

INSTRUCTIONS

Set inches of differential to correspond with the gauge pressure, opposite the coefficient will be the cu. ft. per hour. (Read corresponding row down on the cu. ft. scale as was read up on the coefficient scale.)

Example—130 lbs. gauge pressure, 10 inches differential, coefficient 2000. Set 10 inches differential opposite 130 lbs. gauge pressure, then opposite 2000 (3rd row up on coefficient scale) will be 76 M. cu. ft. per hour (3rd row down on the cu. ft. scale).

The hourly coefficients for a 4 oz. pressure base, specific gravity factors, flowing temperature factors and pressure base factors are shown on the back side of the rule.

To apply any correction factor to any amount of gas for temperature, specific gravity or another pressure base, set 1.0 (Correction scale) to correspond with the cu. ft. of gas then opposite the correction factor, read the corrected gas on the cu. ft. scale.

Example—To apply a correction factor for a 2 lb. pressure base (.8933) to 76 M. cu. ft. set 1.0 (Correction scale) to correspond with 76 M. cu. ft. (cu. ft. scale) then opposite .8933 will be the corrected gas or 67.9 M. cu. ft.

To figure the size orifice plate necessary to measure a certain amount of gas, say a maximum of 200 M. cu. ft. per hour, the gauge pressure is 150 lbs. and maximum differential desired is 40 inches, set 40 inches differential opposite 150 lbs., then opposite 200 M. cu. ft. will be a coefficient of 2466. The size of plate can be determined by looking up the coefficient on the back side of rule for the particular installation and size of meter run.

Arrows A & B indicate the extension of the corresponding A & B scales. The extension multiplied by the hourly coefficient is volume of gas in cu. ft. per hour.

When figuring low rates and vacuum, if the coefficient reading falls outside the range of the cu. ft. scale, note arrow B reading on the extension scale and move arrow A to this reading, then the cu. ft. opposite the coefficient should be divided by 10.

In using this rule always read corresponding scales of the coefficient scale and cu. ft. scale, that is, if the coefficient used is found in the 3rd row up, then read the cu. ft. in the 3rd row down.

B. F. GRIZZLE
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