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Heating and chilled water systems – Double regulating globe valves and flow measurement devices – Specification

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Contents

	Page
Foreword	III
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms	3
4 Requirements	4
4.1 Performance requirements	4
<i>Table 1 — Minimum outside diameters for sealing faces for parallel threaded ends to BS EN ISO 228-1</i>	8
<i>Table 2 — Drain tappings</i>	8
4.2 Functional requirements	8
<i>Table 3 — Range of system flow rates</i>	9
<i>Table 4 — Flow coefficient (K_v) for double regulating globe valves in the fully open position</i>	10
<i>Table 5 — Flow coefficient (K_{vs}) for flow measurement devices in the fully open position</i>	11
5 Test schedule	12
5.1 Shell strength and shell tightness	12
5.2 Seat tightness	12
5.3 Additional tests	12
6 Declaration of compliance	12
7 Designation	12
8 Marking	13
8.1 General	13
8.2 Supplementary marking	13
8.3 Handwheel	13
8.4 Pressure tapping points	13
8.5 Omission of body marking	13
<i>Table 6 — Omissions of body marking</i>	14
9 Information to be supplied by the manufacturer	14
10 Preparation for storage and preparation for transportation	14
Annex A (normative) Information to be supplied by the purchaser	15
Annex B (informative) Correspondence between DN and NPS and nominal diameter	15
<i>Table B.1 — Correspondence between DN (nominal size) and NPS (nominal pipe size) and nominal diameter</i>	16
<i>Table B.2 — Correspondence between DN and NPS for nominal sizes greater than DN100</i>	16
Annex C (informative) Typical flow measurement device constructions	16
<i>Figure C.1 — Type 1 flow measurement devices</i>	17
<i>Figure C.2 — Type 3 flow measurement devices</i>	17
<i>Figure C.3 — Type 4 flow measurement devices</i>	18
Annex D (normative) Materials for copper alloy Series A and Series B globe valves	18
<i>Table D.1 — Materials for manufacture of Series A and Series B valves</i>	19
<i>Table D.2 — Materials for manufacture of Series B valves</i>	19

Annex E	(normative) Flow coefficient method of test	20
E.1	Principle	20
E.2	Symbols	20
E.3	Preliminary procedure	20
E.4	Apparatus	21
	<i>Figure E.1 — Typical test system</i>	21
	<i>Figure E.2 — Test section with test piece fitted</i>	22
	<i>Figure E.3 — Test section for flow measurement device only</i>	23
	<i>Figure E.4 — Test section without test piece fitted</i>	24
E.5	Procedure	24
E.6	Expression of results	25
Annex F	(informative) Pressure/temperature ratings	26
	<i>Table F.1 — Pressure/temperature ratings</i>	26
	<i>Table F.2 — Pressure/temperature ratings for Series A valves with threaded ends in PN20 and PN32</i>	26
	<i>Table F.3 — Pressure/temperature ratings for Series B valves</i>	27
	Bibliography	28

Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages I to IV, pages 1 to 28, an inside back cover and a back cover.

Foreword

Publishing information

This British Standard is published by BSI Standards Limited, under licence from The British Standards Institution, and came into effect on 31 August 2025. It was prepared by Subcommittee PSE/18/2, *Gate, globe, diaphragm and check valves*, under the authority of Technical Committee PSE/18, *Industrial valves, steam traps, actuators and safety devices against excessive pressure*. A list of organizations represented on these committees can be obtained on request to the committee manager.

Supersession

This British Standard supersedes [BS 7350:1990](#) (incorporating Amendment No. 1:1991), which is withdrawn.

Information about this document

This British Standard does not require that the dimensions of orifice plates be in accordance with a specific international standard.

The satisfactory performance of any valve or flow measurement device depends on design, manufacture, correct installation and maintenance. This standard does not specify selection, installation and maintenance requirements, for which reference should be made to an appropriate guide or code of practice, e.g. [BS 6683](#), [BS 6880-1](#), [BS 6880-2](#) and [BS 6880-3](#), CIBSE Commissioning Code Series W [1], Defence Estate Organisation Specification 036 [2] or BSRIA Commissioning Guides BG4/2011 [3] and BG2/2010 [4].

This is a full revision of the standard, and introduces the following principal changes:

- the scope of the standard has been limited to double regulating globe valves and flow measurement devices for low temperature and medium temperature hot water and chilled water systems;
- reference to Type 2 flow measurement devices has been deleted;
- a definition has been provided for “fixed orifice fitting”;
- the standard has been revised to use basic European standards for design, materials, pressure temperature ratings, testing and marking;
- pressure temperature ratings and design requirements for steel pressure envelope materials for double regulating and variable orifice valves have been deleted from the standard;
- the operating element to be sized using [BS EN 12570](#) has been introduced;
- [Annex B](#) on correspondence between DN and nominal pipe size (NPS) and nominal diameter, [Annex D](#) on materials for copper alloy series A and series B globe valves and [Annex F](#) on pressure/temperature ratings have been introduced; and
- the numbering has been updated: [Annex E](#) was Appendix C and [Annex C](#) was Appendix B.

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Where websites and webpages have been cited, they are provided for ease of reference and are correct at the time of publication. The location of a webpage or website, or its contents, cannot be guaranteed.

Presentational conventions

The provisions of this document are presented in roman (i.e. upright) type. Its requirements are expressed in sentences in which the principal auxiliary verb is “shall”.

Commentary, explanation and general informative material is presented in smaller italic type, and does not constitute a normative element.

Where words have alternative spellings, the preferred spelling of the *Shorter Oxford English Dictionary* is used (e.g. “organization” rather than “organisation”).

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1 Scope

This British Standard specifies requirements for metallic double regulating globe valves and flow measurement devices having flanged, wafer, threaded or compression end connections.

This document specifies requirements for performance and function including materials, pressure/temperature ratings, dimensions, testing, hydraulic performance and marking.

This British Standard applies to metallic double regulating globe valves and flow measurement devices in the form of fixed and variable orifice valves and as individual orifice fittings used for low temperature hot water and medium temperature hot water heating and chilled water systems.

The range of nominal sizes covered is:

a) flanged:

DN10, DN15, DN20, DN25, DN32, DN40, DN50, DN65, DN80, DN100, DN125, DN150, DN200, DN250, DN300;

b) threaded:

$\frac{3}{8}$ inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, 1 inch, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 2 inches;

c) compression:

15 mm, 22 mm, 28 mm.

The range of pressure designations covered is:

1) flanged:

PN10, PN16, PN20, PN25, PN40:

2) threaded:

PN10, PN16, PN20, PN25, PN32, PN40;

3) compression:

PN16.

NOTE 1 For compression ends and loose nut/union end bodies in copper alloy materials there are no PN designations. [BS EN 1254-2](#) gives the details of the body ends for compression end valves covered in this document rather than the PN designation system given in [BS EN 1333](#).

NOTE 2 Low temperature hot water heating systems have a maximum operating temperature of 90 °C and medium temperature hot water systems have a maximum operating temperature of 120 °C as per CIBSE Guide B1 2016 [5].

Information to be supplied by the purchaser is given for information in [Annex A](#). The correspondence between DN, NPS and nominal diameters is given for information in [Annex B](#).

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes provisions, or limits the application, of this document.¹⁾ For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

¹⁾ Documents that are referred to solely in an informative manner are listed in the Bibliography.

Standards publications

[BS EN 19](#), *Industrial valves – Marking of metallic valves*

[BS EN 1057](#), *Copper and copper alloys – Seamless, round copper tubes for water and gas in sanitary and heating applications*

[BS EN 1092-1^{2\)}](#), *Flanges and their joints – Circular flanges for pipes, valves, fittings and accessories, PN designated – Part 1: Steel flanges*

[BS EN 1092-2^{2\)}](#), *Flanges and their joints – Circular flanges for pipes, valves, fittings and accessories, PN designated – Part 2: Cast iron flanges*

[BS EN 1092-3^{2\)}](#), *Flanges and their joints – Circular flanges for pipes, valves, fittings and accessories, PN designated – Part 3: Copper alloy flanges*

[BS EN 1982](#), *Copper and copper alloys – Ingots and castings*

[BS EN 10217-1:2019](#), *Welded steel tubes for pressure purposes – Technical delivery conditions – Part 1: Electric welded and submerged arc welded non-alloy steel tubes with specified room temperature properties*

[BS EN 10226-1](#), *Pipe threads where pressure tight joints are made on the threads – Part 1: Taper external threads and parallel internal threads – Dimensions, tolerances and designation*

[BS EN 10226-2](#), *Pipe threads where pressure tight joints are made on the threads – Part 2: Taper external threads and taper internal threads – Dimensions, tolerances and designation*

[BS EN 10255:2004](#), *Non-alloy steel tubes suitable for welding and threading – Technical delivery conditions*

[BS EN 10269](#), *Steels and nickel alloys for fasteners with specified elevated and/or low temperature properties*

[BS EN 12163](#), *Copper and copper alloys – Rod for general purposes*

[BS EN 12164](#), *Copper and copper alloys – Rod for free machining purposes*

[BS EN 12167](#), *Copper and copper alloys – Profiles and bars for general purposes*

[BS EN 12168](#), *Copper and copper alloys – Hollow rod for free machining purposes*

[BS EN 12266-1:2012](#), *Industrial valves – Testing of metallic valves – Part 1: Pressure tests, test procedures and acceptance criteria – Mandatory requirements*

[BS EN 12266-2](#), *Industrial valves – Testing of metallic valves – Part 2: Tests, test procedures and acceptance criteria – Supplementary requirements*

[BS EN 12351](#), *Industrial valves – Protective caps for valves with flanged connections*

[BS EN 12420](#), *Copper and copper alloys – Forgings*

[BS EN 12516-1:2014+A1:2018](#), *Industrial valves – Shell design strength – Part 1: Tabulation method for steel valve shells*

[BS EN 12516-2](#), *Industrial valves – Shell design strength – Part 2: Calculation method for steel valve shells*

[BS EN 12516-3](#), *Valves – Shell design strength – Part 3: Experimental method*

[BS EN 12516-4^{3\)}](#), *Industrial valves – Shell design strength – Part 4: Calculation method for valve shells manufactured in metallic materials other than steel*

²⁾ This document also gives informative references to the [BS EN 1092 series](#).

³⁾ This document also gives informative references to [BS EN 12516-4](#).

[BS EN 1254-2](#), *Copper and copper alloys – Plumbing fittings – Part 2: Compression fittings for use with copper tubes*

[BS EN 1254-4:2021](#), *Copper and copper alloys – Plumbing fittings – Part 4: Threaded fittings*

[BS EN 12570](#), *Industrial valves – Method for sizing the operating element*

[BS EN 558:2022](#), *Industrial valves – Face-to-face and centre-to-face dimensions of metal valves for use in flanged pipe systems – PN and Class designated valves*

[BS EN 736-1](#), *Valves – Terminology – Part 1: Definition of types of valves*

[BS EN 736-2](#), *Valves – Terminology – Part 2: Definition of components of valves*

[BS EN 736-3](#), *Valves – Terminology – Part 3: Definition of terms*

[BS EN ISO 228-1](#), *Pipe threads where pressure-tight joints are not made on the threads – Part 1: Dimensions, tolerances and designation*

[BS EN ISO 6509-1](#), *Corrosion of metals and alloys – Determination of dezincification resistance of copper alloys with zinc – Test method*

[BS EN ISO 12944-5:2019](#), *Paints and varnishes – Corrosion protection of steel structures by protective paint systems – Part 5: Protective paint systems*

Other Publications

[N1] The American Society of Mechanical Engineers. *Pipe Threads – General Purpose – Inch. B1.20.1*. ASME. New York, USA: 2013.

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in [BS EN 736-1](#), [BS EN 736-2](#), [BS EN 736-3](#) and the following apply.

NOTE ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1 double regulating globe valve

globe valve for the regulation of flow rate having an established valve characteristic and provided with indicated positions of the valve opening and an adjustable stop device to limit the opening movement such that the valve can be closed for isolation purposes and re-opened to the previously determined set position (see [4.1.1.4](#))

3.2 fixed orifice

part of a flow measurement device which induces a difference in pressure for flow measurement purposes and which is of fixed dimensions and geometry

NOTE Such orifices can be in the form of a fixed orifice fitting or based on conventional globe valves used in the fully open position. In this latter form these devices are commonly known as fixed orifice fittings (see [3.3](#))

3.3 fixed orifice fitting

fitting in which a circular aperture has been machined (see [4.1.2.3](#) and [Annex C](#), Type 1)

3.4 flow measurement device

device in which a difference in pressure is induced across an orifice, fixed or variable, the measurement of which enables the corresponding flow rate to be established by reference to a calibration chart or digital device

3.5 pressure differential

difference in pressure between any two pressure tapping points

3.6 pressure differential signal

difference in pressure existing between upstream and downstream pressure tapping points on any flow measurement device

3.7 pressure tapping point

hole in the wall of the flow measurement device, the internal end of which is flush with the internal surface of the flow measurement device, and which can be connected to pressure measuring equipment through a suitable adaptor to enable the pressure differential to be measured (see 4.1.2.2).

3.8 valve or device headloss

loss in total pressure to a pipework system attributable to the valve or device as installed within that system

3.9 variable orifice

part of a flow measurement device which induces a difference in pressure for flow measurement purposes and which is of variable dimensions and geometry

NOTE Such orifices are based on double regulating globe valves used with the disc in varying positions. These devices are commonly known as variable orifice valves (see 3.10).

3.10 variable orifice valve

double regulating globe valve for regulating and isolating purposes with pressure tapping points used for determining the flow rates (for accuracy of double regulating globe valves see 4.2.2.3 and Annex C)

4 Requirements**4.1 Performance requirements****4.1.1 Double regulating globe valve construction****4.1.1.1 Bonnet**

Bonnets shall be attached to globe valve bodies by bolting for valves of nominal sizes DN65 and larger.

4.1.1.2 Direction of flow

Valves shall be installed with the upstream pressure under the valve disc.

4.1.1.3 Position indication

Each valve shall be provided with an indicator to show the position of the valve disc in the fully closed, fully open and not less than three intermediate positions.

4.1.1.4 Setting facility

Each valve shall be provided with an adjustable stop device to limit the opening movement of the operating device such that the valve is prevented from opening beyond a selected position but it shall permit the valve to be closed.

NOTE Examples of operating devices are handwheels and removable keys.

4.1.2 Flow measurement device construction

4.1.2.1 Flow measurement device

A flow measurement device shall be one of the following types:

- a) Type 1: a fixed orifice fitting with two pressure tapping points;
- b) Type 3: a fixed orifice fitting close coupled or integral with a double regulating globe valve with two pressure tapping points; or
- c) Type 4: a variable orifice valve with two pressure tapping points.

NOTE Annex C gives typical construction details of the three different types of flow measurement devices.

4.1.2.2 Pressure tapping points

Pressure tapping points shall be located on either side of the fixed or variable orifice. The axis of the tapping points shall be at right angles to the flow way axis of the flow measurement device in the plane in which they are positioned (see [Figure C.1](#) to [Figure C.3](#)).

NOTE When installed in a pipework system the pressure tapping points should be positioned such that they are not subject to an accumulation of pipeline debris.

Each pressure tapping point shall be provided with a means of connection to pressure measuring equipment. The connector shall either be an integral part of the pressure tapping point or a screwed-in adaptor. The bottom of the screwed-in adaptor shall not project into the flow way of the flow measurement device. Any thread in the body of the flow measurement device intended to receive a screwed-in adaptor shall be in accordance with [BS EN 10226-1](#) or [BS EN 10226-2](#) or [BS EN ISO 228-1](#), with a maximum thread size of ¼ inch. The bore and other internal surfaces of the pressure tapping point or adaptor shall be clean and free of all burrs and wire edges. The hole diameter of the pressure tapping point or adaptor at the point of entry into the main flow shall be a minimum of 1.5 mm. Each pressure tapping point or screwed-in adaptor shall be suitable for the working pressure and temperature of the flow measurement device (see [4.1.3.1](#)). Each pressure tapping point on the adaptor outlet shall have an additional seal to prevent the ingress of dirt and other debris. For applications where temperatures are in excess of 95 °C, pressure tapping points or adaptors shall have an independent means of isolation in addition to self-acting closure devices.

4.1.2.3 Fixed orifice fitting

A fixed orifice fitting shall be one of the following:

- a) an orifice fitting having an integral orifice, with ends threaded internally and/or externally or with ends having compression fittings [see [Figure C.1a](#)]; and
- b) an orifice fitting in the form of an orifice plate suitable for mounting between flanges [see [Figure C.1b](#)].

The orifice shall be an integral part of the body of the orifice fitting or formed in a separate component which is fitted concentrically within the body and secured to prevent loosening in service.

NOTE Type 1 flow measurement devices can be close coupled to a non-regulating type of isolating valve with an unrestricted flow way when fully open (e.g. a gate valve) to provide a means of isolation and flow measurement in the form of a combined unit, provided that the flow measurement device is installed on the upstream (inlet) side of the isolating valve.