

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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Measurement of gas flow in closed conduits — Turbine meters

Mesure de débit de gaz dans les conduites fermées — Compteurs à turbine



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Contents

	Page
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Definitions and symbols	1
3.1 Definitions	1
3.2 Symbols and subscripts	2
4 Principle of the method of measurement	3
5 Flowrates	3
6 Meter construction	3
6.1 General	3
6.2 Materials	3
6.3 Shell	3
6.4 Connections and maximum flowrates	3
6.5 Length	3
6.6 Pressure tapings	3
6.7 Flow direction	4
6.8 Meter having a removable meter mechanism	4
6.9 Overloading	4
6.10 Marking	4
7 Pressure testing	4
7.1 General	4
7.2 Test fluid	4
7.3 Strength test of the pressure-containing parts	4
7.4 Meter leakage test	5
8 Performance characteristics	5
8.1 Error	5

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8.2	Calibration	5
8.3	Meter position	5
8.4	Temperature range	5
8.5	Pressure loss	5
8.6	Installation conditions	6
8.7	Mechanically driven external equipment	6
9	Output and readout	6
9.1	General	6
9.2	Counters	6
9.3	Flowrate output	6
9.4	Mechanical output	6
9.5	Voltage-free contact	6
9.6	Electrical pulse output	6
9.7	Electrical safety	6

Annexes

A	Recommendations for use	7
B	Other meter performance characteristics	9
C	Data computation and presentation	10
D	Field checks	11
E	Perturbations	12

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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 9951 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 30, *Measurement of fluid flow in closed conduits*, Sub-Committee SC 10, *Turbine meters*.

Annexes A, B, C, D and E of this International Standard are for information only.

Measurement of gas flow in closed conduits — Turbine meters

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies dimensions, ranges, construction, performance, calibration and output characteristics of turbine meters for gas flow measurement.

It also deals with installation conditions, leakage testing and pressure testing and provides a series of informative annexes A to E including recommendations for use, field checks and perturbations of the fluid flowing.

In many countries, some or all of the items covered by this International Standard are subject to mandatory regulations imposed by the laws of these countries. In cases where conflict exists between such mandatory regulations and this International Standard, the former shall prevail.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 3:1973, *Preferred numbers — Series of preferred numbers*.

ISO 4006:1991, *Measurement of fluid flow in closed conduits — Vocabulary and symbols*.

ISO 5167-1:1991, *Measurement of fluid flow by means of pressure differential devices — Part 1: Orifice plates, nozzles and Venturi tubes inserted in circular cross-section conduits running full*.

ISO 5168:1978, *Measurement of fluid flow — Estimation of uncertainty of a flow-rate measurement*.

ISO 5208:1993, *Industrial valves — Pressure testing of valves*.

ISO 6708:1980, *Pipe components — Definition of nominal size*.

IEC 79:—, *Electrical apparatus for explosive gas atmospheres*.

OIML R 6:1989, *General provisions for gas meters*.

OIML R 32:1989, *Rotary piston gas meters and turbine gas meters*.

VIM:1984, *International vocabulary of basic and general terms in metrology* (BIPM, IEC, ISO, OIML).

3 Definitions and symbols

3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the definitions given in ISO 4006 and the International vocabulary of basic and general terms in metrology apply. The following definitions are given only for terms used in some special sense or for terms whose meaning it seems useful to recall.

3.1.1 flowrate: Actual volume of flow per unit of time.

3.1.2 working range: Range of flowrates of gas limited by the maximum flowrate $q_{\max}$ and the minimum flowrate $q_{\min}$, for which the meter error lies within specified limits (sometimes also called "rangeability").

3.1.3 metering pressure: Gas pressure in a meter to which the indicated volume of gas is related.

3.1.4 average velocity: Volume flowrate per unit of cross-sectional area.

3.1.5 shell: Pressure-containing structure of the meter.

3.1.6 metering conditions: Conditions, at the point of measurement, of the gas whose volume is to be measured (for example gas temperature and pressure).

3.1.7 base conditions: Conditions to which the measured volume of the gas is converted (for example base temperature and base pressure).

3.1.8 specified conditions: Conditions of the gas at which performance specifications of the meter are given.

NOTE 1 Metering and base conditions relate only to the volume of the gas to be measured or indicated, and should not be confused with "rated operating conditions" or "reference conditions" (VIM 5.05 and 5.07), which refer to influence quantities (VIM 2.10).

3.2 Symbols and subscripts

The symbols and subscripts used in this International Standard are given in table 1.

Table 1 — Symbols and subscripts

Symbol	Quantity	Dimensions ¹⁾	SI unit
c	Pressure loss coefficient depending on meter type	L^{-4}	m^{-4}
d	Relative density of the gas ($d_{air} = 1$)	Dimensionless	—
D	Inside diameter meter outlet/inlet	L	m
D_1	Inside diameter pipe	L	m
DN	Nominal size meter outlet/inlet	Dimensionless	—
DN ₁	Nominal size pipe	Dimensionless	—
H	Height of strut	L	m
L	Length of the strut	L	m
m	Mass	M	kg
M	Molar mass	M	kg/mol
N	Number of moles of gas		mol
p	Absolute pressure	$ML^{-1} T^{-2}$	Pa
p_m	Metering pressure	$ML^{-1} T^{-2}$	Pa
q	Flowrate	$L^3 T^{-1}$	m^3/s
R	Molar gas constant	$ML^2 T^{-2} \Theta^{-1}$	$J/(mol \cdot K)$
S	Chord distance between adjacent struts measured at the tip	L	m
t	Time	T	s
T	Absolute temperature of the gas	Θ	K
V	Volume	L^3	m^3
Z	Compressibility factor (deviation from ideal gas laws)	Dimensionless	—
ρ	Density of the gas	ML^{-3}	kg/m^3
ψ	Working range q_{max}/q_{min}	Dimensionless	—
Subscripts			
b	Base conditions for volume or rate calculations		
m	Metering conditions of the gas		
s	Specified conditions for volume or rate		

1) M = mass; L = length; T = time; Θ = temperature.