



Standard Practice for Calibration of Type S Pitot Tubes¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D3796; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This practice covers the determination of Type S pitot tube coefficients in the gas velocity range from 305 to 1524 m/min or 5.08 to 25.4 m/s (1000 to 5000 ft/min). The method applies both to the calibration of isolated Type S pitot tubes (see 5.1), and pitot assemblies.

1.2 This practice outlines procedures for obtaining Type S pitot tube coefficients by calibration at a single-velocity setting near the midpoint of the normal working range. Type S pitot coefficients obtained by this method will generally be valid to within $\pm 3\%$ over the normal working range. If a more precise correlation between Type S pitot tube coefficient and velocity is desired, multivelocity calibration technique (Annex A1) should be used. The calibration coefficients determined for the Type S pitot tube by this practice do not apply in field use when the flow is nonaxial to the face of the tube.

1.3 This practice may be used for the calibration of thermal anemometers for gas velocities in excess of 3 m/s (10 ft/s).

1.4 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to inch-pound units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

1.5 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Document

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

D1356 Terminology Relating to Sampling and Analysis of Atmospheres

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D22 on Air Quality and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D22.03 on Ambient Atmospheres and Source Emissions.

Current edition approved Sept. 1, 2016. Published September 2016. Originally approved in 1979. Last previous edition approved in 2009 as D3796 – 09. DOI: 10.1520/D3796-09R16.

² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

3. Terminology

3.1 For definitions of terms used in this test method, refer to Terminology **D1356**.

3.2 *Definitions:*

3.2.1 *isolated Type S pitot tube*—any Type S pitot tube that is calibrated or used alone (**Fig. 1**).

3.2.2 *normal working velocity range*—the range of gas velocities ordinarily encountered in industrial smokestacks and ducts: approximately 305 to 1524 m/min or 5.08 to 25.4 m/s (1000 to 5000 ft/min).

3.2.3 *pitot assembly*—any Type S pitot tube that is calibrated or used while attached to a conventional isokinetic source-sampling probe (designed in accordance with Martin **(1)**³ or allowable modifications thereof; see also **Fig. 7**).

4. Summary of Practice

4.1 The coefficients of a given Type S pitot tube are determined from alternate differential pressure measurements, made first with a standard pitot tube, and then with the Type S pitot tube, at a predetermined point in a confined, flowing gas stream. The Type S pitot coefficient is equal to the product of the standard pitot tube coefficient, $C_p(\text{std})$, and the square root of the ratio of the differential pressures indicated by the standard and Type S pitot tubes.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 The Type S pitot tube (**Fig. 1**) is often used to measure the velocity of flowing gas streams in industrial smokestacks and ducts. Before a Type S pitot tube is used for this purpose, its coefficients must be determined by calibration against a standard pitot tube (**2**).

6. Apparatus

6.1 *Flow System*—Calibration shall be done in a flow system designed in accordance with the criteria illustrated in **Fig. 2** and described in 6.1.1 through 6.1.5.

6.1.1 The flowing gas stream shall be confined within a definite cross-sectional area; the cross section shall be preferably circular or rectangular (**3**). For circular cross sections, the

³ The boldface numbers in parentheses refer to the list of references at the end of this practice.