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INTERNATIONAL ISO

Third edition
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Measurement of fluid flow by means of pressure differential devices inserted in circular cross-section conduits running full —

Part 1:
General principles and requirements

Mesurage de débit des fluides au moyen d'appareils déprimogènes insérés dans des conduites en charge de section circulaire —

Partie 1: Principes généraux et exigences générales

Reference number
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Contents

Page

Foreword ..... **v**

Introduction ..... **vi**

1 Scope **1**

2 Normative references **1**

3 Terms and definitions **1**
3.1 Pressure measurement 2
3.2 Primary devices 2
3.3 Flow 3

4 Symbols and subscripts **6**
4.1 Symbols 6

5 Principle of the method of measurement and computation **7**
5.1 Principle of the method of measurement 7
5.2 Method of determination of the required diameter ratio for the selected standard primary device 8
5.3 Computation of flow rate 8
5.4 Determination of density, pressure and temperature 8
5.4.1 General 8
5.4.2 Density 9
5.4.3 Static pressure 9
5.4.4 Temperature 9
5.5 Differential pressure flow measurement system 10
5.5.1 General 10
5.5.2 Primary device 11
5.5.3 Impulse lines and transmitters 12
5.5.4 Impulse line isolation valves and valve manifolds 12
5.5.5 Flow computer 12
5.6 Differential pressure flow measurement system design considerations 12
5.6.1 Flow rate turndown and stacked transmitters 12
5.6.2 Meter calibration 12
5.6.3 Permanent pressure loss 13
5.6.4 Diagnostics and meter verification 14
5.6.5 Overall uncertainty of differential pressure metering system 14

6 General requirements for the measurements **14**
6.1 Primary device 14
6.2 Nature of the fluid 15
6.3 Flow conditions 15

7 Installation requirements **15**
7.1 General 15
7.2 Minimum upstream and downstream straight lengths 17
7.3 General requirement for flow conditions at the primary device 17
7.3.1 Requirement 17
7.3.2 Swirl-free conditions 17
7.3.3 Good velocity profile conditions 17
7.4 Flow conditioners 17
7.4.1 Compliance testing 17
7.4.2 Specific test 20

8 Uncertainties on the measurement of flow rate **20**
8.1 General 20
8.2 Definition of uncertainty 20
8.3 Practical computation of the uncertainty 21
8.3.1 Component uncertainties 21

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8.3.2 Practical working formula 21
Annex A (informative) **Iterative computations** **24**
Annex B (informative) **Examples of values of the pipe wall uniform equivalent roughness, k_a** **26**
Annex C (informative) **Flow conditioners and flow straighteners** **27**
Annex D (informative) **Differential pressure transmitters, flow range and turndown** **29**
Annex E (informative) **Example of uncertainty calculation for a differential pressure device** **36**
Annex F (informative) **Permanent pressure loss example** **40**
Bibliography **42**

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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 procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

ISO 5167-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 30, *Measurement of fluid flow in closed conduits*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Pressure differential devices*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/SS F05, *Measuring instruments*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 5167-1:2003), which has been technically revised

The main changes are as follows:

— improved consistency between ISO 5167-1 to ISO 5167-6 (some items that were new in ISO 5167-5 and ISO 5167-6 have been moved to this document);

— a primary element has been set as part of a differential pressure metering system;

— a short section on diagnostics and CBM (Condition Based Monitoring) has been included;

— a limitation on the use of the 5 % 2° rule for an acceptable profile has been noted;

— improved text about uncertainty calculation and an example in Annex E has been provided;

— annexes on turndown and permanent pressure loss have been included.

A list of all parts in the ISO 5167 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

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Introduction

ISO 5167, consisting of six parts, covers the geometry and method of use (installation and operating conditions) of orifice plates, nozzles, Venturi tubes, cone meters and wedge meters when they are inserted in a conduit running full to determine the flow rate of the fluid flowing in the conduit. It also gives necessary information for calculating the flow rate and its associated uncertainty.

ISO 5167 (all parts) is applicable only to pressure differential devices in which the flow remains subsonic throughout the measuring section and where the fluid can be considered as single-phase, but is not applicable to the measurement of pulsating flow. Furthermore, each of these devices can only be used uncalibrated within specified limits of pipe size and Reynolds number, or alternatively they can be used across their calibrated range.

ISO 5167 (all parts) deals with devices for which direct calibration experiments have been made, sufficient in number, spread and quality to enable coherent systems of application to be based on their results and coefficients to be given with certain predictable limits of uncertainty. ISO 5167 also provides methodology for bespoke calibration of differential pressure meters.

The devices introduced into the pipe are called primary devices. The term primary device also includes the pressure tappings. All other instruments or devices required to facilitate the instrument readings are known as secondary devices, and the flow computer that receives these readings and performs the algorithms is known as a tertiary device. ISO 5167 covers primary devices; secondary devices (see ISO 2186) and tertiary devices will be mentioned only occasionally.

Aspects of safety are not dealt with in ISO 5167-1 to ISO 5167-6. It is the responsibility of the user to ensure that the system meets applicable safety regulations.

Additional documents that may provide assistance include:

— ISO/TR 3313;

— ISO/TR 9464;

— ISO/TR 12767;

— ISO/TR 15377.

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