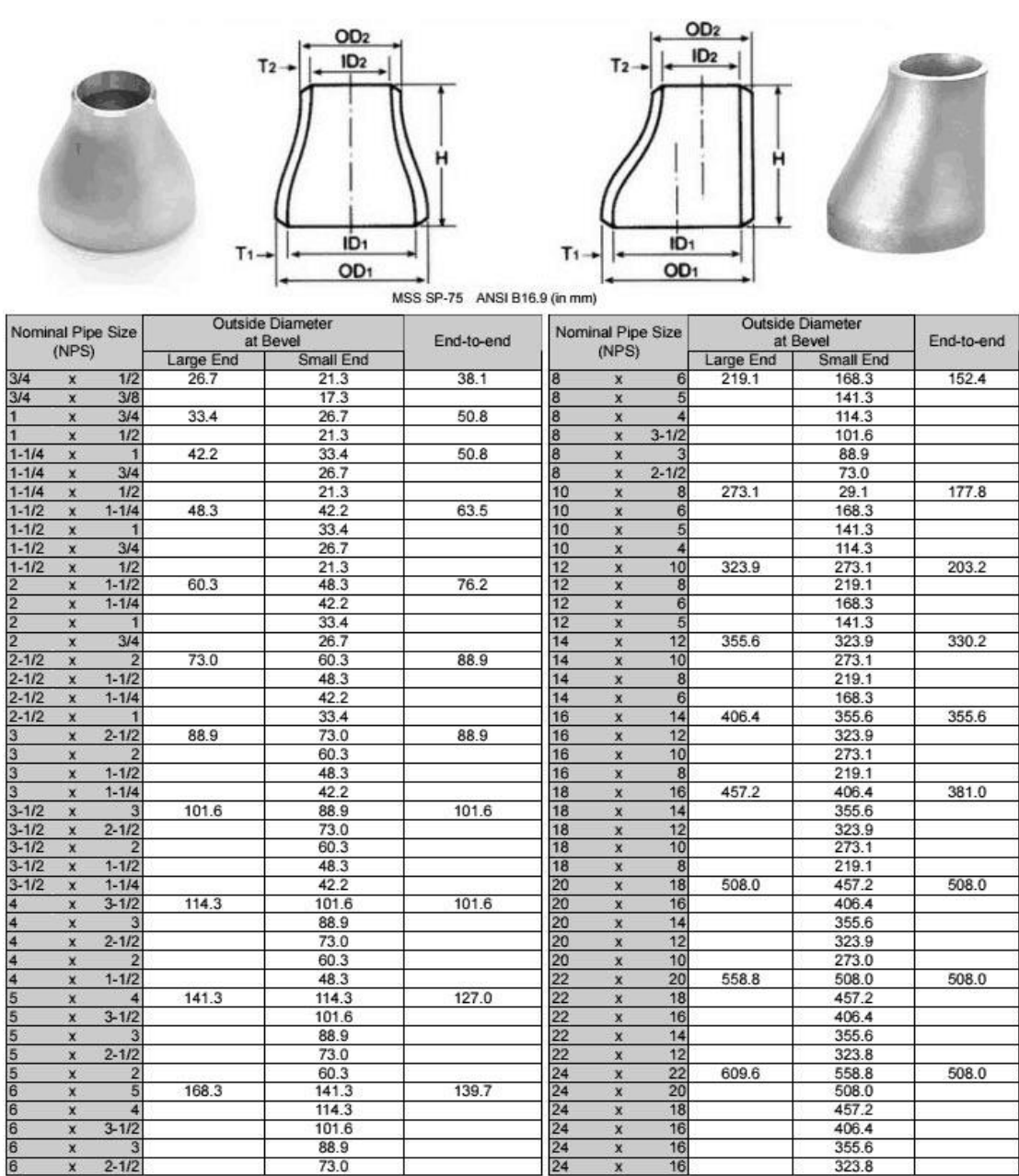


ANSI B16.9 Pipe Reducer Dimensions in mm Reference

The table below lists the standard dimensions for [ANSI B16.9](#) pipe reducers ([concentric & eccentric reducer](#)), covering **NPS 3/4" to 24"**. Use this chart to match your required end diameters and length.



Understanding Reducer Dimensions: Key Terminology

To correctly read the table above, here are the key size parameters you need to know.

1. NPS (Nominal Pipe Size)

This is the inch-based size designation used in ASME standards (e.g., 4", 6", 8"). In the table, NPS identifies the nominal size of each reducer end. It is the primary reference for matching reducers to standard pipes.

2. DN (Diameter Nominal)

This is the metric equivalent of NPS (e.g., DN100, DN150). DN and NPS refer to the same nominal size — they are just expressed in different units (4" = DN100, 6" = DN150). Most international tables show both for cross-reference.

3. Outside Diameter (OD / D1/D2)

This is the actual measured outside diameter of the reducer ends, shown in the table as "Outside Diameter at Bevel" for the Large End and Small End. For example, a 4" (DN100) reducer has an actual OD of 114.3 mm per ASME B16.9. This is the dimension you must match to your pipe's OD.

4. Length (H / End-to-End)

The overall distance from the large-end face to the small-end face. Standard lengths are defined by ASME B16.9 (shown in the "End-to-end" column). Special lengths can be customized for project-specific needs.

5. Wall Thickness (Sch / Schedule)

The wall thickness grade (Schedule) of a reducer must match the connecting pipe. Common grades include Sch10, [Sch40](#), [Sch80](#), STD, XS, Sch160, and XXS. A higher Sch number means a thicker wall and greater pressure capacity, but the actual pressure rating also depends on material, temperature, and the piping design code (e.g., [ASME B31.3](#)). For reducers, the large end and small end may have different wall thicknesses, matching the respective pipes.