

ASME B16.47-2017
(Revision of ASME B16.47-2011)

Large Diameter Steel Flanges

**NPS 26 Through NPS 60
Metric/Inch Standard**

AN AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARD



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Mechanical Engineers**

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Mechanical Engineers**

Two Park Avenue • New York, NY • 10016 USA

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FOREWORD

In November 1980, a task force was appointed within Subcommittee C of the American National Standards (ANSI) B16 Committee to develop a standard for pipe flanges in sizes NPS 26 through NPS 48. Every attempt was made to standardize those dimensions that existed within the industry for the materials covered by ANSI B16.5.

Prompted by suggestions from committee members, the task force was authorized to increase the size range to NPS 60. The first draft was developed in December 1982 to include Class 75 through Class 1500 for the size range NPS 26 through NPS 60. Flange dimensions were based on the Manufacturers Standardization Society, Standard Practice (MSS SP) 44 flanges, except for Class 75 flanges that are ANSI/API 605 flanges.

At the request of the American Petroleum Institute (API), flange dimensions, in accordance with the API Standard 605, were included in the subsequent drafts. Class 1500 flanges were deleted due to a lack of interest in using large-size flanges in that pressure-temperature rating.

The API 605 flanges for Classes 150 and 300 and for sizes NPS 36 and smaller for classes higher than Class 300 are not compatible with the MSS SP-44 flanges. Thus, the MSS SP-44 flanges are designated as Series A flanges, and the API 605 flanges are designated as Series B flanges in this Standard. Materials covered in this Standard are as in ANSI B16.5, except nickel base alloys are excluded. Pressure-temperature ratings are in accordance with ANSI B16.5.

In 1982, American National Standards Committee B16 was reorganized as the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) B16 Committee operating under procedures accredited by ANSI. Following approval by the Standards Committee and ASME, approval as an American National Standard was given by ANSI on June 12, 1990.

The 1996 Edition allowed flanges marked with more than one material grade or specification, revised flange face finish requirements, revised pressure-temperature ratings for several material groups, added permissible flange facing imperfections, added blind flanges for Series B flanges, and included several other revisions. Following approval by the Standards Committee and ASME, Boiler and Pressure Vessel Committee, ANSI approved the previous edition as an American National Standard on October 3, 1996, with the new designation ASME B16.47-1996.

In 2006, several revisions were made, including use of metric units as primary units, with U.S. Customary units in either parenthetical or separate forms. [Mandatory Appendix I](#) was provided after the main text for convenience to cover ratings and dimensions in U.S. Customary units. Inch dimension bolt holes were retained for flanges manufactured to metric dimensions to avoid fit-up problems. Development of metric dimensions was done to reflect the intended precision of the dimension rather than by numerical conversion. For some materials, pressure-temperature ratings were revised to reflect revisions to material strength properties (tensile and yield) listed in the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section II. Some materials were assigned to different rating tables in order to minimize changes to ratings for commonly used materials. Following the approvals of the Standards Committee and ASME, approval for the revised edition was granted by the American National Standards Institute on November 6, 2006.

In the 2011 edition, the References section was revised to cover the requirements of material specification editions other than those listed in [Mandatory Appendix III](#). Following approval by the Standards Committee and the ASME Board on PTCS, the 2011 revision was approved as an American National Standard by ANSI on August 17, 2011 with the new designation, ASME B16.47-2011.

In the 2017 edition, pressure-temperature ratings for Group 1.18 materials were revised at 650°C (1,200°F). A reference was made to MSS SP-44 for some classes of flanges made with materials having a high yield strength. A forging requirement was made explicit, and references were updated.

Following approval by the ASME B16 Standards Committee, this edition was approved by ANSI as an American National Standard on March 6, 2017, with the new designation ASME B16.47-2017.

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Proposing Revisions. Revisions are made periodically to the Standard to incorporate changes that appear necessary or desirable, as demonstrated by the experience gained from the application of the Standard. Approved revisions will be published periodically.

The Committee welcomes proposals for revisions to this Standard. Such proposals should be as specific as possible, citing the paragraph number(s), the proposed wording, and a detailed description of the reasons for the proposal, including any pertinent documentation.

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Requests for interpretation should preferably be submitted through the online Interpretation Submittal Form. The form is accessible at <http://go.asme.org/InterpretationRequest>. Upon submittal of the form, the Inquirer will receive an automatic e-mail confirming receipt.

If the Inquirer is unable to use the online form, he/she may e-mail the request to the Secretary of the B16 Standards Committee at SecretaryB16@asme.org, or mail it to the above address. The request for an interpretation should be clear and unambiguous. It is further recommended that the Inquirer submit his/her request in the following format:

- Subject: Cite the applicable paragraph number(s) and the topic of the inquiry in one or two words.
- Edition: Cite the applicable edition of the Standard for which the interpretation is being requested.
- Question: Phrase the question as a request for an interpretation of a specific requirement suitable for general understanding and use, not as a request for an approval of a proprietary design or situation. Please provide a condensed and precise question, composed in such a way that a “yes” or “no” reply is acceptable.
- Proposed Reply(ies): Provide a proposed reply(ies) in the form of “Yes” or “No,” with explanation as needed. If entering replies to more than one question, please number the questions and replies.
- Background Information: Provide the Committee with any background information that will assist the Committee in understanding the inquiry. The Inquirer may also include any plans or drawings that are necessary to explain the question; however, they should not contain proprietary names or information.

Requests that are not in the format described above may be rewritten in the appropriate format by the Committee prior to being answered, which may inadvertently change the intent of the original request.

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ASME B16.47-2017

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

Following approval by the ASME B16 Committee and ASME, and after public review, ASME B16.47-2017 was approved by the American National Standards Institute on March 6, 2017.

ASME B16.47-2017 includes the following changes identified by a margin note, **(17)**.

| <i>Page</i> | <i>Location</i> | <i>Change (Record Number)</i> |
|-------------|-------------------------|--|
| 2 | 1.11 | Added (13-592) |
| 4 | 5.1 | New subpara. (b) added, and subsequent subparas. redesignated (11-544) |
| 26 | Table 16 | For 650°C, values in third, fifth, and sixth columns revised (15-2359) |
| 51 | Table 42 | (1) For Stud bolts, ASME reference revised (14-2174) (2) Note (1) deleted (14-2174) |
| 69 | Table I-14 | For 1,200°F, values in third, fifth, and sixth columns revised (15-2359) |
| 95 | Mandatory Appendix II | References updated |
| 103 | Nonmandatory Appendix C | Former Mandatory Appendix II redesignated as Nonmandatory Appendix C |

LIST OF CHANGES IN RECORD NUMBER ORDER

| <u>Record Number</u> | <u>Change</u> |
|----------------------|---|
| 11-544 | Revised para. 5.1 to explicitly require forgings to be made near the shape of the finished flange. |
| 13-592 | Added new para. 1.11 to offer guidance for flange material used with high yield strength pipe (40,000 psi) not covered in Table 1 . |
| 14-2174 | Updated references for Stud bolts in Table 42 . |
| 15-2359 | Updated Table 16 , Working Pressure for Classes 300, 600, and 900 at 650°C. Updated Table I-14 , Working Pressure for Classes 300, 600, and 900 at 1,200°F. |

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LARGE DIAMETER STEEL FLANGES

NPS 26 Through NPS 60

Metric/Inch Standard

1 SCOPE

1.1 General

This Standard covers pressure–temperature ratings, materials, dimensions, tolerances, marking, and testing for pipe flanges in sizes NPS 26 through NPS 60. Included are flanges with rating class designations 75, 150, 300, 400, 600, and 900 with requirements given in both SI (Metric) and U.S. Customary units, with diameter of bolts and flange bolt holes expressed in inch units.

This Standard is limited to

- (a) flanges made from cast or forged materials
- (b) blind flanges made from cast, forged, or plate materials (see [Tables 1](#) and [2](#))

Also included in this Standard are requirements and recommendations regarding flange bolting, flange gaskets, and flange joints.

1.2 Flange Series

This Standard provides two series of flange dimensions. Series A specifies flange dimensions for general use flanges. Series B specifies flange dimensions for compact flanges that, in most cases, have smaller bolt circle diameters than Series A flanges. These two series of flanges are, in general, not interchangeable. The user should recognize that some flanged valves, equipment bolted between flanges, and flanged equipment may be compatible with only one series of these flanges.

1.3 References

Codes, standards, and specifications, containing provisions to the extent referenced herein, constitute requirements of this Standard. These references are listed in [Mandatory Appendix II](#).

1.4 Time of Purchase, Manufacture, or Installation

The pressure–temperature ratings in this Standard are applicable upon its publication to all flanges within its scope that otherwise meet its requirement. For unused flanges maintained in inventory, the manufacturer of the flange may certify conformance to this edition, provided that it can be demonstrated that all requirements of this edition have been met. Where such components were installed in accordance with the pressure–temperature ratings of an earlier edition of this

Standard, those ratings are applicable, except as may be governed by the applicable code or regulation.

1.5 User Accountability

This Standard cites responsibilities that are to be assumed by the flange user in the areas of, for example

- (a) application
- (b) installation
- (c) system pressure testing
- (d) operation
- (e) material selection

1.6 Quality Systems

Requirements relating to the product manufacturer's quality system program are described in [Nonmandatory Appendix C](#).

1.7 Relevant Units

This Standard states values in both SI (Metric) and U.S. Customary units. As an exception, diameter of bolts and flange bolt holes are expressed in inch units only. These systems of units are to be regarded separately as standard. Within the text, the U.S. Customary units are shown in parentheses or in separate tables that appear in [Mandatory Appendix I](#). The values stated in each system are not exact equivalents; therefore, it is required that each system of units be used independently of the other. Except for diameter of bolts and flange bolt holes, combining values from the two systems constitutes nonconformance with the Standard.

1.8 Selection of Materials

Criteria for selection of materials suitable for particular fluid service are not within the scope of this Standard.

1.9 Convention

For determining conformance with this Standard, the convention for fixing significant digits where limits (maximum and minimum values) are specified shall be as defined in ASTM Practice E29. This requires that an observed or calculated value be rounded off to the nearest unit in the last right-hand digit used for expressing the limit. Decimal values and tolerances do not imply a particular method of measurement.

1.10 Denotation

1.10.1 Pressure Rating Designation. Class, followed by a dimensionless number, is the designation for pressure–temperature ratings (i.e., Class 75, Class 150, Class 300, Class 400, Class 600, Class 900).

1.10.2 Size. NPS, followed by a dimensionless number, is the designation for nominal flange size. NPS is related to the reference nominal diameter, DN, used in international and other standards. For the sizes covered in this Standard, the relationship is $DN = 25 \times NPS$.

(17) 1.11 Similar Flanges

MSS SP-44 covers similar Class 150, 300, 400, 600, and 900 flanges for use with high strength pipe made from materials having yield strength greater than 276 MPa (40,000 psi) resulting in large inside pipe diameter and thinner pipe wall. See [para. 2.7](#).

2 PRESSURE–TEMPERATURE RATINGS

2.1 General

Pressure–temperature ratings are maximum allowable working gage pressures, in bar units, at the temperatures in degrees Celsius shown in [Tables 3](#) through [28](#) for the applicable material and class designation. [Tables I-1](#) through [I-26](#) of [Mandatory Appendix I](#) lists pressure–temperature ratings using pounds per square inch (psi) units for pressure at the temperature in degrees Fahrenheit. For intermediate temperatures, linear interpolation is permitted. Interpolation between class designations is not permitted.

2.2 Flanged Joints

A flanged joint is composed of separate and independent, although interrelated, components: the flanges, the gasket, and the bolting, which are assembled by another influence, the assembler. Proper controls must be exercised in the selection and application for all of these elements to attain a joint that has acceptable leak tightness. Assembly and tightening techniques, such as controlled bolt tightening, are described in ASME PCC-1.

2.3 Ratings of Flanged Joints

2.3.1 Basis. Pressure–temperature ratings apply to flanged joints that conform to the limitations on bolting in [para. 5.3](#) and on gaskets in [para. 5.4](#), and that are made up in accordance with good practice for alignment and assembly (see [para. 2.2](#)). Use of these ratings for flanged joints not conforming to these limitations is the responsibility of the user.

2.3.2 Mixed Flanged Joints. If the two flanges in a flanged joint do not have the same pressure–temperature rating, the rating of the joint at any temperature is the lower of the two flange ratings at that temperature.

2.4 Rating Temperature

The temperature shown for a corresponding pressure rating is the temperature of the pressure containing shell of the component. In general, this temperature is the same as that of the contained fluid. Use of a pressure rating corresponding to a temperature other than that of the contained fluid is the responsibility of the user, subject to the requirements of applicable codes and regulations. For any temperature below -29°C (-20°F) the rating shall be no greater than the rating shown for -29°C (-20°F). See also [para. 2.5.3](#).

2.5 Temperature Considerations

2.5.1 General. Use of flanges at either high or low temperatures shall take into consideration the risk of joint leakage due to forces and moments developed in the connected piping or equipment. Provisions in [paras. 2.5.2](#) and [2.5.3](#) are included as advisory with the aim of lessening these risks.

2.5.2 High Temperature. Application at temperatures in the creep range will result in decreasing bolt loads as relaxation of flanges, bolts, and gaskets takes place. Flanged joints subjected to thermal gradients may likewise be subject to decreasing bolt loads. Decreased bolt loads diminish the capacity of the flanged joint to sustain loads effectively without leakage. At temperatures above 200°C (400°F) for Classes 75 and 150, and above 400°C (750°F) for other class designations, flanged joints may develop leakage problems unless care is taken to avoid imposing severe external loads and/or severe thermal gradients.

2.5.3 Low Temperature. Some of the materials listed in [Tables 1](#) and [2](#), notably some carbon steels, may undergo a decrease in ductility when used at low temperatures to such an extent as to be unable to safely resist shock loading, sudden changes of stress, or high stress concentration. Some codes or regulations may require impact testing for applications even where temperatures are higher than -29°C (-20°F). When such requirements apply, it is the responsibility of the user to ensure these requirements are communicated to the manufacturer prior to the time of purchase.

2.6 System Pressure Testing

Flanged joints may be subjected to system pressure tests at a pressure of 1.5 times the 38°C (100°F) rating rounded off to the next higher 1 bar (25 psi) increment. Testing at any higher pressure is the responsibility of the