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TECHNICAL DATA
& GLOSSARY

Conversion Tables

TEMPERATURE CONVERSION

°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F	°C	°F
-40	-40	-10	14	20	68	50	122	80	176	110	230	140	284
-39	-38.2	-9	15.8	21	69.8	51	123.8	81	177.8	111	231.8	141	285.8
-38	-36.4	-8	17.6	22	71.6	52	125.6	82	179.6	112	233.6	142	287.6
-37	-34.6	-7	19.4	23	73.4	53	127.4	83	181.4	113	235.4	143	289.4
-36	-32.8	-6	21.2	24	75.2	54	129.2	84	183.2	114	237.2	144	291.2
-35	-31	-5	23	25	77	55	131	85	185	115	239	145	293
-34	-29.2	-4	24.8	26	78.8	56	132.8	86	186.8	116	240.8	146	294.8
-33	-27.4	-3	26.6	27	80.6	57	134.6	87	188.6	117	242.6	147	296.6
-32	-25.6	-2	28.4	28	82.4	58	136.4	88	190.4	118	244.4	148	298.4
-31	-23.8	-1	30.2	29	84.2	59	138.2	89	192.2	119	246.2	149	300.2
-30	-22	0	32	30	86	60	140	90	194	120	248	150	302
-29	-20.2	1	33.8	31	87.8	61	141.8	91	195.8	121	249.8	151	303.8
-28	-18.4	2	35.6	32	89.6	62	143.6	92	197.6	122	251.6	152	305.6
-27	-16.6	3	37.4	33	91.4	63	145.4	93	199.4	123	253.4	153	307.4
-26	-14.8	4	39.2	34	93.2	64	147.2	94	201.2	124	255.2	154	309.2
-25	-13	5	41	35	95	65	149	95	203	125	257	155	311
-24	-11.2	6	42.8	36	96.8	66	150.8	96	204.8	126	258.8	156	312.8
-23	-9.4	7	44.6	37	98.6	67	152.6	97	206.6	127	260.6	157	314.6
-22	-7.6	8	46.4	38	100.4	68	154.4	98	208.4	128	262.4	158	316.4
-21	-5.8	9	48.2	39	102.2	69	156.2	99	210.2	129	264.2	159	318.2
-20	-4	10	50	40	104	70	158	100	212	130	266	160	320
-19	-2.2	11	51.8	41	105.8	71	159.8	101	213.8	131	267.8	161	321.8
-18	-0.4	12	53.6	42	107.6	72	161.6	102	215.6	132	269.6	162	323.6
-17	1.4	13	55.4	43	109.4	73	163.4	103	217.4	133	271.4	163	325.4
-16	3.2	14	57.2	44	111.2	74	165.2	104	219.2	134	273.2	164	327.2
-15	5	15	59	45	113	75	167	105	221	135	275	165	329
-14	6.8	16	60.8	46	114.8	76	168.8	106	222.8	136	276.8	166	330.8
-13	8.6	17	62.6	47	116.6	77	170.6	107	224.6	137	278.6	167	332.6
-12	10.4	18	64.4	48	118.4	78	172.4	108	226.4	138	280.4	168	334.4
-11	12.2	19	66.2	49	120.2	79	174.2	109	228.2	139	282.2	169	336.2

LENGTH CONVERSION

INCH	DECIMAL	MILLIMETER
1/64	0.02	0.40
1/32	0.03	0.80
1/16	0.06	1.59
1/8	0.13	3.18
3/16	0.19	4.76
1/4	0.25	6.35
5/16	0.31	7.94
3/8	0.38	9.53
7/16	0.44	11.11
1/2	0.50	12.70
9/16	0.56	14.29
5/8	0.63	15.88
1 1/16	0.69	17.46
3/4	0.75	19.05
1 3/16	0.81	20.64
7/8	0.88	22.23
1 5/16	0.94	23.88
1	1.00	25.40
1 1/4	1.25	31.75
1 1/2	1.5	38.1
1 3/4	1.75	44.45
2	2	50.8
2 1/4	2.25	57.15
2 1/2	2.5	63.5
2 3/4	2.75	69.85
3	3	76.2
3 1/4	3.25	82.55
3 1/2	3.5	88.9
3 3/4	3.75	95.25
4	4	101.6
4 1/4	4.25	107.95
4 1/2	4.5	114.3
4 3/4	4.75	120.65
5	5	127
5 1/4	5.25	133.35
5 1/2	5.5	139.7
5 3/4	5.75	146.05
6	6.00	152.4

MASS CONVERSION

KILOGRAMS (kg)	POUNDS (lbs)
1	2.21
2	4.41
3	6.62
4	8.82
5	11.03
6	13.23
7	15.44
8	17.64
9	19.85
10	22.05
15	33.08
20	44.10
25	55.13
30	66.15
35	77.18
40	88.20
45	99.23
50	110.25
55	121.28
60	132.30
65	143.33
70	154.35
75	165.38
80	176.40
85	187.43
90	198.45
95	209.48
100	220.50
150	330.75
200	441.00
300	661.50
400	882.00
500	1102.50
600	1323.00
700	1543.50
800	1764.00
900	1984.50
1000	2205.00

Glossary

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)	PE	Plain ends, (term commonly used in commercial pipe, pipe nipples and swaged nipple to denote end prep)
API	American Petroleum Institute (petroleum spec that covers material composition etc, commonly used to describe ERW welded Linepipe, eg; API 5L B)	PI	Pressure indicator
ASA	American Standards Association (Dimensional spec, commonly used to describe American flange table, eg; ASA Class 150	PN	Pressure Nominale, also commonly used to describe the "around about" working pressure of a fitting or flange.
ASME	American Society of Mechanical Engineers (a specification commonly used to specify Valves for use in chemical / pressure services)	PSI	Pounds per square inch, an imperial pressure measurement. (1 Psi equals 6.895 Kpa or 0.00689 MPa)
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)	RF	Raised face, describes the face of a flange 3
BBE	Bevelled both ends (term commonly used in pipe nipples and swaged nipple to denote end prep)	SBE	Screwed Both Ends, (term commonly used in commercial pipe, 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	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 Sch40 up to and including 250mm and XS - is the same as Sch80 up to and including 200mm XXS = double extra strong.
BOE	Bevel one end (term commonly used in pipe nipples and swaged nipple to denote end prep)	SE	Screwed ends, commonly used to describe a valve or even pipe end connections
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	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.
BW	Butt weld (term often used to cover a wide range of fittings prepped with a bevelled edge for welding)	SOE	Screwed One End, (term commonly used in commercial pipe, pipe nipples and swaged nipple to denote end prep)
Class or PN (Pressure Nominal)	A system used to categorise usually flanges, according to pressure retaining capabilities. eg; ANSI Class 150 Flange Concentric (generally for reducing on the vertical plane)	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.
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)	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)
Ecc	Eccentric (generally for reducing on the horizontal plane)	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.
ERW	Electric Resistance Weld (a process of welding pipe. It is the common term for welded pipe to API 5L B standards)	Street Elbows	Male - Female Threaded Elbow (also known as an M&F Elbow)
F&F	Female to Female, threaded end connections	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.
FE	Flanged Ends	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.
FF	Full or Flat Face	Tapered Thread	Gives tighter seal, for fitting can be used in conjunction with parallel thread or with another taper thread
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)		

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