

SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN 14236:2018

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Nadomešča:

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Ultrazvočni plinomeri za gospodinjstva

Ultrasonic domestic gas meters

Ultraschall-Haushaltsgaszähler

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Compteurs à gaz domestiques à ultrasons (standards.iteh.ai)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z:stenEN314236:2018

https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/fd6bd542-3a3a-4da7-95b6-

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Ultrasonic domestic gas meters

Compteurs de gaz domestiques à ultrasons

Ultraschall-Haushaltsgaszähler

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 20 November 2017.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

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European foreword

This document (EN 14236:2018) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 237 "Gas meters", 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by April 2019 and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2019.

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

This document supersedes EN 14236:2007.

Changes from previous editions include:

— conformity with the MID 2014/32/EU regarding declared errors of the same sign.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EU Directive 2014/32/EU.

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For relationship with EU Directive 2014/32/EU, see informative Annex ZA, which is an integral part of this document.

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

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies requirements and tests for the construction, performance and safety of class 1,0 and class 1,5 battery powered ultrasonic gas meters (hereinafter referred to as meters), having co-axial single pipe, or two pipe connections, used to measure volumes of distributed fuel gases of the second and/or third family, as given in EN 437, at maximum working pressures not exceeding 0,5 bar¹⁾ and maximum actual flow rates of up to 10 m³/h over a minimum ambient temperature range of -10 °C to +40 °C, and minimum gas temperature span of 40 K, for domestic applications. This European Standard applies to meters where the measuring element and the register(s) are enclosed in the same case.

This European Standard applies to meters with and without built-in temperature conversion, that are installed in locations with vibration and shocks of low significance and in

closed locations (indoor or outdoor with protection as specified by the manufacturer) with condensing or with non-condensing humidity

or, if specified by the manufacturer,

— open locations (outdoor without any covering) with condensing humidity or with noncondensing humidity

and in locations with electromagnetic disturbances.

Unless otherwise stated, all pressures given in this European Standard are gauge pressures.

When more than one meter type is submitted for testing, then each meter type is required to be tested against this European Standard.

Clauses 1 to 15 and Annex C are for design and type testing only.

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NOTE

Normative references 2

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 55032, Electromagnetic compatibility of multimedia equipment - Emission Requirements (CISPR 32)

EN 60068-2-5, Environmental testing - Part 2: Tests - Test Sa: Simulated solar radiation at ground level (IEC 60068-2-5)

EN 60068-2-30, Environmental testing - Part 2-30: Tests - Test Db: Damp heat, cyclic (12 h + 12 h *cycle*) (*IEC* 60068-2-30)

EN 60079-0, Explosive atmospheres - Part 0: Equipment - General requirements (IEC 60079-0)

EN 60079-10, (all parts), Explosive atmospheres - Part 10: Classification of areas (IEC 60079-10, all parts)

¹⁾ $1 \text{ bar} = 1 000 \text{ mbar} = 10^5 \text{ Pa}.$

EN 60079-11, Explosive atmospheres - Part 11: Equipment protection by intrinsic safety "i" (IEC 60079-11)

EN 60079-15, Explosive atmospheres - Part 15: Equipment protection by type of protection "n" (IEC 60079-15)

EN 60086-1, *Primary batteries - Part 1: General (IEC 60086-1)*

EN 60086-4, Primary batteries - Part 4: Safety of lithium batteries (IEC 60086-4)

EN 60529, Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code) (IEC 60529)

EN 60695-11-5, Fire hazard testing - Part 11-5: Test flames - Needle-flame test method - Apparatus, confirmatory test arrangement and guidance (IEC 60695-11-5)

EN 60695-11-10, Fire hazard testing - Part 11-10: Test flames - 50 W horizontal and vertical flame test methods (IEC 60695-11-10)

EN 60730-1:2000, Automatic electrical controls for household and similar use - Part 1: General requirements (IEC 60730-1:1999)

EN 61000-4-2, Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-2: Testing and measurement techniques - Electrostatic discharge immunity test (IEC 61000-4-2)

EN 61000-4-3, Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-3: Testing and measurement techniques - Radiated, radio-frequency, electromagnetic field immunity test (IEC 61000-4-3)

EN 61000-4-8, Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) Part 4-8: Testing and measurement techniques - Power frequency magnetic field immunity test (IEC 61000-4-8) he

EN 61000-4-9, Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 4-9: Testing and measurement techniques — Impulse magnetic field immunity test (IEC 61000-4-9)

EN 61000-6-1, Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 6-1: Generic standards - Immunity for residential, commercial and light-industrial environments (IEC 61000-6-1)

EN 61000-6-2, Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 6-2: Generic standards - Immunity for industrial environments (IEC 61000-6-2)

EN 62056-21:2002, Electricity metering - Data exchange for meter reading, tariff and load control - Part 21: Direct local data exchange (IEC 62056-21:2002)

EN ISO 1518 (all parts), Paints and varnishes - Determination of scratch resistance (ISO 1518)

EN ISO 2409, Paints and varnishes - Cross-cut test (ISO 2409)

EN ISO 2812-1:2017, Paints and varnishes - Determination of resistance to liquids - Part 1: Immersion in liquids other than water (ISO 2812-1:2017)

EN ISO 4628-2:2016, Paints and varnishes - Evaluation of degradation of coatings - Designation of quantity and size of defects, and of intensity of uniform changes in appearance - Part 2: Assessment of degree of blistering (ISO 4628-2:2016)

EN ISO 4628-3:2016, Paints and varnishes - Evaluation of degradation of coatings - Designation of quantity and size of defects, and of intensity of uniform changes in appearance - Part 3: Assessment of degree of rusting (ISO 4628-3:2016)

EN ISO 4892-3, Plastics - Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources - Part 3: Fluorescent UV lamps (ISO 4892-3)

EN ISO 6270-1, Paints and varnishes - Determination of resistance to humidity - Part 1: Condensation (single-sided exposure) (ISO 6270-1)

EN ISO 6272-1, Paints and varnishes - Rapid-deformation (impact resistance) tests - Part 1: Falling-weight test, large-area indenter (ISO 6272-1)

EN ISO 9227, Corrosion tests in artificial atmospheres - Salt spray tests (ISO 9227)

ISO 834-1, Fire-resistance tests - Elements of building construction - Part 1: General requirements

ISO 7724-3, Paints and varnishes - Colorimetry - Part 3: Calculation of colour differences

ASTM D471, Standard Test Method for Rubber Property - Effect of Liquids

ASTM D1003, Standard Test Method for Haze and Luminous Transmittance of Transparent Plastics

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3 Terms, definitions and symbols rds.iteh.ai)

3.1 Terms and definitions

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

3.1.1

actual flow rate

flow rate at the gas pressure and gas temperature conditions prevailing in the gas distribution line in which the meter is fitted, at the meter inlet

3.1.2

base conditions

fixed conditions to which a volume of gas is converted (i.e. base gas temperature $15\,^{\circ}$ C, base gas pressure $1\,013,25\,$ mbar)

3.1.3

contaminants

gas borne dust, vapour and other substances that could affect the operation of the meter

3.1.4

communications port

galvanic or optical serial data port

3.1.5

display

device (e.g. liquid crystal display) which shows the contents of a memory (e.g. registered volume or flags)

3.1.6

distributed gas

gas locally available

3.1.7

error of indication (ϵ)

value which shows the relationship in percentage terms of the difference between the volume indicated by the meter and the volume which has actually flowed through the meter, to the latter volume:

$$\in = \frac{V_{\rm i} - V_{\rm c}}{V_{\rm c}} \times 100$$

where

 $V_{\rm i}$ is the indicated volume in cubic metres (m³);

 $V_{\rm c}$ is the volume in cubic metres (m³) that has actually flowed through the meter

3.1.8

external leak tightness

leak tightness of the gas carrying components of the gas meter with respect to the atmosphere

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flag

single alphabetic character on the index giving a visual signal of significant events and/or change(s) in the operation of the meter

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galvanic connection/interface

hard wired serial connection or pulse output from the meter

3.1.11

index

all that which is viewed through the index window, including the display

3.1.12

index window(s)

area(s) of transparent material through which the index can be read

3.1.13

maximum error shift

maximum mean error shift at any of the tested flow rates

3.1.14

maximum working pressure

upper limit of the working pressure for which the meter has been designed, as declared by the manufacturer and marked on the index or the data plate

3.1.15

mean error

arithmetic mean of consecutive errors of indication at a flow rate

3.1.16

measuring element

part of the meter which produces an electrical signal proportional to the gas flow rate

3.1.17

memory

element which stores digital information

3.1.18

meter case

complete meter, not casing only

3.1.19

meter class

class to which a meter belongs, according to the metrological requirements of this European Standard, i.e. class 1,5 or class 1,0.

3.1.20

meter cover

rigid enclosure on the front of the meter made either wholly of transparent material, or of opaque material provided with index window(s)

3.1.21

normal conditions of operation TANDARD PREVIEW

conditions referring to the meter operating:

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at a pressure up to the maximum working pressure (with or without a flow of gas);

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- within the range of flow trates hai/catalog/standards/sist/fd6bd542-3a3a-4da7-95b6-fd6e28f73c31/sist-en-14236-2018
- within the ambient temperature range;
- within the gas temperature range;
- with the distributed gas

3.1.22

operating mode

method (sample frequency and timing) of obtaining volume flow measurements

3.1.23

optical port

serial data port using an infra-red transmitter and receiver

3.1.24

pressure absorption

difference between the pressure measured at the inlet and outlet connections of the meter whilst the meter is operating

3.1.25

pressure measuring point

permanent fitting on the meter outlet enabling a direct measurement of the outlet pressure to be obtained

3.1.26

range of mean errors

difference between the minimum and maximum mean errors over a specified flow range

3.1.27

regression line

straight line, generated using a statistical method, to give a graphical representation of a set of results

3.1.28

register

electronic device comprising both memory and display, which stores and displays information

3.1.29

segment

individual part of a display which is able to show a portion of a character

3.1.30

starting flow rate

lowest flow rate at which the meter is able to indicate a volume of gas passed

3.1.31

temperature conversion device

device which converts the measured volume to a corresponding volume at base gas temperature

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3.1.32

Test House

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organization used to perform prescribed tests on meters) in accordance with this standard fd6e28f73c31/sist-en-14236-2018

3.1.33

thermal cut-off valve

heat sensitive valve used to cut off the flow of gas to the meter if the ambient temperature rises above a predetermined level for a specified time

3.1.34

ultrasonic gas meter

gas meter that uses ultrasound and that is designed to measure, memorise and display the fuel gas volume that has passed through it

3.1.35

ultrasonic transducer

device used to generate and detect the ultrasound signals within the meter

3.1.36

working pressure

pressure of the gas at the inlet of the meter

3.2 Symbols

3.2.1

n

outside diameter of the pipe in millimetres (mm)

3.2.2

g

acceleration due to gravity, in metres per square second ($m \cdot s^{-2}$)

3.2.3

MPE

maximum permissible error, in percent (%)

3.2.4

 p_{max}

maximum working pressure

3.2.5

 \boldsymbol{Q}_{\max}

maximum flow rate, specified in cubic metres per hour (m³/h) for which the meter has been designed

3.2.6

Q_{\min}

minimum flow rate, specified in cubic metres per hour (m^3/h) for which the meter has been designed

3.2.7

0r

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overload flow rate, the highest flow rate at which the meter operates for a short period of time without deteriorating (Standards.iteh.ai)

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 Q_{start}

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lowest flow rate at which the meterois capable of registering the passage of gas, as declared by the manufacturer

3.2.9

 Q_{t}

transitional flow rate, occurring between the maximum and minimum flow rates at which the flow rate range is divided into two zones, the 'upper zone' and the 'lower zone'

NOTE Each zone has a characteristic maximum permissible error.

3.2.10

t.h

base gas temperature

3.2.11

 $t_{\mathrm{b.i}}$

base gas temperature for meters declared suitable for differential temperature and intermittent operation

3.2.12

 $T_{\rm i}$

temperature at meter inlet

3.2.13

 $\boldsymbol{t}_{\mathrm{m}}$

ambient temperature of the meter

3.2.14

 $oldsymbol{t}_{ extsf{g}}$

gas temperature range of the meter

3.2.15

 $t_{
m sn}$

specified centre temperature for a temperature converted meter

4 Normal operating conditions

4.1 Flow range

The values of maximum flow rates and those corresponding values of the upper limits of the minimum flow rates shall be those given in Table 1.

| Qmax | Upper limits of | STAND ARD QmnREVEW | (m³/h dards.im³/h ai) | 2,5 | 0,016 | 4 | SIST EN 14236 20 0 25 | https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/fd6bd542-3a3a-4da7-95b6-fd6:28f73c31/sist-en-10;040018 | 10 | 0,060

Table 1 — Flow range

The definitions of the meter classifications applicable in this European Standard are given in Table 2.

Table 2 — Flow rate ranges by meter classification

Class	$Q_{ m max}/Q_{ m min}$	$Q_{ m max}/Q_{ m t}$	$Q_{ m r}/Q_{ m max}$
1,5	≥ 150	≥ 10	≥ 1,2
1,0	≥ 150	≥ 5	≥ 1,2

4.2 Maximum working pressure

The manufacturer shall declare the maximum working pressure of the meter and this pressure shall be marked on the index or data plate of the meter. This pressure shall not exceed 0,5 bar.

4.3 Temperature range

Unless otherwise stated, all temperatures given in this document shall be measured to within $\pm\,1\,^{\circ}\text{C}$.

All meters shall be capable of meeting the requirements for a minimum ambient temperature range of -10 $^{\circ}$ C to +40 $^{\circ}$ C (see 5.14), a minimum gas temperature span of 40 K and a storage