

## ISO 228-1 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 <u>ISO 228</u> may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard <u>ISO 228-1</u> 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 (<u>ISO 228-1:1994</u>), which has been technically revised.

<u>ISO 228</u> 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

## 1 Scope

This part of <u>ISO 228</u> 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 <u>ISO 228-2</u> 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 <u>ISO 228</u>. 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 <u>ISO 228</u> 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.

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

## Bibliography

[1] <u>ISO 228-2:1987</u>, Pipe threads where pressure-tight joints are not made on the threads — Part 2: Verification by means of limit gauges.