

## Designation: NACE/ASTM G193 – 11a

Item No. 21137



# Standard Terminology and Acronyms Relating to Corrosion<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reappraisal.

## 1. Scope

1.1 This terminology and acronyms standard covers and defines commonly used terms and acronyms in the field of corrosion. Related terms may be found in Terminologies [D16](#), [D4538](#), [G40](#), or other ASTM terminology standards.

1.2 This terminology and acronyms standard is a result of an agreement between NACE International and ASTM International Committee G01 on Corrosion of Metals and may not reflect the opinions of other ASTM committees.

1.3 In this terminology and acronyms standard, brackets are used for directives that follow a definition and are obviously not part of it, such as, “[see XXX]” and “[also known as XXX].” Brackets can also indicate the field of application or context of the definition or acronym.

## 2. Referenced Documents

### 2.1 ASTM Standards:<sup>2</sup>

[D16 Terminology for Paint, Related Coatings, Materials, and Applications](#)

[D2583 Test Method for Indentation Hardness of Rigid Plastics by Means of a Barcol Impressor](#)

[D4538 Terminology Relating to Protective Coating and Lining Work for Power Generation Facilities](#)

[E10 Test Method for Brinell Hardness of Metallic Materials](#)

[E18 Test Methods for Rockwell Hardness of Metallic Materials](#)

[E92 Test Method for Vickers Hardness of Metallic Materials](#)<sup>3</sup>

[G40 Terminology Relating to Wear and Erosion](#)

### 2.2 NACE Standards:<sup>2</sup>

[NACE No. 1/SSPC-SP 5 White Metal Blast Cleaning](#)

[NACE No. 2/SSPC-SP 10 Near-White Metal Blast Cleaning](#)

[NACE No. 3/SSPC-SP 6 Commercial Blast Cleaning](#)

[NACE No. 4/SSPC-SP 7 Brush-Off Blast Cleaning](#)

### 2.3 SSPC Surface Preparation Standards:<sup>4</sup>

[SSPC-SP 1 Solvent Cleaning](#)

[SSPC-SP 2 Hand Tool Cleaning](#)

[SSPC-SP 3 Power Tool Cleaning](#)

[SSPC-SP 8 Pickling](#)

### 2.4 ISO Standards:<sup>5</sup>

[ISO 6506-1 Metallic materials -- Brinell hardness test -- Part 1: Test method](#)

[ISO 6507-1 Metallic materials -- Vickers hardness test -- Part 1: Test method](#)

[ISO 6508-1 Metallic materials -- Rockwell hardness test -- Part 1: Test method \(scales A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, N, T\)](#)

## 3. Terminology

### 3.1 Definitions:

**abrasion resistance**—the ability of a material to resist being worn away and to maintain its original appearance and structure when subjected to rubbing, scraping, or wear.

**abrasive**—a solid substance that, owing to its hardness, toughness, size, shape, consistency, or other properties, is suitable for grinding, cutting, roughening, polishing, or cleaning a surface by friction or high-velocity impact.

**abrasive blast cleaning**—cleaning and roughening of a surface produced by the high-velocity impact of an abrasive that is propelled by the discharge of pressurized fluid from a blast nozzle or by a mechanical device such as a centrifugal blasting wheel. [also referred to as **abrasive blasting**]

**abrasive blasting**—see **abrasive blast cleaning**.

**accelerator**—a chemical substance that increases the rate at which a chemical reaction (e.g., curing) would otherwise occur.

**AC impedance**—see **electrochemical impedance**.

**acrylic**—type of resin polymerized from acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, esters of these acids, or acrylonitrile.

**activator**—a chemical substance that initiates a chemical reaction (e.g., curing). Heat and radiation may also serve as activators for some chemical reactions.

**active**—(1) a state of a metal surface that is corroding without significant influence of reaction product. (2) the negative direction of electrode potential.

**active-passive cell**—an electrochemical cell in which the anode is a metal in the active state and the cathode is the same metal in the passive state.

**adduct curing agent**—a material that is formed by prereacting

<sup>1</sup> This terminology and acronyms standard is under the jurisdiction of NACE/ASTM Committee J01, Joint Committee on Corrosion, and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee J01.02, Working Group on Terminology.

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<sup>2</sup> For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM Web site, [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org), or contact ASTM Customer Service at [service@astm.org](mailto:service@astm.org). For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM Web site. For NACE standards, visit the NACE Web site, [www.nace.org](http://www.nace.org), or contact NACE FirstService at [firstservice@nace.org](mailto:firstservice@nace.org).

<sup>3</sup> Withdrawn. The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org).

<sup>4</sup> Available from The Society for Protective Coatings (SSPC), 40 24th St., 6th Floor, Pittsburgh, PA 15222-4656, <http://www.sspc.org>.

<sup>5</sup> Available from International Organization for Standardization (ISO), 1, ch. de la Voie-Creuse, Case postale 56, CH-1211, Geneva 20, Switzerland, <http://www.iso.org>.