## Datasheet

## CONE METER

## KEY DATA

- Cone meter design and manufacturing according ISO 5167-1 \& ISO 5167-5 standards
- Recommended for gas, liquid or steam

■ Inside pipe diameter : from 50 mm to 500 mm -
beyond, contact us

- Reynolds number from $8.10^{4}$ to $1,2.10^{7}$
- Accuracy : from $5 \%$ of the max flowrate (without calibration) up to $\pm 0,5 \%$ with calibration (recommanded)

■ Repeatability of measurement : 0,1\%

cone meter with flanges

## 》 BENEFITS

D Suitable for low flowrates measurement
D Short straight length requirements, weight- and space-saving solution
D Dimensional precision of the cone according to ISO standard
D Cost-effective measurement system : low installation cost and maintenance-free
D Very long life-time product, no drift over time

The cone meter is optimal for flow measurement when a space-saving solution is needed: upstream and downstream required straight lengths are reduced. Which also makes it a device often suitable for renovation. It is designed and manufactured according to the ISO 5167-5 standard. The noted measurement accuracy is $5 \%$ of the maximum flow rate. Calibration of the device is recommended in order to increase the measurement precision and know the uncertainty of the discharge coefficient.

## STANDARDS

■ ISO 5167-1 \& ISO 5167-5
■ Pressure Equipment Directive PED 2014/68/UE

## TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS

- Fluid temperature ${ }^{(1)}$ : cryogenic to $+800^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
- Fluid type : gas, steam, liquid
- Cone materials ${ }^{(2)}$ : carbon steel, stainless steel, monel, hastelloy, inconel, duplex, super duplex, titanium, tantalum...
- Body materials ${ }^{(2)}$ : carbon steel, stainless steel, monel, hastelloy, inconel, duplex, super duplex, titanium, tantalum...
- Maximum operating pressure : limited by the flange rating
- Flange mounting or to be welded (BW)

■ Characteristics according to the ISO 5167-5 standard:

|  |  | ISO $5167-1 \& 5$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ReD | Reynolds number in the pipe | $8.10^{4} \leq R e D \leq 1,2.10^{7}$ |
| D | Inside pipe diameter | $50 \mathrm{~mm} \leq \mathrm{D} \leq 500 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| $\beta^{(3)}$ | $\beta$ ratio | $0.45 \leq \beta \leq 0.75$ |
| Ra | Cone roughness | $R a<5.10^{-4} \cdot d_{c}$ |
| L | Distance between upstream and <br> downstream pressure tap | $50 \mathrm{~mm} \leq \mathrm{L} \leq 2 . \mathrm{D}$ |

(1) No temperature restriction with remote-mounted transmitter, otherwise $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ max
(2) For an agressive fluid, applying a specific coating on the cone and its section of pipe can increase the product lifetime
(3) $\beta=\sqrt{1-\frac{d_{0}^{2}}{D^{2}}} \quad d_{c}, L$ and $D$ values shown on next page

## DRAWINGS

- Cone meter with flanges

(1) Cone
(2) Pipe
(3) Upstream pressure tap
(4) Downstream pressure tap
(5) Cone nose
(6)
Back side of the cone


## - DESCRIPTION

- The cone is a primary element composed of a conical restriction and is assembled so that its axis is concentric with the axis of the section of the pipe in which it is fixed. The cone meter described here consists of a section of pipe with a diameter D 2 in which the cone (1) is fixed and of the upstream (3) and downstream (4) pressure tap connections necessary for the measurement.
- The downstream pressure tap (static pressure tap) located in the rear face of the cone 6) is connected to the pipe via the cone support bar.


## STRAIGHT LENGTHS

- Sectional view :

(1) Cone meter
(2) Pipe
(3) Upstream pressure tap
(4) Downstream pressure tap
(5) Cone nose
(6) Back face of the cone

Upstream straight length
(8) Downstream straight lengths

|  | Upstream |  |  |  | Downstream |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Single $90^{\circ}$ bend | Two 90 bends in perpendicular planes | Concentric expander from $0,75 \mathrm{D}$ to 1 D | Gate valve partially closed | Fittings cited in previous columns |
| $0,45 \leq \beta \leq 0,6$ | 3D | 3D | 3D | 10D | 2D |
| $0,6 \leq \beta \leq 0,75$ | 6D | 6 D | 3D | 10D | 2D |

Upstream straight lengths are measured from the plane passing through the axis of the upstream pressure tap of the cone as illustrated in the figure above in 7 .

Downstream straight lengths are measured from the plane of the beta edge of the cone meter as illustrated in the figure above in (8).

A thermowell can be mounted downstream of the cone at a distance between 5D and 15D from the beta edge of the cone as illustrated in the figure above in (8).

## ACCESSORIES

For flow measurement, we offer a full range of accessories for assembly with cone meters.


Differential pressure transmitter, multivariable transmitter

- Manifold


2-way / 3-way / 5-way manifold with or without direct mounting

- Flow straightener or conditioner

- Fittings



## FURTHER INFORMATION

- All information on the mounting of cone meters (and their accessories) such as:
$\lambda$ pressure taps orientation
$\lambda$ mounting of the differential pressure transmitter
$>$ flange tightening
can be found on the IOM notice "User guide - Installation, operation and maintenance manual" supplied on request upon delivery of parts


## ITEM CODES

- Cone meter : DVCONE-DN-PN-Material

| DVCONE | ND | NP | Material ${ }^{(3)}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nominal diameter - ASME | 2" to 20" | 150\# to 2500\# | Carbon steel <br> 304 L |
| OU |  | 316 L |  |
| Nominal diameter - ISO | ND50 to 500 | NP2,5 to 400 | Others |

- Examples cone meter :
$\lambda$ DVCONE-16-300-304 (ASME)
$\geqslant$ DVCONE-300-40-AC (ISO)
(3) The cone itself and the section of the pipe in which it is fixed can be made of 2 different materials. For the corresponding code, note the material of the cone followed by the material of the tube as follows: example : DVCONE-12-600-304+AC


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