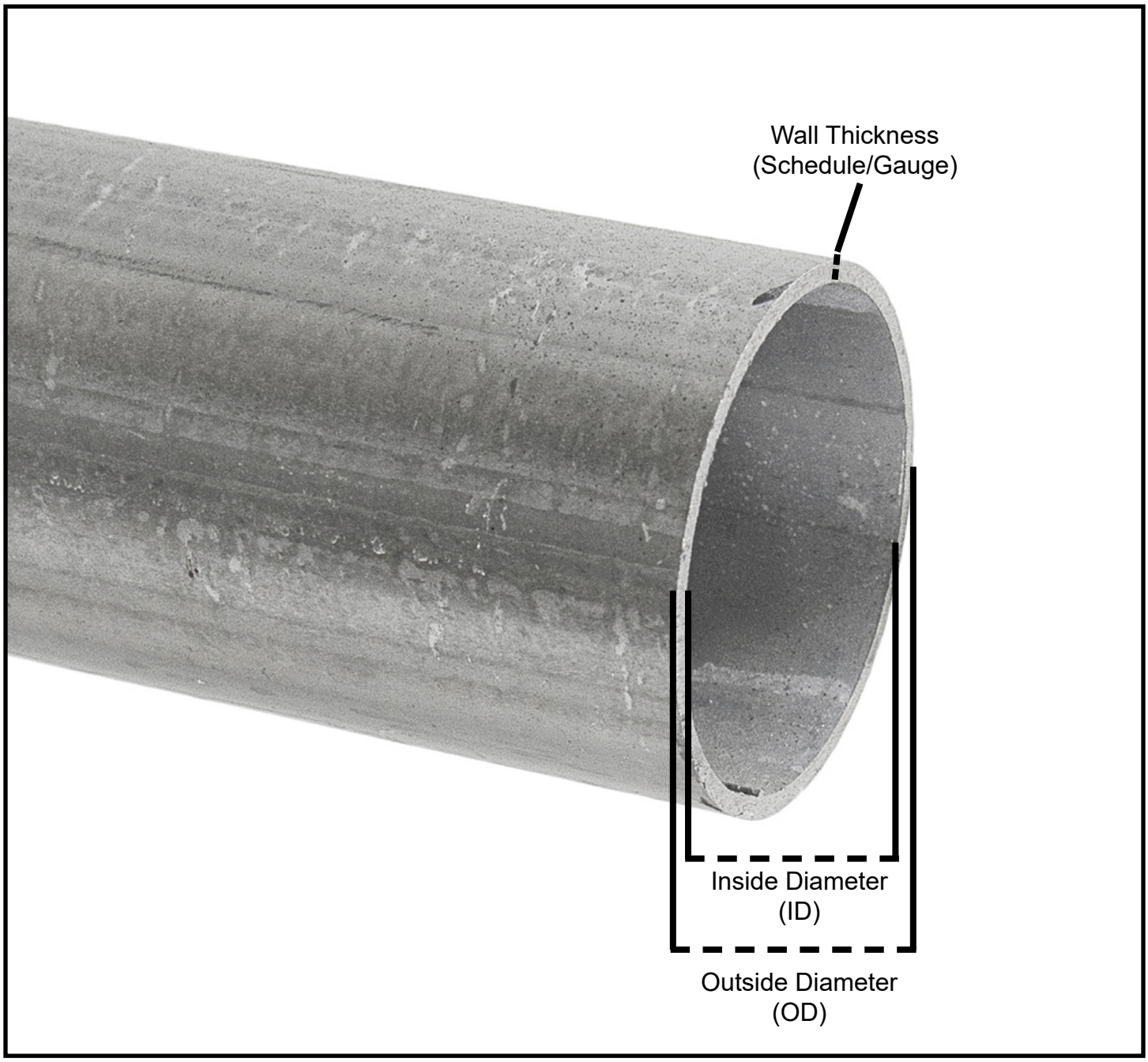
The Complete Guide to Fence Pipe & Tubing:

Terminology, Post Types, and Pipe Size Charts



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Overview:

When selecting materials for a chain link fencing project, understanding the differences between various types of pipe and tubing is crucial to making informed, cost-effective decisions. Fencing components vary in shape and size material composition, and manufacturing methods - all of which directly affect strength, durability, and long-term performance in different environments. With so many options available, from round steel pipe to square aluminum tubing, knowing what to look for - and how to compare specs - is key to ensuring a reliable and secure fence that fits your needs and budget.

The Complete Guide to Fence Pipe & Tubing: Terminology, Post Types, and Pipe Size Charts offers a detailed overview of the terminology, standards, and specifications used in the fencing industry. You'll learn the distinctions between pipe, tubing, and posts, how round and square profiles compare function and appearance, and the pros and cons of using steel vs. aluminum. The guide also explains how fence pipe is manufactured and breaks down key measurement concepts like nominal vs. actual size, outside and inside diameter (OD/ID), wall thickness, schedule, and gauge - all essential to selecting the right material for your application.

In this guide, you'll find:

Whether you're building a residential fence, enclosing commercial property, or specifying materials for an industrial project, this guide will help you confidently and clearly navigate fence pipe and tubing specifications. By understanding the terminology, materials, and sizing standards used across the industry, you'll be better equipped to choose components that meet structural requirements and align with your project's design and performance goals - all while staying within budget and ensuring long-term reliability.

Fence Pipe Size Guides:

Learn how to interpret chain link fence sizes for round steel and aluminum and square steel and aluminum tubing. These measurement conversion tables will help guide you through the burning question, "What size pipe should I use for my chain link fence project?"

Fence Pipe, Tubing, and Posts: Understanding the Differences

When discussing fencing materials, the terms pipe, tubing, and posts are often used interchangeably, but they each serve different purposes and follow different measurement standards. Understanding these differences is key to selecting the right material for your fencing needs.

Fence Pipe: commonly used in structural and industrial fencing applications due to their strength and durability. They are typically round and are manufactured according to standardized sizing systems based on their nominal size rather than actual measurements.

- Measured using nominal pipe size (NPS) refers to an approximate inner diameter (ID) rather than exact dimensions.
- Comes in standardized wall thickness classifications known as schedules (e.g., Schedule 10, 40, or 80), with higher schedules indicating thicker walls.
- Primarily used for heavy-duty fencing, such as chain link fences, security enclosures, and industrial barriers.
- Made of materials like steel or aluminum, steel is stronger but more susceptible to rust without proper coating.

Fence Tubing: commonly used in decorative or lighter fencing applications. Unlike pipes, tubing is measured based on dimensions, particularly outer diameter (OD) and wall thickness.

- Measured by outer diameter (OD) and wall thickness, ensuring precise sizing.
- Wall thickness is often classified by gauges, where lower numbers indicate thicker material (e.g., 16-gauge is thinner than 11-gauge).
- Used in ornamental fencing, railing systems, and decorative enclosures.
- Available in round, square, or rectangular shapes, offering more design versatility.
- It can be made from steel or aluminum, with aluminum being lighter and more corrosion-resistant.

Fence Posts: serve as the foundation of a fencing system, providing the necessary support for panels, gates, or other fencing elements. Posts can be made from pipe or tubing, depending on the strength requirements of the fence.

- Used as vertical supports for fencing structures.
- Sizing may be based on outer diameter (OD) or manufacturer-specific labels.
- It can be driven into the ground, set in concrete, or attached to a base plate for stability.
- Available in different wall thicknesses and materials to match the fence's structural needs.

Key Points and Summary

- Pipes are measured by nominal size (NPS) and schedule and are ideal for structural fencing applications requiring high strength.
- Tubing is measured by outer diameter (OD) and gauge and is best suited for decorative and ornamental fencing. Technically, the pipe is tubular, but it is a more common term in this application than the tube.
- Posts are the support structures of a fence and can be made from pipe or tubing, depending on the required strength and application.

Note: In this guide, we will primarily use the term pipe to refer to fence pipe used in chain link fencing, as it is the most common terminology in this application.

Round vs. Square Pipe for Fencing

Round Fence Pipe is the primary structural framework of chain link fencing, delivering crucial support and stability. These pipes function as posts, top rails, and bracing components that secure the chain link fabric, ensuring the fence remains durable and upright over time. Available in steel and aluminum, round fence pipes are engineered to resist environmental stress and physical impact, maintaining long-term performance in various conditions.

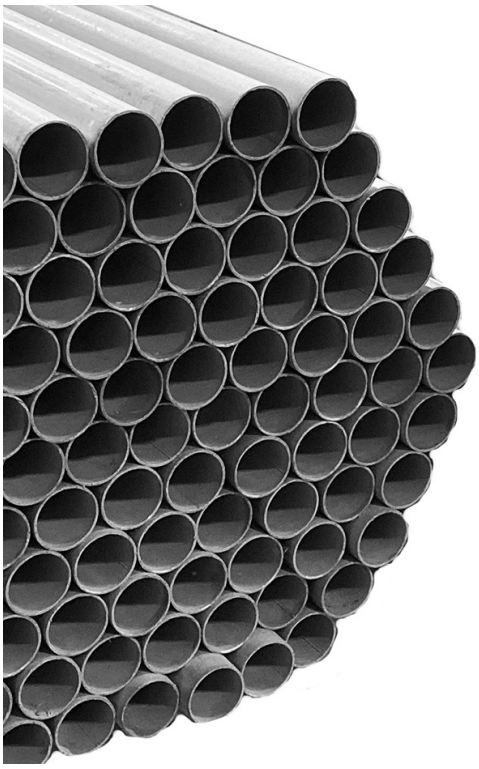
They form the skeleton of the fence, contributing to its strength and overall integrity. Key structural roles include:

Fence Posts: These are used as line posts, terminal posts (corner, end, and gate posts), and braces that anchor the fence securely into the ground.

Top Rail: This rail runs along the top of the fence, connecting posts and preventing sagging in the chain link fabric.

Gate Frames: Provide the framework for chain link gates, ensuring proper alignment and reliable operation.

Round fence pipes form the backbone of chain link fencing, providing the strength, durability, and support essential to a secure system. Steel and aluminum options offer versatile solutions to match performance needs and installation preferences, whether for residential, commercial, or industrial use.



Features & Benefits of Round Fence Pipe:

High Strength & Stability: Provides a rigid, durable framework that ensures long-term fence reliability.

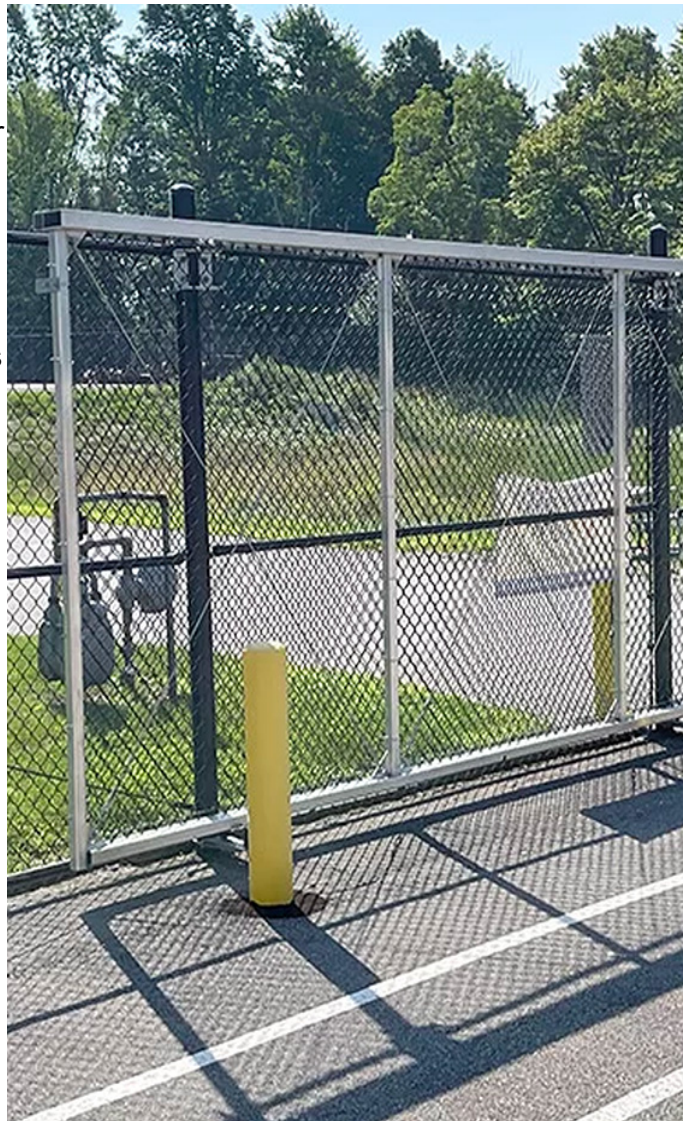
Corrosion Resistance: Available with galvanized or powder-coated finishes to resist rust and withstand harsh weather.

Steel & Aluminum Options: Steel offers maximum strength for demanding applications, while aluminum provides a lightweight, rust-resistant alternative for easier handling and installation.

Wide Variety of Sizes & Wall Thicknesses: Offered in a various diamaters and thicknesses to meet different fence heights, load requirements, and security levels.

Long Lifespan: Built to endure environmental exposure with minimal maintenance over time.

Square Fence Pipe offers a structural alternative to round pipe in chain link fencing systems, providing enhanced rigidity and support. Available in steel and aluminum, square fence pipes are commonly used for posts, rails, and gate frames. They deliver a strong, stable foundation, especially suited for applications requiring increased structural reinforcement.



They play a vital role in maintaining the strength and durability of chain link fences. Key structural functions include:

Fence Posts: Serve as line posts, corner posts, end posts, and gate posts, anchoring the fence and providing solid vertical support.

Top & Bottom Rails: Connect the posts and help reinforce the fence structure, preventing sagging or shifting.

Gate Frames: The flat surface allows for secure hinge and latch installation, ensuring smooth, reliable gate operation.

Square fence pipes offer a sturdy, adaptable solution for chain link fence frameworks. Whether chosen for heavy-duty strength or lightweight convenience, they provide essential structural support for long-lasting, secure fencing in residential, commercial, and industrial settings.

Features & Benefits of Square Fence Pipe:

Enhanced Structural Integrity: Square profile delivers added rigidity and superior resistance to bending or twisting.

Corrosion & Weather Resistance: Available in galvanized steel and powder-coated aluminum to withstand rust and harsh environmental conditions.

Steel & Aluminum Options: Ensure maximum strength for heavy-duty applications, while aluminum offers lightweight, corrosion-resistant performance for easier installation.

Flat Surface for Secure Attachments: Ideal for mounting hinges, latches, and reinforcement hardware with stable connections.

Versatile Sizes & Gauges: Offered in various dimensions to suit a range of fence heights and load demands.

Steel vs. Aluminum Fence Pipe

Steel Pipe for Fencing:

Steel fence pipe is a high-strength, durable component used in chain link fencing for posts, rails, and gate frames. Designed for residential, commercial, and security applications, it offers excellent load-bearing capacity and resistance to environmental stress. Steel fence pipe is galvanized and often powder-coated to enhance corrosion resistance and extend its service life. It is available in Schedule (SCH) or Structural Steel (SS).

Step-by-Step Manufacturing Process of Steel Fence Pipe:

1. Raw Material Selection & Preparation

The process begins with selecting high-quality, low-carbon steel known for its strength and workability. Supplied in coils or sheets, the steel is inspected for uniformity and defects, then unrolled and prepared for forming.

2. Pipe Forming (Roll Forming & Welding)

The prepared steel is shaped into cylindrical or square profiles using roll forming. The seam is then joined using electric resistance welding (ERW) to create a strong, continuous bond. Each weld is rigorously inspected for structural integrity, dimensional accuracy, and strength.

3. Pipe Cutting & Sizing

Once formed and welded, the pipe is cut to standard lengths (typically between 8 and 24 feet) using precision equipment for clean, uniform edges. Deburring follows, removing sharp edges for safe handling and installation.

4. Galvanization (Corrosion Protection)

To protect against rust and environmental exposure, pipes are galvanized to form a durable zinc coating that prevents moisture penetration and corrosion. There are two standard methods:

- **Pre-Galvanized Steel Pipe:** The steel is zinc-coated before forming. Weld seams may receive an additional protective coating post-weld.
- **Hot-Dip Galvanized Pipe:** The fully formed pipe is submerged in molten zinc, producing a thick, continuous coating for maximum corrosion resistance.

5. Powder Coating (Optional)

An additional layer of protection and color can be applied via powder coating. This finish improves UV and corrosion resistance while allowing color customization (e.g., black, green, brown).

- A dry powder (typically polyester or epoxy-based) is electrostatically applied to the pipe's surface.
- The pipe is baked in an oven, melting the powder into a smooth, hardened protective layer.

Aluminum Pipe for Fencing:

Aluminum fence pipe is a lightweight yet durable structural component used in chain link fencing for posts, rails, and gate frames. Known for its natural corrosion resistance, aluminum is ideal for environments where moisture and oxidation are concerns. Its strength-to-weight ratio makes it easy to handle and install while providing reliable structural support. To further enhance durability, aluminum pipes undergo protective coatings such as anodization and powder coating. Round aluminum pipe for fencing is commonly available only by Schedule (SCH) 40 and 80.

Step-by-Step Manufacturing Process of Aluminum Fence Pipe:

1. Raw Material Selection & Preparation

Manufacturing begins with selecting high-quality aluminum alloys for their strength, corrosion resistance, and formability. These materials are supplied as extruded billets or flat sheets and inspected for purity, thickness, and mechanical consistency. Once verified, they are heated or pre-cut to size for the forming process.

2. Pipe Forming (Extrusion & Welding)

Most aluminum fence pipes are produced through extrusion, where heated billets are forced through a die to create precise shapes with smooth finishes. The aluminum is roll-formed and seam-welded for sheet-based production to create a continuous tube. Each pipe is inspected for dimensional accuracy, weld integrity, and quality.

3. Pipe Cutting & Sizing

After forming, the pipe is cut to standard lengths (typically 8 to 24 feet) using precision cutting equipment to ensure clean, consistent edges. Pipes are then deburred to remove sharp edges, improving safety and ease of installation.

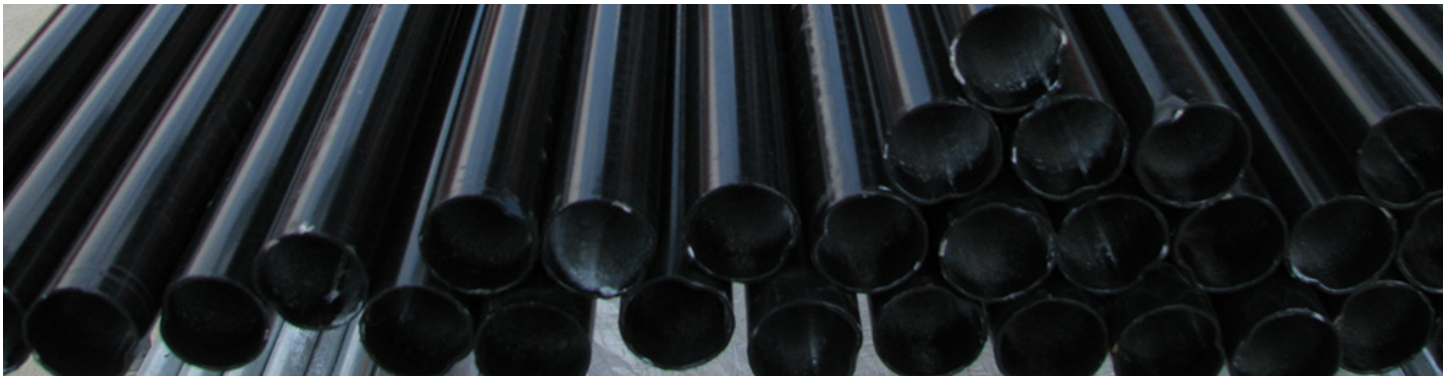
4. Anodization (Corrosion Protection & Durability Enhancement)

To improve durability, aluminum pipes can undergo anodization, an electrochemical process that thickens the natural oxide layer on the surface. This enhances corrosion resistance, surface hardness, and wear protection, making the pipes ideal for demanding outdoor environments.

5. Powder Coating (Optional)

For additional protection and aesthetic appeal, powder coating may be applied over anodized or raw aluminum. This finish boosts resistance to UV rays, corrosion, and abrasion while also offering a range of color options (e.g., black, green, brown)

- A dry powder (typically polyester or epoxy-based) is electrostatically applied to the pipe's surface.
- The pipe is baked in an oven, melting the powder into a smooth, hardened protective layer.



Quick Guide: What Size Pipe Should I Use?

With so many pipe types, materials, and measurements, it can be overwhelming to know where to start. This quick guide is designed to help you cut through the confusion and quickly identify what material, shape, and size range (including diameter, wall thickness, schedule, or gauge) is best suited for your fencing application. Whether you're building a simple backyard fence, securing commercial property, or planning a heavy-duty industrial barrier, this section breaks down the key considerations by use case.

Residential Applications: Light-Duty Fencing

A lighter-grade pipe is usually the best fit for typical home fencing, like backyard enclosures, pet areas, or garden borders. These fences are shorter in height (4-6 feet), face minimal wind or impact, and benefit from materials that are easy to handle and cost-effective. Aluminum and light-gauge steel are common choices, providing the right amount of strength without overbuilding.

Recommended Residential Fence Pipe Sizes:

- Round Steel Pipe: 1-3/8" to 1-5/8" OD, Schedule 10 or 20
- Round Aluminum Pipe: 1-3/8" to 1-5/8" OD, Schedule 40
- Square Tubing (Steel or Aluminum): 1" to 1-1/2", 16-18 gauge

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Commercial Applications: Medium-Duty Fencing

Commercial fencing is used for areas like schools, parks, apartment complexes, and business properties, as well as spaces with higher foot traffic and requiring increased durability. These fences are typically 6-8 feet tall and must withstand moderate wind, wear, and impact. Thicker wall pipe is recommended to provide long-term strength without overcomplicating installation.

Recommended Commercial Fence Pipe Sizes:

- Round Steel Pipe: 1-5/8" to 2-1/2" OD, Schedule 20 or 40
- Round Aluminum Pipe: 1-5/8" to 2" OD, Schedule 40
- Square Tubing (Steel or Aluminum): 1-1/2" to 2", 11-14 gauge

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Industrial & High-Security Applications: Heavy-Duty Fencing

Industrial and security-grade fences are designed for the highest level of strength and protection. Found around warehouses, government buildings, correctional facilities, and utility sites, these fences often exceed 8 feet in height and may include add-ons like barbed wire. In these settings, thick-wall structural pipe is essential to withstand force, environmental stress, and potential intrusion.

Recommended Industrial Fence Pipe Sizes:

- Round Steel Pipe: 2-1/2" to 4"+ OD, Schedule 40 or 80, or SS20-SS40
- Round Aluminum Pipe: 2" to 2-1/2" OD, Schedule 40
- Square Tubing (Steel or Aluminum): 2" to 4", 11 gauge or heavier

Understanding Fence Pipe Measurements and Specifications:

Understanding how fence pipe is sized is key to selecting the right materials and ensuring compatibility with fittings and project requirements. Terminology can be confusing, especially with different pipe shapes and material systems. This guide breaks down the most common terms used in fence pipe sizing.

Actual size: Actual size refers to the true outer measurement of a pipe. For round pipe, this means the outside diameter (OD), and for square or rectangular tubing, the outside dimensions. For example, a 2-inch round pipe has a 2-inch OD, while a 2-inch by 2-inch square tube measures 2 inches on each side. The terms “actual size,” “outside diameter,” and “outside dimensions” are often used interchangeably, though “outside dimensions” is more accurate for square tubing. Actual size is more applicable to square pipe, whereas nominal sizing is standard for round pipe.

Nominal pipe size (NPS): This system applies only to round pipes and doesn’t always match the outside diameter. A 1 3/8-inch nominal steel pipe has a 1 3/8-inch OD, but a 2 1/2-inch nominal pipe has an OD of 2 7/8 inches. These inconsistencies come from how the pipe was historically standardized and how the wall thickness affects those measurements. Because of this, checking actual OD when working with nominal sizes is essential to ensure fittings and accessories fit correctly.

Outside diameter (OD) and outside dimensions: These refer to the measured outer width of the pipe. OD is used for round pipes, while outside dimensions are used for square or rectangular tubing. Both are essentially the same as the actual size and are used across all pipe types and materials in fencing. These measurements are essential for determining whether fittings will fit around or into a pipe.

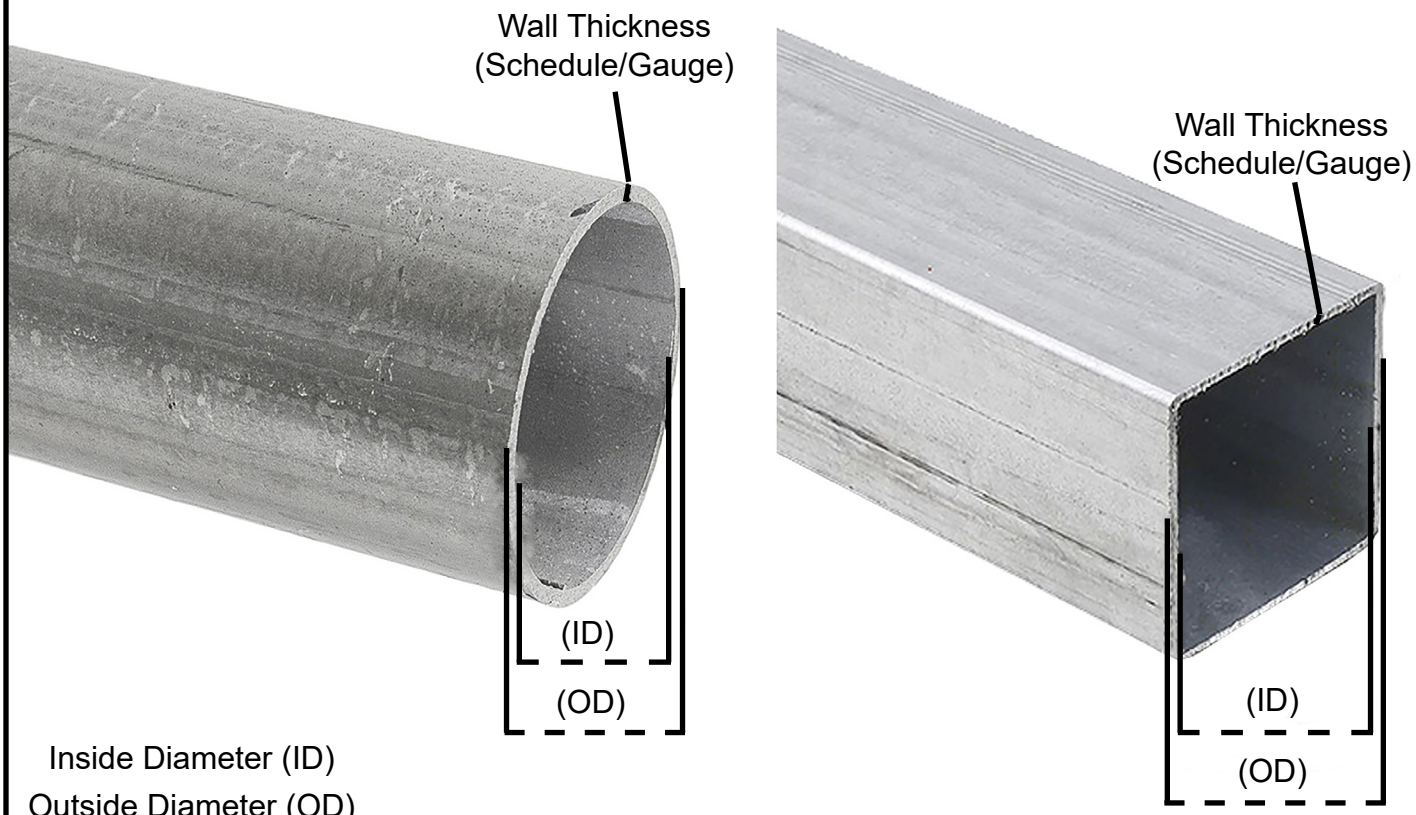
Inside diameter (ID) or inside dimensions: The interior space within a pipe or tube. Fittings need to be inserted into the pipe. ID is calculated by subtracting twice the wall thickness from the outside diameter (or from the outside dimensions for square tubing). Because wall thickness can vary between materials and classifications, ID measurements are inconsistent even among pipes with the same OD.

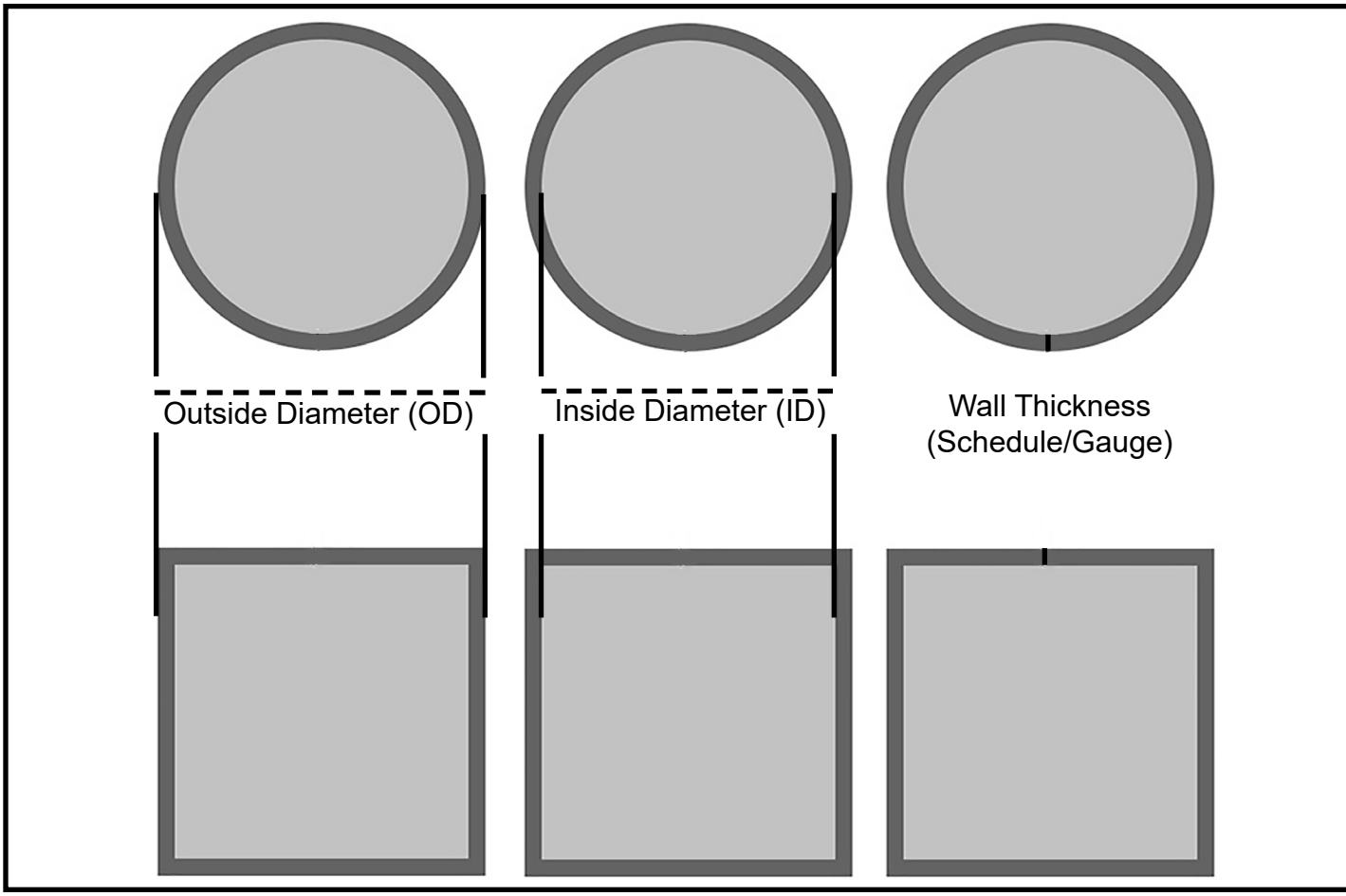
Wall thickness (WT): This is the thickness of the pipe material measured between its outer and inner surfaces. Wall thickness plays a critical role in a pipe’s strength and durability, and it directly impacts the pipe’s weight and structural performance. It also affects how well fittings will fit inside or around the pipe.

Schedule (SCH): This term refers to the wall thickness of steel and aluminum pipe. A higher schedule number means a thicker, stronger wall. Common fencing schedules include Schedule 40 and Schedule 80 for posts, while Schedule 10 or 20 may be used for rails. Structural steel classifications like SS15, SS20, SS30, and SS40 are for steel only. These follow a similar naming structure, where higher numbers indicate greater strength and thicker walls, but they are categorized specifically for structural and fencing use.

Gauge: Gauge refers to metal thickness and is commonly used for both steel and aluminum, in sheet form or tubing. Unlike schedule numbers, which mainly apply to round pipes, gauge is used across different materials and shapes. The gauge system works in reverse, where lower numbers mean thicker metal. For example, 11-gauge steel is denser than 16-gauge. Gauge is often used for structural tubing in fencing, including products like SS15 or SS20, and while it serves a similar function as pipe schedule, the systems are not interchangeable.

Fence Pipe Measurement Guide:





Round Steel Fence Pipe Dimensions by Schedule:

Nominal Pipe Size (in)	Sch10 OD (in)	Sch10 Est. ID (in)	Sch10 WT (in)	Sch20 OD (in)	Sch20 Est. ID (in)	Sch20 WT (in)	Sch40 OD (in)	Sch40 Est. ID (in)	Sch40 WT (in)	Sch80 OD (in)	Sch80 Est. ID (in)	Sch80 WT (in)
1 3/8" (1.375")	1 3/8" (1.375")	1 3/16" (1.157")	1/8" (0.109")	1 3/8" (1.375")	1 1/4" (1.245")	1/16" (0.065")	1 5/16" (1.315")	1 1/16" (1.049")	1/8" (0.133")	1 3/8" (1.375")	1 1/8" (1.123")	1/8" (0.126")
1 5/8" (1.625")	1 5/8" (1.625")	1 7/16" (1.407")	1/8" (0.109")	1 5/8" (1.625")	1 1/2" (1.495")	1/16" (0.065")	1 11/16" (1.66")	1 3/8" (1.38")	1/8" (0.14")	1 5/8" (1.625")	1 5/16" (1.325")	1/8" (0.15")
2"	2 3/8" (2.375")	2 3/16" (2.157")	1/8" (0.109")	2 3/8" (2.375")	2 1/4" (2.245")	1/16" (0.065")	1 7/8" (1.875")	1 9/16" (1.56")	3/16" (0.158")	2 3/8" (2.375")	1 15/16" (1.939")	3/16" (0.218")
2 1/2" (2.5")	2 7/8" (2.875")	2 5/8" (2.635")	1/8" (0.12")	2 7/8" (2.875")	2 11/16" (2.709")	1/16" (0.083")	2 1/2" (2.5")	2 1/16" (2.09")	3/16" (0.205")	2 7/8" (2.875")	2 1/4" (2.275")	5/16" (0.3")
3"	3 1/2" (3.5")	3 1/4" (3.26")	1/8" (0.12")	3 1/2" (3.5")	3 5/16" (3.334")	1/16" (0.083")	2 7/8" (2.875")	2 7/16" (2.44")	3/16" (0.218")	3 1/2" (3.5")	2 7/8" (2.864")	5/16" (0.318")
3 1/2" (3.5")	4"	3 3/4" (3.76")	1/8" (0.12")	4"	3 13/16" (3.834")	1/16" (0.083")	3 1/2" (3.5")	3 1/16" (3.064")	3/16" (0.218")	4"	3 5/16" (3.326")	5/16" (0.337")
4"	4 1/2" (4.5")	4 1/4" (4.26")	1/8" (0.12")	4 1/2" (4.5")	4 5/16" (4.334")	1/16" (0.083")	4"	3 9/16" (3.548")	1/4" (0.226")	4 1/2" (4.5")	3 13/16" (3.81")	3/8" (0.345")
6 5/8" (6.625")	6 5/8" (6.625")	6 3/8" (6.357")	1/8" (0.134")	6 5/8" (6.625")	6 7/16" (6.407")	1/8" (0.109")	6 5/8" (6.625")	6 1/16" (6.065")	1/4" (0.28")	6 5/8" (6.625")	5 3/4" (5.761")	7/16" (0.432")
8 5/8" (8.625")	8 5/8" (8.625")	8 5/16" (8.329")	1/8" (0.148")	8 5/8" (8.625")	8 7/16" (8.407")	1/8" (0.109")	8 5/8" (8.625")	8" (7.981")	5/16" (0.322")	8 5/8" (8.625")	7 5/8" (7.625")	1/2" (0.5")

Round Structural Steel Fence Pipe Dimensions:

Nominal Pipe Size (in)	SS15 OD (in)	SS15 Est. ID (in)	SS15 WT (in)	SS20 OD (in)	SS20 Est. ID (in)	SS20 WT (in)	SS30 OD (in)	SS30 Est. ID (in)	SS30 WT (in)	SS40 OD (in)	SS40 Est. ID (in)	SS40 WT (in)
1 3/8" (1.375")	1 5/16" (1.315")	1 3/16" (1.171")	1/16" (0.072")	1 3/8" (1.375")	1 3/16" (1.2")	1/16" (0.088")	1 11/16" (1.66")	1.470	1/8" (0.095")	1 3/8" (1.375")	1 1/8" (1.1")	1/8" (0.138")
1 5/8" (1.625")	1 11/16" (1.66")	1 1/2" (1.516")	1/16" (0.072")	1 5/8" (1.625")	1 7/16" (1.44")	1/16" (0.093")	1 11/16" (1.66")	1.470	1/8" (0.095")	1 5/8" (1.625")	1 5/16" (1.32")	1/8" (0.153")
2"	1 7/8" (1.9")	1 3/4" (1.756")	1/16" (0.072")	1 7/8" (1.875")	1 11/16" (1.69")	1/16" (0.093")	1 7/8" (1.9")	1.690	1/8" (0.105")	1 7/8" (1.875")	1 9/16" (1.56")	3/16" (0.158")
2 1/2" (2.5")	2 3/8" (2.375")	2 1/4" (2.231")	1/16" (0.072")	2 1/2" (2.5")	2 1/4" (2.28")	1/8" (0.11")	2 3/8" (2.375")	2.145	1/8" (0.115")	2 1/2" (2.5")	2 3/16" (2.17")	3/16" (0.165")
3"	--	--	--	2 7/8" (2.875")	2 11/16" (2.66")	1/8" (0.108")	2 7/8" (2.875")	2.625	1/8" (0.125")	2 7/8" (2.875")	2 9/16" (2.55")	3/16" (0.163")
3 1/2" (3.5")	--	--	--	3 1/2" (3.5")	3 1/4" (3.28")	1/8" (0.11")	3 1/2" (3.5")	3.210	1/8" (0.145")	3 1/2" (3.5")	3 3/16" (3.18")	3/16" (0.16")
4"	--	--	--	4"	3 11/16" (3.68")	3/16" (0.16")	4"	3.710	1/8" (0.145")	4"	3 9/16" (3.55")	1/4" (0.225")
6 5/8" (6.625")	--	--	--	6 5/8" (6.625")	6 5/16" (6.3")	3/16" (0.163")	--	--	--	6 5/8" (6.625")	6 1/16" (6.07")	1/4" (0.278")
8 5/8" (8.625")	--	--	--	8 5/8" (8.625")	8 1/4" (8.25")	3/16" (0.188")	--	--	--	8 5/8" (8.625")	8" (7.98")	5/16" (0.323")

Round Aluminum Fence Pipe Dimensions by Schedule:

Nominal Pipe Size (in)	Sch40 OD (in)	Sch40 Est. ID (in)	Sch40 WT (in)	Sch80 OD (in)	Sch80 Est. ID (in)	Sch80 WT (in)
1 3/8" (1.375")	1 5/16" (1.315")	1 1/16" (1.049")	1/8" (0.133")	1 3/8" (1.375")	1 1/8" (1.123")	1/8" (0.126")
1 5/8" (1.625")	1 11/16" (1.66")	1 3/8" (1.38")	1/8" (0.14")	1 5/8" (1.625")	1 5/16" (1.325")	1/8" (0.15")
2"	1 7/8" (1.875")	1 9/16" (1.56")	3/16" (0.158")	2 3/8" (2.375")	1 15/16" (1.939")	3/16" (0.218")
2 1/2" (2.5")	2 1/2" (2.5")	2 1/16" (2.09")	3/16" (0.205")	2 7/8" (2.875")	2 1/4" (2.275")	5/16" (0.3")
3"	2 7/8" (2.875")	2 7/16" (2.44")	3/16" (0.218")	3 1/2" (3.5")	2 7/8" (2.864")	5/16" (0.318")
3 1/2" (3.5")	3 1/2" (3.5")	3 1/16" (3.064")	3/16" (0.218")	4"	3 5/16" (3.326")	5/16" (0.337")
4"	4"	3 9/16" (3.548")	1/4" (0.226")	4 1/2" (4.5")	3 13/16" (3.81")	3/8" (0.345")
6 5/8" (6.625")	6 5/8" (6.625")	6 1/16" (6.065")	1/4" (0.28")	6 5/8" (6.625")	5 3/4" (5.761")	7/16" (0.432")
8 5/8" (8.625")	8 5/8" (8.625")	8" (7.981")	5/16" (0.322")	8 5/8" (8.625")	7 5/8" (7.625")	1/2" (0.5")

Square Steel Fence Pipe Dimensions:

Actual Size/OD (in)	Inside Dimensions (in)	Wall Thickness (in)	Approximate Gauge
1" x 1"	7/8" (0.87")	1/16" (0.05")	16
1 1/4" x 1 1/4" (1.25" x 1.25")	1 1/8" (1.12")	1/16" (0.05")	16
1 1/2" x 1 1/2" (1.5" x 1.5")	1 5/16" (1.334")	1/16" (0.05")	14
2" x 2"	1 3/4" (1.76")	1/8" (0.125")	11
2 1/2" x 2 1/2" (2.5" x 2.5")	2 1/4" (2.26")	1/8" (0.125")	11
3" x 3"	2 3/4" (2.76")	1/8" (0.125")	11
3 1/2" x 3 1/2" (3.5" x 3.5")	3 1/4" (3.26")	1/8" (0.125")	11
4" x 4"	3 5/8" (3.624")	3/16" (0.188")*	7*
5" x 5"	3 5/8" (3.624")	3/16" (0.188")*	7*
6" x 6"	3 5/8" (3.624")	3/16" (0.188")*	7*

*Uncommon for fence applications.

Square Aluminum Fence Pipe Dimensions:

Actual Size/OD (in)	Inside Dimensions (in)	Wall Thickness (in)	Approximate Gauge
1" x 1"	7/8" (0.9")	1/16" (0.05")	18
1 1/2" x 1 1/2" (1.5" x 1.5")	1.375" (1.37")	1/16" (0.05")	16
2" x 2"	1.8125" (1.84")	1/16" (0.05")	14
2 1/2" x 2 1/2" (2.5" x 2.5")	2.25" (2.25")	1/8" (0.125")	11
3" x 3"	2.75" (2.75")	1/8" (0.125")	11
4" x 4"	3.75" (3.75")	1/8" (0.125")	11

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