Abbreviation definitions IE: ASME, API, BTU

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 where 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 out 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.

**L.G.TH.** -- 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 measurements, Wall thickness are also expressed as nominal.

**I.D.** -- Inside Diameter

**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 RIL) 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)