

## Glossary

<b>BCSA</b>	British Constructional Steelwork Association.
<b>BISPA</b>	British Independent Steel Producers' Association.
<b>Blanking</b>	Cutting (usually rectangular) shapes out of a sheet of steel.
<b>Bright bar</b>	Hot-rolled bars further processed to close dimensional tolerances.
<b>BRISCC</b>	British Iron and Steel Consumers' Council.
<b>BSC</b>	British Steel Corporation.
<b>BSD</b>	British Steel Distribution, an operating division of <b>British Steel</b> comprising its stockholding businesses, overseas sales companies and offices and central supplies and transport activities.
<b>BSG</b>	British Steel Group, ie <b>British Steel</b> and associated companies.
<b>BSSC</b>	British Steel Service Centres (a constituent part of BSD).
<b>BS stockholder products</b>	Stockholder products which are of the kind produced by British Steel.
<b>BTS</b>	British Tube Stockholders (a constituent part of BSD).
<b>BWSTA</b>	British Welded Steel Tube Association.
<b>Cold rolling (or reducing)</b>	Passing unheated, previously hot-rolled steel through a set of rolls to reduce thicknesses and produce strip in coil form.
<b>Decoiling</b>	The process of unwinding <b>strip products</b> , supplied in coil form, preparatory to cutting to length, forming sheets.
<b>EC</b>	The European Communities, or their Commission.
<b>ECSC</b>	European Coal and Steel Community (created by the Treaty of Paris).
<b>ECSC or Paris products</b>	Steel products subject to the provisions of the Treaty of Paris: see paragraph 3.4.
<b>EEC</b>	European Economic Community (created by the Treaty of Rome).
<b>EEC (non-ECSC) or Rome products</b>	Steel products subject to the provisions of the Treaty of Rome: see paragraph 3.4.
<b>General steels</b>	Mainly plates and sections.
<b>Hot-rolling</b>	Passing heated slabs of steel through a set of rolls to reduce thickness and produce a flat product in coil.
<b>JIT</b>	'Just in time' system: a relationship between stockholder and end user based on close and flexible response to production requirements, in order to minimise inventory costs.
<b>KT</b>	Thousand tonnes.

<b>Merchant bar</b>	Small re-rolled products (small angles, small channels, flats, rounds and squares).
<b>Narrow strip</b>	Strip product (either slit or rolled) normally up to 500 mm wide.
<b>NASS</b>	National Association of Steel Stockholders.
<b>Paris products</b>	See <b>ECSC products</b> .
<b>Plate</b>	Product of <b>hot-rolling</b> an ingot or slab in a plate mill over 3 mm thick, much greater width than thickness.
<b>Profiling</b>	Producing a finished shape out of plate by use of flame cutting, being either straightforward profiling into smaller rectangles or squares or specialised profiling into irregular shapes.
<b>Reinforcement steel</b>	Steel bars or rods manipulated by cutting, twisting, bending or formed into mesh, for the construction industry.
<b>Rome products</b>	See <b>EEC (non-ECSC) products</b> .
<b>Seamless tubes</b>	Tubes formed by piercing and rolling an ingot so that the resulting hollow has a uniform surface, without the seam which appears in a welded tube.
<b>Sections</b>	Long hot-rolled beams, channels, angles etc other than flat or strip steel.
<b>SHS</b>	Structural hollow sections.
<b>Slitting</b>	Cutting coil along its length to make narrow strip, or to trim edge of coil.
<b>Strip products</b>	Flat steel products of a hot or cold continuous strip mill (hot rolled between 1.2 mm and 25 mm thick, cold rolled between 0.1 mm and 8 mm thick).
<b>UES</b>	United Engineering Steels.
<b>Welded tubes</b>	Tubes formed by bending a flat product to tubular shape and closing the seam by welding.