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(54) **INSTRUMENTS FOR FLOW METERS**

Related U.S. Application Data

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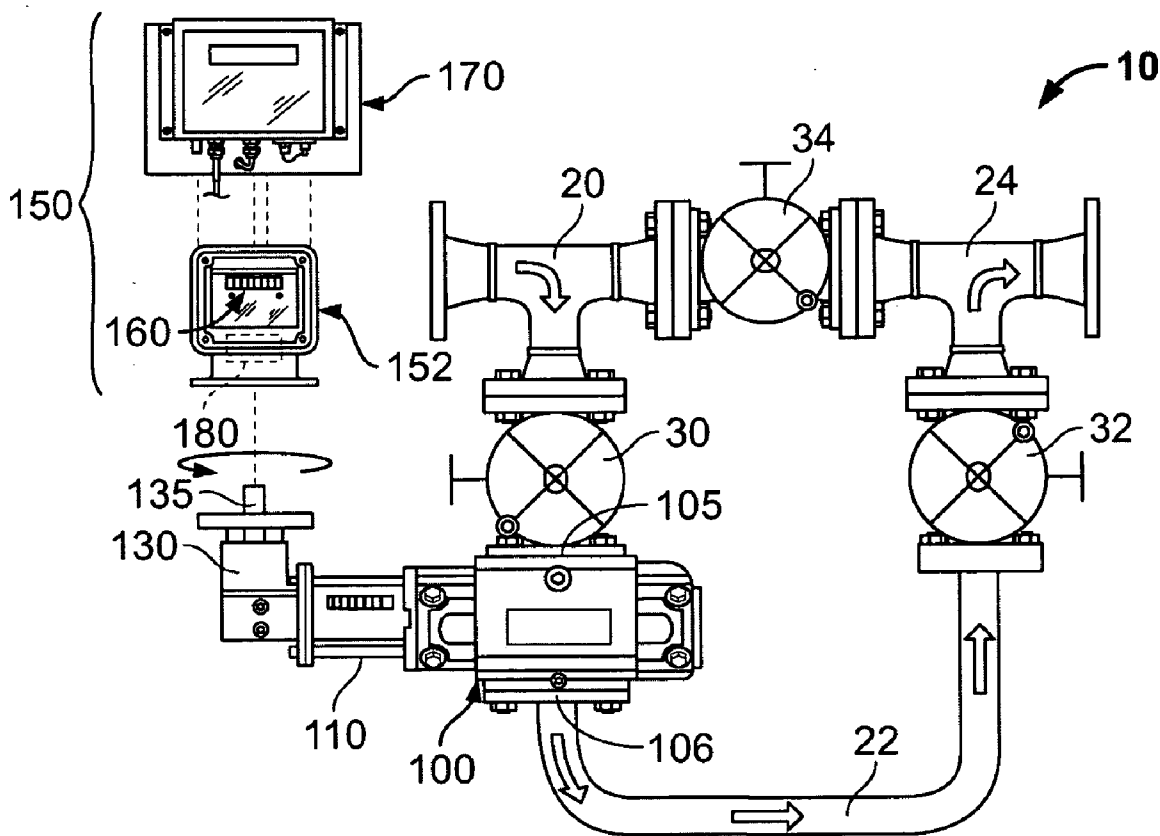
(57) **ABSTRACT**

Some embodiments of an instrument for a flow meter can automatically adjust in response to the rotational direction of the drive shaft of the flow meter, thereby permitting the instrument device to perform its intended function regardless of the fluid flow direction through the flow meter. In one example, the instrument may comprise a corrector instrument that includes a counter.

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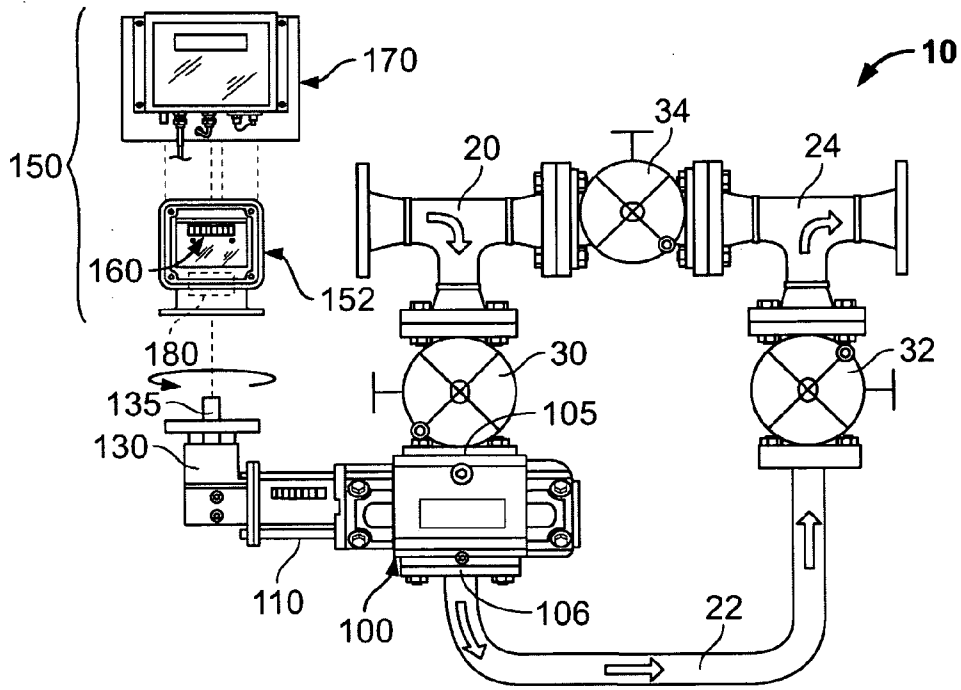


FIG. 1A

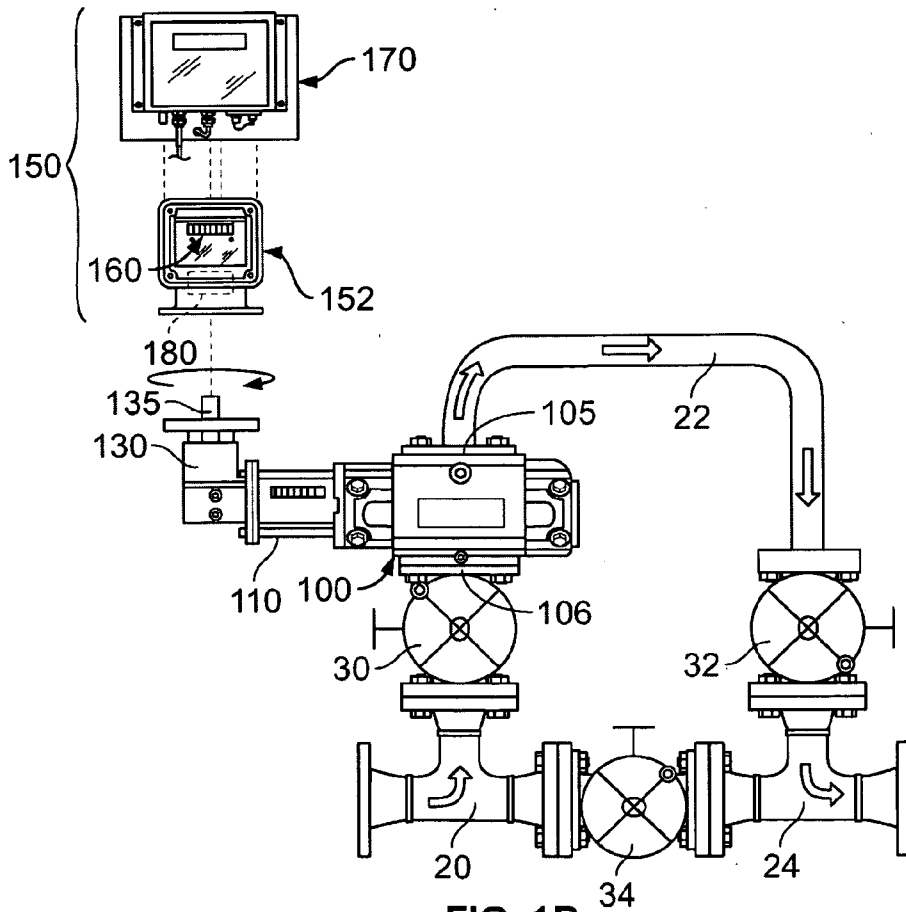


FIG. 1B

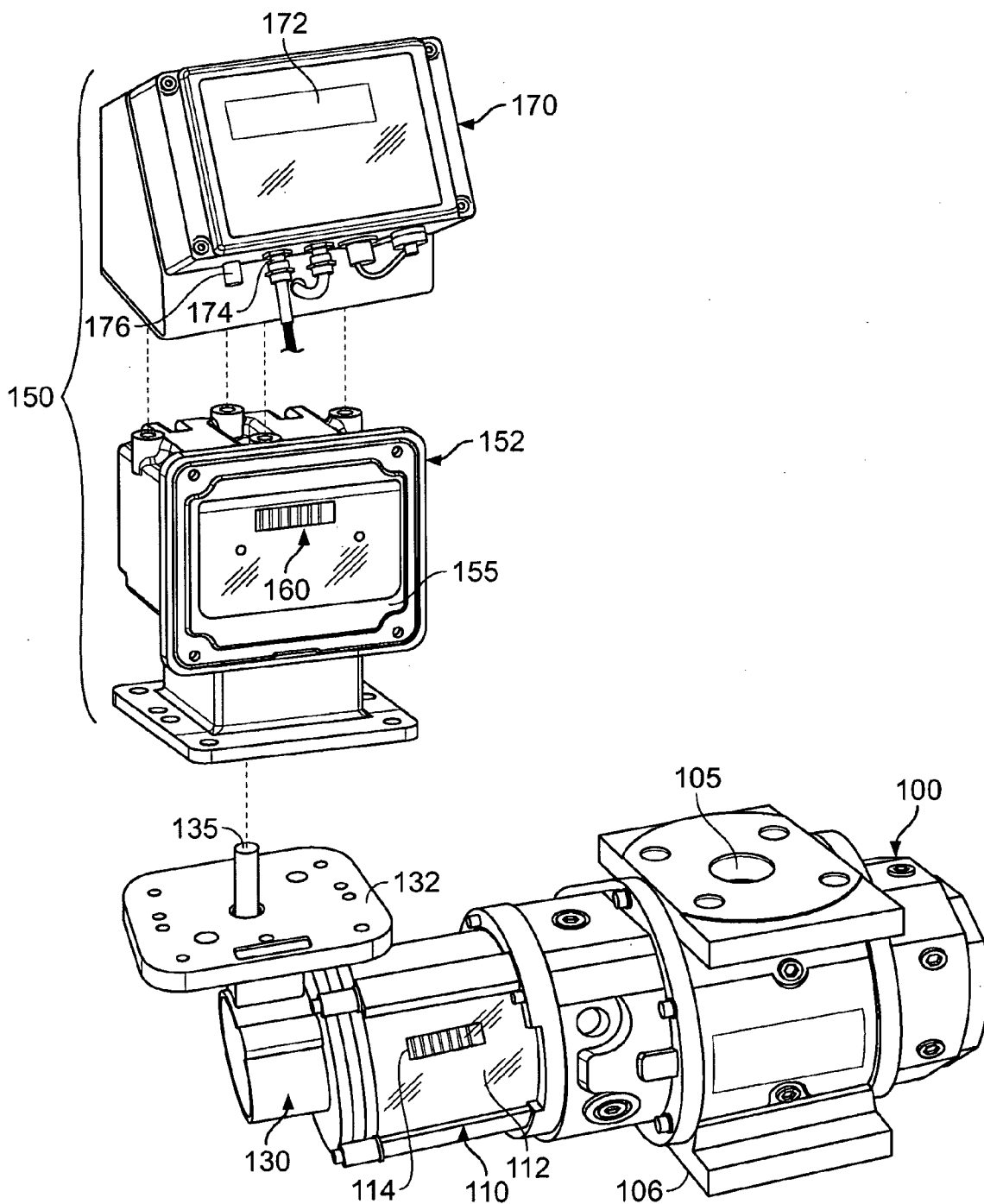


FIG. 2

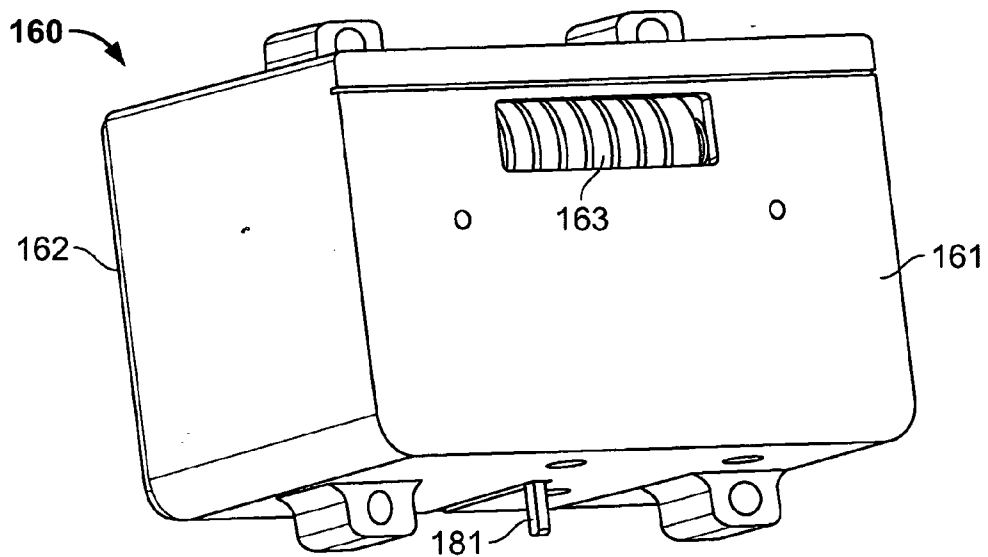


FIG. 3

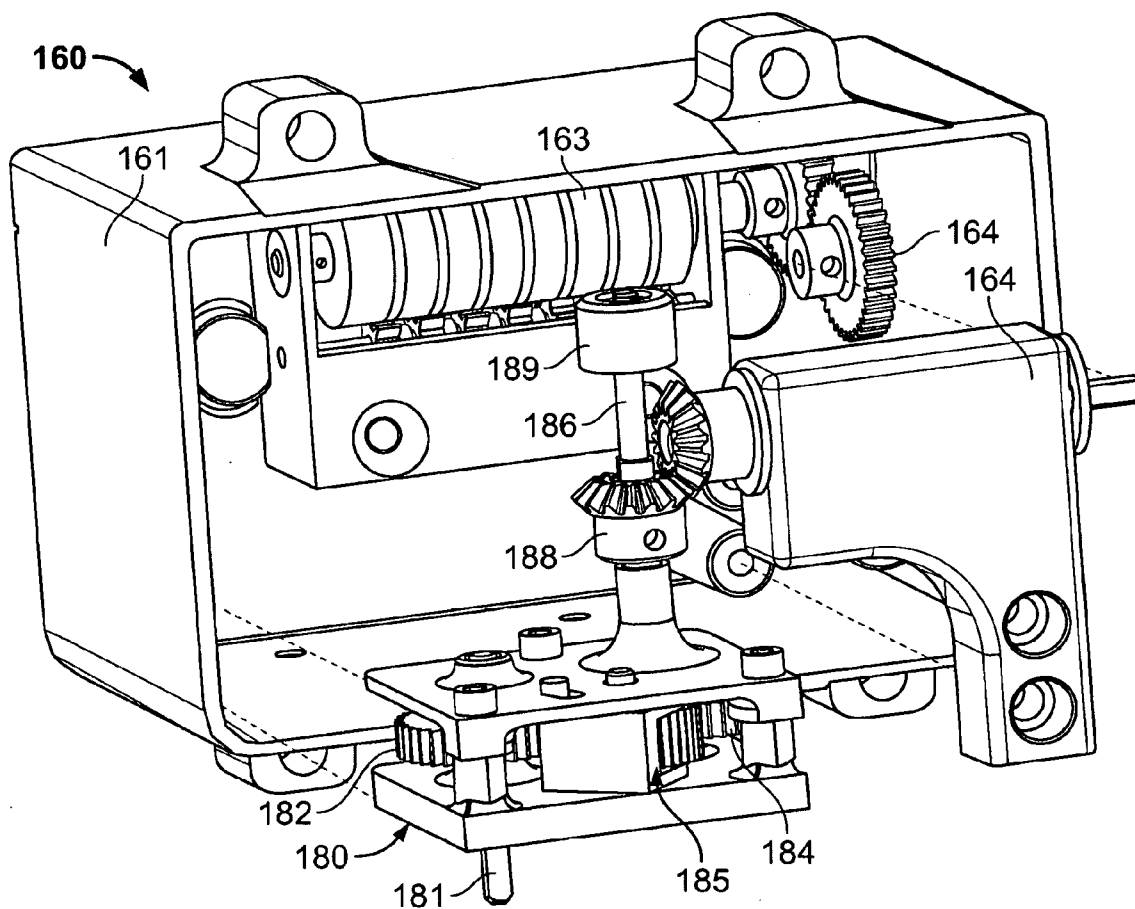


FIG. 5

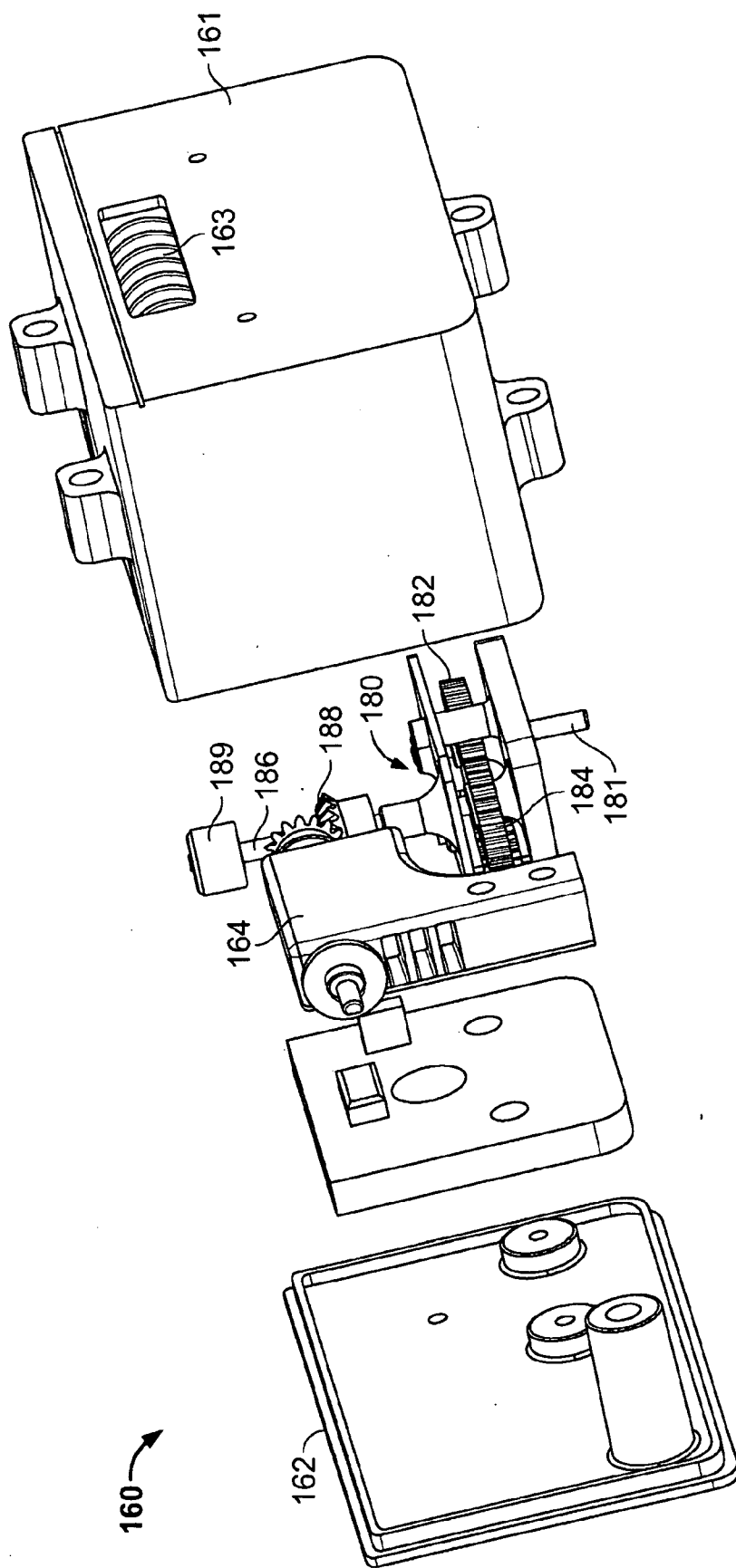


FIG. 4

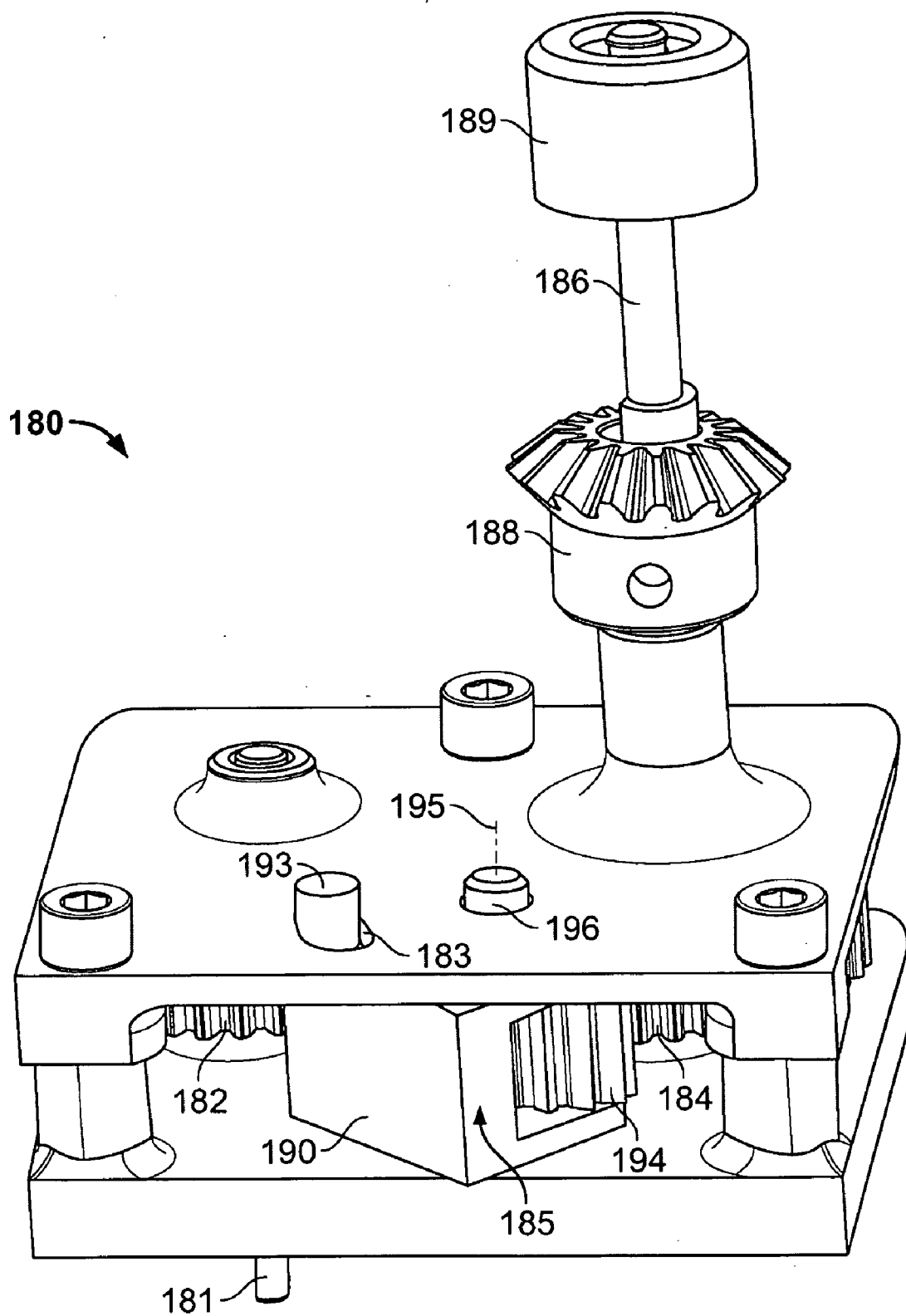


FIG. 6

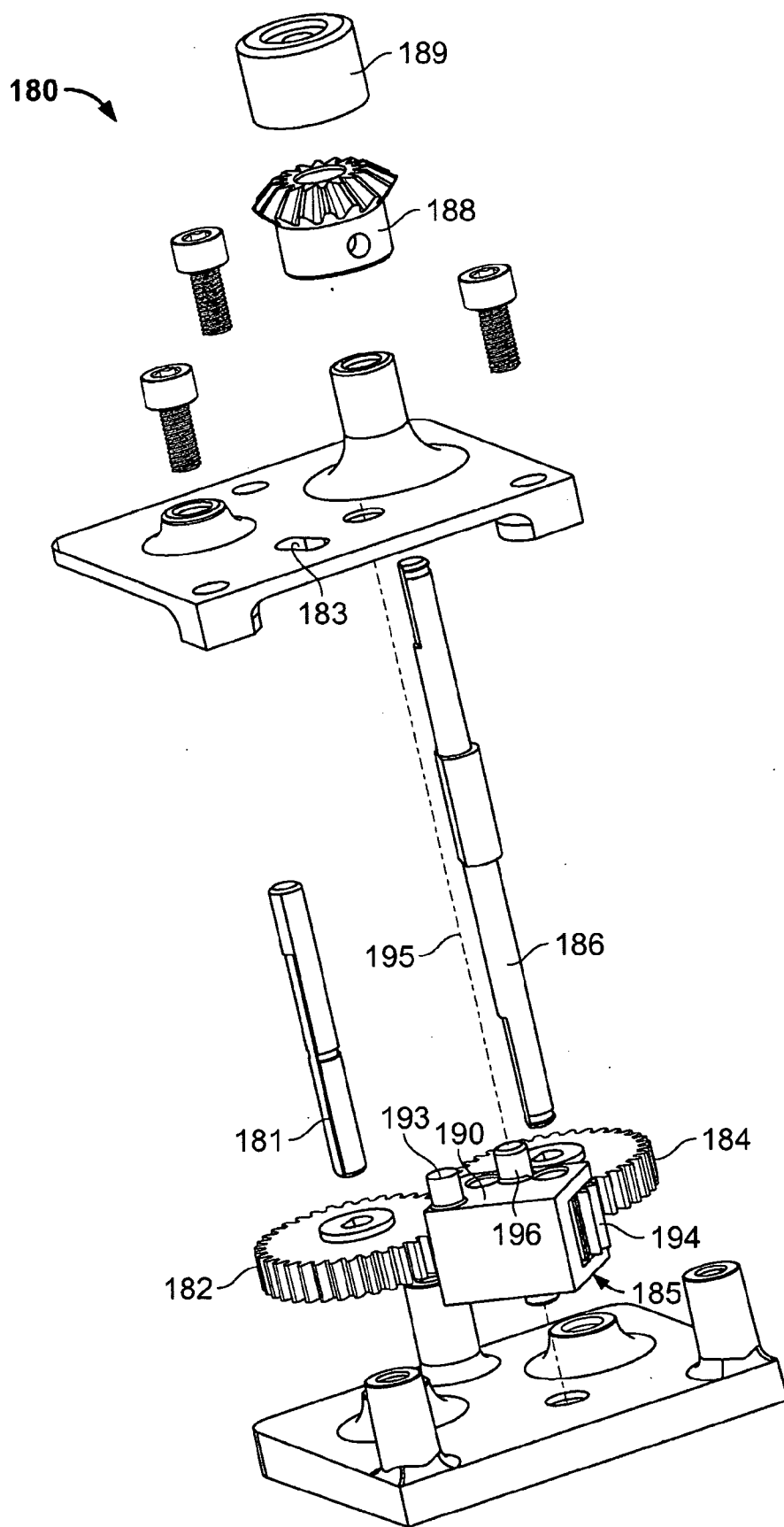


FIG. 7

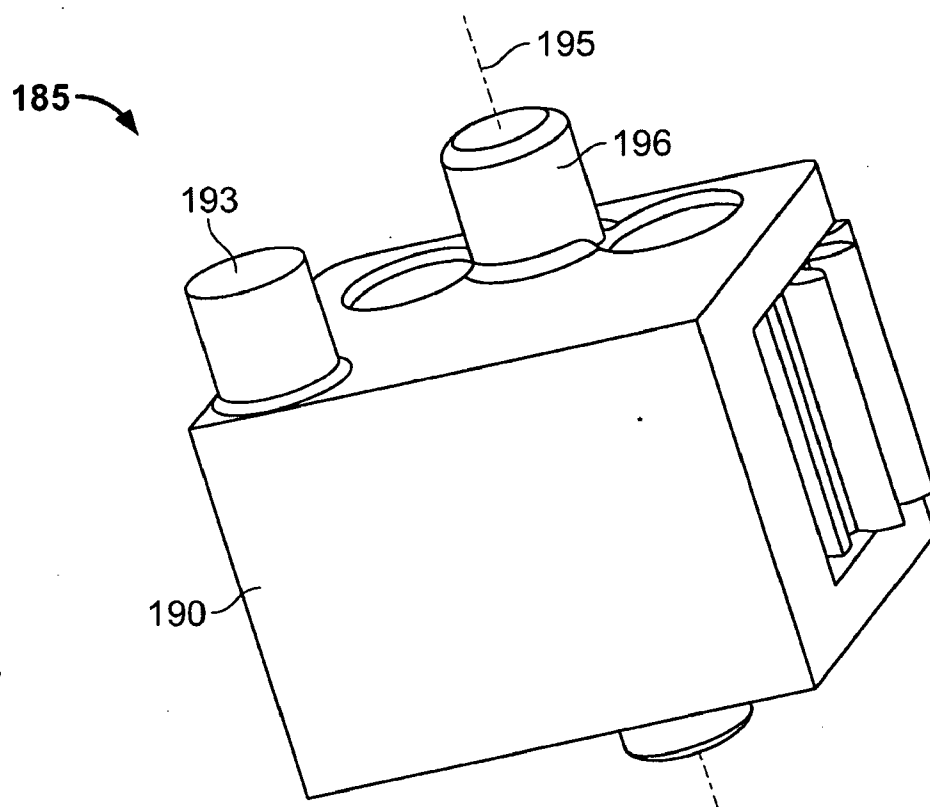


FIG. 8

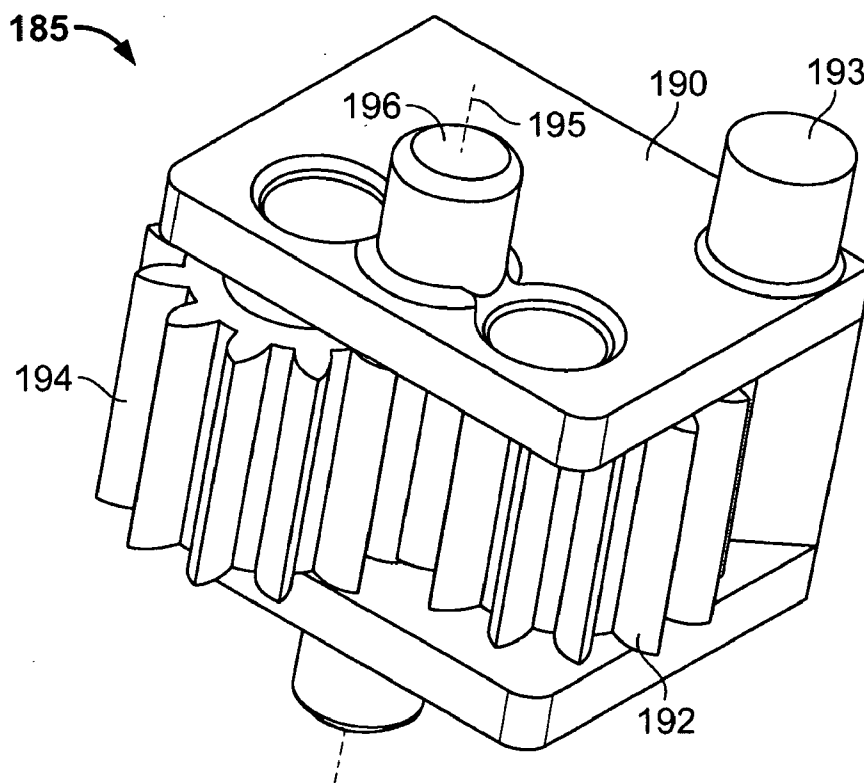


FIG. 9

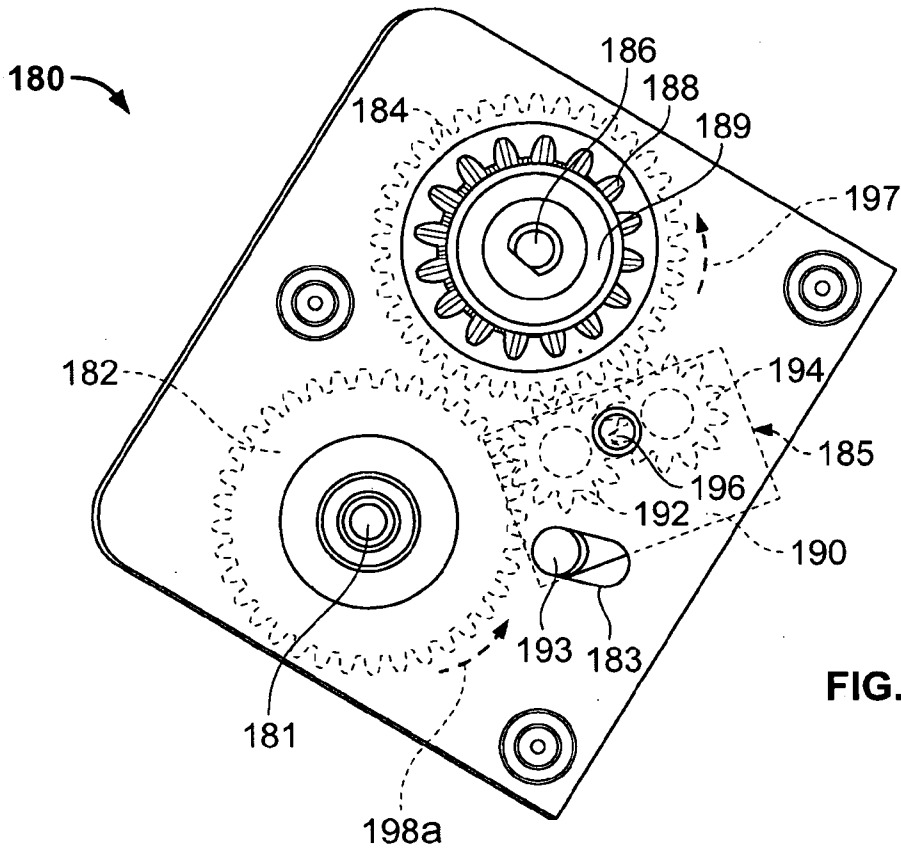


FIG. 10A

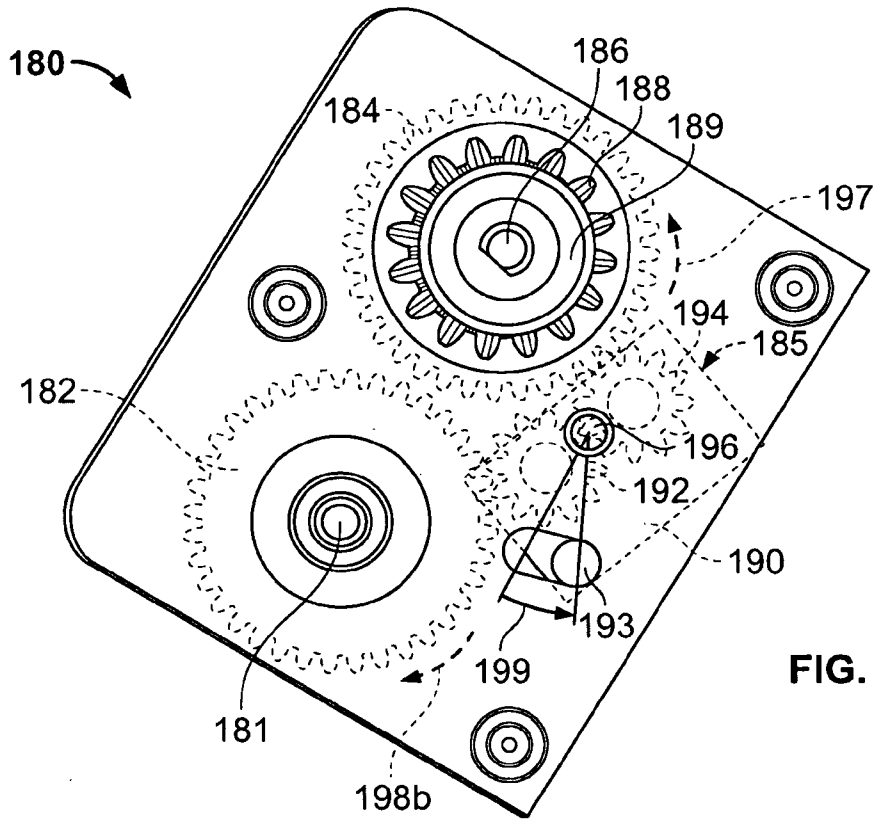


FIG. 10B

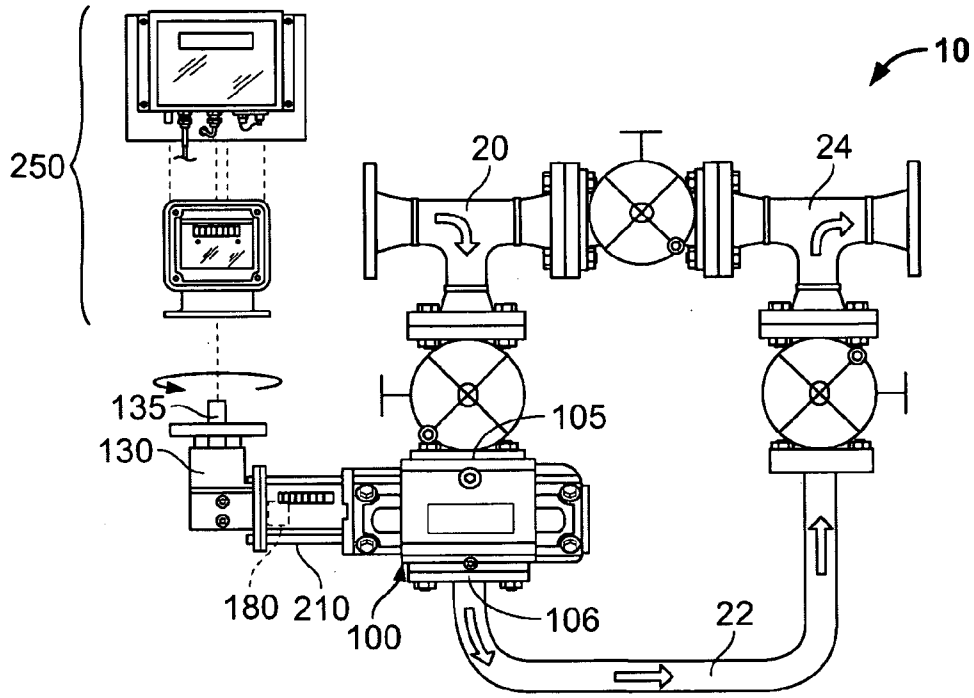


FIG. 11A

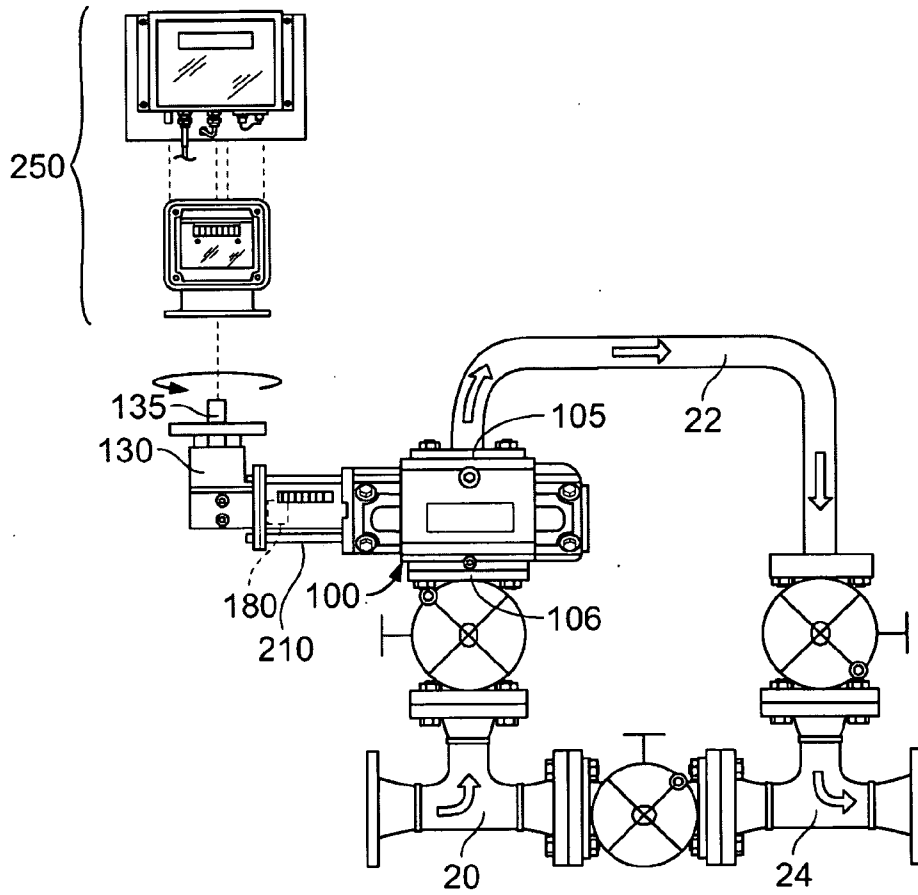


FIG. 11B

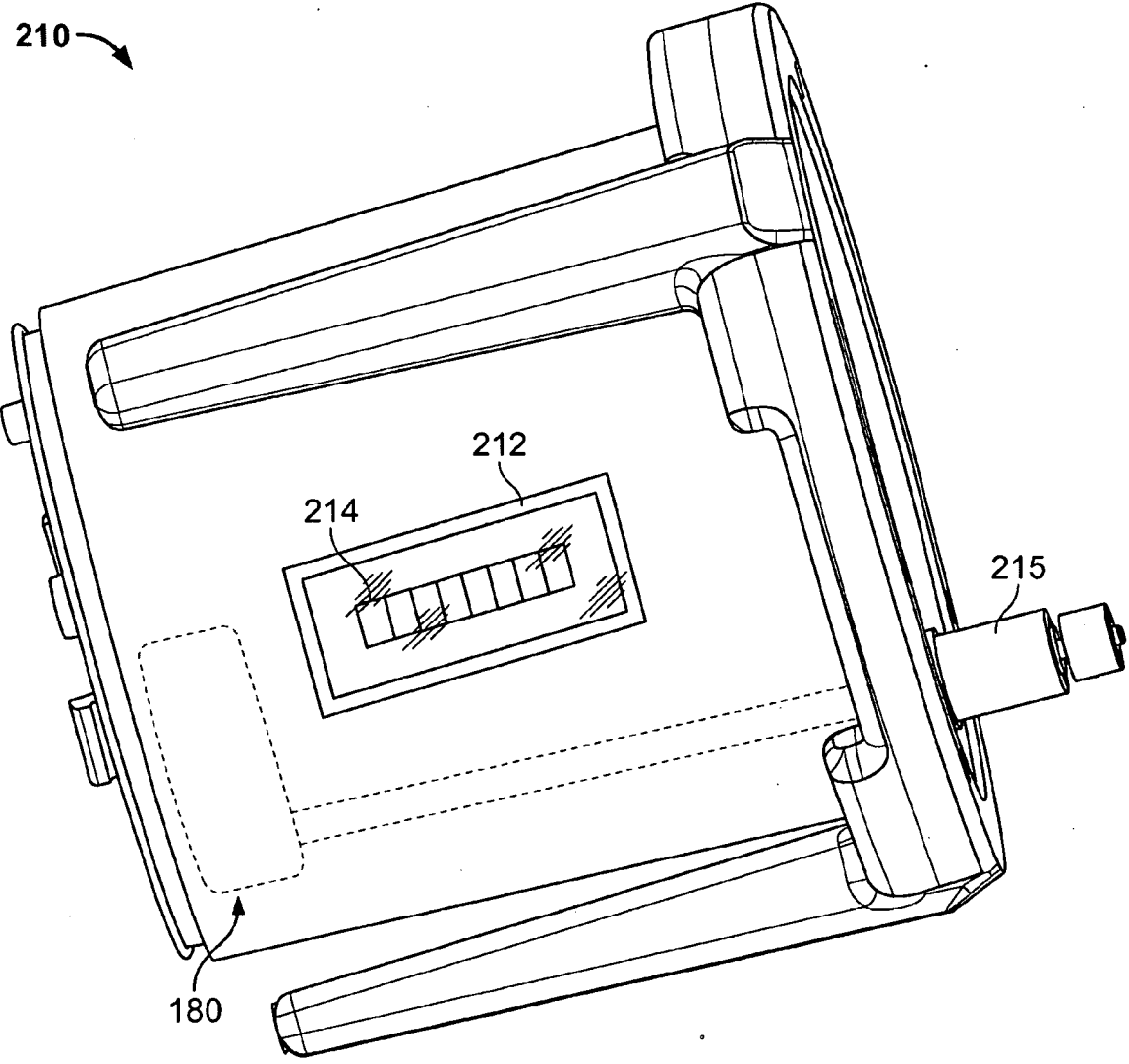


FIG. 12

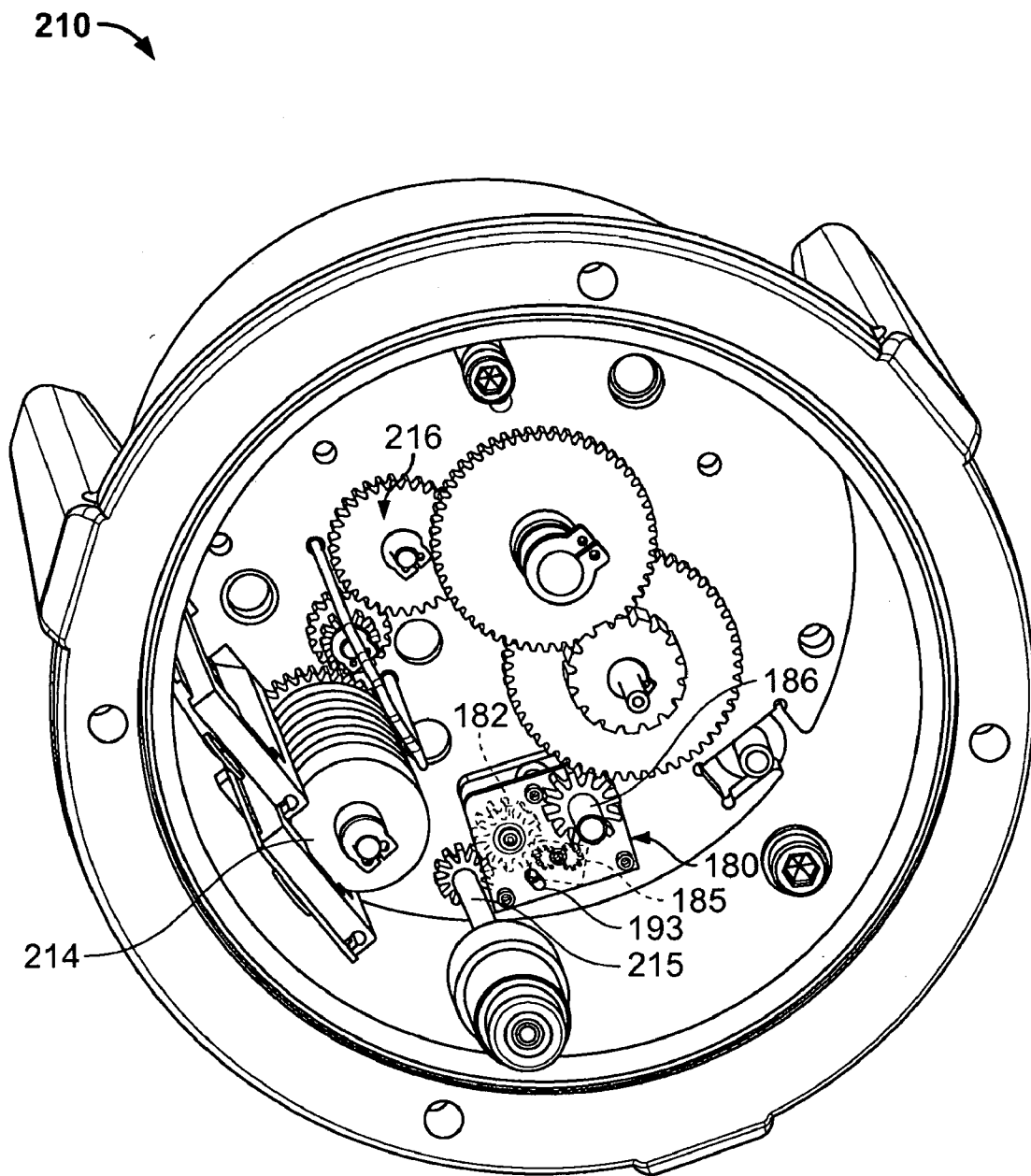


FIG. 13

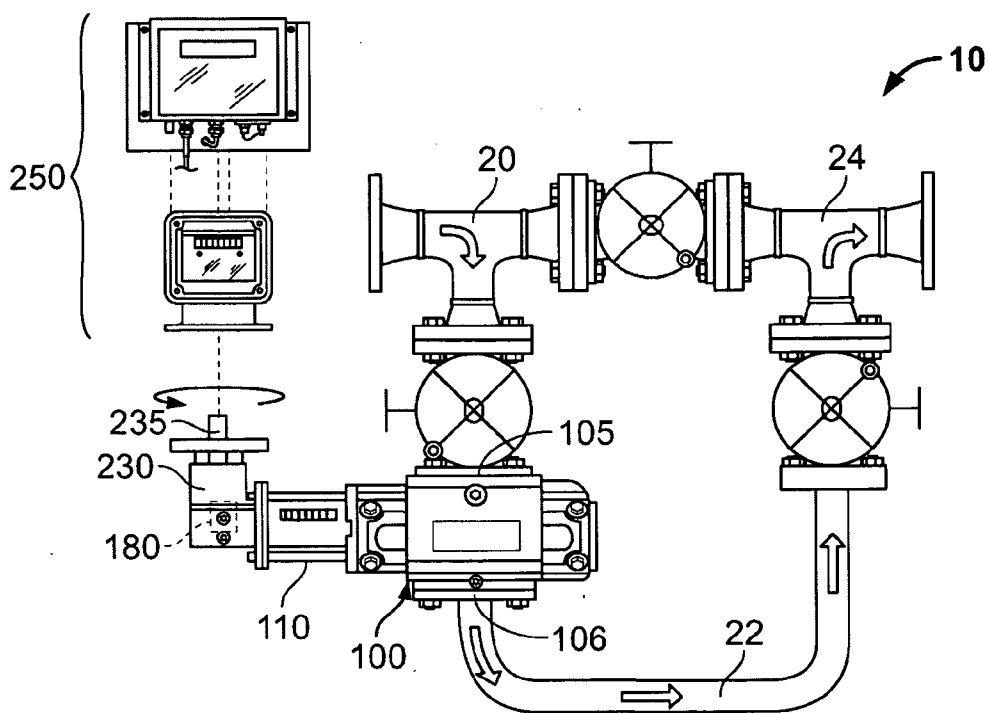


FIG. 14A

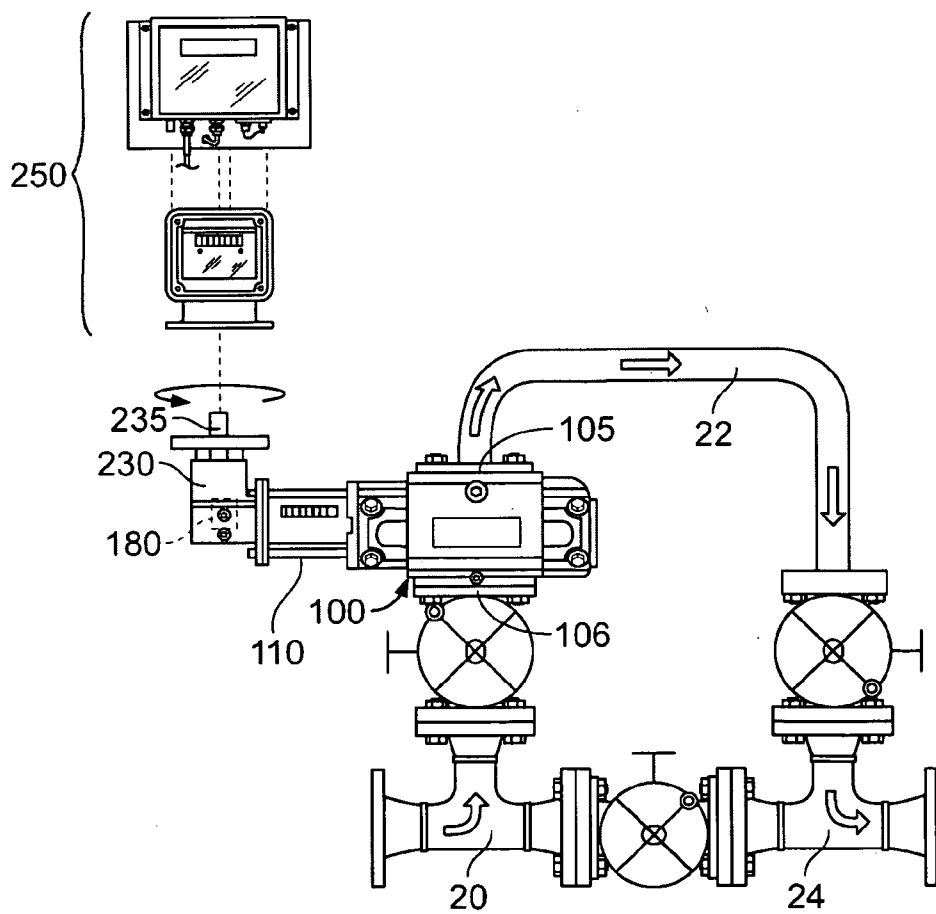


FIG. 14B

INSTRUMENTS FOR FLOW METERS

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application is a division of U.S. application Ser. No. 11/671,846, filed on Feb. 6, 2007 and entitled "Instruments For Flow Meters," the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0002] This document relates to meter devices, such as a flow meter used to indicate fluid flow through a conduit.

BACKGROUND

[0003] Meter devices can be used to measure the amount of fluid flow through a conduit, such as residential, commercial or industrial gas loads that are delivered through a system of gas lines. For example, some meter devices are used in natural gas flow systems to measure the amount of natural gas transmitted from a producer, transmitted from a distributor, or transmitted to a user. Such meter measurements can be tabulated for purposes of billing consumers of the natural gas.

[0004] In some circumstances, one or more instruments can be mounted to a meter device to display, store, or transmit information related to the meter device. For example, some gas meters may include remote reader instruments that can transmit data regarding the gas flow (measured values or corrected values) to a service provider. Such remote reader instruments may tabulate the accumulation of electrical pulses produced by the instrument and then correlate the electrical pulses to a volume of fluid that passes through the meter device.

[0005] Some instruments that are mounted to a meter device are driven by energy generated from the fluid flow through the meter device. For example, a rotary positive displacement gas meter may employ impellers that rotate in response to gas being directed from a conduit to the meter to act upon the impellers. The rotation of the impellers can be translated to rotation of a drive shaft, which is used to drive the instruments. If, however, the meter is connected to the conduit so that fluid flows through the meter in an opposite direction, the rotation of the impellers (and the rotation of the drive shaft) may be reversed. Because the instruments mounted to the flow meter are driven by the drive shaft, the reverse rotation of the drive shaft may affect the operation of the instruments. For example, a typical corrector instrument that includes a counter may count upward when the fluid flows through the meter in a particular direction, but may count in reverse if the meter is connected to the conduit so that fluid flows therethrough in the opposite direction.

[0006] To account for the flow direction through the meter and the resulting rotational direction of the drive shaft, a field technician may be required to partially disassemble the instrument and manually adjust one or more gears inside the instrument's drive train before installing the instrument to the meter device. Such a manual adjustment of the gears inside the instrument can be time consuming and complex, especially when the instrument is being installed in harsh ambient conditions (e.g., cold outdoor conditions, hot ambient temperatures near a burner, or the like).

[0007] Alternatively, a technician may remove the meter itself from its conduit, physically turn the meter around, and then reinstall the meter to thereby reverse the input and output

ends to reverse the rotation of the drive shaft. Or, a technician may reconfigure the conduit to reverse the flow through the meter and thereby reverse the rotation of the drive shaft. Such manual reconfigurations of the conduit or the meter can be time consuming and complex and may even require pressure testing of connections.

SUMMARY

[0008] Some embodiments an improved instrument for a flow meter can automatically adjust in response to the rotational direction of an input shaft, thereby permitting the instrument device to perform its intended function regardless of the fluid flow direction through the flow meter. In these circumstances, the instrument can be installed to the flow meter without the need to partially disassemble the instrument and manually adjust one or more gears inside the instrument's drive train. In one example, the instrument may comprise a corrector instrument that includes a counter device. The corrector instrument may have self-adjusting gear system that automatically shifts in response to the rotational direction of a drive shaft, and thus the counter device can count in positive increments regardless of the fluid flow direction through the flow meter.

[0009] In particular embodiments, an instrument for a flow meter may include an input shaft that is driven to rotate in a first direction or in a second opposite direction by a flow meter when the input shaft is coupled to the flow meter. The instrument may also include an output shaft that rotates in response to rotation of the input shaft, the rotation of the output shaft causing a data device to collect information related to the flow meter. The instrument may further include a gear system that couples the input shaft to the output shaft. The gear system may automatically adjust and thereby direct the output shaft in a forward rotational direction in response to both rotation of the input shaft in the first direction and rotation of the input shaft in the second opposite direction.

[0010] Some embodiments include a method for mounting an instrument to a flow meter. The method may include identifying a flow meter installed in a fluid flow system such that fluid passes through the flow meter in a first flow direction or a second opposite flow direction. The method may also include mounting an instrument to the flow meter without manually adjusting an internal gear of the instrument to account for the flow direction through the flow meter. The instrument may include a counter device that provides information related to the fluid flow through the flow meter. The instrument can automatically adjust so that the counter device counts in positive increments independent of whether fluid passes through the flow meter in the first flow direction or in the second opposite flow direction.

[0011] In some embodiments, a corrector instrument for a flow meter may include an input shaft that is driven to rotate in a first direction or in a second opposite direction by an instrument drive device of a flow meter when the input shaft is coupled to the instrument drive device. The corrector instrument may also include an output shaft that rotates in response to rotation of the input shaft. The rotation of the output shaft may cause a magnet coupled to the output shaft to rotate. The instrument may further include an electronic data device arranged proximate to the magnet to detect the rotation of the magnet and generate information related to an amount of fluid flow through the flow meter. The instrument may also include a gear system that couples the input shaft to the output shaft. The gear system may automatically adjust and thereby

direct the output shaft in a forward rotational direction in response to both rotation of the input shaft in the first direction and rotation of the input shaft in the second opposite direction.

[0012] In certain embodiments, an instrument drive device for a flow meter may include an input shaft that is driven to rotate in a first direction or in a second opposite direction by a flow meter when the input shaft is coupled to the flow meter. The instrument drive device may also include a drive shaft that rotates in response to rotation of the input shaft. The drive shaft may be arranged to drive an instrument when the instrument is coupled to the drive shaft. The instrument drive device may further include a gear system that couples the input shaft to the output shaft. The gear system may automatically adjust and thereby direct the drive shaft in a forward rotational direction in response to both rotation of the input shaft in the first direction and rotation of the input shaft in the second opposite direction.

[0013] In some embodiments, an index instrument for a flow meter may include a mechanical counter device that provides information related to the fluid flow through a flow meter. The index instrument may also include an input shaft that is driven to rotate in a first direction or in a second opposite direction by a flow meter when the input shaft is coupled to the flow meter. The index instrument may also include an output shaft that rotates in response to rotation of the input shaft. The rotation of the output shaft can cause a mechanical counter device to operate. The index instrument may further include a gear system that couples the input shaft to the output shaft. The gear system can automatically adjust so that the mechanical counter device counts in positive increments in response to both rotation of the input shaft in the first direction and rotation of the input shaft in the second opposite direction.

[0014] These and other embodiments may provide one or more of the following advantages. First, an instrument for a flow meter can include a self-adjusting gear system that automatically shifts position in response to the input shaft rotating in one of the first direction and the second, opposite direction. In such circumstances, the instrument can automatically adjust and readily provide a proper output regardless of the fluid flow direction through the flow meter. Second, if the instrument is the type that is installed while the flow meter is in the field of operation, the instrument can be installed by a field technician without the need to partially disassemble the instrument and manually adjust internal gears. As such, the field technician is not required to consider the positive direction of the fluid flow (or the flow meter's drive shaft) and thereafter manually adjust the instrument's internal gears in accordance with the positive direction. Instead, the field technician can readily mount the instrument to the flow meter, and the instrument will automatically adjust to account for the positive direction of the fluid flow. Third, the instrument can include a counter device that counts in positive increments independent of whether fluid passes through the flow meter in a first flow direction or in a second opposite flow direction. Accordingly, the counter device does not necessarily count in reverse if the instrument is connected to the flow meter without accounting for the positive flow direction therethrough.

[0015] The details of one or more embodiments of the invention are set forth in the accompanying drawings and the

description below. Other features, objects, and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the description and drawings, and from the claims.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[0016] FIGS. 1A-B are views of a flow meter in a fluid flow system, in accordance with some embodiments.

[0017] FIG. 2 is a perspective exploded view of an instrument and the flow meter shown in FIGS. 1A-B.

[0018] FIG. 3 is a perspective view of a counter device on the instrument of FIG. 2.

[0019] FIG. 4 is a perspective exploded view of the counter device of FIG. 3.

[0020] FIG. 5 is another perspective exploded view of the counter device of FIG. 3.

[0021] FIG. 6 is a perspective view of a gear system of the instrument of FIG. 2, in accordance with some embodiments.

[0022] FIG. 7 is a perspective exploded view of the gear system of FIG. 6.

[0023] FIG. 8 is a perspective view of a component of the gear system of FIG. 6.

[0024] FIG. 9 is another perspective view of the component of the gear system of FIG. 6.

[0025] FIG. 10A is a top view of the gear system of FIG. 6 in a first position.

[0026] FIG. 10B is a top view of the gear system of FIG. 6 adjusted to a second position.

[0027] FIGS. 11A-B are views of a flow meter in a fluid flow system, in accordance with some embodiments.

[0028] FIG. 12 is a perspective view of an index instrument shown in FIGS. 11A-B.

[0029] FIG. 13 is another perspective view of the index instrument of FIG. 12.

[0030] FIGS. 14A-B are views of a flow meter in a fluid flow system, in accordance with some embodiments.

[0031] Like reference symbols in the various drawings indicate like elements.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF ILLUSTRATIVE EMBODIMENTS

[0032] Referring to FIGS. 1A-B, a fluid flow system **10** may include one or more conduits **20**, **22**, and **24** that direct fluid through a flow meter **100**. The fluid can include a gas, a liquid, or a particulate slurry, or any combination thereof. The fluid flow system **10** can include control valves **30** and **32** that are opened to permit the fluid flow through the flow meter **100**. Optionally, the flow system **10** may include a bypass valve **34** that can be opened to permit the fluid to bypass the flow meter **100** and conduit **22**. The flow meter **100** may be incorporated into the fluid flow system **10** to provide information related to the fluid flow in the system **10** (e.g., to measure a volume of the fluid passing through the flow meter **100**). For example, the flow meter **100** can be used in a natural gas flow system to measure the amount of natural gas transmitted through the conduit **22** and to a user. Such measurements by the flow meter **100** can be collected for purposes of billing the user of the natural gas.

[0033] One or more instruments can be coupled to the flow meter **100** to provide information related to the fluid flow through the flow meter **100**. Examples of such instruments include an index instrument **110**, an instrument drive device **130**, and a corrector instrument **150**. Each of these instruments can be operated by the energy generated from the fluid

that flows through the flow meter 100. For example, the flow meter 100 may comprise a rotary positive displacement gas meter that includes impellers (not shown in FIGS. 1A-B) to rotate when the fluid passes through the flow meter 100 and act upon the impellers. The rotation of the impellers can be translated to rotation of a shaft, which is used to drive the one or more instruments coupled to the flow meter 100. For example, the index instrument 110 may be assembled to the flow meter 100 so that a mechanical counter device indicates the amount of fluid flow through the flow meter 100 (refer also to FIG. 2). The index instrument 110 may include a gear assembly that causes the mechanical counter device to incrementally adjust in response to rotation of the impellers inside the flow meter 100. In another example, the instrument drive device 130 can be mounted to the flow meter 100 (either directly or indirectly via the index instrument 110) to translate rotational motion from the impellers to a drive shaft 135, which can be used to operate a number of accessory instruments such as the corrector instrument 150 (described in more detail below).

[0034] Still referring to FIGS. 1A-B, at least one of the instruments 110, 130, and 150 includes an improved feature in which the instrument can be self-adjusting so that the instrument performs its output function independent of whether fluid passes through the flow meter 100 in a first flow direction (FIG. 1A) or in the second, opposite flow direction (FIG. 1B). In this embodiment, the instrument 150 mounted to the instrument drive 130 is configured to provide such an automatic adjustment. For example, the instrument 150 can include a self-adjusting gear system 180 (described in more detail below in connection with FIGS. 10A-B) that automatically shifts position to provide a positive output independent of whether the drive shaft 135 rotates in a first direction (FIG. 1A) or a second, opposite direction (FIG. 1B). In this embodiment, the instrument 150 is a corrector instrument that includes a mechanical counter device 160 and an electronic counter device 170. Because the corrector instrument 150 includes the self-adjusting gear system 180, the corrector instrument 150 is capable of performing its output function by counting upward in positive increments regardless of the positive rotational direction of the drive shaft 135 on the instrument drive device 130 (e.g., independent of whether the drive shaft 135 rotates in a first direction (FIG. 1A) or a second, opposite direction (FIG. 1B)).

[0035] Thus, if the corrector instrument 150 is to be installed while the flow meter 100 is in the field of operation (e.g., already mounted into the flow system 10), the instrument 150 can be readily installed to the flow meter 100 without the need to partially disassemble the instrument and manually adjust internal gears. For example, the field technician is not required to consider the positive direction of the fluid flow and thereafter manually adjust the instrument's internal gears in accordance with the positive rotational direction of the drive shaft 135. Rather, as described below, the field technician can readily mount the instrument 150 to the instrument drive 130, and the instrument 150 will self-adjust its internal gear system 180 to account for the positive direction of the fluid flow (and the positive rotational direction of the drive shaft 135). FIGS. 1A-B illustrate an example of this functionality.

[0036] As shown in FIG. 1A, the flow system 10 may be configured so that the fluid passes through the flow meter 100 in a first direction and then through the conduit 22. For example, the fluid enters the flow meter 100 through a first

port 105 and then exits the flow meter 100 through a second port 106. Accordingly, when the flow meter 100 is mounted into the flow system 10 in this orientation, the fluid acts upon the impellers (not shown in FIG. 1A) of the flow meter 100 to drive the rotation of the impellers. This rotational motion of the impellers can be translated to the index instrument 110 and the instrument drive device 130 via a number of shafts and gears. Thus, the positive flow through the flow meter 100 in the first direction (FIG. 1A) causes the drive shaft 135 of the instrument drive device 130 to have a positive rotation in a first direction. The corrector instrument 150 can be mounted to the instrument drive device 130 so that the drive shaft 135 is coupled to the self-adjusting gear system 180 of the instrument 150. As described in more detail below, the corrector instrument 150 is capable of performing its output function by counting upward in positive increments independent of the positive rotational direction of the drive shaft 135 on the instrument drive device 130. Thus, the corrector instrument 150 can be mounted to the instrument drive device 130 without the need to partially disassemble the instrument 150 and manually adjust internal gears.

[0037] As shown in FIG. 1B, the flow system 10 alternatively may be configured so that the fluid passes through the flow meter 100 in a second direction and then through the conduit 22. For example, in this alternative configuration, fluid enters the flow meter 100 through the second port 106 and exits the flow meter 100 through the first port 105. When the flow meter is mounted into the flow system 10 in this orientation, the fluid acts upon the impellers (not shown in FIG. 1B) of the flow meter 100 to drive the impellers in a direction opposite that described in connection with FIG. 1A. Again, this rotational motion of the impellers can be translated to the index instrument 110 and the instrument drive device 130 via a number of shafts and gears. Thus, the positive flow through the flow meter 100 in the second direction (FIG. 1B) causes the drive shaft 135 of the instrument drive device 130 to have a positive rotation in a second direction. Even though the positive rotational direction of the drive shaft 135 is in the second direction opposite the first direction shown in FIG. 1A, the corrector instrument 150 can nevertheless be mounted to the instrument drive device 130 without the need to partially disassemble the instrument 150 and manually adjust internal gears. Due to the operation of the gear system 180 (described below, for example, in connection with FIGS. 10A-B), the corrector instrument 150 is capable of automatically adjusting to count upward in positive increments regardless of the positive rotational direction of the drive shaft 135 on the instrument drive device 130.

[0038] It should be understood from the description herein that, in other embodiments, the self-adjusting gear system 180 may be implemented in other instruments for the flow meter 100. For example, as described in more detail below in connection with FIGS. 11A-B and 12-13, the self-adjusting gear system 180 may be arranged in the index instrument 110 so that the index instrument counts in positive increments regardless of whether the fluid flow through the meter 100 is in the first direction (FIG. 11A) or the second direction (FIG. 11B). In another example, as described in more detail below in connection with FIGS. 14A-B, the self-adjusting gear system 180 may be arranged in the instrument drive device 130 so that the drive shaft 135 rotates in one direction independent of whether the positive fluid flow through the meter is in the first direction (FIG. 14A) or the second direction (FIG. 14B).

[0039] Referring now to FIG. 2, the index instrument 110, the instrument drive device 130, and the corrector instrument 150 can be mounted to the flow meter 100 so that the rotation of the flow meter's impellers (not shown in FIG. 2) drives the operation of these instruments. In this embodiment, the index instrument 110 is directly mounted to the flow meter 100 using a number of bolts. When the fluid flows into one of the ports 105 or 106 of the flow meter, the impellers rotate and cause a mechanical counter device 114 in the index instrument 110 to operate. For example, the mechanical counter device 114 may comprise an indicator (e.g., having an appearance similar to a vehicle odometer) that displays information related to the fluid flow through the flow meter 100, such as a volume of fluid passing through the flow meter 100. In some circumstances, the information provided by the mechanical counter device 114 of the index instrument device 110 may comprise raw data that is not necessarily corrected for temperature or pressure variations in the fluid flow. The index instrument 110 may include a window panel 112 so that a user located at the flow meter 100 can view the information provided by the index instrument 110.

[0040] The instrument drive device 130 can be indirectly mounted to the flow meter 100 via the index instrument 110. Accordingly, when the fluid flows into one of the ports 105 or 106 of the flow meter 100, the rotation of the impellers is translated (via a number of shafts and gears disposed in the index instrument 110 and in the instrument drive device 130) to the drive shaft 135. As such, in this embodiment, the positive direction of fluid flow through the flow meter 100 dictates the positive direction of rotation for the drive shaft (refer, for example, to FIGS. 1A-B). The drive shaft 135 may extend from a mounting platform 132 of the instrument drive device 130 so that an accessory instrument (e.g., a corrector instrument, a chart recorder, or the like) can connect with the mounting platform 132 and engage the drive shaft 135. In this embodiment, the corrector instrument 150 is indirectly mounted to the flow meter 100 via the instrument drive device 130 and engages the drive shaft 135.

[0041] Still referring to FIG. 2, the corrector instrument 150 may include a first assembly 152 that is mountable to the instrument drive device 130 and a second assembly 170 that is connected to the first assembly 152. The first assembly 152 can house the self-adjusting gear system 180 (refer to FIGS. 5-7), which couples with the drive shaft 135 when the corrector instrument 150 is mounted to the instrument drive device 130. In addition, the first assembly 152 may house a mechanical counter device 160 that is viewable through a window panel 155 of the first assembly 152. The mechanical counter device 160 may comprise an indicator (e.g., having an appearance similar to a vehicle odometer) that displays information related to the fluid flow through the flow meter 100. For example, the mechanical counter device 160 may comprise an eight-digit indicator displaying a value for a volume of fluid that passes through the flow meter 100. At least a portion of the window panel 155 is transparent so that the indicator is viewable to a user located at the flow meter 100.

[0042] The second assembly 170 may be in the form of an electronic counter device that generates electronic data related to the fluid flow through the flow meter 100. For example, the electronic counter device 170 may house a pulser circuit that senses the rotation of a shaft-mounted magnet 189 (FIGS. 5-6) arranged in the first assembly 152. As such, the electronic counter device 170 can correlate the detected magnet rotations with the fluid flow through the flow

meter 100. In some circumstances, the electronic counter device 170 can correct these values to account for variations in temperature, pressure, or both. The electronic counter device 170 may include a user interface 172 (e.g., an electronic display device, one or more buttons, one or more dials, or the like) and at least one communication output 174. The communication output 174 can be used, for example, to communicate one or more signals to a remote site via a hardwire connection, a fiber optic cable connection, a wireless communication connection (e.g., RF communication, infrared communication, cellular communication, satellite communication), or the like. As such, the information gathered by the electronic counter device 170 can be communicated to the remote site (e.g., a central service station) for the purpose of periodically monitoring the fluid flow through the flow meter 100. In this example, the data signals from the electronic counter device 170 can indicate a corrected fluid volume, an uncorrected fluid volume, and an alarm condition. These signals can be communicated to the remote site for purposes of monitoring the fluid flow, billing the consumer of fluid, or a combination thereof.

[0043] Still referring to FIG. 2, the corrector instrument 150 may operate when the drive shaft 135 of the instrument drive device 130 rotates, thereby causing the self-adjusting gear system 180 (described, for example, in connection with FIGS. 6-10B) to urge both the mechanical counter device 160 and the electronic counter device 170 to operate. Accordingly, in some circumstances, the accuracy of the information communicated by the electronic counter device 170 can be verified by viewing the mechanical counter device 160 arranged in the corrector instrument 150. As previously described, the mechanical counter device 160 and the electronic counter device 170 of the corrector instrument 150 count upward in positive increments independent of whether the drive shaft 135 rotates in a first direction (FIG. 1A) or a second, opposite direction (FIG. 1B). In some embodiments, the mechanical counter device 160, the electronic counter device 170, or both may indicate corrected values that account for variations in temperature, pressure, or both. If, for example, the mechanical counter device 160 indicates the uncorrected fluid volume, the accuracy of the electronic counter device 170 can be periodically evaluated by comparing the readings of the mechanical counter device 160 to the uncorrected fluid volume data transmitted by the electronic counter device 170.

[0044] Referring to FIGS. 3-5, the mechanical counter device 160 of the corrector instrument 150 (FIG. 2) may be driven by the self-adjusting gear system 180, which is capable of outputting positive rotation in a forward rotational direction in response to rotation from the drive shaft 135 (FIG. 2). The mechanical counter device 160 has housing components 161 and 162 to contain an indicator mechanism 163 that incrementally adjusts in response to the output rotation of the gear system 180. For example, the indicator mechanism 163 may comprise an eight-digit indicator (e.g., having an appearance similar to a vehicle odometer) that is used to indicate a volume of fluid that passes through the flow meter 100 (FIG. 2). Because the self-adjusting gear system 180 does not output rotation in a reverse direction (opposite the forward direction), the indicator mechanism 163 is not urged to count downward in negative increments.

[0045] In some embodiments, the gear system 180 includes an input shaft 181 that engages the drive shaft 135 (FIG. 2) of the instrument drive device 130 such that the input shaft 181 rotates in response to rotation of the drive shaft 135. For

example, the input shaft **181** may indirectly engage the drive shaft **135** via a drive dog connection (not shown in FIGS. 3-5). The input shaft **181** is coupled to an input gear **182** (FIG. 5), which drives an output gear **184** via an idler gear assembly **185** (FIG. 5). As described in more detail below in connection with FIGS. 6-10B, the idler gear assembly **185** is capable of automatically adjusting positions so that the output gear **184** rotates in the forward rotational direction independent of the rotational direction of the input gear **182**. Accordingly, an output shaft **186** that is coupled to the output gear **184** also rotates in the forward rotational direction both when the input shaft **181** rotates in a first direction and when the input shaft **181** rotates in a second opposite direction.

[0046] Still referring to FIGS. 3-5, a bevel gear **188** and a magnet **189** are arranged on the output shaft **186** of the gear system **180**. The bevel gear **188** is used to drive the rotation of the gear train **164** for the indicator mechanism **163**. The gear train **164** may provide a rotational translation between the gear system **180** and the indicator mechanism **163** so that one rotation by the input shaft (or the drive shaft **135** (FIG. 2)) correlates to a particular volume of fluid that is incrementally counted by the indicator mechanism **163**. The magnet **189** is rotated by the output shaft, and as previously described, the magnet rotations can be sensed by the electronic counter device **170** (FIG. 2) to indicate a volume of fluid that passes through the flow meter **100**. Because the self-adjusting gear system **180** drives the output shaft to always rotate in the forward rotational direction (independent of the rotational direction of the input shaft **181**), the bevel gear **188** and the magnet **189** likewise rotate in the forward rotational direction. Such a configuration causes the indicator mechanism **163** and the electronic counter device **170** (FIG. 2) to count upwardly in positive increments independent of whether the drive shaft **135** rotates in a first direction (FIG. 1A) or a second, opposite direction (FIG. 1B). Thus, a field technician is not required to consider the positive direction of the fluid flow through the meter **100** (FIG. 2) and thereafter manually adjust internal components of the instrument **150** (FIG. 2) in accordance with the positive rotational direction of the drive shaft **135**. Rather, the field technician can readily mount the instrument **150** to the instrument drive **130** so that the drive shaft **135** couples with the gear system **180**, and the gear system **180** will automatically adjust to account for the positive direction of the fluid flow (and the corresponding rotational direction of the drive shaft **135**).

[0047] Referring again to FIG. 2 and also to FIGS. 3-4, some embodiments of the instrument **150** may have a construction that reduces the likelihood of tampering. For example, some instruments may include a panel that is readily removable to access internal gears for manual adjustment by a field technician. With these instruments, an individual may attempt to remove the panel and tamper with the internal components so that the instrument does not accurately measure the fluid flow through the flow meter **100** (e.g., undercount the fluid flow to cause inaccurately lower bills). In the particular embodiment of the instrument **150** depicted in FIG. 2, such attempts to tamper with the internal components may be hindered because no such access panel is available to the tampering individual. As shown in FIG. 2, the first assembly **152** of the instrument **150** houses the mechanical counter **160**, which is accessible only after removing the front window **155**. As shown in FIGS. 3-4, the gear system **180** is further protected from tampering because it is contained within the housing components **161** and **162** of the mechanical counter

device **160**. Thus, in this embodiment, one must disassemble the mechanical counter device from the first assembly **152** (FIG. 2) and then disassemble the housing **161** and **162** of the mechanical counter device **160** in order to access the gear system **180**. Because the self-adjusting gear system **180** can automatically adjust to account for the positive flow direction through the flow meter **100**, no access panel is required (in this embodiment) for manual adjustment by a field technician. Thus, in this embodiment, no access panel is available for an individual to readily remove and tamper with the internal components of the instrument **150**.

[0048] Referring now to FIGS. 6-7, some embodiments of the self-adjusting gear system **180** include an idler gear assembly **185** that can automatically adjust positions in response to the rotational direction of the input shaft **181**. In this embodiment, the gear system **180** has a construction such that the gear system **180** as a whole can be readily assembled into (or removed from) the housing components **161** and **162** of the mechanical counter device **160** (FIG. 4). For example, the input gear **182**, the output gear **184**, and the idler gear assembly **185** may be retained generally in a plane with one another between two mounting plates that are bolted together. The input shaft **181** can be coupled to the input gear **182** so that a portion of the input shaft **181** extends downwardly from the mounting plates toward the drive shaft **135** (FIG. 2) of the instrument drive device **130**. Also, the output shaft **186** can be coupled to the output gear **184** so that the output shaft **186** extends upwardly from the mounting plates toward the gear train **164** (FIG. 5) of the mechanical counter device **160**. As previously described, the bevel gear **188** and the magnet **189** are received on the output shaft **186** to rotate with the output shaft.

[0049] The idler gear assembly **185** may be movable relative to the input gear **182** and the output gear **184**. For example, in this embodiment, the idler gear assembly **185** can pivot about an axis **195** relative to the input gear **182** and the output gear **186**. The idler gear assembly **185** may include a movable body **190** that retains idler gears **192** and **194** (refer also to FIG. 9). The movable body **190** includes a guide pin **193** that is movable within a guide slot **183** of the gear system mounting plate. Also, the movable body **190** includes a pivot pin **196** that pivots about the axis **195** when the guide pin **193** moves within the guide slot **183**. Such a pivoting motion of the idler gear assembly **185** may occur automatically in response to the rotational direction of the input shaft **181** and the input gear **182**. Thus, the self-adjusting gear system **180** may not require manual adjustment by a field technician at the time of instrument installation. As described in more detail below, such a pivoting motion of the idler gear assembly **185** can cause at least one of the idler gears (e.g., idler gear **194**) to become engaged or disengaged with the output gear **184**.

[0050] Referring to FIGS. 8-9, in this embodiment, the idler gear assembly **185** retains two or more gears **192** and **194** in a rotational relationship. For example, the idler gear **192** is rotatable about its central longitudinal axis relative to the movable body **190**, and the second idler gear **194** is rotatable about its central longitudinal axis relative to the movable body **190**. In these circumstances, one or both of the idler gears **192** and **194** can rotate with the input and output gears **182** and **184** (FIGS. 6-7) while the movable body **190** is in a first position (refer to FIG. 10A) or a second position (refer to FIG. 10B). The guide pin **193** and the pivot pin **196** can be integrally formed with the movable body **190**, for example, during a polymer molding process. Thereafter, the first and

second idler gears **192** and **194** can be assembled with the movable body **190** so that the idler gears **192** and **194** are rotatable relative to the movable body **190**. In this embodiment, the pivot pin **196** is arranged between the central axis of the first idler gear **192** and the central axis of the second idler gear **194**. As such, the idler gears **192** and **194** adjust positions relative to the input and output gears **182** and **184** (FIGS. 6-7) when the movable body **190** pivots about the pivot axis **195** of the pivot pin **196**.

[0051] Referring now to FIGS. 10A-B, the self-adjusting gear system **180** is configured to automatically shift position in response to the input shaft **181** rotating in one of a first direction and a second, opposite direction. In such circumstances, the instrument **150** in which the gear system **180** is incorporated can automatically adjust and readily provide a positive output regardless of the fluid flow direction through the flow meter (FIG. 2). For example, the instrument **150** can include the mechanical counter device **160** (FIG. 2) and the electronic counter device **170** (FIG. 2) that count an amount of fluid flow in positive increments when the output shaft **186** of the gear system **180** is rotated in a forward rotational direction **197**. Thus, forward rotation of the output shaft **186** can drive the positive counting operations by the mechanical counter device **160** (FIG. 2) and the electronic counter device **170** (FIG. 2). In this embodiment, the idler gear assembly **185** is adjustable relative to the input gear **182** and the output gear **184** so as to cause the output gear **184** to rotate in the forward rotational direction **197** regardless of whether the input gear **182** rotates in a first direction **198a** (FIG. 10A) or in a second, opposite direction **198b** (FIG. 10B). As such, the output shaft **186** can rotate the bevel gear **188** (to drive the mechanical counter device **160** (FIGS. 4-5)) and the magnet **189** (to drive the electronic counter device **170** (FIG. 2)) in the forward rotational direction **197** both when the input shaft **181** is driven in the first direction **198a** (FIG. 10A) and when the input shaft **181** is driven in the second direction **198b** (FIG. 10B).

[0052] As shown in FIG. 10A, the input shaft **181** of the gear system **180** may be driven in the first rotational direction **198a** by the drive shaft **135** of the instrument drive device **130** (as described in connection with FIG. 1A). In this embodiment, the input shaft **181** is directly coupled to the input gear **182**, so the input gear **182** also rotates in the first rotational direction **198a**. In response, the idler gear assembly **185** is urged toward to a first orientation so that the output gear rotates in the forward rotational direction **197**. In particular, the movable body **190** of the idler gear assembly **185** is positioned so that the guide pin **193** is in a first condition within the guide slot **183**. If the guide pin **193** was not previously in this condition within the guide slot **183**, the movable body **190** will automatically pivot to this condition (e.g., pivot about pivot pin **196**) when the input gear **182** begins to rotate in the first rotational direction **198a**. The idler gear assembly **185** is urged to this first orientation in response to the rotation of the input gear in the first direction **198a** because the teeth of the input gear **182** act upon the teeth of the first idler gear **192**, thereby causing a torque about the pivot pin **196**. Such a torque about the pivot pin **196** can urge the guide pin **193** toward the condition depicted in FIG. 10A. When the idler gear assembly **185** is in this first orientation, the first idler gear **192** engages both the input gear **182** and the output gear **184** while the second idler gear **194** is separated from the input gear **182** and the output gear **184**. Accordingly, the input gear **182** is driven in the first rotational direction **198a**, and the first

idler gear **192** translates this motion to the output gear **184** so that the output gear **184** (and the output shaft **186** coupled thereto) rotates in the forward rotational direction **197**.

[0053] As shown in FIG. 10B, if the input shaft **181** is driven in the second rotational direction **198b** by the drive shaft **135** of the instrument drive device **130** (as described in connection with FIG. 1B), the self-adjusting gear system **180** can automatically adjust to so that the output gear **184** (and the output shaft **186** coupled thereto) rotates in the forward rotational direction **197**. As previously described, the input shaft **181** in this embodiment is directly coupled to the input gear **182**, so the input gear **182** also rotates in the second rotational direction **198b**. In response, the idler gear assembly **185** is urged toward a second orientation in which the movable body **190** is positioned so that the guide pin **193** is in a second condition within the guide slot **183**. If the guide pin **193** was not previously in this condition depicted in FIG. 10B, the guide pin **193** may move a displacement distance **199** within the guide slot **183** (e.g., the movable body **190** pivots about the pivot pin **196**) when the input gear **182** begins to rotate in the second rotational direction **198b**. As previously described, the idler gear assembly **185** is urged to this second orientation in response to the rotation of the input gear **182** in the second direction **198b** because the teeth of the input gear **182** act upon the teeth of the first idler gear **192**, thereby causing a torque about the pivot pin **196**. Such a torque about the pivot pin **196** can urge the guide pin **193** to move the displacement distance **199** toward the condition depicted in FIG. 10B. When the idler gear assembly **185** is in this second orientation, the first idler gear **192** directly engages the input gear **182** while the second idler gear **194** directly engages the output gear **184**. In these circumstances, the input gear **182** is driven in the second rotational direction **198b**, and the first idler gear **192** translates this motion to the second idler gear **194**. The second idler gear **194** acts upon the output gear **184** so that the output gear **184** (and the output shaft **186** coupled thereto) rotates in the forward rotational direction **197**.

[0054] Accordingly, the instrument **150** in which the gear system **180** resides can be self-adjusting so that the instrument **150** performs its output function independent of whether fluid passes through the flow meter **100** in a first flow direction (FIG. 1A) or in the second, opposite flow direction (FIG. 1B). In this embodiment, the corrector instrument **150** is mounted to the instrument drive device **130** and is capable of automatically adjusting to provide a positive output independent of whether the drive shaft **135** rotates in a first direction or a second, opposite direction (refer, for example, to FIGS. 1A-B). Because the corrector instrument **150** includes the self-adjusting gear system **180**, the corrector instrument **150** is capable of performing its output function by counting upward in positive increments independent of the positive rotational direction of the drive shaft **135** on the instrument drive device **130**.

[0055] Such a feature can be useful if the corrector instrument **150** is to be installed while the flow meter **100** is in the field of operation (e.g., already mounted into the flow system **10** as shown in FIG. 1A or FIG. 1B). In particular, the instrument **150** can be installed to the flow meter **100** without the need to partially disassemble the instrument **150** and manually adjust internal gears. For example, the field technician is not required to consider the positive direction of the fluid flow and thereafter manually adjust the instrument's internal gears in accordance with the positive rotational direction of the drive shaft **135**. Rather, the field technician can readily mount

the instrument **150** to the instrument drive **130**, and the self-adjusting gear system **180** of the instrument will act accordingly to account for the positive direction of the fluid flow (and the positive rotational direction of the drive shaft **135**).

[0056] It should be understood that the self-adjusting gear system may be used in instruments other than the corrector instrument. For example, the self-adjusting gear system **180** may be arranged in the index instrument **110**, the instrument drive device **130**, or in other accessory instruments that mount to the instrument drive device **130** (e.g., a chart recorder instrument or the like).

[0057] Referring to FIGS. **11A-B** and **12-13**, the self-adjusting gear system **180** may be arranged in an index instrument **210** so that a counter device **214** of the index instrument **210** counts in positive increments regardless of whether the positive fluid flow through the meter **100** is in the first direction (FIG. **11A**) or the second direction (FIG. **11B**). Similar to the index instrument **110** previously described in connection with FIG. **2**, the index instrument **210** may be assembled to the flow meter **100** so that the counter device **214** (FIGS. **12-13**) indicates the amount of fluid flow through the flow meter **100**. The index instrument **210** may include a gear train that causes the counter device **214** to incrementally adjust in response to rotation of the impellers inside the flow meter **100**. As described below, the self-adjusting gear system **180** may be incorporated into the gear train of the index instrument **210**.

[0058] Referring to FIGS. **11A-B**, the index instrument **210** is directly mounted to the flow meter **100** using a number of bolts. When the fluid flows into one of the ports **105** or **106** of the flow meter, the impellers rotate and cause a connector shaft **215** (FIGS. **12-13**) to rotate, which drives the counter device **214** to operate (e.g., via the gear train). For example, the counter device **214** may be a mechanical counter device including an indicator (e.g., having an appearance similar to a vehicle odometer) that displays information related to the fluid flow through the flow meter **100**, such as a volume of fluid passing through the flow meter **100**. Similar to the embodiments previously described in connection with FIG. **2**, the index instrument **210** may include a window panel **212** so that a user located at the flow meter **100** can view the information provided by the index instrument **210**.

[0059] The self-adjusting gear system **180** may be incorporated into the index instrument **210** so that the index instrument **210** can self-adjust to perform its output function independent of whether fluid passes through the flow meter **100** in a first flow direction (FIG. **11A**) or in the second opposite flow direction (FIG. **11B**). As previously described in connection with FIGS. **10A-B**, the self-adjusting gear system **180** can automatically shift positions to provide a positive output independent of whether the connector shaft **215** (e.g., coupled to the flow meter impellers) rotates in a first direction (FIG. **11A**) or a second, opposite direction (FIG. **11B**). Because the index instrument **210** includes the self-adjusting gear system **180**, the index instrument **210** is capable of performing its output function by counting upward in positive increments regardless of the positive rotational direction of the connector shaft **215** (FIGS. **12-13**).

[0060] Still referring to FIGS. **11A-B**, the instrument drive device **130** is coupled to the flow meter **100** via the index instrument **210**. As such, the rotation of the drive shaft **135** of the instrument drive device **130** is directed by the output rotation from the index instrument **210**. Because the index instrument **210** includes the self-adjusting gear system **180**,

the output rotation of the index instrument **210** is in one rotational direction independent of whether fluid passes through the flow meter **100** in a first flow direction (FIG. **11A**) or in the second opposite flow direction (FIG. **11B**). Accordingly, the drive shaft **135** rotates in one direction independent of whether the positive fluid flow through the meter is in the first direction (FIG. **11A**) or the second direction (FIG. **11B**). Thus, if an accessory instrument **250** is to be installed while the flow meter **100** is in the field of operation (e.g., already mounted into the flow system **10**), the instrument **250** can be installed to the instrument drive device **130** without the need to partially disassemble the instrument **250** and manually adjust internal gears. For example, the field technician is not required to consider the positive direction of the fluid flow and thereafter manually adjust the instrument's internal gears in accordance with the positive rotational direction of the drive shaft **135**. Rather, as previously described, the field technician can readily mount the instrument **250** to the instrument drive **130** because the drive shaft **135** rotates in one direction independent of whether the positive fluid flow through the meter is in the first direction (FIG. **11A**) or the second direction (FIG. **11B**). In such circumstances, the accessory instrument **250** can be designed according to the one rotational direction of the drive shaft **135**.

[0061] Referring to FIGS. **12-13**, the connector shaft **215** of the index instrument **210** is attachable to the flow meter **100** so that the connector shaft **215** rotates in response to the rotation of the flow meter impellers (not shown in FIGS. **12-13**). The connector shaft **215** may engage the self-adjusting gear system **180** incorporated in the index instrument **210**. In this embodiment, the connector shaft **215** serves as an input shaft to the gear system **180** by engaging the input gear **182** via an intermediate gear (refer to FIG. **13**). In other embodiments, the connector shaft **215** may be directly coupled to the input gear **182** (e.g., acting as a direct input shaft for the gear system **180**).

[0062] As shown in FIG. **13**, the self-adjusting gear system **180** is configured to provide forward rotation to the output shaft **186**, which drives the gear train **216** of the index instrument **210** in a positive direction to act upon the counter device **214**. As such, the counter device **214** is capable of counting in positive increments in response to both rotation of the connector shaft **215** in a first direction and rotation of the connector shaft **215** in a second opposite direction. Similar to the operation previously described in connection with FIGS. **10A-B**, the gear system **180** includes the input gear **182**, the output gear **184** (not shown in FIG. **13**; refer to FIGS. **10A-B**), and the idler gear assembly **185** that pivots between a first orientation and a second orientation depending on the rotational direction of the input gear **182**. For example, the guide pin **193** may be in one condition in the guide slot **183** when the idler gear assembly **185** is in the first orientation, and the guide pin **193** may be in a different condition within the guide slot **183** when the idler gear assembly **185** is in the second orientation. Such automatic adjustment by the idler gear assembly maintains the output rotation of the output shaft **186** in the forward rotational direction. Accordingly, the index instrument **210** can self-adjust to perform its output function independent of whether the connector shaft **215** is driven by the flow meter in a first direction or in a second opposite direction (e.g., independent of whether fluid passes through the flow meter **100** in a first flow direction (FIG. **11A**) or in the second opposite flow direction (FIG. **11B**).

[0063] Referring now to FIGS. 14A-B, the self-adjusting gear system 180 may be incorporated into an instrument drive device 230 so that a drive shaft 235 rotates in one direction independent of whether the positive fluid flow through the meter is in the first direction (FIG. 14A) or the second direction (FIG. 14B). Similar to the instrument drive device 130 previously described in connection with FIG. 2, the instrument drive device 230 may be assembled to the flow meter 100 so that the drive shaft rotates in response to fluid flow through the flow meter 100. For example, the instrument drive device 230 and the index instrument 110 may include a number of shafts and gears that cause the drive shaft 235 to rotate in response to rotation of the impellers inside the flow meter 100. As described below, the self-adjusting gear system 180 may be incorporated into the gear train of the instrument drive device 230.

[0064] In this embodiment, the instrument drive device 230 is indirectly mounted to the flow meter 100 (e.g., via the index instrument 110). Because the instrument drive device 230 includes the self-adjusting gear system 180, the output rotation of the drive shaft 235 is in one direction independent of whether fluid passes through the flow meter 100 in a first flow direction (FIG. 14A) or in the second opposite flow direction (FIG. 14B). Similar to the operation previously described in connection with FIGS. 10A-B, the gear system 180 includes the idler gear assembly 185 that pivots between a first orientation and a second orientation depending on the rotational direction of the input gear 182. Such automatic adjustment by the idler gear assembly 185 maintains the output rotation of the gear system 180 in the forward rotational direction. Accordingly, the instrument drive device 230 can self-adjust to perform its output function independent of whether fluid passes through the flow meter 100 in a first flow direction (FIG. 14A) or in the second opposite flow direction (FIG. 14B).

[0065] Still referring to FIGS. 14A-B, when an accessory instrument 250 is to be installed while the flow meter 100 is in the field of operation (e.g., already mounted into the flow system 10), the instrument 250 can be installed to the instrument drive device 230 without the need to partially disassemble the instrument 250 and manually adjust internal gears. For example, the field technician is not required to consider the positive direction of the fluid flow and thereafter manually adjust the instrument's internal gears in accordance with the positive rotational direction of the drive shaft 235. Rather, as previously described, the field technician can readily mount the instrument 250 to the instrument drive device 230 because the drive shaft 235 rotates in one direction independent of whether the positive fluid flow through the meter is in the first direction (FIG. 14A) or the second direction (FIG. 14B). In these circumstances, the accessory instrument 250 can be designed according to the one rotational direction of the drive shaft 235.

[0066] A number of embodiments of the invention have been described. Nevertheless, it will be understood that various modifications may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. Accordingly, other embodiments are within the scope of the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for mounting an instrument to a flow meter, the method comprising:

identifying a flow meter installed in a fluid flow system such that fluid passes through the flow meter in a flow

direction defined by a first flow direction or a second opposite flow direction; and

mounting an instrument to the flow meter without manually adjusting an internal gear of the instrument to account for the flow direction through the flow meter, the instrument comprising a counter device that provides information related to the fluid flow through the flow meter,

wherein the step of mounting the instrument causes the instrument to automatically adjust so that the counter device counts in positive increments independent of whether fluid passes through the flow meter in the first flow direction or in the second opposite flow direction.

2. The method of claim 1, further comprising providing the instrument which includes a self-adjusting gear system that automatically shifts position in response to fluid flow through the flow meter in the first flow direction or in the second opposite flow direction.

3. The method of claim 2, wherein the step of providing the instrument comprises providing at least one of a corrector instrument, an instrument drive device, and an index instrument.

4. The method of claim 3, wherein the step of mounting the instrument comprises mounting the corrector instrument indirectly to the flow meter.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein mounting the instrument to the flow meter includes coupling an input shaft of the instrument to a portion of the flow meter such that the input shaft is driven to rotate in a first direction or in a second opposite direction when the fluid passes through the flow meter in the flow direction.

6. The method of claim 5, wherein mounting the instrument to the flow meter causes an output shaft of the instrument to rotate in a forward rotational direction in response to any rotation of the input shaft in the first direction and any rotation of the output shaft causing a data device to collect information related to the flow meter.

7. The method of claim 6, wherein mounting the instrument to the flow meter causes the input shaft of the instrument to rotate in the first direction when the fluid passes through the flow meter in the first flow direction and causes the input shaft of the instrument to rotate in the second opposite direction when the fluid passes through the flow meter in the second opposite flow direction, wherein the instrument comprises a gear system that automatically adjusts to thereby direct the output shaft in the forward rotational direction in response to any rotation of the input shaft in the first direction and any rotation of the input shaft in the second opposite direction.

8. The method of claim 7, wherein the output shaft of the instrument rotates only in the forward rotational direction both when fluid passes through the flow meter in the first flow direction and when fluid passes through the flow meter in the second opposite flow direction.

9. The method of claim 1, wherein mounting the instrument to the flow meter comprises mounting the instrument to a rotary positive displacement meter.

10. The method of claim 1, wherein mounting the instrument to the flow meter comprises activating a data device of the instrument to transmit a signal to a location remote from the flow meter, the signal indicating a volume of fluid passing through the flow meter.

11. The method of claim 10, wherein the step of mounting the instrument causes the instrument to automatically adjust

so that the data device indicates the volume of fluid passing through the flow meter independent of whether fluid passes through the flow meter in the first flow direction or in the second opposite flow direction.

12. A method for mounting an instrument to a flow meter, the method comprising:

identifying a flow meter installed in a fluid flow system such that fluid passes through the flow meter in a flow direction defined by a first flow direction or a second opposite flow direction; and

mounting a corrector instrument to an instrument drive device of the flow meter, the corrector instrument comprising an input shaft that is driven to rotate in a first direction or in a second opposite direction by the instrument drive device of a flow meter, an output shaft that rotates in response to rotation of the input shaft, and an electronic data device that detects rotation of magnet coupled to the output shaft and that generates information related to an amount of fluid flow through the flow meter,

wherein the step of mounting the corrector instrument causes the corrector instrument to automatically adjust so that the electronic data device determines the amount of fluid flow through the flow meter independent of whether fluid passes through the flow meter in the first flow direction or in the second opposite flow direction.

13. The method of claim **12**, wherein mounting the corrector instrument to the instrument drive device of the flow meter causes a mechanical counter device to be driven by the output shaft and to indicate information related to a measured amount of fluid flow through the flow meter, the mechanical counter device being different from the electronic data device.

14. The method of claim **13**, further comprising physically accessing the mechanical counter device only after removal of the mechanical counter device from the corrector instrument.

15. The method of claim **12**, wherein the output shaft of the corrector instrument rotates only in a forward rotational direction both when fluid passes through the flow meter in the first flow direction and when fluid passes through the flow meter in the second opposite flow direction.

16. The method of claim **12**, wherein mounting the corrector instrument to the instrument drive device of the flow meter comprises mounting the corrector instrument to the instrument drive device a rotary positive displacement meter.

17. The method of claim **12**, further comprising activating the electronic data device of the corrector instrument to transmit a signal to a location remote from the flow meter, the signal indicating the amount of fluid passing through the flow meter.

18. The method of claim **17**, wherein mounting the corrector instrument to the instrument drive device of the flow meter causes the electronic data device to determine the amount of fluid flow through the flow meter both when fluid passes through the flow meter in the first flow direction and when fluid passes through the flow meter in the second opposite flow direction.

19. The method of claim **17**, wherein activating the electronic data device of the corrector instrument causes the electronic data device to wirelessly transmit the signal to a location remote from the flow meter.

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