

MAINTENANCE GUIDEBOOK VI - PAINTING MAINTENANCE GLOSSARY

This glossary contains only terms and references used in this Guidebook. Additional terms used in the paint industry can be found in the "Standard Terminology Relating to Paint, Varnish, Lacquer, and Related Products," document number D16-93a, published by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). This is part of the "Annual Book of ASTM Standards," Section 6, Paints, Related Coatings, and Aromatics, available by calling 215/299-5400.

A comprehensive document called the "Master Painter's Glossary" is also available from the Painting and Decorating Contractors of America. To order, call 1/800/332-7322.

ABATEMENT, LEAD—The reduction of the possibility that persons will come into contact with lead, through removal, encapsulation, or other forms of isolation.

ABRADING—To wear away by friction.

ACRYLIC—A paint having an acrylic-resin vehicle, which is usually water-based.

ADA—The Americans with Disabilities Act, a federal law which sets standards for handicapped accessibility to public facilities.

ADHESION—The act or condition of adhering or sticking.

AESTHETIC—Relating to that which is pleasing to the eye, beautiful.

ALKYD—A synthetic ester resin used as a alternative to linseed oil.

APPLICATION—A method of applying or using.

AREA—A specific surface or space.

BAGGING—The use of a bag, either paper or plastic, to wrap or enclose an item to protect it from unintentional painting.

BLASTING—The cleaning or roughening of a surface by the use of air and/or water under pressure with or without an abrasive.

BLOCK FILLER—A heavily pigmented coating used to fill void spaces in concrete blocks prior to the application of a top coat.

CEMENT—A mixture of alumina, silica, lime, iron oxide, and magnesia, which has adhesive and cohesive properties, and hardens in place, firmly binding one or more materials.

CHEMICAL CURE—The reaction of at least two chemicals to cause a heat-generating reaction which cross links to form a strong, resistant material or coating.

CHIPPING HAMMER—A hammer-like tool with a chisel-like head, used to chip off paint and other unwanted substances.

CLEAN—Free of contaminants.

CLEAR—Coatings that are free of sight-obscuring matter.

COALESCENT—A material that causes the formation of a resinous material in a water-based solution so that it forms a continuous film of adjacent latex particles when the water evaporates.

COATING—A liquid, liquefiable, or mastic composition that is converted to a solid protective, decorative, or functional adherent film after application as a thin layer.

CONCRETE—A hard strong building material made by mixing cement and an aggregate such as sand or gravel with sufficient water to cause the cement to set and bind the entire mass.

CONSOLIDANT—A material used for replacing missing or deteriorated wood.

CORRECTION—The repair of a failure or damage.

COVERAGE—Spreading rate expressed in square feet per gallon. When used in relation to a pigmented coating, it is the rate of application required to hide the surface under it.

DAMAGE—Injury or loss of value.

DEGRADATION—Change in characteristics of a substance through chemical breakdown or physical wear.

DETERGENT—A non-soap, synthetic cleaning agent.

EFFLORESCENCE—A deposit of water-soluble salts on the surface of a stone, masonry, concrete, stucco, or plaster wall.

ENCAPSULANT—A sealant.

EPA—Environmental Protection Agency.

EPOXY—A thermosetting resin used in the manufacture of coatings.

ETCHING—The act of wearing away or roughening a surface.

EVAPORATIVE CURE—A total cure due to evaporation with little or no additional chemical action.

FAILURE—In painting, a painted surface that has not met reasonable expectations.

FILLER—A pigmented composition used to fill fine cracks and open pores to obtain a smooth even surface prior to painting.

FLAT—Having a low sheen; a paint with a very low sheen.

FUNGUS—A microscopic plant growth of the mushroom, mold, and yeast family.

GLOBULE—A small round particle or drop.

GLOSS—Having a high sheen; a paint with a high sheen.

GRAFFITI—Unwanted signs and drawings on walls and other areas in public places.

GYPSUM BOARD—Construction material in sheet form, made of gypsum plaster covered with paper and fastened to interior wall studs to form finished partitions.

HEAT GUN—A heat-generating device with a built-in blower for directing the flow of hot air at a surface.

HEPA—High Efficiency Particulate Accumulator, used to filter dust particles as small as .03 microns in size with 99.97% efficiency.

HIDING—The degree of opacity or ability to remove from sight the under lying surface.

HOPPER GUN—A spray gun designed to apply coarse-textured coatings.

ICE SCRAPER—A long-handled sturdy scraper.

LATEX—An emulsion of plastic globules in water used as a binder in making paint.

LEAD—A metallic element, compounds of which were used in the past as pigments for paint; considered a hazardous material because it can cause physical injury when inhaled or ingested.

LINE MARKING—A paint formulated specifically for use as a traffic or zone-marking paint.

MASKING—The protection of surfaces from unintentional painting by covering them with easy-to-remove tape and paper.

MILDEW—Microscopic plant growth of the fungus family which can feed on and discolor paint films.

MORTAR—A mixture of cement or lime with sand and water, used in construction to bind together building materials such as brick, stone, and concrete masonry units.

OIL—Any mineral, vegetable, animal, or synthetic substances used as binders in making paint.

OIL-BASED—Any paint that contains a solvent rather than water as part of its vehicle.

OPAQUE—Impervious to light; a surface through which one cannot see. For example, a properly spread paint is opaque, while a stain allows one to see through to the surface on which it is applied.

OXIDATIVE—A coating that cures by absorbing oxygen from the air.

PAINT—A coating with pigment to add color and protection to the surface to which it is applied.

PAINTING—The process of applying paints.

PARTIAL PAINTING—Painting only a part of a surface or unit; for example, painting one wall in a room.

PATCHING—A repair of surface damage.

PEELING—Separation of sheets or areas of a coating from surfaces, due to loss of adhesion.

PIGMENT—A powdery substance which gives paint color, hiding ability, body, and protection.

PILE NAP—Nap is the length of the fiber (or pile) on a paint-roller sleeve.

PLASTER—A mixture of lime and gypsum, usually applied to walls in thin layers that harden into a durable surface.

POLE GUN—An airless spray gun with its nozzle at the end of a long pressurized pole, used to allow the operator to reach high areas.

POLE SANDER—A long-handled sanding device used to extend the reach of the worker.

POLYESTER BRUSH—A synthetic bristle brush that is very resistant to chemicals, solvents, and heat.

PRIMER—A paint product designed to be the first coat applied to a substrate.

PROTUBERANCE—Anything which protrudes, bulges, or swells out from a surface.

PSI—Pounds per square inch.

PUTTY—A heavy paste composed of pigment and linseed oil used to fill nail holes and seal the perimeter of glazing.

RECOAT—The application of additional coats.

REMOVING—In painting, the stripping of an existing coating or coatings from a substrate.

REPELLENT—Resistant to some substances.

RESISTANT—Opposing intrusion.

RESPIRATOR—A device worn over the mouth and/or nose to protect the respiratory tract from air-borne contaminants.

ROOM—A space in a building enclosed by walls or partitions and a ceiling.

SANDPAPER—A paper coated with an abrasive material.

SANDING BLOCK—A device used to secure sand (abrasive) paper for more effective use.

SANDING—The action of using sandpaper as an abrasive.

SCRAPER—A tool used to remove loose paint and protuberances.

SCRAPING—The push-and-pull action involved in using a scraper.

SEALER—A paint product used to limit the porosity of a substrate.

SEMI-TRANSPARENT—Partially opaque.

SEMI-GLOSS—A moderate amount of sheen; a paint with such a sheen.

SHEEN—The degree of luster of a dried paint film.

SHIELDING—The protection of certain areas by the use of barriers.

SOLIDS—The paint material remaining after the solvents have evaporated.

SOLVENTS—The liquid carrier of a coating, most of which evaporates during the drying process.

SPACKLING—A material used as a crack-filler for preparing surfaces for painting.

SPONGE, ARTIFICIAL—A synthetic substitute for a natural sponge.

SPONGE, NATURAL—The skeletal remains of a sea creature which is yielding, cellular, and very absorbent, and is excellent for washing.

STAIN—A material designed to color without opaqueness.

SURFACTANT EXUDATION/LEACHING—A detergent-like material (surfactant) which comes out of (leaches) and builds up on a latex-painted surface.

STEEL WOOL—An abrasive material made of steel shavings.

STRIPPING, CHEMICAL—The use of strong solvents or caustics to soften and remove coatings.

STRIPPING—The removal of coatings.

SUBSTRATE—The base material to which a coating is applied.

SURFACE—The top layer or boundary of an object.

TEXTURE—Having a surface with a three dimensional configuration; to generate such a surface.

TEXTURE 111—A generic plywood product made to look like rough-sawn board and batten.

TOUCH-UP—The preparation and repainting of mars, scratches, or small areas of painted surface to restore the coating to match the rest of the painted surface.

UNDERCOATER—An intermediate or base coat.

UNIT—An apartment.

UTILITY SCRAPER—A special scraper that can be used in a number of different ways.

UTILITY KNIFE—A special knife with replaceable blades used for a number of tasks.

VARNISH—A liquid material which cures to a transparent solid film after application as a thin layer.

VOC—Volatile Organic Compound; solvent.

WASHING—The process for removing soil and other contaminants from a surface, usually by use of an aqueous (water) solution.

WATER-BASED—A common phrase used to describe paints that use water as a reducer/solvent.

END OF GLOSSARY