

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 for 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
 B.O.P. — Basic Oxygen Process
 BRIGGS STANDARD — A standard of thread dimensions. Same as American Standard
 B.T.U. — British Thermal Unit
 BLDS — Bundles — practice of packaging pipe from NPS 1/8 to NPS 1 1/2. 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.
 CON CAST — Continuous Cast
 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 1/2 inch to 4 inch.
 CU — Copper

 C.W.T. — per hundred weight
 DIA — Diameter
 DIE STAMPING — Permanent marking placed on pipe as required in some specifications.
DOUBLE EXTRA HEAVY — Also known as double extra strong. Available from NPS 1/2 to NPS 8 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 NPS 1/8 to NPS 8 diameter.
 F.O.B. — Free on Board
 FRT — 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 NPS 14 and larger

L.W. — Lap Weld — Old method of producing pipe 5 inch diameter and over. Has not been produced for 25+ years.

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.

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 Drifted — 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.

SKELP — Long narrow strips of plate of correct thickness and width to produce CW or ERW pipe.

SMLE — Seamless — pipe without a seam or weld in the circumference.

SPEC — Specification

SRL — Single Random Lengths — usually 16 foot to 22 foot. Minimum average of 17'6".

S.T. & C. — Short Thread & Coupled (OCTG).

STD — Standard — Same as Sch. 40, NPS 1/8 - NPS 10

STENCIL — Identification painted on pipe. Specification, size, wall, grade, test pressure, method of manufacture and mill identification are usually indicated.

STRAND(S) — Product of Continuous Cast Process

STRETCH REDUCE — A technique employed in the manufacture of CW 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)