

JIS

JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL STANDARD

Glossary of Paint Terms

JIS K 5500—1977

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JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL STANDARD

Glossary of Paint Terms

K 5500-1977
(Reaffirmed: 1985)1. Scope

This Japanese Industrial Standard specifies the principal terms that are used in paint industry, and their reading and meaning. Additionally, the equivalent English is shown only for reference.

2. Classification

Paint terms shall be classified and numbered as follows:

Classification	Number
Paint and its composition, makeup, manufacture, and property	1001 to 1139
Paint film and its property	1501 to 1594
Film forming elements and their property	2001 to 2039
Pigment and its property	2201 to 2268
Solvent and its property	2401 to 2417
Auxiliary materials for coatings and coating, and their properties	2601 to 2626
Way to coat, original surface of coating, preparation of original surface, and their materials and apparatus	3001 to 3056
Drying of coatings and apparatus for drying	3201 to 3211
Test for coatings and paint film, and testing apparatus	3401 to 3432

3. Number of Notes

The names of literatures in which the paint terms and equivalent English specified in this Standard are shown shall be indicated by means of the number of notes. The names of literatures and the number of notes shall be as follows. The number of notes which has a prime mark (') means the word or a part of the word that is compounded with the words stated in the literature.

Applicable Standards: See pages 94 to 97.

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Number of Note

Name of Literature

- (1) Japanese Industrial Standard (Except that concerning paint)
- (2) Japanese Industrial Standard (Concerning paint)
- (3) Japanese Scientific Terms, Volume of Chemistry
- (4) Japanese Scientific Terms, Terms to be read same as the Volume of Chemistry
- (5) ASTM Standard (American Society for Testing and Materials)
- (6) Federal Specification and Standards (FS) (Concerning paint)
- (7) British Standard (BS) (Concerning paint)
- (8) Theasaurus of Paint and Allied Technology (Federation of Societies for Paint Technology) (The agreement among nine organizations for paint technology in three countries of England, America, and Canada)
- (9) Stewart's Scientific Dictionary

1001 to 1139 Paint and Its Constituents, Composition, Manufacture, and Property

No.	Term	Definition	English Equivalent (Reference)
1001	AENTEPPANYŌTO-RYŌ ⁽¹⁾	The paint manufactured to coat directly a galvanized sheet.	paint for galvanized sheet
1002	AENMATSUSABI-DOMEPEINTO ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	The anti-corrosive paint, applicable to the original surface of iron or steel, manufactured by using zinc dust or zinc oxide as anti-corrosive pigment. See JIS K 5626.	zinc dust anti-corrosive paint ⁽⁷⁾ zinc dust anti-corrosive paint ⁽⁸⁾
1003	AKURIRUJUSHI-TORYŌ ⁽⁸⁾	The coatings manufactured with resin as a film forming element that is obtained by the polymerization of derivatives of acrylic acid or metacrylic acid.	acrylic coating ⁽⁸⁾ acrylic resin coating ⁽⁵⁾ ⁽⁷⁾
1004	ASANKANAMARI-SABIDOMEPEINTO ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	The anti-corrosive paint, applicable to the original surface of iron or steel, manufactured by using lead suboxide as anti-corrosive pigment. See JIS K 5623.	lead suboxide anti-corrosive paint ⁽²⁾

No.	Term	Definition	English Equivalent (Reference)
1005	ASECHIRUSERU- ROSUTOMEIDŌPU (³¹)	The clear coatings, applicable to the air plane cloth, manufactured by using cellulose acetate as film forming element. See JIS K 5801.	cellulose acetate clear dope
1006	ABURAWANISU (²)(³)	The coatings, whose film forming element is drying oil and resin or bitumen, or others, manufactured by mixing them with heating and fusing, and by diluting with the solvent of hydrocarbons. This dries up due to the evaporation of solvent and the oxidation and successive polymerization of the drying oil. According to the ratio of drying oil to the resin or bitumen, it is classified as long oil, medium oil, and short oil varnish. See JIS K 5411.	oil varnish (⁵)(⁷¹) oleoresinous varnish (⁷)
1007	AMANIYU KONWASEI (²)	The property, when mixed with linseed oil, to be dissolved well and to keep liquid state without any separating or gelling. One of the characteristics of liquid dryer. See JIS K 5691.	miscibility with linseed oil
1008	AMINOARUKIDO- JUSHITORYŌ (²¹)	This is the coatings made with amino resin and alkyd resin that are film forming element, and, in most cases, the film is formed in many cases due to the copolycondensation of two resins caused by heating. For amino resin, the condensate of urea or melamine and aldehyde, or its combined product with butyl ether can be used. The coating for baking process makes the film hard and glossy. See JIS K 5651 to 5652.	aminoalkyd resin coating (⁷¹)

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No.	Term	Definition	English Equivalent (Reference)
1009	ARUKIDO-JUSHITORYŌ ⁽³⁾	The coatings manufactured with alkyd resin as the film forming element. The fatty acids contained in alkyd resin are classified into oxidized form and non-oxidized form. Resin is classified into three of long oil, medium oil, and short oil resin according to the amount of acid content. The synthetic-resin ready-mixed paint manufactured with using oxidized-form long oil alkyd resin is used for the over coating of buildings, ships, steel bridges, or others; the coatings manufactured with oxidized-form short oil alkyd resin or oxidized-form medium oil alkyd resin is used for the over coating of railway vehicles or machines. See JIS K 5516, etc.	alkyd coating ⁽⁵⁾ ⁽⁸⁾ alkyd resin coating ⁽⁵⁾ ⁽⁷⁾
1010	ARUMINYŪMU-PEINTO ⁽²⁾	Enamel paint whose pigment is aluminum powder. In many cases, aluminum powder or pasty aluminum powder and oil varnish are respectively packed in vessels to make one set. It is used for the over coating of anticorrosive paint, the reflective coatings of thermal radiation, or silvery coatings. See JIS K 5492.	aluminium paint ⁽⁷⁾ aluminum paint ⁽⁵⁾ ⁽⁸⁾ aluminum coating ⁽⁸⁾
1011	IPPANYŌ-SABIDOMEPEINTO ⁽²⁾	The anticorrosive paint for primary coat of iron and steel. There is no limitation on the kind of anti-corrosive pigment to be used. See JIS K 5621.	anticorrosive paint for general use ⁽²⁾
1012	ITOHKI ⁽³⁾	The phenomenon that, when spraying, coatings are discharged from a spray gun making fine filaments.	cobwebbing ⁽⁷⁾ ⁽⁸⁾

No.	Term	Definition	English Equivalent (Reference)
1013	IROAWASE (³)	The procedure to make the color of paint film to the required color by means of blending coatings of several different colors. It is also called CHŌSHOKU in Japanese.	color match (⁷) color matching (⁸)
1014	WUDDOSHĪRĀ	The liquid, transparent, and evaporation-drying coatings that is suitable for primary coating of wood when being coated with clear lacquer. Its film-making element is mainly cellulose nitrate, and it can make the coated film by somewhat penetrating into the wood surface in a short time under an air drying. This is manufactured by dissolving nitrocellulose, resin, plasticizer, or others with solvents. See JIS K 5533.	wood sealer
1015	UWANURITORYŌ (²)(⁴)	The coatings which are used for top coating when applying several layers of coatings.	top coat (⁶)(⁸)
1016	ETCHINGUPURAIMĀ (²)(³)	The primer applied on an original surface, in the case of the coating of metal. This is the coatings for an original metal surface, component of which reacts partially with the surface of the metal to make a kind of chemical substance and to improve the adhesion of the film to the surface; and usually contains phosphate and chromate. In common, it is supplied as one set in which all components are divided in two parts, and they are to be mixed immediately before the use. See JIS K 5633. Don't call it wash primer (trade name).	etching primer (²) (⁷)(⁸) pretreatment primer (⁷)

No.	Term	Definition	English Equivalent (Reference)
1017	ENAMERUDŌSENYŌ-WANISU ⁽²⁾	Electrically insulating varnish to be used in order to make enameled copper wire. See JIS C 2351.	insulating varnish for copper wire ⁽⁷⁾ ⁽⁸⁾
1018	ENAMERUPEINTO ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	The coatings colored with pigment and prepared to make a smooth and glossy film.	enamel paint ⁽⁷⁾ enamel ⁽⁵⁾ ⁽⁶⁾ ⁽⁷⁾ ⁽⁸⁾
1019	EMARUSHON-PEINTO ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	The coatings making use of, as a vehicle, the liquid prepared by emulsifying boiled oil, oil varnish, resin, or the like, in water. As for synthetic resin emulsion paint, see JIS K 5663.	emulsion paint ⁽⁵⁾ ⁽⁷⁾ ⁽⁸⁾
1020	ENKABINĪRU-JUSHITORYŌ ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	The coatings manufactured by using the resinous substance as a film forming element whose main component is polyvinyl chloride. It is superior in chemical resistance. There are such kinds as, vinyl chloride resin varnish, vinyl chloride resin enamel, and vinyl chloride resin primer. See JIS K 5581 to 5583.	vinyl chloride resin coating
1021	ENKISEIKUROMU-SANNAMARISABI-DOMEPEINTO ⁽²⁾	The anticorrosive paint of iron or steel for primary coat, manufactured by using basic lead chromate as anticorrosive pigment. See JIS K 5624.	basic lead chromate anticorrosive paint ⁽²⁾ ⁽⁸⁾
1022	ENTANSABIDOME-PEINTO ⁽²⁾	The anticorrosive paint of iron or steel for primary coat, manufactured by using red lead as anticorrosive pigment. See JIS K 5622.	red lead anticorrosive paint ⁽⁸⁾
1023	ENTANJINKU-KUROMĒTO-SABIDOMEPEINTO ⁽²⁾	The anticorrosive paint of iron or steel for primary coat, manufactured by using red lead and zinc chromate as anticorrosive pigment. See JIS K 5628.	red lead-zinc chromate anticorrosive paint ⁽²⁾

No.	Term	Definition	English Equivalent (Reference)
1024	ENPAKUKONWASEI (²)	One of the adaptabilities of boiled oil, oil varnish, or the like, when being mixed in ready mixed paint. When being mixed, it is required not to cause gelation or curing. See JIS K 5400.	miscibility with white lead
1025	OIRUSĀFEISĀ (²)(³)	Opaque, liquid, and oxidation-drying coatings which are suitable for an intermediate coat for lacquer enamel coat, phthalic acid resin enamel coat, or others, and whose main film forming element is drying oil and resin. Air drying is preferable for using. The coated film is easily polished. This is manufactured by dispersing pigment into short oil varnish. See JIS K 5593.	oil surfacer (²)(³)(⁵) (⁷)
1026	OIRUSUTEIN (³)	Oily coloring agent for wood, manufactured by dissolving oil-soluble dyestuff into volatile solvent. This is used for transparent coating of wood.	oil stain (⁷)(⁸)
1027	OIRUPATE (²)(³)	Pasty, opaque, and oxidation-drying coatings which are suitable for the undercoating for lacquer enamel coating, phthalic acid resin enamel coating, or the like, and whose main film forming elements are drying oil and resin. After spreading with a spatula, the paint film is formed by air drying. The coated film is easily polished. This is manufactured by dispersing pigment into short oil varnish. See JIS K 5592.	oil putty (⁵)(⁹)

No.	Term	Definition	English Equivalent (Reference)
1028	OIRUPURAIMĀ (²)(³)	Opaque, liquid, and oxidation-drying coatings which are suitable for the primary coating for lacquer enamel coating, phthalic acid resin enamel coating, or the like, and whose main film forming elements are drying oil and resin. The film is formed by air drying. This is manufactured by dispersing pigment into oil varnish. See JIS K 5591.	oil primer (²)(^{3'})
1029	OIRUPURAIMĀ-SĀFEISĀ (²)(^{3'})	Opaque, liquid, and oxidation-drying coatings which are suitable for the coating on an original surface, which are also effective as an intermediate coating when enamel is applied, and whose main film forming material is drying oil and resin. The film is formed by air drying. The film is comparatively easily polished. This is manufactured by dispersing pigment into oil varnish. See JIS K 5594.	oil primer surfacer
1030	KASHŪJUSHI-TORYŌ (^{3'})	After adding phenols to cashew nut shell oil or to natural phenol-containing substance similar to the oil, this mixture and formaldehyde shall be cocondensated to make resin. These coatings are manufactured by making the mixture of this resin and drying oil to be the film forming material. See JIS K 5646 and K 5648.	cashew nut resin coating (^{8'})
1031	KATANERPEINTO (²)(³)	Pasty oil paint made of pigment and drying oil. The ratio of vehicle component to pigment of this paint is less than that of a ready mixed paint. When being used, liquid state shall be prepared by adding boiled oil. See JIS K 5451.	paste paint (⁵)

No.	Term	Definition	English Equivalent (Reference)
1032	KANETSUGENRYŌ (²)(³)	When heating the coatings at specified condition, the percentage of decreased weight owing to the volatilization or evaporation of coating component to the original weight. Decreasing mainly results from the volatilization or evaporation of moisture or solvent. In testing method for coatings, the condition of heating is specified as at 105 to 110°C and for 3 h. See JIS K 5400.	loss on heating (⁵)(⁶) loss on heat (⁵) volatile content (⁵)
1033	KANETSUZANBUN (²)(³)	When heating the coatings at specified condition, the percentage of the weight of residual after evaporating or volatilizing some part of coating component, to the original weight. The residual is mainly the nonvolatile matter in vehicle or pigments. In testing method for coatings, the condition of heating is specified as at 105 to 110°C and for 3 h. See JIS K 5400.	nonvolatile content (⁵)(⁸) nonvolatile matter (⁷) solid content (⁸) heating residue (³)
1034	KABIBŌSHI-TORYŌ (³)	The coatings used to prevent an original surface or coated film from generating mold. This is manufactured by adding fungicidal agent.	fungus resistant coating fungicidal paint (⁷)
1035	KAWAHARI (³)	The formation of a surface skin on the contact place between coatings and air in a container. See JIS K 5400.	skinning (⁶)(⁷)(⁸)
1036	GANGUYŌMUEN-TORYŌ (²)	The coatings manufactured for the coating of toys so as not to contain more than 0.1 % of lead content. See JIS K 5681.	coating for toys (lead free) (²)

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No.	Term	Definition	English Equivalent (Reference)
1037	KANSŌJIKAN (²)(³)	Time necessary for drying of coatings. In the case of drying by heating, it is the time from putting the coated into a heating device to getting its dried-up condition. In JIS, the drying condition is classified into the states of dust free, tack free, and dry hard. As concerning the condition of dryness and the testing method, there is a little difference between the standards of JIS, BS, FS, and others. See JIS K 5400.	drying time (⁵)(⁶)(⁷) (⁸)
1038	GANRYŌTAISEKI-RITSU (³)	The volumetric percentage of the pigment contained in coated film to the entire coated film. This is available to compare the properties of the various films made by the paints of the same group.	pigment volume (⁵)(⁸) pigment volume concentration PVC(⁸)
1039	GANRYŌBUN	The weight percentage of the pigment contained in coatings to the whole weight of coatings.	pigment content (⁵)(⁸)
1040	KISHAKU-ANTEISEI (³)	The stability of dispersion system when coatings are diluted with a lot of thinner. No deposition of resin, no color changing, and no separation of pigment are necessary.	dilution stability (⁶)(⁸)
1041	KIHATSU-SEIWANISU (³)	The varnish manufactured by dissolving resin into solvent. This can dry up to make a film by the evaporation of solvent in a short while under air drying. Shellac varnish, dammer varnish, and the like belong to this. See JIS K 5431 and K 5432.	spirit varnish (⁵)(⁷)(⁸)

No.	Term	Definition	English Equivalent (Reference)
1042	GYŌKETSUSEI	The property of pigment particles in coatings to settle down into a compact mass while being stored. The existence and the degree of caking is tested by agitating the coatings with a spatula or rod.	caking (⁷)(⁸)
1043	KURIYARAKKĀ (²)(³)	Transparent, liquid, and evaporation-drying coatings which are suitable for making transparent coating on wood and used for the finish coating in the case of lacquer enamel coating. Main component of the film forming material is nitrocellulose and the film is formed in a short while by the evaporation of solvent under air drying. This is manufactured by dissolving nitrocellulose, resin, plasticizer, and the like into solvent. See JIS K 5531.	clear lacquer (⁵)
1044	KUROWANISU (²)	The varnish manufactured by making use of bitumen as main film forming material.	bituminous varnish (⁵)(⁸) black varnish (⁷) black japan (⁷) japan, black (⁷)
1045	KEIKŌTORYŌ (²)(³)	The coatings whose coated film has a fluorescence. This is manufactured by mixing fluorescent pigment. See JIS K 5673.	fluorescent paint (⁷)(⁸) fluorescent coating (⁸)
1046	KEIYŪCHI	The value indicating the consistency of coatings which are measured by Krebs-Stomer viscometer.	KU value Krebs unit

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No.	Term	Definition	English Equivalent (Reference)
1047	KESSHŌWANISU (³)	The varnish whose finish looks like crystalline pattern. Using insufficiently polymerized china wood oil as main film forming material, this varnish is finished by baking in the air containing the gas produced by combustion.	crystallizing varnish feather weave varnish
1048	GERUKA (³)	The conversion from a liquid state to an insoluble jelly. As concerning coatings, the condition that, because of solidifying in a container, the vehicle cannot be uniformly dissolved even by agitation with adding thinner.	gel (⁵)(⁶) gelation (⁶) gelling (⁵)(⁷)(⁸) livering (⁷)
1049	KOĀWANISU (²)	Thermally-drying and electrical-insulating varnish for coating of silicon steel plates in order to prevent the eddy current loss taking place on the surface of core plates of electric appliances. This is manufactured by using resin, asphalt, drying oil, or the like as film forming material. See JIS C 2355.	core plate varnish
1050	KOIRUENAMERU (²)	Heat-conductive and electrically-insulating coatings that can be used for finishing smoothly the surface of the coils or insulators of electrical appliances. This is manufactured by using resin, asphalt, and drying oil as film forming material and sometimes with the dispersion of pigment. See JIS C 2352.	coil enamel
1051	KOIRUWANISU (²)	The electrically insulating varnish for the finishing and the impregnation of the varnish into the coils of electrical appliances. There are two kinds, one is for air drying and the other for thermal drying. This is manufactured by using resin, asphalt, drying oil, and the like as film forming material. See JIS C 2353 and C 2354.	coil varnish

No.	Term	Definition	English Equivalent (Reference)
1052	GŌSEIJUSHIEMARU-SHONPEINTO ⁽²⁾	The coatings manufactured by using synthetic resin emulsion, obtained by the emulsion polymerization, as a vehicle. See JIS K 5663.	latex paint ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁷⁾ latex coating ⁽⁸⁾ synthetic resin emulsion paint ⁽²⁾
1053	GŌSEIJUSHI-TORYŌ ⁽³⁾	General term of coatings that make use of synthetic resin as film forming material.	synthetic resin coating
1054	KŌSENSENTEI-TORYŌ ⁽²⁾	The coatings that are used for anticorrosive purpose and for making the outside of steel ship bottom free from attaching organisms. According to the film forming materials it is classified into oily coatings, vinyl resin coatings, or others; and according to using purpose, classified into three classes of No. 1 coatings, No. 2 coatings, and boot topping. No. 1 that is for anticorrosive can be used for undercoating or to intermediate coating; and No. 2 that is for keeping clean by preventing attaching organisms, can be used for final coating; and the boot topping can be used to keep clean the waterline or to finish the coating for weather resistance. Generally speaking, the anticorrosive coating is manufactured by adding anticorrosive pigment, and antifouling coatings by adding antifouling pigment or material. See JIS K 5631, K 5634, and others.	ship bottom paint for steel ship ⁽⁸⁾ steel ship bottom paint

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No.	Term	Definition	English Equivalent (Reference)
1055	KŌPARUWANISU (²)(³)	Another name of medium oil varnish. Originally the medium oil varnish manufactured by using copal and drying oil as film forming material.	copal varnish
1056	GŌRUDOSAIZU (²)(³)	A kind of short oil varnish. This is used for the under-coating of oil varnish coating, the acceleration of drying of ready mixed paint, the vehicle of oily undercoat, or the pasting material of gold foils. See JIS K 5411.	gold size (⁸)
1057	KONSHISUTENSHI (²)(³)	Dynamic resistance appearing when fluid is transformed. Fluid shows types of flows, such as viscous flow, plastic flow, thixotropy, dilatancy, and others, and there are differences between their resistances. Quantitatively, they are represented with the value of viscosity, viscosity changing, or yielding value by using the curve between stress and shearing speed.	consistency (⁵)(⁶)(⁷)(⁸)
1058	SABIDOMEPEINTO (²)(³)	The undercoatings on an original surface with the purpose of anticorrosiveness for iron and steel. The anti-corrosive effects result from either the mutual operation of anticorrosive pigment and film forming material or the anticorrosive operation of film forming material itself. In the former case, it is generally called with the name of anti-corrosive pigment. See JIS K 5621 to K 5628.	rust inhibiting coating (⁸) anti-corrosive coating (⁷) anticorrosive paint (⁸) rust inhibiting paing (⁸) corrosion resistant coating (⁶)

No.	Term	Definition	English Equivalent (Reference)
1059	SANZINGUSHIRĀ (²)(³)	Semitransparent, liquid, and evaporation-drying coatings, which are suitable for intermediate coating when applying clear lacquer on wood. Main component of film forming material is nitrocellulose and the film formed in air drying is easily polished. It is manufactured by the dispersion of stearate or others in the vehicle that is prepared by dissolving nitrocellulose, resin, plasticizer, or others in solvent. See JIS K 5534.	sanding sealer (⁷)(⁸)
1060	SHIANAMIDO-NAMARISABIDOME-PEINTO (²)	The anticorrosive paint, applicable to the original surface of iron or steel, manufactured by using lead cyanamide as anticorrosive pigment. See JIS K 5625.	lead cyanamide anti-corrosive paint (²)
1061	SHIKISŪ (²)(³)	The numerical value specified in order to represent the color density of boiled oil, varnish, or others. There are iodine color number and Gardner color standards. See JIS K 5400.	color number
1062	SHITANURITORYŌ (³)	The coatings to be used for undercoating when making the finish by lapping layers of coating. This is used to prevent coating system from inferior influence by an original surface and to increase the adhesive property.	undercoat (⁷)(⁸) undercoater (⁸)
1063	JAPANBURAKKU (³)	A kind of black varnish manufactured by using bitumen and drying oil as film forming material.	black japan (⁴)(⁷) japan black (⁵)(⁷)(⁸)

No.	Term	Definition	English Equivalent (Reference)
1064	SHĪRĀ ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	The coatings for original surface coating in order that such inferior influences as the deterioration of film by the permeation from an original surface or the excessive absorption of coatings owing to the porosity of an original surface may not reach upper paint film.	sealer ⁽⁵⁾ ⁽⁷⁾ ⁽⁸⁾ sealing coat ⁽⁷⁾ size ⁽⁵⁾
1065	SHIRIKŌNJUSHI-TORYŌ ⁽³⁾	The coatings manufactured by using silicone resin as film forming material.	silicone coating ⁽⁷⁾ ⁽⁸⁾
1066	SHIORAKKUNISU ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	The evaporation-drying varnish manufactured by dissolving bleached shellac in alcohol. See JIS K 5432.	bleached shellac varnish bleached lac varnish ⁽⁵⁾
1067	ZINKUKUROMĒTO-SABIDOMETRYŌ ⁽²⁾	The anticorrosive paint, applicable to an original surface, manufactured by using zinc chromate as anticorrosive pigment. See JIS K 5627.	zinc chromate anticorrosive paint ⁽²⁾ zinc chromate primer ⁽⁸⁾
1068	SUISEITORYŌ ⁽³⁾	General term of coatings to be used with the dilution with water. This is manufactured by using the film forming material that is soluble or dispersible in water. There are powder water paint, synthetic resin emulsion paint, water-soluble baking finish, acid-setting water-soluble coatings, and others.	water paint ⁽²⁾ ⁽⁵⁾ ⁽⁷⁾ water base paint ⁽⁸⁾ distemper
1069	SUISENBUTORYŌ ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	The coatings used at the water-line of ships. In the way of film forming materials, there are two groups of an oil group and vinyl resin group; and in the way services, there are coatings for antifouling and for weather resistance.	boot topping ⁽⁸⁾

No.	Term	Definition	English Equivalent (Reference)
1070	SUIYŌSEIJUSHI-TORYŌ	The coatings manufactured by using water soluble resin as film forming material. In many cases, when the film formed, resin solidifies to make a coating film that is insoluble in water.	water soluble resin paint water soluble resin coating
1071	SUPĀWANISU (²)(³)	Oil varnish belonging to long oil group, which uses ester gum and polymerized china wood oil as film forming material, and which is superior to other oil varnishes in waterproof property, weather resistance, and boiling water resistance. This name derives from the spars of ships on which this varnish is coated.	spar varnish (⁵)(⁶)(⁸)
1072	SEISEIURUSHI (²)	The coatings manufactured through the procedure of the tapping, refining, and mixing, sometimes with adding color agent, of the sap gathered from the tapped Japanese lacquer tree (belonging to anacardiaceae family). There are kinds such as raw Japanese lacquer, pear-skin Japanese lacquer, clear Japanese lacquer, blackish Japanese lacquer, black glossy Japanese lacquer, and others. Under ordinary temperature and high humidity, refined Japanese lacquer solidifies by the oxidizing action of enzyme and, under high temperature, solidifies by polymerization. See JIS K 5950.	refined rhus lacquer (²) URUSHI (Japanese lacquer)
1073	SERAKKUNISU (²)(³)	The evaporation-drying varnish manufactured by dissolving shellac into alcohol. This can be used for transparent coatings of wood, and when painting, can be applied at wood knots so as to prevent the wood from the exudation of tree resin. See JIS K 5431.	shellac varnish (²)(⁸)

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No.	Term	Definition	English Equivalent (Reference)
1074	ZERĪKA ⁽³⁾	When having been stored, the condition cannot recover its original easy-to-use property even by agitation or dilution, because of an extraordinary increasing of consistency or of gelatinous state. This results from the unusual polymerization of vehicle or the reaction between vehicle and pigment.	gel ⁽⁸⁾ gelling ⁽⁷⁾ gelation ⁽⁸⁾ livering ⁽⁷⁾⁽⁸⁾
1075	SERURŌSURAKKĀ	The coatings manufactured by using cellulose derivatives as film forming material.	cellulose lacquer ⁽⁵⁾ cellulosic coating ⁽⁸⁾
1076	SENTEITORYŌ ^{(2')(3)}	The coatings that can be used for the anticorrosiveness, the prevention of organism attaching and the vermiculation at ship bottom. There are coatings for steel ship bottom and coatings for wooden ship bottom.	ship bottom paint ^{(2')(8)}
1077	SŌYŌSEI ⁽³⁾	Such properties of two or more kinds of coatings as they have affinity to each other and can make solution or uniform mixture when being mixed. As concerns coatings, the properties that two or more coatings can be mixed without any inferior results such as precipitation, coagulation, gelation, or others. In addition to this, BS requires the property that, when making multi-layers by different coatings, gives no inferior effects.	compatibility ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁸⁾ compatible ⁽⁷⁾⁽⁸⁾
1078	TAISANKURO-WANISU ⁽¹⁾	The varnish manufactured by using bitumen as film forming material, having superior acid-resistance property in its coated film.	acid resistant black varnish ^(8')

No.	Term	Definition	English Equivalent (Reference)
1079	DAINISEKIYURUI	One of the designation of the inflammable and dangerous substance specified in Fire Services Law, in which solvent and solvent-containing material are regulated. Solvent, synthetic resin clear coatings, alcoholic coatings, nitrocellulose clear lacquer, and nitrocellulose lacquer enamel whose flash point is from 21°C to 70°C excl. are included. However, the flash point is not the sole criterion of the classification of coatings.	
1080	TASAIMOYŌTORYŌ (²)	The coatings, for making a scattered-color pattern film by only one spraying, which is prepared by dispersing two or more colored coatings at droplet state in insoluble solvent without complete dissolving or mixing with each other. See JIS K 5667.	multicolor paint multicolor coating (⁸)
1081	TANEPEINTO (²)(³)	Oil paint for color-preparation that is manufactured by using a lot of colored pigment.	oil color (⁵) pigment in oil color in oil
1082	DANMARUWANISU (³)	The evaporation-drying varnish manufactured by dissolving dammar resin in mineral spirit. Refer to the item dammar.	dammar varnish damar varnish (⁸¹)
1083	TAN-YUWANISU (²)(³)	A kind of oil varnish. The varnish whose film forming material contains less quantity of fatty oil component compared with resin component. See JIS K 5411.	short oil varnish. (⁷¹)(⁸)

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No.	Term	Definition	English Equivalent (Reference)
1084	CHIKISOTOROPĪ (²)(³)	Reversible property of colloidal dispersion that, at constant temperature, the dispersion changes to sol state by agitation and it changes to gel state by standstill.	thixotropy (⁸) thixotropic (⁷)
1085	JINURIYŌBOIRUYU	The boiled oil which is manufactured by diluting boiled china wood oil with kerosene and which is used to prepare oil paint for undercoating or to dilute it.	JINURIYŌ BOIRUYU (boiled oil for under- coating)
1086	CHAKUSHOKU- RYOKU (¹)(²)(³)	The property of coatings or pigment by which the color of other coatings or pigment is changed owing to the mixing of them. This property is usually dealt with on pigment.	tinting strength (⁵)(⁷)(⁸)
1087	CHŪYUWANISU (³)	A kind of oil varnish. In the film forming material, the ratio of fatty oil to resin component is about from 1-to-1 to 1-to-1.5.	medium oil varnish (⁸)
1088	CHŌGŌPEINTO (²)(³)	The paint manufactured to be used with a brush immediately after making uniform by only agitation without any addition of boiled oil or thinner. There are such kinds as oil ready mixed paint, synthetic resin ready mixed paint, or others. See JIS K 5506 and K 5511 to K 5516.	ready mixed paint (³) paint, ready mixed (⁶)
1089	CHŌYUWANISU (²)(³)	A kind of oil varnish. In the film forming material, this varnish abounds more in fatty oil component than in resin component. See JIS K 5411.	long oil varnish (⁷)(⁸)

No.	Term	Definition	English Equivalent (Reference)
1090	CHOZŌANTEISEI (²)	The property that the quality is not changes easily by a long storage. This is judged by the unusualness of the work to coat or the coated film after the storage of coatings under specified condition. See JIS K 5400.	storage stability can stability (⁸) shelf life (⁷)
1091	CHIRIMENENAMERU	The enamel that can give the film of wrinkle finish-pattern. This wrinkle pattern results from the surface drying owing to sudden oxidation when being dried by heat.	wrinkle finish enamel (⁷)(⁸)
1092	TSUBU (²)	Granular objects that can be observed by naked eyes on painted surface or in coatings. The grainings in coatings are tested by a grain gauge. See JIS K 5400.	graining (⁸) bitty (⁷)
1093	TSUYANASHI-PEINTO (²)(⁴)	The paint having an extremely weak gloss on a film.	flat paint flat oil paint (⁷)
1094	TEION ANTEISEI (²)	The property that an original performance and condition are again recovered if its temperature is returned to the ordinary temperature even when it was cooled. See JIS K 5663, and others.	low temperature stability
1095	DEKKIPEINTO (²)	Coatings for the deck of ships. See JIS K 5637.	deck paint (²)
1096	DENKIZETSUEN-TORYŌ	The coatings providing a film superior in electrical insulating property. There are classes, such as coil varnish, core varnish, varnish for enamel copper wire, adhering varnish, varnish for insulating cloth, and others.	electrical insulating varnish (⁵) insulating varnish (⁷)(⁸) insulating coating (⁸) electrical insulating coating (⁸)

No.	Term	Definition	English Equivalent (Reference)
1097	TŌKAIANTEISEI (³)	The property that an original performance or condition are again recovered if its temperature is returned back to ordinary temperature even when freezing and thawing were repeated.	freeze-thaw stability (⁵)(⁸) freeze-thaw resistance (⁵) freeze-thaw resistance (⁶)
1098	TOPPUSAIDO- PEINTO (²)	The paint applied at the top-side of ships. The film is superior in the property of water resistance and weather resistance.	topside paint (²)
1099	DŌPU (²)(³)	A kind of cellulose lacquer to be applied on fabrics or leathers. The coatings are also applied on the cloth of an airplane. See JIS K 5801 to K 5804.	dope (⁵)(⁷)
1100	TOMAKUKEISEI- YŌSO (²)(³)	Main component in coatings that forms a coated film. Example: Drying oil in oil coatings; cellulose nitrate in nitrocellulose coatings; shellac in shellac varnish.	film forming agent film forming ingredient film former (²) film forming material (²)
1101	TORAFIKKU- PEINTO (²)	The paint for marking traffic lines on roads. There are kinds, for marking at ordinary temperature and for marking under melted condition. See JIS K 5491 and K 5665.	traffic paint (²)(⁶) traffic marking paint (⁸)

No.	Term	Definition	English Equivalent (Reference)
1102	TORYŌ	A kind of material to be used for the purpose of the protection of surface, the improvement of appearance or shape, and the like. If spread on the surface of an object in fluid state, the material turns solid film adhering as it is with the elapse of time and successively covers the surface. The operation to spread the coatings on the surface of an object is called to coat, the process to make solid film is called to dry, and the solid film is called paint film. Such states as liquid, melted, suspending state in air, or others shall be defined as fluid. The coatings containing pigment is called paint sometimes ⁽⁵⁾ ⁽⁷⁾ .	coating ⁽⁵⁾ ⁽⁸⁾ ⁽⁹⁾
1103	NAIBUYŌBOIRUYU	A kind of boiled oil. This is manufactured to make yellowing of the film as little as possible indoors when compounded with white or tint color paint.	boiled oil for interior use
1104	NAKANURITORYŌ	The coatings for intermediate coating when making finish by coating multilayers. Staying between the film undercoated and the film overcoated, this shall have the property to stick both films, and there are two kinds, one is for the improvement of durability of coating system and the other is for the compensation of evenness of the surface. The latter has the characteristics such as making the film rather thick and easy to be polished.	intermediate coat
1105	NANNENTORYŌ	The coatings that is to supply nonflammable film.	non-flammable coating ⁽⁸⁾

No.	Term	Definition	English Equivalent (Reference)
1106	NIAMANIYU (²)(³)	Boiled oil made of linseed oil. See JIS K 5421.	boiled linseed oil (⁵)(⁷)(⁸)
1107	NITOROSERURŌSU- RAKKĀ (²)(³)	The evaporation-drying coatings manufactured by using nitrocellulose as film forming material. This dries up in a short while owing to the evaporation of solvent.	nitrocellulose lacquer (⁸) nitrocellulose coating (⁸)
1108	NYŌSOJUSHI- TORYŌ (³)	The coatings manufactured by using the condensation product of urea and formalin, or its ether compound as film forming material.	urea resin coating (⁵) (⁸)
1109	HAISORIDDO- RAKKĀ (²)(³)	A kind of nitrocellulose lacquer. This is manufactured so that the nonvolatile component in coatings may be rich, and generally the resin component is rich compared to nitrocellulose. There are high solid clear lacquer, high solid lacquer enamel, and high solid lacquer thinner. See JIS K 5542, K 5543, and K 5544.	high solid lacquer
1110	HAKKŌTORYŌ (²)(³)	The coatings manufactured with mixing luminescent material in order that the film may be seen even at dark place. This is used at the scale or pointer of a signal or meter which will be in service at dark place. See JIS K 5671.	luminous paint (⁷) luminescent paint (⁸) luminescent coatings (⁹)
1111	PATE (²)(³)	The coatings for modeling of an object to improve the flatness of its surface by means of filling up defects such as indents, crackings, holes, and others. This contains a lot of pigment component, and in many cases, is pasty. See JIS K 5536, K 5592 and K 5647.	putty (⁵)(⁷) (⁸)

No.	Term	Definition	English Equivalent (Reference)
1112	BIHIKURU (²)(^{3'})	Liquid constituent of coatings, in which pigment is dispersed.	vehicle (⁵)(⁶)(⁷) (⁸)(⁹)
1113	FENŌRUJUSHI-TORYŌ (^{2'})(^{3'})	The coatings manufactured by using synthetic resin, which is polymerized by both phenols and aldehydes, as film forming material. There are oil coatings that are made by using rosin-denatured phenol resin or alkyl phenol resin and drying oil as film forming material, and the alcoholic coatings that are prepared by dissolving soluble phenol resin in alcohol. The film, generally, is superior in acid resistance, alkali resistance, oil resistance, water-proofing, weather resistance, electric insulating property, and others. Phenol resin enamel. See JIS K 5571.	phenolic coating (^{2'})(⁵)(^{8'}) phenolic resin coating (^{7'})(^{8'})(^{9'})
1114	FUTARUSANJUSHI-TORYŌ (^{2'})(^{3'})	The coatings manufactured by using alkydresin made from phthalic anhydride as film forming material. This is superior in weather resistance. Phthalic resin enamel. See JIS K 5572.	phthalic resin coating alkyd resin coating (^{7'})(^{8'})
1115	FUHŌWAPORI-ESUTERUJUSHI-TORYŌ	The coatings manufactured by using unsaturated polyester and vinyl monomer as film forming material. For unsaturated polyester, for example, the condensed compound of maleic anhydride and dihydric alcohol can be used. This condensate has solubility and fusibility, and soluble in vinyl monomer such as styrene to make liquid; but in the case of heating or of the action by peroxide, non-soluble and non-fusible film is formed due to the additive polymerization between unsaturated bases and vinyl groups. Because the drying of this coating needs	unsaturated polyester coating

No.	Term	Definition	English Equivalent (Reference)
1115	(Continued)	neither the evaporation of solvent nor the supplying of oxygen and because this solidifies without any generating of by-product, the drying up would be completed in a short while even if coated in heavy layers. Compared with other coatings, this is especially superior when used as the varnish or putty for heavy coating.	
1116	PURAIMĀ ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	The coatings applied at first on an original surface when executing coating system. There are many classes of primers according to the kinds of original surfaces or of coating systems. See JIS K 5535, K 5583, K 5591, and K 5646.	primer ⁽⁵⁾ ⁽⁶⁾ ⁽⁷⁾ ⁽⁸⁾
1117	PURAIMĀSĀFEISĀ ⁽²⁾	The coatings used for an original surface and also service-able for intermediate coating. This film is easily polished.	primer surfacers
1118	PEINTO ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	In a broad sense, the general term for coatings. Further it can be used as the general term for the coatings containing pigment. In a narrow sense, this means the coatings manufactured by mixing and kneading both pigment and boiled oil. See JIS K 5451, K 5511, and K 5516.	paint ⁽⁵⁾ ⁽⁶⁾ ⁽⁷⁾ ⁽⁸⁾ ⁽⁹⁾
1119	BOIRUYU ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	The oil which has been enhanced at its drying property owing to the procedure such as heat, or letting air blow in the drying oil or semidrying oil. See JIS K 5421.	boiled oil ⁽⁵⁾ ⁽⁶⁾ ⁽⁷⁾ ⁽⁸⁾

No.	Term	Definition	English Equivalent (Reference)
1120	BŌKATORYŌ (²¹)(³)	The coatings manufactured by either using the film forming material that is fire-retardant, or using the material to let the film bubble, swell, and form a heat-insulating layer when heated. See JIS K 5661.	fire-retardant paint (⁵¹) fire retardant coating (⁸)
1121	POTTORAIFU (¹)(²)(³)	The time in which coatings can keep its fluidity suitable for use without any gelation or solidification when mixed to prepare multi-components coatings. It was also called "SHIYŌ-JIGEN". The term "KASHIJIKAN" shall not be used. The reason is that both terms of "SHIYŌ-KANŌJIKAN" and "SHIYŌ-SUBEKIJIKAN" (SHIYŌJIKAN-SHITEI) are complicated, and there may take place a confusion when they are to be specified as standardized values.	pot life (⁷)(⁸) pot stability (⁸)
1122	HŌRUPEINTO	Coatings for the hold inside of a ship.	hold paint
1123	HOWAITOGURAUNDO	The white coatings for intermediate coating manufactured by kneading white pigment and extender pigment with varnish. This can be used as a surfacer to the paint system that is to be finished with white enamel.	white ground caot (⁸¹)
1124	METARIKKU-ENAMERU	The enamel manufactured so that the metallic luster in the film may be seen from random directions. This is prepared by mixing somewhat transparent liquids such as lacquer enamel, acryl resin enamel, aminoalkyd resin enamel, and the like, with the aluminum paste of non-leaving type.	metallic enamel metallic paint (⁷) metallic pigmented paint (⁸¹)

No.	Term	Definition	English Equivalent (Reference)
1125	MERAMINJUSHI-TORYŌ ^(3')	The coatings manufactured by using the condensed product of melamine and formaldehyde or this condensed product treated with butyl ether, as film forming material.	melamine resin coating ⁽⁵⁾ melamine coating ⁽⁸⁾
1126	MOKUSENSENTEI-TORYŌ ^(2')	The coatings to be used at wooden ship bottom in order to prevent the ship bottom from the damage by sea louse and the adhesion of organisms. See JIS K 5632 and K 5635.	wooden ship bottom paint ⁽²⁾ ship bottom paint for wooden ship ^(8')
1127	MOKUBUSHITANURI-YŌCHŌGŌSHIRO-PAINTO ⁽²⁾	The coatings manufactured to be suitable for undercoating when applying ready mixed paint on a wooden surface. This is prepared by mixing boiled oil or varnish with the active pigment that is effective for earlier hardening of the film. See JIS K 5506.	white wood primer
1128	MOYŌTORYŌ ⁽²⁾	The enamel manufactured to let the coated film show a color pattern or solid pattern. There are kinds such as crack lacquer, wrinkle finish enamel, or the like.	pattern finish
1129	YAKITSUKETORYŌ ^{(2') (3')}	The coatings manufactured so as to form the film after heating the coating on an original surface. The heating temperature is, in common, 100°C or more. In ASTM and BS, this temperature is specified as higher than the temperature for compulsory drying (66°C or lower).	baking finish ^{(5) (8)}
1130	YUSEITORYŌ ^{(2') (3')}	General term for the coatings whose film forming material is mainly composed of drying oil.	oil paint ^{(5) (8)}