

AAR--	Association of American Railroads
AGA--	American Gas Association
AISI--	American Iron & Steel Institute
ANSI--	American National Standards Institute — Formerly ASA
API--	American Petroleum Institute
ASA--	American Standard Institute — Now known as ANSI
ASM--	American Society for Metals
ASME--	American Society of Mechanical Engineers
ASTM--	American Society for Testing Materials
AWWA--	American Water Works Association
BALES--	Banded lifts of pipe
BAR MILL--	Rolling mill <i>where</i> blooms are processed to form billets
BESS--	Bessemer
BEVEL--	The angle formed between the prepared edge of the end of the pipe and a plane perpendicular to the surface. Standard line pipe bevel is 30 degrees.
BILLET--	Round solid bar of steel which is pierced to form a seamless tube or pipe.
BLK-- Black --	term used when O.D. surface of pipe is protected with a varnish-type oil. Also applies to bare pipe to denote not galvanized.
BLOOM--	A semifinished hot rolled product produced on a blooming mill.
B.O.F.--	Basic Oxygen Furnace
BRIGOS STANDARD--	A standard of thread dimensions. Same as American Standard
B.T.U.--	British Thermal Unit
BLDS--	Bundles — practice of packaging pipe from 1/8 inch to 1 1/2 inch. Pieces per bundle vary with size.
BURST TEST--	A destructive hydraulic test to determine actual yield strength and ultimate strength of seamless and welded pipe.
B.W.--	Butt Weld Pipe — See Continuous Weld Pipe
B.W.G.--	Birmingham Wire Gauge
CASING--	Pipe used as a structural retainer for the walls of a water, gas, or oil well.
C.D.--	Cold Drawn — Drawing pipe or tubing through a die to reduce diameter and wall, to obtain closer tolerances, a better finish or higher physical properties.
CHAMFER--	A beveled surface to eliminate an otherwise sharp corner. A finishing operation prior to threading.
CHEMICAL PROPERTIES--	Normally associated with a limited number of chemical elements. Minimum or maximum limits are established in most ASTM and API Specifications.
CUT LENGTH--	Pipe cut to a specific length as ordered.
CONDUIT--	Pipe serving as a duct for electrical wiring. Usually supplied in 10 foot lengths, threaded and coupled. Pipe used is normally galvanized, slightly lighter than standard weight with a smooth interior surface.
CPLG--	Coupling — threaded sleeve used to connect two lengths of pipe.
C.W.--	Continuous Weld — method of producing pipe normally in sizes from ½ inch to 4 inch.
CU--	Copper
C.W.T.--	per hundred weight
DIA--	Diameter



Abbreviation definitions IE: ASME, API, BTU

DIE STAMPING-- Permanent marking placed on pipe as required in some specifications.

DOUBLE EXTRA HEAVY-- Also known as double extra strong. Available from ½ inch to 8 inch nominal pipe. Wall thickness is twice as heavy as extra heavy pipe with the exception of 8 Inch diameter.

DRL-- Double Random Length (35 foot minimum average)

DRIFTED-- Attaining a certain minimum I.D. clearance by pushing a mandrel through pipe or tubing.

DRIVE PIPE-- Pipe used for driving into ground in water well applications. Supplied with drive coupling.

DUCTILITY-- The ability of a material to deform plastically without fracturing. Measured by elongation in a tensile test.

ERW-- Electric Resistance Weld Pipe — method of producing pipe normally in sizes from 2 3/8" O.D. through 22" O.D.

E.U.E.-- External Upset Ends — used in API tubing and drill pipe.

EXPANDED PIPE-- Pipe which. has been enlarged circumferentially by mechanical or hydraulic pressure.

EXTRA HEAVY--Also known as extra strong — pipe with walls heavier than standard weight. Same as schedule 80 in sizes 1/8 inch to 8 Inch diameter.

F.O.B.-- Free on Board

FRI Freight

GALV-- Galvanizing -- coating pipe with a protective coating of zinc.

GRADE A OR B-- Designations used to indicate minimum yield and tensile strengths of steel in seamless and welded pipe.

G.T.-- Gross Ton-- 2,240 pounds

HYDROSTATIC TESTING-- High pressure, water test to predetermine pressures as required by specifications.

I.D.-- Inside Diameter -- The O.D. measurement less double the wall thickness is the I.D. measurement of a pipe or tube.

INGOT-- Usually first solid form of steel, Suitable for reworking or remelting.

I.P.S.-- Iron Pipe Size-- Same as nominal size from 1/8 inch to 12 Inch.

JOINT-- Term used to refer to one length of pipe.

LGTH-- Length

L.T.C.-- Long threads and coupling (OCTG)

LARGE O.D. PIPE-- Pipe 14 inch O.D. and larger

L.W.-- Lap Weld-- Old method of producing pipe 5 inch diameter and over.

MECHANICAL PROPERTIES-- Tensile strength, elongation, hardness and fatigue limit of steel.

MID-WELDS-- Two or more Joints welded to form one long joint.

MINIMUM WALL-- Minimum thickness permissible calculated by subtracting minus tolerance from nominal wall.

MN-- Manganese

N.A.S.P.D.-- The National Association of Steel Pipe Distributors

N.B.S.-- National Bureau of Standards

Ni-- Nickel

NIPPLE-- Short length of pipe 12 inches and under normally threaded both ends.

NOM—Nominal-- name given to standard pipe designations 1/8 inch through 12 inch. Does not indicate actual I.D.-- measurements, Wall thickness are also expressed as nominal,

N.T.-- Net Ton-- 2,000 pounds

O-D.-- Outside diameter

O.H.-- Open hearth

PCS-- Pieces

P.E.-- Plain ends

PERC-- Plain end roller cut

PESC-- Plain end square cut or saw cut or machine cut

PICKLING-- Pipe immersed in acid bath to remove scale, oil, dirt, etc.

PROTECTOR-- Sleeve with threads to protect threads

PSI-- Pounds per square inch.



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RANGE--	Allowable lengths in oil field casing and tubing. Expressed as Range 1 (20 foot R/L). Range 2(30 foot R/L) and Range 3 (40 foot R/L).
R/L--	Random Length. Varying lengths of pipe.
R&D--	Reamed and Drifed — commonly used in water wells to guarantee I.D. clearance
SAW--	Submerged Arc Weld — a method of producing very large OD pipe.
SCALE--	An oxide of Iron which forms on the surface of steel.
SCHEDULE NUMBERS--	ANSI numbers assigned to pipe to designate wall thickness.
SMLS—Seamless--	pipe without a seam or weld in the circumference.
SPEC--	Specification
SKELP--	Long narrow strip of plate of correct thickness and width to produce CW or ERW pipe.
SRL--	Single Random Lengths — usually 18 foot to 22 foot. Minimum average of 17'6".
S.T. & C.--	Short Thread & Coupled (OCTG).
STENCIL--	identification painted on pipe. Specification, size, wall, grade, test pressure, method of manufacture and mill identification are usually indicated.
STO--	Standard — Same as Sch. 40 1/8"-1.0"
STRETCH REDUCE--	A technique employed in the manufacture of OW pipe in which one or several master sizes of pipe are produced, then stretched reduced through a number of rolls to achieve a variety of pipe diameters. Also used in certain instances in seamless and ERW manufacturing.
TBE--	Thread Both Ends
T & C--	Threaded and Coupled
TOE--	Thread One End
TENSILE STRENGTH--	Ultimate bursting strength to resist being pulled apart. Expressed in P.S.I.
TUBE ROUND--	Billet
VICTAULIC JOINT--	Pipe is grooved near ends to accommodate a victaulic coupling.
YIELD STRENGTH--	The tensile stress required to produce a total elongation of .5 percent of the gauge length as determined by an extensometer. Expressed in P.S I.
XHY--	Extra Heavy (Extra Strong)
XXHY--	Double Extra Heavy (Double Extra Strong)