
International Standard



1361

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Light gauge metal containers — Open-top cans — Round cans — Internal diameters

Réipients métalliques légers — Boîtes serties — Boîtes rondes — Diamètres intérieurs

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Price based on 2 pages

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO technical committees. Every member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been authorized 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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

International Standard ISO 1361 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 52, *Light gauge metal containers*, and was circulated to the member bodies in July 1982.

It has been approved by the member bodies of the following countries :

Australia	India	Spain
Austria	Italy	South Africa, Rep. of
Belgium	Korea, Rep. of	Sweden
Canada	Malaysia	Switzerland
Czechoslovakia	Mexico	Thailand
Denmark	Netherlands	United Kingdom
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	New Zealand	USA
France	Poland	Yugoslavia
Germany, F. R.	Romania	

No member body expressed disapproval of the document.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (i.e. ISO 1361-1977).

Light gauge metal containers — Open-top cans — Round cans — Internal diameters

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard establishes a list of recommended diameters for round steel plate and aluminium cans for food and drinks, double-seamed after filling.

Standard diameters of cans for carbonated drinks and certain other specific products are indicated in the appropriate parts of ISO 3004.

2 References

ISO 90, *Hermetically sealed metal cans for food and drinks — Specifications.*

ISO 3004, *Hermetically sealed metal containers for food and drinks —*

- Part 1 : Round open-top general purpose food cans.
- Part 2 : Food cans for meat and products containing meat for human consumption.
- Part 3 : Cans for drinks.
- Part 4 : Cans for edible oil.

3 Diameters

The table gives a range of nominal diameters, corresponding internal body diameters (with tolerances) and opening diameters (with tolerances) for two- and three-piece standardized cans.

All can measurements are given in accordance with the provisions of ISO 90.

Table — Diameters¹⁾ of round cans for food and drinks, double-seamed after filling, excluding cans for carbonated drinks

Values in millimetres

Nominal diameter	Three-piece can		Two- and three-piece can	
	Internal body diameter	Tolerance ²⁾	Opening diameter ^{3) 4)}	Tolerance ²⁾
52	52,30	± 0,1	52,5	± 0,2
60	59,80	± 0,1	60,1	± 0,2
63	62,50	± 0,1	62,6	± 0,2
65	65,30	± 0,1	65,5	± 0,2
73	72,90	± 0,1	73,1	± 0,2
78	77,50	± 0,1	77,6	± 0,2
83	83,30	± 0,1	83,7	± 0,3
99	98,90	± 0,2	99,3	± 0,3
105	105,10	± 0,2	105,5	± 0,3
127	126,50	± 0,2	126,8	± 0,3
153	153,40	± 0,2	153,8	± 0,4
189	188,90	± 0,2	189,3	± 0,4
230	229,70	± 0,2	230,1	± 0,4

1) For necked-in cans, step-sided cans and tapered cans, at least one extremity shall conform to an opening diameter in the table.

2) These tolerances define the limits of acceptable deviation resulting from variations in can design as well as variations in can manufacture.

3) Existing three-piece straight-walled cans may not conform.

4) In some cases, the method of rounding the opening diameter to determine the nominal diameter is not in accordance with the method described in ISO 90.