

ASTM DICTIONARY OF ENGINEERING SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Sponsored by ASTM Committee E02 on Terminology



2005

Tenth Edition
ASTM Stock Number: DEF05

ASTM INTERNATIONAL • 100 BARR HARBOR DRIVE, PO BOX C700, WEST CONSHOHOCKEN, PA 19428-2959
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Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data:

ASTM dictionary of engineering science & technology / sponsored by ASTM Committee E02 on Terminology.-- 10th ed.
p. cm.

"Stock #: DEF05."

ISBN 0-8031-4246-3

1. Materials--Dictionaries. 2. Materials--Testing--Dictionaries. I. ASTM Committee E02 on Terminology.

TA402.A86 2005

620.1'103--dc22

2005029871

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Printed in Mayfield, PA
November 2005

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- a**—height of cantilevered shear wall, in metres (feet). E 631, E06
- a**—span length of cantilever diaphragm, in. (or mm) E 631, E06
- A4A**—symbol for ISO standard metric cut-size paper which is nominally 20 by 30 cm or exactly 210 by 297 mm. F 1457, F05
- AASHTO compaction**—see **compaction test**. D 653, D18
- AATCC blue wool lightfastness standards, n**—standard dyed-wool samples of seven grades, each step in the series representing a doubling of lightfastness. E 284, E12
- abandonment**—see **decommissioning**. D 653, D18
- Abbe condenser**—see **condenser, Abbe**. E 175, E41
- Abbé value**—the reciprocal dispersive power, a value used in optical design, expressed mathematically as:
- $$\text{Abbé value} = (n_d - 1)/(n_F - n_C)$$
- where n_d is the refractive index for the helium line at 587.6 nm and n_F and n_C are the refractive indices for the hydrogen lines at 486.1 and 656.3 nm, respectively. See synonymous term **nu-value** and related term **dispersion**. C 162, C14
- abbreviation, n**—a shortened form of a single-element term created by the omission of some of its letters. E 1992, E02
- abduction**—the movement of a body part from the longitudinal (midline) of the body or in reference to fingers and toes, movement away from the midline of hand or foot. F 869, F08
- aberration**—any error that results in image degradation. Such errors may be chromatic, spherical, astigmatic, comatic, distortion, or curvature of field; and can result from design or execution, or both. E 175, E41
- abietic acid, commercial grade, n**—a product consisting chiefly of rosin acids in substantially pure form, separated either from rosin or tall oil commercially for specific purposes and in which abietic acid and its isomers are the principal components. D 804, D01
- ablation, n**—a self-regulating heat and mass transfer process in which incident thermal energy is expended by sacrificial loss of material. E 349, E21
- above-grade, adj**—above the surface of the ground, as related to floor location, above a well-ventilated space with at least 18 in. between the bottom of the lowest horizontal structural member and any point of the ground. F 141, F06
- abrasion, n**—the wearing away of any part of a material by rubbing against another surface. D 123, D13
- abrasion**—a rubbing and wearing away. (ISRM) D 653, D18
- abrasion**—the mechanical wearing, grinding, scraping or rubbing away (or down) of rock surfaces by friction or impact, or both. D 653, D18
- abrasion, n**—the surface loss of a material due to frictional forces. D 1566, D11
- abrasion, n**—wear by displacement of material caused by hard particles or hard protuberances. D 4175, D02
- abrasion, n**—the wearing away of any part of a material by rubbing against another surface. D 4850, D13
- abrasion, n**—*forinflatable restraint fabrics*, a fuzzy cluster of broken filaments damaged by scraping. D 6799, D13
- abrasion, n**—wearing, grinding, or rubbing away by friction. F 141, F06
- abrasion-corrosion, n**—a synergistic process involving both abrasive wear and corrosion in which each of these processes is affected by the simultaneous action of the other and, in many cases, is thereby accelerated. G 40, G02
- abrasion cycle, n**—one complete movement across the surface of a material. D 123, D13
- abrasion cycle, n**—one complete movement across the surface of a material. D 4850, D13
- abrasion mark, n**—an area damaged by friction. D 123, D13
- abrasion mark, n**—an area damaged by friction. (Syn. chafe mark) D 3990, D13
- abrasion of refractories, n**—wearing away of refractory surfaces by the scouring action of moving solids. C 71, C08
- abrasion resistance**—the degree to which a porcelain enamel will resist attack by abrasive materials. C 286, B08
- NOTE—See Test Methods C 448. C 286, B08
- abrasion resistance, n (for coatings)**—the ability of a coating to resist being worn away and to maintain its original appearance and structure when subjected to rubbing, scraping, or wear. D 16, D01
- abrasion resistance**—the property of a particle to resist attrition or wearing away by friction. D 2652, D28
- abrasion resistance**—the ability of the polished shoe finish to withstand scuff marks versus the nonpolished shoe finish. D 2825, D21
- abrasion resistance (coatings)**—ability of a coating to resist being worn away and to maintain its original appearance, integrity, and structure when subjected to rubbing, scraping, or wear. E 631, E06
- abrasion resistance (coatings)**—ability of a coating to resist being worn away and to maintain its original appearance, integrity, and structure when subjected to rubbing, scraping, or wear. E 1605, E06
- abrasion resistance index, n**—a measure of the abrasion resistance of a rubber relative to that of a standard rubber under the same specified conditions, expressed as a percentage. D 1566, D11
- abrasion tester**—a machine for determining the quantity of material lost by friction wear under specified conditions. F 869, F08
- abrasive**—any rock, mineral, or other substance that, owing to its superior hardness, toughness, consistency, or other properties, is suitable for grinding, cutting, polishing, scouring, or similar use. D 653, D18
- abrasive blasting**—a process for cleaning or finishing by means of an abrasive directed at high velocity against the work piece. B 374, B08
- abrasiveness**—the property of a material to remove matter when scratching and grinding another material. (ISRM) D 653, D18
- abrasive wear**—wear due to hard particles or hard protuberances forced against and moving along a solid surface. D 4175, D02
- abrasive wear, n**—wear due to hard particles or hard protuberances forced against and moving along a solid surface. G 40, G02
- abrasivity, n**—the ability of a material or substance to cause abrasive wear. G 40, G02
- abridged spectrophotometry, n**—the measurement of reflectance factor or transmittance factor in a number of wavelength bands rather than as continuous functions of wavelength. E 284, E12
- ABS**—an abbreviation for alkyl benzene sulfonate. Although strictly speaking this might apply to any such compound, present practice is to use it for those containing branched chains. (See LAS). D 459, D12
- absolute coil**—a coil (or coils) that respond(s) to the total detected electric or magnetic properties, or both, of a part or section of the test part without comparison to another section of the part or to another part. (E 566) E 1316, E07
- absolute filter**—See **filter**. D 1356, D22
- absolute filter rating**—particle size above which 100 % of particles that are trapped on or within the filter medium. D 6161, D19
- absolute filtration rating, n**—the diameter of the largest hard