A measure of acidity an alkalinity; pH 1-7 is acid and pH 7-14 is alkali.
Peeling	A paint or coating lifting from the surface due to poor adhesion.
Permeability	The degree to which a membrane or coating film will allow the passage or penetration of a liquid or gas.
Pigment	A finely ground natural or synthetic, insoluble particle adding color and opacity or corrosion inhibition to a coating film.
Pinholing	A film defect characterized by small, pore-like flaws in a coating which extend entirely through the film.
Polymer	A substance of molecules which consist of one or more structural units repeated any number of times.
Polymerization	A chemical reaction in which two or more small molecules combine to form large molecules containing repeated structural units.
Polyurethane	An exceptionally hard, wear resistant coating made by the reaction of polyols with a multi-functional isocyanate.
Porosity	The presence of numerous minute voids in a cured material
Portland Cement	Mixture of clay, limestone, shale and gypsum when combined with water and aggregate results in concrete.
Pot Life	The length of time a coating material is useful after its original package is opened or a catalyst or other curing agent is added.
Primer	The first coat applied to a surface, formulated to have a good bonding, wetting and inhibiting properties.
Profile	The term used to describe the anchor pattern of a surface produced by sandblasting, acid etching or similar method.
<u>R</u>	
Relative Humidity	The ratio, expressed as a percent, of the quantity of water vapor actually present I the air to the greatest amount possible at a given temperature.
Resin	A group of organic materials either natural or synthetic, which can be molder or dissolved.
Runs	Sagging of a coating film, usually caused by improper thinning, excessive film build or poor application techniques.
<u>S</u>	
Satin	A descriptive term generally referenced to paints with a 60° gloss reading between 10-40.
Serrated Squeegee	Notched squeegee for applying viscous coatings.
Settling	The sinking of pigments, extenders or other solid matter in a coating, on standing in a container, with a consequent accumulation of the bottom of the can.
Shelf Life	The maximum time interval in which a material may be kept in a useable condition during storage.
Shot Blasting	Abrasive blasting with a round iron shot, or any material which retains a spherical shape.

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Silica Sand	Clean sand made up of sharp quartz silica particles, not containing dirt or clay.
Skinning	The formation of a solid membrane on the top of a liquid, caused by partial curing or drying.
Solids By Volume	The percentage of the total volume occupied by non-volatile compounds.
Solids By Weight	The percentage of the total weight occupied by non-volatile compounds.
Solvent	A liquid in which another substance may be dissolved.
Solvent Entrapment	The encapsulation of solvent within a cured coating due to improper drying conditions.
Spalling	Erosion of the concrete surface, exposing coarse aggregate.
Substrate	The surface a coating is to be applied to.
<u>T</u>	
Thermosetting	Resins having the property of becoming insoluble or hard upon the application of heat.
Thixotropic	A property exhibited by certain gels of becoming fluid when stirred or shaken and returning to the semisolid state upon standing.
<u>U</u>	
<u>V</u>	
Vehicle	The liquid portion of a coating in which the pigment is dispersed.
Viscosity	A measure of fluidity of a liquid.
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)	A measure of the total amount of organic compounds (containing carbon) evaporating from a coating film, excluding water.
Volume Solids	The volume of the non-volatile portion of a composition divided by the total volume expressed as a percent used to calculate coverage rate.
<u>W</u>	
Wetting	The ability of a vehicle to flow onto the surface in order to achieve a good bond.
<u>X</u>	
<u>Y</u>	
<u>Z</u>	