



Standard Terminology Relating to Wear and Erosion¹

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1. Scope

1.1 The terms and their definitions given herein represent terminology relating to wear and erosion of solid bodies due to mechanical interactions such as occur with cavitation, impingement by liquid jets or drops or by solid particles, or relative motion against contacting solid surfaces or fluids. This scope interfaces with but generally excludes those processes where material loss is wholly or principally due to chemical action and other related technical fields as, for instance, lubrication.

1.2 This terminology is not exhaustive; the absence of any particular term from this collection does not necessarily imply that its use within this scope is discouraged. However, the terms given herein are the recommended terms for the concepts they represent unless otherwise noted.

1.3 Certain general terms and definitions may be restricted and interpreted, if necessary, to make them particularly applicable to the scope as defined herein.

1.4 The purpose of this terminology is to encourage uniformity and accuracy in the description of test methods and devices and in the reporting of test results in relation to wear and erosion.

NOTE 1—All terms are listed alphabetically. When a subsidiary term is defined in conjunction with the definition of a more generic term, an alphabetically-listed cross-reference is provided.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

C 242 Terminology of Ceramic Whitewares and Related Products²

3. Terminology

abrasive wear, *n*—wear due to hard particles or hard protuberances forced against and moving along a solid surface.

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.

abrasivity, *n*—the ability of a material or substance to cause abrasive wear.

absolute impact velocity— See **impact velocity**.

acceleration period, *n*— *in cavitation and liquid impingement erosion*, the stage following the incubation period during which the erosion rate increases from near zero to a maximum value. (See also **erosion rate-time pattern**.)

accumulation period, *n*— *in cavitation and liquid impingement erosion*, a less-preferred term for **acceleration period**.

adhesive wear, *n*—wear due to localized bonding between contacting solid surfaces leading to material transfer between the two surfaces or loss from either surface.

angle of attack, *n*— *in impingement erosion*, the angle between the direction of motion of an impinging liquid or solid particle and the tangent to the surface at the point of impact.

angle of incidence, *n*— *in impingement erosion*, the angle between the direction of motion of an impinging liquid or solid particle and the normal to the surface at the point of impact.

apparent area of contact, *n*—*in tribology*, the area of contact between two solid surfaces defined by the boundaries of their macroscopic interface. (Contrast with **real area of contact**.)

asperity, *n*—*in tribology*, a protuberance in the small-scale topographical irregularities of a solid surface.

attenuation period, *n*— *in cavitation and liquid impingement erosion*, a less-preferred term for **deceleration period**.

average erosion rate, *n*—a less preferred term for **cumulative erosion rate**.

Beilby layer, *n*—an altered surface layer of supposedly amorphous material formed on a crystalline solid during mechanical polishing, whose existence was proposed in Sir George Beilby's writings. The existence of such a layer is not supported by recent research, and the use of this term is therefore considered archaic and is strongly discouraged.

break-in, *n*—See **run-in**.

break in, *v*—See **run in**.

brinelling, *n*—damage to a solid bearing surface characterized by one or more plastically formed indentations caused by static or impulsive overloads, especially as found in rolling contact bearings. (See also **false brinelling**.)

brittle erosion behavior, *n*—erosion behavior having characteristic properties that can be associated with brittle fracture

¹ This terminology is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee G02 on Wear and Erosion and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee G02.91 on Terminology.

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² *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol. 15.02.