



**American Water Works
Association**

The Authoritative Resource on Safe WaterSM

ANSI/AWWA C708-05
(Revision of ANSI/AWWA C708-96)

AWWA Standard

Cold-Water Meters— Multijet Type



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Committee Personnel

The AWWA Subcommittee on Multijet Vane-Type Meters, which reviewed, developed, and approved this revision of AWWA C708, had the following personnel at that time:

Janet R. Grabinski, *Chair*

Don Faber, Badger Meter Inc., Milwaukee, Wis.	(AWWA)
J.R. Grabinski, Dallas Water Utilities, Dallas, Texas	(AWWA)
Art Hendey, Performance Meter Inc., Beaumont, Calif.	(AWWA)
R.E. Howell, Charlotte County Utilities, Port Charlotte, Fla.	(AWWA)
R.N. Koch, Master Meter Inc., Sewickley, Pa.	(AWWA)
Danny Lee, National Waterworks Inc., Morrisville, N.C.	(AWWA)
D.C. Pinney, Sensus Technologies Inc., Orlando, Fla.	(AWWA)
Jerry Potter,* Master Meter Inc., Longview, Texas	(AWWA)
J.H. Standi, Southern California Water Company, Montclair, Calif.	(AWWA)

The AWWA Standards Committee on Water Meters, which reviewed and approved this standard, had the following personnel at the time of approval:

Michael J. Kebles, *Chair*

General Interest Members

D.C. Beets, Strategic Metering Consultants LLC, Cincinnati, Ohio	(AWWA)
T.H. Gerardi, Bermad Inc., Ocala, Fla.	(AWWA)
T.W. Hodson, The Ford Meter Box Company Inc., Wabash, Ind.	(AWWA)
A.L. McKnight, Mountain States Pipe & Supply, Littleton, Colo.	(AWWA)
P.J. Olson,† Standards Engineer Liaison, AWWA, Denver, Colo.	(AWWA)
A.F. Posinski,† Cincinnati Water Works, Cincinnati, Ohio.	(AWWA)
Richard San Giacomo, R & D Engineering Inc., Buffalo, N.Y.	(AWWA)

*Alternate

† Liaison, nonvoting

Producer Members

Martin Cole, AMCO Water Metering Systems Inc., Ocala, Fla.	(AWWA)
G.H. DeJarlais,* Badger Meter Inc., Milwaukee, Wis.	(AWWA)
Don Faber, Badger Meter Inc., Milwaukee, Wis.	(AWWA)
L.W. Fleury Jr., Mueller Group, Smithfield, R.I.	(AWWA)
P.T. Grayson,* AMCO Water Metering Systems Inc., Ocala, Fla.	(AWWA)
R.N. Koch, Master Meter Inc., Sewickley, Pa.	(AWWA)
D.J. Kullmann, Neptune Technology Group Inc., Roswell, Ga.	(AWWA)
Matthew Laird, Metron-Farnier LLC, Boulder, Colo.	(AWWA)
D.C. Pinney, Sensus Technologies Inc., Orlando, Fla.	(AWWA)
Jerry Potter,* Master Meter Inc., Longview, Texas	(AWWA)
F.S. Salser, Floyd S. Salser Jr. & Associates, Ocala, Fla.	(AWWA)
Paul Sandhu, Sparling Instruments Inc., El Monte, Calif.	(AWWA)
Mark Shamley,* Metron-Farnier LLC, Boulder, Colo.	(AWWA)
Thierry Swinson,* Neptune Technology Group Inc., Tallassee, Ala.	(AWWA)
Matt Thomas,* Hersey Meters, Cleveland, N.C.	(AWWA)
G.M. Voss, McCrometer, Division of Ketema, Hemet, Calif.	(AWWA)

User Members

M.L. Aigen, Boston Water & Sewer Commission, Boston, Mass.	(NEWWA)
Joe Alongi, Kansas City Water Services Department, Kansas City, Mo.	(AWWA)
T.R. Curran, Monroeville Water Authority, Monroeville, Pa.	(AWWA)
W.M. Garfield, Arizona Water Company, Phoenix, Ariz.	(AWWA)
J.R. Grabinski, Dallas Water Utilities, Dallas, Texas	(AWWA)
R.C. Graff, Poway, Calif.	(AWWA)
K.W. Grant, Louisville Water Company, Louisville, Ky.	(AWWA)
Duane Griffin, City of Winnipeg, Winnipeg, Man.	(AWWA)
C.R. Joyner, Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission, Laurel, Md.	(AWWA)

*Alternate

M.J. Kebles, Las Vegas Valley Water District, Las Vegas, Nev.	(AWWA)
M.A. Lucca, Santa Clara Valley Water District, San Jose, Calif.	(AWWA)
K.M. Poe, Memphis Light Gas & Water, Memphis, Tenn.	(AWWA)
G.E. Raymond, Los Angeles Department of Water & Power, Los Angeles, Calif.	(AWWA)
Sheldon Solotoff, Miami-Dade Water & Sewer, Miami, Fla.	(AWWA)
J.H. Standi, Southern California Water Company, Montclair, Calif.	(AWWA)
R.A. Stehmeier, Milwaukee Water Works, Milwaukee, Wis.	(AWWA)

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Foreword

This Foreword is for information only and is not a part of ANSI/AWWA B302.

I. Introduction.

I.A. *Background.* For the past century, no tool available to water utilities has played a greater part in water conservation than the water meter. It has reduced waste and distributed the cost of operating a water system in the most equitable manner possible. Multijet meters, which were first designed and produced in 1867, have proved satisfactory for measuring domestic water service.

In inferential-type meters, the moving element is a rotor; the basic principle of this meter is to design it in such a manner that, over the working range of the instrument, the speed of rotation of the rotor bears a linear relationship to the velocity of flow through the meter.

In multijet meters, the moving element takes the form of a multiblade rotor mounted on a vertical spindle within a cylindrical measuring chamber. The liquid enters the measuring chamber through several tangential orifices around the circumference and leaves the measuring chamber through another set of tangential orifices placed at a different level in the measuring chamber.

I.B. *History.* Advances made in the development of nonmetallic materials for water meter construction have been recognized in the materials section of this standard. Several plastic materials are currently being used successfully for meter components. Several suitable plastic materials are included in this revision.

The first edition of the standard was approved by the AWWA Board of Directors on June 20, 1976. Subsequent editions of this standard were approved by the AWWA Board of Directors on Feb. 1, 1982, Jan. 27, 1991, and June 23, 1996. This edition was approved by the AWWA Board of Directors on Jan. 16, 2005.

I.C. *Acceptance.* In May 1985, the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) entered into a cooperative agreement with a consortium led by NSF International (NSF) to develop voluntary third-party consensus standards and a certification program for all direct and indirect drinking water additives. Other members of the original consortium included the American Water Works Association Research Foundation (AwwaRF) and the Conference of State Health and Environmental Managers (COSHEM). The American Water Works Association (AWWA) and the Association of State Drinking Water Administrators (ASDWA) joined later.

In the United States, authority to regulate products for use in, or in contact with, drinking water rests with individual states.* Local agencies may choose to impose requirements more stringent than those required by the state. To evaluate the health effects of products and drinking water additives from such products, state and local agencies may use various references, including

1. An advisory program formerly administered by USEPA, Office of Drinking Water, discontinued on Apr. 7, 1990.
2. Specific policies of the state or local agency.
3. Two standards developed under the direction of NSF, NSF[†]/ANSI[‡] 60, Drinking Water Treatment Chemicals—Health Effects, and NSF/ANSI 61, Drinking Water System Components—Health Effects.
4. Other references, including AWWA standards, *Food Chemicals Codex*, *Water Chemicals Codex*,[§] and other standards considered appropriate by the state or local agency.

Various certification organizations may be involved in certifying products in accordance with NSF/ANSI 61. Individual states or local agencies have authority to accept or accredit certification organizations within their jurisdiction. Accreditation of certification organizations may vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction.

Annex A, “Toxicology Review and Evaluation Procedures,” to NSF/ANSI 61 does not stipulate a maximum allowable level (MAL) of a contaminant for substances not regulated by a USEPA final maximum contaminant level (MCL). The MALs of an unspecified list of “unregulated contaminants” are based on toxicity testing guidelines (noncarcinogens) and risk characterization methodology (carcinogens). Use of Annex A procedures may not always be identical, depending on the certifier.

ANSI/AWWA C708 does not address additives requirements. Users of this standard should consult the appropriate state or local agency having jurisdiction in order to

1. Determine additives requirements, including applicable standards.

*Persons outside the US should contact the appropriate authority having jurisdiction.

†NSF International, 789 N. Dixboro Rd., Ann Arbor, MI 48105.

‡American National Standards Institute, 25 West 43rd Street, Fourth Floor, New York, NY 10036.

§Both publications available from National Academy of Sciences, 500 Fifth St. N.W., Washington, DC 20001.

2. Determine the status of certifications by all parties offering to certify products for contact with, or treatment of, drinking water.

3. Determine current information on product certification.

II. Special Issues.

II.A. *Fire flow.* The meters described in this standard are not designed to be used in water service piping intended to extinguish fire. Requirements for residential fire service products and combined residential domestic/fire service products are currently being developed as a part of ANSI/AWWA C703, Standard for Cold-Water Meters—Fire Service Type.

III. **Use of This Standard.** It is the responsibility of the user of an AWWA standard to determine that the products described in that standard are suitable for use in the particular application being considered.

III.A. *Purchaser Options and Alternatives.* This standard provides for several options and alternatives that purchasers must designate if they wish to exercise the options or if they have preferences among the alternatives. Also, several items must be specified by purchasers to describe completely the type, size, and quantity of meters required. All such items, options, and alternatives are summarized in the following itemized list. Purchasers should review each one and make the appropriate provisions in the purchaser's documents to describe specific requirements.

1. Standard used—that is, ANSI/AWWA C708, Standard for Cold-Water Meters—Multijet Type, of latest revision.

2. The purchaser should state whether compliance with NSF/ANSI 61 Drinking Water System Compounds—Health Effects, is to be required, in addition to the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act.

3. If warranty requirements will be specified.

4. If main cases are to be constructed of a copper alloy or a suitable engineering plastic (Sec. 4.1.2).

5. If meters are to be furnished with cast-iron, stainless-steel, copper-alloy, or suitable engineering plastic top or bottom covers (Sec. 4.1.11), and if there is a preference.

6. Size of meter (Sec. 4.2.1) and quantity required.

7. If corrosion protection is required, such as for cast-iron frost-protection covers (Sec. 4.2.6), and if there is a preference.

8. Modifications of test specifications (Sec. 4.2.8) if operating water temperatures will exceed 80°F (27°C) (Sec. A.4.2).

9. If 1½-in. (40-mm) and 2-in. (50-mm) meters (Sec. 4.3.3) are to be furnished with flanged ends or threaded (spud) ends.

10. If couplings (tailpieces) are to be furnished with ⅝-in. (15-mm) to 2-in. (50-mm) meters (Sec. 4.3.4) and whether components are to be of a copper alloy or a suitable engineering plastic (Sec. 4.1.9).

11. If companion flanges, gaskets, bolts, and nuts are to be furnished with flanged meters (Sec. 4.3.5) and whether companion flanges are to be made of a copper alloy, cast iron, or a suitable engineering plastic (Sec. 4.1.10).

12. Details of the register to be furnished (i.e., US gallons, cubic feet, or cubic meters; dry or wet register) (Sec. 4.3.6).

13. If a direct-reading remote register or an encoder-type remote register is required (Sec. 4.3.7), including specifications in detail.

14. If the size of individual meters will be permanently marked on the register dial face (Sec. 6.1).

15. If an affidavit of compliance (Sec. 6.3) and certificate of testing for accuracy (Sec. A.2.3) are required.

16. Special materials required, if any, to resist corrosion if water is highly aggressive (Sec. A.4.3).

III.B. *Modification to Standard.* Any modification to the provisions, definitions, or terminology in this standard must be provided by the purchaser.

IV. **Major Revisions.** The major revisions to the standard in this edition include the following:

1. Metric equivalent for ⅝-in. meter size has been corrected.
2. A section on fire flow service has been added to the Foreword (Sec. II.A).
3. AWWA standard materials statement has been added (Sec. III.A and Sec. 4.1).
4. A section on standard straight-reading registers has been added (Sec. 4.3.6.6).
5. A section on register colors has been added (Sec. 4.3.6.7).

V. **Comments.** If you have any comments or questions about this standard, please call the AWWA Volunteer and Technical Support Group at (303) 794-7711, FAX (303) 795-7603, write to the group at 6666 West Quincy Avenue, Denver, CO 80235-3098, or e-mail at standards@awwa.org.



American Water Works
Association

ANSI/AWWA C708-05
(Revision of ANSI/AWWA C708-96)

AWWA Standard

Cold-Water Meters—Multijet Type

SECTION 1: GENERAL

Sec. 1.1 Scope

This standard describes cold-water, multijet meters in sizes $\frac{5}{8}$ in. (15 mm) through 2 in. (50 mm) for water utilities' customer service and the materials and workmanship employed in their fabrication. These meters register by recording the revolutions of a rotor set in motion by the force of flowing water striking the blades.

Sec. 1.2 Purpose

The purpose of this standard is to provide purchasers, manufacturers, and suppliers with the minimum requirements for multijet-type cold-water meters, including materials and design.

Sec. 1.3 Application

This standard can be referenced in specifications for purchasing and receiving cold-water meters—multijet type. This standard can be used for manufacturing this type of meter. The stipulations of this standard apply when this document has been referenced and then only to cold-water meters—multijet type.