



Standard Terminology for Asbestos and Asbestos–Cement Products¹

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1. Scope

1.1 This terminology covers terms and definitions, definitions of terms, and abbreviations of terms relating to asbestos and asbestos–cement products.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

- C 150 Specification for Portland Cement²
- C 296 Specification for Asbestos-Cement Pressure Pipe³
- C 428 Specification for Asbestos-Cement Nonpressure Sewer Pipe³
- C 458 Test Method for Organic Fiber Content of Asbestos-Cement Products³
- C 500 Test Methods for Asbestos-Cement Pipe³
- C 508 Specification for Asbestos-Cement Underdrain Pipe³
- C 541 Specification for Linings for Asbestos-Cement Pipe³
- C 618 Specification for Coal Fly Ash and Raw or Calcined Natural Pozzolan for Use as a Mineral Admixture in Concrete⁴
- C 663 Specification for Asbestos-Cement Storm Drain Pipe³
- C 668 Specification for Asbestos-Cement Transmission Pipe³
- C 875 Specification for Asbestos-Cement Conduit³
- C 966 Guide for Installing Asbestos-Cement Nonpressure Pipe³
- D 123 Terminology Relating to Textiles⁵
- D 1067 Test Methods for Acidity or Alkalinity of Water⁶
- D 1118 Test Method for Magnetic Rating of Asbestos Fibers and Asbestos Textiles³
- D 1126 Test Method for Hardness in Water⁶
- D 1918 Test Method for Asbestos Content of Asbestos Textiles³
- D 2589 Test Method for McNett Wet Classification of Dual Asbestos Fiber³

- D 2590 Test Method for Sampling Chrysotile Asbestos³
- D 2985 Test Method for Color of Asbestos³
- D 3879 Test Method for Sampling Amphibole Asbestos³
- E 284 Terminology of Appearance⁷
- E 308 Practice for Computing the Colors of Objects by Using the CIE System⁷
- E 849 Practice for Safety and Health Requirements Relating to Occupational Exposure to Asbestos⁸

3. Terminology

accessible bag, *n*—*for sampling*, a bag (in a pile of bags of asbestos fiber) of which at least one side or one end is fully exposed.

accessible surface, *n*—*for sampling*, in a pile of bags of asbestos fiber, a side (of the pile) in which all the bags are accessible bags.

accessories—subordinate material such as fasteners, backer strips, closure strips, ridge and corner rolls, roofing starters and finishing pieces, couplings, gaskets, pipe fittings or other supplementary material necessary for the proper application of primary asbestos-cement products.

actinolite asbestos—asbestiform variety of the monoclinic amphibole silicate minerals of the tremolite-actinolite series.

DISCUSSION—Its empirical formula is $\text{Ca}_2(\text{Mg}, \text{Fe}^{+2})_5\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{22}(\text{OH})_2$. Its Chemical Abstracts⁹ number is 77536-66-4 (see Table 1 and Table 2).

adhesion, *n*—*for asbestos*, see **fiber adhesion**.

aggressivity index, *n*—measure of the corrosiveness of water toward asbestos-cement defined as:

$$\text{pH} + \log (AH) \quad (1)$$

where:

pH = negative of the logarithm of the hydronium molarity (index of acidity of the water) pH units.

A = total alkalinity, ppm as CaCO_3 , as determined by Test Methods D 1067, and

H = calcium hardness, ppm as CaCO_3 , as determined by Test Method D 1126.

DISCUSSION—The aggressiveness of water toward asbestos-cement is classified as follows:

¹ This terminology is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C17 on Fiber-Reinforced Cement Products and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C17.91 on Editorial and Terminology.

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² *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 04.01.

³ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 04.05.

⁴ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 04.02.

⁵ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 07.01.

⁶ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 11.01.

⁷ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 06.01.

⁸ Discontinued. See 1994 *Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 11.03.

⁹ Taken from Practice E 849.

Aggressivity Index

highly aggressive	<10
moderately aggressive	10 to 11.9
nonaggressive	≥12

American method—method of application for roofing shingles, generally rectangular in shape, to provide double coverage with head lap and no side lap.

amosite, n—the acronym assigned to **grunerite asbestos**, and derived from the name of the first developers of a major deposit of this mineral. See Table 1 and Table 2.

amphibole asbestos, n—asbestiform amphibole silicate minerals including the orthorhombic anthophyllite series and the monoclinic cummingtonite [grunerite asbestos (amosite)] series, the tremolite-actinolite series, and the alkali amphibole [riebeckite asbestos (crocidolite)] series, among others.

DISCUSSION—The amphiboles contain essential (OH) groups in the structure, and the Si:O ratio is 4:11. A considerable amount of elemental substitution can take place in these varieties of asbestos. The crystal structures are composed of strips or ribbons of linked polyhedra that join to form fibrils. The individual strips are made up from three components; these are two double chains of linked (Si, Al)O₄ tetrahedra and a strip of linked MgO₆, FeO₆, or AlO₆ octahedra. (See Table 1 and Table 2.)

anthophyllite asbestos, n—asbestiform variety of the orthorhombic amphibole silicate minerals of the anthophyllite series.

DISCUSSION—Its empirical formula is Mg₇Si₈O₂₂(OH)₂. Its Chemical Abstracts number⁹ is 77536-67-5 (see Table 1 and Table 2).

asbestiform—having an inherent fine-textured morphology, resulting from unequal relative development of the principal crystal axes in a silicate mineral, that predetermines subdivision into strong flexible fibers having microscopic to submicroscopic thickness and a high length to width ratio when the mineral is subjected to comminution.

DISCUSSION—Term derived from “asbestos.”

asbestos, n—the generic term for naturally occurring inorganic hydrated silicates, occurring in layered structures composed of chains of silicon and oxygen tetrahedra, that can subdivide into flexible fibers.

DISCUSSION—Refer to STP 834¹⁰, also, see Table 1 and Table 2.

asbestos fiber, n—acicular silicate mineral, with a structure based upon silicon-oxygen tetrahedra, that fits the definition of a fiber, and is composed of single crystals in predominantly parallel orientation.

DISCUSSION—Common usage also designates a collectivity of asbestos fibers as asbestos fiber.

asphalt felt, breather type—an underlayment sheet material, saturated with asphalt, which allows the transmission of water vapor.

DISCUSSION—This material is used with asbestos-cement products.

autoclave cure—means for accelerating the cure reaction at

TABLE 1 Asbestos Minerals, Characterized by their Mineralogy^A

Designation of Mineral	Type of Asbestos	Chemical Abstracts Number ^A
Serpentine	Chrysotile	12001-29-5
Reibeckite (glaucofane)	Crocidolite (blue asbestos)	12001-28-4
Grunerite (cummingtonite-grunerite)	Amosite (grunerite asbestos)	12172-73-5
Anthophyllite (Gederite)	Anthophyllite Asbestos	77536-67-5
Tremolite (Ferroactinolite)	Tremolite Asbestos	77536-68-6
Tremolite-actinolite	Actinolite asbestos	77536-66-4

^A Taken from Practice E 849.

TABLE 2 Chemical Formula for Typical Asbestos Structures

Mineral	Chemical Formula ^A
Chrysotile	Mg ₃ (Si ₂ O ₅)(OH) ₄
Amosite	(Mg,Fe) ₆ (Si ₈ O ₂₂)(OH) ₂
Crocidolite	Na ₂ Fe ₃ ²⁺ + (Si ₈ O ₂₂)(OH) ₂ (Mg,Fe)
Anthophyllite	Mg ₇ (Si ₈ O ₂₂)(OH) ₂ (Fe > Mg)
Cummingtonite	(Mg,Fe) ₇ (Si ₈ O ₂₂)(OH) ₂
Tremolite	Ca ₂ Mg ₅ (Si ₈ O ₂₂)(OH) ₂
Ferroactinolite	Ca ₂ Fe ₅ (Si ₈ O ₂₂)(OH) ₂
Actinolite	Ca ₂ (Mg,Fe ²⁺) ₅ (Si ₈ O ₂₂)(OH) ₂
Glaucofane	NaMg ₃ Al ₂ (Si ₈ O ₂₂)(OH) ₂

^A Taken from Deer, Howie, and Zussman, *Rock Forming Minerals*, Vol. 3, Longmans, London, 1967.

elevated temperature and pressure in saturated steam, where reactive siliceous material has been incorporated into the cementitious matrix, such that a hydrothermal reaction takes place between the cement and silica yielding calcium silicate.

autoclaved products, n—for *asbestos-cement*, those that have been treated in a saturated steam atmosphere at between 689 and 1517 MPa (100 and 200 psi) for at least 8 h, and that contain portland cement as defined in Specifications C 150 and C 618, together with silica in the ratio of 3:2, that can react to form calcium silicate reaction products.

backer strip—water-repellent strip of asphalt-coated felt applied behind each joint where the vertical edges of two shingles meet.

bag, n—for *sampling*, any quantity of asbestos fiber corresponding to one particular grade that is packed in a suitable container.

DISCUSSION—In the asbestos industry, the typical quantity contained in a bag is 45 kg (approximately 100 lb).

batten—long narrow strip of asbestos-cement, either flat or corrugated, used to conceal the joints in butt joint application of flat or corrugated sheets.

black, adj—color description applied to opaque objects that are highly light absorbing throughout the visible spectrum.

bloom, n—for *asbestos-cement*, see **efflorescence (bloom)**.

bundle—an assemblage of asbestos in which the fibers remain entirely in their original close-packed parallel configuration (or not appreciably displaced therefrom) and having a transverse dimension typically between 2 and 8 mm (see Table 3).

caulking—material ranging in physical characteristics from plastic, to solid, to preformed, used to seal and waterproof joints and overlaps in structures, other assemblies or portions thereof where movement may occur.

¹⁰ Definitions for Asbestos and Other Health-Related Silicates, ASTM STP 834, 1982.

TABLE 3 Relative Dimensions of Naturally Occurring Chrysotile Agglomerates in Increasing Order of Transverse Dimension

Order	Name	Approximate Transverse Dimension	
		min	max
1	Fibril	0.0 μm	0.1 μm
2	Fiber (single)	0.015 μm	0.1 μm
3	Spicule
4	Nonfibrous spicule
4	Fiber spicule	...	1 mm
5	Pencil	1 mm	8 mm
5	Spelk	1 mm	8 mm
6	Bundle	8 mm	...
6	Crudy bundle	8 mm	...

chemical resistance—*for asbestos cement products*, the ability of the product to resist chemical attack, dissolution, decomposition or other chemical changes when in contact with liquid, gaseous, or solid media normally encountered in its service environment.

chrysotile, *n*—an asbestos mineral belonging to the serpentine group, having a chemical composition close to $Mg_3SiO_5(OH)_4$.

DISCUSSION—Moderate amounts of aluminum may substitute for silicon and moderate amounts of iron may substitute for magnesium. Small amounts of MnO, CaO, K_2O , and Na_2O are also reported in the chemical analyses. The crystal structure of chrysotile asbestos consists of double layers, each consisting of a layer of linked SiO_4 tetrahedra that is coordinated to a second layer of linked $MgO_2(OH)_4$ octahedra linked through the sharing of oxygen atoms; the composite double layer rolls up, like a scroll to form long hollow tubes. The outer diameters of the individual tubes are in the order of 25 nm; the length-to-diameter ratio can vary from 20 to well over 10 000. Chrysotile is characterized by a combination of a distinctive morphology, a chemical composition close to $Mg_3Si_2O_5(OH)_4$, and characteristic X-ray and electron diffraction patterns. Its Chemical Abstracts number⁹ is 12001-29-5 (see Table 1 and Table 2).

chrysotile asbestos—see **chrysotile**.

CIE, *n*—abbreviation for International Commission on Illumination, which in French is Commission Internationale de l'Éclairage.¹¹

CIE observer, *n*—*for color determination*, see **standard observer**, **CIE 1931** and **supplementary observer**, **CIE 1964**.

CIE source C, *n*—see **standard source**.

clip, *n*—*for shingles*, see **storm anchor (clip)**.

closure strip—asphalt or rubber preformed filler strip having the same shape and pitch as the asbestos-cement corrugated product and used to close openings in the corrugated sheets at window beads, eaves, lower edge of siding, and similar places.

cohesion, *n*—*for asbestos*, lateral force resisting separation of adjacent fibrous elements.

DISCUSSION—Asbestos may be described as having low to high cohesion.

color variation—*for asbestos-cement products*, property of nonuniform color exhibited before or after weathering.

compacted backfill, *n*—*for pipe laying*, backfill material that has been compacted to the density specified by the engineer.

composite sample, *n*—*for asbestos*, a set of unit samples of asbestos fiber (drawn systematically or at random) taken from a lot, comprising not less than two and not more than 200 bags, for use in the laboratory as a test sample, that is, as a source of test specimens.

conditioning, *n*—*for sampling*, the process by which the fiber is put into a consistent state to be tested.

conduit, *n*—*for asbestos-cement*, asbestos-cement pipe used to protect wires for electric-power or communication systems, for both underground and exposed situations.

constructor, *n*—*for pipe laying*, party that furnishes the work and materials for placement and installation.

contaminants, *n*—*for asbestos*, any foreign matter (other than associated minerals and fines) in a sample of asbestos fiber.

corner roll—half-round unit of asbestos cement used to trim and flash corners in asbestos-cement corrugated applications.

corrugated—denotes an asbestos-cement sheet product having a design of alternating ridges and valleys manufactured according to a specified pitch.

coupling, *n*—*for asbestos-cement conduit, sewer, underdrain, and storm drain pipe*, component made from a larger diameter pipe of the same type or type II and of the same class, or of a higher class, or produced otherwise to yield at least equal performance, for joining asbestos-cement pipe that when properly installed, forms a silt-tight joint, allows alignment corrections and slight changes in direction, and provides an assembled joint equivalent in serviceability and strength to the pipe sections.

DISCUSSION—Alternatively, for storm drain couplings, plastic sleeves that, when properly installed develop sufficient tightness to prevent the surrounding soil from entering the drain, may be used as couplings.

coupling, *n*—*for asbestos-cement nonpressure sewer pipe*, section for joining asbestos-cement nonpressure sewer pipe, that when properly installed with the proper accessories, develops an assemble joint equivalent in serviceability and strength to the pipe sections when tested in accordance with 8.3 of Specification C 428.

coupling, *n*—*for asbestos-cement pressure pipe*, section for joining asbestos-cement pipe that, when properly installed with the proper accessories, develops a joint equivalent in strength and serviceability to the pipe sections.

crenulations—multiple kinks that can increase the apparent fiber cohesion.

DISCUSSION—Asbestos may be described as free of crenulations or as highly crenulated.

crocidolite, *n*—common name for **riebeckite asbestos**.

DISCUSSION—Also known as blue asbestos (see Table 1 and Table 2).

cross-fiber—asbestos that is located in (or derives from) veins or seams in which the fibers are close-packed and are oriented at a large angle to the boundaries of the veins or seams.

crude asbestos—hand-cobbed (released from its ore by manual hammer impact) cross-vein asbestos in its natural or unfiberized form.

¹¹ Commission Internationale de l'Éclairage (International Commission on Illumination). The CIE color-order system is the most important of those used in connection with instruments for color measurement. See Practice E 308.

crudiness (kroodiness)—the extent to which a sample of asbestos contains crudy elements. See **crudy**.

crudy (kroodi)—the quality of processed asbestos with relatively low specific surface area and degree of fiberization, containing an appreciable portion of intact assemblages of fiber (derived from the term crude asbestos).

crudy (kroodi) bundle—a heavy assemblage of asbestos in closed-packed parallel orientation, that may be partially crushed, and that has a transverse dimension exceeding 8 mm.

crushing strength—property of solid material that indicates its ability to withstand collapse from external compressive loads.

cure—reaction mechanism in which the physical, chemical, and mechanical properties of a hydraulic cement change through the phases of slurry-paste-solid with time, with or without external heat, in the presence of water.

curing agent—additive incorporated in the furnish of asbestos-cement products resulting in modified chemical activity between the cementitious components with an increase or decrease in the rate of cure.

daylight 0.785 rad, 0 rad (45°, 0°) luminous directional reflectance, *n*—daylight 0.785 rad, 0 rad (45°, 0°) luminous directional reflectance (for brevity called reflectance) is the ratio of the luminous flux from a specimen illuminated at an angle of 0.785 rad (45°) by CIE Standard Source C¹¹ (average daylight) and viewed perpendicularly by the CIE Standard Observer, to the luminous flux from the standard magnesium oxide layer, similarly illuminated and viewed.

DISCUSSION—These conditions of illumination and observation may be interchanged without affecting the results. The combination of illumination at 0.785 rad (45°) and viewing at 0 rad (0°) (perpendicularly) has been selected as being representative of average conditions of illuminating and viewing. The property of reflectance determines which of two specimens will appear lighter when viewed in average daylight at an angle at which the observation of highlights is avoided.

deflection—linear distance that a test specimen bends at the center from no load to stated load when loaded as a beam.

diffuse reflection, *n*—process by which incident flux is distributed by reflection over a wide range of angles.

drawings, *n*—*for pipe laying*, illustrations (such as drawings, sketches, graphs, or photographs) on paper, film, diskettes, magnetic tape or other media, blueprints, layouts, designs, figures, portrayals, pictures, charts, maps, images, patterns, diagrams, representations, and plans supplied by the purchaser to show the location and details for the construction of the pipeline and appurtenances.

Dutch or Scotch method—method of application for asbestos-cement roofing shingles which are rectangular in shape and lap at the top and one side to form either a square or rectangular pattern.

efflorescence (bloom)—white powdery substance occurring on the surface of asbestos-cement products, caused by the migration of soluble salts to the surface, followed by precipitation and atmospheric carbonation of calcium hydroxide.

engineer, *n*—*for pipe laying*, the person, firm, corporation, or government agency acting for the owner as his duly autho-

rized agent in the designing and engineering of the project.
fiber, *n*—any material in a form such that it has a minimum length to average maximum transverse dimension of 10 to 1, a maximum cross-sectional area of $5.06 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mm}^2$ (corresponding to a circular cross section of 0.254 mm in diameter) and a maximum transverse dimension of 0.254 mm.

fiber adhesion, *n*—*for asbestos*, force required to overcome the tendency of fibers to remain affixed to the host rock.

DISCUSSION—Fibers may be described as having from low to high adhesion.

fiber cohesion, *n*—*for asbestos*, force required to separate fibers from each other.

DISCUSSION—Fibers may be described as having from low to high cohesion.

fiber spicule—rod-like piece composed of asbestos fibers that are in close-packed parallel orientation, undisturbed from their natural relative positions, and sufficiently numerous to render the piece inflexible.

DISCUSSION—If the transverse dimension exceeds 1 mm the term “pencil” may be applied.

fiber strength unit—see **strength unit**.

fibril, *n*—*for asbestos*, a fiber composed of a single crystal.

DISCUSSION—The smallest structural component of an asbestiform mineral (see Table 3).

fibrous, *adj*—*for asbestos*, pertaining to fine acicular (needle-like), flexible crystalline morphology associated with the subdivision of macro-assemblages of an asbestiform mineral.

fibrous particulate, *n*—*for asbestos*, fiber, fiber fragment, or fiber agglomerate.

filler—inert inorganic material used as an extender or diluent in the furnish of asbestos-cement which does not add to the cementitious value of the cement.

finest, *n*—*for asbestos*, the class of material having the smallest range of particle size, that is segregated by a particle size classification of asbestos by any relevant test method.

DISCUSSION—Customarily, the fraction that passes through the finest aperture screen used in Test Method D 2589.

fitting, *n*—*for conduit*, component such as adaptors, reducers, increasers, bends, and bell ends, for use in laying asbestos-cement conduit and made of equivalent strength and to such dimensions as will provide silt-tight joints when assembled with the conduit.

fittings, *n*—*for pipes*, components such as wyes, tees, elbows, and adaptors for use in laying asbestos-cement pipe, such that, when properly installed, yield as an assembly equivalent inserviceability and strength to the pipe sections.

flexural strength, *n*—*for asbestos-cement bulkheading*, the transverse breaking load in newtons per metre of width (lbf/ft of width) of saturated sheets when loaded on a span of 1.524 m (5 ft) with the load applied equally and simultaneously at both one-third points of the span.

flexural strength, *n*—*for asbestos-cement plastic-foam core insulating panels*, the average breaking load in newtons (or

lbf) of specimens conditioned seven days at $23 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ and $50 \pm 10\%$ relative humidity, loaded as simple beams with the load applied equally and simultaneously at both one-third points of the span.

flexural strength, *n*—for corrugated asbestos-cement sheets, the average breaking load in newtons per metre of width (or lbf/ft of width) of dried specimens loaded as simple beams on a 762 mm (30 in.) span with the load applied equally and simultaneously at both one-third points of the span.

DISCUSSION—The flexural performance is defined as the moment capacity in N m/m (or ft lbf/ft) of width obtained from the product of flexural strength and span divided by six.

flexural strength, *n*—for flat asbestos-cement sheet, the average breaking load in newtons (or lbf) of dried specimens loaded as simple beams on a span of 254 mm (10 in.) with the load applied equally and simultaneously at both one-third points of the span.

flexural strength, *n*—for pipe, the ability of a standard pipe longitudinal section to withstand external loads that bear on the pipe transversely to its longitudinal axis and induce bending.

flexural strength, *n*—for plastic foam core asbestos-cement insulating panels, see **flexural strength**, for asbestos-cement plastic-foam core insulating panels.

flexural strength, *n*—property of solid material that indicates its ability to withstand a flexural or transverse bending load.

floats (as in asbestos floats)—air conveyed asbestos fractions such as accumulate in the air filtration system of an asbestos mill.

fracture (as in fractured asbestos)—a clearly defined transverse break in the asbestos in situ.

free lime, *n*—for asbestos-cement, uncombined calcium hydroxide.

French or hexagonal method—a method of application for asbestos-cement roofing, whereby the shingles have at least three corners clipped so that when they are laid with their diagonals perpendicular to the eaves of the roof, they lap at the top and sides to form a hexagonal pattern.

gloss, *n*—angular selectivity of reflectance of surface-reflected light responsible for the degree to which reflected highlights or images of objects may be seen as superimposed on a surface.

gloss, specular, *n*—see **specular gloss**.

grade, *n*—for asbestos, asbestos fiber that has the same chemical, physical, and mechanical properties and which is designated by a particular code corresponding to any given specifications.

granules—small ceramic or colored natural mineral pellets or grains, that may be applied to asbestos-cement products to enhance their surface.

green, *adj*—hue description applied to light of wavelengths from 495 to 550 nm and to visually similar stimuli.

grey, *adj*—color description applied to achromatic stimuli of moderate relative luminance.

grunerite asbestos, *n*—a member of the mineral group of monoclinic amphiboles derived from grunerite or cummingtonite-grunerite.

DISCUSSION—Its representative chemical formula is approximately

$(\text{Mg,Fe})_6(\text{Si}_8\text{-O}_{22})(\text{OH})_2$. Its Chemical Abstracts⁹ number is 12172-73-5 (see Table 1 and Table 2).

handful, *n*—for sampling, as much fiber as the hand can contain.

harsh (as in harsh asbestos)—description for asbestos with relatively high harshness.

harshness—apparent property for asbestos that exhibits a significant degree of stiffness or rigidity.

headlap—the shortest distance between the lower edge of an overlapping shingle or sheet and the upper edge of the lapped unit in the second course below (see Fig. 1).

hip and ridge, finishing pieces—rectangular pieces of roofing shingles cut to a flare or taper and applied with a side lap to conceal the joint of roofing shingles along the hips and ridge of a roof.

hue, *n*—attribute of color perception by means of which objects are judged to be red, yellow, blue, or intermediate between some adjacent pair of these.

hydrostatic pressure—see **hydrostatic strength**.

hydrostatic strength—the ability of a pipe, under specified conditions, to withstand internal pressure of specified magnitude.

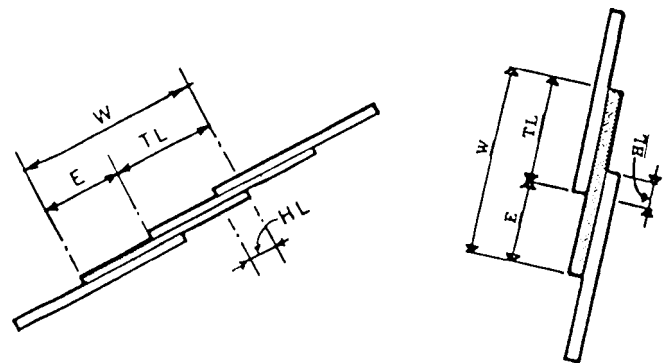
ideal black, *n*—object or material that absorbs all light impinging on it.

illuminant, *n*—for color determination, incident luminous flux, specified only by its spectral distribution (see Terminology E 284).

DISCUSSION—The spectral composition of an illuminant may differ from the source because of spectral modification by such means as absorption of refraction by mediae enclosing the source or by reflection from other objects. See **source**. CIE illuminants include Illuminant C and Illuminant D6500, each representing average daylight, and Illuminant A, 2854K.

immersed cure—the method of setting or hardening asbestos-cement products by immersion in water or in an aqueous solution, resulting in modified chemical activity between the cementitious components with an increase or decrease in the rate of cure.

inspector—for pipe laying, an authorized representative of the engineer, or owner, assigned to make any and all necessary



Roofing

Siding

Terminology
 E—Exposure
 TL—Toplap
 HL—Headlap
 W—Width for strip shingles or length for individual shingles

FIG. 1 Examples of Overlap

inspections of the work performed, including materials and equipment furnished.

kink (*in asbestos*)—definite, well defined change in direction of the asbestos in situ that could lead to points of weakness in the fibers when separated.

DISCUSSION—Asbestos in situ may be described as kinked or straight.

lap cement—the cementitious material used to seal the side and end laps of corrugated roofing.

light, *adj*—*highly reflecting*, as in the term “light green” (see Terminology E 284).

light, *n*—electromagnetic radiation in the spectral range detectable by the normal human eye (approximately 380 to 780 nm).

light, *n*—*for color determination*, radiant energy evaluated according to the CIE photopic spectral luminous efficiency function.

lining—coating or layer adhered to or in intimate contact with the interior surface and ends of asbestos-cement pipe and related fittings, with said coating or layer being more chemically resistant than the pipe and related fittings.

loftiness—the measure of the loose specific volume of an asbestos fiber. This is inversely related to the dry bulk density.

lot, *n*—*for asbestos*, not fewer than 2 and not more than 2000 bags of asbestos fiber of the same type and grade offered at any one time for delivery or testing.

lot, *n*—*for asbestos-cement conduit*, each 1000 lengths of conduit or less, of a given class, type and size manufactured on each machine during a 24-h period.

lot, *n*—*for asbestos-cement nonpressure sewer pipe*, for pipe sizes 150 mm (6 in.) and smaller, those lengths of pipe of that size, class and type manufactured during the same work shift. For pipe sizes 200 through 525 mm (8 through 21 in.), each 300 lengths of pipe or less, of identical size, class and type manufactured on each machine during a 24-h period. For pipe sizes larger than 525 mm (21 in.) each 300 lengths of pipe or less, of identical size, class and type manufactured on each machine during a period of consecutive working days not exceeding seven days.

lot, *n*—*for asbestos-cement pressure pipe, storm drain, and transmission pipe*, for pipe sizes 525 mm (21 in.) in diameter and smaller, each 300 lengths of pipe or less, of identical class and size manufactured on each machine during a 24-h period. For pipe larger than 535 mm (21 in.), each 300 lengths of pipe or less, of identical class and size manufactured on each machine during a period of consecutive working days not exceeding seven days.

louver blade—a shaped asbestos-cement product used to guard ventilation ports.

luminous, *adj*—*for color determination*, indicates that the radiant flux is evaluated by weighting according to the luminous efficiency function of the CIE 1931 standard observer.

luminous reflectance, *n*—ratio of luminous flux reflected by a specimen to that incident on it.

magnetic rating (MR), *n*—an empirical value reflecting the effect of the magnetic particles, such as magnetic iron

compounds, in asbestos material as measured by a magnetic effect analyzer.

DISCUSSION—Magnetic rating is affected by the quantity, concentration, particle size, shape and orientation of the magnetic particles in the material. It is not a quantitative measure of the magnetic particles in the material.

manufacturer, *n*—*for pipe laying*, the party that manufactures, fabricates, or produces materials or products.

mass-fiber—asbestos that is randomly oriented in situ.

master composite sample, *n*—*for asbestos*, not less than two and not more than ten composite samples so combined and reduced as to form a test sample that represents a lot that consists of more than 200 bags but not more than 2000 bags.

milled asbestos—all grades of asbestos that are recovered as a result of mechanical comminution and screen classification or air classification of asbestos ore.

milling—a process by which asbestos ore is treated mechanically to produce grades of asbestos with specified properties.

nonfibrous spicules—acicular particles resembling assemblages of asbestos fibers composed of nonfibrous, or semi-fibrous minerals such as picrolite. See Table 3.

normal cure—method of setting or hardening asbestos-cement products wherein the hydraulic cement is allowed to hydrate at atmospheric conditions of pressure, preferably under conditions to inhibit water loss.

open—the quality of asbestos with a relatively high specific surface area and degree of fiberization, free from an appreciable portion of crudy material.

organic fiber—natural or synthetic organic fiber based upon a carbon chain structure, having a length-to-diameter (or to maximum transverse dimension) ratio of at least 100 to 1.

organic fiber content, *n*—*for asbestos-cement*, the percentage of organic matter expressed as the equivalent percentage by mass of wood cellulose in a dried sample.

owner, *n*—*for pipe laying*, the person, firm, corporation, or government agency entering into contract with the contractor for the installation of asbestos-cement pipe and accessories.

package unit, *n*—*for pipe laying*, several units of asbestos-cement pipe bound together for the purpose of being transported and, when desired, unloaded at the job site.

pencil—rod-like assemblage of asbestos fibers in close-packed parallel orientation, of generally uniform diameter that can be fiberized readily. See Table 3.

photoelectric colorimeter, *n*—color-stimulus-measuring instrument using photoelectric detectors in which source-filter-detector response characteristics are adjusted so that the instruments read directly the tristimulus¹² values or related quantities.

physical stability—*in asbestos-cement products*, the ability of the product to maintain its physical dimensions and properties when in contact with liquid, gaseous, or solid media normally encountered in its service environment.

pigment—water-insoluble solid coloring matter pulverized to a fine particle size for asbestos-cement.

¹² Tristimulus filters are described in Lih, M. M., “Color Technology,” *Chemical Engineering*, Vol 75, No. 17, Aug. 12, 1968, pp. 146–156.

pinch, *n*—*for sampling*, as much fiber as can be taken up between the tips of the index finger and thumb.

pitch—the distance from center point to center point of adjacent crests of an asbestos-cement product of corrugated or grooved cross-section.

pitch, *n*—*for cooling tower fill*, the wave length of corrugated products.

plans and specifications, *n*—*for pipe laying*, documents prepared by the engineer or owner, or both, stipulating work to be done and materials to be used which, combined with other contract documents and Guide C 966, form the basis for a comprehensive contract between the owner and the contractor.

point value, *n*—*for asbestos*, an index of commercial value of asbestos fiber used in asbestos-cement products.

DISCUSSION—Point value = $(SU - 10)/1.39$ where SU stands for strength unit.

portland blast-furnace slag cement—essentially an intimately interground mixture of portland cement clinker and granulated blast-furnace slag or an intimate and uniform blend of portland cement and fine granulated blast-furnace slag in which the amount of the slag constituent is within specified limits conforming to Specification C 150.

portland cement—hydraulic cement produced by pulverizing clinker consisting essentially of hydraulic calcium silicates, and usually containing one or more of the forms of calcium sulfate as an interground addition and conforming to Specification C 150.

portland pozzolan cement—intimate and uniform blend of portland cement or portland blast-furnace slag cement and fine pozzolan produced by intergrinding portland cement and pozzolan, by blending portland cement or portland blast-furnace slag cement and finely divided pozzolan, or a combination of intergrinding and blending, in which the amount of the pozzolan constituent is within specified limits.

preferred white, *n*—*for color determination*, the white color, usually bluish, that is judged by a given group of observers looking at a given series of specimens to be the whitest color attainable.

pressed product, *n*—*for cooling tower fill*, that which is pressed singly or in stacks interlayered with templates, at a minimum pressure of 12 MPa (1740 psi).

primary standard, *n*—one whose calibration is determined by measurement according to specified parameters.

DISCUSSION—A material used to calibrate the results of a test procedure.

psychophysical color, *n*—characteristics of a color stimulus (that is, light producing a visible sensation that is a function of its wave length) denoted by three dimension values such as three tristimulus¹² values.

purchaser, *n*—*for pipe laying*, the person, company, or organization that purchases any materials or work to be performed.

ranch type—a type of asbestos-cement roofing shingle, rectangular in shape, which is lapped at the top and one side.

random composite sample, *n*—*for asbestos*, a composite sample in which each individual bag in the lot that is being

sampled has an equal chance of being included in the composite sample.

random sample, *n*—*for asbestos*, a sample in which each individual bag in the lot examined has an equal chance of being included in the sample.

referee sample, *n*—*for asbestos*, a sample on which acceptability is based. Acceptability shall be based on a composite sample if the lot is 200 bags or less, or on a master composite sample if over 200 bags, but not in excess of 2000 bags.

reflectance, luminous, *n*—see **luminous reflectance**.

reflection, *n*—processes by which incident flux leaves a surface from the incident side.

regular, *adj*—*for color determination*, used to indicate flux transmitted or reflected in the image-forming state.

DISCUSSION—The adjective specular is usually used to indicate regular mirror-reflected flux.

riebeckite asbestos, *n*—a member of the mineral group of monoclinic amphiboles derived from riebeckite (glaucophane) of the alkali amphibole series.

DISCUSSION—Usually referred to by the varietal name *crocidolite*. Its empirical formula is $\text{Na}_2\text{Fe}_3^{+2}\text{Fe}_2^{+3}(\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{22})(\text{OH},\text{F})_2$. Its Chemical Abstracts number⁹ is 12001-28-4 (see Table 1 and Table 2).

secondary standard, *n*—standard calibrated by reference to another standard such as a primary, reference, laboratory, or working standard.

shipment, *n*—*for asbestos*, any consignment formed of one or several lots of asbestos fiber.

side lap—the shortest horizontal distance between the exposed side edge of a course of asbestos-cement roofing or siding material and the most proximate underlying area of roof deck or side wall not covered by the preceding adjacent course.

silica, *n*—*for asbestos cement*, pulverized silicon dioxide (SiO_2) used as a filler or a part of the cementitious material. In the latter case, the material shall meet the requirements of Specification C 618.

slaters' cement—a type of caulking compound, usually gray in color, and used to cover exposed bolt heads or at the side and end laps of corrugated roofing and in other places where water-resistant putty-like material is desired.

slip-fiber—asbestos that is located in, or derives from, veins or seams in which the fibers are oriented approximately parallel to each other and inclined at a small angle to the boundaries of the vein or seam and usually not as closely packed as are cross-fibers.

slope—the incline of a roof expressed as a ratio of the height in millimetres (inches) of vertical rise per horizontal distance in metres (feet).

soft (*as in soft asbestos*)—description of asbestos with relatively high softness.

softness—inherent property of asbestos implying a high degree of flexibility and low cohesion.

source, *n*—*for color determination*, that which furnishes light and other radiation; real device by which radiant flux is produced (see **illuminant**).

source, CIE standard, *n*—see **standard source**.

spectral, *adj*—*for color determination*, indicates either a

function of wavelength as in spectral transmittance, or spectral concentration, as in spectral flux.

specular, *adj*—same as regular when applied to reflection.

specular gloss, *n*—ratio of flux reflected in a specular direction to incident flux for specific source and receptor apertures (usually measured relative to a standard of specified index of refraction).

spelk—rod-like close packed assemblage, of asbestiform structure, and of generally uniform diameter, that can be fiberized readily. See Table 3.

spicule (in asbestos)—acicular particle of nonfibrous minerals, superficially resembling a spelk, but which shatters rather than fiberize when subjected to mechanical force. See Table 3.

standard observer, *n*—*for color determination*—see **standard observer**, CIE 1931.

standard observer, CIE 1931, *n*—*in color determination*, hypothetical observer based on color mixture data obtained for a 2° field of view for 17 real observers, adopted by the CIE in 1931.

standard source, *n*—*for color determination*, light source whose spectral energy distribution is known or defined.

DISCUSSION—The CIE standard sources to represent incandescent-lamplight, sunlight, and daylight, are designated A, B and C, respectively.

starters—lateral sections of roofing shingles, usually 75 mm (3 in.) wide, and applied beneath the first course of shingles with slight overhang at the eaves.

storm anchor (clip), *n*—*for shingles*, a corrosion-resistant metal fastener with a flat base and a shank that fastens the concealed lower corner of each shingle to the exposed edge of the adjacent shingle.

strength unit, *n*—*for asbestos*, unit of reinforcing potential of asbestos fiber in asbestos-cement products.

DISCUSSION—An asbestos fiber that yields a flexural modulus of rupture of 27 MPa at a product density of 1.6 g/cm³ when used as 10 % of the furnish (dry ingredients) is defined as having 100 strength units. Therefore, the number of strength units of a given asbestos is equal to 1000/(% fiber required in the dry mix to yield 27 MPa at 1.6 g/cm³).

supplementary observer, CIE 1964, *n*—*in color determination*, hypothetical observer based on color mixture data obtained for a 10° field of view for 76 real observers, adopted by the CIE in 1964.

supplier, *n*—*for pipe laying*, the party who supplies material or services.

DISCUSSION—A supplier may or may not be the manufacturer.

systematic composite sample, *n*—*for asbestos*, a composite sample that is obtained by taking every *n*th bag in the lot being sampled.

systematic sample, *n*—*for asbestos*, the sample that is formed from every *n*th bag of the lot to be examined.

test specimen, *n*—the specific portion of a test sample upon which a test is to be performed, and that is obtained by systematically reducing the size of the sample until a representative specimen of the required mass is obtained.

texture, *n*—a surface pattern as distinguished from a smooth finish.

textured, *adj*—*in evaluating the color of a surface*, structural quality of a surface determined by the topography of its constituents.

textured product, *n*—*in cooling tower fill*, a product with bas-relief motifs that extend the external surface of a sheet sufficiently to increase its heat transfer capacity by at least 10 % under conditions of turbulent flow.

thermal resistance, *R*, *n*—*for asbestos-cement plastic-foam core insulating panels*, the thermal gradient that will develop under a given steady state heat flow between two parallel unit area surfaces for a given material thickness.

toplap—the shortest distance between the lower edge of an overlapping shingle or sheet, and the upper edge of the lapped unit in the first course below (see Fig. 1).

tremolite asbestos, *n*—asbestiform variety of the monoclinic amphibole silicate minerals of the tremolite-actinolite (ferroactinolite) series.

DISCUSSION—Its empirical formula is Ca₂Mg₅Si₈O₂₂(OH)₂. Its Chemical Abstracts number⁹ is 77536-66-4 (see Table 1 and Table 2).

Type F (flexible) flat sheets—asbestos-cement flat sheet suitable for exterior or interior use, where a board having higher strength and density, smoother surface, greater flexibility, and lower moisture absorption is desired.

Type U (utility) flat sheets—asbestos-cement flat sheet suitable for exterior or interior use, having sufficient strength for general utility and construction purposes, and where a board having maximum flexibility, highest density, smoother surface, and lower moisture absorption is not essential.

uncombined calcium hydroxide, *n*—*for asbestos-cement*, the content of unreacted calcium hydroxide that remains in the sample of cured product when tested.

underdrain—a type of asbestos-cement pipe having a multiplicity of perforations along its length, intended for use in surface or below-surface drainage.

unit magnetic rating (1 MR), *n*—a calibrating standard with an MR of one is defined as containing 0.18 g of U.S. Institute of Standards and Technology standard sample No. 29 (a) or iron ore (magnetite) uniformly distributed over the space specified for a 10-g test specimen [14 mm (0.75 in.) diameter by 73 mm (2.875 in.) long], by dispersion in a magnetically inert material.¹³

DISCUSSION—A 10-g specimen has one unit magnetic rating when it produces a magnetic effect equivalent to that of 0.18 g of standard magnetite as described above. Conversely, a 10-g specimen producing a magnetic effect such that the resulting induced current in the magnetic analyzer galvanometer is *k* times that of the 0.18 g of standard magnetite as described above, would have a magnetic rating (MR) of *k*.

unit sample, *n*—*for asbestos*, a sample drawn from one bag.

veneer—the decorative surface of an asbestos-cement shingle or sheet, usually pigmented or granuled for enhanced appearance.

viewing conditions, *n*—the conditions under which a visual observation is made, including the angular substance of the

¹³ Detailed information on the preparation of calibration standards is available from ASTM Headquarters. Request Adjunct No. 12-411180-00 to Test Method D 1118.

specimen at the eye; the geometric relationship of source, specimen and eye; the photometric and spectral character of the field of view surrounding the specimen; and the state of adaptation of the eye.

warping—deformation in the original flatness of an asbestos-cement flat product.

water absorption—increase in mass of a product during immersion in water under specified conditions of duration and temperature, expressed as a percent of its dry mass.

water repellent substances—materials such as waxes, soaps, or silicones that render the surface of shingles more water repellent.

white, *adj*—*for color determination*, color description most usually applied to opaque, highly reflecting, highly diffusing, visually hueless specimens.

whiteness, *n*—the degree to which a near-white surface approaches *perfect white* defined as a 100 % reflectance over the whole visible spectrum.

DISCUSSION—Other terms used for this property are *lightness* or *luminous apparent reflectance*. The concept of whiteness is not only applicable to near-white surfaces but also to dark and colored surfaces. Whiteness may be defined as the grading which an observer would assign to the surface, irrespective of its color or hue, when compared under daylight conditions against a scale of grays ranging from white to black.

yellow, *adj*—hue description applied to light of wavelengths from 572 to 783 nm and to visually similar stimuli.

yellowness, *n*—*in asbestos fiber and products*, the degree to which asbestos deviates from colorlessness or neutral grey toward yellowish or tan as determined by the yellowness index.

yellowness index, *n*—*in asbestos fiber and products*, an index calculated arbitrarily from reflectance measurements using tristimulus¹² filters. Use the following relationship for asbestos:

$$\text{yellowness index} = (A - B)/G \quad (2)$$

where:

- A* = reflectance with the amber tristimulus filter,
- B* = reflectance with the blue tristimulus filter, and
- G* = reflectance with the green tristimulus filter.

NOTE 1—Additional definitions are presented in Specification C 296, Specification C 428, Test Method C 458, Test Methods C 500, Specification C 508, Specification C 541, Specification C 663, Specification C 668, Specification C 875, Guide C 966, Terminology D 123, Test Method D 1918, Test Method D 2985, Test Method D 2590, Test Method D 3879, and STP 834.¹⁰

4. Keywords

4.1 actinolite; amosite; amphibole; anthophyllite; asbestos; chrysotile; color; crocidolite; cummingtonite; definitions; dimensions; ferroactinolite; floats; gederite; glaucophane; grunerite; riebeckite; terminology; terms; tremolite

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