flow is acceptable.

1.3 Data Quality Objectives0.1 (e) -Adherence0.1 (e) -to0.1 (e) -the0.1 (e) -require

6.1 Type S Pitot Tube.

intervals is part of a routine procedure, then comparative p measurements

6.7.1.2 A m733 re nm733.2 i(m733 reu) -0.((m733 re( ) -0.2 o) -0.1 f) -0.2 ( ) -0.

flow system should have the capacity to generate at least four distinct, time-invariant test-section velocities covering the velocity range from 180 to 1,500 m/min (600 to 5,000 ft/min), and calibration data shall be taken at regular velocity intervals over this range (see References 9 and 14 in Section 17.0 for details).

that the entry port surrounding the tube is properly sealed.

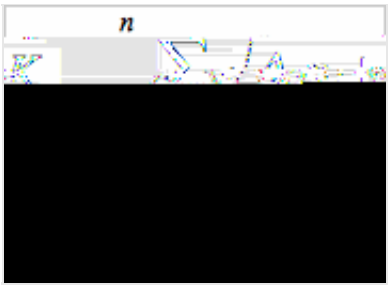
10.1.3.4 Read p_{std}, and record its value in a data table similar to the one shown in Figure 2-9. Remove the standard pitot tube from the duct, and disconnect it from the manometer. Seal the standard en0.1 (n) 0ry port.

10.1.3.5 Connec0.1 (n) 0 0.1 (n) 0he Typ 0rS Pn0.1 (n) 0 Tub 0r0.1 (n) 0o the ma

in.) are not ordinarily used for isokinetic sampling at velocities around 910 m/min (3,000 ft/min), which is the calibration velocity. Note also that it is not necessary to draw an isokinetic sample during calibrats. () -0.2 (s) -0.1 (e) -0.1 (e)

thermometer, or equivalent, as a0.3 (,) 03eference. Alternatively, either0.3 (,) 0a
thermocouple0.3 (,) 0and0.3 (,) 0potentiometer0.3 (,) 0(calibrated against0.3 (,)
thermometric0.3 (,) 0fixed0.3 (,) 0points0.3 (,) 0(e.g.,) 0the0.3 (,) 0bath0.3 (,) 0and0.3 (,) 0boiling0.3 (,)
barometric0.3 (,) 0pressure)0.3 (,) 0may0.3 (,) 0be0.3 (,) 0used. For0.3 (,) 0tem

Q



Eq. 2-1

12.3 Calculate D_e as follows:

Eq. 2-4

12.4.4 Calculate F, the average deviation.4 (r) 0.3(r) 0.3 oC the e(n) 0.1, rr t( ) -0.

Inc. 1947.

6. Fluid meters - Their Theory and Ap

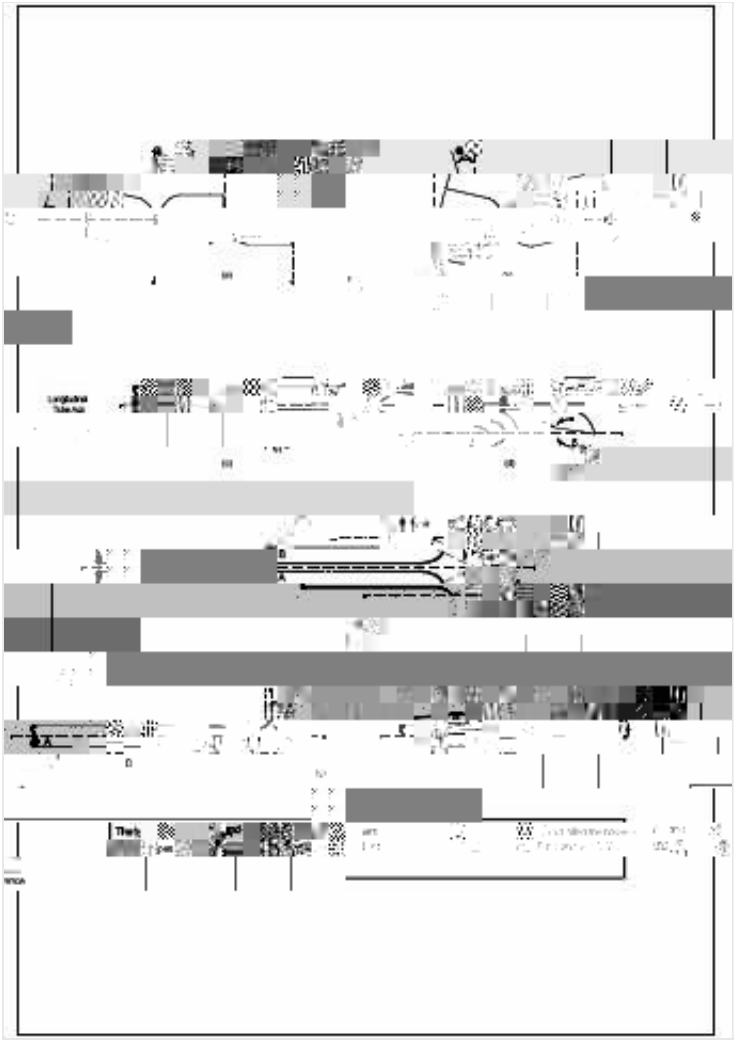
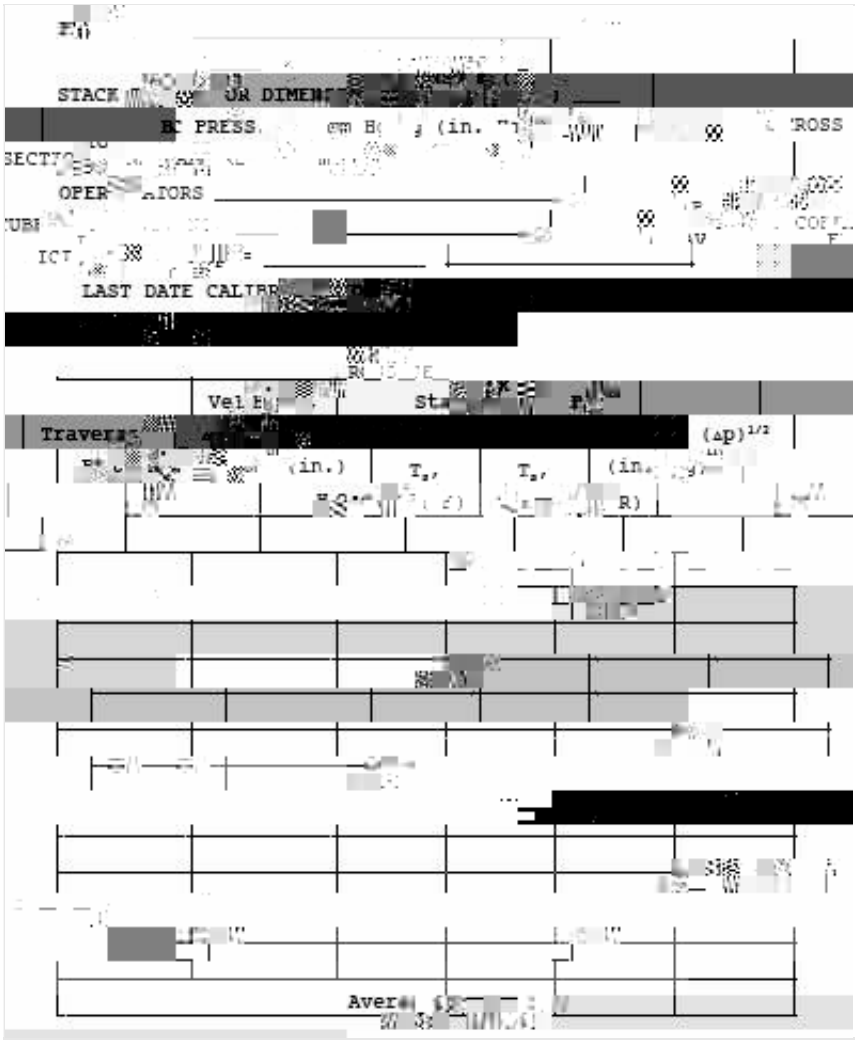


Figure 2-4. Proper tegperature sensor placegent to prevent interference; D


STACK
OPER
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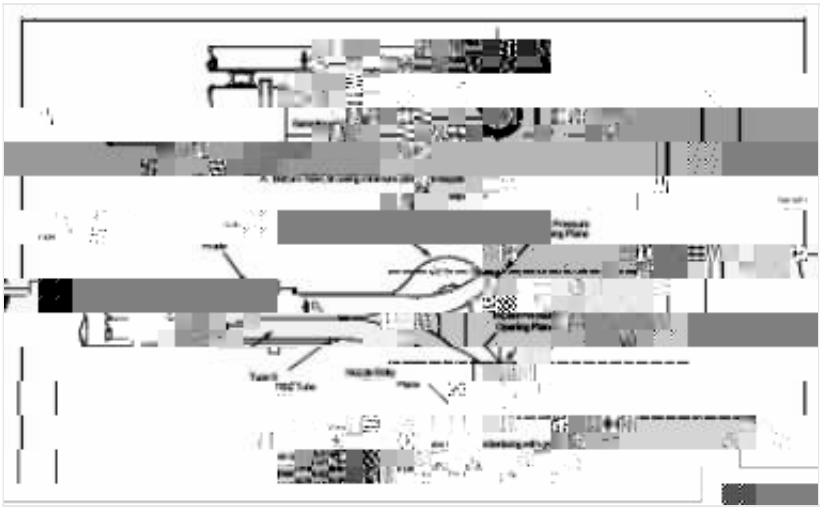
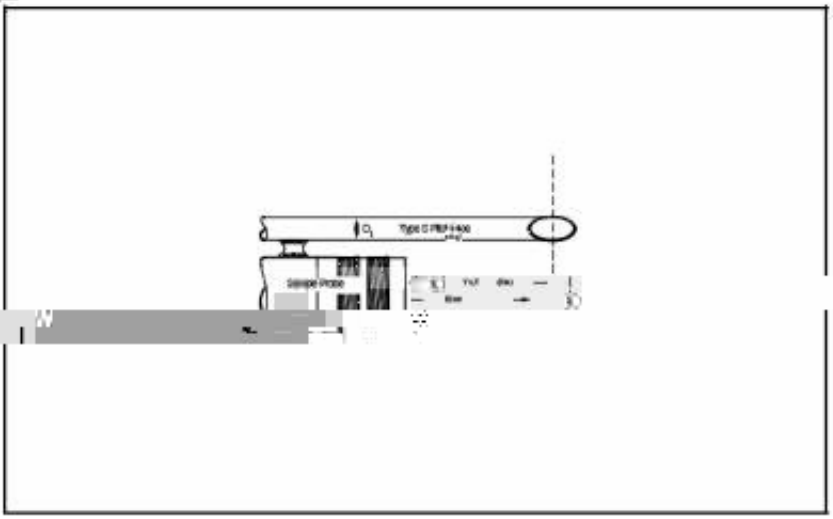
Traverse
(in.)
Aver




Type S PM10-10C
Sample Probe