

SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST ISO 9644:2015

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Nadomešča:

SIST ISO 9644:1999

Oprema za namakanje kmetijskih površin - Izgube tlaka na ventilih cevovodov - Preskusna metoda

Agricultural irrigation equipment - Pressure losses in irrigation valves - Test method

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Matériel agricole d'irrigation - Pertes de pression dans les vannes d'irrigation - Méthode d'essai

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 9644

Second edition 2008-07-01

Agricultural irrigation equipment — Pressure losses in irrigation valves — Test method

Matériel agricole d'irrigation — Pertes de pression dans les vannes d'irrigation — Méthode d'essai

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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.

ISO 9644 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 23, *Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry*, Subcommittee SC 18, *Irrigation and drainage equipment and systems*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 9644:1993), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the Amendment ISO 9644:1993/Amd 1:1998 en al

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Agricultural irrigation equipment — Pressure losses in irrigation valves — Test method

Scope

This International Standard specifies a test method for determining the pressure loss in agricultural irrigation valves under steady-state conditions when water flows through them. The scope and accuracy of the valve performance specifications presented will assist agricultural irrigation system designers in comparing pressure losses through various types of valves.

The measurement of pressure losses provides a means for determining the relationship between pressure loss and flow rate through the valve.

This International Standard also describes the method of reporting pertinent test data.

No attempt is made to define product use, design or applications.

The test method is suitable for valves with equal inlet and outlet nominal sizes.

standards.iteh Unless otherwise specified, the equations are expressed in the SI units recommended by ISO 1000. NOTE

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For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

2.1

nominal size

DN

conventional numerical designation used to indicate the size of an irrigation valve

NOTE It is expressed in millimetres, or in metres according to ISO 1000.

2.2

volume flow rate

flow rate

volume of water flowing through the valve per unit time

It is expressed in litres per second (I/s), cubic metres per hour (m³/h), or in cubic metres per second (m³/s) NOTE according to ISO 1000.

2.3

pressure loss

 Λn

difference in pressure due to water flow between two specified points in a system or in part of a system

NOTE It is expressed in pascals (Pa) according to ISO 1000, in kilopascals (kPa) or in bar¹⁾.

2.4

piping pressure loss

 Δp_{p}

pressure loss in the upstream and downstream portions of the test bench piping between the pressure taps, but excluding the pressure loss in the valve tested

2.5

bench pressure loss

 Δp_{b}

pressure loss in the test bench between the pressure taps upstream and downstream of the valve tested

2.6

valve pressure loss

 Δp_{V}

pressure loss in the valve tested

2.7

reference velocity

 $\nu_{\rm ref}$

velocity of flow through the valve calculated from the actual flow rate through the valve divided by the reference cross-sectional area of the valve standards.iteh.ai)

NOTE It is expressed in metres per second (m/s), in accordance with JSO 1000.

2.8

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steady-state flow

state of flow where the flow rate through a cross-section does not vary with time

2.9

valve flow coefficient

 K_{v}

number equal to the flow rate of water, in cubic metres per hour, that will flow through a fully open valve with a one bar pressure loss across the valve

NOTE It is expressed as

$$m^3/h\sqrt{\frac{1}{bar}}$$

2.10

flow resistance coefficient

5

coefficient used in non-dimensional presentation of valve loss

^{1) 1} bar = $0.1 \text{ MPa} = 10^5 \text{ Pa}$; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm².

3 Test installation

3.1 Permissible deviation of measuring devices

The permissible deviation of the reading indicated on the measuring devices from the actual value shall be as follows:

Flow rate: \pm 2 %

Differential and actual pressure: $\pm 2 \%$

Temperature: \pm 1 °C

The measuring devices shall be calibrated according to the existing calibration rules in the country concerned.

3.2 Test equipment

3.2.1 Piping

Upstream and downstream piping shall be the same diameter as that of the test valve connection. The lengths of the straight, uniform-bore pipe shall be as specified in Figures 1 and 2. The inside surface of the piping shall be free of flaking rust, mill scale and irregularities which might cause excessive turbulence.

In that part of the test apparatus shown within the frame, in Figures 1 and 2, the order of the fittings/devices shown in the key and the distances between them shall be adhered to, with the exception that the lengths indicated as 5d and 10d shall be understood to be the minimum allowable length.

3.2.2 Throttling valve

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A downstream throttling valve shall be used to control the flow through the test specimen. There are no restrictions on the size or type of this valve at the throttling valve shall be located downstream of the downstream pressure tap (used for measuring bench pressure).

3.2.3 Flow measuring device

Any device that can be used to measure flow with acceptable accuracy may be used. If a closed measuring device (such as a rotameter, Venturi meter or similar device) is used, it shall be located either upstream of the upstream pressure tap or downstream of the downstream pressure tap.

If an open measuring device (such as a calibrated volumetric tank) is used, it shall be located at the downstream end of the assembly, i.e. downstream of the downstream throttling valve.

The flow-measuring device shall be installed in accordance with the specific installation instructions and, where applicable, shall be installed with the required length of straight piping before and after the device.

3.2.4 Pressure differential measuring device

Any device capable of measuring pressure differential with acceptable accuracy may be used.