



Designation: A 902 – 99

Standard Terminology Relating to Metallic Coated Steel Products¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation A 902; 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 reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This standard is a compilation of terminology related to metallic coatings used in the steel industry, and to the steel on which the coatings are applied. Terms that are generally understood or adequately defined in other readily available sources are not included.

1.2 When a term is used in an ASTM document for which Committee A-5 is responsible it is included herein only when judged, after review by Subcommittee A 05.18, to be a generally usable term.

1.3 Definitions that are identical to those published by other ASTM committees or other standards organizations are identified with the ASTM standard designation (for example, Terminology B 374) or with the abbreviation of the name of the organization.

1.4 A definition is a single sentence with additional information included in notes. The year the definition was adopted or the year of latest revision or review, is appended.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

- A 390 Specification for Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) Steel Poultry Fence Fabric (Hexagonal and Straight Line)²
- A 641/A 641M Specification for Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) Carbon Steel Wire²
- A 740 Specification for Hardware Cloth (Woven or Welded Galvanized Steel Wire Fabric)²
- A 761/A 761M Specification for Corrugated Steel Structural Plate, Zinc-Coated, for Field-Bolted Pipe, Pipe-Arches, and Arches²
- A 824 Specification for Metallic-Coated Steel Marcellled Tension Wire for Use with Chain Link Fence²
- B 374 Terminology Relating to Electroplating³
- D 2092 Guide for Treatment of Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) Steel Surfaces for Painting⁴

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

¹ This terminology is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee A-5 on Metallic Coated Iron and Steel Products and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee A05.18 on Editorial and Terminology.

Current edition approved Oct. 10, 1999. Published January 2000. Originally published as A 902 – 90. Last previous edition A 902 – 99.

² Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 01.06.

³ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 02.05.

⁴ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 06.02.

aluminized coating, *n*—a coating on steel of aluminum alloy, typically 89 to 99 % aluminum; generally applied to steel sheet and wire by the hot-dip process. (1994)

barb, *n*—as related to *barbed wire*, a short length of wire, with exposed ends cut on a bias to produce sharp points. (1995)

barbed wire, *n*—a fabricated wire product consisting of two line wires twisted to form a two-wire strand, into which 2-point or 4-point barbs are tightly wrapped and locked into place at specified intervals. (1995)

base metal, *n*—as related to *metallic-coated steel*, the steel to which the coating is applied, as distinguished from the coating metal. (1990)

batch coating, *n*—of *metallic coated steel products*, the process of discontinuous-sequential passage of steel articles through the various steps of the coating process, such as, cleaning, pickling, fluxing, and coating. (1995)

breaking strength, *n*—as related to *wire*, the maximum force developed prior to fracture during tension testing of wire and wire products.

DISCUSSION—In testing of stranded wire products, the maximum force may be developed after fracture of one or more individual wires. (1993)

carbon steel, *n*—steel for which (1) no minimum content is specified for chromium, cobalt, molybdenum, nickel, titanium, tungsten, or zirconium, or any other element added to obtain a desired alloying effect; (2) for which the specified minimum for copper does not exceed 0.40 %; (3) for which the specified maximum for any of the following elements does not exceed these percentages: manganese 1.65 %, silicon 0.60 %, or copper 0.60 %; and (4) in which the incidental content of the following elements does not exceed these percentages: nickel, 0.25 %; chromium, 0.20 %; and molybdenum, 0.06 %.

DISCUSSION—Carbon steels typically contain small quantities of certain residual elements from the feed materials. When the quantity of such retained elements exceeds the values listed in (4) above, the characteristics of the steel may differ from that of carbon steel without those elements to a degree that the steel may be unsatisfactory for the intended use. (1998)

cast analysis, *n*—Deprecated term. Use preferred term *heat analysis*. (1997)

check analysis, *n*—Deprecated term. Use preferred term *product analysis*. (1990)

chemical treatment, *n*—a passivating treatment normally