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Association**

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ANSI/AWWA C713-15
(Revision of ANSI/AWWA C713-10)

AWWA Standard

Cold-Water Meters— Fluidic-Oscillator Type

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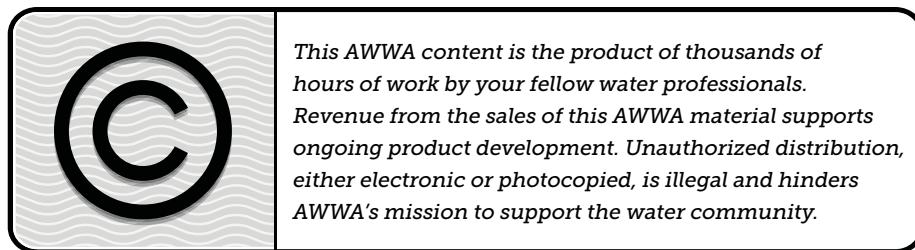
AWWA Standard

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Committee Personnel

The AWWA Standards Subcommittee on Cold-Water Meters—Fluidic-Oscillator Type, which developed this standard, had the following personnel at the time of approval:

Donald J. Kullmann, *Chair*

M.L. Aigen, Boston Water and Sewer Commission, Roxbury, Mass.	(NEWWA)
G.H. De Jarlais, Badger Meter, Milwaukee, Wis.	(AWWA)
A. Dudley, Itron, West Union, S.C.	(AWWA)
D. Hamilton, Neptune Technology Group Inc., Tallassee, Ala.	(AWWA)
M.C. Johnson, Utah State University, Logan, Utah	(AWWA)
R.N. Koch, Master Meter Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.	(AWWA)
D.J. Kullmann, Neptune Technology Group Inc., Marietta, Ga.	(AWWA)
J.A. Olson, Badger Meter, Milwaukee, Wis.	(AWWA)
F.S. Salser Jr., Floyd S. Salser Jr. & Associates MARS Company, Ocala, Fla.	(AWWA)
D.R. Schepers, Village of Tinley Park, Tinley Park, Ill.	(AWWA)
T. Smith, Sensus, Raleigh, N.C.	(AWWA)
S.M. Swanson, Sensus, Uniontown, Pa.	(AWWA)
W.J. Vetter, Master Meter Inc., Mansfield, Texas	(AWWA)
A.M. Watson, Elster AMCO Water LLC, Ocala, Fla.	(AWWA)

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

Thomas A. Kelly Jr., *Chair*

Michael L. Mastic, *Secretary*

General Interest Members

D. Faber, Faber & Associates, Columbus, Ind.	(AWWA)
R.C. Graff, Poway, Calif.	(AWWA)
D.E. Hood, M.E. Simpson Company Inc., Valparaiso, Ind.	(AWWA)
M.C. Johnson, Utah State University, Logan, Utah	(AWWA)
M.J. Kebles, Water Industry Consultant, Las Vegas, Nev.	(AWWA)
F.S. Kurtz,* Standards Engineer Liaison, AWWA, Denver, Colo.	(AWWA)

* Liaison, nonvoting

M.L. Mastic,* MARS Company, Ocala, Fla.	(AWWA)
R.A. Richter, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, Md.	(AWWA)
F.S. Salser Jr., Floyd S. Salser Jr. & Associates MARS Company, Ocala, Fla.	(AWWA)
R. San Giacomo, R & D Engineering P.C., Orchard Park, N.Y.	(AWWA)
J.A. Welsh, Measurement Canada, Ottawa, Ont., Canada	(AWWA)

Producer Members

F.J. Begale,* Badger Meter, Milwaukee, Wis.	(AWWA)
T.D. Bianchi,* Neptune Technology Group Inc., Tallassee, Ala.	(AWWA)
D. Casper,* Mueller Systems, Cleveland, S.C.	(AWWA)
G.H. De Jarlais, Badger Meter, Milwaukee, Wis.	(AWWA)
A. Dudley, Itron, West Union, S.C.	(AWWA)
L. Gregory, RG3 Meter Company Inc., Longview, Texas	(AWWA)
A. Hendey Sr., Hendey Meter, Beaumont, Calif.	(AWWA)
M.J. Keilty, Endress + Hauser Flowtec AG, Estes Park, Colo.	(AWWA)
R.N. Koch, Master Meter Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.	(AWWA)
D.J. Kullmann, Neptune Technology Group Inc., Marietta, Ga.	(AWWA)
M. Laird,* Metron-Farnier LLC, Boulder, Colo.	(AWWA)
J.F. Panek Jr., McCrometer Inc., Rowley, Iowa	(AWWA)
J. Pintok,* RG3 Meter Company Inc., Sanford, Fla.	(AWWA)
J.A. Reiss,* Elster AMCO Water LLC, Ocala, Fla.	(AWWA)
M. Shamley, Metron-Farnier LLC, Boulder, Colo.	(AWWA)
T. Smith,* Sensus, Raleigh, N.C.	(AWWA)
S.M. Swanson, Sensus, Uniontown, Pa.	(AWWA)
M.A. Thomas, Mueller Systems, Cleveland, N.C.	(AWWA)
W.J. Vetter,* Master Meter Inc., Mansfield, Texas	(AWWA)
G.M. Voss,* McCrometer Inc., Hemet, Calif.	(AWWA)
A.M. Watson, Elster AMCO Water LLC, Ocala, Fla.	(AWWA)

User Members

M.L. Aigen, Boston Water and Sewer Commission, Roxbury, Mass.	(NEWWA)
J. Alongi, Kansas City Water Services Department, Kansas City, Mo.	(AWWA)
M.J. Aragon, Denver Water, Denver, Colo.	(AWWA)
M.C. Bowen, City of Columbus, Division of Water, Columbus, Ohio	(AWWA)

* Alternate

W.F. Dunnill, Consolidated Utility District of Rutherford County, Murfreesboro, Tenn.	(AWWA)
W.M. Garfield, Arizona Water Company, Phoenix, Ariz.	(AWWA)
D. Griffin, City of Winnipeg Water and Waste Department, Winnipeg, Man., Canada	(AWWA)
P.A. Hayes, Mammoth Community Water District, Mammoth Lakes, Calif.	(AWWA)
N.D. Kaufman, Truckee Donner Public Utility District, Truckee, Calif.	(AWWA)
T.A. Kelly Jr., Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission, Laurel, Md.	(AWWA)
M.S. Krause, Desert Water Agency, Palm Springs, Calif.	(AWWA)
A. Land, Dallas Water Utilities, Dallas, Texas	(AWWA)
S.U. Mills-Wright,* Standards Council Liaison, City of Arlington, Arlington, Texas	(AWWA)
K.C. Molli, Veolia Water North America, Chicago, Ill.	(AWWA)
J.A. Novak, Milwaukee Water Works, Milwaukee, Wis.	(AWWA)
J.H. Standi Jr., Golden State Water Company, Fontana, Calif.	(AWWA)

* Liaison, nonvoting

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Foreword

This foreword is for information only and is not a part of ANSI/AWWA C713.*

I. Introduction.

I.A. *Background.* Fluidic-oscillator meters covered by this standard represent a measurement technique that differs from those used in other AWWA standards. The basis for volume measurement is a transducer element that utilizes fluidic oscillation in place of the moving mechanical element required in most traditional cold-water volumetric meters.

Flowing water enters the transducer and a converging entrance nozzle forms a jet flow. Two diverging walls produce opposing forces on the jet flow due to the Coandă[†] effect and cause the jet to oscillate. Each oscillation corresponds to a specific volume of water flowing through the meter, and these are electronically detected, integrated, and displayed on the register.

I.B. *History.* While the knowledge of fluidic principles is quite old, it was not until the 1960s that fluidic devices began to be used commercially in measurement and control applications. Because of high costs, fluidic-oscillator meters were initially used in both gas and liquid industrial measurement. Within the last 10 or 15 years, advances in electronics have made reductions in size and power requirements possible and have made fluidic-oscillator meters commercially feasible for residential water use measurement.

This standard was developed by AWWA Subcommittee 380.10, which was originally formed on June 10, 2000, to develop a standard for solid-state meters of capacity and application similar to ANSI/AWWA C700.

On June 15, 2002, the work of the subcommittee was redirected to develop a standard for fluidic-oscillator meters. The first edition of the standard was approved by the AWWA Board of Directors on Jan. 16, 2005. The second edition was approved on Jan. 17, 2010. This edition was approved on Jan. 24, 2015.

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 direct and indirect drinking water additives. Other members of

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

† The Coandă effect is the observed tendency of a stream of fluid emerging from a nozzle to follow a nearby curved or flat surface. The effect was discovered in the 1930s by Henri-Marie Coandă.

the original consortium included the Water Research Foundation (formerly 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 jurisdictions. 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.

In an alternative approach to inadvertent drinking water additives, some jurisdictions (including California, Louisiana, Maryland, and Vermont, at the time of this writing) are calling for reduced lead limits for materials in contact with potable water. Various third-party certifiers have been assessing products against these lead content

* Persons outside the United States should contact the appropriate authority having jurisdiction.

† NSF International, 789 North Dixboro Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48105.

‡ Both publications available from National Academy of Sciences, 500 Fifth Street NW, Washington, DC 20001.

criteria, and a new ANSI-approved national standard, NSF/ANSI 372, Drinking Water System Components—Lead Content, was published in 2010.

On Jan. 4, 2011, legislation was signed revising the definition for “lead free” within the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) as it pertains to “pipe, pipe fittings, plumbing fittings, and fixtures.” The changes went into effect on Jan. 4, 2014. In brief, the new provisions to the SDWA require that these products meet a weighted average lead content of not more than 0.25 percent.

ANSI/AWWA C713 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.
2. Determine the status of certifications by 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 meters used for residential fire sprinkler applications that meet the requirements of NFPA* 13D in single- and two-family dwellings and manufactured homes, sizes $\frac{3}{4}$ in. (20 mm) through 2 in. (50 mm), are found in ANSI/AWWA C714.

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.* The following information should be provided by the purchaser:

1. Standard used—that is, ANSI/AWWA C713, Standard for Cold-Water Meters—Fluidic-Oscillator Type, of latest revision.
2. Whether compliance with NSF/ANSI 61, Drinking Water System Components—Health Effects; NSF/ANSI 372, Drinking Water System Components—Lead Content; or an alternative lead content criterion is required.
3. Details of other federal, state or provincial, and local requirements (Sec. 4.1).
4. Whether the main case shall be of conventional double-case construction or of modified double-case construction (Sec. 4.1.2), and if there is a preference.

* National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471.

5. If meters are to be furnished with cast-iron, stainless-steel, copper alloy, or suitable engineering plastic top or bottom covers (Sec. 4.1.5.1 and Sec. 4.1.5.2), and if there is a preference.

6. If meters are to be furnished with breakable bottom covers (frost-protection devices) (Sec. 4.1.5.2). Breakable bottom covers are only to be used for meter sets properly equipped to handle functioning failed frost bottoms that can flood surroundings with pressurized water when thawing occurs.

7. If meters are to be furnished with full polymer liners (Sec. 4.1.5.2).

8. Size of meters (Sec. 4.2.1) and number of units required.

9. If meters are to be furnished with coupling nuts and tailpieces (Sec. 4.3.2.1) and whether they are to be copper alloy or suitable engineering plastic (Sec. 4.1.7).

10. If 1½-in. (40-mm) and 2-in. (50-mm) meters are to be furnished with flanged ends or threaded (spud) ends (Sec. 4.3.2.2).

11. If flanged meters are to be furnished with companion flanges, gaskets, bolts, and nuts (Sec. 4.3.2.2).

12. If meters are to be furnished with direct-reading registers, pulse-output registers, or encoder-type registers (Sec. 4.3.3).

13. If compliance with ANSI/AWWA C706, Standard for Direct-Reading, Remote-Registration Systems for Cold-Water Meters, is to be required for meters that will be connected to direct-reading, visual-remote counters (Sec. 4.3.3.2).

14. If compliance with ANSI/AWWA C707, Standard for Encoder-Type Remote-Registration Systems for Cold-Water Meters, is to be required for meters that will be connected to encoder-type remote systems (Sec. 4.3.3.2).

15. Whether meter batteries shall be replaceable or nonreplaceable (Sec. 4.3.7), and if there is a preference.

16. If an affidavit of compliance (Sec. 6.3) and certificate of testing for accuracy (Sec. A.3.3) are required.

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. Foreword Sec. I.C provides information on lead content criteria and the new NSF/ANSI Standard 372, Drinking Water System Components—Lead Content, as well as recent federal legislation revising the definition of “lead free” in the Safe Drinking Water Act.

2. Foreword Sec. II.A provides new information that meters used for residential fire sprinkler applications meeting the requirements of NFPA 13D, sizes $\frac{3}{4}$ in. (20 mm) through 2 in. (50 mm), are found in ANSI/AWWA C714.

3. Foreword Sec. III.A contains a new purchaser option for compliance with NSF/AWWA 372 or other lead content criterion.

4. In Section 3, the definition of “manufacturer” has been changed to include the party that supplies the product marked with its brand name.

5. In Section 4, the materials have been updated in response to legislation revising the definition of “lead free” in the Safe Drinking Water Act.

6. In Sec. 4.2.8.2, the upper limit on the meter register has been changed from 101 percent to 101.5 percent of the water that actually passes through the meter.

7. Sec. 4.3.3 on registers has been updated to include more comprehensive language and greater details on the requirements for electronic display registers.

8. Editorial clarifications have been provided throughout the standard.

V. Comments. If you have any comments or questions about this standard, please call AWWA Engineering and Technical Services at 303.794.7711, FAX at 303.795.7603, write to the department at 6666 West Quincy Avenue, Denver, CO 80235-3098; or email at standards@awwa.org.

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AWWA Standard

Cold-Water Meters— Fluidic-Oscillator Type

SECTION 1: GENERAL

Sec. 1.1 Scope

This standard describes cold-water fluidic-oscillator meters with brass main cases in sizes ½ in. (13 mm)* through 2 in. (50 mm), and the materials and workmanship employed in their fabrication. The basis for volume measurement is a transducer element that senses and utilizes fluidic oscillation rather than a moving measurement element, as required in traditional cold-water volumetric meters.

Sec. 1.2 Purpose

The purpose of this standard is to provide the minimum requirements for cold-water meters—fluidic-oscillator type, including materials and design.

Sec. 1.3 Application

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

* Metric conversions given in this standard may be either rounded, truncated, or direct conversions of the US customary units and are not necessarily those specified in International Organization for Standardization (ISO) Standards.