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**Measurement of fluid flow by means of  
pressure differential devices inserted  
in circular cross-section conduits  
running full —**

**Part 3:  
Nozzles and Venturi nozzles**

*Mesurage du débit des fluides au moyen d'appareils déprimogènes  
insérés dans des conduites en charge de section circulaire —*

*Partie 3: Tuyères et Venturi-tuyères*





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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 30, *Measurement of fluid flow in closed conduits*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Pressure differential devices*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/SS F05, *Measuring instruments*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 5167-3:2020), of which it constitutes a minor revision. The main changes are as follows:

- harmonization with ISO/IEC Guide 98-3;
- minor changes to give harmonization with the other parts of ISO 5167.

A list of all parts in the ISO 5167 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at [www.iso.org/members.html](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

## Introduction

ISO 5167, consisting of six parts, covers the geometry and method of use (installation and operating conditions) of orifice plates, nozzles, Venturi tubes, cone meters and wedge meters when they are inserted in a conduit running full to determine the flowrate of the fluid flowing in the conduit. It also gives necessary information for calculating the flowrate and its associated uncertainty.

ISO 5167 (all parts) is applicable only to pressure differential devices in which the flow remains subsonic throughout the measuring section and where the fluid can be considered as single-phase, but is not applicable to the measurement of pulsating flow. Furthermore, each of these devices can only be used within specified limits of pipe size and Reynolds number.

ISO 5167 (all parts) deals with devices for which direct calibration experiments have been made, sufficient in number, spread and quality to enable coherent systems of application to be based on their results and coefficients to be given with certain predictable limits of uncertainty. ISO 5167 also provides methodology for bespoke calibration of differential pressure meters.

The devices introduced into the pipe are called primary devices. The term primary device also includes the pressure tapings. All other instruments or devices required to facilitate the instrument readings are known as secondary devices, and the flow computer that receives these readings and performs the algorithms is known as a tertiary device. ISO 5167 (all parts) covers primary devices; secondary devices (ISO 2186) and tertiary devices will be mentioned only occasionally.

Aspects of safety are not dealt within ISO 5167-1 to ISO 5167-6. It is the responsibility of the user to ensure that the system meets applicable safety regulations.

# Measurement of fluid flow by means of pressure differential devices inserted in circular cross-section conduits running full —

## Part 3: Nozzles and Venturi nozzles

### 1 Scope

This document specifies the geometry and method of use (installation and operating conditions) of nozzles and Venturi nozzles when they are inserted in a conduit running full to determine the flowrate of the fluid flowing in the conduit.

This document also provides background information for calculating the flowrate and is applicable in conjunction with the requirements given in ISO 5167-1.

This document is applicable to nozzles and Venturi nozzles in which the flow remains subsonic throughout the measuring section and where the fluid can be considered as single-phase. In addition, each of the devices can only be used within specified limits of pipe size and Reynolds number. It is not applicable to the measurement of pulsating flow. It does not cover the use of nozzles and Venturi nozzles in pipe sizes less than 50 mm or more than 630 mm, or where the pipe Reynolds numbers are below 10 000.

This document deals with

- a) three types of standard nozzles:
  - 1) ISA 1932<sup>1)</sup> nozzle;
  - 2) the long radius nozzle<sup>2)</sup>;
  - 3) the throat-tapped nozzle
- b) the Venturi nozzle.

The three types of standard nozzle are fundamentally different and are described separately in this document. The Venturi nozzle has the same upstream face as the ISA 1932 nozzle, but has a divergent section and, therefore, a different location for the downstream pressure tapings, and is described separately. This design has a lower pressure loss than a similar nozzle. For all of these nozzles and for the Venturi nozzle direct calibration experiments have been made, sufficient in number, spread and quality to enable coherent systems of application to be based on their results and coefficients to be given with certain predictable limits of uncertainty.

### 2 Normative references

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.

1) ISA is the abbreviation for the International Federation of the National Standardizing Associations, which was superseded by ISO in 1946.

2) The long radius nozzle differs from the ISA 1932 nozzle in shape and in the position of the pressure tapings.