

A.N.P.T. & N.P.T.F. Pipe Thread Gages

For Gaging Internal Threads – A.N.P.T. or N.P.T.F.



L-1 THREAD PLUG
(3 STEPS)



L-3 THREAD PLUG
(3 STEPS)



PLAIN PLUG
(6 STEPS)

In gaging internal threads, with A.N.P.T. or N.P.T.F., there are three aging members involved: (1) L-1 thread plug gage which checks the thread elements within hand tight engagement; (2) L-3 thread plug which checks the threads that will be engaged when wrench tight; and (3) 6-Step plain plug which is used to check the minor diameter of the female fitting.

For Gaging External Threads – A.N.P.T. or N.P.T.F.



L-1 RING (THIN)



L-2 RING (THICK)



PLAIN RING (6 STEP)

In gaging external threads, either A.N.P.T. or N.P.T.F., there are three more gages employed: (1) 6-Step plain ring which checks the major diameter of the male fitting; (2) L-1 (thin) ring which checks the thread elements over the distance of hand tight engagement; and (3) L-2 (thick) ring which checks the thread elements of those threads engaged when wrench tight.

A.N.P.T. and N.P.T.F. are not meant to be interchangeable

GAGING PRACTICES

TAPER PIPE THREAD GAGES

N.P.T. (National Taper Pipe)

To gage **Internal N.P.T.** taper pipe threads, screw the N.P.T. thread plug firmly into the product – do not force. The thread is within the permissible tolerance when the gaging notch of the plug is not more than one turn plus or minus from being flush with the end of the product. N.P.T. plugs are regularly furnished with the basic step only. Minimum and maximum steps can be added on request. To gage **External N.P.T.** taper pipe threads, screw the N.P.T. thread ring on to the product as far as it will go without using force. If the face of the small end of the ring is flush with the face of the product the thread is basic. The permissible tolerance is one turn plus or minus from basic.

A.N.P.T. (Aeronautical National Pipe Taper)

A.N.P.T. internal taper pipe threads are basically the same as the N.P.T. pipe threads except that for Army and Navy Aeronautical use they must be more carefully controlled for diameter, taper and thread form.

To gage **Internal A.N.P.T.** taper pipe threads, check first with the A.N.P.T. L-1 thread plug gage. This plug differs in dimensions from the N.P.T. plug and has minimum and maximum steps in addition to the basic step. If the face of the product is between the minimum and maximum steps of the plug, the product is in tolerance. The A.N.P.T. L-3 plug gage is used to check the three threads beyond the L-1 depth. As a check on taper the “reading” on the L-3 thread plug must be within one-half turn of the “reading” on the L-1 thread plug gage. The truncation is checked with a six-step plain taper plug gage. This plug has minimum and maximum truncation steps for each of the three pitch diameter conditions – Minimum, Maximum and Basic. If the L-1 plug shows the product to be basic pitch diameter, the face of the product should lie between the basic minimum and the basic maximum steps of the truncation plug. If the pitch diameter is minimum, the part should fall between the MN and MNT step. If the pitch diameters maximum, the part should fall between the MX and MXT steps. No appreciable shake or wobble is permitted. Shaky fit indicates taper error.

To gage **External A.N.P.T.** taper pipe threads, first check with the A.N.P.T. L-1 ring. The small end of the ring must be within one turn plus or minus of being flush with the end of the product thread. Note exactly what this “standoff” is and compare it with the “standoff” obtained with the A.N.P.T. L-2 thread ring. As a check on taper the total tolerance on standoff variation between the L-1 and L-2 rings must not exceed one-half turn. The truncation is checked with a six-step plain taper ring gage. This ring has minimum and maximum truncation steps for each of the three pitch diameter conditions – Minimum, Basic, and Maximum. If the L-1 ring shows the part to be basic pitch diameter the end of the part should fall between the B and BT steps on the six-step plain ring. If the pitch diameter is minimum, the part should fall between the MN and MNT step. If the pitch diameter is maximum, the part should fall between the MX and MXT steps. No appreciable shake or wobble should be permitted. Lead, angles and root truncation should be checked whenever possible, by projection as a check on tool wear.

See Military Standard MIL-7105 latest edition for complete specifications

N.P.T.F. (National Pipe Taper Dryseal Pressure-Tight Joints)

N.P.T.F. Internal taper pipe threads may be gaged in the same manner as the A.N.P.T. threads. Gages are dimensionally different, however, and must not be interchanged. The turns method may be substituted for the “standoff” method to compensate for gage and product chamfers. With the turns method, the number of turns are counted from hand tight engagement to complete release, and the gaging steps are completely disregarded. A tolerance of plus or minus one turn is permitted from the basic number of turns specified. As a check on taper, the difference in turns between the L-1 and L-3 plugs shall be within one-half turn of the difference between the basic turns engagement of the plug gages. Truncation must be within the proper limits on a six-step dryseal plain taper plug gage.

N.P.T.F. External taper pipe threads are checked in the same manner as A.N.P.T. threads. Gages are dimensionally different, however, and must not be interchanged. The turns method may be substituted for the “standoff” method to compensate for gage and product chamfers. A tolerance of plus or minus one turn is permitted from the basic number of turns specified. As a check on taper, the difference in turns engagement with the L-1 and L-2 dryseal rings shall be within one-half turn of the difference between the basic turns engagement of the ring gages.