

Glossary

Shear Strength: The load divided by the original cross-sectional area of a section separated by a shear force.

Sour Environment: Fluids containing water as a liquid and hydrogen sulfide, and may cause sulfide stress cracking (SSC) of susceptible materials.

Specific Gravity, Liquid: The ratio of the weight of a given volume of liquid to an equal volume of water.

Spot Facing: Machining in the mating component, a flat seat for a bolt head, nut, locknut or other similar element.

Springback: (1) The elastic recovery of metal after stressing. (2) The degree to which metal tends to return to its original shape or contour after undergoing a forming operation.

Stainless Steel: Basically, low carbon alloy steels containing at least 11.5% chromium. These steels are characterized by their high resistance to corrosion.

Static Pressure Rating: See pressure, rated static

Steel: An iron-based alloy, containing: manganese, usually carbon, and often other alloying elements.

Strain: A measure of the relative change in size or shape of a body. Example, linear strain is computed as the ratio of change in length to the original length.

Stress: The result of a force acting on a given surface area. Computed as the ratio of the applied force to the affected area.

Stress Corrosion Cracking (SCC): Fracture in a material resulting from the combined action of applied stress and corrosive environment.

Stress Raisers/Concentration: Changes in contour or discontinuities in structure that cause local increases in stress.

Stringer: In wrought materials, an elongated configuration of microconstituents or foreign material aligned in the direction of working.

Sulfide Stress: Brittle failure by cracking under the combined action of tensile stress and corrosion in the presence of water Cracking (SSC) and hydrogen sulfide.

Surge: A transient rise of pressure or flow.

Swaging: Forming a taper or a reduction on metal products such as rod and tubing by forging, squeezing or hammering.

Temperature, Ambient: The temperature of the environment in which the apparatus is working.

Tensile Strength: In tensile testing, the ratio of maximum load to original cross-sectional area.

Tensile Strength, Ultimate: The maximum stress that a material can withstand.

Torque: Turning effort (moment) applied to a component for fastening, tightening or assembling.

Torsion: A twisting action resulting in shear stresses and strain.

Toughness: Ability of a metal to absorb energy and deform without fracturing.

Tube: Hollow, cylindrical products having outside diameters that are not standardized for threading. Tubes are dimensionally classified in terms of their outside diameters and wall thicknesses.

Upsetting: See [COLD HEADING](#).

Vacuum: Pressure less than ambient atmospheric pressure.

Vibra-Seal: Vibra-Seal is a registered trademark of Loctite Corporation.

Viscosity: A measure of the internal friction or the resistance of a fluid to flow.

Viton: Viton is a registered trademark of E.I. Du Pont de Nemours and Company.

Welding: Joining two or more pieces of metal by applying heat, pressure or both with or without filler metal, to produce a localized union through fusion or recrystallization across the interface.

Work Hardening: An increase in hardness and strength caused by plastic deformation at temperatures lower than the recrystallization range. (Same as Strain Hardening. See also, Cold Working.)

Working Pressure, Dynamic: See [PRESSURE, RATED DYNAMIC](#).

Working Pressure, Static: See [PRESSURE, RATED STATIC](#).

Yield Strength: The maximum stress that can be applied to a material, which upon removal, the material will return to approximately its original shape.