Copper and Copper Alloy Press-Connect Pressure Fittings

AN AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARD





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Two Park Avenue • New York, NY • 10016 USA



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FOREWORD

Standardization of cast and wrought press-connect pressure fittings was initiated by Subcommittee J of the ASME B16 Committee in 2000. The first draft of the Standard was based on International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials (IAPMO) Interim Guide Criteria IGC 137-2000. The general requirements of ASME B16.22-2000 and ASME B16.24-1998 were added to the first draft. The development of the Standard was necessary to regulate the strength of the joint in copper press-connect fittings. The performance test requirements of this Standard are an important aspect for determining the quality of the fittings.

Following approval by the Standards Committee and the ASME Board on PTCS, approval as an American National Standard was given by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) on December 21, 2011 with the designation ASME B16.51-2011.

In this 2013 edition, provisions have been included to recognize low lead alloys to comply with the U.S. Safe Drinking Water Act, which will be effective January 2014. Following approval by the ASME B16 Standards Committee, approval as an American National Standard was given by ANSI on July 29, 2013 with the new designation ASME B16.51-2013.

Requests for interpretation or suggestions for revision should be sent to the Secretary, B16 Committee, The American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Two Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016-5990.



ASME B16 COMMITTEE Standardization of Valves, Flanges, Fittings, and Gaskets

(The following is the roster of the Committee at the time of approval of this Standard.)

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Secretary, B16 Standards Committee The American Society of Mechanical Engineers Two Park Avenue New York, NY 10016-5990

As an alternative, inquiries may be submitted via email to: SecretaryB16@asme.org.

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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.

Proposing a Case. Cases may be issued for the purpose of providing alternative rules when justified, to permit early implementation of an approved revision when the need is urgent, or to provide rules not covered by existing provisions. Cases are effective immediately upon ASME approval and shall be posted on the ASME Committee Web page.

Requests for Cases shall provide a Statement of Need and Background Information. The request should identify the Standard, the paragraph, figure or table number(s), and be written as a Question and Reply in the same format as existing Cases. Requests for Cases should also indicate the applicable edition(s) of the Standard to which the proposed Case applies.

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The request for 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.
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. 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 this format will be rewritten in this format by the Committee prior to being answered, which may inadvertently change the intent of the original request.

ASME procedures provide for reconsideration of any interpretation when or if additional information that might affect an interpretation is available. Further, persons aggrieved by an interpretation may appeal to the cognizant ASME Committee or Subcommittee. ASME does not "approve," "certify," "rate," or "endorse" any item, construction, proprietary device, or activity.

Attending Committee Meetings. The B16 Standards Committee regularly holds meetings, which are open to the public. Persons wishing to attend any meeting should contact the Secretary of the B16 Standards Committee.



ASME B16.51-2013 SUMMARY OF CHANGES

Following approval by the ASME B16 Committee and ASME, and after public review, ASME B16.51-2013 was approved by the American National Standards Institute on July 29, 2013.

ASME B16.51-2013 includes the following changes identified by a margin note, (13).

Page	Location	Change
4	6.1	Subparagraph (b) revised
	6.2	Revised



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COPPER AND COPPER ALLOY PRESS-CONNECT PRESSURE FITTINGS

1 SCOPE

This Standard establishes requirements for cast copper alloy, wrought copper, and wrought copper alloy, pressconnect pressure fittings for use with hard drawn seamless copper water tube conforming to ASTM B88 for piping systems conveying water. The press-connect system (tube, fitting, and joint) conforming to this Standard is for use at a maximum pressure of 1 380 kPa (200 psi) over the temperature range from 0°C to 93°C (32°F to 200°F).

This Standard provides requirements for fittings suitable for press-connect joining and covers the following:

- (a) size designations
- (b) pressure-temperature ratings
- (c) terminology
- (d) dimensions and tolerances
- (e) materials
- (f) design qualification
- (g) required installation instructions
- (h) markings

2 GENERAL

2.1 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 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.

2.2 Relevant Units

This Standard states values in both SI (Metric) and U.S. Customary units. 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. Combining values from the two systems constitutes nonconformance with the Standard.

2.3 References

Codes, standards, and specifications, containing provisions to the extent referenced herein, constitute requirements of this Standard. These referenced documents are listed in Mandatory Appendix II.

2.4 Quality Systems

Requirements relating to the product manufacturer's Quality System Programs are described in Nonmandatory Appendix A.

3 TERMINOLOGY

3.1 Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are used to designate the type of fitting end as shown in Fig. 1:

- *F* = internal ASME B1.20.1 taper pipe-thread end (NPTI)
- *FTG* = solder-joint fitting end made to copper tube outside diameter
 - M = external ASME B1.20.1 taper pipe-thread end(NPTE)
 - *P* = internal press-connect joint end made to receive copper tube diameter

3.2 Definitions

This paragraph defines the terms used in this Standard.

joining, press-connect: the act of joining a fitting or piping component to a tube by use of a tool that mechanically compresses the wall of the fitting end over the tubing, encasing an elastomeric seal between the mating surfaces.

out-of-roundness: the maximum measured diameter minus the minimum measured diameter.

press-connect fitting: a type of piping component (e.g., coupling, tee, elbow) used to connect tubing or other accessories by mechanically compressing the wall of the fitting end over the tube, using an elastomeric material to provide a seal between the inside surface of the fitting and the outside surface of the tube.

4 SIZE

The size designations of the fittings shown in the tables of this Standard correspond to standard water tube size as shown in ASTM B88, Specification for

