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Product Data Sheet - Industry Definitions

<u>Term</u>	<u>Industry Definition</u>
ANSI	American National Standards Institute (Usually used as a dimensional spec for pipe and fittings and flanges, Eg, Pipe to ANSI B36.10, Flanges to ANSI Class 150)
API	American Petroleum Institute (petroleum spec that covers material composition etc, commonly used to describe ERW welded Linepipe, Eg;API 5L B)
ASA	American Standards Association (Dimensional spec, commonly used to describe American flange table, Eg; ASA Class 150
ASME	American Society of Mechanical Engineers (a specification commonly used to specify Valves for use in chemical / pressure services)
ASTM	American Society for testing and materials (commonly used to describe the material a pipe or fitting is made of, Eg, ASTM A106-B Seamless Linepipe or ASTM A105 Flanges)
BBE	Bevelled both ends, (Term commonly used in pipe nipples and swaged nipple to denote end prep)
BE	Bevelled end, as in the end of a pipe or fitting is already initially prepped with a bevel, for butt welding
BOE	Bevel one end, (Term commonly used in pipe nipples and swaged nipple to denote end prep)
BSP	British Standard Parallel Thread, A type of Male Taper-Female Parallel thread used in most low pressure fittings and valves, this is the most common thread in Australia, and is used in most general plumbing, air, water, low pressure applications, on AS1074 Pipe, Gal Mal, Brass, Black Steel fittings,
BW	Butt weld, (a term often used to cover a wide range of fittings prepped with a bevelled edge for welding)
Class	or PN (Pressure Nominale) A system used to categorise usually flanges, according to pressure retaining capabilities. EG ANSI Class 150 Flange

Conc.	Concentric (generally for reducing on the vertical plane)
Cpl	Coupling, Also known as a socket or joiner (Generally we call this fitting in a 3000# or 6000# a coupling, and as a Black steel or Gal-mal fitting a socket)
DSAW	Double Submerged Arch Welded, (a process of welding pipe. It is usually only used for larger bore pipe over 600nb)
Ecc	Eccentric (generally for reducing on the horizontal plane)
ERW	Electric Resistance Weld (a process of welding pipe. It is the common term for welded pipe to API 5L B standards)
F&F	Female to Female, threaded end connections
FE	Flanged Ends
FF	Full or Flat Face
LR	Long radius (commonly used in Butt-weld elbows, (it has a 1.5 x the OD radius), Long radius is by far the most common type of elbow)
M&F	Male to Female, threaded end connections
NB	Nominal Bore, Which really means 'around about' size of the bore. Used to quickly describe standard pipe dimensions. It is not the actual ID or the OD.
NPT	National Pipe Thread, A type of Taper-Taper thread used in 3000# and 6000# high pressure fittings and valves, generally used in the Petroleum field.
Parallel Thread	Parallel threaded, (a continuous thread with no taper) generally use with a taper thread or with a tape or sealant to make seal.
PBE	Plain both ends, (Term commonly used in commercial pipe, pipe nipples and swaged nipple to denote end prep)
PE	Plain ends, (Term commonly used in commercial pipe, pipe nipples and swaged nipple to denote end prep)
PI	Pressure indicator
PN	Pressure Nominale, Also commonly used to describe the "around about" working pressure of a fitting or flange.
Psi	Pounds per square inch, an imperial pressure measurement. (1 Psi equals 6.895 Kpa or 0.00689 MPa)
RF	Raised face, describes the face of a flange

SBE Screwed Both Ends, (Term commonly used in commercial pipe, pipe nipples and swaged nipple to denote end prep)

**Schedule
(or Wt)**

The Wall thickness of a given pipe. Note, The thickness of a given schedule is not consistent throughout all diameters, although over 300mm Std Wt is always 9.53mm and XS is always 12.7mm . Std wt - is the same weight or wall thickness as sch 40 up to & including 250mm and XS - is the same as Sch80 up to & including 200mm XXS = double extra strong.

SE Screwed ends, commonly used to describe a valve or even pipe end connections

**Seamless v
Welded Pipe**

2 totally different forms of manufacturing of pipe, there are no seamless pipe mills in Australia , hence all our seamless is imported. Welded pipe does not have as high a pressure / temperature rating as seamless (usually 10% less) and cannot be substituted for seamless in every application. But welded is usually cheaper and is often used in more structural fabrications, as it often has a higher yield strength than seamless pipe.

SOE Screwed One End, (Term commonly used in commercial pipe, pipe nipples and swaged nipple to denote end prep)

SOW Slip on Weld, a Type of flange that slips over a pipes OD and it welded on, does not require the wall thickness of the pipe, as it only goes over the OD.

SR Short radius, commonly used to describe Butt-weld elbows, (it has a 1x the OD radius) (Long radius is by far the most common type of elbow)

Std Wt Standard Wall Thickness. From the general pipe dimensional standards of ANSI. Although "Wt" stands for wall thickness, because Wt. could also read as Weight, over the years industry has just called it Standard Weight,

Street Elbows Male - Female Threaded Elbow (also known as an M&F Elbow)

SW (fitting) Socket weld, type of end connection where the pipe partially slides inside the fitting or valve and is welded on. Used for a high pressure 3000# or 6000# fittings or valves, generally in the Petroleum Industry.

SW (flange) Socket weld flange, a Type of flange that is like a slip on flange but has an internal lip that stops the flange slipping right over the pipe. Does require the wall thickness of the pipe, as the thickness of the internal lip has to match the pipe it is butting up with.

**Tapered
Thread**

Gives tighter seal, for fitting can be used in conjunction with parallel thread or with another taper thread

TOE Threaded one end (Term commonly used in commercial pipe, pipe nipples and swaged nipple to denote end prep)

WN Weld neck flange, a Type of flange that has a short neck that butts up to the pipe and is butt welded on. Does require the wall thickness of the pipe, as it has to match the pipe it is butting up with.