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**Metal valves for use in flanged pipe  
systems — Face-to-face and centre-to-  
face dimensions**

*Appareils de robinetterie métalliques utilisés dans les tuyauteries à  
brides — Dimensions face-à-face et face-à-axe*



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## 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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 153, *Valves*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 5752:1982), which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- extension to PN 63; PN 100; PN 160; PN 250; PN 320; PN 400; deletion of PN 1; PN 1,6; PN 4;
- extension to Class 900; Class 1 500; Class 2 500;
- addition of DN 1 050; deletion of DN 550;
- deletion of Table 1 (Isobaric) and Table 10 (copper alloy);
- update of the basic series in [Table 1](#);
- update of the face-to-face and centre-to-face dimensions in [Tables 2](#) to [19](#);
- addition of an informative [Annex B](#) giving the relationship between DN and NPS;
- addition of an informative [Annex C](#) giving the origin of each basic series.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at [www.iso.org/members.html](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

## Introduction

The aim of this document is to establish face-to-face and centre-to-face dimensions for metal valves to permit a degree of dimensional interchangeability. They are intended to be used in valve product standards.

Although the tables of face-to-face dimensions in this document represent a considerable rationalization of international practices, it has not been possible to reduce these to a single series of dimensions for the various types of valves. Alternatives have been included. For convenience these have been called short, medium and long, but these terms are not used in a descriptive sense.

The pressure/temperature ratings for the different types of valves are those to be specified for the type of valves and materials used.

The principle of establishing dimensions in this document is that, first, there exists an ISO industrial valve standard covering that product, in its size and pressure rating, and second, certain valve types are of significant international demand and their use justifies inclusion in this document.



# Metal valves for use in flanged pipe systems — Face-to-face and centre-to-face dimensions

## 1 Scope

This document specifies the basic series of face-to-face (FTF) and centre-to-face (CTF) dimensions for two-way metal valves of the gate, globe, diaphragm, ball, plug, butterfly design types used as isolating and check valves in flanged pipe systems. Each basic series of face-to-face and centre-to-face dimensions can be used as required with flanges of mating dimensions conforming to the equivalent EN or ASME flange series.

This document covers valves with the following PN, Class, DN and NPS values:

- PN 2,5; PN 6; PN 10; PN 16; PN 25; PN 40; PN 63; PN 100; PN 160; PN 250; PN 320; PN 400;
- Class 125; Class 150; Class 250; Class 300; Class 600; Class 900; Class 1 500; Class 2 500;
- DN 10; DN 15; DN 20; DN 25; DN 32; DN 40; DN 50; DN 65; DN 80; DN 100; DN 125; DN 150; DN 200; DN 250; DN 300; DN 350; DN 400; DN 450; DN 500; DN 600; DN 650; DN 700; DN 750; DN 800; DN 900; DN 1 000; DN 1 050; DN 1 200; DN 1 400; DN 1 600; DN 1 800; DN 2 000;
- corresponding to nominal sizes NPS:  $\frac{3}{8}$ ;  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; 1; 1  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; 1  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 2; 2  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 3; 4; 5; 6; 8; 10; 12; 14; 16; 18; 20; 24; 26; 28; 30; 32; 36; 40; 42; 48; 56; 64; 72; 80.

NOTE See [Annex B](#) for the relationship between DN and NPS.

## 2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

### 3.1

#### DN

#### NPS

nominal size

alphanumeric designation of size for components of a pipework system, which is used for reference purposes, comprising the letters DN or NPS followed by a dimensionless number which is indirectly related to the physical size, (in millimetres for DN and in inches for NPS), of the bore or outside diameter of the end connections

Note 1 to entry: The number following DN or NPS does not represent a measurable value and is not used for calculation purposes except where specified in a product standard.

[SOURCE: ISO 6708:1995, 2.1, modified — The terms "nominal size" and "NPS" have been added, "NPS" has been integrated into the definition and the Note 2 to entry has been deleted.]