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Reconfirmed 2019

Australian Standard[®]

**Measurement of fluid flow in
closed conduits**

Part 0: Vocabulary and symbols

This Australian Standard was prepared by Committee CE/24, Measurement of Water Flow in Open Channels and Closed Conduits. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 3 August 1993 and published on 20 December 1993.

The following interests are represented on Committee CE/24:

Association of Consulting Engineers of Australia
Department of Water Resources, New South Wales
Engineering and Water Supply Department, South Australia
Forestry Commission of New South Wales
Institute of Instrumentation and Control, Australia
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OF

AS 2360.0—1993

Measurement of fluid flow in closed conduits
Part 0: Vocabulary and symbols

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closed conduits**

Part 0: Vocabulary and symbols

First published as AS 2360—1980.
Revised and redesignated AS 2360.0—1993.

PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee on Measurement of Water Flow in Open Channels and Closed Conduits. It is identical with and has been reproduced from ISO 4006:1991, *Measurement of fluid flow in closed conduits – Vocabulary and symbols*.

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This Standard is one of a series, to be published progressively, which deals with methods of measurement of fluid flow in closed conduits. The following Parts were published concurrently with this Part:

AS

2360 Measurement of fluid flow in closed circuits

2360.0 Part 0: Vocabulary and symbols (*this Standard*)

2360.1.1 Part 1.1: Pressure differential methods—Measurement using orifice plates, nozzles or Venturi tubes—Conduits with diameters from 20 mm to 1200 mm

2360.1.2 Part 1.2: Pressure differential method—Measurement using orifice plates or nozzles—Conduits with diameters less than 50 mm

2360.1.3 Part 1.3: Pressure differential methods—Measurement using orifice plates, nozzles or Venturi tubes—Guide to the use of methods specified in Parts 1.1 and 1.2

2360.1.4 Part 1.4: Pressure differential methods—Measurement using orifice plates, nozzles or Venturi tubes—Guide to the effect of departure from the conditions specified in Part 1.1

2360.1.5 Part 1.5: Pressure differential methods—Measurement using orifice plates, nozzles or Venturi tubes—Pulsating flow, in particular sinusoidal or square wave intermittent periodic flow fluctuations

2360.6.1 Part 6.1: Volumetric methods—By mass

2360.6.2 Part 6.2: Volumetric methods—By volume

2360.7.1 Part 7.1: Assessment of uncertainty in the calibration and use of flow measurement devices—Linear calibration relationships

2360.7.2 Part 7.2: Assessment of uncertainty in the calibration and use of flow measurement devices—Non-linear calibration relationships

At the date of publication of this Part the following Parts, with the numbers of the parent international standards in parenthesis, had not been published:

Pressure differential methods—Measurement using orifice plates, nozzles or Venturi tubes—Connections for pressure signal transmissions between primary and secondary elements (ISO 2186)

Pitot static tube methods—Measurement of velocity at a point of the cross-section of a conduit (ISO 7145)

Pitot static tube methods—Measurement using Pitot-static tubes (ISO 3966)

Pitot static tube methods—Measurement in swirling or asymmetric flow conditions using ISO 3966 or ISO 3354 (ISO 7194)

Current meters method—Measurement of clean water in full conduits and under regular flow conditions using current meters (ISO 3354)

Non-radioactive tracer methods—Review of alternative methods (ISO 2975.1)

Non-radioactive tracer methods—Measurement using constant rate injection (ISO 2975.2)

Non-radioactive tracer methods—Measurement using transit time (ISO 2975.6)

Weighing methods—Verification of static type (ISO 9368.1)

Weighing methods—Verification of dynamic type (ISO 9368.2, not published)

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- (ii) Substitute a full stop (.) for a comma (,) as a decimal marker.
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<i>Reference to International Standard</i>	<i>Australian Standard</i>
ISO 772	AS 3778
Liquid flow measurement in open channels—Vocabulary and symbols	Measurement of water flow in open channels
	3778.1 Part 1: Vocabulary and symbols
5167	2360
Measurement of fluid flow by means of pressure differential devices	Measurement of fluid flow in closed conduits
5167.1	2360.1.1
Part 1: Orifice plates, nozzles and Venturi tubes inserted in circular cross-section conduits running full	Part 1.1: Pressure differential methods—Measurement using orifice plates, nozzles, or Venturi tubes—Conduits with diameters from 50 mm to 1200 mm
5168	3778
Measurement of fluid flow—Evaluation of uncertainties	Measurement of water flow in open channels
	3778.2.4 Part 2.4: General—Estimation of uncertainty of a flow-rate measurement

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Measurement of fluid flow in closed conduits

Part 0: Vocabulary and symbols

1 Scope

This International Standard defines the terms to be used in the field of measurement of fluid flow in closed conduits, and gives the corresponding symbols.

It has been found necessary to exclude terms which come under the following categories:

- a) terms which are self-evident;
- b) terms which do not apply specifically to this field, in particular those referring more specifically to flow in open channels (see ISO 7717),
- c) terms referring to very specific methods of measurement which cannot be the subject of standardization.