

## PAINT COATINGS DEFINITION OF SPECIFIC TERMS

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NO USE RESTRICTION

This is a translation, the French original shall be used in all cases of litigation

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## 1. OBJECT

The object of this norme is to define specific terms which apply to paint coatings and similar liquid or dry products.

## 2. DEFINITIONS - ENGLISH (French)

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| <b>DETERIORATION</b><br>(Altération)  | Modification of the structure and/or the original appearance of a film corresponding to a breakdown of its specific qualities.   |
| <b>BASE</b><br>(Base)                 | Paint which is to be coated with a varnish after "flash off". This paint is generally highly pigmented and gives the colour.   |
| <b>BRONZING</b><br>(Bronzage)         | Type of colour deterioration caused by the diffusion of light on a film having previously exhibited "chalking"; bronzing often shows a bronze appearance of the surface.   |
| <b>BUBBLING</b><br>(Bullage)          | Type of initial defect characterised by the appearance of bubbles or pores (burst bubbles).  |
| <b>BLISTERING</b><br>(Cloquage)       | Type of deterioration characterised by convex deformation of the film, in blister form, related to the peeling of one or more of the constituent layers of the film; according to the exterior texture and the surface distribution of the blisters,<br>blistering appears in the form of blisters, swellings, spots and pimples, etc... |
| <b>STREAKING</b><br>(Cordage)         | Type of initial defect of almost rectilinear and parallel streaks which, with certain application procedures, appear on the surface of the film and persist after drying and/or baking.  |
| <b>CROSS COAT</b><br>(Couche Croisée) | Film of liquid paint obtained by two successive single coats of paint applied at right angles to each other without intermediate drying.   |

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| <b>SINGLE COAT</b><br>(Couche simple) | Film of liquid paint obtained by successive movements applied in the same direction each covering half the previous one and substantially extending beyond the substrate in order to obtain a uniform appearance.  |     |
| <b>RUNNING</b><br>(Coulure)           | Type of initial defect consisting of over thickness in the form of curtaining, sags and runs.  |     |
| <b>CRACKING</b><br>(Craquelage)       | Type of deterioration, characterised by the appearance of gaps on the outer surface the film or through all the thicknesses.   |     |
| <b>CRATERING</b><br>(Cratères)        | Type of initial defect characterised by the appearance of multiple circular cavities in the surface film which, in some cases, can allow the primer coat to show through.  |     |
| <b>PEELING</b><br>(Décollement)       | Type of deterioration characterised by a total loss of adhesion, which involves separation by areas, of one or more layers of film, and of the underlying layers, and even the whole film from its substrate.  |     |
| <b>CURTAINING</b><br>(Draperie)       | Type of run showing “curtain” effects on the surface of the film.  |     |
| <b>FLAKING</b><br>(Ecaillage)         | Type of deterioration characterised by peeling of the film, in the form of scales of variable distribution and size.   |     |
| <b>HAZE</b><br>(Embu)                 | Types of initial defect characterised by the tarnishing of a film which loses its gloss mostly in localised areas.   |     |
| <b>CRAZING</b><br>(Faiencage)         | Type of deterioration showing in the form of surface cracks.   |     |
| <b>CHALKING</b><br>(Farinage)         | Type of deterioration consisting of the freeing, under the action of atmospheric agents, of one or more of the constituents of the film in the form of non-adhering fine powders; the freeing of the binding agent is most often related to degradation which can lead to total destruction of the film. |     |
| <b>SAG</b><br>(Festons)               | Type of run showing as a wavy thickening of the film more or less regular and of small extent.   |     |
| <b>FLOCCULATION</b><br>(Flocculation) | Irreversible agglomeration of elementary particles, whatever their size.   |     |
| <b>FRIABILITY</b><br>(Friabilité)     | Type of deterioration of the film characterised by noticeable loss of initial flexibility, cohesion and adhesion.  |     |
| <b>WAVINESS</b><br>(Frisage)          | In general, types of initial defects characterised by fine undulations of the film in all or part of its thickness, showing as a succession of short waves, more or less regular and of small amplitude.   |     |
| <b>FLARES</b><br>(Fusées)             | Type of initial defect characterised by the appearance, during application, of pigmented trails whose colours contrast strongly with that of the paint.  |     |
| <b>IRIDESCENCE</b><br>(Irisation)     | Type of deterioration of non-uniform change of colour, characterised by the appearance of rainbow coloured reflections.  |     |
| <b>POOR COVERAGE</b><br>(Manques)     | Type of initial defect characterised by insufficient thickness of film which can go as far as breaks in one or more layers, in areas irregularly distributed.  |     |

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| <b>MARBLING</b><br>(Marbrures)               | Type of non-uniform deterioration of the initial colour of the film, characterised by the appearance on the surface of stains in the form of regularly spread veins.  |
| <b>FLASH OFF</b><br>(Matage)                 | Waiting period of a liquid paint film before applying another layer or before stoving.  |
| <b>METALLIC</b><br>(Métallisée)              | Paint characterised by adding in small proportions lamellar metallic pigments (very often aluminium).   |
| <b>SHOT SILK EFFECT</b><br>(Moirures)        | Type of initial defect or deterioration of the colour affecting the reflectivity of the film in sinuous areas giving it a shimmering effect.  |
| <b>MORDORAGE</b><br>(Mordorage)              | 1) Type of bronzing characterised by a polychromatic change.<br>2) Type of surface finish of a film, sometimes sought after by a particular formulation, giving a dichroic effect.  |
| <b>SPECKLING</b><br>(Mouchetures)            | Type of non-uniform deterioration in the film colour, characterised by the appearance of numerous, close packed stains.   |
| <b>PEARLESCENT</b><br>(Nacrée)               | Paint characterised by adding, in small proportions, lamellar mineral pigments (very often surface treated mica with metal oxides).   |
| <b>SHADING</b><br>(Nuançage)                 | Type of variation in colour shown by the appearance of coloured patches on the surface of the film.   |
| <b>OPACITY</b><br>(Opacité)                  | Ability of a paint to mask, after drying, any other underlying colour.  |
| <b>OPALESCEENCE</b><br>(Opalescence)         | Appearance of a varnish film whose transparency has altered.  |
| <b>OPAQUE</b><br>(Opaque)                    | In the specific case of paint terminology, it applies to a very dry film which has the power of opacity. Due to an improper use of this term, paint experts use it to characterise any non metallic paint. In all cases, the term "solid colour" should have preference over the term "opaque". |
| <b>CROCODILE SKIN</b><br>(Peau de crocodile) | Type of initial defect showing as shallow fissures, but perceptibly larger than crazing and showing relatively regular polygonal shapes.  |
| <b>ORANGE PEEL</b><br>(Peau d'orange)        | Type of initial defect showing as a characteristic texturing effect, likely to affect its reflection factor.  |
| <b>SKINNING</b><br>(Peaux)                   | Solid layer, swollen, or not, by the liquid constituents of the paint, primer, etc... often wrinkled, which forms on the surface in contact with air in storage.  |
| <b>PEELING</b><br>(Pelage)                   | Type of deterioration characterised by partial or total peeling of one or several of the layers constituting the film without change to the substrate.  |
| <b>PITTING</b><br>(Piqûres)                  | Type of initial defect characterised by the appearance on the surface of the film of multiple pores resembling pin holes.   |
| <b>INCOMPATIBILITY</b><br>(Refus)            | (During application) failure of a product to give a continuous film on a given substrate.   |
| <b>SEEPING</b><br>(Remontées)                | Type of initial defect or deterioration characterised by the pollution of a finishing coat by one or more constituent elements of the underlying film.  |

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**BLEEDING**  
(Saignements)

Type of initial defect caused by the diffusion of a pigment or a colouring agent leading to a change, usually in areas, of the initial film colour.

**SATIN**  
(Satinée)

Paint which has an intermediate appearance between matt and gloss.

**DRYING**  
(Séchage)

All physical and/or physico-chemical and/or chemical changes which cause the film to change from a liquid to a solid state.

**SEDIMENTATION**  
(Sédimentation)  
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Settlement of the solid material of a pigmented product at the centre of the suspension medium by the action of gravity, leading to a concentration of materials at the bottom of the container.

**SUBSTRATE**  
(Subjectile)

Metal or other material base to which the paint is applied.

**OVER THICKNESS**  
(Surépaisseurs)

Type of initial fault characterised by the film thickness being notably thicker, in some areas, than the average thickness.

**STAINING**  
(Tachage)

Type of colour deterioration characterised by the appearance at the surface of a film of stains of various colours.

**TENSION**  
(Tension)

All physical and/or physio-chemical reactions which cause a film to contract during drying, surface irregularities caused by the application method.

**TARNISHING**  
(Ternissures)

Type of deterioration characterised by loss of the initial gloss of the film.

**TRAILS**  
(Trainees)

Type of initial defect characterised by colour anomalies and/or the aspect of the film, with the appearance of brush strokes.

**SOLID COLOUR**  
(Unie)

Paint of solid colour and with no particular effect (in contrast to metallic and pearlescent effects).

**VARNISH**  
(Vernis)

Non pigmented paint (transparent and usually glossy).

**BLOOM**  
(Voile)

Type of colour deterioration characterised by the appearance of a diffused surface on an initially glossy film.

### 3. RECORDS AND REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

#### 3.1. RECORDS

##### 3.1.1. CREATION

- OR : 01/01/1979 – CREATION OF THE NORME.

##### 3.1.2. SUBJECT OF THE MODIFICATION

- B : 26/03/1997 – INTRODUCED INTO IDEM (*French* only).
- C : 01/09/1997 – NEW TERM ADDED.

#### 3.2 REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

##### 3.2.1. PSA DOCUMENTS

###### 3.2.1.1 Normes

##### 3.2.2. EXTERNAL DOCUMENTS

#### 3.3. EQUIVALENT TO :

#### 3.4. CONFORMS TO :

#### 3.5. KEY-WORDS