

It can be confusing to work out what thread size to order when replacing threaded components. The mistake often made is measuring the diameter of the thread and assuming the diameter is representative of the imperial BSP/NPT thread size. This is not correct.

You will see from the table below that a 1/2in (0.52in) diameter thread is not 1/2in BSP but in fact is 1/4in BSP. The same principle applies to female fittings as well as the male fitting example below. Use the chart below to verify which thread size you should be order.

To work out which thread size required - measure the diameter and compare with chart below



| Measure Across the diameter of the thread | | = | Thread size to order |
|---|------|---|----------------------|
| Diameter | | | (in) |
| (mm) | (in) | | |
| 13.16 | 0.52 | = | 1/4 |
| 16.66 | 0.66 | = | 3/8 |
| 20.96 | 0.83 | = | 1/2 |
| 22.91 | 0.90 | = | 5/8 |
| 26.44 | 1.04 | = | 3/4 |
| 33.25 | 1.31 | = | 1 |
| 41.91 | 1.65 | = | 1 1/4 |
| 47.80 | 1.88 | = | 1 1/2 |
| 59.61 | 2.35 | = | 2 |

John Guest fittings have push fit sockets to accept drinking water tube. The most common tubes in use are 1/4in and 3/8in tube measured on the outside diameter. 3/8in tubing is often confused as being 10mm but there is a size difference between 3/8in fittings and 10mm. Imperial fittings are grey or white in colour and metric are black and this can be used to verify whether the tube is imperial or metric.