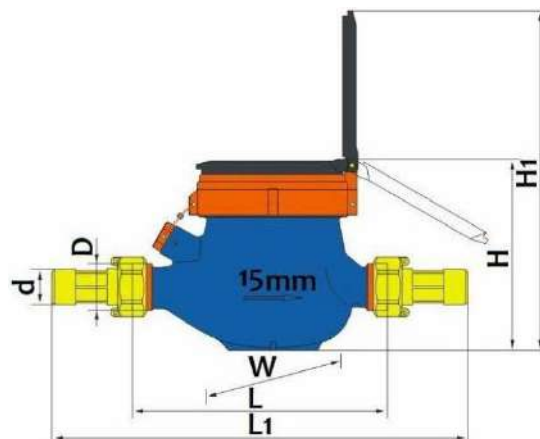


## Art6029 Multijet Cold Water Meter

### Features

1. Multiple flow water meter for measuring cold water consumption.
  2. For measuring the volume of drinking water.
  3. Dry dial.
  4. Brass body, with anti-corrosion coating.
  5. T30: Working temperature: from 0,1°C to 30°C.
  6. Maximum working pressure 16 bar (PN 16).
- ISO 4064-1: 2014.
8. Accuracy class 2.
  9. Pressure loss class  $\Delta P63$ .
  10. Rank R80 H horizontal mounting.
  11. U0 / D0. Stabilizer is not required upstream (U) or downstream (D).
  12. CE approval.
  13. Register is sealed with a special liquid to keep a clear reading in long term service.
  14. Mechanical parts use of high-quality material to ensure a stable characteristic.
  15. Plastic coating for surface treatment with a nice look and for a long life-span.
  16. Threaded ends (water meter) acc./ ISO 228/1.
  17. Threaded ends (connector) acc./ ISO 7/1.
  18. Connectors included (2 units).

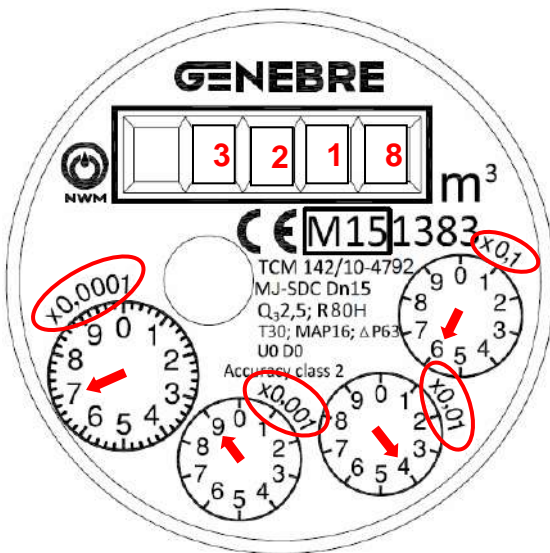


Ref	Size	DN	Dimensions (mm)						Weight (Kg)
			d	H	H1	L	L1	W	
6029 05	G 3/4"	15	R1/2"	107,5	191	165	259	94	1,680
6029 06	G 1"	20	R3/4"	107,5	191	190	294	94	1,880
6029 07	G 1 1/4"	25	R1"	117,5	206,5	260	380	98	2,920
6029 08	G 1 1/2"	32	R1 1/4"	117,5	206,5	260	384	98	3,690
6029 09	G 2"	40	R1 1/2"	141,5	256,5	300	431	122	6,140

## Marker Operation

- Volumetric – Rotary piston water meters have a dial with five markers, one main and four with wheels.
- It is read in that order: first the main one (center-up), then the four wheels from right to left (clockwise).
- Each marker has multiplication factors, which are always multiple or fractions of 10. If it doesn't put anything, we assume that the factor is X1.
- To obtain a correct reading, we must follow the order of the second point and multiply each marker by the corresponding factor and at the end add the 5 markers.
- The final reading is always obtained in cubic meters (unit of volume).
- Depending on the size of the water meter, the flow rates will change and therefore the multiplication factors and the accuracy as well.

## Example



- The center marker is not multiplied, so we obtain the main reading in cubic meters directly.
- The first wheel is multiplied ( $\times 0,1$ ), if for example it marks 6, it is multiplied by 0,1 and it would be 0,6 cubic meters.
- The second wheel is multiplied ( $\times 0,01$ ), if for example it marks 4, it is multiplied by 0,01 and it would be 0,04 cubic meters.
- The third wheel is multiplied ( $\times 0,001$ ), if for example it marks 9, it is multiplied by 0,001 and it would be 0,009 cubic meters.
- The fourth wheel is multiplied ( $\times 0,0001$ ), if for example it marks 7, it is multiplied by 0,0001 and it would be 0,0007 cubic meters.

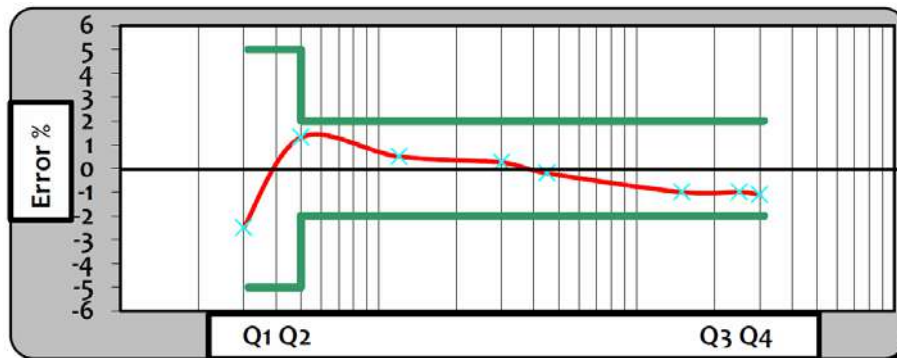
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- To obtain the total reading we must add what marks the total with the result we get from each marker, in this case we would have to add 5 readings and the precision would be 4 decimals.

$$3.218+6 \times 0,1+4 \times 0,01+9 \times 0,001+7 \times 0,0001 = 3.218+0,6+0,04+0,009+0,0007 = 3.218,6497 \text{ m}^3$$

Measurement data		602905	602906	602907	602908	602909
Nominal diameter (mm)	DN	15	20	25	32	40
Maximum flow rate (m <sup>3</sup> /h)	Q4	3,125	5	7,875	12,5	20
Nominal flow rate (m <sup>3</sup> /h)	Q3	2,5	4	6,3	10	16
Transition flow rate (l/h)	Q2	50	80	126	200	320
Minimum flow rate (l/h)	Q1	31,25	50	78,75	125	200
Maximum reading (m <sup>3</sup> )	-	99999,9999				
Minimum reading (litros/liters)	-	0,05				
Pressure loss (ΔP)	-	ΔP < 63 at Q3				
Max. Pressure (Bar)	-	16 bar				
Max. Temperature (°C)	-	30°C				

## Curva de error / Error curve



**Max. Permission error for temperature 30°:**

From Q1 inclusive up to Q4 (excluding Q2) is ± 5%

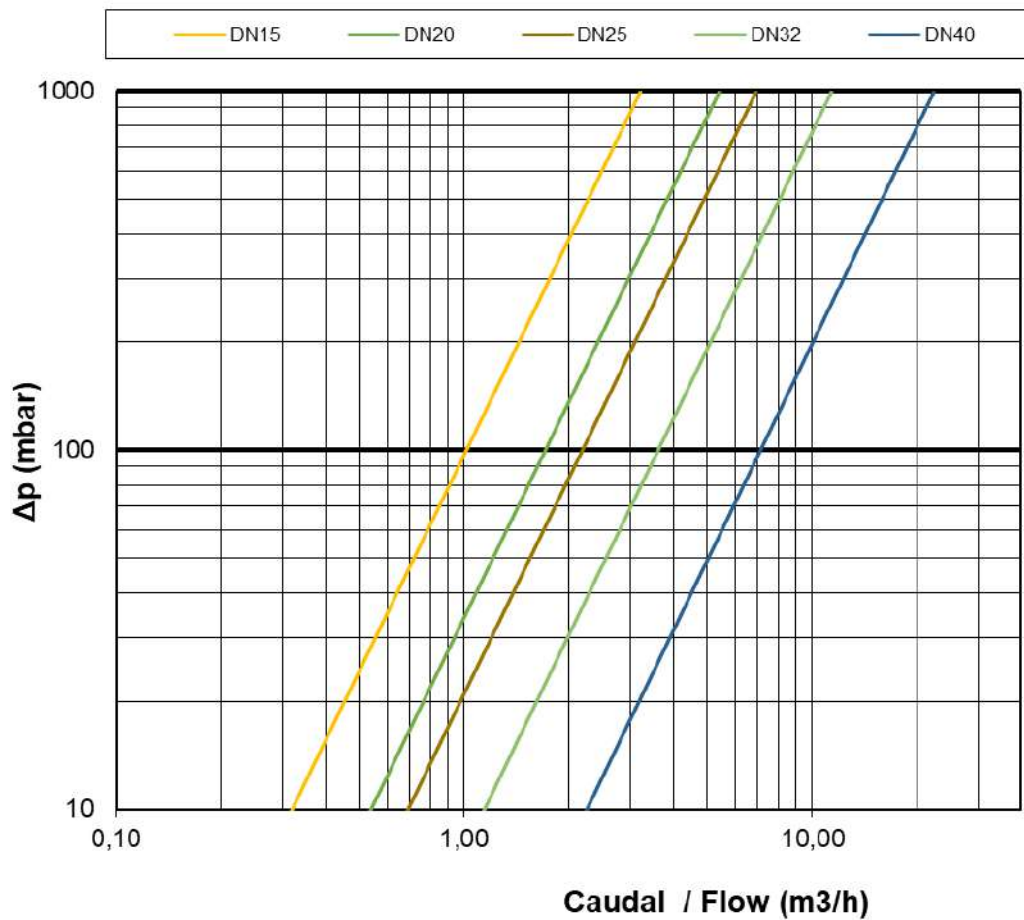
From Q2 inclusive up to Q4 (including Q4) is ± 2%

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## Kv Values

Kv: Water flow rate in cubic meters per hour generating a 1 bar pressure drop across the valve.

Size	DN15	DN20	DN25	DN32	DN40
Kv	3,2	5,4	6,9	11,4	22,5



Water meter pressure loss class P63. So maximum head loss will be 630 mbar. Keep in mind when you see the flow in the graph.