Designation: A 902 – 08

Standard Terminology Relating to Metallic Coated Steel Products[1]

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 A05 is responsible it is included herein only when judged, after review by Subcommittee A05.18, 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, is appended. The responsible subcommittee reviews the definition for each term at five-year intervals, and prepares revisions as needed.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:* [2]

A 641/A 641M Specification for Zinc–Coated (Galvanized) Carbon Steel Wire

B 374 Terminology Relating to Electroplating

D 2092 Guide for Preparation of Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) Steel Surfaces for Painting[3]

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

aluminized coating, *n*—a coating on steel consisting of either commercially-pure aluminum (Type 2) or aluminum-silicon alloy (Type 1), applied by the hot-dip process. (2005)

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 having a maximum carbon content of 2.0 % and a composition conforming to the following: (*1*) no minimum content is specified for chromium, cobalt, columbium (niobium), molybdenum, nickel, titanium, tungsten, vanadium, zirconium, or any other element added to obtain a desired alloying effect; (*2*) the specified minimum and maximum values for copper do not exceed 0.35 % and 0.60 %, respectively; (*3*) the specified maximum for any of the following elements does not exceed these percentages: manganese 1.65 %, silicon 0.60 %, columbium (niobium) 0.015 %, vanadium 0.008 %, boron 0.0008 %, or titanium 0.025 %; and (*4*) the incidental content of the following elements does not exceed these percentages: nickel, 0.20 %; chromium, 0.15 %; 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. The composition limits stated in this definition shall not apply to stabilized steel. (2005)

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

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[2] For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

[3] Withdrawn.

***A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard.**

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chemical treatment, *n*—a passivating surface protectant normally applied to metallic coatings to retard the formation of corrosion products during shipment and storage (storage stain).

DISCUSSION—The corrosion-inhibiting characteristics of chemical treatments are limited. If chemically-treated material becomes wet in shipment or storage, the product should be used or dried immediately. Some types of chemical treatments may be inappropriate in certain applications because of possible undesirable effects further processing, such as phosphatizing, spot welding, or painting. (2007)

continuous coating, *n—of metallic coated steel products*, the process of uninterrupted passage of long lengths of steel products, usually steel sheet, tube, pipe, or wire, through the various processing steps such as cleaning, annealing, and coating.

DISCUSSION—Continuous coating involves the use of equipment that is capable of joining long lengths of product without stoppage of the coating process. Continuous coating of preformed tube or pipe is limited to the outer surface, since the coating material cannot be supplied to the inner surface. (2006)

delamination, *n—as related to metallic coated steel*, the separation of a coating (either full or partial thickness) from underlying layers; the separation can occur in small localized areas or large areas of surface.

DISCUSSION—*Flaking, peeling,* and *spalling* are colloquial terms sometimes used to describe the separation. (1997)

differentially coated sheet, *n*—metallic coated sheet with specified difference in weight (mass) of metallic coating on each of the two surfaces. (2006)

electrolytic process, *n*—the application of a metallic coating on a steel product by passing an electric current through a chemical solution in which the product is immersed; the coating may be applied in a continuous process or a batch process. (1995)

embrittlement, *n*—the loss or partial loss of ductility in a steel, such that failure is characteristically by fracture without appreciable deformation. (1990)

extra smooth sheet, *n*—product produced by cold rolling the metallic coated sheet with a small reduction in thickness to smooth the surface and impart resistance to stretcher strains and fluting. (Syn. **skin passed sheet**)

DISCUSSION—Extra smooth is frequently specified when fluting or stretcher strains may be a hazard. Extra smooth may not be available in all coating types or weights (masses). (2006)

fabricator, *n—as related to corrugated metal pipe*, (*1*) the organization that produces the finished pipe, or (*2*) for structural plate pipe, the organization that processes flat sheets and other items needed for the field assembly of the finished products. (1990)

flaking—See **delamination**. (1994)

galvanized coating, *n*—a coating of virtually pure zinc on steel, applied by various methods or processes including hot-dip process and electrodeposition (electrolytic process).

DISCUSSION—For hot-dipped galvanized coatings, the molten bath is typically at least 99 % zinc; as applied to the steel, the coating typically contains intermetallic layers of zinc-iron alloys adjacent to the steel surface. Other methods of applying the zinc coating include metal spraying (metallizing), sherardizing, vacuum deposition, and mechanical deposition, but there is not general agreement that all produce a "galvanized coating". There is general agreement that the coating produced by application of zinc-rich paint is not a "galvanized coating". (1999)

galvannealed coating, *n*—a coating on steel of zinc-based alloy, containing about 6 to 15 % iron, produced by hot-dip immersion in a high-zinc content coating bath, followed by heating the steel to induce diffusion alloying between the molten zinc coating and the steel. (1994)

heat, *n*—a specific lot of material representing a single melt of steel produced to a specified chemical analysis. (1991)

heat analysis, *n*—the chemical composition of a specific production lot of liquid steel. (2003)

DISCUSSION—The sample on which the analysis is performed is usually taken from the molten steel.

hot-dip process, *n*—the application of a metallic coating on a steel product by immersion of the product in the molten metal which forms the coating; the coating is applied in either a continuous process or a batch process. (2006)

DISCUSSION—Metallic coatings applied by the hot-dip process are characterized by the presence of an intermediate alloy layer which forms as a result of a metallurgical reaction between the steel surface and the molten metal.

lot, *n*—a finite quantity of a given product, produced under conditions that are considered uniform for sampling purposes.

DISCUSSION—In the case of metallic-coated iron or steel products, the conditions which may be considered necessary for a single lot are similar units, coating at approximately the same time, in the same manner, in a single coating bath. Consideration must also be given to the uniformity of the iron or steel product to which the coating is applied, such as being from a single heat. For material sampled after shipment from the manufacturer's or coater's facility (where the heat or processing identification may have been lost), a lot would consist of all similar material in a given shipment. (2006)

manufacturer, *n—as related to corrugated metal pipe*, the organization that produces the metal sheet from which pipe is made. (1990)

mechanical polishing, *n—of metallic coatings*, the loosening and detachment of superficial, small particles of coating metal during processing or testing, due to mechanical abrasion. (1994)

minimum thickness, *n—of steel sheet*, an ordering designation which indicates that the applicable tolerance for thickness is all plus from the ordered thickness.

DISCUSSION—As an example, the thickness tolerance for sheet material ordered as 0.035 in. minimum is +0.008 in., –0.000 in., and the allowable range of thickness is 0.035 in. to 0.043 in. [or ordered as 1.32 mm minimum is +0.26 mm, –0.00 mm, and the allowable range of thickness is 1.32 mm to 1.58 mm]. The total thickness tolerance for sheet ordered to minimum thickness is usually twice the tabular tolerance for sheet ordered to nominal thickness. (1997)

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nominal thickness, *n—of steel sheet*, an ordering designation which indicates that the applicable tolerance for thickness is both plus and minus from the ordered thickness.

DISCUSSION—As an example, the thickness tolerance for sheet material ordered as 0.035 in. nominal is +0.004 in., –0.004 in., and the allowable range of thickness is 0.031 in. to 0.039 in. [or ordered as 1.32 mm nominal is +0.13 mm, –0.13 mm, and the allowable range of thickness is 1.19 mm to 1.45 mm]. In some cases, the purchaser may specify the tolerances unequally, such as +0.006 in., –0.002 in. [or +0.20 mm, –0.06 mm]. The total tolerance is always the same, whether indicated equally or unequally, plus and minus. (2003)

oiled, *adj*—describing a coating applied to metallic coated steel sheet alone or in addition to chemical treatment for further protection against the onset of storage corrosion; the oil coating is intended as a corrosion inhibitor only and not as a rolling or drawing lubricant. (2001)

peeling—See **delamination**. (1994)

phosphatized, *adj*—pertains to chemical treatment, in a phosphate solution, of uncoated and metallic coated sheet to prepare the surface for painting without further treatment except normal cleaning. (Syn. **phosphated, phosphate coated**)

DISCUSSION—This is a surface treatment only and other characteristics of the metallic coating remain unchanged on phosphatized sheet. Cleaning procedures are described in Practice D 2092. (1993)

powdering, *n—as related to metallic coatings*, microcracking and fine particle separation of generally brittle coatings when the coating is severely stressed. (2005)

product analysis, *n*—a chemical analysis of the semifinished or finished steel. (1993)

purchaser, *n—as related to corrugated metal pipe*, the person or agency that purchases the finished pipe. (1990)

sample, *n*—a portion of the material in a lot, selected according to a specific sampling plan, intended to represent the lot.

DISCUSSION—The sample may consist of one or more discrete units, or may be one or more portions selected from one or more large units (such as from a coil of wire or steel sheet). (1994)

seam, *n—in wire*, a longitudinal discontinuity that extends radially into the wire from its surface.

DISCUSSION—The discontinuity may appear as a crack. The discontinuity can develop during solidification, rolling, or the wire drawing operation as a result of dynamic strain aging. A seam originating in wire drawing is also known as a split. (1992)

skin passed sheet, *n*—Synonym for **extra smooth sheet**. (1991)

spalling—See **delamination**. (1997)

spangle, *n—in hot-dip coatings*, the crystalline structure that develops on a metallic-coated surface when the molten coating metal solidifies, especially on steel sheet and articles coated after fabrication.

DISCUSSION—The crystalline structure can range from large, very visible dendritic grains to small, equiaxed grains that are difficult to discern with the unaided eye. Variables that affect the crystal size and visibility include: steel substrate composition and prior treatment, coating bath composition, coating solidification rate and post coating processing such as temper rolling. (2005)

specimen, *n*—a portion of a sample on which a specific test or evaluation is performed. (2005)

stabilized steel, *n*—a steel which has been treated with one or more carbide- or nitride-forming elements such as titanium, vanadium, or columbium, to control the level of interstitial solute elements (carbon or nitrogen) in the steel. (2001)

DISCUSSION—Stabilized steel has improved formability as compared to steel that has not been stabilized. Also, stabilized steels are non-aging

strand—See **wire strand**. (1995)

steel sheet designation, *n*—a title given to a steel sheet product, associated with unique requirements for chemical composition and with mandatory or nonmandatory (typical) mechanical properties; the specific titles include *commercial steel, drawing steel, deep drawing steel, extra deep drawing steel, forming steel, high strength-low alloy steel, high temperature steel, structural steel, bake hardenable steel,* and *solution hardened steel*.

DISCUSSION—These designations are abbreviated as *CS, DS, DDS, EDDS, FS, HSLAS, HTS, SS, BHS,* and *SHS*, respectively. Designations *HSLAS, SS, BHS,* and *SHS* have mandatory mechanical property requirements, and specifications for the other designations contain nonmandatory tabulations of typical mechanical properties. (2004)

temper, *n—as related to metallic-coated steel wire*, stiffness or resistance to bending, typically described by reference to tensile strength.

DISCUSSION—Temper is usually described by terms such as *soft*, *medium*, and *hard*, with related tensile strengths as shown in a specification, such as Specification A 641/A 641M. (1990)

terne coating, *n*—a lead-based coating, most commonly applied to steel sheet; the coating typically contains from 3 to 20 % tin, and other minor (<1 %) alloying elements may be present. (1994)

wire, *n*—a single continuous length of metal, generally with a circular cross section, that is cold drawn from wire rod or bar.

DISCUSSION—Wire is distinguished from cold-drawn bar by being in the form of a coil or spool. (1994)

wire rod, *n*—a hot-rolled, single continuous length of metal, generally of circular cross section, hot wound or laid into irregular coils, considered a semifinished product, primarily intended for wire drawing. (1994)

wire rope, *n*—a number of wire strands laid helically about an axis. (1994)

wire strand, *n*—a number of wires laid helically about an axis; with or without a center wire. (2006)

Zn-5Al-MM coating, *n*—zinc alloy coating containing nominally 5 % aluminum and a maximum of 0.1 % mischmetal, which is applied to steel wire, steel tubing, or steel sheet by the hot-dip process. (2006)

3.2 *Abbreviations:*

BHS—bake hardenable steel
CS—commercial steel
DDS—deep drawing steel
DS—drawing steel
EDDS—extra deep drawing steel

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FS—forming steel
HSLAS—high strength-low alloy steel
HTS—high temperature steel
SHS—solution hardened steel
SS—structural steel
Zn-5Al-MM—zinc-5 % aluminum-mischmetal alloy

4. Keywords

definitions; metallic-coated steel materials; steel products – metallic coated; terminology

APPENDIXES

(Nonmandatory Information)

X1. RECOMMENDED KEYWORDS FOR COMMITTEE A05 STANDARDS

X1.1 The following keywords are recommended for use as determined appropriate by the subcommittee responsible for the standard. Other keywords may be used as necessary.

X1.1.1 *General for All Standards:*
aluminum coatings
coatings—aluminum
coatings—55 % aluminum-zinc alloy
coatings—metallic
coatings—zinc
coatings—zinc-5 % aluminum alloy
coatings—zinc-5 % aluminum-mischmetal
galvanized coatings [see *zinc coatings*]
steel products—metallic coated
zinc coatings
zinc-5 % aluminum alloy coatings
X1.1.2 *Related to Testing:*
coating thickness
coating weight [mass]
X1.1.3 *Related to Steel Sheet:*
aluminum coatings—steel sheet
coatings—composite
coatings—polymer
coatings—terne metal
coatings—zinc-5 % aluminum-mischmetal
coatings—zinc-5 % aluminum-magnesium
electrodeposited coatings
metallic coated steel sheet
polymer coated steel sheet
polymer coatings
steel sheet—aluminum coated
steel sheet—55 % aluminum-zinc alloy coated
steel sheet—polymer coated
steel sheet—terne coated
steel sheet—zinc coated (electrolytic process)
steel sheet—zinc coated (hot dip process)
steel sheet—zinc-5 % aluminum-mischmetal coated
steel sheet—zinc-5 % aluminum-magnesium coated
zinc coatings—steel sheet
X1.1.4 *Related to Steel Wire:*
aluminum coatings—steel wire products
copper clad steel wire
fencing material
fences/fencing—chain link
fences/fencing—farm/field
metallic coated steel wire
steel wire—aluminum coated
steel wire—copper clad
steel wire—zinc coated
steel wire—zinc-5 % aluminum-mischmetal coated
steel wire rope
steel wire strand
zinc coatings—steel wire products
X1.1.5 *Related to Steel Fabricated Products:*
coatings—zinc
steel hardware—zinc coated
steel products—metallic coated
zinc coatings—steel products
X1.1.6 *Related to Steel Pipe:*
corrugated steel sewer/drain pipe
culvert pipe
drainage pipe
polymer coated steel pipe
polymer coatings
sewer and drainage pipe
steel pipe—corrugated
steel pipe—sewers/drainage systems
storm sewer/drainage pipe
structural design

X2. TERMINOLOGY SPECIFIC TO INDIVIDUAL COMMITTEE A05 STANDARDS

X2.1 The following terms are defined in individual standards under the jurisdiction of Committee A05, and are applicable only to the specific document (or documents) in which the term is defined. Definitions are not necessarily the same when a term is listed in two or more documents.

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X2.2 Referenced Documents

X2.2.1 *ASTM Standards*:

A 123/A 123M Specification for Zinc Hot-Dip Galvanized Coatings on Iron and Steel Products

A 143 Practice for Safeguarding Against Embrittlement of Hot-Dip Galvanized Structural Steel Products and Procedure for Detecting Embrittlement

A 308 Specification for Steel Sheet, Terne Lead-Tin Alloy Coated by the Hot-Dip Process

A 390 Specification for Zinc-Coated Galvanized Steel Poultry Fence Fabric Hexagonal and Straight Line

A 475 Specification for Zinc-Coated Steel Wire Strand

A 591/A 591M Specification for Steel Sheet, Electrolytic Zinc-Coated, for Light Coating Weight Mass Applications

A 653/A 653M Specification for Steel Sheet, Zinc-Coated Galvanized or Zinc-Iron Alloy-Coated Galvannealed by the Hot-Dip Process

A 740 Specification for Hardware Cloth (Woven or Welded Galvanized Steel Wire Fabric)

A 742/A 742M Specification for Steel Sheet, Metallic Coated and Polymer Precoated for Corrugated Steel Pipe

A 754/A 754M Test Method for Coating Weight Mass of Metallic Coatings on Steel by X-Ray Fluorescence

A 755/A 755M Specification for Steel Sheet, Metallic Coated by the Hot-Dip Process and Prepainted by the Coil-Coating Process for Exterior Exposed Building Products

A 760/A 760M Specification for Corrugated Steel Pipe, Metallic-Coated for Sewers and Drains

A 761/A 761M Specification for Corrugated Steel Structural Plate, Zinc-Coated, for Field-Bolted Pipe, Pipe-Arches, and Arches

A 762/A 762M Specification for Corrugated Steel Pipe, Polymer Precoated for Sewers and Drains

A 796/A 796M Practice for Structural Design of Corrugated Steel Pipe, Pipe-Arches, and Arches for Storm and Sanitary Sewers and Other Buried Applications

A 807/A 807M Practice for Installing Corrugated Steel Structural Plate Pipe for Sewers and Other Applications

A 809 Specification for Aluminum-Coated (Aluminized) Carbon Steel Wire

A 818 Specification for Coppered Carbon Steel Wire

A 824 Specification for Metallic-Coated Steel Marcelled Tension Wire for Use With Chain Link Fence

A 849 Specification for Post-Applied Coatings, Pavings, and Linings for Corrugated Steel Sewer and Drainage Pipe

A 855/A 855M Specification for Zinc-5 % Aluminum-Mischmetal Alloy-Coated Steel Wire Strand

A 875/A 875M Specification for Steel Sheet, Zinc-5 Aluminum Alloy-Coated by the Hot-Dip Process

A 885/A 885M Specification for Steel Sheet, Zinc and Aramid Fiber Composite Coated for Corrugated Steel Sewer, Culvert, and Underdrain Pipe

A 929/A 929M Specification for Steel Sheet, Metallic-Coated by the Hot-Dip Process for Corrugated Steel Pipe

A 930 Practice for Life-Cycle Cost Analysis of Corrugated Metal Pipe Used for Culverts, Storm Sewers, and Other Buried Conduits

A 964/A 964M Specification for Corrugated Steel Box Culverts

A 974 Specification for Welded Wire Fabric Gabions and Gabion Mattresses (Metallic Coated or Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Coated)

A 975 Specification for Double-Twisted Hexagonal Mesh Gabions and Revet Mattresses (Metallic Coated Steel Wire or Metallic Coated Steel Wire with Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Coating)

A 978/A 978M Specification for Composite Ribbed Steel Pipe, Precoated and Polyethylene Lined for Gravity Flow Sanitary Sewers, Storm Sewers, and Other Special Applications

A 979/A 979M Specification for Concrete Pavements and Linings Installed in Corrugated Steel Structures in the Field

X2.3 Terms marked with a double asterisk (**) in X2.4 are also defined in 3.1 of Terminology A 902. The definition in the other document(s) listed is not necessarily the same as the definition in Terminology A 902.

X2.4 Terms:

acrylic—A 755
aluminum-coated (aluminized) wire—A 809
annealed coppered wire—A 818
annealed-in-process wire—A 818
arch—A 761/A 761M, A 798/A 798M, A 807/A 807M
average coating thickness—A 123/A 123M
averaging time—A 754
bedding—A 796/A 796M, A 798/A 798M, A 807/A 807M
black—A 123/A 123M
bottom side—A 755
box culvert—A 761/A 761M, A 964/A 964M
carbon steel**—A 809, A 818
chalking—A 755
chick fence fabric—A 390
coating thickness grade—A 123/A 123M
coil coating—A 755
common costs—A 930
composite—A 978/A 978M
composite coating—A 885/A 885M
contractor—A 979/A 979M
conversion coating—A 755
coppered steel wire—A 818
crown—A964/A964M
deltoid shape—A 978/A 978M
differentially coated**—A 653/A 653M
discount rate—A 930
double-twisted wire mesh—A 975
drainage project—A 930
edge wire—A 975
electrolytic nickel plate—A 308
embrittlement**—A 143
engineer—A 979/A 979M
epoxy—A 755
extruded liner—A 978/A 978M
fabricator**—A 742/A 742M, A 760/A 760M, A 761/A 761M, A 762/A 762M, A 849/A 849M, A 885/A 885M, A 929/A 929M, A 979/A 979M

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fade—A 755
fastener—A 975
flat plate—A 761/A 761M
fluorocarbon—A 755
future costs—A 930
gabion—A 974, A 975
gabion mattress—A 974
gloss—A 755
hard drawn wire—A 818
hardware cloth—A 740
haunch—A 796/A 796M, A 798/A 798M, A 807/A 807M, A 964/A 964M
high strength-low alloy steel, Type A sheet—A 653/A 653M
high strength-low alloy steel, Type B sheet—A 653/A 653M
inflation—A 930
initial cost—A 930
invert—A 796/A 796M, A 798/A 798M, A 807/A 807M
lacing wire—A 974, A 975
lining—A 849, A 979/A 979M
maintenance cost—A 930
manufacturer**—A 742/A 742M, A 760/A 760M, A 761/A 761M, A 762/A 762M, A 849/A 849M, A 885/A 885M, A 929/A 929M, A 979/A 979M
marcelling—A 824
material category—A 123/A 123M
material service life—A 930
mesh size—A 740
mil—A 755
minimized coating structure—A 760/A 760M, A 762/A 762M, A 875/A 875M, A 929/A 929M
minimized spangle—A 653/A 653M
multi-specimen article—A 123/A 123M
netting—A 390
nonwoven fabric—A 885/A 885M
paint—A 755
pavement—A 979/A 979M
paving—A 849
pipe—A 761/A 761M, A 796/A 796M, A 798/A 798M, A 807/A 807M
pipe, horizontal ellipse—A 761/A 761M
pipe, vertically elongated—A 761/A 761M
pipe-arch—A 761/A 761M, A 796/A 796M, A 798/A 798M, A 807/A 807M
plastisol—A 755
polyester—A 755
polyurethane—A 755
post coating—A 849
poultry-and-garden fence fabric—A 390
primer—A 755
project design life—A 930
purchaser**—A 742/A 742M, A 760/A 760M, A 761/A 761M, A 762/A 762M, A 849/A 849M, A 885/A 885M, A 929/A 929M, A 979/A 979M
regular coating structure—A 760/A 760M, A 762/A 762M, A 875/A 875M, A 929/A 929M
regular spangle—A 653/A 653M, A 792/A 792M
rehabilitation cost—A 930
replacement cost—A 930
response time—A 754
revet mattress—A 975
rise—A 964/A 964M
roll former—A 755
sample**—A 123/A 123M
selvedge wire—A 975
shell—A 964/A 964M
silicone polyester—A 755
single-specimen article—A 123/A 123M
span—A 964/A 964M
spangle-free—A 653/A 653M
special shape—A 761/A 761M
specimen**—A 123/A 123M
specimen coating thickness—A 123/A 123M
spiral binder—A 974
standards—A 754
stiffener—A 974, A 975
stiffeners—A 964/A 964M
strand**—A 475, A 855/A 855M
structural plate—A 761/A 761M
substrate—A 754
surface treatment—A 591/A 591M
temper**—A 809
terminal value—A 930
terne metal—A 308
terne-coated sheet—A 308
test article—A 123/A 123M
time constant—A 754
top side—A 755
underpass—A 807/A 807M
unit weight—A 964/A 964M
vehicular underpass—A 761/A 761M
wash coat—A 755
welded wire fabric—A 974
x-ray fluorescence—A 754
zinc-iron alloy—A 653/A 653M

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SUMMARY OF CHANGES

Committee A05 has identified the location of selected changes to this standard since the last issue (A 902 - 06a) that may impact the use of this standard. (May 1, 2008)

(*1*) Revised definition of "chemical treatment" and its related discussion.

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