

Abrasion Resistance	The ability of a coating to resist degradation due to mechanical wear.
Abrasive Media	The material used in abrasive blasting to remove surface contaminants. Examples of abrasive media are sand, iron shot, crushed iron slag, glass beads, or ground nutshells.
Accelerator	A substance used in small proportions to increase the speed of a chemical reaction. Accelerators are often used in the coating industry to hasten the curing of a coating system.
Acrylic Resin	A clear resin attained by polymerizing various acrylic monomers either alone or in combination.
Acrylic Latex	An aqueous dispersion of acrylic resins.
Activator	The curing agent of a two component coating system.
Adhesion	The degree of attachment between a coating film and the underlying material to which it is in contact.
Adsorption	Process of attraction or attachment to a surface. The retention of foreign molecules on the surface of a substance.
Aggregate	The stone matrix in concrete.
Air Cap (Air Nozzle)	Perforated housing for directing the atomizing air at the head of a spray gun.
Air Drying	The most common form of curing a coating in which drying takes place by oxidation or solvent evaporation by simple exposure to air without heat or catalyst.
Air Entrapment	The inclusion of air bubbles in the liquid or coating film.
Airless Spray	A spraying system in which coating is atomized using high hydraulic pressure rather than compressed air.
Alcohols	A group of solvents of relatively high evaporation rate but with fairly low solvent strength. Methanol, ethanol, and isopropyl alcohol are common alcohols.
Aliphatic Hydrocarbons	A class of organic solvents which are composed of open chains of carbon atoms. Aliphatics are relatively weak solvents. Mineral spirits and VM & P Naphtha are aliphatic solvents.
Aliphatic Coatings	Two component products that are ultraviolet resistant. They will not discolor in sunlight.
Alkali	An aqueous liquid which has a pH value of between 7 & 14. A base or caustic material.
Alkyd Resin	Resins prepared by reacting alcohols and fatty acids. Widely used in general purpose coatings.
Alligatoring	Surface imperfections of a coating film having the wrinkled appearance of alligator skin.
Ambient Temperature	Room temperature or the existing temperature of the surroundings.
Amine	Materials often used as curing agents for epoxy coatings

Anchor Pattern	The surface profile generated by abrasive blasting. The difference between peaks and valleys of the blast profile.
Anode	The positive terminal of an electric source. In a corrosion cell, the anode is the electrode that has the greater tendency to go into solution or the point at which corrosion occurs.
Aromatic Hydrocarbons	A class of relatively strong organic solvents which contain an unsaturated ring of carbon atoms. Examples are benzene, toluene, and xylene.
Asphalt	Black resinous material of petroleum origin.
Barrier Coat	A coating used to isolate a coating system either from the surface to which is applied or a previous coating for the purpose of increasing adhesion or insuring compatibility.
Binder	The non-volatile portion of the vehicle of a coating which holds together the pigment particles.
Bituminous Coating	A coal tar or asphalt based coating material usually used in thick films.
Blast Cleaning	The cleaning and roughing of a surface by the use of sand, artificial grit, or fine metal shot which is projected at a surface by compressed air or mechanical means.
Blast Profile	Same as anchor pattern. A cross sectional view of an abrasive blasted surface.
Bleaching	The fading of a color toward white generally caused by exposure to chemicals or ultraviolet radiation.
Bleeding	The diffusion of color matter through a coating from underlying surfaces causing a color change.
Blistering	The formation of blisters in coating by the local loss of adhesion and lifting of the film from the underlying substrate.
Blooming	A haziness which develops on coating surfaces caused by the exudation of a component of the coating.
Blushing	A film defect which manifests itself as a milky appearance which is generally caused by rapid solvent evaporation or the presence of excessive moisture during the curing process.
Bonding	The attachment between a coating film and the underlying material to which it is applied.
Bounce Back	The rebound of atomized coating, especially when applied by conventional air spray methods.
Boxing	Mixing of coatings by pouring from one container to another.
Bridging	The formation of a coating film over a depression.
Brittleness	The lack of resistance to cracking or breaking of a coating when bent or flexed.
Broom Finish	The finishing step on concrete that is broomed to give a rough texture.
Bubbling	A temporary or permanent film defect in which bubbles of air or solvent vapor are present in the applied film.
Build	The wet or dry film thickness of a coating.
Catalyst	An accelerator, activator, or curing agent which chemically increases the rate of reaction in a coating.
Cathode	The negative terminal of an electrolytic cell which, in the corrosion process, is protected and not attacked.
Cathode Protection	The reduction or prevention of corrosion of a metal surface caused by making it cathodic. This is accomplished by using a sacrificial anode (such as in zinc rich coatings or galvanizing) or by using impressed current.
Caustic	A strong base or alkaline material.
Caustic Soda	A common name for sodium hydroxide, a strong base or alkali.
Cellusolve®	Proprietary name for ethylene glycol monoethyl ether. A slow evaporating, water miscible, relatively strong solvent often used in epoxy coatings.

Cementitious Coatings	A coating containing Portland cement as one of its components held on the surface by a binder.
Centipoise	One hundredth of a poise which is a unit of measurement for viscosity. Water at room temperature has a viscosity of 1.0 centipoise. Most thin film coatings range from 50-100 centipoise.
Chalking	The formation of a friable powdery coating on the surface of a paint film generally caused by exposure to ultraviolet radiation, resulting on a loss of gloss.
Checking	Cracks in the surface of a paint film.
Chemical Resistance	A coating's resistance to solvents, acids, and alkali testing done under watch glass for 24 hours.
Chlorinated Hydrocarbon	A class of strong, fast evaporating, nonflammable solvents such as carbon tetrachloride, methylene chloride, or trichloroethylene.
Chlorinated Rubber	A coating resin formed by the reaction of rubber with chlorine gas. Often used for chemical or water-resistant properties.
Cleaners	A detergent, alkali, acid, or similar contamination removing material, which is usually water borne.
Coalescence	The formation of resinous or polymeric material when water evaporates from an emulsion or a latex
Coal Tar	A dark brown to black bituminous material produced by the destructive distillation of coal.
Coal Tar Epoxy	A coating in which the binder or vehicle is a combination of coal tar and epoxy resins.
Coat	The coating applied to a surface in a single application to form a film when dry.
Coating System	A number of coats separately applied, in a predetermined order, at suitable intervals to allow for drying and curing, resulting in a completed job.
Cobwebbing	Premature drying of a coating during spraying causing a spider web effect.
Cohesion	The forces which bind the particles of a paint film together into a continuous film.
Cold Rolled Steel	Low carbon, cold-reduced steel sheet. Differs from hot rolled steel by the absence of mill scale.
Color Fast	Nonfading.
Color Retention	The ability to retain its original color during weathering or chemical exposure.
Combustible Liquid	Any liquid having a flash point at or above 100° F (37.8° C).
Compatibility	The ability to mix with or adhere properly to other coatings without detriment.
Conical Mandrel	An instrument used to evaluate a coating's resistance to cracking when bent over a specified radius.
Copolymer	Large molecules obtained by simultaneous polymerization of different monomers, as in vinyl copolymers.
Corrosion	The decay, oxidation, or deterioration of a substance due to interaction with the environment.
Cracking	Splitting of a coating film, usually as a result of aging.
Craters	The formation of small bowl shape depressions in coating films.
Crosslinking	The setting up of chemical links between molecular chains to form a three dimensional network of connected molecules.
Cross Spraying	Spraying the first pass in one direction and the second at a right angle to the first, providing more even film distribution.
Curing Agent	A hardener or activator added to a synthetic resin to develop the proper film forming properties.
Curtains	Long horizontal runs in a coating film that occur on vertical surfaces when a coating is applied too heavily.

Degreaser	A chemical solution or compound designed to remove grease, oil, and similar contaminants.
Deionized Water	Water which has been purified to remove mineral salts.
Delamination	The separation between layers of coats due to very poor adhesion.
Density	Mass per unit volume, usually expressed as grams per milliliter or pounds per gallon.
Descaling	The removal of mill scale or rust from steel by mechanical means, sometimes assisted by flame cleaning.
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.
Diluent	A portion of the volatile components of a coating which is not a true solvent and has minimal effect on the viscosity.
Dispersion	The suspension of tiny particles, usually pigments. In a liquid, usually resin.
Distilled Water	Water which has been purified by vaporizing the liquid and collecting the vapor which is then condensed back to a liquid having, in the process, removed all salts, metals, etc.
Drier	A chemical which promotes oxidation and subsequent drying of a coating film. Primarily used in oil based coatings.
Dry Spray	Overspray or bounce back, producing a sandy finish due to the sprayed particles having partially dried before reaching the surface.
Drying Oil	An oil having the property of hardening by oxidation to a tough film when exposed to air in the form of a thin film.
Dry Fall	A coating which is designed to dry rapidly so that the overspray can be easily removed from the surfaces below.
Dry Time	Time allotted 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 lightly touched against it.
Dry to Handle	The degree of cure at which a film will resist deformation due to handling.
Dry to Recoat	The time required for a cured film to dry prior to the application of a second coat.
Dulling	A loss of gloss or sheen.
Effervescence	An effect in the film caused by rapid solvent release. This "boiling" of solvent causes a pinholed or cratered appearance reducing gloss.
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.
Emulsion	A two-phase liquid system in which small droplets of one liquid are immiscible in and are dispersed uniformly throughout a second continuous liquid phase.
Enamel	A term used to characterize a coating which has a glossy smooth finish. A common term for alkyd coatings.
Epoxy	A synthetic resin, derived from petroleum products that can be cured by a catalyst or used to upgrade other synthetic resins to form a harder, more chemically resistant film.
Ester	Compounds formed by the reaction OF alcohols and organic acids.

Etching	The treatment of a surface with an acid in order to dissolve loose particles or provide a profile.
External Atomization	Using air to break up a coating material after it has exited the spray gun nozzle.
Fading	Loss of gloss or sheen.
Fan Pattern	The geometry of a spray pattern.
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 or hiding power.
Film	A layer of coating.
Film Build	The dry film thickness characteristics of a coat.
Film Integrity	The continuity of a coating free of defects.
Film Thickness Gauge	A device for measuring either wet or dry film thickness.
Fineness of Grind	The degree of dispersion of particles within a liquid.
Fingering	A broken spray pattern delivering a heavier coating to one area than another.
Fish Eyes	Circular voids or separations in the coating usually caused by silicone or oily spots.
Flammable	Any substance easily ignited in the presence of a flame; any liquid having a flash point below 100° F (37.8° C).
Flash Point	The lowest temperature of a liquid at which sufficient vapor is provided to form an ignitable mixture when mixed with air.
Flash-off Time	Time which must be allowed after the application of a coating before baking in order that the initial solvents are released, which prevents bubbling.
Flexibility	The degree at which a coating is able to conform to movement or deformation of its supporting surface without cracking or flaking.
Floating (Flooding)	A concentration of one of the ingredients of the pigmented portion of a coating at its surface giving rise to a color change.
Flow	The degree to which a wet coating film can level out after application so as to eliminate roller marks and produce a smooth uniform finish.
Fluid Tip	The orifice in a spray gun to which the needle is seated.
Fluorescent	A class of pigments which, when exposed to visible light, emits light of a different wavelength producing a bright appearance.
Force Drying	The acceleration of drying by increasing the ambient temperature.
Foreign Thinner	Any thinner not recommended on the label or in published literature of the manufacturer, which can affect the coatings performance.
Gelled	A coating which has thickened to a jelly like consistency, making it unusable.
Generic	Belonging to a particular family.
Gloss	The sheen or ability to reflect light.
Gloss Retention	The ability to retain the original sheen during weathering.
Glycol Ether	A group of relatively slow evaporating, strong solvents commonly utilized in epoxy coatings.
Grit	An abrasive blasting media obtained from slag and various other materials.

Grit Blasting	Abrasive blasting using grit as the blasting media.
Hardener	An activator curing agent, catalyst, or cross linking agent.
Hard Dry	Full cure of a coating usually 72 hours to 5 days.
Hiding	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.
Holiday	Any discontinuity, bare, or thin spot in a painted area.
Hydrocarbon	Extracts from petroleum such as gasoline, lubricating oils, solvents, etc.
Hydrophilic	A substance which absorbs or has an affinity for water, water loving.
Hydrophobic	A substance which does not absorb or exhibit an affinity for water.
Immersion	Referring to an environment which is continuously submerged in a liquid, often water.
Impact Resistance	The ability to resist deformation or cracking due to a forceful blow.
Incompatibility	Unsuitable for use together because of undesirable chemical or physical effects.
Induction Time	The period of time between mixing of two component products and the moment they can be used.
Inert Pigment	A non-reactive pigment, filler, or extender.
Inhibitive Pigment	A pigment which assists in the prevention of the corrosion process.
Inorganic	The designation of compounds that do not contain carbon.
Inorganic Zinc	A coating based on a silicate resin and pigmented with metallic zinc which has excellent resistance to organic solvents and general weathering.
Intercoat Contamination	The presence of foreign matter such as dust or dirt between successive coats of paint.
Intercoat Adhesion	The adhesion between successive coats of paint.
Internal Mix	A spray gun in which the fluid and air are combined before leaving the gun.
Intumescent Coating	A fire retardant coating which, when heated, produces non-flammable gasses which are trapped by the film, converting it to a foam, thereby insulating the substrate.
Ion	An atom or group of atoms possessing a positive or negative electric charge as a result of having lost or gained an electron.
Iron Oxide	An oxide of iron. The natural occurring state of steel.
Isopropyl Alcohol (IPA)	A volatile, flammable liquid used as a solvent commonly known as rubbing alcohol.
Jiffy Mixer	Special cylindrical mixing tool required for mixing coatings preventing air entrapment.
Ketone	An organic compound with a carbonyl group attached to two carbon atoms. Usually indicates a strong, fast evaporating solvent.
Krebs Units	An arbitrary unit of viscosity for a Stormer viscosity instrument.
Lacquer	A coating comprised of a synthetic film forming material which is dissolved in organic solvents and dries by solvent evaporation.
Lacquer Thinner	Commonly used term used to describe a solvent blend of ethyl alcohol, ethyl acetate, and toluene.
Laitance	An accumulation of fine particles, loosely bonded, on the surface of fresh concrete, caused by the upward movement of water.

Lambs Wool Applicator	Pure sheep skin pads. Synthetic pads deteriorate with solvent-based products.
Latex	A stable dispersion of a polymer substance in an aqueous medium; a common term for water reducible coatings.
Lead Free	Contains, by weight, less than 0.5% lead for industrial products and less than 0.6% lead in consumer products.
Lifting	Softening and raising or wrinkling of a previous coat by the application of an additional coat; often caused by coatings containing strong solvents.
Mastic	A term used to describe a heavy-bodied coating.
Methyl Ethyl Ketone (MEK)	A low boiling, highly volatile flammable solvent with extremely good solubility for most vinyls, urethanes, and other coatings.
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone (MIBK)	A medium boiling solvent commonly used in vinyls.
Metalizing	A method of applying atomized molten metal such as zinc and aluminum to a surface.
Micron	A micrometer or one millionth of a meter.
Mil	One one-thousandth of an inch; 0.001 inches. Commonly used to denote coating thickness.
Mill Scale	A layer of iron oxide formed on the surface of steel plates during hot rolling; bluish in appearance.
Mineral Spirits	A refined petroleum distillate having a low aromatic hydrocarbon content and low solubility; suitable for thinning of alkyd coatings.
Miscible	Capable of mixing or blending uniformly.
Mist Coat	A thin tack coat usually applied to fill porous surfaces such as zinc rich primers.
Moisture Cure Urethane	Oil free urethane that dries through the reaction of temperature and humidity and isocyanate.
Monomer	A substance of low molecular weight molecules capable of reacting to form longer molecules called polymers.
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.
Nace	National Association of Corrosion Engineers
Neutral	A liquid which is neither acid nor alkali such as water; pH7
Non-Drying Oil	An oil which undergoes little or no oxidation when exposed to air and therefore has no film forming properties.
Nonferrous	A term used to designate metals or alloys that do not contain iron. Example: brass, aluminum, magnesium.
Nonflammable	A compound which does not burn in the presence of a flame.
Nonvolatile	The portion of the coating left after the solvent evaporates; solids.
Oil Length	The ratio of oil to resin expressed as a percentage of oil by weight in the resin. Used to determine the physical properties of a resin.
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.
Organic	Designation of any chemical compound containing carbon.
Organic Zinc	A zinc rich coating utilizing an organic resin such as an epoxy.

Osmosis	The diffusion of liquid through a paint film or other such membrane.
Overspray	Sprayed coating that is dry when it hits the surface, resulting in dusty, granular adhering particles, reducing gloss and presenting a poor appearance.
Oxidation	The formation of an oxide; the curing mechanisms for alkyds.
pH	A measure of acidity and alkalinity; pH 1-7 is acid and pH 7-14 is alkali.
Pass	The motion of a spray gun in one direction only.
Passivate	To make a surface such as steel inert or unreactive, usually by chemical means.
Paste	The product of the dispersion process. It is usually very high viscosity and requires dilution prior to application; a concentrated pigment dispersion used for shading.
Pattern	The shape or stream of material coming from a spray gun.
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.
Phenolic	A synthetic resin used for heat or water resistance.
Phosphatizing	A pretreatment of steel by a chemical solution containing metal phosphates and phosphoric acid to temporarily inhibit corrosion.
Pigment	A finely ground natural or synthetic, insoluble particle adding color and opacity or corrosion inhibition to a coating film.
Pigment Volume Concentration (PVC)	The percent by volume occupied by pigment in the dried film of paint generally expressed as a percentage.
Pigment Grind	The act of dispersing a pigment in a liquid vehicle.
Pinholing	A film defect characterized by small, pore-like flaws in a coating which extend entirely through the film.
Plasticizer	An agent added to the resin to aid in flexibility.
Polyester Resin	A group of synthetic resins which contain repeating ester groups. A special type of modified alkyd resin.
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.
Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC)	A hard tough plastic solid used for plastics and coatings, commonly known as vinyl.
Porcupine Roller	Spine quill appearing roller that releases bubbles trapped in the more viscous coatings.
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, the result is concrete.
Potable Water	Water fit for human consumption; as in drinking water.
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.
Practical Coverage	The spreading rate of a paint calculated at the recommended dry film thickness and assuming 15% material loss.

Primer	The first coat applied to a surface, formulated to have good bonding, wetting & inhibiting properties.
Profile	The term used to describe the anchor pattern of a surface produced by sandblasting, acid etching, or similar method.
Pyrometer	An instrument used to measure the temperature of a surface.
Quv	An accelerated testing device designed to evaluate the fading properties of a coating by exposure to highintensity, ultraviolet light.
Reducer	Commonly known as thinner.
Reflectance	The ratio of the intensity of reflected light to that of incidental light.
Relative Humidity	The ratio, expressed as a percent, of the quantity of water vapor actually present in 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.
Rheology	The science characterizing fluid deformation or flow.
Roller	A cylinder covered with lamb's wool, felt, foamed plastics, or other materials used for applying coatings.
Runs	Sagging and curtaining of a coating or paint film, usually caused by improper thinning, excessive film build, or poor application techniques.
Rust	The reaction product of steel, oxygen, and water.
Salt Atmosphere	A moist, heavily laden air with a high chloride concentration; used as a test for accelerated corrosion evaluations and also present near seacoast areas.
Saponification	The alkaline hydrolysis of fats whereby a soap is formed; typical reaction between alkyds and galvanized metals resulting in peeling.
Satin Finish	A descriptive term generally referenced to paints with a 60° gloss reading between 10 and 40.
Sealer	A coating used on absorbent surfaces prior to a finish coat.
Serrated Squeegee	A notched squeegee used for applying viscous coatings.
Settling	The sinking of pigments, extenders or other solid matter in a paint, or standing in a container, with a consequent accumulation on the bottom of the can.
Shade	A term employed to describe a particular hue or tone.
Shelf Life	The maximum time interval in which a material may be kept in a usable condition during storage.
Shot Blasting	Abrasive blasting with round iron shot, or any material which retains its spherical shape, for peering purposes.
Silica Sand	Clean sand made up of sharp silica particles, not containing dirt or clay, used for abrasive blast cleaning.
Silicone Resins	Resins based on silicone instead of carbon, generally used for their outstanding heat resistance and water repellency.
Skinning	The formation of a solid membrane on the top of a liquid, caused by partial curing or drying of the repellency.
Solids by Volume	The percentage of the total volume occupied by nonvolatile compounds.
Solids by Weight	The percentage of the total weight occupied by nonvolatile 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; results in a non-continuous film.
Sound Rusted Substrate	A rusted substrate cleaned of all loose rust and other loose materials, but not cleaned to bare metal.
Spalling	Erosion of the concrete surface, exposing coarse aggregate.
Spray Head	The combination of needle, tip, and air cap.
Spray Pattern	The configuration of coating sprayed on the surface.
Specification	A set of instructions detailing the plan for coating of a project; a list of criteria for a coating.
Spread Rate	Coverage, usually at the specified dry film thickness.
Stress Corrosion Cracking	Spontaneous cracking produced by the combined action of corrosion and static stress.
Strong Solvent	Any solvent capable of dissolving large quantities of a specified subject.
Substrate	The surface to be coated.
Surfacer	Pigmented composition for filling depressions in order to obtain a smooth, uniform surface before applying the finish coat.
Surfactant	An additive which reduces surface tension thereby improving wetting or helping to disperse pigments or inhibit foam.
Suspension	A relatively coarse, noncolloidal dispersion of solid particles in a liquid.
Synthetic	Manufactured, as opposed to naturally occurring.
Tabor Abrader	An instrument used to measure abrasion resistance.
Tack Free	Completion of the initial cure process of a coating. Airborne dust and soil will no longer be trapped in the coating.
Tails	Finger-like spray pattern produced by improper gun or coating material adjustment.
Tape Time	The drying time of a coating required prior to masking sections for lettering or striping after which tape will not distort the finish.
Thermocouple	A temperature measuring device.
Thermoplastic	Resins having the property of becoming soft upon the application of heat but which regain hardness after cooling.
Thermosetting	Resins having the property of becoming insoluble or hard upon the application of heat.
Thinners	A liquid (solvent) added to a coating to adjust viscosity.
Thixotropic	An adjective which describes full bodied material which undergoes a reduction in viscosity when shaken, stirred, or otherwise mechanically disturbed but which readily recovers its original full bodied condition upon standing.
Toluene	An aromatic solvent with a high boiling range and low flash point classified as a strong solvent.
Tooth	The profile, mechanical anchor pattern or surface roughness.
Two-Pack	A coating which is supplied in two parts and must be mixed in the correct portions before use in order to cure.
Undercoat	The coat applied to the surface after preparation and before the application of a finish coat.
Underfilm Corrosion	Corrosion that occurs under films in the form of randomly distributed hairlines.

Vapor Barrier	A moisture impervious layer which prevents the passage of water into a material or structure.
Vapor Transmission Rate	The rate at which moisture passes through a material or coating.
Vehicle	The liquid portion of a paint in which the pigment is dispersed. Comprised of binder and thinner.
Vinyl Copolymer	A resin produced by copolymerizing vinyl acetate and vinyl chloride.
Viscometer	One of several types of instrument for measuring a liquids' viscosity.
Viscosity	A measure of fluidity of a liquid.
Viscosity Cup	An efflux viscometer utilizing a measured volume of liquid flowing through a precise orifice.
Voids	Holidays or holes in a coating.
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)	A measure of the total amount of organic compounds evaporating from a coating film, excluding water.
Volume Solids	The volume of the nonvolatile portion of a composition divided by the total volume expressed as a percent used to calculate coverage rate.
Wash Primer	A thin paint, usually a chromate, designed to promote adhesion or to be used as a barrier coat.
Water Blasting	Blast cleaning of metal using high velocity water.
Water Spotting	A surface defect caused by water droplets depositing a circular ring of contaminants.
Weatherometer	A machine designed for the accelerated testing of coatings.
Wet on Wet	The technique of painting whereby the second coat is applied before the first coat has dried and the composite film dries as a whole.
Wetting	The ability of a vehicle to flow onto the surface in order to achieve a good bond.
Wet Sandblasting	The incorporation of water into the sandblasting operation in order to minimize dust.
Wicking Action	A capillary drawing action bringing oil to the surface.
Xylene	A flammable aromatic hydrocarbon solvent used in epoxies and fast drying alkyds.

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