SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN ISO 772:2002/A2:2005

01-julij-2005

Hidrometriļ ne doloļ be - Slovar in simboli (ISO 772:1996/Amd 2:2004)

Hydrometric determinations - Vocabulary and symbols (ISO 772:1996/Amd 2:2004)

Hydrometrische Festlegungen - Begriffe und Zeichen (ISO 772:1996/Amd 2:2004)

Déterminations hydrométriques - Vocabulaire et symboles (ISO 772:1996/Amd 2:2004)

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01.040.17	Meroslovje in merjenje. Fizikalni pojavi (Slovarji)	Metrology and measurement. Physical phenomena (Vocabularies)
17.120.20	Pretok v odprtih kanalih	Flow in open channels

SIST EN ISO 772:2002/A2:2005 **en**

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

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EN ISO 772:2000/A2

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English version

Hydrometric determinations - Vocabulary and symbols (ISO 772:1996/Amd 2:2004)

Déterminations hydrométriques - Vocabulaire et symboles (ISO 772:1996/Amd 2:2004)

Hydrometrische Festlegungen - Begriffe und Zeichen (ISO 772:1996/Amd 2:2004)

This amendment A2 modifies the European Standard EN ISO 772:2000; it was approved by CEN on 8 April 2005.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
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EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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Foreword

The text of ISO 772:1996/Amd 2:2004 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 113 "Hydrometric determinations" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and has been taken over as EN ISO 772:2000/A2:2005 by Technical Committee CEN/TC 318 "Hydrometry", the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by November 2005, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 2005.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 772:1996/Amd 2:2004 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 772:2000/A2:2005 without any modifications.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 772

Fourth edition
1996-04-15

AMENDMENT 2
2004-05-01

Hydrometric determinations — Vocabulary and symbols —

AMENDMENT 2

Déterminations hydrométriques — Vocabulaire et symboles —
AMENDEMENT 2

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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. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Amendment 2 to ISO 772:1996 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 113, *Hydrometric determinations*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Terminology and symbols*.

This amendment consists of the complete revision of Clause 3 “Notches, weirs and flumes” comprising the modification of several definitions and the inclusion of some new terms and definitions. In addition, the terms and definitions have been arranged in a more logical sequence. New terms are also added to Clauses 6 and 8 and some minor changes are made to the definitions of a few terms in Clauses 1, 2, 6 and 8.

Hydrometric determinations — Vocabulary and symbols —

AMENDMENT 2

Contents

Page ii, Contents

Replace the existing title of Clause 3 with “Flow measurement structures”.

1 General terms

Page 2, Term 1.6

After the definition for critical flow, add the following Note 1 and renumber the Note as Note 2:

“NOTE 1 This is the generic definition of critical flow. See **critical flow** (3.26) for the specific definition when used in reference to the field of flow measurement structures.”

Pages 6, 7 and 9, Clause 1

Replace the definitions for Terms 1.35, 1.41, 1.42, 1.61 and 1.62 as follows:

1.35
transition
crossover
inflection reach between two meander loops in which the main flow crosses from one side of the channel to the other

NOTE The depth of flow in a transition is usually reduced from normal depth and is more uniform than in the curved reach.

1.41
stream gauging
all of the operations necessary for the measurement of discharge of a stream

1.42
discharge measurement
process of measuring the discharge of liquid in an open channel

1.61
converging reach
reach in which the cross-sectional area gradually decreases in the direction of flow

1.62
expanding reach
reach in which the cross-sectional area gradually increases in the direction of flow

2 Velocity area-methods

Page 26, Clause 2

Replace the definition for Term 2.21 as follows:

2.21
moving boat method
method of measuring discharge from a boat by traversing the stream along the measuring section while continuously measuring velocity, depth, distance travelled and angle of current velocity

Page 32, Clause 3

Delete Clause 3, entitled *Notches, weirs and flumes*, and replace the entire Clause 3 by the following new text and figures.

3 Flow measurement structures

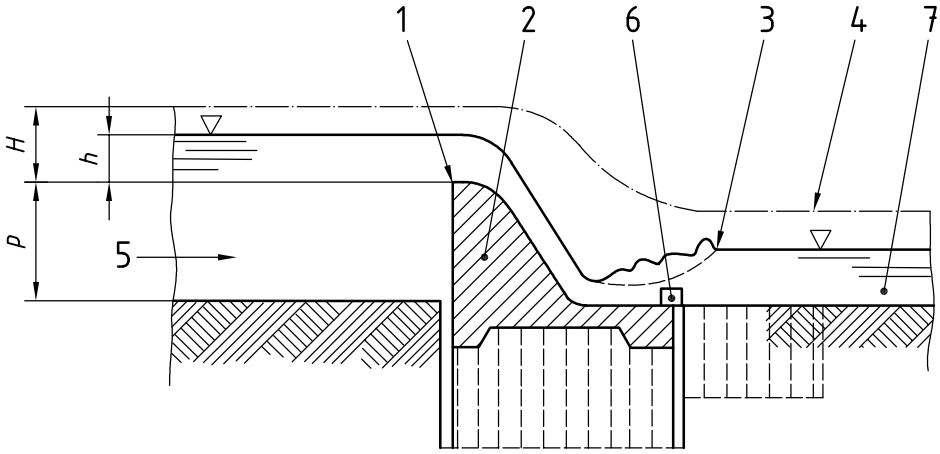
NOTE A classification of flow measurement structures is given in Annex C.

3.1
flow measurement structure
hydraulic structure (e.g. weir, flume or gate) installed in an open channel where in most cases the discharge can be derived from the measured upstream water level

NOTE The structure is an artificial reduction of the cross-sectional area in the channel, where part of the upstream total head is converted into kinetic energy used to obtain critical flow.

3.2
weir
overflow structure that may be used for controlling upstream surface level or for measuring discharge or both.

See Figure 6.



Key

1 weir crest
2 weir block
3 hydraulic jump
4 total head line
5 direction of flow
6 control block
7 stilling basin

Figure 6 — Weir

3.3
height of weir
apex height
height from the upstream bed to the lowest point of the crest

3.4
head over the weir
elevation of the water surface above the lowest point of the crest, measured at a point sufficiently upstream to be unaffected by the drawdown of the weir

NOTE The distance upstream of the point of measurement depends on the type of weir used.

3.5
upstream total head
elevation of the total head relative to the flume invert level or the weir crest level, measured upstream of the structure

3.6
downstream total head
elevation of the total head relative to the flume invert level or weir crest level, measured downstream of the structure

3.7
weir abutment
abutment
wing wall
wall at the side of a channel, generally parallel to the longitudinal axis of the weir, against which the weir terminates