

PDA STANDARD 9



Definition of Trade Terms

1. Scope

- 1.1. The purpose of this standard is to define the trade usage of terms and phrases relating to the estimating of painting and finishes.
- 1.2. It is also the intent of this standard to prevent misunderstandings and conflicts by establishing criteria for the interpretation of documents consistent with painting and decorating industry standards.

2. Significance and Use

- 2.1. The interpretation of terms and phrases affects the painting and decorating contractor's cost in the performance of a project.
- 2.2. The definition of terms and phrases included in the proposal documents should be understood by all the affected parties so that the proposals received by the contracting entity accurately reflect the intent of the documents.
- 2.3. Standardization of the definition of terms and phrases included in the documents provides the painting and decorating contractor with a frame of reference upon which to base the proposal.

3. Reference Documents and Standards

- 3.1. PDA Standard 1, Touch Up Painting and Damage Repair: Financial Responsibility and Definition of a Properly Painted Surface.
- 3.2. PDA Standard 2, Third Party Inspections: Qualifications, Responsibilities, and Procedures.
- 3.3. PDA Standard 3, Designation of Paint Colours.
- 3.4. PDA Standard 4, Responsibilities for Inspection and Acceptance of Surfaces Prior to Painting and Decorating.
- 3.5. PDA Standard 5, Benchmark Sample Procedures for Paint and Other Decorative Coating Systems.
- 3.6. PDA Standard 6, Acceptance of Completed Wallcovering Installations.
- 3.7. PDA Standard 7, Job Sequencing.
- 3.8. PDA Standard 8, Contracting Entity's Responsibility for Maintenance of Paints and Coatings.
- 3.9. PDA Standard 10, Measurement of Surface Area for Estimating Painting and Decorating Work.
- 3.10. PDA Standard 11 Painter's Caulk, Implied Requirements.
- 3.11. PDA Standard 19, Definition and Application of Decorative Finishes.
- 3.12. PDCA Painting and Decorating Craftsman's Manual and Textbook, 1995, 8th edition.
- 3.13. PDA Estimating Guide Volume 1, Practices and Procedures, 2009.
- 3.14. PDA Estimating Guide Volume 2, Rates and Tables, 2009.
- 3.15. Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, Eleventh Edition, Copyright 2003.
- 3.16. SSPC, Good Painting Practice, Volume 1, Fourth Edition.
- 3.17. Black's Law Dictionary, 7th edition, Bryan A. Garner, 1999.
- 3.18. NAWIC, Construction Dictionary, published by Greater Phoenix, Arizona Chapter 98 of the National Association of Women in Construction, 9th edition, 5th printing, June 2003.
- 3.19. MPI, The Master Painter's Glossary – Painting and Decorating Terminology, 1997.
- 3.20. MPI, The Master Painter's Glossary – Painting and Decorating Terminology, 1997.
- 3.21. FSCT, (Federation of Societies for Coatings Technology), Coatings Encyclopaedia Dictionary, edited by Stanley LeSota, 1995.
- 3.22. Dictionary of Architecture and Construction, Fourth Edition, 2005.
- 3.23. If there is a conflict between any of the references and this standard, then the requirements of this standard shall prevail.

4. Definitions (See Section 5)

5. Standard Specification – The following trade terms are defined:

- 5.1. **ACCELERATION:** To hasten the progress or development of project production and/or completion. [PDA]
- 5.2. **ACCEPTANCE OF SURFACE:** See PDA Standard 4-09, Responsibilities of Inspection and Acceptance of Surfaces Prior to Painting and Decorating.
- 5.3. **ACCEPTANCE:** An agreement, either by express act or by implication from conduct, to the terms of an offer so that a binding contract is formed. If an acceptance modifies the terms or adds new ones, it generally operates as a counteroffer. [Black’s Law]
- 5.4. **ACCESSIBLE:** Capable of being reached; being within reach [Merriam-Webster’s]
- 5.5. **ADDITIONAL COATS:** Extra layers of paint applied to a surface to overcome a deficiency of the material due to its hiding ability or the colour selection. When additional coats are required the painting and decorating contractor shall be entitled to additional compensation. [PDA Standard 3]
- 5.6. **ADJACENT:** Having a common endpoint or border; being in close proximity [Merriam-Webster’s]
- 5.7. **AGGRESSIVE ENVIRONMENT:** Environments that will aggressively attack or cause severe corrosion of unprotected substrates. Examples include, but are not limited to: frequent chemical exposures (splash, spillage, fumes), immersion service, marine service and geographical regions with wide temperature ranges, prolonged exposure to ultraviolet rays and high humidity. In architectural, also treated as an aggressive environment are those conditions where the cost of re-do would be excessive. [MPI]
- 5.8. **AIA:** American Institute of Architects
- 5.9. **ARCHITECTURAL CAULKING:** The application of caulking (perhaps, but not necessarily, in an integral colour) for aesthetic purposes to minimize joints created by construction design and/or deficiencies, and adjacent to painted surfaces, such as: the perimeter of windows or window walls, expansion joints, casework/cabinetry, countertops, prefinished door/window frames, prefinished trim, natural or stained wood, ceramic tile, wallcovering, rigid vinyl wallcovering, seamless floors, vinyl base, ceiling grid, floor tile, etc. More specifically, unless the caulking is between two (2) field painted surfaces as further defined in paragraph 5.76, it is not “painter’s caulk”, and is not the responsibility of the painting and decorating contractor unless explicitly specified as such. [PDA]
- 5.10. of the painting and decorating contractor unless explicitly specified as such. [PDA]
- 5.11. **ASTM:** A nonprofit technical society (formerly known as the American Society for Testing and Materials) that develops and publishes standards, definitions of materials, methods for testing materials, recommended installation practices, and specifications for materials. [Dictionary of Architecture and Construction]
- 5.12. **AS REQUIRED:** A term requiring no action on the part of the painting and decorating contractor unless directed through references in the plans and specifications. [PDA]
- 5.13. **ATTIC STOCK:** Extra materials indicated in the contract documents to be provided to the Owner for maintenance after completion of the project. [PDA]
- 5.14. **BENCHMARK SAMPLE:** A sample that serves as a standard by which other work may be measured or judged. [PDA]
- 5.15. **CALIBRATE:** To determine the indication of output of a measuring device with respect to that of a standard. [SSPC]
- 5.16. **CERTIFICATION:** Confirmation by document under hand or seal as being true, or as meeting a standard or as being as represented. [SSPC]
- 5.17. **CHANGE ORDER:** An agreement to modify or alter the original contract work. This includes but is not limited to, corrective work for “damage caused by others” and “latent damage.” Adjustments to the contract amount and completion time should be part of this agreement. The contracting entity will issue the change order. See PDA Standard 18. [PDA]
- 5.18. **CLOSELY-FABRICATED:** Characteristic of an item consisting of interwoven components, such as chain-link fencing. [PDA Estimating Guide Volume 1]
- 5.19. **COAT:** A layer of paint, varnish, lacquer or other material that is applied and then allowed to dry. To back roll or apply a wet-on-wet film still constitutes a single coat. [MPI]
- 5.20. **COATING:** Generic term for paints, lacquers, enamels, printing inks, etc.; a liquid, liquefiable or mastic composition which is converted to solid protective, decorative or functional adherent film after application as a thin layer. It also refers to films applied to paper, plastics or foils. [ASTM] [FSCT]
- 5.21. **COATING APPLICATOR:** An individual who applies a decorative or protective coating. In law, also a company engaged in the application of coatings. Can also be an application device. [MPI]

- 5.22. **COATING DAMAGE:** A reduction or loss of protective, aesthetic or identifying characteristics resulting from physical impact, intense heat, excessive moisture, chemical contact or other external factors. Damage includes, but is not limited to, blisters, rust bloom, chipping, cracking, peeling and other forms of delamination, colour change and excessive wear. [PDA]
- 5.23. **COATING WORK:** An all-inclusive term used to define all operations required to accomplish a complete coating system. The term shall be construed to include materials, equipment, labour, preparation of surfaces, control of ambient conditions, application of coating systems, inspection, etc. [SSPC]
- 5.24. **COLOUR:** One aspect of appearance; a stimulus based on visual response to light, and consisting of three dimensions of hue, saturation and lightness. [FSCT]
- 5.25. **COLOUR RANGE:** The extent of colours, tone or hue. Paint manufacturer's systems of colour tint bases used in conjunction with colourants to produce a wide range of colours, including pastel, mid-tone, deep-tone, ultra-deep tone and variations thereof. [Craftsman's]
- 5.26. **COLOURANT:** Any substance that imparts colour to another material or mixture. Colourants can be either dyes or pigments. [Craftsman's]
- 5.27. **COLOURS TO BE SELECTED:** The designation of paint colours in accordance with PDA Standard P3, Designation of Paint Colours. Allows for project pricing as long as the type and placement of colours and the product type have been clearly delineated. [PDA Standard 3]
- 5.28. **CONCEALED SPACE:** An area, item or surface not visible from a position of normal use of the facility. [PDA]
- 5.29. **CONTRACTING ENTITY:** The general contractor, owner of the property, construction manager, developer or other entity legally responsible for the agreement or authorized agent of any of the above. [PDA Standard 1]
- 5.30. **COVERAGE:** An ambiguous term that sometimes refers to hiding power and other times to spreading rate. (This term does not imply that a uniform colour and/or sheen will be attained.) [SSPC]
- 5.31. **CROWDING:** More craft activity in a given area than can be accommodated efficiently. [PDA Standard 7]
- 5.32. **DAMAGE:** Abuse or injury to a paint film or substrate which would blemish its appearance or impair its usefulness or value. [PDA]
- 5.33. **DAMAGE CAUSED BY OTHERS:** "Damage" caused by individuals other than those employed by the painting and decorating contractor. [PDA]
- 5.34. **DECORATIVE (PAINT) FINISHES:** Application of paints or glazes to adorn, decorate or embellish a surface as compared to a plain solid colour, stain or varnish finish and as opposed to performing a protective function. This general group of decorative paint finishes includes a number of "subgroups" some of which overlap and others of which have more than one name by which they are recognized. These include:
- **Faux (false) Finishes:** In French, "false" finish. These seek to imitate products found in nature such as wood, marble, granite, stone, etc. These include wood graining, marbling, gilding, etc.
 - **Representative Finishes:** These seek to imitate products otherwise made like leather, parchment, fresco, Venetian plaster (itself a faux plaster), etc.
 - **Special Effect Finishes:** Broken colour effects (as opposed to imitation effects), such as ragging on, ragging off, sponging on, sponging off, strié, splattering, stippling, etc.
 - **Graphic Finishes:** Detailed effects such as stencilling and graphics that are in accordance with "mathematical rules."
 - **Pictorial Finishes:** Decorative effects such as murals, scenics, portraits, etc.
 - **Trompe d'oeil:** In French, "trick of the eye." That which creates such a strong illusion that it is difficult to ascertain whether it is real or a representation. Usually, but not always, three dimensional, giving the impression of depth and perspective. [MPI]
- 5.35. **DECORATIVE PAINTING:** A coating applied more for its aesthetic or decorative function than for protective purposes. [MPI]
- 5.36. **DEEP (COLOUR):** Intense, strong colour with no appearance of black. Also called an accent colour. [Craftsman's]
- 5.37. **DEEP-TONE BASE:** Paint base used to develop deep colours. Might contain small amount of white. Also called an accent base. [Craftsman's]
- 5.38. **DEFECTIVE:** Subnormal with respect to written specifications. [SSPC]
- 5.39. **DESIGN DEFECTS:** A physical condition, created by the design of a structure, vessel, etc., that prevents meeting the specification requirements for surface preparation and/or coating application to a surface by standard industry methods. [PDA]

- 5.40. **DEVIATION:** Completed work that is not in accordance with the specification requirements. [SSPC]
- 5.41. **DOCUMENTATION:** The assembling and dissemination of written information, communication directives or records in substantiation of work done or facts quoted. [SSPC]
- 5.42. **ENVIRONMENT:** The circumstances, objects or conditions by which one is surrounded; the complex of physical, chemical and biotic factors that act upon an organism or structure and ultimately determine its form and survival. [Merriam-Webster's]
- 5.43. **EXPOSED:** A surface, area or object that is visible from a position of normal use of the facility. This term does not imply that that any finish will be applied by the painting and decorating contractor unless explicitly specified. [PDA]
- 5.44. **EXPOSED CONSTRUCTION:** Basic materials of construction such as joists, pipes, ducts, studs, etc. that are not encased by a finished wall or ceiling. This term does not imply that that any finish will be applied by the painting and decorating contractor unless explicitly specified. [PDA]
- 5.45. **EXPOSED PAINTED/EXPOSED CONSTRUCTION PAINTED:** A term that implies that exposed construction will be painted with the coatings specified for that particular surface or substrate. [PDA]
- 5.46. **FACTORY FINISHED:** Finished at the point of manufacture, requiring no additional work or finish by the painting and decorating contractor. [MPI]
- 5.47. **FAUX FINISH:** In French, literally a "false" finish. A decorative finish applied to surfaces (wood, drywall, glass, etc.) to make them appear as different substrates. The general category may also include faux plaster (such as Venetian plaster) or faux brick finishes (which may use actual plaster formulations or brick facing) but which also can be simulated with decorative painted effects. Originally, it meant an artificial finish that represented or imitated a finish of natural products such as wood, stone, marble, etc. for those who could not obtain the "real thing." It is also used today to match "real" adjacent items where cost or regulation would preclude the use of the "real" material. Faux marble ("false marble") is marbling, faux bois ("false wood") is wood graining. There is also faux granite ("false granite") and faux tortoiseshell ("false tortoiseshell"). The term, however, has come to include imitations of other products that are not directly "from nature." Faux leather, faux parchment, faux moldings are some that are now included, as is gilding, antiquing, fresco and some verdigris/patina. Faux finish does not properly include special effect finishes, graphic finishes, pictorial finishes and tromp d'oeil. These are defined elsewhere. Fantasy finishes may include "creative" faux finishes, or just may create different effects. [MPI]
- 5.48. **FINISH:** An entire paint or coating system; the texture, colour and sheen of a surface. [Craftsman's]
- 5.49. **FINISHED AREA:** A vague term that does not imply that paints, coatings, or other decorative finishes are to be applied. [PDA]
- 5.50. **FINISHED LIGHTING:** Finished lighting conditions are described as those in place when the project is finished. This includes, but is not limited to, design lighting (e.g., wall washers, spots, floods, etc.) and natural lighting (e.g., skylights, clear view windows, window walls, window treatments, etc.). [PDA]
- 5.51. **FINISH COAT:** The last coat applied in a painting operation. A finish coat is formulated specifically for environmental resistance and appearance. [Craftsman's]
- 5.52. **FSCT:** Abbreviation for Federation of Societies for Coatings Technology. [FSCT]
- 5.53. **GA:** Abbreviation for Gypsum Association. [PDA]
- 5.54. **GRAPHICS:** Two or more colours decoratively applied to a surface in a clearly defined pattern. [MPI]
- 5.55. **HIDING, syn. HIDING POWER:** The degree or ability of an opaque coating, applied in a uniform film, to cover, mask or obscure the substrate to which it is applied, or the colours underneath. Hiding power is provided by the paint's pigment. [MPI]
- 5.56. **HOLD POINT:** The point at which work must be stopped until inspection or testing is performed. [SSPC]
- 5.57. **INACCESSIBLE:** Not accessible. (The opposite of "accessible" see 5.4.) [Merriam-Webster's]
- 5.58. **INSPECTION LIGHTING:** Illumination of the installed surface from an angle at an intensity sufficient to eliminate any shadowing that may be caused by other illumination striking the surface at any angle. [MPI]
- 5.59. **INSPECTOR:** A trained, qualified person who examines and documents materials used and work performed to confirm adherence to accepted trade practices, standards and specifications. [MPI]
- 5.60. **INTEGRAL COLOUR:** Term implying that a surface or material does not require additional finish by the painting and decorating contractor. [PDA]

- 5.61. **JOB EQUENCE/SEQUENCING:** An order of succession or continuity of progression of work activities. [PDA]
- 5.62. **LATENT DAMAGE OR DEFECTS:** Damage to surfaces by cause beyond the control of the painting and decorating contractor. Examples of such include, but are not limited to, building settlement, earthquake damage, and nail and/or screw pops or expansion and/or contraction of substrate. [PDA Standard 1]
- 5.63. **LEAP-FROGGING:** The presence of other subcontractor(s) and/or stockpiling of materials in areas, which interferes with and hampers painting and decorating contractor's crew from completing its work in a given area. [PDA Standard 7]
- 5.64. **MAINTENANCE:** The act of maintaining; the state of being maintained; the upkeep of property or equipment [Merriam-Webster's]
- 5.65. **MAINTENANCE PAINTING:** The selective repainting of surfaces on an ongoing cyclic basis with the focus on prevention of coating and subsequent substrate failure. [MPI]
- 5.66. **MID-TONE BASE:** Paint base used to develop colours darker than a pastel. Tint strength of white has been reduced. (Lighter than deep-tone base.) [Craftsman's]
- 5.67. **MPI:** Abbreviation for Master Painters Institute [MPI]
- 5.68. **MULTI-COLOUR FINISH:** A speckled coating containing flecks of small individual coloured particles different from the base colour. Syn. speckled finish. [FSCT]
- 5.69. **MURAL:** A painting applied directly to a wall or ceiling.; a wallcovering with a mural scene that continues over several strips to cover one wall without a repeat. Also called a scenic. [Craftsman's]
- 5.70. **NACE:** Abbreviation for National Association of Corrosion Engineers. [SSPC]
- 5.71. **NAWIC:** Abbreviation for National Association of Women in Construction. [PDA]
- 5.72. **NORMAL VIEWING POSITION:** For the purpose of inspection, a normal viewing position shall be at eye level at a minimum of thirty-nine (39) inches or one (1) meter from the wall. [PDA Standard 1]
- 5.73. **NONCOMPLIANT:** Deficiency in characteristic, specification, regulation, documentation or procedure. [MPI]
- 5.74. **OFF-WHITE:** Any number of light colours that are nearly white, but contain minute amounts of colour or toner. Off-white colours are used as base colours in interior paints for large surfaces such as walls.
- (Lighter than a pastel.) [MPI]
- 5.75. **OPINION:** A view, judgment, or appraisal formed in the mind about a particular matter; a belief stronger than impression and less strong than positive knowledge; a generally held view; a formal expression of judgment or advice by an expert; the formal expression (as by a judge, court, or referee) of the legal reasons and principles upon which a legal decision is based. [Merriam-Webster's]
- 5.76. **OTHERS:** Any individual or group of individuals other than the painting and decorating contractor or his employees. [PDA]
- 5.77. **PAINT:** Any pigmented liquid, liquefiable, or mastic composition designed for application to a substrate as a thin layer, which is converted to an opaque solid film after application. [SSPC]
- 5.78. **PAINT ACCENT:** See PDA Standard 3, Designation of Paint Colours.
- 5.79. **PAINTER'S CAULK:** The application of painter's caulk shall be as directed and as delineated in specification section 09 90 00 Painting, or in the absence of direction or delineation, the following shall be assumed within the scope of work: Joints between wood or wood composite materials, trim, baseboard, moulding, and casements. These joints include and are limited to wood to wood or wood composite substrates, and wood to gypsum drywall, plaster or similar wall surfaces. These joints shall only be between field painted surfaces. Painter's caulk is to be applied to enhance the aesthetic appearance of the affected surfaces. It is not the responsibility of the applicator of painter's caulk to waterproof a surface, joint or void, nor is it the responsibility of the applicator of painter's caulk to conceal, eliminate, minimize, or disguise shrinkage or movement of joints or voids. [PDA Standard 11]
- 5.80. **PAINT DAMAGE:** See coating damage.
- 5.81. **PAINTING AND DECORATING CONTRACTOR:** An individual or firm whose primary business is providing surface preparation, and wallcovering and coating application service [MPI]
- 5.82. **PAINTING AND DECORATING CONTRACTOR'S REPRESENTATIVE:** An individual, identified to the contracting entity, as having the authority, within stated parameters, to speak and act for the painting and decorating contractor. [PDA]
- 5.83. **PASTEL:** A soft, pale shade of any colour. (Lighter than a mid-tone base.) [Webster's]
- 5.84. **PDA:** Painting and Decorating Contractors of America. [PDA]

- 5.85. PDRA: Abbreviation for Painting and Decorating Retailers of America. [PDA]
- 5.86. PERCENT VOLUME SOLI or material does not require additional finish by the painting and decorating contractor. [PDA]
- 5.87. PERCENTAGE OF ACCENT: See PDA Standard 3, Designation of Paint Colours.
- 5.88. PHASING SEQUENCE: See PDA Standard 7, Job Sequencing.
- 5.89. POROSITY: The absorption of a paint by the surface being coated. The ability of a surface to absorb a liquid, vapor or gas. A measure of the degree of voidage in an object expressed as a fraction of the total object's volume. The major consideration in the absorption of paint, liquid, vapor or gas by the surface. [Craftsman's] [MPI]
- 5.90. PREFINISHED: PRE-FINISHED: For the purpose of this standard, a completely finished product requiring installation only, finished by an entity other than the painting and decorating contractor. An inappropriate term sometimes used to define "factory finished". [PDA] [MPI]
- 5.91. PREPARATION: The action or process of making something ready for use or service or of getting ready for some occasion, test, or duty; a state of being prepared; a preparatory act or measure. Performance of the specified procedures prior to the application of paint, coating, wallcovering or other decorative finish. [Merriam-Webster's] [MPI]
- 5.92. PRE-SEALER: A product applied prior to the application of stain for the purpose of evening the porosity of the soft wood to which it is applied. [PDA]
- 5.93. PROPERLY PAINTED SURFACE: A surface uniform in appearance, colour, texture, hiding and sheen. It is also free of foreign material, lumps, skins, runs, sags, holidays, misses, or insufficient coverage. It is also a surface free of drips, spatters, spills or overspray caused by the painting and decorating contractor's workforce. [PDA Standard P1]
- 5.94. PUNCH LIST: A checklist of all items on a construction project that are unfinished, or incomplete, have not been done at all, require replacement or repair, or acquire additional work to achieve an acceptable level of workmanship. Such a list is often established as a result of periodic inspections at the job site during construction and may be included in field reports. All items must be corrected by the contractor in a timely fashion so that the finished construction job conforms to the contract documents. [Dictionary of Architecture and Construction]
- 5.95. QUALIFICATION: A restriction in meaning or application; a limiting modification; a quality or skill that fits a person; a condition or standard that must be complied with. [Merriam-Webster's]
- 5.96. QUALITY ASSURANCE (QA): The verification of the conformance of materials and methods of application to the governing specification in order to achieve a desired result. [Craftsman's]
- 5.97. QUALITY CONTROL (QC): Administrative and engineering procedures employed to attain the desired level of quality assurance. [Craftsman's]
- 5.98. QUALITY OF APPEARANCE: Aesthetics; conception of beauty, a particular taste for or approach to what is pleasing to the senses and especially sight. [Merriam-Webster's]
- 5.99. REFINISH: To give (as furniture) a new surface. (This term does not imply the removal of existing finishes prior to the application of a new finish). [Merriam-Webster's]
- 5.100. REFURBISH: To brighten or freshen up; renovate (This term does not imply the removal of existing finishes unless specified.) [Merriam-Webster's]
- 5.101. RE-GLAZE: To replace defective or missing glazing compound or apply a decorative finish. (This term must be further clarified and specified for proper pricing.) To furnish or fit with glass. [PDA] [Merriam-Webster's]
- 5.102. REFER TO: Direct attention to another section of the specifications. (This term does not clarify the scope of work.) [PDA]
- 5.103. ROOM FINISH SCHEDULE: A table or chart showing individual rooms and the substrates and/or finishes required. Often requiring further clarification for proper pricing. [PDA Estimating Guide Volume 1]
- 5.104. SHADING: Variation, created in the manufacturing process, in the colour, texture or gloss within the same strip of a wallcovering. [ASTM]
- 5.105. SHIFT WORK: Work scheduled in time periods other than the normal workday. [PDA]
- 5.106. SHOP PRIMED: (shop coated) A prefabricated article that has been primed at the factory. A prime coat applied by an entity other than the painting and decorating contractor. [NAWIC] [PDA]
- 5.107. SPECIAL FINISHES: Paints and coatings requiring special tools or techniques for application i.e.: faux finishes, decorative finishes, graphics, multi-colour or murals. A representative sample must be submitted by the contracting entity prior to proposal on projects where these finishes are specified. [MPI] [PDA]

- 5.108. **SPECIFICATION:** A clear accurate description of the technical requirement for material products, or services, which specifies the minimum requirement for quality and construction of materials and equipment necessary for an acceptable product. In general, specifications are in the form of written descriptions, drawings, prints, commercial designations, industry standards and other descriptive references. [FSCT]
- 5.109. **SQUARE FEET:** A common unit of measure of surface area determined in accordance with the methods, procedures and standards as defined in the PDA Estimating Guide Volume 1, Practices and Procedures and PDA Estimating Guide Volume 2, Rates and Tables. [PDA]
- 5.110. **SSPC:** Abbreviation for The Society for Protective Coatings [SSPC]
- 5.111. **STACKING OF TRADES:** Simultaneous operation of several trades, resulting in congestion and confusion, which in turn causes a decrease in labour productivity. [PDA]
- 5.112. **STAIN CONDITIONER:** See pre-sealer.
- 5.113. **STANDARD:** Something established by authority, custom, or general consent as a model or example; criterion; something set up and established by authority as a rule for the measure of quantity, weight, extent, value, or quality. [Merriam-Webster's]
- 5.114. **SUBSTRATE:** A variant of substratum. In painting, any surface to be painted, including wood, concrete, masonry, steel, other metals, and various other materials or previous paints. A substrate can, therefore, be bare or covered. A previously unpainted surface sometimes is called the "original substrate." [MPI]
- 5.115. **SURFACE:** The substrate to which paints, coatings, or wallcoverings are applied; the finish obtained after the coating work has been completed. [Craftsman's]
- 5.116. **SURFACE AREA:** The measurement of the area of surface to be finished determined in accordance with the methods, procedures and standards as defined by the PDA Standard 10.
- 5.117. **TACIT:** Expressed or carried on without words or speech; implied or indicated (as by an act or by silence) but not actually expressed. [Merriam-Webster's]
- 5.118. **TEXTURE:** The general physical appearance, or the impression caused by a surface structure. [MPI]
- 5.119. **THIRD PARTY:** An independent contractor or business entity that is not a principal (contracting entity, general contractor, painting and decorating contractor or material supplier), employee, subsidiary of a principal, or any other party to the contract for coatings application work. [PDA Standard 2]
- 5.120. **TOUCH UP:** The correction of deficiencies in the specified work to achieve a "properly painted surface" [PDA Standard 1]
- 5.121. **TRADE USAGE:** A practice widely accepted and relied upon in numerous transactions in a particular trade or industry. [PDA]
- 5.122. **TRAINING:** The act, process, or method of one that trains; the skill, knowledge, or experience acquired by one that trains; the state of being trained. [Merriam-Webster's]
- 5.123. **TYPICAL:** A term that is subject to individual interpretation and requires further clarification from the contracting entity to describe the scope of work. This term does not imply the application of any finish by the painting and decorating contractor unless explicitly specified. [PDA]
- 5.124. **ULTRA-DEEP BASE:** Paint base used to develop deep intense colours with no apparent white. Deeper than a mid-tone base. [Craftsman's]
- 5.125. **VERTICALITY:** Situated at the highest point; directly overhead or in the zenith; perpendicular to the plane of the horizon or to a primary axis. [Merriam-Webster's]
- 5.126. **WALLCOVERING INSTALLER, syn. PAPERHANGER:** The individual responsible for the installation of wallpaper or wallcovering. [PDA]
- 5.127. **WALLCOVERING, syn. WALLPAPER:** Any type of paper, vinyl, fabric or specialty material that is pasted onto a wall or ceiling for decoration and/ or protection. Wallcoverings come in a wide array of colours, patterns, textures and performance characteristics, such as washability and abrasion resistance. [Craftsman's]
- 5.128. **WARRANTY:** A real covenant binding the grantor of an estate and the grantor's heirs to warrant and defend the title; a collateral undertaking that a fact regarding the subject of a contract is or will be as it is expressly or by implication declared or promised to be; something that authorizes, sanctions, supports, or justifies; a usually written guarantee of the integrity of a product and of the maker's responsibility for the repair or replacement of defective parts [Merriam-Webster's]
- 5.129. **WHITE:** A basic paint colour as described by coatings manufacturers. ASTM D1535-89 "specifying colour by the Munsell System," 3.2.5 Munsell Value, N-10 – Ideal White. ASTM E31387, indexes of whiteness. [ASTM]

- 5.130. **WORK LIST:** A vague term sometimes implying a preliminary punch list generated to provide an indication of work remaining to be completed.
[PDA]

6. Comments

- 6.1. Proposal documents contain terms and phrases that must be interpreted by the painting and decorating contractor.
- 6.2. This standard establishes definitions of terms and phrases for the purpose of clarifying the painting and decorating contractor's work scope and responsibilities.
- 6.3. This standard clarifies areas of responsibility. Improved communication reduces misunderstandings.
- 6.4. This standard is a nationally recognized consensus document for the painting and decorating industry's work practices

7. Disclaimer of Liability

- 7.1. PDA does not warrant or assume any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness or usefulness of any of the information contained herein.