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МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ

Measurement of liquid flow in closed conduits — Method by collection of the liquid in a volumetric tank

Mesure de débit des liquides dans les conduites fermées — Méthode par jaugeage d'un réservoir volumétrique

Reference number
ISO 8316 : 1987 (E)

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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 8316 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 30, *Measurement of fluid flow in closed conduits*.

Users should note that all International Standards undergo revision from time to time and that any reference made herein to any other International Standard implies its latest edition, unless otherwise stated.

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Measurement of liquid flow in closed conduits — Method by collection of the liquid in a volumetric tank

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies methods for the measurement of liquid flow in closed conduits by determining the volume of liquid collected in a volumetric tank in a known time interval. It deals in particular with the measuring apparatus, the procedure, the method for calculating the flow-rate and the assessment of uncertainties associated with the measurements.

The method described may be applied to any liquid provided that

a) its vapour pressure is sufficiently low to ensure that any escape of liquid by vaporization from the volumetric tank does not affect the required measurement accuracy;

b) its viscosity is sufficiently low so as not to alter or delay unduly the measurement of the level in the volumetric tank;

c) it is non-toxic and non-corrosive.

Theoretically, there is no limit to the application of this method, but, for practical reasons, this method of measurement is normally used for flow-rates less than approximately 1,5 m^3/s and is used on the whole in fixed laboratory installations only. However, there is a variation of this method which uses a natural or artificial storage pond as a volumetric tank, but this application is not dealt with in this International Standard.

Owing to its high potential accuracy, this method is often used as a primary method for calibrating other methods or devices for volume flow-rate measurement or for mass flow-rate measurement; for the latter method or device, it is necessary to know the density of the liquid accurately.

If the installation for flow-rate measurement by the volumetric method is used for purposes of legal metrology, it shall be certified and registered by the national metrology service. Such installations are then subject to periodic inspection at stated intervals. If a national metrology service does not exist, a certified record of the basic measurement standards (length, time and temperature), and error analysis in accordance with this International Standard and ISO 5168, shall also constitute certification for legal metrology purposes.

Annex A forms an integral part of this International Standard. Annexes B to E, however, are given for information only.

2 References

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

ISO 4185, *Measurement of liquid flow in closed conduits — Weighing method.*

ISO 4373, *Measurement of liquid flow in open channels — Water level measuring devices.*

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

3 Symbols and definitions

3.1 Symbols (see also ISO 4006)

Table 1

Symbol	Quantity	Dimensions	SI unit
e_R	Random uncertainty, in absolute terms	*	*
E_R	Random uncertainty, as a percentage	—	—
e_S	Systematic uncertainty, in absolute terms	*	*
E_S	Systematic uncertainty, as a percentage	—	—
q_m	Mass flow-rate	MT^{-1}	kg/s
q_V	Volume flow-rate	L^3T^{-1}	m^3/s
t	Filling time of the tank	T	s
V	Discharged or measured volume	L^3	m^3
z	Liquid level in the tank	L	m
ϱ	Density	ML^{-3}	kg/m^3

* The dimensions and units are those of the quantities in question.