1. This Technical Specification is developed pursuant to the stipulations in Paragraph 2 of Articles 14 and Paragraph 2 of Articles 16 in the Weights and Measures Act.

2. The date of promulgation, document number, date of enforcement and content of amendment are listed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rev.</th>
<th>Date of Promulgation</th>
<th>Document No. (Ching-Piao-Szu-Tsu)</th>
<th>Date of Enforcement</th>
<th>Content of Amendment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Jun. 2, 2003</td>
<td>No. 09240005160</td>
<td>Jul. 1, 2003</td>
<td>Revised according to related OIML requirements.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 2    | May 1, 2006          | No. 09540001570                   | Jul. 1, 2007        | 1. When implemented re-verification against meters that passed initial verification prior to subject to type approval, meters shall be sampled and tested for their errors at flowrate point 3 \( Q_{\text{min}} \) as required against meters that has been subject to type approval.  
2. For the verified flowrate between 0.1 \( Q_{\text{max}} \) and \( Q_{\text{max}} \) and when the symbols “±” are the same, the stipulations regarding the errors are revised. |
| 3    | Nov. 18, 2010        | No. 09940005810                   | Jan. 1, 2011        | 1. For gas meters with \( Q_{\text{max}} \) more than 16 m³/h that are not subject to type approval, the test for errors at flowrate 3 \( Q_{\text{min}} \) is no longer conducted.  
2. For gas meters with \( Q_{\text{max}} \) equal to or less than 16 m³/h that passed initial verification before the implement of type approval, the test for errors at flowrate 3 \( Q_{\text{min}} \) is maintained. For gas meters with \( Q_{\text{max}} \) more than 16 m³/h, the test for errors at flowrate 3 \( Q_{\text{min}} \) is no longer conducted with reference to those procedures for gas meters that are not subject to type approval. |
| 4    | Sep. 2, 2014         | No. 10340007390                   | Sep. 2, 2014        | 1. For effective management, year of manufacture and history of repair are added as mandatory marking items.  
2. To regulate the external airtight test in accordance with the claimed maximum working pressure of gas meters, the leakage rate of external airtight and the submitted documents required for verification are revised.  
3. For effective use of verification resources, the determination of pass or fail for errors at flowrate 3 \( Q_{\text{min}} \) is revised. |
| 5    | Feb. 21, 2018        | No. 10740000820                   | July 1, 2018        | 1. For effective management, year of manufacture and history of repair are added as mandatory marking items.  
2. To regulate the external airtight test in accordance with the claimed maximum working pressure of gas meters, the leakage rate of external airtight and the submitted documents required for verification are revised.  
3. For effective use of verification resources, the determination of pass or fail for errors at flowrate 3 \( Q_{\text{min}} \) is revised. |
4. In consideration of the material of seal may change with the progress of technology and the requirement of environmental protection, the material of seal is widened and no longer limited to lead.

3. This specification is formulated with reference to the following international specifications and National Standards of the Republic of China (CNS):

- **OIML R6** General provisions for gas volume meters (1989 (E))
- **OIML R31** Diaphragm gas meters (1995 (E))
- **CNS 14741** Microcomputer diaphragm gas meters for natural gas (2003 (E))
- **OIML R137-1&2** Gas meters (2012 (E))

---

**Date of Promulgation**
Feb. 21, 2018

**Bureau of Standards, Metrology and Inspection, Ministry of Economic Affairs**

**Date of Enforcement**
July 1, 2018

NO GUARANTEE ON THE TRANSLATION
In case of discrepancies between the English translation and Chinese text, the Chinese text shall govern.
1. Scope: This technical specification applies to diaphragm gas meters (hereinafter referred to as "gas meters") subject to verification and inspection, that are the gas volume meters in which the gas flow is measured by means of measuring chambers with deformable thin walls, including the gas meters with a built-in temperature conversion device.

2. Definition

2.1 Flowrate (Q)
- Quotient of the actual quantity of gas passing through the gas meter and the time taken for this quantity to pass through the gas meter.

2.2 Maximum flowrate (Q_{max})
- Highest flowrate at which a gas meter is required to operate within the limits of its maximum permissible error.

2.3 Minimum flowrate (Q_{min})
- Lowest flowrate at which a gas meter is required to operate within the limits of its maximum permissible error.

2.4 Flowrate range
- The range of the flowrate of gas that is limited by the maximum flowrate Q_{max} and the minimum flowrate Q_{min}.

2.5 Maximum permissible error
- The extreme value of the error that is permitted by the legal requirements.

2.6 Maximum working pressure (P_{max})
- Maximum internal pressure that a gas meter can withstand, within the limits of its maximum permissible error, without deterioration of its metrological performance.

2.7 Minimum working pressure (P_{min})
- Minimum internal pressure that a gas meter can withstand, within the limits of its maximum permissible error, without deterioration of its metrological performance.

2.8 Working pressure range (P_m)
- The range that is between the maximum working pressure and the minimum working pressure.
2.9 Working temperature range ($t_m$)
- The temperature range that is allowed when a gas meter works within the maximum permissible error.

2.10 Pressure loss
- The pressure difference between the inlet and the outlet of a gas meter when gas is flowing.

2.11 Value of a given air volume quantity
- The specified air volume that has been passing through the gas meter under test to ensure correct error of the meter.

2.12 Cyclic volume
- The volume of gas corresponding to the working cycle of the gas volume meter, i.e. to all the movements of the moving components which, except for the indicating device and the intermediate transmissions, resume for the first time the position they occupied at the beginning of the cycle.

2.13 Built-in temperature conversion device
- A device which converts the volume measured at the metering conditions to the volume at base conditions.

2.14 Pressure absorption
- The difference between the pressures at the inlet and outlet of the gas volume meter while the gas is flowing. Using air under ambient pressure and ambient temperature as the medium, the average pressure loss in one measurement cycle at flowrate $Q_{\text{max}}$ is taken as the total pressure absorption.

3. Constitution
3.1 Gas meters shall be clearly marked with the following items on easy scrutiny spot:
   (1) Model and serial number.
   (2) Name of measured gas.
   (3) Flowrate range: mark the maximum flowrate and the minimum flowrate as Table 1, in cubic meters per hour (m³/h).
   (4) The nominal diameter (inside diameter of inlet and outlet, in mm)
   (5) Cyclic volume: $V = \ldots$ m³ (or dm³).
   (6) Directions of gas inlet and outlet.
   (7) Manufacturer’s name or trademark.
   (8) Working pressure range: $P_m = \ldots - \ldots$ kPa (or Pa).
(9) Maximum permissible pressure difference between inlet and outlet: \( \Delta P_{\text{max}} = \ldots \text{kPa (or Pa)} \).

(10) Working temperature range: \( t_m = \ldots - \ldots \) °C

(11) Type approval number.

(12) Year of manufacture.

(13) History of repair: including manufacturer’s trademark and year of repair.

(14) For a gas meter with a built-in temperature conversion device, the base temperature and the range of convertible temperature shall be marked.

For meters applied for re-verification, the aforementioned Items 8 to 14 do not apply to meters not subject to type approval or meters which passed initial verification prior to type approval has come into force.

For meters applied for re-verification, the aforementioned Item 12 regarding the marking for year of manufacture does not apply to meters which pass initial verification before June 30, 2018.

3.2 The indicating device of a gas meter must be provided with scale marks which stand out in contrast to the scale (i.e. the silver lines).

3.3 The upper limit of the maximum flowrate and the corresponding minimum flowrate for a gas meter are given in Table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( Q_{\text{max}} ) (m³/h)</th>
<th>Upper limit of ( Q_{\text{min}} ) (m³/h)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>0.016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>0.016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>0.100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>0.160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>0.250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>0.400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160</td>
<td>1.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250</td>
<td>1.600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400</td>
<td>2.500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>650</td>
<td>4.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>6.500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Verification, inspection and maximum permissible errors
4.1 The traceability of verification and inspection equipment is required.

4.2 Prior to verification or inspection, gas meters shall be placed at least 12 hours in the place in which the verification is implemented.

4.3 External airtight test of gas meters

4.3.1 For gas meters with maximum working pressure not greater than 10 kPa: block the outlet of gas meters; conduct the test with air pressure of 10 kPa, and hold for 3 minutes; the leakage rate shall be less than 67 Pa/min.

4.3.2 For gas meters with maximum working pressure greater than 10 kPa: block the outlet of gas meters; conduct the test with maximum working pressure, and hold for 3 minutes; the leakage rate shall be less than 2%.

4.3.3 When applying for verification to the dedicated weights and measures authority or conducting self-verification, the applicants or the measuring instrument enterprises entitled to conduct self-verification shall submit or prepare quality report/certificate, complied with the requirements of Section 4.3.1 or 4.3.2 and issued by testing labs accredited by accreditation bodies of ILAC MRA, original manufacturers of said gas meters or enterprises holding business license of measuring instrument repairer, and relevant supporting documents in accordance with the quantity of gas meters to be tested. If necessary, the dedicated weights and measures authority should check the external airtight of these gas meters.

4.4 Pressure absorption test

The total pressure absorption of gas meters, averaged over a measuring cycle, with a flow with ambient condition, at flowrate as $Q_{\text{max}}$, shall not exceed the values given in Table 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maximum Flowrate $\text{m}^3/\text{h}$</th>
<th>Verification $\text{Pa}$</th>
<th>Inspection $\text{Pa}$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 to 10 (inclusive)</td>
<td>200 (242)</td>
<td>220 (242)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 to 65 (inclusive)</td>
<td>300 (330)</td>
<td>330 (363)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 to 1000 (inclusive)</td>
<td>400 (440)</td>
<td>440 (484)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.5 When implementing error test of gas meters for verification and inspection, the procedure shall be conducted at specified flowrates and minimum volumes for verification and inspection listed in Table 3. The difference between the real flowrate and the flowrate listed in Table 3 shall not be greater than 5%.

For gas meters with $Q_{\text{max}}$ not greater than 16 m$^3$/h that are subject to type approval, the error test shall be conducted at flowrate $Q_{\text{max}}$ and 0.2 $Q_{\text{max}}$ one by one. Besides, 5% of the gas meters applied for verification shall be sampled and tested for error at flowrate 3 $Q_{\text{min}}$. If the number of meters applied for verification is less than 100, it is counted as 100. In case any of the samples failed the test, the original samples should be re-tested. If any of them failed the test again, the whole batch of gas meters applied for verification shall be rejected.

For gas meters with $Q_{\text{max}}$ greater than 16 m$^3$/h that are not subject to type approval, all meters shall be verified one by one for error test at flowrates $Q_{\text{max}}$ and 0.2 $Q_{\text{max}}$.

For gas meters with $Q_{\text{max}}$ not greater than 16 m$^3$/h that passed initial verification before the implement of type approval, all meters shall be conducted error test one by one at flowrate $Q_{\text{max}}$ and 0.2 $Q_{\text{max}}$ when apply for re-verification. Besides, 5% of the gas meters applied for verification shall be sampled and tested for error at flowrate 3 $Q_{\text{min}}$. If the number of meters applied for verification is less than 100, it is counted as 100. In case any of the samples failed the test, the original samples could be re-tested. If any of them failed the test again, the whole batch of gas meters applied for verification shall be rejected.

For gas meters with $Q_{\text{max}}$ greater than 16 m$^3$/h that passed initial verification before the implement of type approval, all meters shall be conducted error test one by one at flowrate $Q_{\text{max}}$ and 0.2 $Q_{\text{max}}$ when apply for re-verification.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maximum Flowrate (m$^3$/h)</th>
<th>Verification and inspection flowrate m$^3$/h</th>
<th>Minimum volume for verification and inspection dm$^3$</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Verification and inspection flowrate m$^3$/h</td>
<td>Minimum volume for verification and inspection dm$^3$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$Q_{\text{max}}$</td>
<td>0.2 $Q_{\text{max}}$</td>
<td>3 $Q_{\text{min}}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>0.048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>0.075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>0.120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>0.180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3.20</td>
<td>0.30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.6 The error of gas meter shall be expressed by percentage; i.e., the ratio of the deviation between the indicated value of air volume flowing through the gas meter and the standard value from the standard meter divided by the standard value from the standard meter. If the gas meter does not equip a temperature conversion device, the reference conditions of the standard value of standard meters shall be the absolute pressure at the inlet and the temperature at outlet of the gas meter. If the gas meter equips a temperature conversion device, the reference conditions of the standard value for a standard meter shall be the absolute pressure at inlet and basic temperature of the gas meter.

\[
\text{Error (\%)} = \left(\frac{\text{Indicated value} - \text{standard value}}{\text{standard value}}\right) \times 100 \text{(\%)}
\]

(1) When a wet gas meter is used as calibrator, the standard value \( V_s \) is defined as follows.

\[
(V_s) = V_{WG} \times CF(Q) \times C_T \times C_P
\]

\( V_{WG} \): Volume of wet gas meter
\( CF(Q) \): Correction function of instrument error of the wet gas meter
\( C_T \): Temperature correction quantity between calibrator and gas meter
\( C_P \): Pressure correction quantity between calibrator and gas meter

(2) When sonic nozzle is used as calibrator, the standard value \( V_s \) is defined as follows.

\[
(V_s) = \frac{C_d \times A' \times C' \times P_0 \times t}{\sqrt{RT_o/M} \times \rho(T_m, P_m)}
\]

\( C_d \): Discharge coefficient of sonic nozzle
\( A' \): Cross-section area at throat
\( C' \): Critical flow function of sonic nozzle
\( P_0 \): Stagnation pressure at the upstream of sonic nozzle
$T_0$ : Stagnation temperature at the upstream of sonic nozzle
$t$ : Collection time for verification
$\bar{R}$ : Universal gas constant
$M$ : Molecular mass of air
$\rho(T_m, P_m)$ : Air density under $T_m$ and $P_m$, in which $T_m$ and $P_m$ respectively stand for the temperature and pressure of the meter under testy.

4.7 Maximum permissible errors for verification and inspection of gas meters
With the air under room temperature and normal pressure as the medium, the maximum permissible errors for verification and inspection shall conform to the stipulations given in Table 4. On verification of a meter the absolute value of each meter error shall not exceed 1 % at flowrates between $0.1 \ Q_{\text{max}}$ and $Q_{\text{max}}$ where these errors are all of the same sign.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flowrate (m³/h)</th>
<th>Maximum permissible errors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$Q_{\text{min}} \leq Q &lt; 0.1 \ Q_{\text{max}}$</td>
<td>± 3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$0.1 \ Q_{\text{max}} \leq Q \leq \ Q_{\text{max}}$</td>
<td>± 1.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.8 The period of validity of verification is 10 years, from the day of a verification compliance mark affixed to the gas meter to the first day of the following month of the next 10 years.

5. Verification compliance marks
5.1 The verification compliance mark shall be attached with metal wire and sealed at the opening of the shell on the body of a gas meter. The duration of validity of verification shall also be marked at easy scrutiny spot on the front of the meter.