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Water meters for cold potable water and hot water — Part 3: Test report format

Compteurs d'eau potable froide et d'eau chaude — Partie 3: Format du rapport d'essais

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Foreword

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ISO 4064-3 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 30, *Measurement of fluid flow in closed conduits*, Subcommittee SC 7, *Volume methods, including water meters*.

ISO 4064 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Water meters for cold potable water and hot water*:

— *Part 1: Specification of metrological and technical requirements*

— *Part 2: Specification of test methods*

— *Part 3: Specification of test report format*

— *Part 4: Specification of non-metrological requirements not covered in Part 1*

— *Part 5: Specification of installation requirements*

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International Guides (OIML G), which are also informative in nature and which are intended to give guidelines for the application of certain requirements to legal metrology; and

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International Recommendations, Documents, Guides and Basic Publications are published in English (E) and translated into French (F) and are subject to periodic revision.

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This publication - reference OIML R 49-3, Edition 2011 - was developed by the Subcommittee TC 8/SC 5 *Water meters*. This version supersedes OIML R 49-3 *Water meters for cold potable water. Part 3: Test Report Format* (Edition 2006). It was approved for final publication by the International Committee of Legal Metrology in 2011.

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Introduction

Explanatory notes to the Test Report Format

Implementation of this Test Report Format is informative with regard to the implementation of R 49-1 and R 49-2 in national regulations; however, its implementation is required within the framework of the OIML Certificate System for Measuring Instruments [R 49-2 10.1].

Section I shows the required format of a type evaluation report for a complete or combined water meter.

A type evaluation report for a separable calculator (including indicating device) or a measurement transducer (including flow or volume sensor) requires a similar format. However, some modifications to the tables may be required because a large number of variations in the design of these separable units is possible.

Some examples of tables for presenting the test results for separable units are shown in Section II for initial verifications. These tables can also be adapted for type evaluation reports.

Water meters for cold potable water and hot water — Part 3: Test report format

1 Scope

This Part of ISO 4064/OIML R 49 specifies a test report format to be used in relation to the implementation of Parts 1 and 2 of ISO 4064/OIML R 49 for water meters for cold potable water and hot water.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the references document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 4064-1/OIML R 49-1 *Water meters for cold potable water and hot water* — Part 1: *Specification of metrological and technical requirements*

ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2 *Water meters for cold potable water and hot water* — Part 2: *Specification of test methods*

3 Terms, definitions and symbols

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 4064-1/OIML R 49-1 shall apply.

Symbols are used in the tables as follows:

+	Pass
-	Fail
n/a	Not applicable
EUT	Equipment under test
H	Horizontal
MAP	Maximum admissible pressure
MAT	Maximum admissible temperature
mpe	Maximum permissible error
V	Vertical
H	Horizontal

4 Type evaluation report

4.1 General

For each examination and test the checklist shall be completed according to this example:

+	-	
X		Pass
	X	Fail
n/a	n/a	Not applicable

4.2 Information concerning the type

4.2.1 General

Application number: _____

Applicant: _____

Authorized representative: _____

Address: _____

_____

_____

_____

Testing laboratory: _____

Authorized representative: _____

Address: _____

_____

_____

_____

4.2.2 Model submitted

New model: _____

Variant of approved model(s):

Approval number: _____

Variation of approved model: _____

Table 1 – Model submitted

Submitted for approval tests	**Yes***	**No***	**Remarks**
Mechanical water meter (complete)			
Mechanical water meter (combined)			
Electronic water meter (complete)			
Electronic water meter (combined)			
Family of water meters			
Separable calculator (including indicating device)			
Separable measurement transducer (including flow or volume sensor)			
Supplementary electronic device/s for testing (permanently attached to meter)			
Supplementary electronic device/s for data transmission (permanently attached to meter)			
Supplementary electronic device/s for testing (temporarily attached to meter)			
Supplementary electronic device/s for data transmission (temporarily attached to meter)			
Ancillary devices			

*Tick as appropriate

4.2.3 Mechanical water meter (complete or combined)

Manufacturer: _____

Model number: _____

Type details:

Q_1 _____ m^3/h

Q_2 _____ m^3/h

Q_3 _____ m^3/h

Q_4 _____ m^3/h

Q_3/Q_1 _____

for combination meters

Q_{x1} _____ m^3/h

Q_{x2} _____ m^3/h

Measuring principle: _____

Accuracy class: _____

Temperature class: _____

Environmental class: _____

Electromagnetic environment: _____

Maximum admissible temperature: _____°C

Maximum admissible pressure: _____MPa (_____ bar)

Orientation limitation: _____

EUT testing requirements (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2, section 8.1.8):

Category: _____

Case: _____

Installation details:

Connection type (flange, screw thread, concentric manifold): _____

Minimum straight length of inlet pipe: _____ mm

Minimum straight length of outlet pipe: _____ mm

Flow conditioner (details if required): _____

Mounting: _____

Orientation: _____

Other relevant information: _____

Note: If a family of meters is submitted, include the above details for each size of water meter:

4.2.4 Electronic water meter (complete or combined)

Manufacturer: _____

Model number: _____

Type details:

Q_1 _____ m^3/h

Q_2 _____ m^3/h

Q_3 _____ m^3/h

Q_4 _____ m^3/h

Q_3/Q_1 _____

for combination meters

Q_{x1} _____ m^3/h

Q_{x2} _____ m^3/h

Measuring principle: _____

Accuracy class: _____

Temperature class: _____

Environmental class: _____

Electromagnetic environment: _____

Maximum admissible temperature: _____°C

Maximum admissible pressure: _____MPa (_____ bar)

Orientation limitation: _____

EUT testing requirements (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2, section 8.1.8):

Category: _____

Case: _____

Installation details (mechanical):

Connection type (flange, screw thread, concentric manifold): _____

Minimum straight length of inlet pipe: _____ mm

Minimum straight length of outlet pipe: _____ mm

Flow conditioner (details if required): _____

Mounting: _____

Orientation: _____

Other relevant information: _____

Installation details (electrical):

Wiring instructions: _____

Mounting arrangement: _____

Orientation limitations: _____

Power supply:

Type (battery, mains AC, mains DC): _____

U_{max}: _____ V

U_{min}: _____ V

Frequency: _____ Hz

Note: If a family of meters is submitted, give the above details for each size of water meter.

4.2.5 Separable calculator (including indicating device)

Manufacturer: _____

Model number: _____

Type details:

Q_1 _____ m^3/h

Q_2 _____ m^3/h

Q_3 _____ m^3/h

Q_4 _____ m^3/h

Q_3/Q_1 _____

for combination meters

Q_{x1} _____ m^3/h

Q_{x2} _____ m^3/h

Measuring principle: _____

Accuracy class: _____

Temperature class: _____

Environmental class: _____

Electromagnetic environment: _____

Maximum admissible temperature: _____°C

Maximum admissible pressure: _____MPa (_____ bar)

Orientation limitation: _____

EUT testing requirements (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2, section 8.1.8):

Category: _____

Case: _____

Maximum relative error specified by the manufacturer:

Lower flowrate zone, $Q_1 = Q < Q_2$: _____%

Upper flowrate zone, $Q_2 = Q = Q_4$: _____%

Installation details (electrical):

Wiring instructions: _____

Mounting arrangement: _____

Orientation limitations: _____

Power supply:

Type (battery, mains AC, mains DC): _____

U_{max}: _____ V

U_{min}: _____ V

Frequency: _____ Hz

Approval number(s) of compatible measurement

Transducer(s) (including flow or volume sensor):_____

4.2.6 Separable measurement transducer (including flow or volume sensor)

Manufacturer: _____

Model number: _____

Type details:

Q_1 _____ m^3/h

Q_2 _____ m^3/h

Q_3 _____ m^3/h

Q_4 _____ m^3/h

Q_3/Q_1 _____

for combination meters

Q_{x1} _____ m^3/h

Q_{x2} _____ m^3/h

Measuring principle: _____

Accuracy class: _____

Temperature class: _____

Environmental class: _____

Electromagnetic environment: _____

Maximum admissible temperature: _____°C

Maximum admissible pressure: _____MPa (_____ bar)

Orientation limitation: _____

EUT testing requirements (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2, section 8.1.8):

Category: _____

Case: _____

Maximum relative error specified by the manufacturer:

Lower flowrate zone, $Q_1 = Q < Q_2$: _____%

Upper flowrate zone, $Q_2 = Q = Q_4$: _____%

Installation details mechanical):

Connection type (flange, screw thread, concentric manifold): _____

Minimum straight length of inlet pipe: _____ mm

Minimum straight length of outlet pipe: _____ mm

Flow conditioner (details if required): _____

Mounting: _____

Orientation: _____

Other relevant information: _____

Installation details (electrical):

Wiring instructions: _____

Mounting arrangement: _____

Orientation limitations: _____

Power supply:

Type (battery, mains AC, mains DC): _____

U_{max}: _____ V

U_{min}: _____ V

Frequency: _____ Hz

Approval number(s) of compatible calculator(s) (including indicating device): _____

4.2.7 Supplementary electronic device/s used for testing (permanently attached to meter)

Manufacturer: _____

Model number: _____

Power supply:

Type (battery, mains AC, mains DC): _____

U_{max}: _____ V

U_{min}: _____ V

Frequency: _____ Hz

Installation details (electrical):

Wiring instructions: _____

Mounting arrangement: _____

Orientation limitations: _____

4.2.8 Supplementary electronic device/s used for data transmission (permanently attached to meter)

Manufacturer: _____

Model number: _____

Power supply:

Type (battery, mains AC, mains DC): _____

U_{max}: _____ V

U_{min}: _____ V

Frequency: _____ Hz

Installation details (electrical):

Wiring instructions: _____

Mounting arrangement: _____

Orientation limitations: _____

4.2.9 Supplementary electronic device/s used for testing (temporarily attached to meter)

Manufacturer: _____

Model number: _____

Power supply:

Type (battery, mains AC, mains DC): _____

U_{max}: _____ V

U_{min}: _____ V

Frequency: _____ Hz

Installation details (electrical):

Wiring instructions: _____

Mounting arrangement: _____

Orientation limitations: _____

4.2.10 Supplementary electronic device/s used for data transmission (temporarily attached to meter)

Manufacturer: _____

Model number: _____

Power supply:

Type (battery, mains AC, mains DC): _____

U_{max}: _____ V

U_{min}: _____ V

Frequency: _____ Hz

EUT testing requirements (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2, section 8.1.8):

Category: _____

Case: _____

Installation details (electrical):

Wiring instructions: _____

Mounting arrangement: _____

Orientation limitations: _____

4.2.11 Ancillary devices

Manufacturer: _____

Model number: _____

Power supply:

Type (battery, mains AC, mains DC): _____

U_{max}: _____ V

U_{min}: _____ V

Frequency: _____ Hz

Approval number(s) of compatible calculator(s) (including indicating device): _____

EUT testing requirements (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2, section 8.1.8):

Category: _____

Case: _____

Installation details (electrical):

Wiring instructions: _____

Mounting arrangement: _____

Orientation limitations: _____

Approval number(s) of compatible water meters, calculator(s) (including indicating device and measurement transducer(s) (including flow or volume sensor): _____

4.2.12 Documents concerning the type

A list of documents shall be submitted with the type approval application as in Annex A.

4.3 General information concerning the test equipment

Details of all items of measuring equipment and test instruments used for the type examinations, and initial verifications shall be listed in Annex B, including:

Manufacturer

Model number

Serial number

Date of last calibration

Date of next calibration due of e.g. instruments for measuring:

- linear dimensions
- pressure gauges
- pressure transmitters
- manometers
- temperature transducers
- reference meters
- volume tanks
- weighing machines
- signal generators (for pulse, current or voltage)

4.4 Check list for water meter examinations and performance tests

4.4.1 Check list for water meter examinations

Note: § (R 49-1) Refers to clause numbers in ISO 4064-1/OIML R 49-1 *Water meters for cold potable water and hot water. Part 1: Metrological and technical requirements*

External examination for all water meters				
§ (R 49-1)	**Requirement**	**+**	**-**	**Remarks**
Function of the indicating device				
6.7.1.1	The indicating device shall provide an easily read, reliable and unambiguous visual indication of the indicated volume			
6.7.1.1	The indicating device shall include visual means for testing and calibration.			
6.7.1.1	The indicating device may include additional elements for testing and calibration by other methods, e.g. for automatic testing and calibration.			
Unit of measurement and its placement				
6.7.1.2	The indicated volume of water shall be expressed in cubic metres			
6.7.1.2	The symbol m^3 shall appear on the dial or immediately adjacent to the numbered display.			
Indicating range				
6.7.1.3	The indicating device shall be able to record the indicated volume in cubic metres corresponding to at least 1580 hours of operation at the permanent flowrate Q_3, without passing through zero. The indicated volume corresponding to 1580 hours of operation is: $V_i = Q_3 \times 1580\ m^3/h$ where Q_3 is the numerical value of the permanent flowrate of the water meter, Q_3, in m^3/h. This provision is that formulated below.			
6.7.1.3	For $Q_3 = 6.3$, minimum indicating range = 9 999 m^3			
6.7.1.3	For $6.3 < Q_3 = 63$, minimum indicating range = 99 999 m3			
6.7.1.3	For $63 < Q_3 = 630$, minimum indicating range = 999 999 m^3			
6.7.1.3	For $630 < Q_3 = 6300$, minimum indicating range = 9 999 999 m^3			

External examination for all water meters (*continued*)				
§ (R 49-1)	**Requirement**	**+**	**-**	**Remarks**
Colour coding for indicating device				
6.7.1.4	The colour black should be used to indicate the cubic metre and its multiples			
6.7.1.4	The colour red should be used to indicate sub-multiples of a cubic metre			
6.7.1.4	The colours shall be applied to either the pointers, indexes, numbers, wheels, discs, dials, or aperture frames.			
6.7.1.4	Other means of indicating the cubic metre may be used provided there is no ambiguity in distinguishing between the primary indication and alternative displays, e.g. sub-multiples for verification and testing.			
Types of indicating device: Type 1 – Analogue device				
6.7.2.1	The indicated volume shall be indicated by continuous movement of either: a) one or more pointers moving relative to graduated scales, or b) one or more circular scales or drums each passing an index.			
6.7.2.1	The value expressed in cubic metres for each scale division shall be of the form 10^n, where n is a positive or a negative whole number or zero, thereby establishing a system of consecutive decades.			
6.7.2.1	The scale shall be graduated in values expressed in cubic metres or accompanied by a multiplying factor (×0.001; ×0.01; ×0.1; ×1; ×10; ×100; ×1000 etc.).			
6.7.2.1	Rotational movement of the pointers or circular scales shall be clockwise.			
6.7.2.1	Linear movement of pointers or scales shall be left to right.			
6.7.2.1	Movement of numbered roller indicators shall be upwards			
Types of indicating device: Type 2 – Digital device				
6.7.2.2	The indicated volume is given by a line of digits appearing in one or more apertures.			
6.7.2.2	The advance of one digit shall be completed while the digit of the next immediately lower decade changes from 9 to 0.			
6.7.2.2	The actual or apparent height of the digits shall be at least 4 mm.			
6.7.2.2	For non-electronic devices, movement of numbered roller indicators (drums) shall be upwards.			
6.7.2.2	For non-electronic devices, the lowest value decade may have a continuous movement, the aperture being large enough to permit a digit to be read without ambiguity.			

External examination for all water meters (*continued*)				
§ (R 49-1)	**Requirement**	**+**	**-**	**Remarks**
6.7.2.2	For electronic devices with non-permanent displays the volume shall be able to be displayed at any time for at least 10 s.			
6.7.2.2	For electronic devices, the meter shall provide visual checking of the entire display which shall have the following sequence: — for seven segment type displaying all the elements (e.g. an “eights” test); and — for seven segment type blanking all the elements (a “blanks” test). — for graphical displays an equivalent test to demonstrate that display faults cannot result in any digit being misinterpreted. Each step of the sequence shall last at least one second.			
Types of indicating device: Type 3 – Combination of analogue and digital devices				
6.7.2.3	The indicated volume is given by a combination of type 1 and type 2 devices and the respective requirements of each shall apply.			
Verification devices – General requirements				
6.7.3.1	Every indicating device shall provide means for visual, non-ambiguous verification testing and calibration.			
6.7.3.1	The visual verification may have either a continuous or a discontinuous movement			
6.7.3.1	In addition to the visual verification display, an indicating device may include provisions for rapid testing by the inclusion of complementary elements (e.g. star wheels or discs), providing signals through externally attached sensors.			
Verification Devices – Visual verification displays				
6.7.3.2.1	The value of the verification scale interval, expressed in cubic metres, shall be of the form:1×10^n, or 2×10^n, or 5×10^n, where n is a positive or negative whole number, or zero.			
6.7.3.2.1	The indicated volume is given by a line of digits appearing in one or more apertures.			
6.7.3.2.1	For analogue or digital indicating devices with continuous movement of the first element, the verification scale interval may be formed from the division into 2, 5 or 10 equal parts of the interval between two consecutive digits of the first element. Numbering shall not be applied to these divisions.			
6.7.3.2.1	For digital indicating devices with discontinuous movement of the first element, the verification scale interval is the interval between two consecutive digits or incremental movements of the first element.			
6.7.3.2.2	On indicating devices with continuous movement of the first element, the apparent scale spacing shall not be less than 1 mm and not more than 5 mm.			

External examination for all water meters (*continued*)				
§ (R 49-1)	**Requirement**	**+**	**-**	**Remarks**
6.7.3.2.2	The scale shall consist of: • either, lines of equal thickness not exceeding one quarter of the scale spacing and differing only in length; or, • contrasting bands of a constant width equal to the scale spacing			
6.7.3.2.2	The apparent width of the pointer at its tip shall not exceed one-quarter of the scale spacing and in no case shall it be greater than 0.5 mm.			
Resolution of the indicating device				
6.7.3.2.3	The sub-divisions of the verification scale shall be small enough to ensure that the resolution of the indicating device does not exceed 0.25 % of the actual volume for accuracy class 1 meters, and 0.5 % of the actual volume for accuracy class 2 meters, for a 1 hour 30 minute test at the minimum flow rate, Q_1. *Note 1*: When the display of the first element is continuous an allowance should be made for a maximum error in each reading of not more than half of the verification scale interval. *Note 2*: When the display of the first element is discontinuous, an allowance should be made for a maximum error in each reading of not more than one digit of the verification scale.			

Note: For combination meters with two indicating devices, the above requirements apply to both indicating devices.

Marks and inscriptions				
6.6.1	A place shall be provided on the meter for affixing the verification mark, which shall be visible without dismantling the meter.			
6.6.2.	The water meter shall be clearly and indelibly marked with the information listed below, either grouped or distributed on the casing, the indicating device dial, an identification plate or on the meter cover if is not detachable:			
6.6.2 (a)	Unit of measurement: cubic metre.			
6.6.2 (b)	The accuracy class, where it differs from accuracy class 2.			
6.6.2 (c)	The numerical value of Q_3 and the ratio Q_3/Q_1 (may be preceded by R). If the meter measures reverse flow and Q_3 and the ratio Q_3/Q_1 are different in the two directions, both values of Q_3 and Q_3/Q_1 shall be inscribed; the direction of flow to which each pair of values refers shall be clear. If the meter has different			

	values of Q_3/Q_1 in horizontal and vertical positions, both values of Q_3/Q_1 shall be inscribed, and the orientation to which each value refers shall be clear.			
6.6.2 (d)	The type approval sign according to national regulations.			
6.6.2 (e)	The name or trademark of the manufacturer.			
6.6.2 (f)	The year of manufacture (or the last 2 digits of the year of manufacture).			
6.6.2 (g)	The serial number (as near as possible to the indicating device).			
6.6.2 (h)	The direction of flow (shown on both sides of the body; or on one side only, provided the direction of flow arrow will be easily visible under all circumstances).			
6.6.2 (i)	The maximum admissible pressure (MAP) if it exceeds 1 MPa (10 bar) or 0.6 MPa (6 bar) for nominal diameter = 500 mm (The unit bar may be used where national regulations permit)			
6.6.2 (j)	The letter V or H, if the meter can only be operated in the vertical or horizontal position.			
6.6.2 (k)	The temperature class where it differs from T30			
6.6.2 (l)	The pressure loss class where it differs from ?*p* 63			
6.6.2. (m)	The installation sensitivity class where it differs from U0/D0			
Additional markings for water meters with electronic devices				
6.6.2 (n)	For an external power supply: the voltage and frequency.			
6.6.2 (o)	For a replaceable battery: the latest date that the battery is to be replaced.			
6.6.2 (p)	For a non-replaceable battery: the latest date the meter has to be replaced			
6.6.2 (q)	Climatic and mechanical environmental severity level			
6.6.2 (r)	EMC class			
Protection devices				
6.8.1	Water meters shall include protection devices which can be sealed so as to prevent, both before and after correct installation of the water meter, dismantling or modification of the meter, its adjustment device or its correction device, without damaging these devices. In the case of combination meters, this requirement applies to both meters.			
Protection devices – Electronic sealing devices				
6.8.2.1	When access to parameters that influence the determination of the results of measurements is not protected by mechanical sealing devices, the protection shall fulfil the following provisions: a) Access shall only be allowed to authorized people, e.g. by means of a code (key-word) or of a special device (hard key, etc.). The code shall be			

	capable of being changed. b) It shall be possible for at least the last intervention to be memorized. The record shall include the date and a characteristic element identifying the authorized person making the intervention (see a) above). The traceability of the last intervention shall be assured for at least two years, if it is not overwritten on the occasion of a further intervention. If it is possible to memorize more than one intervention and if deletion of a previous intervention must occur to permit a new record, the oldest record shall be deleted.			
6.8.2.2	For meters with parts which can be disconnected one from another by the user and which are interchangeable, the following provisions shall be fulfilled: a) it shall not be possible to access parameters that participate in the determination of results of measurements through disconnected points unless the provisions of ISO 4064-1/OIML R 49-1, 6.8.2.1 are fulfilled, b) interposing any device which may influence the accuracy shall be prevented by means of electronic and data processing securities, or, if this is not possible, by mechanical means.			
6.8.2.3	For meters with parts which may be disconnected one from the other by the user and which are not interchangeable, the provisions in ISO 4064-1/OIML R 49-1, 6.8.2.2 apply. Moreover, these meters shall be provided with devices which do not allow them to operate if the various parts are not connected according to the manufacturer's configuration. *Note:* Disconnections which are not allowed to the user may be prevented, for example by means of a device that prevents any measurement after disconnecting and reconnecting.			
Examination and testing of checking facilities				
General requirements for examining checking facilities				
5.1.3	Water meters with electronic devices shall be provided with the checking facilities specified in ISO 4064-1/OIML R 49-1 annex B, except in the case of non-resettable measurements between two constant partners.			

5.1.3	All meters equipped with checking facilities shall prevent or detect reverse flow, as laid down in ISO 4064-1/OIML R 49-1, 4.2.7.			

4.4.2 Checklist for water meter performance tests

Note: § (R 49-1) Refers to clause numbers in ISO 4064-1/OIML R 49-1 *Water meters for cold potable water and hot water. Part 1: Metrological and technical requirements* Edition 2011 (E)

4.4.2.1 Performance tests for all water meters

§ (R 49-1)	**Requirement**	**+**	**-**	**Remarks**
Static pressure test				
4.2.10	The meter shall be capable of withstanding the following test pressures without leakage or damage: • 1.6 times the maximum admissible pressure for 15 minutes, • 2 times the maximum admissible pressure for 1 minute.			
Intrinsic errors (of indication)				
7.2.3	The errors (of indication) of the water meter (in the measurement of the actual volume), shall be determined at least at the following flowrates: a) Between Q_1 and 1.1 Q_1 b) Between Q_2 and 1.1 Q_2 c) Between 0.33 (Q_2 + Q_3) and 0.37 (Q_2 + Q_3) d) Between 0.67 (Q_2 + Q_3) and 0.74 (Q_2 + Q_3) e) Between 0.9 Q_3 and Q_3 f) Between 0.95 Q_4 and Q_4 and for combination meters: (g) Between 0.85 Q_{x1} and 0.95 Q_{x1} (h) Between 1.05 Q_{x2} and 1.15 Q_{x2} The water meter should be tested without its temporary supplementary devices attached (if any). During a test all other influence factors shall be held at reference conditions. Other flowrates may be tested depending on the shape of the error curve. 1) The relative errors (of indication) observed for each of the flowrates shall not exceed the maximum permissible errors given in 4.2.2 or 4.2.3 of ISO 4064-1/OIML R 49-1. If the error observed on one or more meters is greater than the maximum permissible error at one flowrate only, then if only two results have been taken at that flowrate the test at that flowrate shall be repeated; the test shall be declared satisfactory if two out of the three results at that flowrate lie within the maximum permissible error and the arithmetic mean of the results for the three tests at that flowrate lies within the maximum			

	permissible error. 2) If all the relative errors (of indication) of the water meter have the same sign, at least one of the errors shall not exceed one half of the maximum permissible error. In all cases this requirement shall be applied equitably with respect to the water supplier and the consumer (see also ISO 4064-1/OIML R 49-1, subclause 4.3.3, paragraphs 3 and 8).			
7.2.4	The meter shall be repeatable: the standard deviation of three measurements at the same flowrate shall not exceed one third of the maximum permissible errors given in 4.2.2 or 4.2.3. Tests shall be carried out at nominal flowrates of Q_1, Q_2 and Q_3.			
Water temperature test				
4.2.8	The requirements relating to the maximum permissible errors shall be met for all water temperature variations within the rated operating conditions of the meter.			
Water pressure test				
4.2.8	The requirements relating to the maximum permissible errors shall be met for all water pressure variations within the rated operating conditions of the meter.			
Reverse flow test				
4.2.7	A water meter designed to measure reverse flow shall either, a) subtract the reverse flow volume from the indicated volume, or b) record the reverse flow volume separately. The maximum permissible errors of 4.2.2 or 4.2.3 shall be met for both forward and reverse flow.			
4.2.7	A water meter not designed to measure reverse flow shall either, a) prevent it or, b) be capable of withstanding an accidental reverse flow at a flowrate up to Q_3 without any deterioration or change in its metrological properties for forward flow.			
Meter characteristics at zero flowrate				
4.2.9	The water meter totalization shall not change when the flowrate is zero.			
Pressure loss test				
6.5	The pressure loss of the water meter, including its filter where the latter forms an integral part of the water meter, shall not be greater than 0.063 MPa (0.63 bar) between Q_1 and Q_3.			
Flow disturbance test				
6.3.4	If the accuracy of water meters is affected by disturbances in the upstream or downstream pipeline, the meter shall be provided with sufficient straight pipe, lengths with or without a flow straightener (as specified by the manufacturer) so that the indications of the installed water meter do not exceed maximum permissible errors according to the			

	accuracy class of the meter. ~~(See R 49-Part 2 - 6.9 and Annex C).~~ Forward flow tests Reverse flow tests (where applicable)			

4.4.2.1 Performance tests for all water meters (*continued*)				
§ (R 49-1)	**Requirement**	**+**	**-**	**Remarks**
Overload temperature test				
7.2.5	Water meters with MAT ≥ 50 °C shall be capable of withstanding a water temperature of MAT+10 °C for one hour.			
Durability tests				
7.2.6	The water meter shall undergo a durability test according to the permanent flowrate Q_3 and the overload flowrate Q_4 of the meter, simulating service conditions.			
7.2.6	Meters with Q_3 = 16 m^3/h: a) 100 000 flow cycles between zero flow and Q_3 b) 100 hours at Q_4			
7.2.6	Meters with Q_3 > 16 m^3/h: a) 800 hours at Q_3 b) 200 hours at Q_4 and for combination meters: c) 50 000 flow cycles between Q = 2× Q_{x2} and zero.			
7.2.6.2	Accuracy class 1 meters: The variation in the error curve shall not exceed 2% for flowrates in the lower zone ($Q_1 = Q < Q_2$) and 1% for flowrates in the upper zone ($Q_2 = Q = Q_4$). For the purpose of these requirements, the arithmetic mean value of the errors (of indication) E for each flowrate shall apply. For flowrates in the lower flowrate zone ($Q_1 = Q < Q_2$), the error (of indication) curve shall not exceed a maximum error limit of ± 4 % for all temperature classes. For flowrates in the upper flowrate zone ($Q_2 = Q = Q_4$), the error (of indication) curve shall not exceed a maximum error limit of ± 1.5 % for meters of temperature class T30 and ± 2.5 % for all other temperature classes.			
7.2.6.3	Accuracy class 2 meters. The variation in the error curve shall not exceed 3% for flowrates in the lower zone ($Q_1 = Q < Q_2$) and 1.5% for flowrates in the upper zone ($Q_2 = Q < Q_4$). For the purpose of these requirements, the arithmetic mean value of the errors (of indication) E for, each flowrate shall apply. For flowrates in the lower flowrate zone ($Q_1 = Q < Q_2$) the error (of indication) curve shall not exceed a maximum error limit of ± 6 % for all temperature classes. For flowrates in			

	the upper flowrate zone ($Q_2 = Q < Q_4$) the error (of indication) curve shall not exceed a maximum error limit of ± 2.5 % for meters of temperature class T30 and ± 3.5 % for all other temperature classes.			

4.4.2.1 Performance tests for all water meters (*continued*)				
§ (R 49-1)	**Requirement**	**+**	**-**	**Remarks**
7.2.7	It shall be demonstrated that cartridge meters and exchangeable metrological modules for water meters with exchangeable metrological modules are independent of the connection interfaces they are made for as far as their metrological performance is concerned. The cartridge meters and exchangeable metrological modules shall be tested in accordance with the test laid down in ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2 section 7.3.6.			
7.2.8	All water meters where the mechanical components may be influenced by a static magnetic field and all meters with electronic components shall be tested by applying a specified field. The test shall be carried out at Q_3 and show that the indications of the installed water meter do not exceed maximum permissible errors of the upper zone according to the accuracy class of the meter: Forward flow tests Reverse flow tests (where applicable) Application of the field in different planes			
4.4.2.2 Performance tests for electronic water meters and electronic devices fitted to mechanical meters (first version)				
§ (R 49-1)	**Requirement**	**+**	**-**	**Remarks**
Dry heat				
A.5.1	To verify compliance with the provisions in 4.2 under conditions of high temperature (see ISO 4064-2/OIML R49-2, 8.2)			
Cold				
A.5.2	To verify compliance with the provisions in 4.2 under conditions of low temperature (see ISO 4064-2/OIML R49-2, 8.3)			
Damp heat, cyclic, condensing				
A.5.3	To verify compliance with the provisions in 5.1.1 under conditions of high humidity when combined with cyclic temperature changes. Cyclic tests shall be applied in all the cases where condensation is important or when the penetration of vapour will be accelerated by the breathing effect. (see ISO 4064-2/OIML R49-2, 8.4)			
Power voltage variation, for water meters powered by DC batteries and DC mains				
A.5.4.a.1	To verify compliance with the provisions in 4.2 under conditions of varying DC mains power voltage (if relevant). (see ISO 4064-2/OIML R49-2, 8.5)			
Replaceable battery				
5.2.4	To verify compliance with the provisions in 5.2.4.3 The properties and parameters of the meter shall not be affected by the			

	interruption of the electrical supply when the battery is replaced			
Power voltage variation, for water meters powered by direct AC or by AC/DC converters				
A.5.4.a.2	To verify compliance with the provisions in 4.2 under conditions of varying AC mains power voltage (if relevant). (see ISO 4064-2/OIML R49-2, 8.5)			
Vibration (Random)				
A.5.5	To verify compliance with the provisions in 5.1.1 under conditions of random vibration. (see ISO 4064-2/OIML R49-2, 8.6)			
Mechanical shock				
A.5.6	To verify compliance with the provisions in 5.1.1 under conditions of mechanical shocks. (see ISO 4064-2/OIML R49-2, 8.7)			
Short time power reductions				
A.5.7	To verify compliance with the provisions in 5.1.1 under conditions of short time mains voltage reductions. (see ISO 4064-2/OIML R49-2, 8.8)			
Bursts				
A.5.8.a	To verify compliance with the provisions in 5.1.1 under conditions where electrical bursts are superimposed on input/output and communication ports. (see ISO 4064-2/OIML R49-2, 8.9)			
A.5.8.b	To verify compliance with the provisions in 5.1.1 under conditions where electrical bursts are superimposed on the mains voltage. (see ISO 4064-2/OIML R49-2, 8.10)			
Electrostatic discharge				
A.5.9	To verify compliance with the provisions in 5.1.1 under conditions of direct and indirect electrostatic discharges. (see ISO 4064-2/OIML R49-2, 8.11)			
Electromagnetic susceptibility – electromagnetic fields				
A.5.10.a	To verify compliance with the provisions in 5.1.1 under conditions of radiated electromagnetic fields. (see ISO 4064-2/OIML R49-2, 8.12)			
A.5.10.b	To verify compliance with the provisions in 5.1.1 under conditions of radiated electromagnetic fields. (see ISO 4064-2/OIML R49-2, 8.13)			
Surges on signal, data and control lines				
A.5.11.a	To verify compliance with the provisions in 5.1.1 under conditions where electrical surges are superimposed on I/O and communication ports. (see ISO 4064-2/OIML R49-2, 8.14)			
Surges on AC and DC mains power lines				
A.5.11.b	To verify compliance with the provisions in 5.1.1 under conditions where electrical surges are superimposed on the mains voltage. (see ISO 4064-2/OIML R49-2, 8.15)			

4.5 Type evaluation tests (for all water meters)

4.5.1 Static pressure test (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2 Section 7.3)

Application No: _____

Model: _____

Date: _____

Observer: _____

	At start	At end	
Ambient temperature:			°C
Ambient relative humidity:			%
Ambient atmospheric pressure:			MPa
Time:			

Meter serial no	MAP x 1,6 MPa (bar)	Start time	Initial pressure MPa (bar)	End time	Final pressure MPa (bar)	Remarks

Meter serial no	MAP x 2 MPa (bar)	Start time	Initial pressure MPa (bar)	End time	Final pressure MPa (bar)	Remarks

Comments:

4.5.2 Determination of changeover flowrates for combination meters

(ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2 Section 7.4.3)

			At start	At end	
Application No:	_____	Ambient temperature:			°C
Model:	_____	Ambient relative humidity:			%
Date:	_____	Ambient atmospheric pressure:			MPa (bar)
Observer:	_____	Time:			

Test method:	Gravimetric / Volumetric
Volume measures/weighbridge used: m^3 or kg	
Water conductivity (Electromagnetic induction meters only) - S/cm:	
Length of straight pipe before meter (or manifold) - mm:	
Length of straight pipe after meter (or manifold) - mm:	
Nominal diameter DN of pipe before and after meter (or manifold) - mm:	
Describe flow straightener installation if used:	

Increasing Flowrate

Flowrate immediately before changeover – Q_a	
Flowrate immediately after changeover – Q_b	
Changeover flowrate $Q_{x2} = (Q_a + Q_b)/ 2$	

Decreasing Flowrate

Flowrate immediately before changeover – Q_c	
Flowrate immediately after changeover – Q_d	
Changeover flowrate $Q_{x1} = (Q_c + Q_d)/ 2$	

Comments:

4.5.3 Determination of the intrinsic errors (of indication) and the effects of meter orientation

(ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2 Section 7.4.4)

			At start	At end	
Application No:	_____	Ambient temperature:			°C
Model:	_____	Ambient relative humidity:			%
Date:	_____	Ambient atmospheric pressure:			MPa (bar)
Observer:	_____	Time:			

Test method:	Gravimetric / Volumetric
Volume measures/weighbridge used: m^3 or kg	
Water conductivity (Electromagnetic induction meters only) - S/cm:	
Length of straight pipe before meter (or manifold) - mm:	
Length of straight pipe after meter (or manifold) - mm:	
Nominal diameter DN of pipe before and after meter (or manifold) - mm:	
Describe flow straightener installation if used:	

Meter serial No:_____ Orientation (V, H, other):_____

Actual flowrate $Q_{3(\ )}$ m^3/h	Initial supply pressure MPa (bar)	Water temp. T_w °C	Initial reading $V_i(i)$ m^3	Final reading $V_i(f)$ m^3	Indicated volume V_j m^3	Actual volume V_a m^3	Meter error E_m %	mpe (1) %
(2)								
						E_{m2}		
						E_{m3}		
							Standard deviation %	mpe/3 (1) %
						s (3)		

Meter serial No:_____ Orientation (V, H, other):_____

Actual flowrate $Q_{3(\ )}$ m^3/h	Initial supply pressure MPa (bar)	Water temp. T_w °C	Initial reading $V_i(i)$ m^3	Final reading $V_i(f)$ m^3	Indicated volume V_j m^3	Actual volume V_a m^3	Meter error E_m %	mpe (1) %
(2)								
						E_{m2}		
						E_{m3}		
							Standard deviation %	mpe/3 (1) %
						s (3)		

Meter serial No:_____ Orientation (V, H, other):_____

Actual flowrate $Q_{3()}$ m^3/h	Initial supply pressure MPa (bar)	Water temp. T_w °C	Initial reading $V_i(i)$ m^3	Final reading $V_i(f)$ m^3	Indicated volume V_j m^3	Actual volume V_a m^3	Meter error E_m %	mpe (1) %
(2)								
						E_{m2}		
						E_{m3}		
							Standard deviation %	mpe/3 (1) %
						s (3)		

Em = The value of the error (of indication) taken at the actual flowrate Q( )

Em$_2$ = Mean value of two measurements of the error (of indication) taken at the same nominal flowrate

Em$_3$ = Mean value of three measurements of the error (of indication) taken at the same nominal flowrate

s = Standard deviation of three measurements of the error (of indication) taken at the same nominal flowrate

(1) For a complete water meter this is the maximum permissible error as defined in ISO 4064-1/OIML R 49-1, section 4.2.2 or 4.2.3 according to the accuracy class of the meter. If the EUT is a separable sub-assembly the mpe shall be defined by the manufacturer (ISO 4064-1/OIML R 49-2, 9.4). For acceptance criteria refer to ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2, section 7.4.4.

(2) Perform third test if Q = Q_1, Q_2 or Q_3 or if the first or second test is outside the mpe (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2, 7.4.5).

(3) Calculate standard deviation if Q = Q_1, Q_2 or Q_3 (R49-2, 7.4.5).

Notes:

1) Tables for each flowrate according to 7.4.4 of ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2 shall be added.

2) Tables for each orientation, which shall be as described in 7.4.2.2.7.5 of ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2, shall be provided for meters not marked either ‘H’ or ‘V’.

Comments:

4.5.4 Interchange test on all types of cartridge meters and meters with exchangeable metrological modules (ISO 4064-1/OIML R 49-1, 7.2.7, ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2, 7.4.4, 7.4.6)

Application No: _____

Model: _____

Date: _____

Observer: _____

	At start	At end	
Ambient temperature:			°C
Ambient relative humidity:			%
Ambient atmospheric pressure:			MPa (bar)
Time:			

Test method:	Gravimetric / Volumetric
Volume measures/weighbridge used: m^3 or kg	
Water conductivity (Electromagnetic induction meters only) - S/cm:	
Length of straight pipe before meter (or manifold) - mm:	
Length of straight pipe after meter (or manifold) - mm:	
Nominal diameter DN of pipe before and after meter (or manifold) - mm:	
Describe flow straightener installation if used:	

Meter serial No:_____ Orientation (V, H, other):_____

Actual flowrate $Q_{3()}$ m^3/h	Initial supply pressure MPa (bar)	Water temp. T_w °C	Initial reading $V_i(i)$ m^3	Final reading $V_i(f)$ m^3	Indicated volume V_i m^3	Actual volume V_a m^3	Meter error E_m %	mpe (1) %
(2)								
						E_{m2}		
						E_{m3}		

Meter serial No:_____ Orientation (V, H, other):_____

Actual flowrate $Q_{3()}$ m^3/h	Initial supply pressure MPa (bar)	Water temp. T_w °C	Initial reading $V_i(i)$ m^3	Final reading $V_i(f)$ m^3	Indicated volume V_i m^3	Actual volume V_a m^3	Meter error E_m %	mpe (1) %
(2)								
						E_{m2}		
						E_{m3}		

Meter serial No:_____ Orientation (V, H, other):_____

Actual flowrate $Q_{3()}$ m^3/h	Initial supply pressure MPa (bar)	Water temp. T_w °C	Initial reading $V_i(i)$ m^3	Final reading $V_i(f)$ m^3	Indicated volume V_i m^3	Actual volume V_a m^3	Meter error E_m %	mpe (1) %
(2)								
						E_{m2}		
						E_{m3}		

*E*m = The value of the error (of indication) taken at the actual flowrate *Q*( )

Em_2 = Mean value of two measurements of the error (of indication) taken at the same nominal flowrate

Em_3 = Mean value of three measurements of the error (of indication) taken at the same nominal flowrate

(1) For a complete water meter this is the maximum permissible error as defined in ISO 4064-1/OIML R 49-1, section 4.2.2 or 4.2.3 according to the accuracy class of the meter. If the EUT is a separable sub-assembly the mpe shall be defined by the manufacturer (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2, 9.4). For acceptance criteria refer to ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2, section 7.4.4.

(2) Perform third test if Q = Q_1, Q_2 or Q_3 or if the first or second test is outside the mpe (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2, 7.4.5).

The error variation (see R49-2, 7.4.6.4) shall be checked.

Notes:

1) Tables for each flowrate according to 7.4.4 of ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2 shall be added.

2) Tables for each orientation, which shall be as described in 7.4.2.2.7.5 of ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2, shall be provided for meters not marked either ‘H’ or ‘V’.

4.5.5 Water temperature test (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2 Section 7.5) and overload water temperature test (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2 Section 7.6)

			At start	At end	
Application No:	_____	Ambient temperature:			°C
Model:	_____	Ambient relative humidity:			%
Date:	_____	Ambient atmospheric pressure:			MPa (bar)
Observer:	_____	Time:			

Test method:	Gravimetric / Volumetric
Volume measures/weighbridge used: m^3 or kg	
Water conductivity (Electromagnetic induction meters only) - S/cm:	
Length of straight pipe before meter (or manifold) - mm:	
Length of straight pipe after meter (or manifold) - mm:	
Nominal diameter DN of pipe before and after meter (or manifold) - mm:	
Describe flow straightener installation if used:	

Meter serial No:_____ Orientation (V, H, other):_____

Application conditions	Nominal flowrate m^3/h	Actual flowrate $Q_{3()}$ m^3/h	Initial supply pressure MPa (bar)	Initial inlet water temp °C	Initial reading $V_i(i)$ m^3	Final reading $V_i(f)$ m^3	Indicated volume V_i m^3	Actual volume V_a m^3	Meter error E_m %	mpe (1) %
10 °C (2)	Q_2									
30 °C (3)	Q_2									
MAT	Q_2									
Reference (4)										
Comments:										

(1) For a complete water meter this is the maximum permissible error as defined in ISO 4064-1/OIML R 49-1, section 4.2.2 or 4.2.3 according to the accuracy class of the meter. If the EUT is a separable sub-assembly the mpe shall be defined by the manufacturer (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2, 9.4).

(2) Applicable to temperature classes T30 to T180

(3) Applicable to temperature classes T30/70 to T30/180

(4) Applicable to meters with an MAT $\geq$ 50 °C. After exposing the meter to a flow of water at a temperature of MAT+10 °C $\pm$ 2,5 °C for a period of 1 h after the meter has reached temperature stability; and after recovery, the meter functionality with regard to volume totalization shall remain unaffected; additional functionality, as indicated by the manufacturer,

shall remain unaffected; the error (of indication) of the meter shall not exceed the applicable mpe.

4.5.6 Water pressure test (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2 Section 7.7)

Application No: _____

Model: _____

Date: _____

Observer: _____

	At start	At end	
Ambient temperature:			°C
Ambient relative humidity:			%
Ambient atmospheric pressure:			MPa (bar)
Time:			

Test method:	Gravimetric / Volumetric
Volume measures/weighbridge used: m^3 or kg	
Water conductivity (Electromagnetic induction meters only) - S/cm:	
Length of straight pipe before meter (or manifold) - mm:	
Length of straight pipe after meter (or manifold) - mm:	
Nominal diameter DN of pipe before and after meter (or manifold) - mm:	
Describe flow straightener installation if used:	

Meter serial No:_____ Orientation (V, H, other):_____

Application conditions	Nominal flowrate m^3/h	Actual flowrate $Q_{3()}$ m^3/h	Initial supply pressure MPa (bar)	Initial inlet water temp °C	Initial reading $V_i(i)$ m^3	Final reading $V_i(f)$ m^3	Indicated volume V_i m^3	Actual volume V_a m^3	Meter error E_m %	mpe (1) %
0.03 MPa (0.3 bar)	Q_2									
MAP	Q_2									
Comments:										

(1) For a complete water meter this is the maximum permissible error as defined in ISO 4064-1/OIML R 49-1, section 4.2.1 or 4.2.2 according to the accuracy class of the meter. If the EUT is a separable sub-assembly the mpe shall be defined by the manufacturer (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2, 9.4).

4.5.7 Reverse flow test (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2 Section 7.8)

			At start	At end	
Application No:	_____	Ambient temperature:			°C
Model:	_____	Ambient relative humidity:			%
Date:	_____	Ambient atmospheric pressure:			MPa (bar)
Observer:	_____	Time:			

Test method:	Gravimetric / Volumetric
Volume measures/weighbridge used: m^3 or kg	
Water conductivity (Electromagnetic induction meters only) - S/cm:	
Length of straight pipe before meter (or manifold) - mm:	
Length of straight pipe after meter (or manifold) - mm:	
Nominal diameter DN of pipe before and after meter (or manifold) - mm:	
Describe flow straightener installation if used:	

4.5.7.1 Meters designed to measure accidental reverse flow (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2 Section 7.8.3.1)

Meter serial No:_____ Orientation (V, H, other):_____

Application conditions	Nominal flowrate m^3/h	Actual flowrate $Q_{( )}$ m^3/h	Initial supply pressure MPa (bar)	Initial inlet water temp °C	Initial reading $V_i(i)$ m^3	Final reading $V_i(f)$ m^3	Indicated volume V_i m^3	Actual volume V_a m^3	Meter error E_m %	mpe (1) %
reverse flow	Q_1									
reverse flow	Q_2									
reverse flow	Q_3									
Comments:										

4.5.7.2 Meters not designed to measure accidental reverse flow (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2 Section 7.8.3.2)

Meter serial No:_____ Orientation (V, H, other):_____

Application conditions	Nominal flowrate m^3/h	Actual flowrate $Q_{( )}$ m^3/h	Initial supply pressure MPa (bar)	Initial inlet water temp °C	Initial reading $V_i(i)$ m^3	Final reading $V_i(f)$ m^3	Indicated volume V_i m^3	Actual volume V_a m^3	Meter error E_m %	mpe (1) %
reverse flow	$0.9\ Q_3$									
forward flow	Q_1									
forward flow	Q_2									
forward flow	Q_3									
Comments:										

4.5.7.3 Meters which prevent reverse flow (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2 Section 7.8.3.3)

Meter serial No:_____ Orientation (V, H, other):_____

Application conditions	Nominal flowrate m^3/h	Actual flowrate $Q_{( )}$ m^3/h	Initial supply pressure MPa (bar)	Initial inlet water temp °C	Initial reading $V_i(i)$ m^3	Final reading $V_i(f)$ m^3	Indicated volume V_i m^3	Actual volume V_a m^3	Meter error E_m %	mpe (1) %
MAP at reverse flow	*0*									
forward flow	Q_1									
forward flow	Q_2									
forward flow	Q_3									
Comments:										

(1) For a complete water meter this is the maximum permissible error as defined in ISO 4064-1/OIML R 49-1, section 4.2.2 or 4.2.3 according to the accuracy class of the meter. If the EUT is a separable sub-assembly the mpe shall be defined by the manufacturer (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2, 9.4).

4.5.8 Pressure-loss test (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2, Section 7.9)

			At start	At end	
Application No:	_____	Ambient temperature:			°C
Model:	_____	Ambient relative humidity:			%
Date:	_____	Ambient atmospheric pressure:			MPa (bar)
Observer:	_____	Time:			

Meter serial No:_____ Orientation

Measurement 1

Flowrate $Q_{( )}$ m^3/h	L_{UP} mm	L_{DN} mm	L_{UP2} mm	L_{DN2} mm	P_{UP} MPa (bar)	P_{DN} MPa (bar)	Measuring section mm	Pressure loss $?p_1$ MPa (bar)

Measurement 2

Flowrate $Q_{( )}$ m^3/h	L_{UP} mm	L_{DN} mm	L_{UP2} mm	L_{DN2} mm	P_{UP} bar	P_{DN} bar	Measuring section mm	Pressure loss $?p_1$ MPa (bar)	Meter pressure loss $?p$ MPa (bar)
Comments:									

4.5.9 Flow disturbance tests (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2, Section 7.10 and Annex C)

Application No: _____

Model: _____

Date: _____

Observer: _____

	At start	At end	
Ambient temperature:			°C
Ambient relative humidity:			%
Ambient atmospheric pressure:			MPa (bar)
Time:			

Test method:	Gravimetric / Volumetric
Volume measures/weighbridge used: m^3 or kg	
Water conductivity (Electromagnetic induction meters only) - S/cm:	
Nominal diameter DN of pipe before and after meter (or manifold) - mm:	
Describe flow straightener installation if used:	

Installation arrangement (see ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2, Annex C) (1)

Test no	Flow-disturber type (location)	Flow-straightener installed	Installation dimensions (see key Fig 1) - mm						
			L_1	L_2	L_3	L_4	L_5	L_6	L_7
1	1 (upstream)	no							
1A	1 (upstream)	yes							
2	1 (downstream)	no							
2A	1 (downstream)	yes							
3	2 (upstream)	no							
3A	2 (upstream)	yes							
4	2 (downstream)	no							
4A	2 (downstream)	yes							
5	3 (upstream)	no							
5A	3 (upstream)	yes							
6	3 (downstream)	no							
6A	3 (downstream)	yes							

(1) For each test applied, insert the actual pipe dimensions used (as stated by the meter manufacturer).

Comments:

Direction of flow: forward / reverse

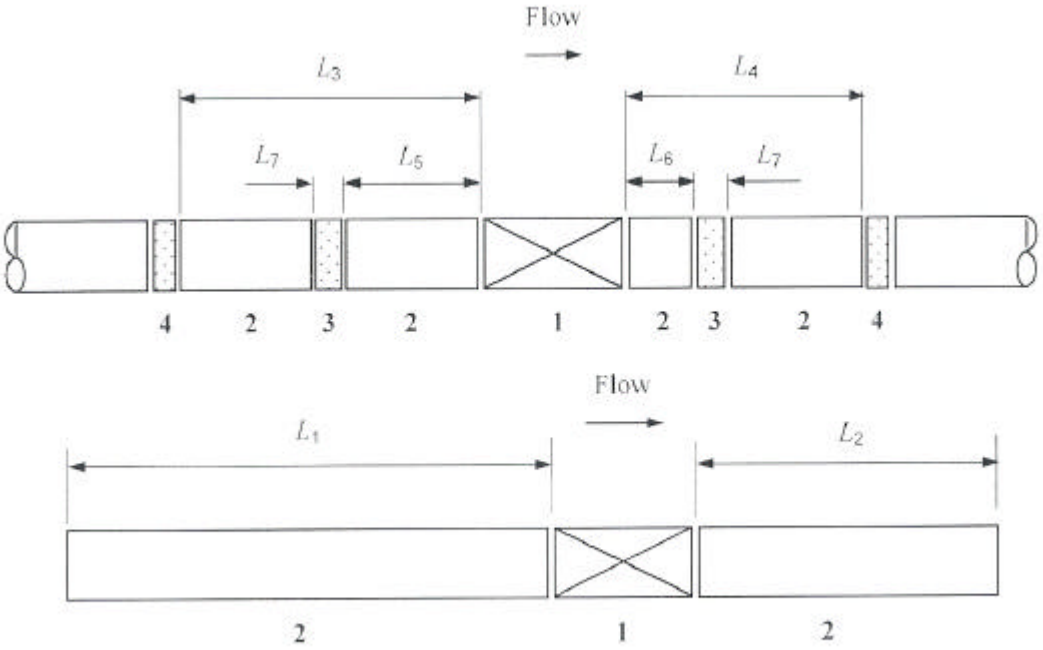
Meter serial No:_____ Orientation (V, H, other):_____

Test number (1) (2)	Actual flowrate $Q_{3(\ )}$ m^3/h	Pressure MPa (bar)	Water temp T_w °C	Initial reading $V_i(i)$ m^3	Final reading $V_i(f)$ m^3	Indicated volume V_i m^3	Actual volume V_a m^3	Meter error E_m %	mpe (1) %
1									
1A									
2									
2A									
3									
3A									
4									
4A									
5									
5A									
6									
6A									
Comments:									

(1) For meters where the manufacturer has specified installation lengths of at least 15 × DN upstream and 5 × DN downstream of the meter, no external straighteners are allowed.

(2) When a minimum straight pipe length ($L2$), of 5 × DN downstream of the meter is specified by the manufacturer, only tests numbers 1, 3 and 5 are required.

(3) For a complete water meter this is the maximum permissible error as defined in ISO 4064-1/OIML R 49-1, section 4.2.2 or 4.2.3 according to the accuracy class of the meter. If the EUT is a separable sub-assembly the mpe shall be defined by the manufacturer (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2, 9.4).



Symbol	Length
L_1	Straight inlet pipe, without flow-disturber or flow-straightener
L_2	Straight outlet straight pipe, without flow-disturber or flow-straightener
L_3	Outlet of upstream flow-disturber to inlet of meter (or manifold)
L_4	Outlet of meter (or manifold) to inlet of downstream flow-disturber
L_5	Outlet of upstream flow-straightener to inlet of meter (or manifold)
L_6	Outlet of meter (or manifold) to inlet of downstream flow-straightener
L_7	Flow-straightener

Fig 1 — Key to relative positions of water meter (1), straight pipes (2), flow-straightener (3) and flow-disturber (4)

4.5.10 Durability tests (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2, Section 7.11)

4.5.10.1 Discontinuous flow test (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2 Section 7.11.2)

(Applicable only to meters with values of Q_3 = 16 m^3/h)

Application No.	
Test method:	Gravimetric / Volumetric
Volume measures/weighbridge used: m^3 or kg	
Water conductivity (Electromagnetic induction meters only) - S/cm:	
Length of straight pipe before meter (or manifold) - mm:	
Length of straight pipe after meter (or manifold) - mm:	
Nominal diameter DN of pipe before and after meter (or manifold) - mm:	
Describe flow straightener installation if used:	

Daily readings taken during the test (1) **Meter serial No:**_____

Ambient conditions at start

Ambient temperature	Ambient relative humidity	Ambient atmospheric pressure	Time
°C	%	MPa (bar)	

Date	Time	Observer	Up stream pressure MPa(bar)	Down stream pressure MPa (bar)	Up stream temp °C	Actual flowrate m^3/h	Meter reading m^3	Flow cycle times - s				Total volume discharged m^3	Total no. of flow cycles
								rise	on	fall	off		
								Totals at end of test =					
								Theoretical total (2) =					

(1) Recorded every 24 hours, or once for every shorter period if so divided

(2) Minimum theoretical volume passed by meters during the test is 0.5 × Q_3 × 100000 × 32 / 3600 expressed in m^3.
Minimum number of test cycles during the test = 100000.

Ambient conditions at finish

Ambient temperature	Ambient relative humidity	Ambient atmospheric pressure	Time
°C	%	MPa (bar)	

Comments:

Observer: _____ Date: _____

Errors (of indication) measured after the discontinuous flow test

Meter serial No:_____

Actual flowrate $Q( )$ m^3/h	Working pressure Pw MPa (bar)	Working temp T_w °C	Initial reading V_i(i) m^3	Final reading V_i(f) m^3	Indicated volume V_I m^3	Actual volume V_a m^3	Meter error E_m %	mpe (1) %	Curve variation error E_m(B) - E_m(A) %	mpe (of curve variation error) (2) %
(3)										
						E_m2				
						E_m3				
						E_m(B)				
Comments:										

E_m = The value of the error (of indication) taken at the actual flowrate $Q( )$

E_m2 = Mean value of two measurements of the error (of indication) taken at the same nominal flowrate

E_m3 = Mean value of three measurements of the error (of indication) taken at the same nominal flowrate

E_m(A) = Mean intrinsic error (of indication). See test report 5.3.

E_m(B) = Mean error (of indication) measured after this discontinuous flow test.

(1) For mpe values refer to ISO 4064-1/OIML R 49-1, Section 4.2. For acceptance criteria refer to ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2, Section 7.4.4.

(2) For mpe values and acceptance criteria refer to ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2, Section 7.11.2.4.

(3) Perform third test if Q = Q_1, Q_2 or Q_3 or if the first or second test is outside the mpe (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2, 7.4.5).

4.5.10.2 Continuous flow test (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2 Section 7.11.3)

Application No.	
Test method:	Gravimetric / Volumetric
Volume measures/weighbridge used: m^3 or kg	
Water conductivity (Electromagnetic induction meters only) - S/cm:	
Length of straight pipe before meter (or manifold) - mm:	
Length of straight pipe after meter (or manifold) - mm:	
Nominal diameter DN of pipe before and after meter (or manifold) - mm:	
Describe flow straightener installation if used:	

Readings taken during the test (1) **Meter serial No:**_____

Ambient conditions at start

Ambient temperature	Ambient relative humidity	Ambient atmospheric pressure	Time
°C	%	MPa (bar)	

Date	Time	Observer	Up stream pressure MPa (bar)	Down stream pressure MPa (bar)	Up stream temp °C	Actual flowrate m^3/h	Meter reading m^3	Total volume discharged m^3	Hours run h
					Totals at end of test =				
					Minimum volume discharged(2) =				
Comments:									

(1) Recorded every 24 hours, or once for every shorter period if so divided

(2) For meters with Q_3 = 16 m^3/h, total hours run = 100 h at Q_4 (minimum volume discharged at end of test is (Q_4) × 100, expressed in m^3, where Q_4 is the number equal to the value of Q_4, expressed in m^3/h)

For meters with Q_3 > 16 m^3/h, total hours run = 800 h at Q_3 (minimum volume discharged at end of test is (Q_3) × 800, expressed in m^3, where Q_3 is the number equal to the value of Q_3, expressed in m^3/h) and 200 h at Q_4 (minimum volume discharged at end of test is (Q_4) × 200, expressed in m^3) where Q_4 is the number equal to the value of Q_4, expressed in m^3/h).

Ambient conditions at finish

Ambient temperature	Ambient relative humidity	Ambient atmospheric pressure	Time
°C	%	MPa (bar)	

Observer: _____ Date: _____

Errors (of indication) measured after the continuous flow test

Meter serial No:_____

Actual flowrate $Q(\ )$ m^3/h	Working pressure P_w MPa (bar)	Working temp T_w °C	Initial reading $V_i(i)$ m^3	Final reading $V_i(f)$ m^3	Indicated volume V_I m^3	Actual volume V_a m^3	Meter error E_m %	mpe (1) %	Curve variation error $E_m(B) - E_m(A)$ %	mpe (of curve variation error) (2) %
(3)										
						E_m2				
						E_m3				
						$E_m(B)$				
Comments:										

E_m = The value of the error (of indication) taken at the actual flowrate $Q(\ )$

E_m2 = Mean value of two measurements of the error (of indication) taken at the same nominal flowrate

E_m3 = Mean value of three measurements of the error (of indication) taken at the same nominal flowrate

$E_m(A)$ = Mean intrinsic error (of indication). See test report 5.3.

$E_m(B)$ = Mean error (of indication) measured after this continuous flow test (= either E_m2 or E_m3).

(1) For mpe values refer to ISO 4064-1/OIML R 49-1, Section 4.2. For acceptance criteria refer to ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2, section 7.4.4.

(2) For mpe values and acceptance criteria refer to ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2, section 7.11.3.4.

(3) Perform third test if Q = Q_1, Q_2 or Q_3 or if the first or second test is outside the mpe (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2, 7.4.5)

4.5.10.3 Discontinuous flow test (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2 Section 7.11.2)

(Applicable only to combination meters)

Application No.	
Test method:	Gravimetric / Volumetric
Volume measures/weighbridge used: m^3 or kg	
Water conductivity (Electromagnetic induction meters only) - S/cm:	
Length of straight pipe before meter (or manifold) - mm:	
Length of straight pipe after meter (or manifold) - mm:	
Nominal diameter DN of pipe before and after meter (or manifold) - mm:	
Describe flow straightener installation if used:	
Specified changeover flowrate Q_{x2}	
Selected test flowrate (minimum is twice the changeover flowrate Q_{x2})	

Daily readings taken during the test (1) **Meter serial No:**_____

Ambient conditions at start

Ambient temperature	Ambient relative humidity	Ambient atmospheric pressure	Time
°C	%	MPa (bar)	

Date	Time	Observer	Up stream pressure MPa (bar)	Down stream pressure MPa (bar)	Up stream temp °C	Actual flowrate m^3/h	Meter reading m^3	Flow cycle times - s				Total volume discharged m^3	Total no. of flow cycles
								rise	on	fall	off		
								Totals at end of test =					
								Theoretical total (2) =					

(1) Recorded every 24 hours, or once for every shorter period if so divided

(2) Minimum theoretical volume passed by meters during the test is $0.5 \times Q_1 \times 50000 \times 32 / 3600$ expressed in m^3.
Minimum number of test cycles during the test = 50000.

Ambient conditions at finish

Ambient temperature	Ambient relative humidity	Ambient atmospheric pressure	Time
°C	%	MPa (bar)	

Comments:

Observer: _____ Date: _____

Errors (of indication) measured after the discontinuous flow test

Meter serial No:_____

Actual flowrate $Q( )$ m^3/h	Working pressure Pw MPa (bar)	Working temp T_w °C	Initial reading V_i(i) m^3	Final reading V_i(f) m^3	Indicated volume V_I m^3	Actual volume V_a m^3	Meter error E_m %	mpe (1) %	Curve variation error E_m(B) - E_m(A) %	mpe (of curve variation error) (2) %
(3)										
						E_m2				
						E_m3				
						E_m(B)				
Comments:										

E_m = The value of the error (of indication) taken at the actual flowrate $Q( )$

E_m2 = Mean value of two measurements of the error (of indication) taken at the same nominal flowrate

E_m3 = Mean value of three measurements of the error (of indication) taken at the same nominal flowrate

E_m(A) = Mean intrinsic error (of indication). See test report 5.3.

E_m(B) = Mean error (of indication) measured after this continuous flow test

(1) For mpe values refer to ISO 4064-1/OIML R 49-1, Section 4.2. For acceptance criteria refer to ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2, section 7.4.4.

(2) For mpe values and acceptance criteria refer to ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2, section 7.11.2.4.

(3) Perform third test if Q = Q_1, Q_2 or Q_3 or if the first or second test is outside the mpe (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2, 7.4.5)

4.5.11 Static magnetic field test (R42-2 Section 7.12 & 8.16)

			At start	At end	
Application No:	_____	Ambient temperature:			°C
Model:	_____	Ambient relative humidity:			%
Date:	_____	Ambient atmospheric pressure:			MPa (bar)
Observer:	_____	Time:			

Test method:	Gravimetric / Volumetric
Volume measures/weighbridge used: m^3 or kg	
Water conductivity (Electromagnetic induction meters only) - S/cm:	
Length of straight pipe before meter (or manifold) – mm	
Length of straight pipe after meter (or manifold) – mm	
Nominal diameter DN of pipe before and after meter (or manifold) - mm:	
Describe flow straightener installation if used:	

Meter serial No:_____ **Orientation (V, H, other):**_____

Application conditions	Nominal flowrate m^3/h	Actual flowrate m^3/h	Initial supply pressure MPa (bar)	Initial inlet water temp. °C	Initial reading $V_i(i)$ m^3	Final reading $V_i(j)$ m^3	Indicated volume V_i m^3	Actual volume V_a m^3	Meter error E_m %	mpe (1) %
Location 1	Q_3									
Location 2 (optional)	Q_3									
Location 3 (optional)	Q_3									
Comments: Note location of magnet										

(1) For a complete water meter this is the maximum permissible error as defined in ISO 4064-1/OIML R 49-1, section 4.2.2 or 4.2.3 according to the accuracy class of the meter. If the EUT is a separable sub-assembly the mpe shall be defined by the manufacturer (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2, 9.4).

4.5.12 Tests on ancillary devices of a water meter (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2 Section 7.13)

Application No: _____

Model: _____

Date: _____

Observer: _____

	At start	At end	
Ambient temperature:			°C
Ambient relative humidity:			%
Ambient atmospheric pressure:			MPa (bar)
Time:			

Test method:	Gravimetric / Volumetric
Volume measures/weighbridge used: m^3 or kg	
Water conductivity (Electromagnetic induction meters only) - S/cm:	
Length of straight pipe before meter (or manifold) - mm:	
Length of straight pipe after meter (or manifold) - mm:	
Nominal diameter DN of pipe before and after meter (or manifold) - mm:	
Describe flow straightener installation if used:	

Meter serial No:_____ Orientation (V, H, other):_____

Actual flowrate $Q_{3()}$ m^3/h	Initial supply pressure MPa (bar)	Water temp. T_w °C	Initial reading $V_i(i)$ m^3	Final reading $V_i(f)$ m^3	Indicated volume V_i m^3	Actual volume V_a m^3	Meter error E_m %	mpe (1) %
(2)								
						E_{m2}		
						E_{m3}		
							Standard deviation %	mpe/3 (1) %
						s (3)		

Meter serial No:_____ Orientation (V, H, other):_____

Actual flowrate $Q_{3()}$ m^3/h	Initial supply pressure MPa (bar)	Water temp. T_w °C	Initial reading $V_i(i)$ m^3	Final reading $V_i(f)$ m^3	Indicated volume V_i m^3	Actual volume V_a m^3	Meter error E_m %	mpe (1) %
(2)								
						E_{m2}		
						E_{m3}		
							Standard deviation %	mpe/3 (1) %
						s (3)		

Meter serial No:_____ Orientation (V, H, other):_____

Actual flowrate	Initial supply	Water temp.	Initial reading	Final reading	Indicated volume	Actual volume	Meter error	mpe

$Q_{(\ )}$ m^3/h	pressure MPa (bar)	T_w °C	$V_i(i)$ m^3	$V_i(f)$ m^3	V_j m^3	V_a m^3	E_m %	(1) %
(2)								
						E_{m2}		
						E_{m3}		
							Standard deviation %	mpe/3 (1) %
						s (3)		

Em = The value of the error (of indication) taken at the actual flowrate $Q(\ )$

E_{m_2} = Mean value of two measurements of the error (of indication) taken at the same nominal flowrate

E_{m_3} = Mean value of three measurements of the error (of indication) taken at the same nominal flowrate

s = Standard deviation of three measurements of the error (of indication) taken at the same nominal flowrate

(1) For a complete water meter this is the maximum permissible error as defined in ISO 4064-1/OIML R 49-1, section 4.2.2 or 4.2.3 according to the accuracy class of the meter. If the EUT is a separable sub-assembly the mpe shall be defined by the manufacturer (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2, 9.4). For acceptance criteria refer to ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2, section 7.4.4.

(2) Perform third test if Q = Q_1, Q_2 or Q_3 or if the first or second test is outside the mpe (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2, 7.4.5).

(3) Calculate standard deviation if Q = Q_1, Q_2 or Q_3 (R49-2, 7.4.5).

Notes:

1) Tables for each flowrate according to 7.4.4 of ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2 shall be added.

2) Tables for each orientation, which shall be as described in 7.4.2.2.7.5 of ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2, shall be provided for meters not marked either ‘H’ or ‘V’.

Comments:

4.6 Type evaluation tests (for electronic water meters and mechanical water meters with electronic components)

4.6.1 Dry heat (non-condensing) (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2 Section 8.2)

Application No: _____

Model: _____

Date: _____

Observer: _____

	At start	At end	
Ambient temperature:			°C
Ambient relative humidity:			%
Ambient atmospheric pressure:			MPa (bar)
Time:			

Test method:	Gravimetric / Volumetric
Volume measures/weighbridge used: m^3 or kg	
Water conductivity (Electromagnetic induction meters only) - S/cm:	
Length of straight pipe before meter (or manifold) - mm	
Length of straight pipe after meter (or manifold) - mm	
Nominal diameter DN of pipe before and after meter (or manifold) - mm:	
Describe flow straightener installation if used:	

Meter serial No:_____ **Orientation (V, H, other):**_____

Application conditions	Actual or simulated flowrate m^3/h	Working pressure P_w (1) MPa (bar)	Working temp. T_w (1) °C	Initial reading $V_i(i)$ m^3	Final reading $V_i(j)$ m^3	Indicated volume V_i m^3	Actual volume V_a m^3	Meter error E_m %	mpe (1) %
20 °C									
55 °C									
20 °C									
Comments:									

(1) Temperature and pressure shall be recorded using a data-logging device to ensure conformity with relevant IEC standard.

(2) For a complete water meter this is the maximum permissible error as defined in ISO 4064-1/OIML R 49-1, section 4.2.2 or 4.2.3 according to the accuracy class of the meter. If the EUT is a separable part of a water meter, the mpe shall be defined by the manufacturer (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2, 9.4).

4.6.2 Cold (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2 Section 8.3)

			At start	At end	
Application No:	_____	Ambient temperature:			°C
Model:	_____	Ambient relative humidity:			%
Date:	_____	Ambient atmospheric pressure:			MPa (bar)
Observer:	_____	Time:			

Test method:	Gravimetric / Volumetric
Volume measures/weighbridge used: m^3 or kg	
Water conductivity (Electromagnetic induction meters only) - S/cm:	
Length of straight pipe before meter (or manifold) - mm	
Length of straight pipe after meter (or manifold) - mm	
Nominal diameter DN of pipe before and after meter (or manifold) - mm:	
Describe flow straightener installation if used:	

Environmental class:_____

Meter serial No:_____ **Orientation (V, H, other):**_____

Application conditions	Actual or simulated flowrate m^3/h	Working pressure P_w (1) MPa (bar)	Working temp. T_w (1) °C	Initial reading $V_i(i)$ m^3	Final reading $V_i(j)$ m^3	Indicated volume V_i m^3	Actual volume V_a m^3	Meter error E_m %	mpe (1) %
20 °C									
+5 °C or -25 °C									
20 °C									
Comments:									

(1) Temperature and pressure shall be recorded using a data-logging device to ensure conformity with relevant IEC standard.

(2) For a complete water meter this is the maximum permissible error as defined in ISO 4064-1/OIML R 49-1, section 4.2.2 or 4.2.3 according to the accuracy class of the meter. If the EUT is a separable part of a water meter, the mpe shall be defined by the manufacturer (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2, 9.4).

4.6.3 Damp heat, cyclic (condensing) (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2 Section 8.4)

Application No: _____

Model: _____

Date: _____

Observer: _____

	At start	At end	
Ambient temperature:			°C
Ambient relative humidity:			%
Ambient atmospheric pressure:			MPa (bar)
Time:			

Test method:	Gravimetric / Volumetric
Volume measures/weighbridge used: m^3 or kg	
Water conductivity (Electromagnetic induction meters only) - S/cm:	
Length of straight pipe before meter (or manifold) - mm	
Length of straight pipe after meter (or manifold) - mm	
Nominal diameter DN of pipe before and after meter (or manifold) - mm:	
Describe flow straightener installation if used:	

Environmental class:_____

Meter serial No:_____ **Orientation (V, H, other):**_____

Application conditions	Actual or simulated flowrate Q ( ) m^3/h	Working pressure P_w MPa (bar)	Working temp. T_w °C	Initial reading $V_i(i)$ m^3	Final reading $V_i(j)$ m^3	Indicated volume V_i m^3	Actual volume V_a m^3	Meter error E_m %	Fault $E_{m2)} - E_{m1)}$ %	Significant fault %	mpe (1) %	EUT functioning correctly	
Reference conditions 1) Before cycling													
Pre-condition meter. Apply damp heat cycles (duration 24 hours). 2 cycles between 25 °C and 40 °C (environmental class B) or 55 °C (environmental classes O and M).													
2) After cycling												yes	no
Comments:													

(1) Temperature and pressure shall be recorded using a data-logging device to ensure conformity with relevant IEC standard.

(2) For a complete water meter this is the maximum permissible error as defined in ISO 4064-1/OIML R 49-1, section 4.2.2 or 4.2.3 according to the accuracy class of the meter. If the EUT is a separable part of a water meter, the mpe shall be defined by the manufacturer (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2, 9.4).

4.6.4 Power supply variation (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2 Section 8.5)

			At start	At end	
Application No:	_____	Ambient temperature:			°C
Model:	_____	Ambient relative humidity:			%
Date:	_____	Ambient atmospheric pressure:			MPa (bar)
Observer:	_____	Time:			

Test method:	Gravimetric / Volumetric
Volume measures/weighbridge used: m^3 or kg	
Water conductivity (Electromagnetic induction meters only) - S/cm:	
Length of straight pipe before meter (or manifold) - mm	
Length of straight pipe after meter (or manifold) - mm	
Nominal diameter DN of pipe before and after meter (or manifold) - mm:	
Describe flow straightener installation if used:	

4.6.4.1 Meters powered by direct AC (single phase) or AC/DC converters, mains power supply (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2 Section 8.5.2)

Meter serial No:_____ **Orientation (V, H, other):**_____

Application conditions (single voltage) (1)	U_i V	Actual or simulated flowrate m^3/h	Working pressure P_w (1) MPa (bar)	Working temp. T_w (1) °C	Initial reading $V_i(i)$ m^3	Final reading $V_i(j)$ m^3	Indicated volume V_i m^3	Actual volume V_a m^3	Meter error E_m %	mpe (2) %
U_{nom} + 10 %										
f_{nom} + 2 %										
U_{nom} – 15 %										
f_{nom} – 2 %										
Comments:										

(1) Water meters with a voltage range are tested at *U*u + 1 0% and *U*l - 15 %.

(2) For a complete water meter this is the maximum permissible error as defined in ISO 4064-1/OIML R 49-1, section 3.2.1 or 3.2.2 according to the accuracy class of the meter. If the EUT is a separable part of a water meter, the mpe shall be defined by the manufacturer.

4.6.4.2 Meters powered by primary batteries or by external DC voltage (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2 Section 8.5.3)

Meter serial No:_____ **Orientation (V, H, other):**_____

Application conditions (single voltage) (1)	U_i V	Actual or simulated flowrate m^3/h	Working pressure P_w (1) MPa (bar)	Working temp. T_w (1) °C	Initial reading $V_i(i)$ m^3	Final reading $V_i(j)$ m^3	Indicated volume V_i m^3	Actual volume V_a m^3	Meter error E_m %	mpe (1) %
U_{max}										
U_{min}										
Comments:										

(1) For a complete water meter this is the maximum permissible error as defined in ISO 4064-1/OIML R 49-1, section 4.2.2 or 4.2.3 according to the accuracy class of the meter. If the EUT is a separable part of a water meter, the mpe shall be defined by the manufacturer (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2, 9.4).

4.6.5 Vibration (random) (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2 Section 8.6)

			At start	At end	
Application No:	_____	Ambient temperature:			°C
Model:	_____	Ambient relative humidity:			%
Date:	_____	Ambient atmospheric pressure:			MPa (bar)
Observer:	_____	Time:			

Test method:	Gravimetric / Volumetric
Volume measures/weighbridge used: m^3 or kg	
Water conductivity (Electromagnetic induction meters only) - S/cm:	
Length of straight pipe before meter (or manifold) - mm	
Length of straight pipe after meter (or manifold) - mm	
Nominal diameter DN of pipe before and after meter (or manifold) - mm:	
Describe flow straightener installation if used:	

Environmental class:_____

Meter serial No:_____ **Orientation (V, H, other):**_____

Application conditions	Actual or simulated flowrate $Q_{(\ )}$ m^3/h	Working pressure P_w MPa (bar)	Working temp. T_w °C	Initial reading $V_i(i)$ m^3	Final reading $V_i(j)$ m^3	Indicated volume V_i m^3	Actual volume V_a m^3	Meter error E_m %	Fault $E_{m2)} - E_{m1)}$ %	Significant fault %	mpe (1) %	EUT functioning correctly	
Reference conditions 1) Before vibrations													
Apply random vibrations to the EUT, over the frequency range 10 Hz to 150 Hz, in three mutually perpendicular axes, for a period of at least 2 minutes per axis. Total RMS level: 7 $m.s^{-2}$. ASD level at 10 Hz to 20 Hz = 1 $m^2.s^{-3}$ and at 20 Hz to 150 Hz = -3 dB/octave)													
2) After vibrations												yes	no
Comments:													

(1) For a complete water meter this is the maximum permissible error as defined in ISO 4064-1/OIML R 49-1, section 4.2.2 or 4.2.3 according to the accuracy class of the meter. If the EUT is a separable part of a water meter, the mpe shall be defined by the manufacturer (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2, 9.4).

4.6.6 Mechanical shock (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2 Section 8.7)

			At start	At end	
Application No:	_____	Ambient temperature:			°C
Model:	_____	Ambient relative humidity:			%
Date:	_____	Ambient atmospheric pressure:			MPa (bar)
Observer:	_____	Time:			

Test method:	Gravimetric / Volumetric
Volume measures/weighbridge used: m^3 or kg	
Water conductivity (Electromagnetic induction meters only) - S/cm:	
Length of straight pipe before meter (or manifold) - mm	
Length of straight pipe after meter (or manifold) - mm	
Nominal diameter DN of pipe before and after meter (or manifold) - mm:	
Describe flow straightener installation if used:	

Environmental class:_____

Meter serial No:_____ **Orientation (V, H, other):**_____

Application conditions	Actual or simulated flowrate Q ( ) m^3/h	Working pressure P_w MPa (bar)	Working temp. T_w °C	Initial reading $V_i(i)$ m^3	Final reading $V_i(j)$ m^3	Indicated volume V_i m^3	Actual volume V_a m^3	Meter error E_m %	Fault $E_{m2)} - E_{m1)}$ %	Significant fault %	mpe (1) %	EUT functioning correctly	
Reference conditions 1) Before shock													
Place the EUT on a rigid level surface in its normal position of use and tilted towards one bottom edge until the opposite edge of the EUT is 50 mm above the rigid surface. The angle made by the bottom of the EUT and the test surface shall not exceed 30°. Allow the EUT to drop freely onto the rigid surface. Repeat the test for each bottom edge of the EUT.													
2) After shock												yes	no
Comments:													

(1) For a complete water meter this is the maximum permissible error as defined in ISO 4064-1/OIML R 49-1, section 4.2.2 or 4.2.3 according to the accuracy class of the meter. If the EUT is a separable part of a water meter, the mpe shall be defined by the manufacturer (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2, 9.4).

4.6.7 AC mains voltage dips, short interruptions and voltage variations (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2 Section 8.8)

			At start	At end	
Application No:	_____	Ambient temperature:			°C
Model:	_____	Ambient relative humidity:			%
Date:	_____	Ambient atmospheric pressure:			MPa (bar)
Observer:	_____	Time:			

Test method:	Gravimetric / Volumetric
Volume measures/weighbridge used: m^3 or kg	
Water conductivity (Electromagnetic induction meters only) - S/cm:	
Length of straight pipe before meter (or manifold) - mm	
Length of straight pipe after meter (or manifold) - mm	
Nominal diameter DN of pipe before and after meter (or manifold) - mm:	
Describe flow straightener installation if used:	

Meters powered by direct AC (single-phase) mains power supply

Meter serial No:_____ **Orientation (V, H, other):**_____

Application conditions	Actual or simulated flowrate $Q_{(\ )}$ m^3/h	Working pressure P_w MPa (bar)	Working temp. T_w °C	Initial reading $V_i(i)$ m^3	Final reading $V_i(j)$ m^3	Indicated volume V_i m^3	Actual volume V_a m^3	Meter error E_m %	Fault $E_{m2)} - E_{m1)}$ %	Significant fault %	mpe (1) %	EUT functioning correctly	
Reference conditions	No voltage reductions.												
1) Before voltage reductions													
2) During voltage reduction	Voltage interruptions and reductions as in ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2 Section 8.8.											yes	no
Comments:													

(1) For a complete water meter this is the maximum permissible error as defined in ISO 4064-1/OIML R 49-1, section 4.2.2 or 4.2.3 according to the accuracy class of the meter. If the EUT is a separable part of a water meter, the mpe shall be defined by the manufacturer (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2, 9.4).

(2) The significant fault is equal to half the mpe in the upper flowrate zone.

4.6.8 Bursts on signal lines (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2 Section 8.9)

			At start	At end	
Application No:	_____	Ambient temperature:			°C
Model:	_____	Ambient relative humidity:			%
Date:	_____	Ambient atmospheric pressure:			MPa (bar)
Observer:	_____	Time:			

Test method:	Gravimetric / Volumetric
Volume measures/weighbridge used: m^3 or kg	
Water conductivity (Electromagnetic induction meters only) - S/cm:	
Length of straight pipe before meter (or manifold) - mm	
Length of straight pipe after meter (or manifold) - mm	
Nominal diameter DN of pipe before and after meter (or manifold) - mm:	
Describe flow straightener installation if used:	

Meters containing electronics and provided with I/O and communication ports *(including its external cables)*

Meter serial No:_____ **Orientation (V, H, other):**_____

Application conditions	Actual or simulated flowrate Q ( ) m^3/h	Working pressure P_w MPa (bar)	Working temp. T_w °C	Initial reading $V_i(i)$ m^3	Final reading $V_i(j)$ m^3	Indicated volume V_i m^3	Actual volume V_a m^3	Meter error E_m %	Fault $E_{m2)} - E_{m1)}$ %	Significant fault %	mpe (1) %	EUT functioning correctly	
Reference conditions 1) Before burst													
Each spike shall have an amplitude (positive or negative) of 0.5 kV for environmental class E1 instruments, or 1 kV for environmental class E2 instruments (see 8.1.3 of Part 2), phased randomly, with a rise time of 5 ns and a half amplitude duration of 50 ns.													
2) After burst												yes	no
Comments:													

(1) For a complete water meter this is the maximum permissible error as defined in ISO 4064-1/OIML R 49-1, section 4.2.2 or 4.2.3 according to the accuracy class of the meter. If the EUT is a separable part of a water meter, the mpe shall be defined by the manufacturer (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2, 9.4).

(2) The significant fault is equal to half the mpe in the upper flowrate zone.

4.6.9 Bursts (transients) on AC and DC mains (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2 Section 8.10)

			At start	At end	
Application No:	_____	Ambient temperature:			°C
Model:	_____	Ambient relative humidity:			%
Date:	_____	Ambient atmospheric pressure:			MPa (bar)
Observer:	_____	Time:			

Test method:	Gravimetric / Volumetric
Volume measures/weighbridge used: m^3 or kg	
Water conductivity (Electromagnetic induction meters only) - S/cm:	
Length of straight pipe before meter (or manifold) - mm	
Length of straight pipe after meter (or manifold) - mm	
Nominal diameter DN of pipe before and after meter (or manifold) - mm:	
Describe flow straightener installation if used:	

Meters powered by direct AC (single-phase) mains power supply

Meter serial No:_____ **Orientation (V, H, other):**_____

Application conditions	Actual or simulated flowrate $Q_{(\ )}$ m^3/h	Working pressure P_w MPa (bar)	Working temp. T_w °C	Initial reading $V_i(i)$ m^3	Final reading $V_i(j)$ m^3	Indicated volume V_i m^3	Actual volume V_a m^3	Meter error E_m %	Fault $E_{m2)} - E_{m1)}$ %	Significant fault %	mpe (1) %	EUT functioning correctly	
Reference conditions 1) Before burst	With no significant noise in mains supply.												
2) After burst	Randomly phased bursts, (electromagnetic environment, E1 - 1000 V peak amplitude electromagnetic environment, E2 - 2000 V peak amplitude) applied asynchronously in asymmetrical mode (common mode).												
												yes	no
Comments:													

(1) For a complete water meter this is the maximum permissible error as defined in ISO 4064-1/OIML R 49-1, section 4.2.2 or 4.2.3 according to the accuracy class of the meter. If the EUT is a separable part of a water meter, the mpe shall be defined by the manufacturer (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2, 9.4).

(2) The significant fault is equal to half the mpe in the upper flowrate zone.

4.6.10 Electrostatic discharge (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2 Section 8.11)

			At start	At end	
Application No:	_____	Ambient temperature:			°C
Model:	_____	Ambient relative humidity:			%
Date:	_____	Ambient atmospheric pressure:			MPa (bar)
Observer:	_____	Time:			

Test method:	Gravimetric / Volumetric
Volume measures/weighbridge used: m^3 or kg	
Water conductivity (Electromagnetic induction meters only) - S/cm:	
Length of straight pipe before meter (or manifold) - mm	
Length of straight pipe after meter (or manifold) - mm	
Nominal diameter DN of pipe before and after meter (or manifold) - mm:	
Describe flow straightener installation if used:	

Meter serial No:_____ **Orientation (V, H, other):**_____

Test conditions			Actual or simulated flowrate $Q_{(\ )}$ m^3/h	Working pressure P_w MPa (bar)	Working temp. T_w °C	Initial reading $V_i(i)$ m^3	Final reading $V_i(j)$ m^3	Indicated volume V_i m^3	Actual volume V_a m^3	Meter error E_m %	mpe (3) %	Fault $E_{m2)} - E_{m1)}$ %	Significant fault %	EUT functioning correctly	
1) Reference conditions (no discharges)															
2) Discharge point (1)	Mode (2)													yes	no
	C	A												yes	no
	C	A												yes	no
	C	A												yes	no
	C	A												yes	no
Comments:															

(1) Indicate by drawings if necessary
(2) C - contact discharge (6 kV), A - air discharge (8 kV)
(3) For a complete water meter this is the maximum permissible error as defined in ISO 4064-1/OIML R 49-1, section 4.2.2 or 4.2.3 according to the accuracy class of the meter. If the EUT is a separable part of a water meter, the mpe shall be defined by the manufacturer (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2, 9.4).
(4) The significant fault is equal to half the mpe in the upper flowrate zone.

4.6.11 Radiated electromagnetic field (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2 Section 8.12)

			At start	At end	
Application No:	_____	Ambient temperature:			°C
Model:	_____	Ambient relative humidity:			%
Date:	_____	Ambient atmospheric pressure:			MPa (bar)
Observer:	_____	Time:			

Test method:	Gravimetric / Volumetric
Volume measures/weighbridge used: m^3 or kg	
Water conductivity (Electromagnetic induction meters only) - S/cm:	
Length of straight pipe before meter (or manifold) - mm	
Length of straight pipe after meter (or manifold) - mm	
Nominal diameter DN of pipe before and after meter (or manifold) - mm:	
Describe flow straightener installation if used:	

Meter serial No:_____ **Orientation (V, H, other):**_____

Test conditions	Antenna polarization vertical / horizontal		Actual or simulated flowrate Q ( ) m^3/h	Working pressure P_w MPa (bar)	Working temp. T_w °C	Initial reading $V_i(i)$ m^3	Final reading $V_i(j)$ m^3	Indicated volume V_i m^3	Actual volume V_a m^3	Meter error E_m %	mpe (1) %	Fault $E_{m2)} - E_{m1)}$ %	Significant fault %	EUT functioning correctly	
1) Reference conditions (no noise)	V	H													
2) Disturbance															
26-40 MHz	V	H												yes	no
40-60 MHz	V	H												yes	no
60-80 MHz	V	H												yes	no
80-100 MHz	V	H												yes	no
100-120 MHz	V	H												yes	no
120-144 MHz	V	H												yes	no
144-150 MHz	V	H												yes	no
150-160 MHz	V	H												yes	no
160-180 MHz	V	H												yes	no
180-200 MHz	V	H												yes	no
200-250 MHz	V	H												yes	no
250-350 MHz	V	H												yes	no
350-400 MHz	V	H												yes	no
400-435 MHz	V	H												yes	no
435-500 MHz	V	H												yes	no
500-600 MHz	V	H												yes	no
600-700 MHz	V	H												yes	no
700-800 MHz	V	H												yes	no
800-934 MHz	V	H												yes	no
934-1000 MHz	V	H												yes	no
1000-1500 MHz	V	H												yes	no

1500-2000 MHz	V	H											yes	no
Comments:														

(1) For a complete water meter this is the maximum permissible error as defined in ISO 4064-1/OIML R 49-1, section 4.2.2 or 4.2.3 according to the accuracy class of the meter. If the EUT is a separable part of water meter, the mpe shall be defined by the manufacturer (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2, 9.4).

(2) The significant fault is equal to half the mpe in the upper flowrate zone.

4.6.12 Conducted electromagnetic field (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2 Section 8.13)

			At start	At end	
Application No:	_____	Ambient temperature:			°C
Model:	_____	Ambient relative humidity:			%
Date:	_____	Ambient atmospheric pressure:			MPa (bar)
Observer:	_____	Time:			

Test method:	Gravimetric / Volumetric
Volume measures/weighbridge used: m^3 or kg	
Water conductivity (Electromagnetic induction meters only) - S/cm:	
Length of straight pipe before meter (or manifold) - mm	
Length of straight pipe after meter (or manifold) - mm	
Nominal diameter DN of pipe before and after meter (or manifold) - mm:	
Describe flow straightener installation if used:	

Meter serial No:_____ Orientation (V, H, other):_____

Test conditions	Actual or simulated flowrate Q ( ) m^3/h	Working pressure P_w MPa (bar)	Working temp. T_w °C	Initial reading $V_i(i)$ m^3	Final reading $V_i(j)$ m^3	Indicated volume V_i m^3	Actual volume V_a m^3	Meter error E_m %	mpe (1) %	Fault $E_{m2)} - E_{m1)}$ %	Significant fault %	EUT functioning correctly	
1) Reference Conditions (no noise)													
2) Disturbance													
150-250 kHz												yes	no
250-350 kHz												yes	no
350-450 kHz												yes	no
450-550 kHz												yes	no
550-650 kHz												yes	no
650-750 kHz												yes	no
750-850 kHz												yes	no
850-950 kHz												yes	no
950-1000 kHz												yes	no
1-10 MHz												yes	no
10-20 MHz												yes	no
20-30 MHz												yes	no
30-40 MHz												yes	no
40-50 MHz												yes	no
50-60 MHz												yes	no
60-70 MHz												yes	no
70-80 MHz												yes	no
Comments													

(1) For a complete water meter this is the maximum permissible error as defined in ISO 4064-1/OIML R 49-1, section 4.2.2 or 4.2.3 according to the accuracy class of the meter. If the EUT is a separable part of water meter, the mpe shall be defined by the manufacturer.

(2) The significant fault is equal to half the mpe in the upper flowrate zone.

4.6.13 Surges on signal, data and control lines (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2 Section 8.14) *(applicable only for environmental class E2)*

			At start	At end	
Application No:	_____	Ambient temperature:			°C
Model:	_____	Ambient relative humidity:			%
Date:	_____	Ambient atmospheric pressure:			MPa (bar)
Observer:	_____	Time:			

Test method:	Gravimetric / Volumetric
Volume measures/weighbridge used: m^3 or kg	
Water conductivity (Electromagnetic induction meters only) - S/cm:	
Length of straight pipe before meter (or manifold) - mm	
Length of straight pipe after meter (or manifold) - mm	
Nominal diameter DN of pipe before and after meter (or manifold) - mm:	
Describe flow straightener installation if used:	

Meter serial No:_____ **Orientation (V, H, other):**_____

Test conditions			Actual or simulated flowrate Q ( ) m^3/h	Working pressure P_w MPa (bar)	Working temp. T_w °C	Initial reading $V_i(i)$ m^3	Final reading $V_i(j)$ m^3	Indicated volume V_i m^3	Actual volume V_a m^3	Meter error E_m %	mpe (3) %	Fault $E_{m2)} - E_{m1)}$ %	Significant fault %	EUT functioning correctly	
1) Reference conditions (no discharges)															
2) Discharge	Mode (1)														
Positive	L	L												yes	no
	L	L												yes	no
	L	L												yes	no
Negative	L	L												yes	no
	L	L												yes	no
	L	L												yes	no
Positive	L	E												yes	no
	L	E												yes	no
	L	E												yes	no
Negative	L	E												yes	no
	L	E												yes	no
	L	E												yes	no
Comments:															

(1) L L line to line discharge; L-E line to earth discharge

(2) For a complete water meter this is the maximum permissible error as defined in ISO 4064-1/OIML R 49-1, section 4.2.2 or 4.2.3 according to the accuracy class of the meter. If the EUT is a separable part of a water meter, the mpe shall be defined by the manufacturer (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2, 9.4).

(3) The significant fault is equal to half the mpe in the upper flowrate zone.

4.6.14 Surges on AC and DC mains power lines (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2 Section 8.15) *(applicable only for environmental class E2)*

			At start	At end	
Application No:	_____	Ambient temperature:			°C
Model:	_____	Ambient relative humidity:			%
Date:	_____	Ambient atmospheric pressure:			MPa (bar)
Observer:	_____	Time:			

Test method:	Gravimetric / Volumetric
Volume measures/weighbridge used: m^3 or kg	
Water conductivity (Electromagnetic induction meters only) - S/cm:	
Length of straight pipe before meter (or manifold) - mm	
Length of straight pipe after meter (or manifold) - mm	
Nominal diameter DN of pipe before and after meter (or manifold) - mm:	
Describe flow straightener installation if used:	

Meter serial No:_____ **Orientation (V, H, other):**_____

Test conditions			Actual or simulated flowrate Q ( ) m^3/h	Working pressure P_w MPa (bar)	Working temp. T_w °C	Initial reading $V_i(i)$ m^3	Final reading $V_i(j)$ m^3	Indicated volume V_i m^3	Actual volume V_a m^3	Meter error E_m %	mpe (3) %	Fault $E_{m2)} - E_{m1)}$ %	Significant fault %	EUT functioning correctly	
1) Reference conditions (no discharges)																
2) DC power	Mode (1)															
Positive	L	L												yes	no	
	L	L												yes	no	
	L	L												yes	no	
Negative	L	L												yes	no	
	L	L												yes	no	
	L	L												yes	no	
Positive	L	E												yes	no	
	L	E												yes	no	
	L	E												yes	no	
Negative	L	E												yes	no	
	L	E												yes	no	
	L	E												yes	no	
Comments:																

Meter serial No:_____ **Orientation (V, H, other):**_____

Test conditions			Actual or simulated flowrate Q ( ) m^3/h	Working pressure P_w MPa (bar)	Working temp. T_w °C	Initial reading $V_i(i)$ m^3	Final reading $V_i(j)$ m^3	Indicated volume V_i m^3	Actual volume V_a m^3	Meter error E_m %	mpe (3) %	Fault $E_{m2)}$ -$E_{m1)}$ %	Significant fault %	EUT functioning correctly	
1) Reference conditions (no discharges)															
AC supply voltage 0^0	Mode (1)														
Positive	L	L												yes	no
	L	L												yes	no
	L	L												yes	no
Negative	L	L												yes	no
	L	L												yes	no
	L	L												yes	no
Positive	L	E												yes	no
	L	E												yes	no
	L	E												yes	no
Negative	L	E												yes	no
	L	E												yes	no
	L	E												yes	no
AC supply voltage 90^0	Mode (1)														
Positive	L	L												yes	no
	L	L												yes	no
	L	L												yes	no
Negative	L	L												yes	no
	L	L												yes	no
	L	L												yes	no
Positive	L	E												yes	no
	L	E												yes	no
	L	E												yes	no
Negative	L	E												yes	no
	L	E												yes	no
	L	E												yes	no
Comments:															

Meter serial No:_____ **Orientation (V, H, other):**_____

Test conditions			Actual or simulated flowrate Q ( ) m^3/h	Working pressure P_w MPa (bar)	Working temp. T_w °C	Initial reading $V_i(i)$ m^3	Final reading $V_i(j)$ m^3	Indicated volume V_i m^3	Actual volume V_a m^3	Meter error E_m %	mpe (3) %	Fault $E_{m2)} - E_{m1)}$ %	Significant fault %	EUT functioning correctly	
1) Reference conditions (no discharges)															
AC supply voltage 180^0	Mode (1)														
Positive	L	L												yes	no
	L	L												yes	no
	L	L												yes	no
Negative	L	L												yes	no
	L	L												yes	no
	L	L												yes	no
Positive	L	E												yes	no
	L	E												yes	no
	L	E												yes	no
Negative	L	E												yes	no
	L	E												yes	no
	L	E												yes	no
AC supply voltage 270^0	Mode (1)														
Positive	L	L												yes	no
	L	L												yes	no
	L	L												yes	no
Negative	L	L												yes	no
	L	L												yes	no
	L	L												yes	no
Positive	L	E												yes	no
	L	E												yes	no
	L	E												yes	no
Negative	L	E												yes	no
	L	E												yes	no
	L	E												yes	no
Comments:															

(1) L L line to line discharge; L-E line to earth discharge

(2) For a complete water meter this is the maximum permissible error as defined in ISO 4064-1/OIML R 49-1, section 4.2.2 or 4.2.3 according to the accuracy class of the meter. If the EUT is a separable part of a water meter, the mpe shall be defined by the manufacturer (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2, 9.4).

(3) The significant fault is equal to half the mpe in the upper flowrate zone.

4.6.15 Absence of flow test (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2 Section 8.17)

Application No: _____

Model: _____

Date: _____

Observer: _____

	At start	At end	
Ambient temperature:			°C
Ambient relative humidity:			%
Ambient atmospheric pressure:			MPa (bar)
Time:			

Test method:	Gravimetric / Volumetric
Volume measures/weighbridge used: m^3 or kg	
Water conductivity (Electromagnetic induction meters only) - S/cm:	
Length of straight pipe before meter (or manifold) - mm	
Length of straight pipe after meter (or manifold) - mm	
Nominal diameter DN of pipe before and after meter (or manifold) - mm:	
Describe flow straightener installation if used:	

Meter serial No:_____ **Orientation (V, H, other):**_____

Application conditions	Working pressure P_w MPa (bar)	Working temp. T_w °C	Initial reading $V_i(i)$ m^3	Final reading after 15 min $V_i(j)$ m^3	Indicated volume V_i m^3	EUT functioning correctly	
Meter filled with water, purging out all air						yes	no
fully discharged water from the meter						yes	no
Comments:							

The water meter totalization shall not change by more than the value of the verification scale interval during each test interval.

5 Initial verification report

5.1 General

The specific format layout for reporting initial verifications and subsequent verifications of water meters is left largely to the metrological authorities and the individual organizations carrying out verification tests. However, the report (records) shall contain the minimum information detailed in ISO 4064-1/OIML R 49-1 (section 7.3) and ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2 (Sections 10 and 11.2.2).

In addition to this, any special requirements and/or restrictions for initial verification detailed in the type approval certificate for the EUT shall be applied. A record of equipment and instrumentation used with calibration details (see Annex B) shall be kept.

The following basic information should also be included in the verification report (record) followed by the results of the tests (three examples of how the report may be formatted are given below):

5.2 Information concerning the EUT verified

Type approval number of the EUT
Details of the EUT:

Model number: _____
Accuracy class: _____
Meter designation/s Q_3: _____
Ratio Q_3/Q_1: _____
Maximum pressure loss ?p_{max} : _____
Flowrate at ?p_{max} : _____
Year of manufacture: _____
The manufacturer: _____
Authorized representative: _____
Address _____

Testing Laboratory: _____
Authorized representative: _____
Address _____

5.3 Initial verification test report (ISO 4064-2 – OIML R 49-2, 10)

Example 1

Approved water meter (complete or combined) (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2, 10.1)

			At start	At end	
Application No:	_____	Ambient temperature:			°C
Model:	_____	Ambient relative humidity:			%
Date:	_____	Ambient atmospheric pressure:			MPa (bar)
Observer:	_____	Time:			

Error (of indication) tests

EUT testing Case (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2, 8.1.8)	
Category for testing (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2, <clause number>)	(1)
Test method:	Gravimetric / Volumetric
Volume measures/weighbridge used: m^3 or kg	
Water conductivity (Electromagnetic induction meters only) - S/cm:	
Length of straight pipe before meter (or manifold) - mm	
Length of straight pipe after meter (or manifold) - mm	
Nominal diameter DN of pipe before and after meter (or manifold) - mm:	
Describe flow straightener installation if used:	

(1) Enter clause number according to one of the configuration categories for testing the EUT listed in ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2, 8.1.8.2 to 8.1.8.5

Meter serial No:_____ **Orientation (V, H, other):**_____

Nominal flowrate (1) m^3/h	Actual flowrate $Q_{( )}$ m^3/h	Working pressure bar	Working temp °C	Initial reading $V_i(i)$ m^3	Final reading $V_i(f)$ m^3	Indicated volume V_i m^3	Actual volume V_a m^3	Meter error E_m %	mpe (1) %
Q_1									
Q_2									
Q_3									
Comments:									

(1) These flowrates shall be applied unless alternatives are specified in the type approval certificate.

(2) The maximum permissible error as defined in ISO 4064-1/OIML R 49-1, section 4.2.2 or 4.2.3, according to the accuracy class of the meter.

(3) Calculations for error (of indication) are described in ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2, Annex B.

Example 2

Approved calculator (including indicating device) (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2, 10.2)

			At start	At end	
Application No:	_____	Ambient temperature:			°C
Model:	_____	Ambient relative humidity:			%
Date:	_____	Ambient atmospheric pressure:			MPa (bar)
Observer:	_____	Time:			

Error (of indication) tests

EUT testing Case (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2, 8.1.8)	
Category for testing (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2, <clause number>)	(1)

(1) Enter clause number according to one of the configuration categories for testing the EUT listed in ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2, 8.1.8.2 to 8.1.8.5

Meter serial No:_____ **Orientation (V, H, other):**_____

Nominal flowrate (1) m^3/h	Actual flowrate $Q_{( )}$ m^3/h	Applied pulse frequency (2) Hz	Initial reading $V_i(i)$ m^3	Final reading $V_i(f)$ m^3	Total pulses injected T_p (2)	Indicated volume V_i (3) m^3	Actual volume V_a m^3	Error E_c (3) %	mpe (4) %
Q_1									
Q_2									
Q_3									
Comments:									

(1) These flowrates shall be applied unless alternatives are specified in the type approval certificate.

(2) Other types of input signal may be appropriate according to the design of the water meter.

(3) Calculations for error (of indication) are described in ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2, Annex B.

(4) The maximum error (of indication) allowed for the calculator (including indicating device) is given in the type approval certificate.

Example 3

Approved measurement transducer (including flow or volume sensor) (ISO 4064-2 – OIML R 49-2, 10.2)

			At start	At end	
Application No:	_____	Ambient temperature:			°C
Model:	_____	Ambient relative humidity:			%
Date:	_____	Ambient atmospheric pressure:			MPa (bar)
Observer:	_____	Time:			

Error (of indication) tests

EUT testing Case (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2, 8.1.8)	
Category for testing (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2, <clause number>)	(1)
Test method:	Gravimetric / Volumetric
Volume measures/weighbridge used: m^3 or kg	
Water conductivity (Electromagnetic induction meters only) - S/cm:	
Length of straight pipe before meter (or manifold) - mm	
Length of straight pipe after meter (or manifold) - mm	
Nominal diameter DN of pipe before and after meter (or manifold) - mm:	
Describe flow straightener installation if used:	

(1) Enter clause number according to one of the configuration categories for testing the EUT listed in ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2, 8.1.8.2 to 8.1.8.5

Meter serial No:_____ **Orientation (V, H, other):**_____

Nominal flowrate (1) m^3/h	Actual flowrate $Q_{(\ )}$ m^3/h	Working pressure MPa (bar)	Working temp °C	Initial reading $V_i(i)$ m^3	Final reading $V_i(f)$ m^3	Total output pulses (2) T_p	Indicated volume V_i (3) m^3	Actual volume V_a m^3	Meter error E_c (3) %	mpe (4) %
Q_1										
Q_2										
Q_3										
Comments:										

(1) These flowrates shall be applied unless alternatives are specified in the type approval certificate.

(2) Other types of output signal may be appropriate according to the design of the water meter.

(3) Calculations for the error (of indication) are described in ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2, Annex B.

(4) The maximum error (of indication) allowed for the measurement transducer (including flow or volume sensor) is given in the type approval certificate.

Annex A
(normative)

List of documents concerning the type (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-1, 7.2.10)

Document reference	Date	Brief description

Annex B
(normative)

Listing of test equipment used in examinations and tests

Parameter measured or applied	Instrument/ equipment	Manufacturer	Model number	Serial number	Calibration date		Used in test No. (ISO 4064-2/OIML R 49-2, section No.)
					Last	Next	

Comments: