

---

---

**Pipe threads where pressure-tight joints  
are not made on the threads —**

**Part 1:  
Dimensions, tolerances and designation**

*Filetages de tuyauterie pour raccordement sans étanchéité dans le filet —*

*Partie 1: Dimensions, tolérances et désignation*



**PDF disclaimer**

This PDF file may contain embedded typefaces. In accordance with Adobe's licensing policy, this file may be printed or viewed but shall not be edited unless the typefaces which are embedded are licensed to and installed on the computer performing the editing. In downloading this file, parties accept therein the responsibility of not infringing Adobe's licensing policy. The ISO Central Secretariat accepts no liability in this area.

Adobe is a trademark of Adobe Systems Incorporated.

Details of the software products used to create this PDF file can be found in the General Info relative to the file; the PDF-creation parameters were optimized for printing. Every care has been taken to ensure that the file is suitable for use by ISO member bodies. In the unlikely event that a problem relating to it is found, please inform the Central Secretariat at the address given below.

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 228-1:2000

© ISO 2000

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office  
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20  
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11  
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47  
E-mail [copyright@iso.ch](mailto:copyright@iso.ch)  
Web [www.iso.ch](http://www.iso.ch)

Printed in Switzerland

## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this part of ISO 228 may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard ISO 228-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 5, *Ferrous metal pipes and metallic fittings*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Threaded or plain end butt-welding fittings, threads, gauging of threads*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 228-1:1994), which has been technically revised.

ISO 228 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Pipe threads where pressure-tight joints are not made on the threads*:

- *Part 1: Dimensions, tolerances and designation*
- *Part 2: Verification by means of limit gauges*

Annex A of this part of ISO 228 is for information only.



# Pipe threads where pressure-tight joints are not made on the threads —

## Part 1: Dimensions, tolerances and designation

### 1 Scope

This part of ISO 228 specifies the requirements for thread form, dimensions, tolerances and designation for fastening pipe threads, thread sizes 1/16 to 6 inclusive. Both internal and external threads are parallel threads, intended for the mechanical assembly of the component parts of fittings, cocks and valves, accessories, etc.

These threads are not suitable as jointing threads where a pressure-tight joint is made on the thread. If assemblies with such threads must be made pressure-tight, this should be effected by compressing two tightening surfaces outside the threads, and by interposing an appropriate seal.

NOTE 1 For pipe threads where pressure-tight joints are made on the threads, see ISO 7-1.

NOTE 2 ISO 228-2 gives details of methods for verification of fastening thread dimensions and form, and recommended gauging systems.

### 2 Normative reference

The following normative document contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 228. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 228 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative document indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 7-1:1994, *Pipe threads where pressure-tight joints are made on the threads — Part 1: Dimensions, tolerances and designation.*

### 3 Symbols

For the purposes of this part of ISO 228, the following symbols apply.

A Tighter class of tolerance of external pipe threads where pressure-tight joints are not made on the threads

B Wider class of tolerance of external pipe threads where pressure-tight joints are not made on the threads

$D$  =  $d$ ; major diameter of the internal thread

$D_1$  =  $D - 1,280\ 654\ P = d_1$ ; minor diameter of the internal thread

$D_2$  =  $D - 0,640\ 327\ P = d_2$ ; pitch diameter of the internal thread

$d$  Major diameter of the external thread

$d_1$  =  $d - 1,280\ 654\ P$ ; minor diameter of the external thread

$d_2$  =  $d - 0,640\ 327\ P$ ; pitch diameter of the external thread

G Pipe thread where pressure-tight joints are not made on the threads

$H$  Height of the fundamental triangle of the thread

$h$  Height of the thread profile with rounded crests and roots

$P$  Pitch

$r$  Radius of rounded crests and roots

$T_{D1}$  Tolerance on the minor diameter of the internal thread

$T_{D2}$  Tolerance on the pitch diameter of the internal thread

$T_d$  Tolerance on the major diameter of the external thread

$T_{d2}$  Tolerance on the pitch diameter of the external thread

### 4 Dimensions

The profile of these threads is identical with that of the parallel thread specified in ISO 7-1. The internal and external threads covered by this part of ISO 228 are both parallel.

Unless otherwise specified, the thread in accordance with this part of ISO 228 is a right-hand thread. (See also clause 5.)

Threads are normally of the truncated form, with crests truncated to the limits of tolerance as given in columns 14 and 15 of Table 1. The exception to this is on internal threads, where they are likely to be assembled with external threads in accordance with ISO 7-1, and in which case the thread length shall be equal to or greater than that specified in ISO 7-1.

The tolerances on the pitch diameter of the internal threads correspond to the positive deviation of the diameter tolerances in ISO 7-1, with the exception of those for thread sizes 1/16, 1/8, 1/4 and 3/8, for which slightly higher values are specified.

For external threads, two classes of tolerances on the pitch diameter are specified (see Table 1).

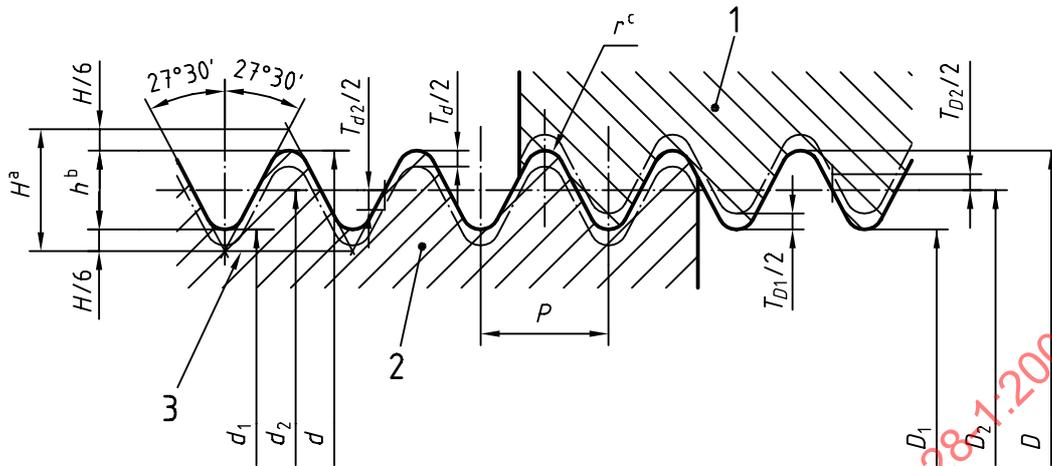
- Class A (column 10) consists of entirely negative tolerances, each equivalent in value to the tolerance for the respective internal thread.
- Class B (column 11) consists of entirely negative tolerances, each with a value of twice that of the respective internal thread.

The choice between class A and class B depends on the conditions of application and shall be made in product standards where threads in accordance with this part of ISO 228 are specified.

Pipe thread dimensions, in millimetres, are given in Table 1.

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 228-1:2000

Figure 1 shows fastening threads with full-form profiles and their tolerance zones.



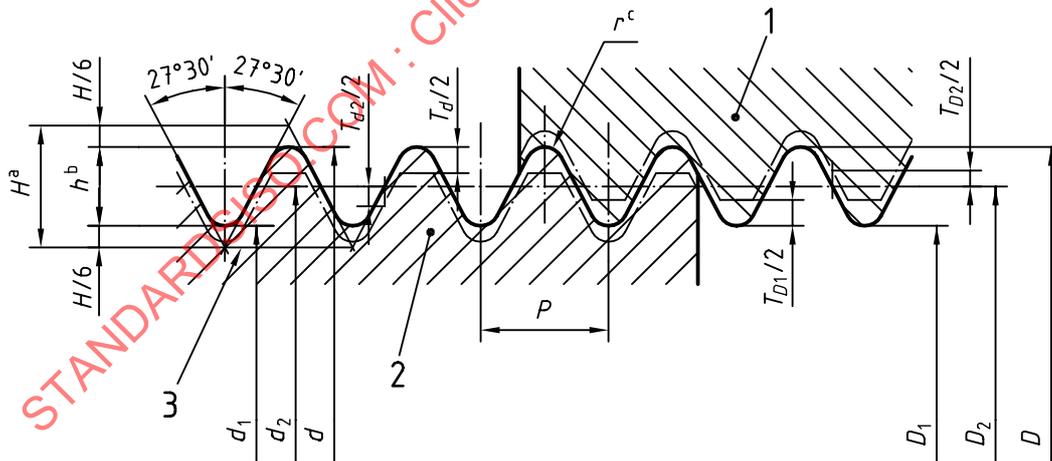
**Key**

- 1 Internal thread
- 2 External thread
- 3 Fundamental triangle

- a  $H = 0,960\,491\,P$
- b  $h = 0,640\,327\,P$
- c  $r = 0,137\,329\,P$

**Figure 1 — Full-form thread profile and tolerance zones**

Figure 2 shows fastening threads with truncated profiles and their tolerance zones.



**Key**

- 1 Internal thread
- 2 External thread
- 3 Fundamental triangle

- a  $H = 0,960\,491\,P$
- b  $h = 0,640\,327\,P$
- c  $r = 0,137\,329\,P$

**Figure 2 — Truncated-form thread profile and tolerance zones**

Table 1 — Thread dimensions

Dimensions in millimetres

Designation of thread	Number of threads in 25,4 mm	Pitch $P$	Height of thread $h$	Diameters			Tolerances on pitch diameter <sup>a)</sup>						Tolerance on minor diameter		Tolerance on major diameter			
				major $d = D$	pitch $d_2 = D_2$	minor $d_1 = D_1$	Internal thread $T_{D2}$		External thread $T_{d2}$		Internal thread $T_{D1}$		External thread $T_{d1}$		Lower deviation	Upper deviation	Lower deviation	Upper deviation
							Lower deviation	Upper deviation	Lower deviation	Upper deviation	Lower deviation	Upper deviation	Lower deviation	Upper deviation				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
1/16	28	0,907	0,581	7,723	7,142	6,561	0	+0,107	-0,107	-0,214	0	0	+0,282	-0,214	0			
1/8	28	0,907	0,581	9,728	9,147	8,566	0	+0,107	-0,107	-0,214	0	0	+0,282	-0,214	0			
1/4	19	1,337	0,856	13,157	12,301	11,445	0	+0,125	-0,125	-0,250	0	0	+0,445	-0,250	0			
3/8	19	1,337	0,856	16,662	15,806	14,950	0	+0,125	-0,125	-0,250	0	0	+0,445	-0,250	0			
1/2	14	1,814	1,162	20,955	19,793	18,631	0	+0,142	-0,142	-0,284	0	0	+0,541	-0,284	0			
5/8	14	1,814	1,162	22,911	21,749	20,587	0	+0,142	-0,142	-0,284	0	0	+0,541	-0,284	0			
3/4	14	1,814	1,162	26,441	25,279	24,117	0	+0,142	-0,142	-0,284	0	0	+0,541	-0,284	0			
7/8	14	1,814	1,162	30,201	29,039	27,877	0	+0,142	-0,142	-0,284	0	0	+0,541	-0,284	0			
1	11	2,309	1,479	33,249	31,770	30,291	0	+0,180	-0,180	-0,360	0	0	+0,640	-0,360	0			
1 1/8	11	2,309	1,479	37,897	36,418	34,939	0	+0,180	-0,180	-0,360	0	0	+0,640	-0,360	0			
1 1/4	11	2,309	1,479	41,910	40,431	38,952	0	+0,180	-0,180	-0,360	0	0	+0,640	-0,360	0			
1 1/2	11	2,309	1,479	47,803	46,324	44,845	0	+0,180	-0,180	-0,360	0	0	+0,640	-0,360	0			
1 3/4	11	2,309	1,479	53,746	52,267	50,788	0	+0,180	-0,180	-0,360	0	0	+0,640	-0,360	0			
2	11	2,309	1,479	59,614	58,135	56,656	0	+0,180	-0,180	-0,360	0	0	+0,640	-0,360	0			
2 1/4	11	2,309	1,479	65,710	64,231	62,752	0	+0,217	-0,217	-0,434	0	0	+0,640	-0,434	0			
2 1/2	11	2,309	1,479	75,184	73,705	72,226	0	+0,217	-0,217	-0,434	0	0	+0,640	-0,434	0			
2 3/4	11	2,309	1,479	81,534	80,055	78,576	0	+0,217	-0,217	-0,434	0	0	+0,640	-0,434	0			
3	11	2,309	1,479	87,884	86,405	84,926	0	+0,217	-0,217	-0,434	0	0	+0,640	-0,434	0			
3 1/2	11	2,309	1,479	100,330	98,851	97,372	0	+0,217	-0,217	-0,434	0	0	+0,640	-0,434	0			
4	11	2,309	1,479	113,030	111,551	110,072	0	+0,217	-0,217	-0,434	0	0	+0,640	-0,434	0			
4 1/2	11	2,309	1,479	125,730	124,251	122,772	0	+0,217	-0,217	-0,434	0	0	+0,640	-0,434	0			
5	11	2,309	1,479	138,430	136,951	135,472	0	+0,217	-0,217	-0,434	0	0	+0,640	-0,434	0			
5 1/2	11	2,309	1,479	151,130	149,651	148,172	0	+0,217	-0,217	-0,434	0	0	+0,640	-0,434	0			
6	11	2,309	1,479	163,830	162,351	160,872	0	+0,217	-0,217	-0,434	0	0	+0,640	-0,434	0			

a) For thin-walled parts, the tolerances apply to the mean pitch diameter, which is the arithmetical mean of two diameters measured at right angles to each other.

## 5 Designation

The designation of threads shall consist of the following elements in the given sequence.

a) Description block:

Pipe thread

b) International Standard number block:

ISO 228

c) Individual item block (one of the following, as applicable):

- the letter G followed by the designation of the thread size from column 1 of Table 1 for internal threads (one class of tolerance only); or
- the letter G followed by the designation of the thread size from column 1 of Table 1 and the letter A for class A external threads; or
- the letter G followed by the designation of the thread size from column 1 of Table 1 and the letter B for class B external threads.

d) For left-hand threads, the letters LH shall be added to the designation. Right-hand threads require no special designation.

EXAMPLES Complete designation for a right-hand thread size 1 1/2:

— Internal thread	(one tolerance class only)	<b>Pipe thread ISO 228 - G 1 1/2</b>
— External thread	} tolerance class A } tolerance class B	<b>Pipe thread ISO 228 - G 1 1/2 A</b>
		<b>Pipe thread ISO 228 - G 1 1/2 B</b>

## 6 Combination with jointing thread

Combining an external parallel thread G, tolerance class A or B, in accordance with ISO 228-1, with an internal parallel thread Rp, in accordance with ISO 7-1, needs special consideration.

When this combination is necessary, the tolerance of the internal thread in accordance with ISO 7-1 shall be considered in the relevant product standards, where external parallel threads G are used.

NOTE Such a combination of threads does not necessarily achieve a leaktight joint.

## Annex A (informative)

### References to European Standards

In clauses 2, 4 and 6 of this part of ISO 228 reference is made to ISO 7-1 for pipe threads where pressure-tight joints are made on the threads.

Since the European Standard for pipe threads where pressure-tight joints are made on the threads is numbered differently from ISO 7-1, and considering that EN ISO 228-1 is used by both ISO and CEN (the European Committee for Standardization), the following definitions have been introduced for reference purposes only.

- When EN ISO 228-1 is used as an International Standard, the referenced pipe thread where pressure-tight joints are made on the threads shall be in conformance with ISO 7-1.
- When EN ISO 228-1 is used as a European Standard, the referenced pipe thread where pressure-tight joints are made on the threads shall be in conformance with prEN 10226-1 or prEN 10226-2.

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 228-1:2000