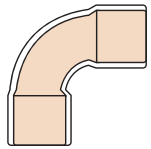


Types of Copper Fittings



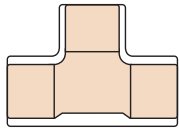
Coupling

Connects two pieces of pipe in a straight line. Used to extend the length of a horizontal run or make a repair. Some may connect pipes of unequal sizes; can also be called a coupler. Available with or without a stop to insert the pipe to a predefined depth.



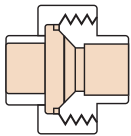
Elbow

Diverts the direction of a pipe run. 90-degree angles are most common, but 45-degree, 22.5-degree, and 11.25-degree bends also exist for rigid pipe. Installers use "Short turn" elbows most frequently, but "long turn" or "sweep" elbows are also available, and make a wider turn which results in better flow.



Tee

Tee fittings form a junction where three pipes meet. The pipe size on each connection may vary, but dimensions should be read END X END X CENTER. The two sides that form a straight line are referred to as the run, while the branch is called the bull.



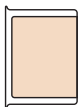
Union

A union is similar to a coupling but contains three pieces, allowing users to disconnect a certain section of a piping system should the need to drain, clean, repair or replace arise. The two pipe connection pieces are called "tailpieces," with a "nut" in between. Some unions use an o-ring or gasket to form a watertight seal, while others form a seal without a gasket.



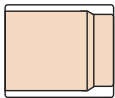
Cap

A cap fits over the end of a pipe to close it off. Sometimes they are permanent and other times they're put in to pressure test a system against leaks.



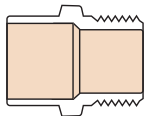
Plug

Similar to a cap, a plug closes off a system. However, the plug fits INSIDE the end of a fitting, rather than OVER the pipe.



Bushing

Connects pipe of two different sizes by sliding over pipe of the smaller listed nominal size, and inside a fitting of the larger listed size



Adapter

These adapt from one connection type to another. Examples include pipe adapter x male NPT and fitting adapter x female NPT.