specially designed component: a component designed in accordance with para. 104.7.2.

standard component: a component manufactured in accordance with one or more of the standards listed in Table 126.1-1.

covered piping systems (CPS): piping systems on which condition assessments are to be conducted. As a minimum for electric power generating stations, the CPS also include NPS 4 (DN 100) and larger piping in other systems that have a design temperature greater than 750°F (400°C) or a design pressure greater than 1,025 psi (7.1 MPa).

creep strength enhanced ferritic steel: steel in which the microstructure, consisting of lower transformation products such as martensite and bainite, is stabilized by controlled precipitation of temper-resistant carbides, carbonitrides, and/or nitrides.

defect: a flaw (imperfection or unintentional discontinuity) of such size, shape, orientation, location, or properties as to be rejectable.

discontinuity: a lack of continuity or cohesion; an interruption in the normal physical structure of material or a product.

employer: the owner, manufacturer, fabricator, contractor, assembler, or installer responsible for the welding, brazing, and NDE performed by his/her organization including procedure and performance qualifications.

engineering design: the detailed design developed from process requirements and conforming to Code requirements, including all necessary drawings and specifications, governing a piping installation.

equipment connection: an integral part of such equipment as pressure vessels, heat exchangers, and pumps, designed for attachment of pipe or piping components.

erection: the complete installation of a piping system, including any field assembly, fabrication, testing, and inspection of the system.

examination: denotes the procedures for all nondestructive examination. Refer to para. 136.3 and the definition for visual examination.

expansion joint: a flexible piping component that absorbs thermal and/or terminal movement.

fabrication: primarily, the joining of piping components into integral pieces ready for assembly. It includes bending, forming, threading, welding, or other operations on these components, if not part of assembly. It may be done in a shop or in the field.

face of weld: the exposed surface of a weld on the side from which the welding was done.

failure: a physical condition that renders a system or component unable to perform its intended function or functions or meet design and performance requirements, or that is a hazard to personnel safety.

failure analysis: the process of collecting and evaluating data to determine the damage mechanism or mechanisms and cause of a failure.

ferrous material: metals and alloys that contain iron as the principal component.

filler metal: metal to be added in welding, soldering, brazing, or braze welding.

fillet weld: a weld of approximately triangular cross section joining two surfaces approximately at right angles to each other in a lap joint, tee joint, corner joint, or socket weld.

fire hazard: situation in which a material of more than average combustibility or explosibility exists in the presence of a potential ignition source.

flaw: an imperfection or unintentional discontinuity that is detectable by a nondestructive examination.

full fillet weld: a fillet weld whose size is equal to the thickness of the thinner member joined.

fusion: the melting together of filler metal and base metal, or of base metal only, that results in coalescence.

gas blow: a process to clean and remove debris from the gas supply piping by releasing gas (flammable or nonflammable) at a high pressure and velocity through the piping system while venting to atmosphere.

gas purge: a process to purge air from the flammable gas supply piping, typically conducted at a low pressure and velocity.

gas welding: a group of welding processes wherein coalescence is produced by heating with a gas flame or flames, with or without the application of pressure, and with or without the use of filler metal.

groove weld: a weld made in the groove between two members to be joined.

heat-affected zone: portion of the base metal that has not been melted, but whose mechanical properties or microstructure has been altered by the heat of welding or cutting.

heat treatments:
  - annealing, full: heating a metal or alloy to a temperature above the transformation temperature range for that material and holding above the range for a proper period of time, followed by cooling to below that range. (A softening treatment is often carried out just below the transformation range, which is referred to as a subcritical anneal.)
  - austenitizing: forming austenite by heating steel above the transformation range.

piping systems on which condition assessments are to be conducted. As a minimum for electric power generating stations, the CPS are to include NPS 4 (DN 100) and larger of the main steam, hot reheat steam, cold reheat steam, and boiler feedwater piping systems. In addition to the above, CPS also includes NPS 4 (DN 100) and larger piping in other systems that have a design temperature greater than 750°F (400°C) or a design pressure greater than 1,025 psi (7.1 MPa).