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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 22133-2008

**Measurement of fluid flow -- Methods of specifying flowmeter
performance**

流体流量测量 流量计性能表述方法

(English Translation)

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Foreword

This standard is identical with ISO 11631:1998 "Measurement of fluid flow meter performance presentation method." this standard is equivalent to translate ISO 11631:1998 (English version).

In developing this standard according to GB/T 1.1-2000 "Standardization Guide Part 1. Standard structure and writing rules" and GB/T 20000.2-2001. the relevant provisions of "Standardization Guide Part 2 rules of international standards," made the following editorial modify.

--- Remove the ISO standard preface;

--- Original language reference guide according to the provisions of the standard GB/T 1.1-2000 changed to normative documents referenced introductory phrase;

--- "This International Standard" be replaced by "this standard";

--- With a decimal point instead of a comma as the decimal point, "";

--- 3.13 Note 1 Originally "x0" error, now corrected to "x0";

3.15 --- original term is "hysteresis", according to the definition and drawings to see the original error, now changed to "hysteresiserror";

--- References [5] formerly ISO Guide 25, in view of ISO Guide 25 has been changed to

ISO/IEC 17025:1999, and there is a corresponding country Appendix A of this standard is an informative annex, Annex B normative appendix.

The standard proposed by China Machinery Industry Federation.

The standard measurement and control Standardization Technical Committee first points by the National Technical Committee of industrial processes.

1 Scope

This standard applies to the meter manufacturer's specifications and instructions issued.

This standard specifies the performance of representation method for closing a pipe or open channel flow meter variety.

This standard describes how the meter according to the meter level traceability classify and elaborate on how the manufacturer shall table Said flowmeter traceability, quality assurance and conditions of use, but the meter is still used in other situations may require further explanation.

Note: The terms and definitions established by Chapter 3 includes a wealth of technical terms to promote the universal application of these terms in the technical specifications.

2 Normative references

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this standard and become the standard terms. For dated references, subsequent Amendments (not including errata content) or revisions do not apply to this standard, however, encourage the parties to the agreement are based on research Whether the latest versions of these documents. For undated reference documents, the latest versions apply to this standard.

Assessment of ISO/T R5168 Fluid Flow Measurement Flow Measurement Uncertainty

3 Terms and Definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this standard.

Accuracy

Flowmeter measurements given the true value is close to capacity.

Note: Accuracy is a commonly used term that contains a systematic error, random error, hysteresis, dead zone effect and so on. While all of these errors are combined in the "fine Accuracy "Under such a title is easy to use, but it is a qualitative term, which itself does not assign values, not for performance specifications flowmeter.

Accuracy Level

Flowmeter meet certain metrological requirements, the error level maintained within the

specified limits.

Note: Accuracy class usually numbers or symbols indicate agreement, known as level indicators.

System Error indication of the meter.

Under specified conditions, to determine the relationship between a set of actions corresponding magnitude values and reference standard meter indication indicative of.

Note 1: The calibration results can be used to determine the value shown corresponds to the measured value, or determine the correction values are shown values.

Note 2: The calibration may also determine other metrological characteristics, such as the impact of the amount of effect.

Note 3: The calibration results can be recorded in a calibration certificate or calibration report.

Note 4: The calibration result is often expressed as a calibration factor or set of calibration coefficients or a calibration curve.

Note 5: Calibration adjustment is not included.

GB/T 22133-2008/ISO 11631:1998