

## PCA P9

# Definition of Trade Terms

## 1. Scope

- 1.1 The purpose of this Standard is to define the trade usage of terms and phrases relating to the painting and coating industry.
- 1.2 It is also the intent of this Standard to prevent misunderstandings and conflicts by establishing criteria for the interpretation of documents consistent with painting and coating industry standards.

## 2. Significance and Use

- 2.1 The interpretation of terms and phrases affects the Painting Contractor's performance of a project.
- 2.2 Standardization of the definition of terms and phrases included in the documents provides the Painting Contractor with a frame of reference upon which to base its plan and estimate.

## 3. Definitions and Trade Terms

- 3.1 Definitions and Trade Terms.
  - 3.1.1 **ABRASIVES:** Materials used for wearing away a surface by friction, such as powdered pumice, silica, sandpaper, metal shot, mineral slags, steel wool, or glass beads. Also, materials used for abrasive blast cleaning, e.g., sand, grit, carborundum, baking soda, rice hulls, ground walnut shells, etc.
  - 3.1.2 **ACCENT COLOR:** A color used in the project color scheme to contrast or compliment the dominant color.
  - 3.1.3 **ACCEPTANCE:** An agreement, either by express act or by implication from conduct to the terms of an offer so that a binding contract is formed. If an acceptance modifies the terms or adds new ones, it generally operates as a counteroffer. [Black's Law 1999]
  - 3.1.4 **ACCEPTANCE OF SURFACE:** The act of agreement upon a condition of the surface.
  - 3.1.5 **ACCESSIBLE:** Capable of being reached; being within reach. [Merriam-Webster's]

- 3.1.6** ACCESSIBILITY: The relative ease or difficulty required to reach an item.
- 3.1.7** ADDITIONAL COATS: Extra layers of paint applied beyond what was originally specified. Example would include an additional coat or coats needed in order for the paint to properly produce hide/coverage, all in the efforts of achieving the designated color.
- 3.1.8** ADHESION: The act or state of adhering. The property that makes a paint film stick to the surface. The degree of attachment between a coating film and the underlying material with which it is in contact. The latter may be another coat of paint (inter-coat adhesion) or any other material such as wood, metal, plaster, concrete, etc. (adhesion between a coating and a substrate). Adhesion should not be confused with cohesion.
- 3.1.9** ADJACENT: Having a common endpoint or border; being in close proximity. [Merriam-Webster's]
- 3.1.10** AGE: To become old; show the effects or the characteristics of increasing age. [Merriam-Webster's]
- 3.1.11** AGGRESSIVE ENVIRONMENT (CONDITION): Environments that will aggressively attack or cause severe corrosion of unprotected substrates. Examples include but are not limited to, frequent chemical exposures (splash, spillage, fumes), immersion service, marine service and geographical regions with wide temperature ranges, prolonged exposure to ultraviolet rays and high humidity. Also treated as an aggressive environment are those conditions where the cost of re-do would be excessive.
- 3.1.12** AIA: American Institute of Architects.
- 3.1.13** ALLOWANCE: An amount specified and included in a construction contract or specifications for a certain item of work whose details are not yet determined at the time of contracting.
- 3.1.14** AMPP: Association for Materials Protection and Performance. Association formed as a result of a 2020 merger between NACE and SSPC.
- 3.1.15** APPLICATOR: A person, whether contractor or tradesperson who applies a substance to a surface.
- 3.1.16** ARCHITECTURAL CAULKING: The application of caulking for aesthetic purposes to minimize joints created by construction design and/or deficiencies,

and adjacent to painted surfaces, such as: the perimeter of windows or window walls, expansion joints, casework/cabinetry, countertops, prefinished door/window frames, prefinished trim, natural or stained wood, ceramic tile, wallcovering, rigid vinyl wallcovering, seamless floors, floor surfaces, vinyl base, ceiling grid, acoustical tile, electrical or mechanical cover plates, HVAC registers, or grilles, etc. See Painters Caulk.

- 3.1.17** ARCHITECTURAL COATING: Coating intended for on-site application to interior or exterior surfaces of residential, commercial, institutional, or light industrial structures as opposed to factory-applied or industrial coatings.
- 3.1.18** ASSOCIATED COSTS: Unless defined otherwise in the contract documents; miscellaneous job related costs, including but not limited to, expenses such as equipment, travel expenses, permits, bonds, specialized insurance, subcontracts, hazardous waste expenses, etc.
- 3.1.19** ASTM INTERNATIONAL: A nonprofit technical society (formerly known as the American Society for Testing and Materials) that develops and publishes standards, definitions of materials, methods for testing materials, recommended installation practices, and specifications for materials. [Dictionary of Architecture and Construction]
- 3.1.20** AS REQUIRED: A term requiring no action on the part of the Painting Contractor unless directed through references in the contract documents.
- 3.1.21** ATTIC STOCK: Extra materials indicated in the contract documents to be provided to the Owner for maintenance after completion of the project.
- 3.1.22** AWCI: Association of the Wall and Ceiling Industries International.
- 3.1.23** BACKER ROD: A flexible rod of foamed urethane, styrofoam or similar material inserted into wide joints or cracks (generally ranging from 3/8 inch to 3 inches or more) to stop the flow of caulking or sealant material through the joint being sealed.
- 3.1.24** BACK ROLLING: A method where freshly applied paint (wet) is smoothed out with an undipped roller to even the appearance, fill small voids, and improve uniformity.

- 3.1.25** BARRIER COAT: A coating or primer designed to shield or block the chemical or solvent interaction between a substrate and a finish coating.
- 3.1.26** BENCHMARK SAMPLE: A sample area of approximately 100 square feet in size that serves as a standard by which other work may be measured or judged.
- 3.1.27** BLOCK FILLER: A thick, medium to high solids heavily pigmented material used for application on concrete blocks for filling and smoothing the surface for subsequent finish coatings.
- 3.1.28** BOND BREAKER: A general name for any number of materials that prevent the permanent adhesion of one material to another. Bond breaking film formers are commonly used to facilitate the removal of forms for poured in place and tilt-up concrete construction.
- 3.1.29** BREAK (POINT): A change in direction of a plane; usually in reference to a wall. [Dictionary of Architecture and Construction]
- 3.1.30** BUG HOLES: Small surface cavities (usually not exceeding 15 mm in diameter) in formed concrete resulting from entrapment of air bubbles during placing, compaction, and curing.
- 3.1.31** CALIBRATE: To fix, check, or adjust to determine the indication of input or output of a measuring device with respect to that of a standard.
- 3.1.32** CAULKING COMPOUND: A soft, resilient, putty-like material used for filling cracks and holes or for sealing around flashings, frames, piping, etc. Available in single component tubes (gun) or as single and multiple-component materials for application by knife or spreader.
- 3.1.33** CERTIFICATION: Confirmation by document under hand or seal as being true and meeting a specific standard.
- 3.1.34** CHANGE ORDER: An agreement to modify or alter the original Contract. Adjustments to the Contract amount, or completion time, or both would be part of this agreement.
- 3.1.35** CHATTER MARKS: Intermittent transverse marks on a material due to vibration during rolling, extrusion, cutting, or drawing. [Dictionary of Architecture and Construction]

- 3.1.36** CISCA: Ceilings and Interior Systems Construction Association.
- 3.1.37** CLEAN: Free of dirt or pollution, i.e., contaminants.
- 3.1.38** CLEAR COATING: The application of a transparent coating to improve the appearance and/or to provide protection from abrasion, staining, chemicals, or solvents, etc.
- 3.1.39** CLOSELY FABRICATED: Characteristic of an item consisting of interwoven components, such as chain-link fencing.
- 3.1.40** COAT: A layer of paint, varnish, lacquer, or other material that is applied according to the paint manufacturers' wet film thickness range and then allowed to dry. To back roll or apply a wet-on-wet film still constitutes a single coat.
- 3.1.41** COATING: Generic term for paints, lacquers, enamels, printing inks, etc.; a liquid, liquefiable or mastic composition which is converted to solid protective, decorative or functional adherent film after application as a thin layer. It also refers to films applied to paper, plastics, or foils. [ASTM] [FSCT]
- 3.1.42** COATING APPLICATOR: One who applies a protective or decorative coating.
- 3.1.43** COATING DAMAGE: A reduction or loss of protective, aesthetic or identifying characteristics resulting from physical impact, intense heat, excessive moisture, chemical contact or other external factors. Damage includes, but is not limited to, blisters, rust bloom, chipping, cracking, peeling and other forms of delamination, color change and excessive wear.
- 3.1.44** COATING WORK: An all-inclusive term used to define operations performed to accomplish a protective or decorative coating job.
- 3.1.45** COLOR: One aspect of appearance; a stimulus based on visual response to light, and consisting of three dimensions of hue, saturation, and lightness. [FSCT]
- 3.1.46** COLOR RANGE: The extent of colors. This includes tints, tones and shades of basic hues and mixtures, thereof. Paint manufacturers' systems of color tint bases used in conjunction with colorants to produce a wide range of colors, including pastel, mid-tone, deep-tone, ultra-deep tone and variations thereof. [PDCA Craftsman's Manual 1995]

- 3.1.47** COLORANT: Any substance that imparts color to another material or mixture. Colorants can be either dyes or pigments. [PDCA Craftsman’s Manual 1995]
- 3.1.48** COLORS TO BE SELECTED: The designation of paint colors in accordance with the finish schedule and/or the contract documents.
- 3.1.49** CONCEALED SPACE: An area, item or surface not visible from a position of normal use of the facility.
- 3.1.50** CONTAINMENT: The act, process, or means of containing. The action of keeping something inside a controlled environment.
- 3.1.51** CONTAMINANT: Something that contaminates. [Merriam-Webster’s]
- 3.1.52** CONTAMINATE: To soil, stain, corrupt or infect by contact or association; to make inferior or impure by admixture; to make unfit for use by the introduction of unwholesome or undesirable elements. [Merriam-Webster’s]
- 3.1.53** CONTRACT DOCUMENTS: Those documents that comprise a contract, e.g., in a construction contract, the owner-contractor agreement, conditions of the contract (general, supplementary, and other conditions), plans, and/or drawings, specifications, all addenda, modifications, and changes thereto, together with any other items stipulated as being explicitly included. [Dictionary of Architecture and Construction]
- 3.1.54** CONTRACTING ENTITY: The general contractor, owner of the property, construction manager, developer, or other entity legally responsible for the agreement or authorized agent of any of the above.
- 3.1.55** CRACKS: A break in the substrate and/or surface which can result in a subsequent break in the paint film.
- 3.1.56** COUNTERSINKING: To make a countersink on (a hole); to set the head of (as a screw) at or below the surface. [Merriam-Webster’s]
- 3.1.57** COVERAGE: An ambiguous term that sometimes refers to hiding power and other times to spreading rate. (This term does not imply that a uniform color and/or sheen will be attained).

- 3.1.58** CUSTOM GRADE: Typically specified for and adequately covers most architectural woodwork, providing a well-defined degree of control over a project's quality of materials, workmanship, or installation.
- 3.1.59** DAMAGE: Abuse or injury to a paint film or substrate which would blemish its appearance or impair its usefulness or value.
- 3.1.60** DAMAGE CAUSED BY OTHERS: Damage caused by events or individuals other than those employed by the Painting Contractor or its assigns.
- 3.1.61** DECORATIVE (PAINT) FINISHES: Application of paints or glazes to adorn, decorate or embellish a surface as compared to a plain solid color, stain or varnish finish and as opposed to performing a protective function.
- 3.1.62** DECORATIVE PAINTING: Painting done primarily for appearance rather than protection.
- 3.1.63** DEEP (COLOR): Intense, strong color with no appearance of black. Colors that have a lower Light Reflectance Value. Also called an accent color. [PDCA Craftsman's Manual 1995]
- 3.1.64** DEEP-TONE BASE: Paint base used to develop deep colors. Might contain small amount of white. Also called an accent base. [PDCA Craftsman's Manual 1995]
- 3.1.65** DEFECTIVE: Any deficiency not in compliance with the contract documents.
- 3.1.66** DESIGN DEFECTS: A physical condition, created by the design of a structure, vessel, etc., that prevents meeting the specification requirements for surface preparation and/or coating application to a substrate by standard industry methods.
- 3.1.67** DEVIATION: Completed work that is not in accordance with the contract documents.
- 3.1.68** DOCUMENTATION: The assembling and dissemination of written information, communication directives or records in substantiation of work done or facts quoted.
- 3.1.69** DRY FILM THICKNESS: The depth or thickness of a coating in the dry state. Usually expressed in mils or microns. Often referred to as DFT.



- 3.1.70 DRY FILM THICKNESS GAUGE:** A calibrated instrument that measures the actual film thickness of paint that has dried or coating applied to a wide variety of substrates. Instruments are either magnetic or ultrasonic in design to accommodate measurements on, but not limited to, metal, concrete, masonry, plaster, or gypsum drywall substrates.
- 3.1.71 DYE:** A coloring agent that is soluble in the medium in which it is mixed (e.g. water, oil, solvent). This makes a dye distinct from a pigment, which is not soluble. Color soaks into the fibers of the wood instead of being left on top like pigment. Often used to evenly color wood before staining.
- 3.1.72 ECONOMY GRADE:** Defines the minimum quality requirements for a project's workmanship, materials, or installation and is typically reserved for woodwork that is not in public view, such as in mechanical rooms and utility areas.
- 3.1.73 EFFLUENT:** A discharge of a pollutant into a water source.
- 3.1.74 EIFS:** Exterior Insulation and Finishing System. [Dictionary of Architecture and Construction]
- 3.1.75 ENVIRONMENT:** The circumstances, objects, or conditions by which one is surrounded; the complex of physical, chemical and biotic factors that act upon an organism or structure and ultimately determine its form and survival. [Merriam-Webster's]
- 3.1.76 EROSION:** The wearing away of a paint film through the abrasive action of wind, dust, and dirt. This condition can be accelerated by the degradation of the binder through UV light causing chalking.
- 3.1.77 EXPLICITLY:** Fully revealed or expressed without vagueness, implication, or ambiguity; leaving no question as to meaning or intent. [Merriam-Webster's]
- 3.1.78 EXPOSED:** A surface, area or object that is visible from a position of normal use of the facility.
- 3.1.79 EXPOSED CONSTRUCTION:** Basic materials of construction such as joists, pipes, ducts, studs, etc. that are not encased by a finished wall or ceiling.
- 3.1.80 EXPOSED PAINTED/EXPOSED CONSTRUCTION PAINTED:** A term that implies that exposed construction will be painted with the coatings specified for that particular surface or substrate.



- 3.1.81** EXTRA MATERIALS: See Attic Stock.
- 3.1.82** EXTRA: A desired item of construction which is beyond the intent of the drawings and specifications contained in a construction contract; an item of work involving additional cost. [Dictionary of Architecture and Construction]
- 3.1.83** FACTORY FINISHED: Finished at the point of manufacture, requiring no additional work or finish. See Pre-Finished.
- 3.1.84** FAUX FINISHES: In French, literally a “false” finish. A decorative finish applied to surfaces (wood, drywall, glass, etc.) to make them appear as different substrates. The general category may also include faux plaster (such as Venetian plaster, etc.) or faux brick finishes (which may use actual plaster formulations or brick facing) but which also can be simulated with decorative painted effects.
- 3.1.85** FIELD COAT: Coat or coats of paint that are applied at the jobsite. Also known as field application.
- 3.1.86** FILLER: A heavily bodied material used to fill voids, holes, pores, depressions, etc., in a substrate.
- 3.1.87** FINAL COMPLETION: The completion of work and all contract requirements by the contractor. [Dictionary of Architecture and Construction]
- 3.1.88** FINGER JOINT: A heading joint having interlaced, finger-like projection on the ends of the joined members. [Dictionary of Architecture and Construction]
- 3.1.89** FINISH: An entire paint or coating system; the texture, color and sheen of a surface. [PDCA Craftsman’s Manual 1995]
- 3.1.90** FINISHED AREA: A broad term that does not imply that paints, coatings, or other decorative finishes are to be applied.
- 3.1.91** FINISH COAT: The last coat applied in a painting operation. A finish coat is formulated specifically for environmental resistance and appearance. [PDCA Craftsman’s Manual 1995]
- 3.1.92** FINISHED LIGHTING: Finished lighting conditions are described as those in place when the project is finished. This includes, but is not limited to, design

lighting (e.g., wall washers, spots and floods, etc.) and natural lighting (e.g., skylights, clear view windows, window walls, window treatments, etc.).

- 3.1.93** FLOATING: The act of spreading or smoothing a plaster, gypsum board, concrete, or similar surface for finishing.
- 3.1.94** FSCT: Federation of Societies for Coatings Technology. [FSCT]
- 3.1.95** GA: Gypsum Association.
- 3.1.96** GENERAL CONTRACTOR: The prime contractor who is responsible for most of the work at the construction site, including that performed by the subcontractors. [Dictionary of Architecture and Construction]
- 3.1.97** GLOSS: The mirror-like reflectance of light from the surface of a coating or substrate. The shine or luster of a surface. The gloss of paint is generally measured at various standard degree angles such as 85, 60, 45 and 20 degrees from the surface. See specific Manufacturer's Sheen and Gloss Guide.
- 3.1.98** GOUGE: A groove or cavity scooped out; an excessive or improper extraction. [Merriam-Webster's]
- 3.1.99** GRAPHICS: Two or more colors decoratively applied to a surface in a clearly defined pattern. [MPI]
- 3.1.100** HARDWARE: Metal products used in construction, such as: bolts, nails, screws, hinges, locks, catches, knobs, handles, etc., that have a finished appearance as well as a function.
- 3.1.101** HIDING (Hiding Power): The degree or ability of an opaque coating, applied in a uniform film, to cover, mask or obscure the substrate to which it is applied, or the colors underneath. Hiding power is provided by the paint's pigment.
- 3.1.102** HOLD-OUT: The property (of a substrate or coating) that provides a low porosity surface which reduces the penetration of subsequently applied coatings. This improves the gloss and color uniformity of the finishing coats.
- 3.1.103** HOLD POINT: The point at which work must be stopped until inspection or testing is performed.
- 3.1.104** HOLIDAYS: Application defects whereby small areas are left uncoated. [FSCT]

- 3.1.105 HONEYCOMB:** Voids in concrete.
- 3.1.106 HOT WATER:** Water Temperature at or over 120° F. [EPA]
- 3.1.107 HYDRO BLASTING:** Also referred to as Water Blasting or Jet Blasting. The process of using specialized water pumps to intensify the pressure and volume of water being delivered to remove surface contaminants from a substrate in preparation for painting or coating. Operating pressures range from 7500 - 40,000 psi.
- 3.1.108 INACCESSIBLE:** Not accessible. [Merriam-Webster's]
- 3.1.109 INSPECTION LIGHTING:** Illumination of the installed surface from an angle at an intensity sufficient to replicate Finished Lighting and eliminate any shadowing that may be caused by other illumination striking the surface at any angle.
- 3.1.110 INSPECTOR:** A trained, qualified person who examines and documents materials used, and work performed to confirm adherence to accepted trade practices, standards and specifications.
- 3.1.111 INTEGRAL COLOR:** Term implying that a surface or material does not require additional finish by the Painting Contractor.
- 3.1.112 INTERMEDIATE COAT:** Any coating applied between the primer and the finish coat.
- 3.1.113 JOB SEQUENCE/SEQUENCING:** An order of succession or continuity of progression of work activities.
- 3.1.114 LATENT DAMAGE OR DEFECTS:** Damage to surfaces by causes beyond the control of the Painting Contractor. Examples of such include, but are not limited to, building settlement, cracks, water damage, earthquake or any natural disaster damage, nail and/or screw pops or expansion and/or contraction of substrate.
- 3.1.115 LUMP SUM:** A contract in which a specific amount is set forth as the total payment for the performance of the contract. (Also known as stipulated sum). [Dictionary of Architecture and Construction]
- 3.1.116 MAINTENANCE:** The act of maintaining; the state of being maintained; the upkeep of property or equipment. [Merriam-Webster's]

- 3.1.117** MAINTENANCE PAINTING: The selective repainting of surfaces on an ongoing cyclical basis with the focus on prevention of coating failure and subsequent substrate failure.
- 3.1.118** MATERIAL: Any consumable purchased for and used on a given project including, but not limited to, paint, wallcoverings, masking materials, sundries, etc.
- 3.1.119** MECHANICAL ADHESION: An interlocking of two materials because of shape, texture, etc., causing the two materials to remain affixed one to the other.
- 3.1.120** MID-TONE BASE: Paint base used to develop colors darker than a pastel. Tint strength of white has been reduced. Lighter than deep-tone base. [PDCA Craftsman's Manual 1995]
- 3.1.121** MOCK-UP: A physical, miniature in relation to Benchmark Sample and project size, representative sample of constructed finished surfaces or various substrates specified to receive painting or coating. A Mock-up, in type, size and complexity, should be specified in the contract documents. The Painting Contractor should apply finishes on the Mock-up in accordance with the specifications and finish schedule. Such completed Mock-up should be signed off, approved, or otherwise agreed to by the appropriate designated Owner, Owner's Representative, Architect, Engineer or General Contractor to ensure compliance with the contract documents. The Mock-up should be preserved as the basis for acceptance of project final finishes.
- 3.1.122** MPI: Master Painters Institute.
- 3.1.123** MULTI-COLOR FINISH: A speckled coating containing flecks of small, individual-colored particles different from the base color. Syn. Speckled Finish. [FSCT]
- 3.1.124** MURAL: A painting applied directly to a wall or ceiling; a wallcovering with a mural scene that continues over several strips to cover one wall without a repeat. Also called a scenic. [PDCA Craftsman's Manual 1995]
- 3.1.125** MUSHROOM: To well up and spread out laterally from a central source; to become enlarged or extended. [Merriam-Webster's]
- 3.1.126** NACE: National Association of Corrosion Engineers. See also 3.1.14.

- 3.1.127** NAWIC: National Association of Women in Construction.
- 3.1.128** NEUTRALIZATION: The process of reducing excess acidity or alkalinity from a material or substrate such as concrete, masonry, or plaster. To bring the pH balance to neutral (7.0).
- 3.1.129** NONCOMPLIANT: Any deficiency not in compliance with the contract documents.
- 3.1.130** NORMAL: According to a regular pattern; natural; according to an established rule or norm- setting a standard or norm. [Black’s Law 1999]
- 3.1.131** NORMAL VIEWING POSITION: For the purpose of inspection a normal viewing position shall be perpendicular to the substrate at eye level at a minimum of thirty-nine (39) inches or one (1) meter from the substrate. Inspection lighting can be used as defined.
- 3.1.132** OBLIQUE: Neither perpendicular nor parallel; not straightforward. [Merriam-Webster’s]
- 3.1.133** OFF-WHITE: Any number of light colors that are nearly white but contain minute amounts of color or toner. Off-white colors are used as base colors in interior paints for large surfaces such as walls. Lighter than a pastel.
- 3.1.134** OPINION: A belief not based on absolute certainty or positive knowledge but on what seems true, valid, or probable to one’s own mind; judgment; an evaluation, impression, or estimation of the quality or worth of a person or thing; the formal judgment of an expert on a matter in which advice is sought. [Merriam-Webster’s]
- 3.1.135** OSCILLATING: Swinging backward and forward like a pendulum; moving or traveling back and forth between two points. [Merriam-Webster’s]
- 3.1.136** OTHERS: Any individual or group of individuals other than the Painting Contractor, its employees, or assigns.
- 3.1.137** OVERSPRAY: The paint that did not hit the intended surface during a spray application. This can appear as small, raised specks around the area sprayed and can give a halo effect on smooth surfaces. Or spray particles that are not wet enough to fuse when they reach the surface being sprayed.

- 3.1.138** OWNER: The architect's client and party to the owner-architect agreement; one who has the legal right or title to a piece of property. [Dictionary of Architecture and Construction]
- 3.1.139** PAINT: Any pigmented liquid, liquefiable, or mastic composition designed for application to a substrate as a thin layer, or becoming multiple layers, which is converted to an opaque solid film after application. A mixture or dispersion of opaque pigments or powders in a liquid or vehicle. In the general sense, paint includes all organic and inorganic coatings such as enamels, varnishes, emulsions, bituminous coatings, etc., too numerous to list.
- 3.1.140** PAINT ACCENT: See Accent Color.
- 3.1.141** PAINT DAMAGE: See Coating Damage.
- 3.1.142** PAINT SYSTEM: A succession of selected coats of materials applied in a prescribed order to protect a surface and provide a decorative finish.
- 3.1.143** PAINTER'S CAULK: The application of painter's caulk shall be as directed and as delineated in the contract documents. Absent direction or delineation, the following shall be assumed painter's caulk: Joints between wood or wood composite materials, trim, baseboard, molding, and casements. These joints include and are limited to wood to wood or wood composite substrates, and wood to gypsum drywall, plaster, or similar wall surfaces. These joints shall only be between field painted surfaces. Painter's caulk is applied to enhance the aesthetic appearance of the affected surfaces.
- 3.1.144** PAINTING CONTRACTOR: The individual or company contracted to perform surface preparations, apply paints, coatings, wallcoverings and other decorative or protective finishes.
- 3.1.145** PAINTING CONTRACTOR'S REPRESENTATIVE: An individual identified to the contracting entity as having authority, within stated parameters, to speak and act for the Painting Contractor.
- 3.1.146** PASTEL: A soft, pale shade of any color. Lighter than a mid-tone base. [Merriam-Webster's]
- 3.1.147** PCA: Painting Contractors Association (formerly the PDCA).
- 3.1.148** PDRA: Painting and Decorating Retailers of America.

- 3.1.149** PERCENT VOLUME SOLID: A measure of the volume of solid film-forming ingredients in a paint or coating; in other words, the material that is left behind on the substrate once the paint or coating has dried or cured.
- 3.1.150** PERCENTAGE OF ACCENT: An identified amount of accent colors by room, or other defined area of application.
- 3.1.151** PERPENDICULAR: Being at right angles (an angle of 90°) to a given line or plane. [Merriam-Webster's]
- 3.1.152** PH: The measurement of the hydrogen ion activity in an aqueous solution. A measure of acidity or alkalinity. A pH of 7 is considered neutral, below 7 is acidic, and above 7 is alkaline. The mathematical scale used is a logarithmic one, so a change of one pH unit represents a tenfold change in hydrogen ion activity.
- 3.1.153** PIN HOLE: A minute hole in a paint film that resembles a pore or pin prick, often due to improper solvent release during drying or the trapping of air or gas in the film during setting.
- 3.1.154** POINTING: The shaping of joints between bricks or blocks by using a shaping tool on the wet mortar.
- 3.1.155** POROSITY: The absorption of a paint by the surface being coated. The ability of a surface to absorb a liquid, vapor or gas. A measure of the degree of voidage in an object expressed as a fraction of the total object's volume. The major consideration in the absorption of paint, liquid, vapor, or gas by the surface. [PDCA Craftsman's Manual 1995] [MPI]
- 3.1.156** POTABLE: Suitable for drinking. [Merriam-Webster's]
- 3.1.157** POWER WASHING: Methods using pressurized water to remove surface contaminants from a substrate in preparation for painting or coating. Generally operated at delivery pressures between 600 – 5000 psi. Can also be referred to as low or high pressure washing. See Hydro Blasting.
- 3.1.158** PRIME CONTRACTOR: Any contractor on a project having a contract directly with the owner. [Dictionary of Architecture and Construction]
- 3.1.159** PRIME COAT: The first coat on a substrate. Often used as a sealer, stain blocker, filler or bond coat.



- 3.1.160** PRIMER: The first of two or more coats of paint, varnish, or lacquer. It is applied to improve adhesion and maximize performance of the succeeding coat or coats and/or to provide passive corrosion resistance to a metal surface.
- 3.1.161** PRE-FINISHED: A completely finished product requiring installation only, finished by an entity other than the Painting Contractor. A term sometimes used to define Factory Finished.
- 3.1.162** PRE-CONDITIONER: See Wash coat.
- 3.1.163** PREMIUM GRADE: Selectively used in the most visible and high-profile areas of a project, such as reception counters, boardrooms, and executive areas, providing the highest level of quality in materials, workmanship, or installation.
- 3.1.164** PREPARATION: The action or process of making something ready for use or service or of getting ready for some occasion, test, or duty; a state of being prepared; a preparatory act or measure. Performance of the specified procedures prior to the application of paint, coating, wallcovering or other decorative or protective finish.
- 3.1.165** PRE-SEALER: A product applied prior to the application of subsequent coats specified. For example, but not limited to, stain for the purpose of evening the porosity of the soft wood to which it is applied. See Wash Coat.
- 3.1.166** PRESSURIZE: To confine the contents under a pressure greater than the atmosphere. [Merriam-Webster's]
- 3.1.167** PROFILE DEPTH: Average distance between the top of the peaks and the bottom of the valleys on the surface of a substrate.
- 3.1.168** PROFESSIONAL: Of or relating to or characteristic of a profession; characterized or conforming to the technical or ethical standards of a profession; exhibiting a courteous, conscientious, and generally businesslike manner in the workplace; having a particular profession as a permanent career. [Merriam-Webster's]
- 3.1.169** PROPERLY PAINTED SURFACE: A properly painted surface is one that is applied in accordance with the contract documents, the manufacturer's printed Technical Data Sheet(s) and is uniform in appearance, color, texture, hiding and sheen. It is virtually free of foreign material, lumps, skins, runs, sags, holidays, misses, or insufficient coverage. It is also a surface free of drips,

splatters, spatters, spills, cracks or overspray caused by the Painting Contractor's workforce or its assigns.

- 3.1.170** PUNCH LIST: A checklist of all items on a construction project that are unfinished, or incomplete, have not been done at all, require replacement or repair, or require additional work to achieve an acceptable level of workmanship. Such a list is often established as a result of periodic inspections at the job site during construction and may be included in field reports. [Dictionary of Architecture and Construction]
- 3.1.171** QUALIFICATION: Any quality, skill, knowledge, experience, etc. that fits a person for a position, office, profession, etc.; requisite. [Merriam-Webster's]
- 3.1.172** QUALIFIED INSPECTOR: A person who has successfully completed training, and refresher courses as required, to hold current and valid certification levels from a recognized Training Organization, Agency, or Department and who examines and documents materials used and work performed to confirm adherence to the contract documents, accepted trade practices, Standards and specifications. There are varying levels of Qualified Inspectors in the Painting and Coating Industry.
- 3.1.173** QUALITY OF APPEARANCE: Aesthetics; conception of beauty, a particular taste for or approach to what is pleasing to the senses and especially sight. [Merriam-Webster's]
- 3.1.174** QUALITY ASSURANCE (QA): Verification of the conformance of materials and methods of application to the governing specification in order to achieve a desired result. [PDCA Craftsman's Manual 1995]
- 3.1.175** QUALITY CONTROL (QC): Administrative and engineering procedures employed to attain the desired level of quality assurance. [PDCA Craftsman's Manual 1995]
- 3.1.176** REFINISH: To give (as furniture) a new surface. [Merriam-Webster's]
- 3.1.177** REFURBISH: To brighten or freshen up; renovate. [Merriam-Webster's]
- 3.1.178** RE-GLAZE: To replace defective or missing glazing compound or apply a decorative finish. To furnish or fit with glass. [Merriam-Webster's]
- 3.1.179** REFER TO: Direct attention to another section of the specifications.

- 3.1.180** ROOM FINISH SCHEDULE: A table or chart showing individual rooms and the substrate, and the finishes required.
- 3.1.181** RUNS: Narrow downward movement of a paint film resulting in an irregular surface. [PCA Craftsman's Manual 1995]
- 3.1.182** SANDING: The act of abrading a surface (painted or bare) with an abrasive coated paper or cloth, by hand or machine, to smooth or remove surface defects or to improve the mechanical adhesion of a coating.
- 3.1.183** SANDING SEALER: A clear or pigmented lacquer or alkyd used to seal a porous wood substrate or an applied wood filler. Designed to be easily sanded prior to application of finishing lacquer or varnish. Sanding sealers are being developed based on other solvents.
- 3.1.184** SAGS: A coating irregularity similar to runs but often broader in scope. [PDCA Craftsman's Manual 1995]
- 3.1.185** SCOPE OF WORK: An overview or abstract outlining the work to be performed within a specification per the contract documents.
- 3.1.186** SCORING: Lines (as scratches or incisions) made with or as if with a sharp instrument. [Merriam-Webster's]
- 3.1.187** SHADING: Variation created in the manufacturing process, in the color, texture or gloss within the same strip of a wallcovering. [ASTM]
- 3.1.188** SHEEN: An attribute of object mode of appearance which is similar to luster; gloss with poor distinctness-of-image reflectance. In the paint industry the term sheen is generally used synonymously with gloss measured or observed at a grazing angle, such as 85 degrees off the perpendicular. Sheen is therefore frequently evaluated in terms of gloss measurements made on an 85 degrees gloss meter. Not infrequently there are coatings that are high in sheen but have a low gloss when illuminated and viewed at or near the perpendicular. [FSCT]
- 3.1.189** SHOP PRIMED: A prefabricated article that has been primed at the factory. A prime coat applied before jobsite delivery by an entity other than the Painting Contractor. Also known as shop coated.
- 3.1.190** SOLIDS BY VOLUME: The total volume percentage of non-volatile material. Also known as volume solids. The solids by volume is used to calculate the dry film thickness (DFT) of a coating from wet film measurements taken during

application (i.e. where WFT= wet film thickness, VS = percent volume solids, DFT= WFT X VS).

- 3.1.191 SOLVENT:** A volatile organic liquid in which another solid or semi-solid substance (such as a resin or polymer) may be dissolved. The most common solvents used for paints include aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons, alcohols, esters, ketones, acetates, water and ethers. Solvents are used to control the consistency, drying properties, and in part, the stability of the liquid paint material and to regulate its application properties. Under normal ambient conditions, solvents evaporate from the coating and are not part of the dry film. Various types of solvents are also used as cleaning agents, often in combination with surfactants.
- 3.1.192 SPALLING:** The chipping or fragmenting of surface or surface coating caused, for example, by differential thermal expansion or contraction. Spalling, in concrete substrates, is generally attributed to the absorption of water with subsequent freezing, although it also occurs due to the rusting and subsequent expansion of reinforcing bar (rebar) close to the surface.
- 3.1.193 SPECIAL FINISHES:** Paints and coatings requiring special tools or techniques for application, e.g., faux finishes, decorative finishes, graphics, multi-color or murals.
- 3.1.194 SPECIFICATION:** A clear accurate description of the technical requirement for material products, or services, which specifies the minimum requirement for quality and construction of materials and equipment necessary for an acceptable product. In general, specifications are in the form of written descriptions, drawings, prints, commercial designations, industry standards and other descriptive references. [FSCT]
- 3.1.195 SPOT FINISHING:** Repairing a small area on a dry painted (or otherwise finished) surface by blending a fresh coat of paint with the dry coating. [Dictionary of Architecture and Construction]
- 3.1.196 SQUARE FEET:** A unit of area measurement equal to a square measuring one foot on each side. A common unit of measure of surface area determined in accordance with standard methods of always rounding up.
- 3.1.197 SSPC:** The Society for Protective Coatings. See also 3.1.14.

- 3.1.198** STAIN: A solution or suspension of coloring matter in a vehicle designed to color a surface by penetration without hiding it or leaving a continuous film. True stains are classified as water stains, non-grain raising stains, oil stains, or spirit stains, according to the nature of the vehicle.
- 3.1.199** STAIN CONDITIONER: See Pre-Sealer.
- 3.1.200** STANDARD: Something established for use as a rule or basis of comparison in measuring or judging capacity, quantity, content, extent, value, quality, etc. The type, model or example commonly or generally accepted or adhered to; criterion set for usages or practices. [Merriam-Webster's]
- 3.1.201** SUBCONTRACTOR: A person or organization that has a direct contract with a prime contractor to perform a portion of work at the site. [Dictionary of Architecture and Construction]
- 3.1.202** SUBSTANTIAL COMPLETION: Substantial completion is the stage in the progress of the work when the work or designated portion is sufficiently complete in accordance with the contract documents so that the owner can occupy or utilize the work for its intended use. [AIA]
- 3.1.203** SUBSTRATE: A variant of substratum. In painting, any surface to be painted, including wood, concrete, masonry, steel, other metals, and various other materials or previous paints. A substrate can, therefore, be bare or covered. A previously unpainted surface sometimes is called the "original substrate."
- 3.1.204** SURFACE: The substrate to which paints, coatings, or wallcoverings are applied; the finish obtained after the coating work has been completed. [PDCA Craftsman's Manual 1995]
- 3.1.205** SURFACE AREA: The measurement of the area of surface to be finished.
- 3.1.206** SURFACTANT: An acronym for Surface Active Agent. Used to break down the surface tension of liquids to make them more miscible, such as in oil and water emulsions. Surfactants are divided into smaller classes that are relative to their functionality such as dispersants, emulsifiers, detergents, defoamers, etc. Surfactants have an electrochemical charge associated with them and can be classified by the polarity of the charge; anionic - negative, cationic - positive, nonionic - no charge and amphoteric - positive or negative depending on certain conditions (pH, phase, etc.)

- 3.1.207** TACIT: Not expressed or declared openly, but implied or understood. [Merriam-Webster's]
- 3.1.208** TEXTURE: Texture as used in a Properly Painted Surface means the texture of the paint or coating system. Texture has to do with how an object looks or feels and its finished ingredients.
- 3.1.209** THIRD PARTY: An independent contractor or business entity that is not a principal or employee or subsidiary of a principal, to the contract for decorative or protective coatings application work.
- 3.1.210** TIME AND MATERIAL: The time and total cost of all materials required to complete a construction job; often used where the cost of the job is difficult to estimate. [Dictionary of Architecture and Construction]
- 3.1.211** TOUCH UP: The correction of deficiencies in the specified work. The act of repainting, by application of similar or same coating (i.e., preferably from the same batch) to finish small areas of unpainted surface to an integral condition. The appearance of a touch up should not be noticeable because of application method, color, sheen, or texture differences from the adjacent area not touched up. Also see Damage Caused By Others or Latent Damage which are distinct from touch up.
- 3.1.212** TRAINED: Having undergone instruction, discipline, or drill. [Merriam-Webster's]
- 3.1.213** TRAINING: The process or experience of being trained. To instruct so to make proficient or qualified. [Merriam-Webster's]
- 3.1.214** TYPICAL: Conforming to or like a known or common condition. A term that is subject to individual interpretation and requires further clarification from the contracting entity if it is to describe the scope of work.
- 3.1.215** ULTRAVIOLET: Light of short wavelength (generally below 360 millimicrons) which is invisible but has a destructive effect on the chemical components of substrates and finishing materials.
- 3.1.216** ULTRA-DEEP BASE: Paint base used to develop deep intense colors with no apparent white. Deeper than a mid-tone base. [PDCA Craftsman's Manual 1995]



- 3.1.217** UNIT PRICE: An amount stated in a contract as the price per unit of measurement for materials or services as described in the contract documents. [Dictionary of Architecture and Construction]
- 3.1.218** VERTICALITY: Vertical at a right angle to the plane of the horizon; upright, straight up or down, etc.; upright position. [Merriam-Webster's]
- 3.1.219** VOID: Holidays or holes in a coating or surface.
- 3.1.220** WALLCOVERING, syn. WALLPAPER: Any type of paper, vinyl, fabric or specialty material that is pasted or installed onto a wall or ceiling for decoration and/or protection. Wallcoverings come in a wide array of colors, patterns, textures and performance characteristics, such as washability, acoustical values and abrasion resistance. [PDCA Craftsman's Manual 1995]
- 3.1.221** WALLCOVERING CONTRACTOR: The company contracted to perform all wallcovering operations.
- 3.1.222** WALLCOVERING INSTALLER, syn. PAPERHANGER: The individual performing the installation of wallpaper or wallcoverings of any kind.
- 3.1.223** WARRANTY: A guarantee or an assurance, explicit or implied, of something having to do with a contract, as of sale; esp., the seller's assurance to the purchaser that the goods or property is or shall be as represented and if not, will be replaced or repaired. [Merriam-Webster's]
- 3.1.224** WASH COAT: A reduced finish that is applied over raw wood to reduce stain penetration, or over stains and fillers to promote adhesion of the next coat.
- 3.1.225** WET FILM THICKNESS: Or WFT is the measured thickness of any applied wet paint or coating in its liquid and uncured form.
- 3.1.226** WHITE: A basic paint color as described by coatings manufacturers. ASTM D1535 "Standard practice for specifying color by the Munsell System," 3.2.5 Munsell Value, N-10 - Ideal White. ASTM E313, indexes of whiteness. [ASTM]
- 3.1.227** WORK LIST: A vague term sometimes implying a preliminary punch list generated to provide an indication of work remaining to be completed.
- 3.1.228** WOOD FILLER: An aggregate of resin and strands, shreds, or flour of wood, which is used to fill openings in wood and provide a smooth, durable surface. [AWS]



## 4. Reference Documents and Standards

- 4.1 Reference Documents and Standards [intends the most current printings of]
  - 4.1.1 American Institute of Architects; commonly referred to as AIA
  - 4.1.2 AIA Document A 101, Standard Form of Agreement Between Owner and Contractor (fixed price)
  - 4.1.3 AIA Document A 102, Standard Form of Agreement Between Owner and Contractor (cost plus)
  - 4.1.4 AIA Document A 104, Standard Abbreviated Form of Agreement Between Owner and Contractor (fixed price or cost plus)
  - 4.1.5 AIA Document A 105, Standard Short Form of Agreement Between Owner and Contractor (small or residential project size)
  - 4.1.6 AIA Document A 110, Standard Form of Agreement Between Owner and Contractor for a Custom Residential Project (fixed price or cost plus)
  - 4.1.7 AIA Document A 201, General Conditions of the Contract for Construction
  - 4.1.8 AIA Document A 305, Contractor's Qualification Statement
  - 4.1.9 AIA Document A 401, Standard Form of Agreement Between Contractor and Subcontractor
  - 4.1.10 AIA Document D 101, Methods of Calculating Areas and Volumes of Buildings
  - 4.1.11 AIA Document G 701, Change Order (owner, contractor, architect)
  - 4.1.12 AIA Document G 701S, Change Order (contractor to subcontractor)
  - 4.1.13 AIA Document G704, Certificate of Substantial Completion
  - 4.1.14 Architectural Woodwork Standards (AWS)
  - 4.1.15 ASTM International - American Society for Testing Materials
  - 4.1.16 ASTM Book of Standards Volume 6.01 Paint – Tests for Chemical, Physical and Optical Properties

- 4.1.17 ASTM C840, Standard Specification for Application and Finishing of Gypsum Board
- 4.1.18 ASTM D16, Standard Terminology for Paint, Related Coatings, Materials, and Applications
- 4.1.19 ASTM D3359, Standard Test Methods for Measuring Adhesion by Tape Test
- 4.1.20 ASTM D4214, Standard Test Methods for Evaluating the Degree of Chalking of Exterior Paint Films
- 4.1.21 ASTM D4258, Standard Practice for Surface Cleaning Concrete
- 4.1.22 ASTM D4262, Standard Test Method for pH of Chemically Cleaned or Etched Concrete Surfaces
- 4.1.23 ASTM D4537, Standard Guide for Establishing Procedures to Qualify and Certify Personnel Performing Coating and Lining Work Inspection in Nuclear Facilities
- 4.1.24 ASTM D7234, Standard Test Method for Pull-Off Adhesion Strength of Coatings on Concrete Using Portable Pull-Off Adhesion Testers
- 4.1.25 ASTM E12, Standard Color and Appearance
- 4.1.26 ASTM E284, Standard Terminology of Appearance
- 4.1.27 ASTM E313, Yellowness and Whiteness Indices
- 4.1.28 ASTM, F1141/1141M, Standard Specification for Wall Covering
- 4.1.29 Black's Law Dictionary
- 4.1.30 Coating Encyclopedic Dictionary, Federation of Societies for Coatings Technology (FSCT); Edited by Stanley LeSota
- 4.1.31 Construction Specifications Institute (CSI) Master Format
- 4.1.32 Dictionary of Architecture and Construction
- 4.1.33 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Model Ordinance

- 4.1.34 Federal Acquisition Regulations, commonly referred to as FAR
- 4.1.35 FAR Part 36 Construction and Architect – Engineering Contracts
- 4.1.36 FAR 36.502 Differing Site Conditions
- 4.1.37 FAR 36.505 Material and Workmanship
- 4.1.38 Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary
- 4.1.39 NACE International Coating & Inspection Training and Certification Program
- 4.1.40 NAWIC, Construction Dictionary, published by Greater Phoenix, Arizona Chapter 98 of The Nationals Association of Women in Construction
- 4.1.41 Painting and Decorating Encyclopedia, Goodheart-Wilcox
- 4.1.42 Paint Handbook, edited by Guy E. Weismantel
- 4.1.43 Parry’s Graining & Marbling, Brian Rhodes & John Windsor
- 4.1.44 PCA Definitions and Trade Terms
- 4.1.45 PCA Reference Documents and Standards
- 4.1.46 PCA Standards
- 4.1.47 PDCA Painting and Decorating Craftsman’s Manual and Textbook
- 4.1.48 PCA Estimating Guide Volume 1, Practices and Procedures
- 4.1.49 PCA Estimating Guide Volume 2, Rates and Tables
- 4.1.50 PDRA Wallcovering Problem Solver
- 4.1.51 Power Washers of North America (PWNA) Cosmetic Cleaning BMPs based on the EPA’s Model Ordinance 2011
- 4.1.52 Professional Painted Finishes, Ina Marx, Allen Marx and Robert Marx
- 4.1.53 Recipes For Surfaces, Mindy Drucker & Pierre Finkelstein

- 4.1.54 Recommended Levels of Gypsum Board Finish, GA214, published by the Gypsum Association and endorsed by AWCI, PCA, GA and CISCA
- 4.1.55 Society for Protective Coatings, commonly referred to as SSPC, see also 3.1.14
- 4.1.56 SSPC Painting Manual Volume 1, Good Painting Practice
- 4.1.57 SSPC Painting Manual Volume 2
- 4.1.58 SSPC Coating Lining Inspection Training
- 4.1.59 SSPC Protective Coatings Glossary
- 4.1.60 SSPC Surface Preparation Standards, Paint Application (PA Guide 5), Guide to Maintenance Painting Programs
- 4.1.61 SSPC-PA2 Measurement of Dry Coating Thickness with Magnetic Gauges
- 4.1.62 SSPC-SP1 Solvent Cleaning
- 4.1.63 SSPC- SP12/ NACE No. 5 Surface Preparation and Cleaning of Metals by Waterjetting Prior to Recoating
- 4.1.64 SSPC-SP13/ NACE No. 6 Surface Preparation of Concrete
- 4.1.65 The Art of Faux, The Complete Sourcebook of Decorative Painted Finishes, Pierre Finkelstein
- 4.1.66 The Master Painters Glossary - Painting and Decorating Terminology
- 4.1.67 The New Lexicon Dictionary of the English Language, Encyclopedic Edition
- 4.1.68 The New Paint Magic, Jocasta Innes
- 4.1.69 Tilt-Up Concrete Association, Mount Vernon, IA., Tilt Tips-Painting Tilt-Up Panels
- 4.1.70 Wallcovering Hanging Instructions (joint publication of the Wallcovering Association, Painting Contractors Association, Wallcovering Installers Association and Painting and Decorating Retailers Association)
- 4.1.71 Webster's New World Collegiate Dictionary

## 5. Standard Specification

- 5.1 The interpretation of terms and phrases affects the Owner's end result, the Painting Contractor's performance, and the overall durability, aesthetics, and longevity of all applications of any kind installed on any given project.
- 5.2 Standardization of the definitions and trade terms, reference documents, standards and phrases included provides the Owner, Architect and Painting Contractor with a frame of reference upon which to base its plan for performance.
- 5.3 This Standard's intent is in reference to the latest version or revision of any aforementioned definition, trade term, reference document, standard or publication.

## 6. Comments

- 6.1 Bid documents and final contract documents contain terms and phrases that must be interpreted by the Painting Contractor.
- 6.2 This Standard establishes definitions of terms and phrases for the purpose of clarifying those terms.
- 6.3 This Standard clarifies areas of responsibility. Improved communication reduces misunderstandings.
- 6.4 This Standard is a nationally recognized consensus document for the painting and coating industry's work practices.

## 7. Disclaimer of Liability

- 7.1 PCA does not warrant or assume any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any of the information contained herein.