

## **CONSIDERATIONS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR UNIVERSAL VISCOSITY CURVE**

### INTRODUCTION

Turbine flowmeters exhibit a performance which is dependent upon the viscosity of the fluid to be measured. The viscosity effects on turbine flowmeter performance are discussed in Tech Note 19.

A unique form of presenting the calibration characteristic (or K Factor) for a turbine flowmeter targeted for service in varying viscosity fluids is the Universal Viscosity Curve. The Universal Viscosity Curve is a semilog plot of K Factor as a function of the ratio of output frequency (Hz) to kinematic viscosity (cstk). Application of the Universal Viscosity Curve is discussed in Tech Note 4.

When it is desired to use a turbine flowmeter in varying viscosity fluids, it is necessary to properly specify the testing and documentation for the flowmeter in addition to the configuration, flow range and materials of construction.

### SPECIFICATION OF DOCUMENTATION FOR A UNIVERSAL VISCOSITY CURVE

In general, any flowmeter size may be supplied with a Universal Viscosity Curve. However, since smaller meter sizes (under one inch) display the largest sensitivity of calibration factor to viscosity, it is this size range which are the most likely to be considered candidates for a Universal Viscosity Curve.

Begin by determining the minimum and maximum viscosity and flow rates to be encountered in the application.

From the required flow rates, choose a suitable meter size based on the linear range chart published for the flowmeter family.

The materials of construction should be compatible with the media to be measured. Ball Bearings are commonly used within turbine flowmeters since their use results in superior performance. However, ball bearings are available only in 440C stainless steel which is the least chemically resistant material of which the flowmeter's components are commonly constructed.

The end fitting configuration should be chosen based on convenience and the operating pressures which will likely occur at the point of measurement.

The choice of pickoff type, either a standard magnetic pickoff or an option modulated carrier pickoff is often dictated by the flowmeter size, flow range and viscosity. It is often necessary to consult with the manufacturer on a decision whether a magnetic pickup may be substituted for the modulated carrier pickoff type usually required for small turbine flowmeters in service on varying viscosity fluids.

The specification of the viscosity conditions at which the flowmeter will be calibrated are chosen to represent the expected viscosity range required by the application from among those viscosities available from the testing laboratory.

Conventionally, 1, 5, 25, and 100 centistokes are used to generate a Universal Viscosity Curve. However, only those viscosities need be tested which represent those the flowmeter will see in actual service. For example, if the media has a viscosity of from 3 to 20 centistokes, a cost savings is realized by not specifying viscosity testing at 100 centistokes.

Observe that testing on water (1 cstk) is usually provided in the base price of the flowmeter and should be requested since it does not result in additional cost to the user.

The choice of test viscosities of 1, 5, 25, etc., centistokes results in an overlap of 20% on the individual test segments of a Universal Viscosity Curve. See Figure 1. While this overlap is adequate for most requirements, some users prefer to specify additional testing.

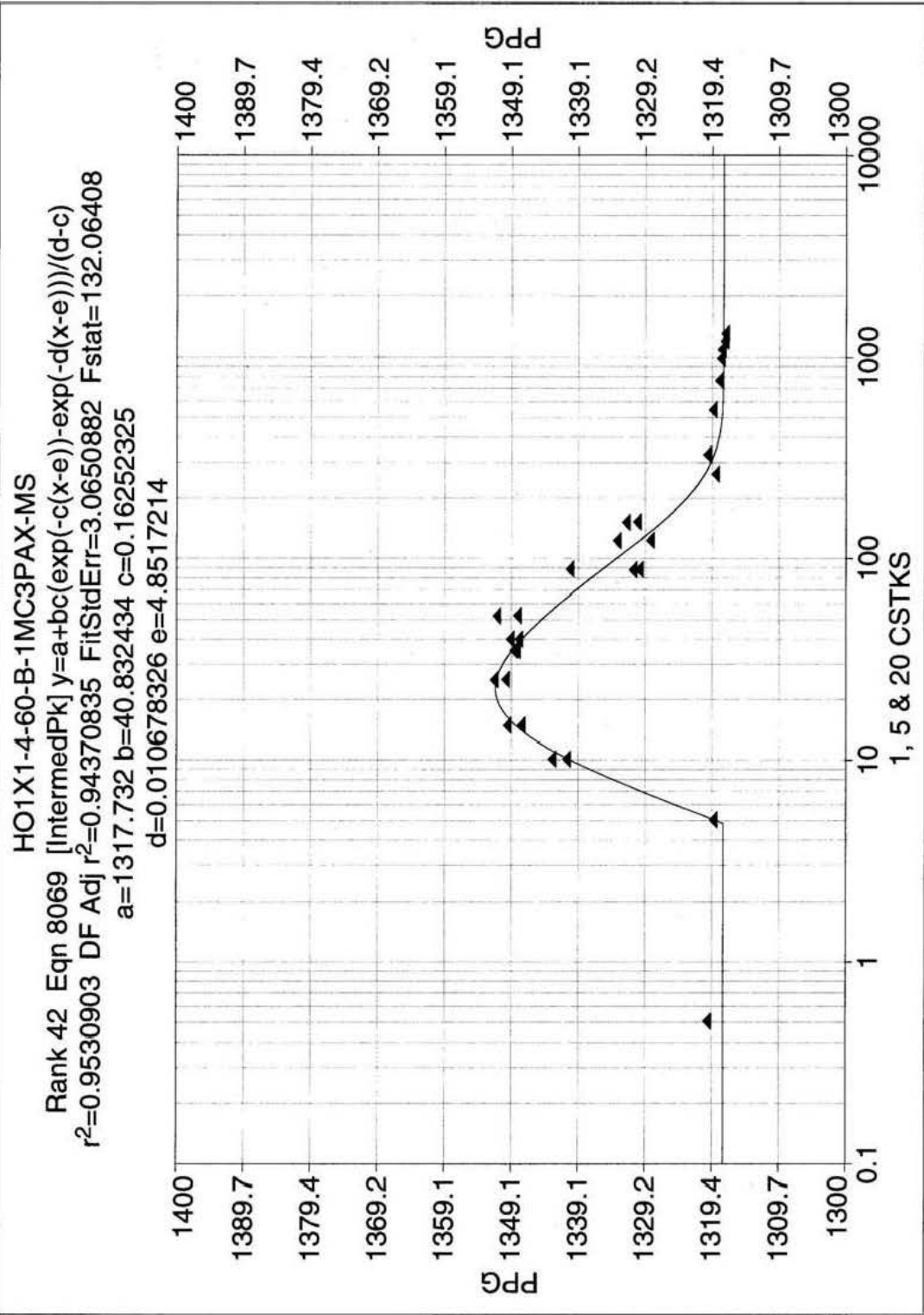
In order to minimize setup time between tests, turbine flowmeters calibrated at Hoffer Flow Controls are performed in groups which are to undergo similar testing. Commonly tested viscosities are 1, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 and 50 centistokes. Figure 2 shows the product flow diagram during the testing sequence. Two individuals are involved, the test technician and the test engineer.

The test engineer specifies the viscosities and flow range, as well as, the output frequencies on the test log. Data taken by the test technician is reduced by a computer program and reviewed by the test engineer prior to completing the Universal Viscosity Curve. At the discretion of the test engineer, additional data points may be taken at no expense to the end user, to clarify certain regions of the Universal Viscosity Curve.

## SUMMARY

With a properly specified test program a Universal Viscosity Curve similar to that shown on Figure 1, results where the individual viscosity tests form over lapping segments on the Universal Viscosity Curve.

The range of application of both the flow rate and viscosity is listed on each Universal Viscosity Curve.



REVISIONS			
REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APP
A	REDRAWN ON CAD.	990405	

SPECIFY:  
FLOWMETER & PICKOFF  
FLOW RANGE VISCOSITY

↓

CONSTRUCT FLOWMETER

DEVELOP TEST LOG

↓

DEGAUSS METER

↓

TEST METER @ 1st CSTK

REDUCE & REVIEW DATA

↓

TEST METER @ 2nd CSTK

REDUCE & REVIEW DATA

↓

TEST METER @ 3rd CSTK

REDUCE & REVIEW DATA  
FINALIZE U.V.C.

↓

FINAL CLEANING AND  
INSPECTION PRIOR  
TO SHIPMENT

		MATERIAL	DRAWN	RG	DATE	<b>H</b> HOFFER FLOW CONTROLS, INC. ELIZABETH CITY, NC 27909	TITLE <b>PRODUCT FLOW DURING U.V.C.</b>		
			CHECK						
			PROJ	ENG					
		FINISH							
		CONFIDENTIAL PROPERTY OF HOFFER FLOW CONTROLS, INC. (HFC) NOT TO BE DISCLOSED TO OTHERS, REPRODUCED, OR USED FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE, EXCEPT AS AUTHORIZED IN WRITING BY HFC. MUST BE RETURNED ON DEMAND, ON COMPLETION OF ORDER OR OTHER PURPOSE FOR WHICH LENT.	UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES TOLERANCES OTHER THAN RAW MATERIAL SHALL BE HELD AS FOLLOWS:			SIZE	CAGE CODE	DWG NO	REV
NEXT ASSY	USED ON		2 PLACE DECIMAL ±.01 3 PLACE DECIMAL ±.005 FRACTIONAL ±1/64 ANGULAR ±1/2°	A	33321	FIG-2	A		
APPLICATION			SCALE		NONE	SHEET		1 OF 1	