Model

SCF

Cone Type Flowmeter

Introduction

The Cone is a differential head flowmeter consisting of a circular cone placed in the center of a pipe section with two pressure taps. The upstream pressure tap is placed at a point where flow is undisturbed by the cone, and the downstream tap at the end of the cone facing downstream. The liquid or gas flows through the annular gap formed between the pipe wall and the cone, inducing a differential head that is proportional to the flow rate.

The Cone Type Flowmeter is supplied as a spool piece to be installed between two flanges. The principal advantage of this flowmeter is in that it does not require a long straight section of pipe upstream of the meter.

In most cases pieces of pipe 3x diameters long placed

upstream and downstream of the spool piece assure accurate and repeatable measurement of flow rates.

This important feature, unique to the Cone Type Flowmeter, results from the face that the cone reshapes the incoming flow field at the annulus and unlike the orifice flowmeter, an accurate flow rate measurement does not depend on the fully developed turbulent flow profile. This feature can significantly contribute to the efficient utilization of plant space for piping layout.

All Cone Type Flowmeters are supplied with calibration certificates.



Specifications

STANDARD ACCURACY

+0.5% of actual flowrate

REPEATABILITY

0.1% or better

STANDARD BETA RATIOS

0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.75: special Betas are available from 0.3 to 0.92

HEAD LOSS

Approximately 20% of the generated differential pressure

INSTALLATION PIPING REQUIREMENTS

1 to 2 diameters upstream: 3 to 5 diameters downstream

FLANGE RATING

JIS 10K, 20K, 30K etc. ANSI(or JPI) 150, 300, 600 etc.

MATERIALS OF CONSTRUCTION INCLUDED

Standard: 304SS, 316SS, Carbon Special materials on request

LINE SIZES AVAILABLE

0.5" to 40" and large

END FITTINGS

Flanged, threaded, or weld-end standard Others on request

DISCHARGE COEFFICIENTS

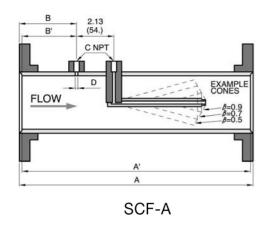
0.70 to 0.85 typical

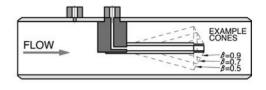
PRESSURE

600 psig max

TEMPERATURE

370℃

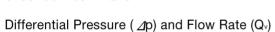




SCF-B

Principle

SCF's operating principle is the same as other pressure differential flow meters. Cone device is inserted into a center of pipe which will reduce the flow area. The intentional reduction in flow area will cause a local increase in velocity and a measurable local pressure drop across the flow path. So the pressure drop is in part due to the so-called Bernoulli effect between A and B.



Effectual Area Ratio (m),

 $Q_V \propto k \sqrt{\Delta p}$

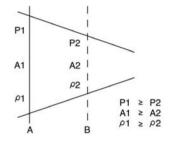
$$M = \frac{D^2 - d^2}{D^2}$$
, $\beta = \frac{D^2 - d^2}{D^2}$

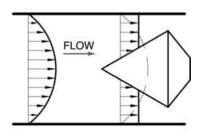
Therefore, Flow Rate

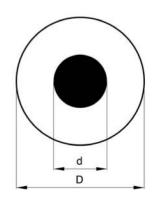
$$Qv = c d \cdot A_2 \cdot E \cdot \mathcal{E} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2\Delta p}{\rho}}$$

D : Diameter of Pipe d: Diameter of Cone β: Bore to Diameter Ratio
A₁: Cross Area of Pipe
A₂: Reduced Cross Area
E: Approaching Velocity Coefficient cd: Discharge Coefficient m: Effectual Area Ratio arepsilon : Expansion Coefficient

⊿p: Differential Pressure ρ : Density of Flowing Fluid



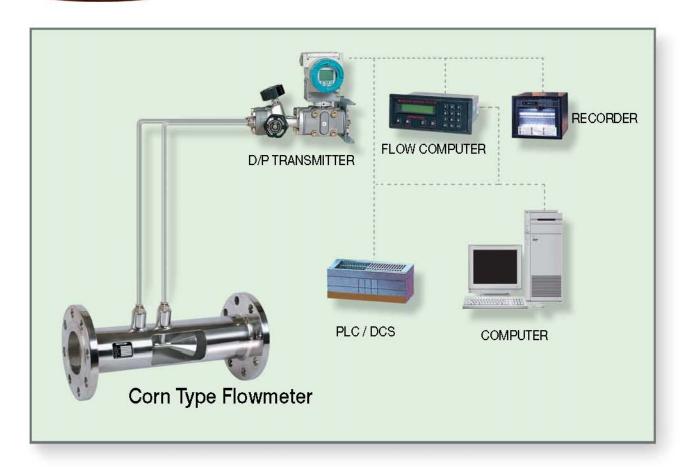


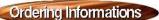


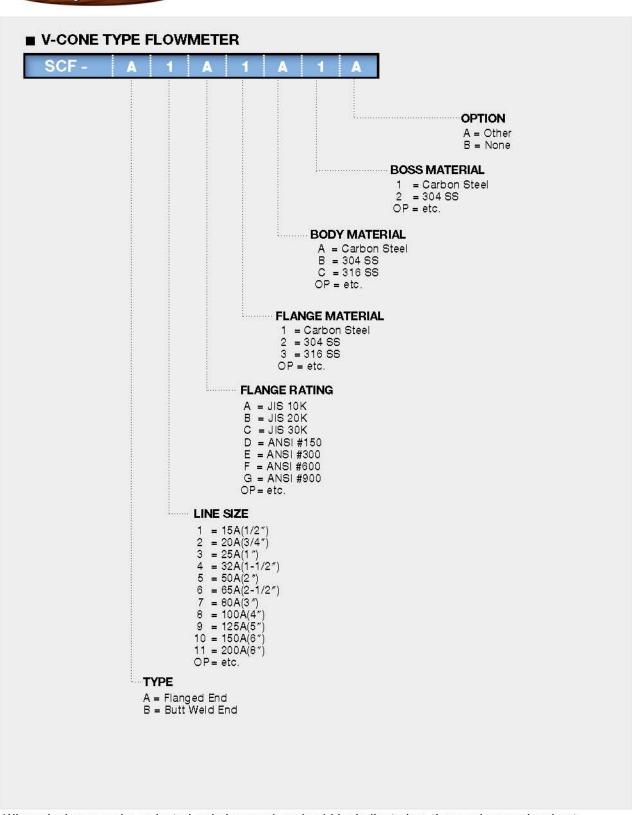
Features

High repeatability and accuracy Wide range for measuring fluids High Reliability due to no movement's part Short straight distance on both upstream and down stream Wide application for liquid, vapor and steam

Complete Flow Loops







•When placing an order, selected ordering number should be indicated on the purchase order sheet.