

Pipe Term or Acronym	Explanation
Anti-dumping (AD)	Duties on imports are sought by a trade group or producer(s) in a country or trading bloc. They do so when it is believed that the goods are being sold significantly lower than their home market price, or even below their cost of production. This poses a significant threat to that home countries economic competitiveness to domestic producers of similar goods.
Alloying Elements	Consists of different chemicals and when combined provides a stronger material. Examples of common alloys include nickel, chromium, vanadium, silicon, copper.
Annealing	A process used to soften the steel, to change the physical components or to remove pockets of gas. The steel is heated above its critical temperature.
American National Standards (ANSI)	Formerly known as American Standards Association (ASA). Provides up-to-date information on standards at international and global levels.
American Petroleum Institute (API)	Represents all aspects of the U.S. petroleum and natural gas industry.
Alloy Steel	(High Strength Low Allow) that has intentionally added elements to enhance properties. Alloy additions range between 1 to 4%.
API 5L	Specification for Line Pipe.
Abrasive Resistant Overcoat (ARO)	An additional coating applied to prevent corrosion.
American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME)	Provides up-to-date information on standards, news and resources for engineers.
American Society for Testing Materials (ASTM)	Is an international organization that maintains and develops standards for materials and products at an international level.
American Water Works Association (AWWA)	A nonprofit organization whose purpose is to improve that quality of water and supply.
Bend Test	Several tests conducted on the material to test the ductility. The material is bent back and for till physical failure occurs.
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.
Bill of Lading	A document used in seaborne trading to indicate the ownership, quantity, condition and destination of goods, and to act as a receipt for them.
Black Bare	This situation occurs when the pipe is not coated by the mill. Any oil on the pipe from cutting will be removed with soap and water.

Pipe Term or Acronym	Explanation
Black (BLK)	A term used when O.D. surface of pipe is protected with varnish-type protective oil to prevent rusting.
Bundles (BLDS)	Pipe is packaged and bundled for shipping. Pieces per bundle vary with size.
Burst Test	Determines the yield and ultimate strength of both seamless and welded pipe using hydraulic pressure.
Butt Weld (B.W.) Pipe	Can have full or partial penetration.
Carbon (C)	Higher levels of carbon make welding more difficult. Ductility is also reduced as carbon increases.
Carbon Steel	Other than iron (Fe), contains only Carbon, Manganese and residual elements.
Casing	Pipe used as a structural retainer for the walls of a water, gas, or oil well.
Cold Drawn (C.D.)	Drawing pipe or tubing through a die to reduce diameter and wall, to obtain closer tolerances, a better finish or higher physical properties.
Carbon Equivalent (CE)	The mixture of total carbon, silicon, phosphorous of iron. This can be found in the following equation $CE = \%TC + .3(\%Si + \%P)$.
Chamfer	A beveled surface to eliminate an otherwise sharp corner; A finishing operation prior to threading.
Charpy Test	Measures the energy absorbed by the material when a fracture takes place.
Check Analysis	A chemical analysis of the material taken after the manufacturing process.
Chemical Properties	Normally associated with a limited number of chemical elements. Minimum or maximum limits are established in most ASTM and API Specifications.
Countervailing Duties (CVD)	Countervailing duties on imports are sought when the supplying country's production and/or exports are directly or indirectly subsidized to the extent that they cause or threaten material injury to domestic producers of these goods.
Cut Length	Pipe cut to a specific length as ordered.
Columbium	An alloy mixed into the steel that provides superior strength. It restrains grain growth and recrystallization while being rolled.
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.
Coupling	A part used to connect two pieces of pipe.
Coupling (CPLG)	A threaded sleeve used to connect two lengths of pipe.

Pipe Term or Acronym	Explanation
Corrosion Resistant Alloy (CRA)	Is a combination of different alloys, the most common are stainless steel, chrome nickel, iron copper, etc. When combined these materials can more effectively combat corrosion.
Crack, Hook	Imperfections on the surface of the material which turn towards to I.D. or O.D. This is due to stress caused upon the material during the welding process.
Continuous Weld (C.W.)	A method of producing pipe
Centum Weight (C.W.T.) or “Hundred Weight”	Also referred to as per hundred weight. It is a form of mass using the unit pound (lb). To convert any C.W.T. value into price per ton, simply multiply by 20.
Diameter (DIA)	Is the length from one end of the circle through its center point to the other end.
Double Extra Heavy	It is also known as double extra strong. Wall thickness is twice as heavy as extra heavy pipe with the exception of 8 Inch diameter.
Double Jointed (DL)	When two standard pieces of pipe are welded together to form one single piece, doubling its length.
Double Random Length (DRL)	35 foot minimum average.
Drive Pipe	Pipe used for driving into ground in water well applications.
Drop Weight Tear Test	A type of impact test that determines ductility of ferritic steel.
Ductility	The ability of a material to deform plastically without fracturing. Measured by elongation in a tensile test.
Eddy-Current Testing	NDT that tests the material by transmitting the current through the steel.
Electric Resistance Weld (ERW)	A method of producing pipe normally in sizes from 2 3/8” O.D. through 24” O.D.
Elongation	The length a material can be stretched before fracturing.
Expanded Pipe	Pipe that has been enlarged circumferentially by mechanical or hydraulic pressure.
Expanders	Device that expands the outside diameter of the pipe to its desired size.
Extra Heavy	Also known as extra strong. It is the same as schedule 80 in sizes 1/8 inch to 8 Inch diameter.
Flattening	A quality test applied on tubing, two plates press against the tube till the diameter reaches a certain it. This tests looks for any fractures or signs of stress that may appear during this process.

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Full Body Normalizing	
Fusion Bond Epoxy (FBE)	An external coating applied to pipe to protect against corrosion.
Fracture	A break or crack in the material due to stress.
Free/Freight On Board (F.O.B.)	Can be referred to as Free on Board or Freight on Board. The seller pays for shipment costs of the material to the point of destination.
Galvanizing (GALV)	Pipe is coated with a protective coating of zinc to prevent corrosion.
Grade "A" or B	Designations used to indicate minimum yield and tensile strengths of steel in seamless and welded pipe.
Heat Treatment	Method to manipulate mechanical properties, product uniformity and enhance performance.
High Frequency Welding	A welding technique that has a radio frequency power of 450,000 cycles per second
Hot Roll Coil (HRC)	Is used to make welded pipe.
Helical Submerged Arc Welded (HSAW) Pipe	Hot roll coil is used to make large diameter spiral weld pipe.
Hydrogen (H)	It is a residual element that decreases surface and internal quality, ductility and adversely affects heat treatment. In steel making, the lower hydrogen is better.
Hydrogen Induced Cracking (HIC) Testing	It is a 96 hour long test to determine steel's resistance to sulfide stress corrosion.
Hydrostatic Testing	High pressure, water test to predetermine pressures as required by specifications.
Impact Test	Measures and defines the amount of energy absorbed by an object hitting the material being tested. The test can be focused on tension or bending specifically.
Ingot	Usually the first solid form of steel, suitable for reworking or remelting.
Internal Plastic Coating (IPC)	Internal plastic coating to prevent corrosion.
Inside Diameter (I.D.)	The outside diameter measurement less double the wall thickness is the I.D. measurement of a pipe or tube.
Joint	Term used to refer to one length of pipe.
Killed Steel	Silicon and aluminum are added to melt procedure to remove oxygen from ingots.
Ladle	A large pot which holds the molten metal that creates the final product. The ladle can transport the molten metal short distances.
Lifts	Represents segments of pipe whether it is to be bundled or not.

Pipe Term or Acronym	Explanation
LGTH	Length
Longitudinally Submerged Arc Welded (LSAW) Pipe	Rectangular steel plates are bent into a circle and then welded longitudinally along the seam (internally and externally).
Magnetic Particle Inspection	A test that determines if there are any cracks or stresses on the surface
Manganese (Mn)	Manganese. It is added element that increases tensile strength and hardness while decreasing ductility and Weld ability.
Mechanical Properties	Tensile strength, elongation, hardness and fatigue limit of steel.
Metric Ton (MT)	Metric Ton (2,204 Pounds)
Mill Finish	A machine finish, creating a smooth surface on the material.
Minimum wall	Minimum thickness permissible calculated by subtracting minus tolerance from nominal wall.
Molybdenum (Mo)	Is a specialized alloy that hardens the material. It can be added to stainless steel to improve corrosion resistance.
National Association of Corrosion Engineers (NACE)	National Association of Corrosion Engineers. The purpose of NACE testing is to test steel’s resistance to sulfide stress corrosion. NACE standard TM0284 is used primarily for line pipe. The crack test is 96 hours long and results are reported as a percentage.
Non-Destructive Testing (NDT)	Inspecting without harming material
Normal Pipe Size (NPS)	A North American standard of normal pipe sizes.
Nickel (Ni)	An added element to increase toughness and corrosion resistance.
Nipple	Short length of pipe 12 inches and under normally threaded both ends.
Nominal (NOM)	The name given to standard pipe designations 1/8 inch through 12 inch. It does not indicate actual I.D. measurements, wall thickness are also expressed as nominal.
Normalized	Heating pipe to 1,540 – 1,650 F then air cooled to relieve stress, improve toughness, decrease Yield and Tensile and make microstructure more uniform.
Normalized & Tempered	Heating pipe to 1,540 – 1,650 F, air cooled then re-heated to 900 – 1,175 F then air cooled after tempering. This process reduces strength and improves toughness.
Net Ton (NT)	Net ton (2,000 pounds.).
Outside Diameter (OD)	The outside diameter of pipe, also the largest diameter.
PCS	Pieces

Pipe Term or Acronym	Explanation
Phosphorus (P)	Phosphorus. It is a residual element that decreases ductility and Weld ability while increasing strength and hardness. It also increases machinability and corrosion resistance.
Pickling	A form of cleaning off oil, dirt, etc. The pipe is dipped into an acid bath.
Piling	There are two types of piling, sheet and bearing. Sheet pile can consists of straight, arch, and zee. This is used in construction of coffer dams, docks, etc. Bearing piles are used for foundation work that have wide flange sections, and are very heavy.
Plain End (PE)	The ends of the pipe are cut and have no threading or beveled ends.
Positive Material Identification (PMI)	Positive material identification. It is used in the DC's to verify grades, etc.
Preheating	Can be specifically used for steel where the material is heated slowly. This temperature never reaches above its melting temperature. Once it is reached its desired temperature the steel is transferred to the furnace. Preheating can help strengthen a material due to the advantageous movement of particles.
Protector	Sleeve with threads to protect threads.
Pounds Per Square Inch (PSI)	A unit of pressure. It is the pounds of pressure applied to per inch of area.
Product Specification Level (PSL)	Specifications of materials that the product must have.
Quenched & Tempered	Heating pipe to 1,540 – 1,650 F, water quenched, re-heated to 900 – 1.350 F then air cooled to provide the best combination of strength and toughness.
Random Lengths (RL)	A range in length for pipe generally from 2-5 feet.
Scale	An oxide of iron that is formed on the surface of heated steel. Falls off when the steel is rolled.
Scarfig	Usually using gasses to cut away at the surface area of an object. This can remove any edges or flash from the material.
Seam Annealed	Heating a welding right below its critical temperature. This reduces the chance of the weld hardening without changing the particle structure of the steel.
Single Random Lengths (SRL)	Ranges from 16-22 feet.
Slab	A block of steel partially finished. It is what hot roll coil and plate is made from.

Pipe Term or Acronym	Explanation
Stainless Steel	Corrosion Resistant Alloy that contains alloying elements in levels greater than 4%.
Stencil	Identifies the specifications of pipe. Usually includes mill identification, method of manufacturing, test pressure, wall, grade, size, etc.
Submerged Arc Welded (SAW) Pipe	Manufacturing process to make large diameter pipes over 24 inches.
Sulfur (S)	A residual element that decreases surface quality, ductility and Weld ability to increase machinability.
Tensile Strength	Understanding the maximum load a material can withstand until it breaks. Also known as the “ultimate strength.”
Threaded Both Ends (TBE)	Both ends of the pipe are threaded. The pipe will usually have some sort of cap to protect the threading during transportation.