HP Series
Profile Insertion Flowmeters

USER’S MANUAL

HP-208
September 2019

HOFFER
Flow Controls

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1. P.O. number under which the product was PURCHASED,
2. Model and serial number of the product under warranty, and
3. Repair instructions and/or specific problems relative to the product.

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1. P.O. number to cover the COST of the repair/calibration,
2. Model and serial number of the product and
3. Repair instructions and/or specific problems relative to the product.
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GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Hoffer HP Series Profile/Insertion Flowmeter is designed to measure fluid (gas or liquid) flow in medium to large diameter pipes and provide an output signal that is proportional to that flow.

The flowmeter is designed to be installed, removed, and orientated without interrupting fluid flow in the pipeline. A conventional hot tap may be used to install the flowmeter.

The HP Series Flowmeter consist of a support assembly, turbine rotor, and pickup coil which provides a pulse output signal that is proportional to the fluid flow.

The support assembly portion consists of a stem, stem housing, handle, and conduit enclosure. The stem is graduated to aid in insertion to the desired depth and has a pickup coil located within its interior. The stem housing provides the necessary sealing action. The handle is used to align the sense head to the proper orientation. The conduit enclosure may be used as a junction box with connections to the turbine flowmeter or alternately as an enclosure for a preamplifier or two wire transmitter.

APPLICATION

The HP Series Profile/Insertion Flowmeter responds to the average velocity appearing across the well assembly.

To accurately measure the flow of fluid in a large diameter pipe it is necessary to locate the well assembly at an insertion depth corresponding to the average velocity. When located at a point other than that corresponding to the average velocity, a scale factor must be included (see Table B). The effective area of the pipe, as well as other factors, must be considered in order to predict the pulses per unit-volume of the flow-metering section.

Since the axis of the rotor may be moved with the handle, it is possible to obtain information on the swirl present in the pipe. The orientation that produces the maximum output frequency is the direction of flow.

The velocity may be obtained from the magnitude of the frequency output as this relates to the feet per second calibration of the well assembly. As the well assembly is inserted into the pipe, the velocity profile may be measured to determine the mean velocity point.
## Model Number Designation – Liquid
### HP Insertion – Liquid Turbine Series

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>HP-B-(A)-(B)-(C)-(D)-(E)-(F)-(G)-(H)-(I)-(J)-(K)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rotor Size</td>
<td>(11/2)&quot; 11/2&quot; Rotor (2&quot;) 2&quot; Rotor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum Flow Rate in FPS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Flow Rate in FPS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process Connection/End Fitting Type</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bearing Type</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pickup Coils</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explosion-Proof Coil Junction Enclosures</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bi-Directional Flow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stem Length</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjustable or Fixed Stem</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Features</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Rotor Size

**Model:** HP-B-(\(A\))-\((.\(B\)-\(C\))-\((.\(D\))-\((.\(E\))-\((.\(F\))-\((.\(G\))-\((.\(H\))-\((.\(I\))-\((.\(J\))-\((.\(K\)))

- **Option (A):** 11/2" Rotor
- **Option (B):** 2" Rotor

### Minimum Flow and Maximum Flow Rate in FPS

**Model:** HP-B-(\(-\(B\)-\(C\))-\((.\(D\))-\((.\(E\))-\((.\(F\))-\((.\(G\))-\((.\(H\))-\((.\(I\))-\((.\(J\))-\((.\(K\)))

- **Minimum Flow Rate in FPS:** \(B\)-\(C\)
- **Maximum Flow Rate in FPS:** \(-\(C\)

### Process Connection/End Fitting Type

**Model:** HP-B-\((.\(D\))-\((.\(E\))-\((.\(F\))-\((.\(G\))-\((.\(H\))-\((.\(I\))-\((.\(J\))-\((.\(K\)))

- **Option (D):**
  - **(2NPT):** 2" Male National Pipe Thread
  - **(3NPT):** 3" Male National Pipe Thread

### Bearing Type

**Model:** HP-B-(\(-\(E\))-\((.\(E\))-\((.\(F\))-\((.\(G\))-\((.\(H\))-\((.\(I\))-\((.\(J\))-\((.\(K\)))

- **Size:**
  - **11/2" (CB):** Ceramic Hybrid Ball Bearing, Self Lubricating
  - **(C):** Hard Carbon Composite Sleeve Bearing
  - **(T):** Tungsten Carbide Sleeve Bearing

- **2" (CB):** Ceramic Hybrid Ball Bearing, Self Lubricating
  - **(C):** Hard Carbon Composite Sleeve Bearing
  - **(T):** Tungsten Carbide Sleeve Bearing

Note: All S/S flanges are 316L S/S dual rated unless otherwise specified.
PICKUP COILS
MODEL HP-B-( _)-( _)-( _)-( _)-( _)-( _)-( _)-( F )-( _)-( _)-( _)-( _)-( _)-( _)
OPTION ( F )
(1M) ONE MAG COIL
(1MC3PA) ONE RF COIL
(1MC2PAHT) ONE HIGH TEMP 6" PIGTAIL RF COIL
(1HTM) HIGH TEMP MAG COIL
(1ISM) ONE INTRINSICALLY SAFE MAG COIL, NORTH AMERICA
(1ISM-ATEX) ONE ISM ATEX COIL
(1RPMXXX) ONE REDI-PULSE MAG COIL
(1RPRXXX) ONE REDI-PULSE RF COIL
(1DMXXXX) ONE REDI-PULSE INTRINSICALLY SAFE MAG COIL
(1DRXXXX) ONE REDI-PULSE INTRINSICALLY SAFE RF COIL

EXPLOSION-PROOF COIL JUNCTION ENCLOSURES
MODEL HP-B-( _)-( _)-( _)-( _)-( _)-( _)-( G )-( _)-( _)-( _)-( _)-( _)-( _)-( _)
OPTION ( G )
(E2) E2 ENCLOSURE
(X-ATEX)E2 3/4" MNPT RISER WITH E2 ENCLOSURE

OPTIONS FOR ENCLOSURE STYLE E2
(_S) STAINLESS STEEL ENCLOSURE (ONLY RATED FOR ATEX/IECEx)

E2 NOTES:
EXPLOSION-PROOF/FLAME-PROOF ENCLOSURE WITH 3/4" FNPT MOUNT AND
3/4" CABLE ENTRY
FM:     E2   CLASS I, DIV. 1, GR. ABCD, CLASS II/III, DIV. 1, GR. EFG,
TYPE 4X
CSA:   E2  CLASS I, DIV. 1, GR. ABCD, CLASS II, DIV 1, GR. EFG,
CLASS III, TYPE 4X, EX D IIC, CLASS I, ZONE 1, IP 66
ATEX:   E2/E2S  EX II 2GD Ex d tD IIC, IP66/68
IEC:   E2/E2S  EX D IIC IP68

FOR UL LISTED ENCLOSURE CONTACT

BI-DIRECTIONAL FLOW
MODEL HP-B-( _)-( _)-( _)-( _)-( _)-( _)-( _)-( H )-( _)-( _)-( _)-( _)-( _)-( _)
OPTION ( H )
(BF) BI-DIRECTIONAL FLOW. REQUIRES THE 2" ROTOR AND
3" END FITTING OPTIONS ABOVE.
STEM LENGTH
OPTION (I)
INSERT INCHES REQUIRED

ADJUSTABLE OR FIXED STEM
OPTION (J)
(AL) ADJUSTABLE (LOW PRESSURE 150# MAX)
(AH) ADJUSTABLE (HIGH PRESSURE, DEPENDENT UPON)
(F) FIXED

SPECIAL FEATURES
OPTION (K)
(CE) CE MARK REQUIRED FOR EUROPE
THE HOUSING TO MEET PED REQUIREMENTS.

(PED-CE) PED REQUIRES THAT BOTH THE OPERATING
PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE MUST BE KNOWN
AND ENTERED ON THE ORDER. THIS INFORMATION
WILL BE MARKED ON THE HOUSING TO MEET PED
REQUIREMENTS.

(SEP-CE) SOUND ENGINEERING PRACTICE

(HP) ANY FEATURES THAT ARE NOT COVERED IN THE
MODEL NUMBER, USE A WRITTEN DESCRIPTION OF
THE -SP.

(X) NO SPECIAL FEATURES.
## MODEL NUMBER DESIGNATION – GAS

### HP INSERTION – GAS TURBINE SERIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MODEL: HP-B-(A)-(B)-(C)-(D)-(E)-(F)-(G)-(H)-(I)-(J)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ROTOR SIZE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MODEL: HP-B-(A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BLADE ANGLE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(DETERMINED BY GAS DENSITY AND FLOW RANGE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PROCESS CONNECTION/END FITTING TYPE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2NPT) 2&quot; MALE NATIONAL PIPE THREAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NOTE:</strong> ALL S/S FLANGES ARE 316L S/S DUAL RATED UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BEARING TYPE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TURBINE SIZES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/2&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HP-208 Page 5 of 17 HP Insertion Meter
PICKUP COILS

MODEL HP-B-( )-( )-( )-( )-(E)-( )-( )-( )-( )-( )-( )-( )

OPTION ( E )

(1M) ONE MAG COIL
(1MC3PA) ONE RF COIL
(1MC2PAHT) ONE HIGH TEMP 6" PIGTAIL RF COIL
(1HTM) HIGH TEMP MAG COIL
(1ISM) ONE INTRINSICALLY SAFE MAG COIL, NORTH AMERICA
(1ISM-ATEX) ONE ISM ATEX COIL
(1RPMXXX) ONE REDI-PULSE MAG COIL
(1RPRXXX) ONE REDI-PULSE RF COIL
(1DMXXXX) ONE REDI-PULSE INTRINSICALLY SAFE MAG COIL
(1DRXXXX) ONE REDI-PULSE INTRINSICALLY SAFE RF COIL

EXPLOSION-PROOF COIL JUNCTION ENCLOSURES

MODEL HP-B-( )-( )-( )-( )-(F)-( )-( )-( )-( )-( )-( )-( )

OPTION ( F )

(E2) E2 ENCLOSURE
(X-ATEX)E2 3/4" MNPT RISER WITH E2 ENCLOSURE

OPTIONS FOR ENCLOSURE STYLE E2

(_S) STAINLESS STEEL ENCLOSURE (ONLY RATED FOR ATEX/IECEEx)

E2 NOTES:
EXPLOSION-PROOF/FLAME-PROOF ENCLOSURE WITH 3/4" FNPT MOUNT AND
3/4" CABLE ENTRY

FM: E2 CLASS I, DIV. 1, GR. ABCD, CLASS II/III, DIV. 1, GR. EFG,
TYPE 4X

CSA: E2 CLASS I, DIV. 1, GR. ABCD, CLASS II, DIV 1, GR. EFG,
CLASS III, TYPE 4X, EX D IIC, CLASS I, ZONE 1, IP 66

ATEX: E2/E2S EX II 2GD Ex d tD IIC, IP66/68

IEC: E2/E2S EX D IIC IP68

FOR UL LISTED ENCLOSURE CONTACT

HP-208 Page 6 of 17 HP Insertion Meter
BI-DIRECTIONAL FLOW
MODEL HP-B-(__)-(__)-(__)-(__)-(__)-(__)-(__)-(__)-(__)-(__)

OPTION (G)
(BF) BI-DIRECTIONAL FLOW. REQUIRES THE 2" ROTOR
AND 3" END FITTING OPTIONS ABOVE.

STEM LENGTH
MODEL HP-B-(__)-(__)-(__)-(__)-(__)-(__)-(__)-(__)-(__)-(__)-(__)

OPTION (H)
INSERT INCHES REQUIRED

ADJUSTABLE OR FIXED STEM
MODEL HP-B-(__)-(__)-(__)-(__)-(__)-(__)-(__)-(__)-(__)-(__)-(__)

OPTION (I)
(AL) ADJUSTABLE (LOW PRESSURE 150# MAX)
(AH) ADJUSTABLE (HIGH PRESSURE, DEPENDENT UPON
(F) FIXED

SPECIAL FEATURES
MODEL HP-B-(__)-(__)-(__)-(__)-(__)-(__)-(__)-(__)-(__)-(__)-(__)

OPTION (J)
(CE) CE MARK REQUIRED FOR EUROPE
AND TEMPERATURE MUST BE KNOWN AND ENTERED
ON THE ORDER. THIS INFORMATION WILL BE MARKED
ON THE HOUSING TO MEET PED REQUIREMENTS.
(PED-CE) PED REQUIRES THAT BOTH THE OPERATING PRESSURE
AND TEMPERATURE MUST BE KNOWN AND ENTERED ON
THE ORDER. THIS INFORMATION WILL BE MARKED ON THE
HOUSING TO MEET PED REQUIREMENTS.
(SEP-CE) SOUND ENGINEERING PRACTICE
(SP) ANY FEATURES THAT ARE NOT COVERED IN THE MODEL
NUMBER, USE A WRITTEN DESCRIPTION OF THE –SP.
(X) NO SPECIAL FEATURES
PRINCIPLE OF OPERATION

The HP Series Profile/Insertion Flowmeter is a velocity measuring, turbine type flowmeter.

The flowing fluid engages the vaned rotor causing it to rotate at an angular velocity proportional to the fluid flow rate.

The angular velocity of the rotor results in the generation of an electrical signal (AC sine wave type). Summation of the pulsing electrical signals relates directly to the total flow. The frequency of the signal relates directly to the flow rate.

The vaned rotor is the only moving part of the flowmeter.

ELECTRICAL DESCRIPTION

The pickup coil furnished with the flowmeter is a sensing device that converts the motion of the rotating rotor into essentially an AC sine wave.

Pickup Coil - The variable reluctance pickup contains a permanent magnet and associated wire-wound coil and the modulated carrier pickup contains an oscillator and associated wire-wound coil. For both coil types the movement of the of the rotor blade across the coil tip produces an AC signal within the coil winding.

Pickup Coil Output - As described above is transmitted by the shielded cable to the electronic instrumentation for proper factoring, display, and control.

HP SERIES SPECIFICATION

Materials:

- **Stem, Housing, Rotor Support** – 304 stainless.
- **Bearing** – 440SS shielded ball bearings, hard carbon composite, tungsten carbide sleeve.
- **Rotor** – 17.4 stainless (Standard), Nickel 200, 430 stainless.
- **Seals** – Rulon (Standard), Viton, Teflon.

End Fittings:

Flanged and NPT threaded are available.

Electrical:

- **Connections** – Terminal block in conduit enclosure. Flying leads for preamp or two-wire transmitter.
- **Pickup** – Variable reluctance type, nominal DC resistance 1300 ohms (standard). Minimum output level 10 millivolt RMS.
  - Modulated Carrier type, nominal DC resistance 11.5 ohms.
- **Frequency Range** – 0 to 500 Hz.
INSTALLATION

In choosing the location to mount the insertion meter it is recommended that there be 10 to 20 pipe diameters upstream and 5 to 10 diameters downstream. This will allow the highest measuring accuracy while tending to minimize swirl.*

Care should be exercised not to locate the HP Series Flowmeter in close proximity to electronically noisy devices which could introduce stray noise into the pickup coil. In running the signal cable from the HP Series Flowmeter to the associated electronics, care should be taken in the choice of layout so as not to introduce noise or crosstalk with other cabling. It is advisable not to run the signal cable within a conduit with power lines. Shielded cabling is required and should be terminated as specified in the manual for the electronic measurement system.

See the installation drawings for a typical installation. Make sure the riser, valve, and HP Series Flowmeter have pressure ratings suitable for the desired service conditions before installation begins. Also, check materials compatibility if the fluid is corrosive.

The HP Series Profile/Insertion Flowmeter is designed to be mounted on a full port valve which is in turn mounted on a riser welded to the pipeline.

The HP Series Flowmeter may be mounted into an active line using conventional hot tap techniques. This allows for the installation of the meter without an interruption of service.

Weld a short riser with appropriate pressure rating to the pipeline. This riser and the full port valve should have the mating fitting required by the HP Series Flowmeter. Correct gaskets and bolt types should be utilized.

At this point, a hot tap device is mounted on the valve and a hole made through the pipe wall. The hot tap device is retracted and the valve is closed.

Mount the HP Series Flowmeter to the isolating valve.

Open the full port valve to its fully open position. Insert the HP Series Flowmeter to the desired insertion depth. The stem is graduated to aid in positioning to the desired depth.

Aligning the handle with the center line of the pipe will also align the turbine rotor to the proper position. The turbine rotor is normally calibrated in one

* NOTE: A swirl present in the fluid ahead of the meter can change the effective angle of engagement and, therefore, cause a deviation from the supplied calibration. Proper installation of the flowmeter minimizes the harmful effects of fluid swirl.
direction. The handle is marked with the calibrated direction of flow. A rotor may be calibrated in both directions where required. In the later application the arrow indicates the flow direction for the 'forward' calibration.

In order for the HP Series Flowmeter to properly measure fluid flow, it is necessary to insert the well assembly at the mean velocity point. At this depth, the velocity and net area of the pipe section may be used to calculate the pulses per unit-volume of the measuring section. The mean velocity point is a weak function of flow rate, as well as other factors which influence Reynolds number.

The mean velocity point may be determined using experimental methods to establish the flow profile and empirically determine the desired insertion depth (See Table C).

Table C includes the approximate location of the mean velocity point in large diameter pipes. For small diameter piping, locate the rotor in the center of the pipe to eliminate sidewall effects near the pipe wall. Due to profile effects, a scaling factor must be used with center positioning.

It should be noted that the turbine rotor responds to the average velocity appearing across its surface. While the mean velocity depth may vary, it will often remain within the diameter of the turbine rotor and thereby minimize the affects of not being exactly at the mean velocity depth.

**STRAINERS/FILTERS**

Profile/Insertion flowmeters are designed for use in a clean fluid service. However, the service fluid may carry some particulate material which would need to be removed before reaching the flowmeter. Under these conditions a strainer/filter may be required to reduce the potential hazard of fouling or damage that may be caused by foreign matter. Strainer/filters are recommended to be used with the Hoffer Mini-Flow Series meters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>METER SIZE</th>
<th>MESH SIZE</th>
<th>PARTICLE SIZE (Maximum)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MF Series</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>.0055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>¼” to ½”</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>.0055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/₈” to 1¼”</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>.008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1½” to 3”</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>.015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4” to 12”</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>.028</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If a strainer/filter is required in the system, it should be located upstream of the flowmeter taking care that the proper minimum distance is kept between the strainer and flowmeter.
MAINTENANCE

The field maintenance of the HP Series Flowmeter is limited to inspection and/or replacement of a few components.

In general, it is advisable to remove the insertion meter from the line on a periodic basis and examine it for contamination and wear.

Contamination of the rotor may occur if foreign matter succeeds in wrapping itself about the well assembly. This is easily removed. The turbine rotor should be checked for obvious damage (i.e., bent blades, shaft, etc.). If no damage is apparent and the rotor spins freely, it may be returned into service.

The types of bearings installed in the flowmeter have been selected to operate in the type of service being metered.

It is recommended that the bearings be checked periodically for wear. Since the type of fluid being measured, as well as temperature, have a direct relationship on the bearing life expectancy, it is best to contact the HFC Engineering Department for the proper preventive maintenance interval.

If the rotor wobbles on the shaft, bearing wear is indicated and necessitates replacement. If the rotor fails to spin freely, the bearings may be suspected. Ball bearings may be replaced in the field, all others should be returned to factory for rework and recalibration.

It is recommended that the bearings be replaced if any signs of wear are apparent. An unexplained shift in the output accuracy could be a sign of worn bearings.

CAUTION: If bearings are allowed to operate without replacement at the recommended interval, the accuracy of the device may drift from the original calibration and if left long enough severe damage to the rotor may occur.

Should the unit fail to produce an output signal while the rotor is spinning, the pickup coil may be suspect.

Complete calibrated Well Assemblies are available from Hoffer Flow Controls, Inc. Consult factory for pricing and availability.

BALL BEARING REPLACEMENT

Remove the meter to a clean, flat work surface.

To disassemble:

Loosen the stem clamp and carefully slide the housing towards the handle exposing the Well Assembly (coil and rotor housing).

Inspect the rotor and Well for damage (bent blades, bent/damaged Well supports, etc.). All damaged parts must be replaced.
Using a ¼” (for 1½” meter) or 5/16” (for 2” meter) Spintite, remove one shaft locknut.

Carefully slide the shaft out while supporting the rotor. The rotor will drop out once the shaft is removed.

Remove the deflector cones, one from each side of the Well supports.

Carefully inspect all components, replace any that may be worn or damaged.

To reassemble:

Install the deflector cones into the Well supports (one in each side).
Insert new ball bearings and shaft bushing into the rotor.
Position the rotor between the cones, making sure that the “In” side of the rotor faces into the direction of flow. Flow direction is marked on the bottom of the Well Assembly.
Install shaft.
Install shaft locknut.
Check that the rotor spins freely.
Carefully slide the housing over the Well Assembly to the “Fully Retracted” position, as marked on the stem, and tighten the clamp.

PICKUP COIL REPLACEMENT

Remove the meter to a clean, flat work surface.

To disassemble:

Disconnect the coil wires in the conduit enclosure.
Loosen the stem clamp and carefully slide the housing towards the handle exposing the Well Assembly.
Carefully unscrew and remove the Well Assembly from the stem, pulling the pickup coil wires from the stem.
Unscrew and remove the pickup coil from the Well Assembly.

To reassemble:

Install the new pickup coil into the Well Assembly.
Replace the O-ring Well Assembly seal.
Route the pickup coil wires through the center of the stem to the conduit enclosure.
Screw the Well Assembly on the stem tightening until the Well Assembly is parallel with the handle. Make sure that the flow direction of the Well Assembly is pointing in the same direction as the handle.
Carefully slide the housing over the Well Assembly to the “Fully Retracted” position, as marked on the stem, and tighten the clamp.
Reconnect the coil wires in the conduit enclosure.
SPARE AND REPLACEMENT PARTS

To assure maximum operating efficiency and minimum downtime, it is recommended that the spare parts listed in Table A be stocked.

Table A - Recommended Spare Parts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part</th>
<th>Nomenclature</th>
<th>Qty.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pickup Coil</td>
<td>Pickup Coil w/ leads</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Well Assembly Seal</td>
<td>2-020 Viton O-Ring</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bearings</td>
<td>Ball Bearing type only</td>
<td>1 (set)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Well Assembly</td>
<td>Assembled &amp; calibrated Well Assembly consisting of rotor, shaft, cones, well assembly frame, and O-ring seal</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Recommended spare parts lists should not be construed as an indication of possible failure, but reflect material available only from the manufacturer or his authorized representative. Spare parts are recommended for a normal operating period of 18 months. Quantity of recommended spares is based upon a single unit at any given location and provisioning may be adjusted accordingly in the event that multiple units comprise a system.
INSERTION DEPTH DETERMINATION

A review of the principles of fluid flow in pipelines reveals that the velocity of the fluid across the pipe is not constant. Under a given set of conditions a flow profile exists which varies from a parabolic shape in laminar flow to approximately flat in the turbulent flow region.

It is the average flow in the pipeline which is of interest in obtaining a measurement of flow in the pipe. For medium diameter pipes (diameters of 10 inches and less) the turbine is positioned at the center of the pipe. Center line positioning is recommended to avoid the effects of stagnant flow near the pipe wall and the turbulence of fluid near the riser. For large diameter pipes (diameters greater than 10 inches), the turbine is positioned at the depth where the flow equals the average fluid velocity of the flow.

Table C lists the required insertion depth for selected pipe diameters.

CALIBRATION CONSTANTS DETERMINATION

Calibration of the metering section consists of relating the precise velocity measurement at the specified insertion depth to the geometry of the piping to obtain a measurement of the entire flow through the metering section.

Calculate the calibration constant for the metering section \((K_{MS})\) using the following equation:

\[
K_{MS} = \frac{K}{P F_{AVE} \times O F \times \pi \left(\frac{I D}{24}\right)^2} \quad \text{(Pulses / FT)}
\]

\[
F_{MS} = \frac{K_{MS}}{60} \quad \text{(Hz / FT}^3 / \text{Min)}
\]

where

- \(K\) - K FACTOR from calibration sheet (Hz/FPS)
- \(PF\) - Mean Profile Scaling Factor (equal to 1 for large diameter pipes)
- \(OF\) - Obstruction Factor
- \(ID\) - Inner diameter of pipe (inches)
A consequence of using center line positioning in medium diameter pipes is that a scaling factor, relating the average flow to the center line flow, must be included in determining the calibration constant of the metering section. In general, the profile scaling factor (PF) relates to the shape of the velocity profile under a given set of fluid conditions (i.e., Reynolds Number (Rn)). In large diameter pipes the profile scaling factor (PF) is equal to one since the turbine is located at the average velocity point.

It is necessary to consider the effects of the flow profile (PF) within the line as well as the obstruction that the stem and well assembly present to the fluid flow (OF).

The profile scaling factor may be obtained from measured data or by utilizing empirical equations derived from fluid mechanics of the fluid profile shape as a function of Reynolds Number.

Table B lists the profile scaling factor derived from one such empirical equation. To choose the correct profile scaling factor, determine the Reynolds Number corresponding to the anticipated minimum and maximum flow rates using the following equation:

For Liquid Service:

\[
Rn = \frac{3160 \times Q}{ID \times \mu}
\]

For Gas Service:

\[
Rn = \frac{O \times D \times 4}{\pi \times ID \times \mu}
\]

where

- \( Q \) - flow in US gallons per minute
- \( ID \) - pipe bore in inches
- \( \mu \) - viscosity in Centistokes

From Table B obtain the profile scaling factors corresponding to the approximate Reynolds Number.

Calculate the mean profile scaling factor using the following equation:

\[
P_{F_{AVE}} = \frac{P_{F_{MAX}} + P_{F_{MIN}}}{2}
\]
An estimate of the error introduced into the indicated flow by the varying flow profile may be made with the aid of the following equation:

$$% \text{ERROR} = \left( \frac{PF_{\text{MAX}} - PF_{\text{MIN}}}{2 \times PF_{\text{AVE}}} \right) \times 100\%$$

It may be noted that the percent error will increase as a larger turn down range is sought. It is therefore advisable that $PF_{\text{MAX}}$ and $PF_{\text{MIN}}$ be chosen to correspond to the actual conditions expected and not on the maximum and minimum capabilities of the Profile/Insertion Flowmeter.

**Table B - Profile Scaling Factor Chart**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reynolds Number (Rn)</th>
<th>Profile Scaling Factor (PF)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 x $10^3$</td>
<td>.791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>.796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>.797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 x $10^4$</td>
<td>.800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>.806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>.811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>.813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>.816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 x $10^5$</td>
<td>.818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>.827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>.837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>.841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>.847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 x $10^6$</td>
<td>.849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>.865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>.865</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table C – Insertion Depth and Obstruction Factor Chart

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nominal Pipe ID (inches)</th>
<th>Insertion Depth (inches)</th>
<th>Obstruction Factor (OF)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>.8245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>.8590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>.8827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>.8998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>.9225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>.9369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>.9876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>.9890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>.9902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>.9912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>.9920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>.9927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>.9937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>3.75</td>
<td>.9949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>4.50</td>
<td>.9957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>5.25</td>
<td>.9962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>.9967</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE:

1. Approximate insertion depth calculated by:
   - **Medium Diameter Pipe (10 inches and less)**
     \[
     I = 0.5 \times \text{ID}
     \]
   - **Large Diameter Pipe (greater than 10 inches)**
     \[
     I = 0.125 \times \text{ID}
     \]

2. Obstruction factor calculated by:
   \[
   OF = 1 - \left( \frac{(10625 \times I) - 0.3535}{\pi \left( \frac{\text{ID}}{2} \right)^2} \right)
   \]
   Where
   - **ID** - inside diameter of pipe in inches
   - **I** - insertion depth in inches