1980 No. 420

GAS

Gas (Meter) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1980

Made . . . . . *18th November 1980*

Coming into operation . . . *1st January 1981*

The Department of Commerce, in exercise of the powers conferred on it by Article 8(1) and (3) of the Gas (Northern Ireland) Order 1977(a) and of every other power enabling it in that behalf, hereby makes the following Regulations:

Citation and commencement

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Gas (Meter) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1980 and shall come into operation on 1st January 1981.

Interpretation

2. In these Regulations—

"the Order" means the Gas (Northern Ireland) Order 1977;

"diaphragm meter" means a meter constructed so that it contains a flexible partition;

"meter examiner" means a person who is appointed under Article 8 of the Order as a meter examiner.

Prescribed standards for meters

3.—(1) The standards with which a meter shall conform are that—

(*a*) the meter is so constructed that no gas or air will escape from it;

(*b*) in the case of a diaphragm meter, the meter, when it is used for the purpose of ascertaining the quantity of either gas or air which passes through it—

(i) at a rate of flow which is not less than one-fiftieth of the greatest rate of flow for which it is designed and is not more than that greatest rate of flow, will register the quantity of gas or air which passes through the meter with an error of not more than 2% of the actual quantity of gas or air so passing through the meter; and

(ii) at a rate of flow set out in column 1 of Table A which is opposite the greatest rate of flow for which the meter is designed set out in column 2 of Table A, will register the passage of gas or air;

(a) S.I. 1977/596 (N.I.7)

TABLE A

1 Rate of flow in cubic decimetres per hour	2 Greatest rate of flow for which the meter is designed in cubic metres per hour
15	Not exceeding 6
30	Exceeding 6 but not exceeding 25
60	Exceeding 25 but not exceeding 65
150	Exceeding 65

(*c*) in the case of a meter other than a diaphragm meter, the meter, when it is used for the purpose of ascertaining the quantity of either gas or air which passes through it—

(i) at a rate of flow which is not less than one-fifth of the greatest rate of flow for which it is designed and is not more than that greatest rate of flow, will register the quantity of gas or air which passes through the meter with an error of not more than 1% of the actual quantity of gas or air so passing through the meter; and

(ii) at a rate of flow which is not less than the smallest rate of flow for which the meter is designed and which is less than one-fifth of the greatest rate of flow for which the meter is designed, will register the quantity of gas or air which passes through the meter with an error of not more than 2% of the actual quantity of gas or air so passing through the meter;

(*d*) in the case of a diaphragm meter designed to operate at a pressure of not more than 1 bar, the mean difference between the pressure of air at the inlet of the meter and the pressure of air at the outlet of the meter, where air is passing through the meter at the greatest rate of flow for which it is designed, will not exceed the amount set out in column 1 of Table B which is opposite the greatest rate of flow set out in column 2 of Table B; and

TABLE B

1 Mean difference in millibars	2 Greatest rate of flow for which the meter is designed in cubic metres per hour
2.0	Not exceeding 16
3.0	Exceeding 16 but not exceeding 65
4.0	Exceeding 65

(*e*) in the case of any diaphragm meter, the difference between the pressure at the inlet of the meter and the pressure at the outlet of the meter, when air is passing through the meter at the rate of flow which is 1% of the greatest rate of flow for which the meter is designed, will not exceed the amount set out in column 1 of Table C opposite the greatest rate of flow set out in column 2 of Table C.