

Measurement of fluid flow by means of pressure differential devices — Guidelines for specification of nozzles and orifice plates beyond the scope of ISO 5167-1

ICS 17.120.10

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National foreword

This British Standard reproduces verbatim ISO TR 15377:1998 and implements it as the UK national standard. It supersedes BS 1042-1.2:1989 which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted by Technical Committee CPI/30, Measurement of fluid flow in closed conduits, to Subcommittee CPI/30/2, Pressure differential devices, which has the responsibility to:

- aid enquirers to understand the text;
- present to the responsible international/European committee any enquiries on the interpretation, or proposals for change, and keep the UK interests informed;
- monitor related international and European developments and promulgate them in the UK.

A list of organizations represented on this subcommittee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

Cross-references

The British Standards which implement international or European publications referred to in this document may be found in the BSI Standards Catalogue under the section entitled “International Standards Correspondence Index”, or by using the “Find” facility of the BSI Standards Electronic Catalogue.

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Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i and ii, the ISO/TR title page, pages ii to iv, pages 1 to 14 and a back cover.

This standard has been updated (see copyright date) and may have had amendments incorporated. This will be indicated in the amendment table on the inside front cover.

This British Standard, having been prepared under the direction of the Sector Board for Materials and Chemicals, was published under the authority of the Standards Board and comes into effect on 15 July 1998

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TECHNICAL REPORT

**ISO/TR
15377**

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Measurement of fluid flow by means of pressure-differential devices — Guidelines for specification of nozzles and orifice plates beyond the scope of ISO 5167-1

*Mesurage du débit des fluides au moyen d'appareils déprimogènes —
Lignes directrices pour les spécifications des tuyères et diaphragmes non
couverts par l'ISO 5167-1*



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Descriptors: Fluid flow, pipe flow, flow measurement, diaphragms (mechanics), nozzles, form specifications, generalities.

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards, but in exceptional circumstances a technical committee may propose the publication of a Technical Report of one of the following types:

- type 1, when the required support cannot be obtained for the publication of an International Standard, despite repeated efforts;
- type 2, when the subject is still under technical development or where for any other reason there is the future but not immediate possibility of an agreement on an International Standard;
- type 3, when a technical committee has collected data of a different kind from that which is normally published as an International Standard (“state of the art”, for example).

Technical Reports of types 1 and 2 are subject to review within three years of publication, to decide whether they can be transformed into International Standards. Technical Reports of type 3 do not necessarily have to be reviewed until data they provide are considered to be no longer valid or useful.

ISO/TR 15377, which is a Technical Report of type 3, was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 30, *Measurement of fluid flow in closed conduits*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Differential pressure methods*.

