



# **Meter cleaning & a new internal coating**

June 10, 2026 – CEESI Conference

# Overview

## Previous testing background :

- Three meters sent back to lab for contamination issues, & one additional case
- Cleaning is necessary for contaminated meters
- Getting back to baseline

## Cleaning techniques & equipment :

- Rags, chimney sweeps, ball hones, steam
- Appropriate cleaning methods
- Safer setup for rotating equipment

## A new internal coating :

- What if meter tube contamination could be reduced significantly?
- Ceramic coating
- Quantitative data/results
- Qualitative data/results

## Future Work & Conclusions



# Case 1 – Hydro water

Original Flow Calibration



In Field Run Inspection



- Hydrotest water leftover in header caused rust in top of meter



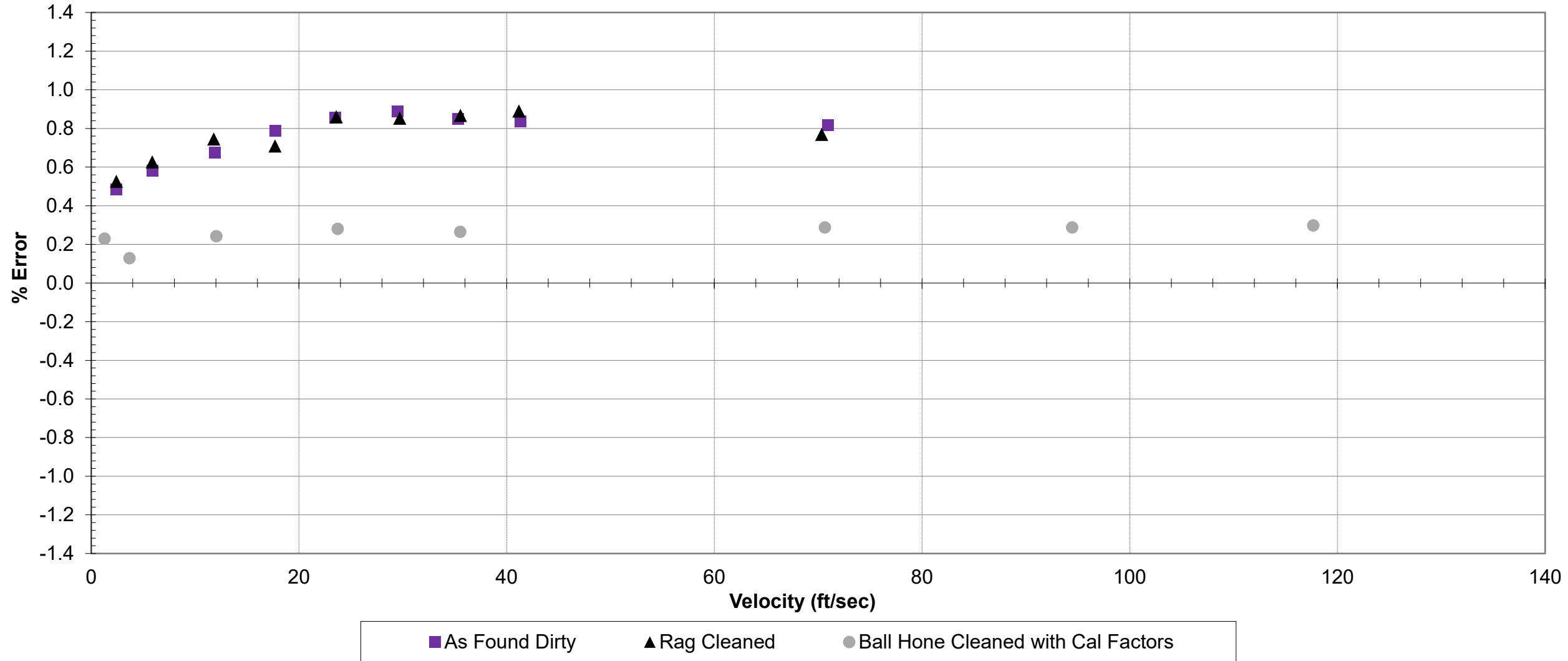
# Case 1 – Hydro water





# Case 1 – Hydro water

As Found Dirty, Rag Cleaned, Ball Hone Cleaned with original cal factors



# Case 2 – Open air rusting

In Field Run Inspection



AF condition @ CEESI



- **Meter was blown down for an outage and left open to ensure safety (double block & bleed) without notice to Measurement Engineering**



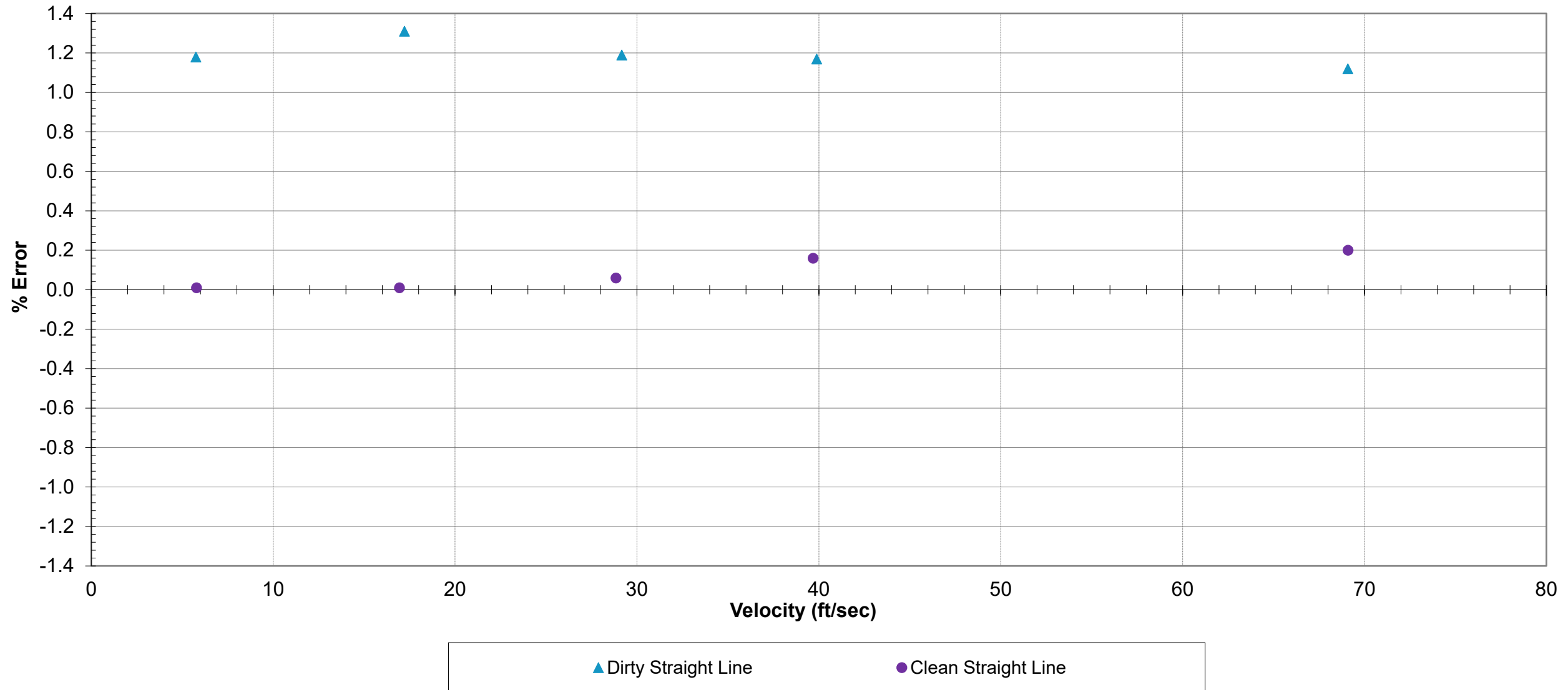
# Case 2 – Open air rusting

- **Meter Tube Disassembled**
- **Transducers Removed, Labeled, and Cleaned**
- **Ball Honed each segment**



# Case 2 – Open air rusting

AF Dirty & Clean Straight Line Results





# Case 3 – Thin Dust Layer

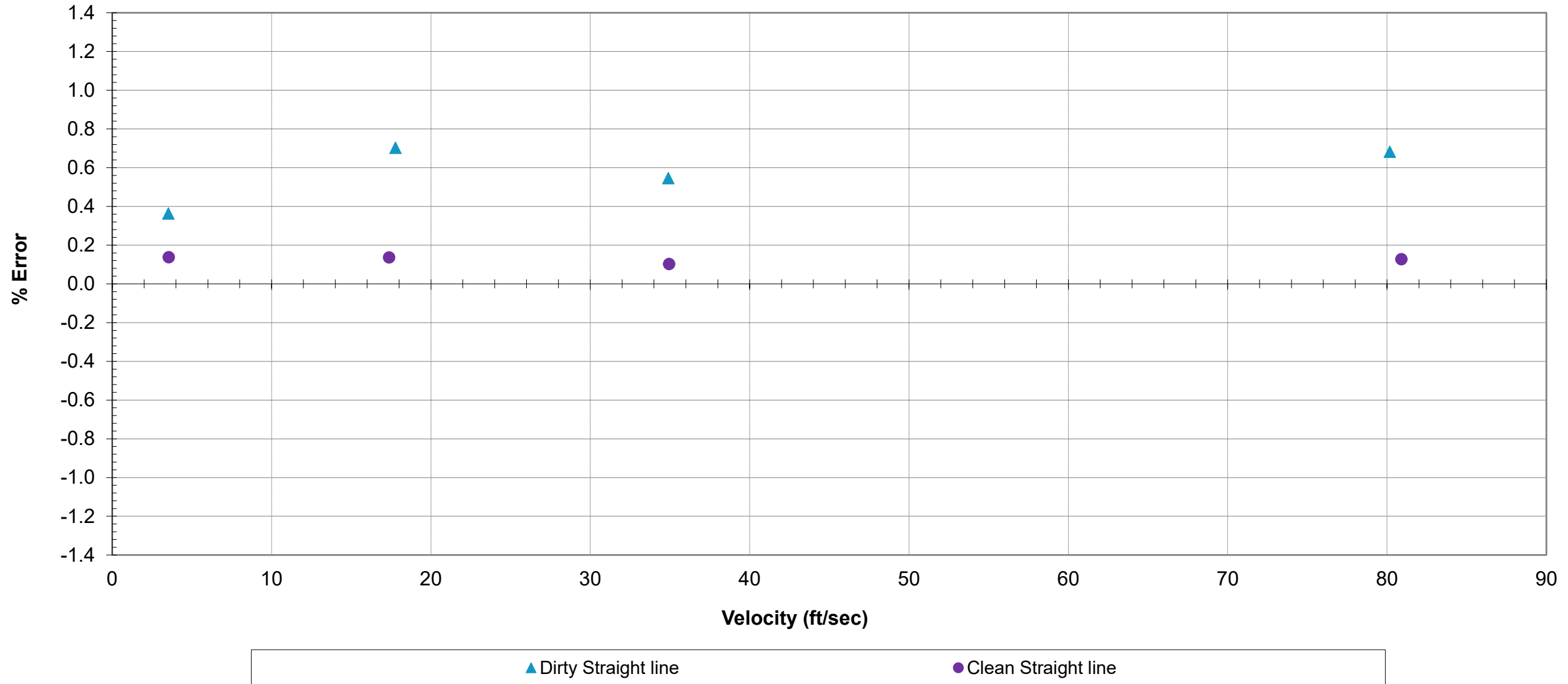
## 10in Sick 4-path meter

- Cleaned with rags and wire brush
- Thin layer of pipeline dust, evenly distributed
- Same 4 points w/ existing cal factors



# Case 3 – Thin Dust Layer

AF Dirty & AF Clean Results





# Case 4 – Clean Meter Transducer Swap



Dirty

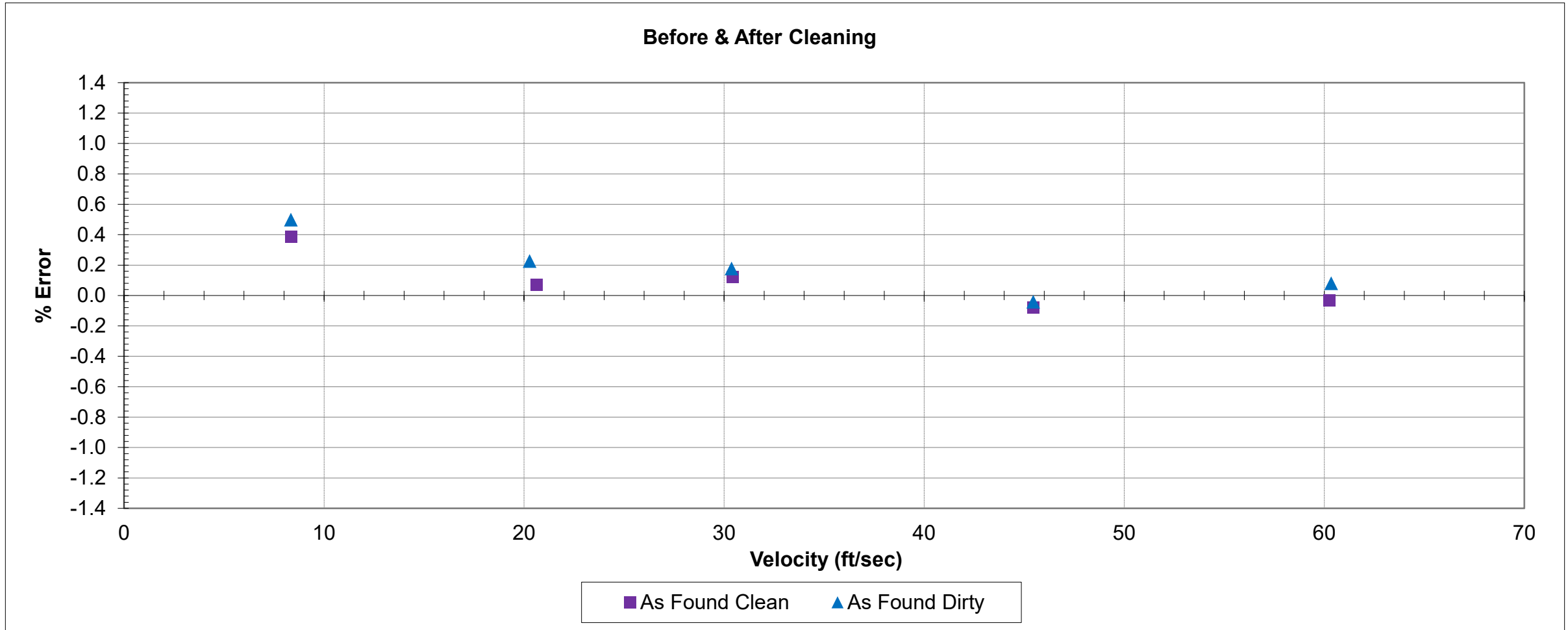


Clean



- **Dirty vs. Clean testing completed prior to T-200 transducer install**
- **Meter was largely free of rust, dust, debris. Some discoloration/patina.**
- **Some buildup on transducers & thermowells**

# Case 4 – Clean Meter Transducer Swap



- Five point as found tests at CEESI-Iowa. Average of 0.1% difference.
- Original calibration factors from 2004 still in the meter during this 2023 test



# Back to Baseline

- **Successful cleaning is likely to return the ultrasonic meter back to original accuracy when taking repeatability & uncertainties of both the meter and the lab into account.**
- **Case #1**
  - Rag cleaning had almost no effect on accuracy
  - Ball honing did not remove all rust. Accuracy went from ~0.8% to ~0.25%.
- **Case #2**
  - Ball honing brought meter back from ~1.2% to ~0.1%
- **Case #3**
  - Wire brushing brought meter back from ~0.6% to ~0.15%
- **Case #4**
  - Relatively clean meter showed ~0.1% difference when comparing dirty to clean results

# Cleaning Techniques – Part 1

- **Debris removal & grabbing**
- **Chimney sweeps**



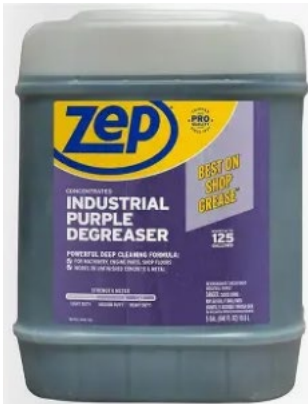
Removal of a piece of poly pig using a grabbing tool with borescope taped to the grabber





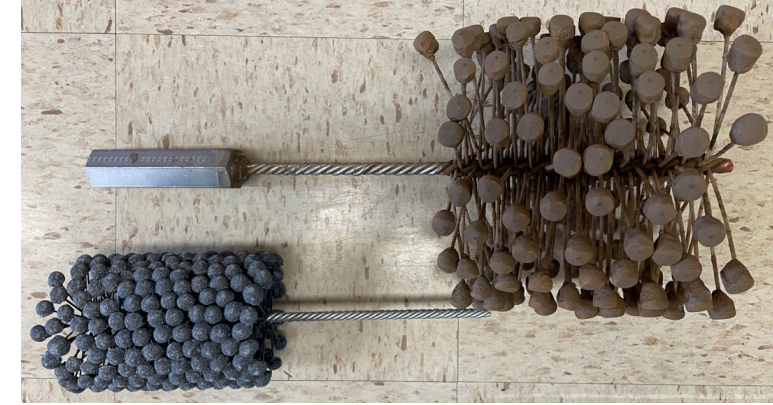
# Cleaning Techniques – Part 2

- **Ball hone**
  - Rotary tool with plastic rods with abrasive balls on the ends.
  - Comes in different grit and abrasive media
  - Wears down over time
  - Used with or without towel/rags depending on the type of cleaning required.
- **Degreasers**
  - Clear usage with your Environmental folks beforehand!



Ball hone wrapped in rag, post cleaning

Used 8" hone (top) and a new 4" hone (bottom)



Hone in a 8" meter tube





# Cleaning Techniques – Part 3

- **Steam or Hot (or cold) water pressure wash**
  - Good for greases, sludge.
  - Not great for rust/corrosion



Power wash extension wand – prior to BHE GT&S glove rule



Hot water pressure washing trailer<sup>3</sup>

# Custom Honing Setup

- **BHE GT&S has minimized safety risk related to ball honing via:**
  - Customized equipment
  - Revised cleaning procedures





# Custom Honing Setup

- **Drill**

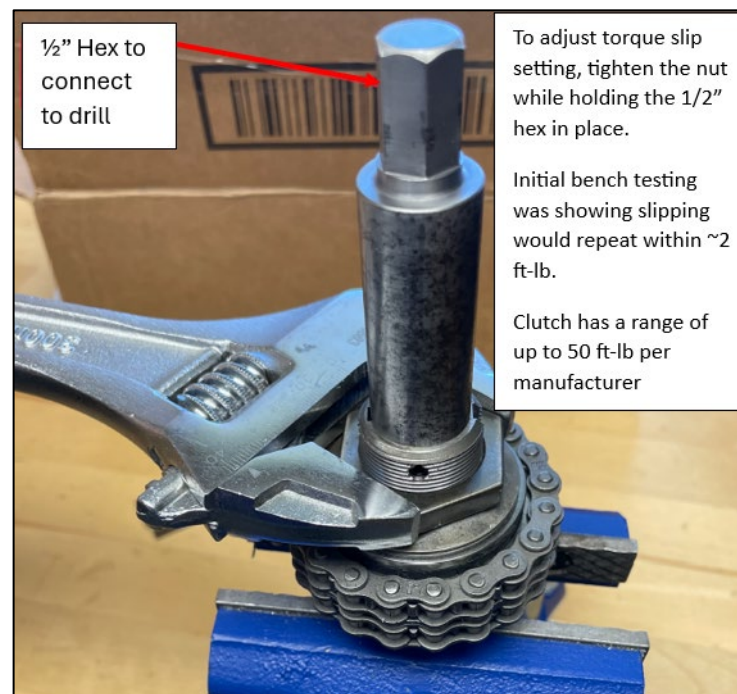
- Cordless 60V
- Electronic clutch in case of anything jamming

- **Mechanical clutch**

- Slips at 50 ft-lb, and is adjustable
- Protects operator if anything jams
- Drill adapter only comes with the clutch end. This makes it harder to bypass
- Custom cover

- **Teflon covered pipe stand**

- Optional, but sometimes convenient. Won't tear up equipment



Slip clutch without it's cover & installed in vise to adjust the slip setting.



Dewalt 60V drywall mud mixing drill w/clutch sitting on Teflon blocked pipe stand.



# Custom Honing Setup

- **Threaded connectors**

- ¾ inch all thread
- No protrusions that could catch on anything, including hands.
- Electronic clutch in case of anything jamming
- Teflon washers make disassembly much easier

- **Rods**

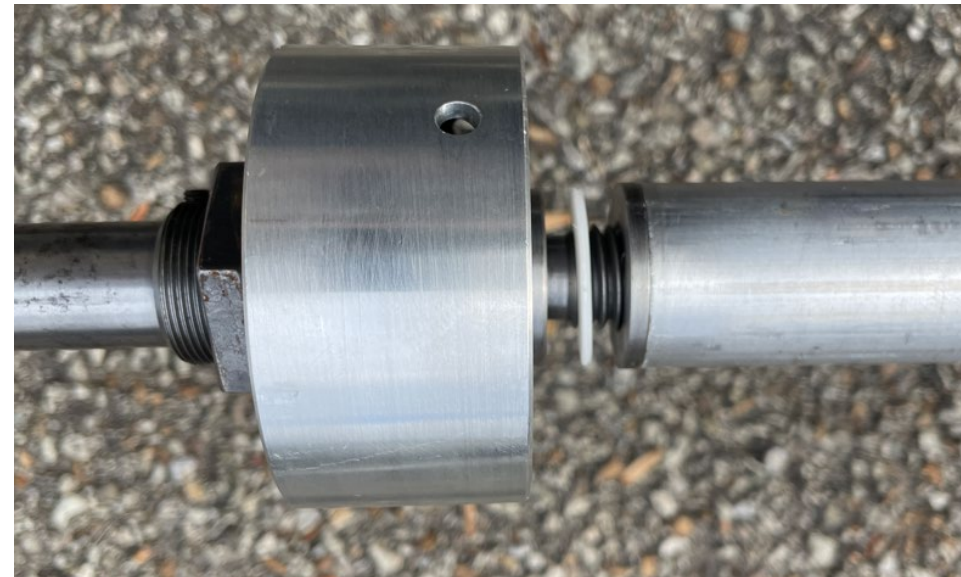
- 1 inch aluminum conduit
- No protrusions that could catch anything
- 5' or 3' lengths

- **Hone Connection**

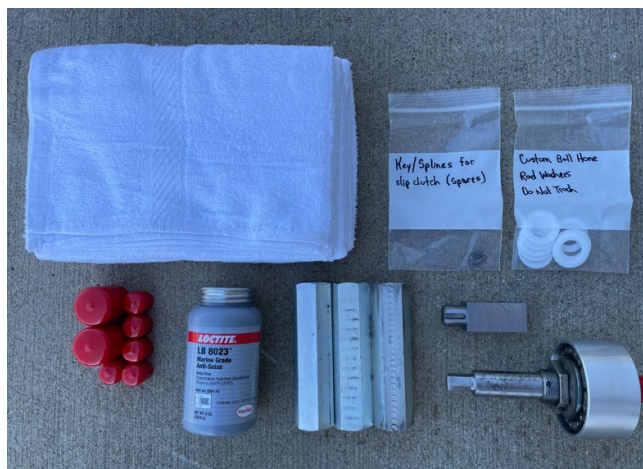
- Long hex nut, welded
- Hone's braided shaft often needs straightened before each job.



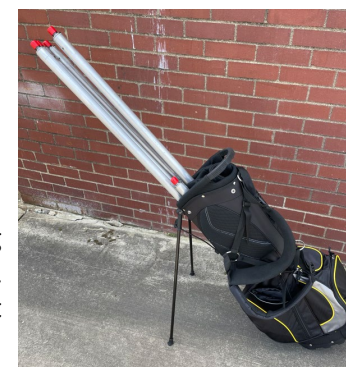
Tight rod to rod connection.



Clutch to 1<sup>st</sup> rod connection, loose.



Accessories for ball honing kit



Golf bag storage & transport



# Why an Internal Coating?

- **Uncertainty - real world conditions**

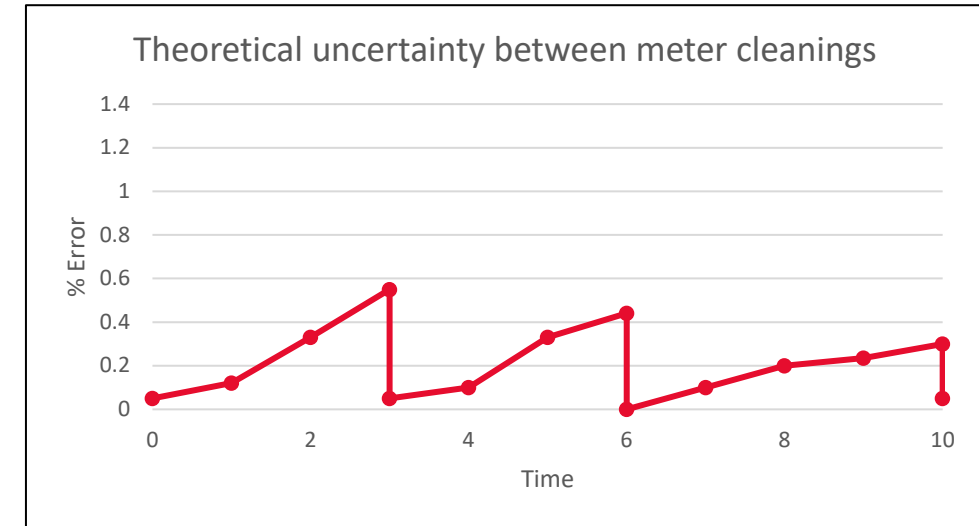
- Contamination happens over variable periods of time.
- Cleaning only happens at specific points in time.
- Some types of contamination are difficult to detect with meter diagnostics
- Cost & labor availability

- **Safety**

- Ball hones & brushes = rotational energy hazard
  - Misaligned & bent components, bouncing!
- Steam hazards
- Pressurized washing hazards
- Hazards from improvised equipment

- **Environmental**

- Risk for spills
- Proper disposal of solids/liquids



3" ball hone on chimney sweep rods



Extension that is shop fabricated square/hex bars & pipe nipples?



# Internal Coating Selection

- **Traditional internal coatings are focused on flow efficiency**
  - Potentially too smooth
  - Interference with transducer ports, crispness of machined edges
  - What happens when it falls off?
- **Cerakote's F-Series**
  - Used on gun parts & other items
  - Thin film ceramic coating.
  - No PFAS (forever chemicals)
  - Some corrosion testing info available, but nothing related to ultrasonic meter accuracy
- **Color**
  - Light (easier inspection)
  - Recognizable

Cerakote F-Series in orange



Comparison of Manufacturer specifications for various internal coatings				
Coating Product	Dry Film Thickness (mils)	Dry Film Thickness (in)	Dry Film Thickness (mm)	Surface Roughness (Rz)
Hempel HS-87831	2.8 - 3.1	0.0028 - 0.0031	0.071 - 0.078	Not specified
Sher. Williams Pipeclad 930R HS	1.9 - 2.2	0.0019 - 0.0022	0.048 - 0.056	1.3 micron
Carboline Polyclad 956	2 - 6	0.002 - 0.006	0.051 - 0.152	Not specified
Cerakote F-Series	0.75	0.00075	0.019	Not specified

Note: Many coating systems allow for multiple coats. Numbers in this table are for a single coat.



# Internal Coating Application

- **Surface preparation is more intense than typical pipeline external painting**
- **Thin film is not forgiving during application**
  - Already done on 6", 8", and 12". Likely minimum size is 4". Larger sizes should be easier.
- **Not easily applied in the field. Shop application is best**
- **Cure time of ~24 hours at ambient. Or shorter in heated booth**



Transducer  
faces protected  
by duct tape  
(prior to blast)



Portion of  
meter  
body after  
surface  
prep



Rotary  
applicator just  
after applying  
a coat

# Internal Coating – Adhesion

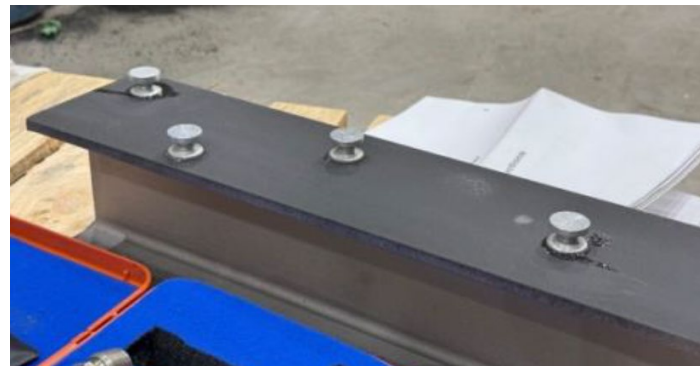
Cohesive Failure



Glue Failure



- **Pipeline integrity & internal corrosion concerns**
- **Process to get approval for new coatings**
- **Results show better adhesion than typical pipeline coatings**
  - Plate steel
    - Two samples maxed out at 1000 lb/in<sup>2</sup>
    - One sample had failure at 900 lb/in<sup>2</sup>
  - Wide flange beam
    - two samples maxed out at 1000 lb/in<sup>2</sup>
    - One sample failed at 950 lb/in<sup>2</sup>. Failure of the glue, not the coating



Wide beam test setup

# Internal Coating – Thin Film Error?

- **Problems**

- What if this coating was applied after calibration?
- What if the coating fails & falls off?

- **Calculations below show percent change in the cross sectional area.**

- Some relation to error in flowrates, but not directly

- **Caveats**

- Assume that the meter ID is not updated from original
- Assume that no calibration has taken place.

- **Thinner is likely better**

Percent change in cross-sectional area due to a 0.75 mil thick coating

Description	4 inch	6 inch	8 inch	12 inch	24 inch
Uncoated ID (in)	4.026	6.065	7.981	11.938	22.624
Coating Thickness (in)	0.00075	0.00075	0.00075	0.00075	0.00075
Uncoated Cross-sectional Area (in <sup>2</sup> )	12.73	28.89	50.03	111.93	402.00
Coated Cross-sectional Area (in <sup>2</sup> )	12.72	28.88	50.01	111.90	401.95
% Change Cross-sectional Area	-0.07%	-0.05%	-0.04%	-0.03%	-0.01%

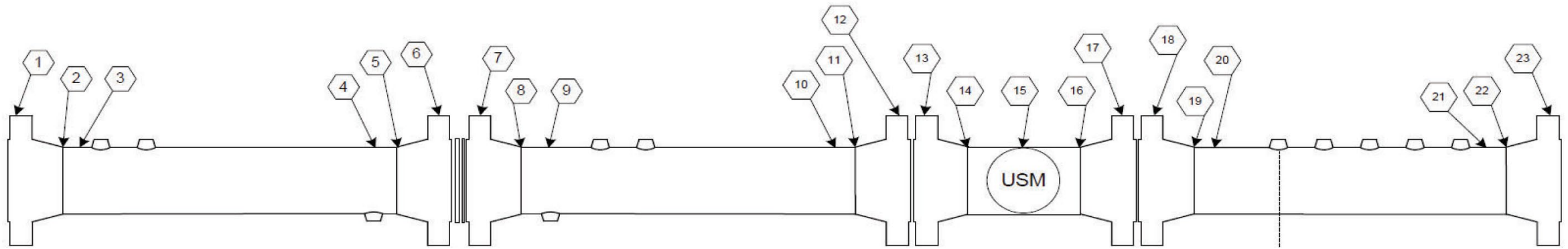
Percent change in cross-sectional area due to a 4.0 mil thick coating

Description	4 inch	6 inch	8 inch	12 inch	24 inch
Uncoated ID (in)	4.026	6.065	7.981	11.938	22.624
Coating Thickness (in)	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004
Uncoated Cross-sectional Area (in <sup>2</sup> )	12.73	28.89	50.03	111.93	402.00
Coated Cross-sectional Area (in <sup>2</sup> )	12.68	28.81	49.93	111.78	401.72
% Change Cross-sectional Area	-0.40%	-0.26%	-0.20%	-0.13%	-0.07%

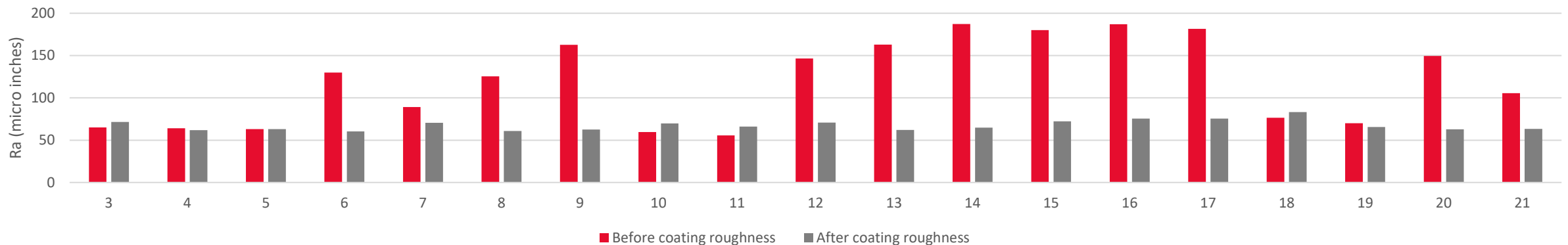


# Internal Coating – Surface Roughness

- **Ceramic coating process made the surface roughness readings more consistent**
  - Positions 1, 2, 22, & 23 not taken due to concentric reducers
  - Note: PRCI research shows that surface roughness in typical ranges does not significantly affect uncertainty. Current version of AGA 9 accepts this.

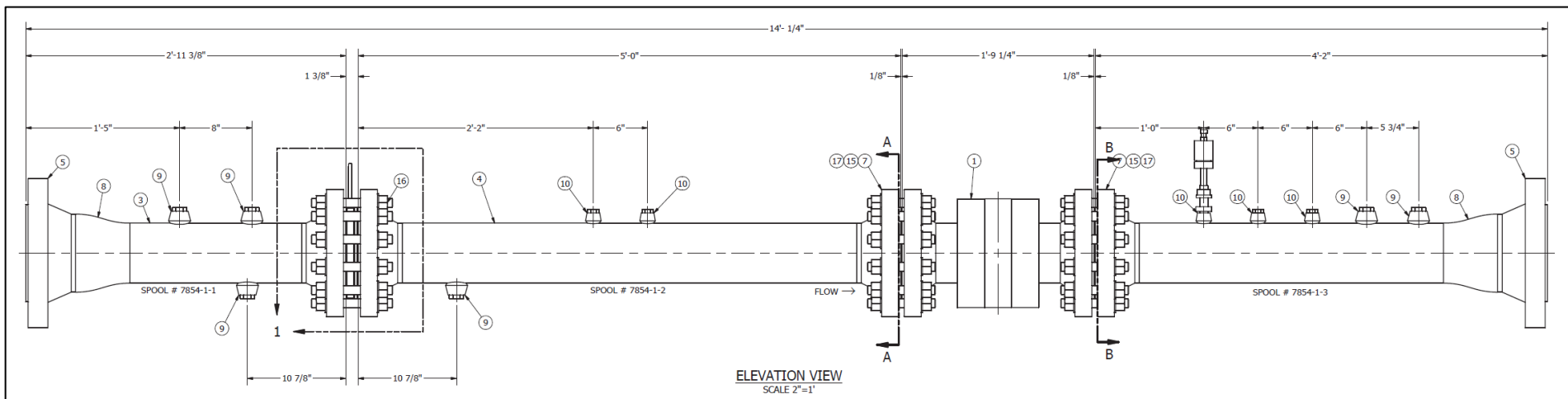


6" Meter Tube - Surface Roughness Before/After Internal Coating



# Flow Testing

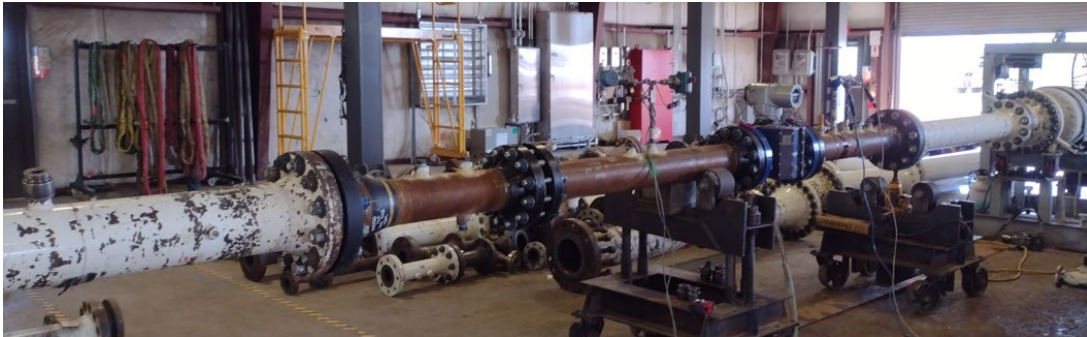
- **6" Sensia 380Ci meter**
- **Replacing an 8" turbine meter in the field**
- **Meter body previously used in a storage suction line**
- **1<sup>st</sup> = Uncoated flow test**
- **2<sup>nd</sup> = Back to coating shop, disassembled, internally coated, reassembled**
- **3<sup>rd</sup> = Coated flow test**



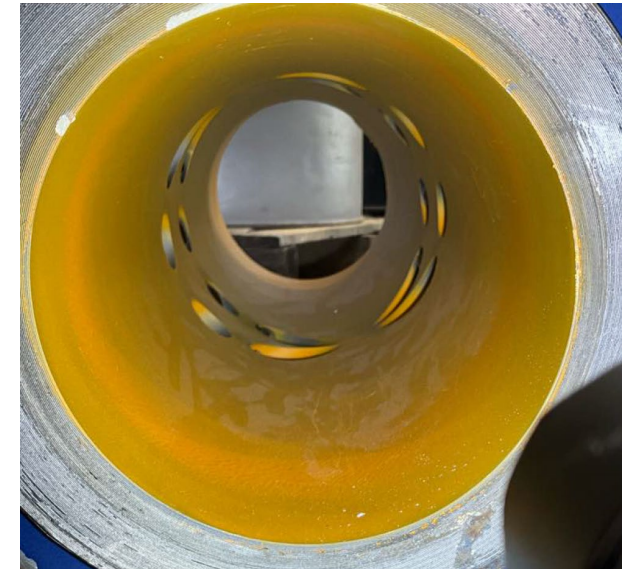
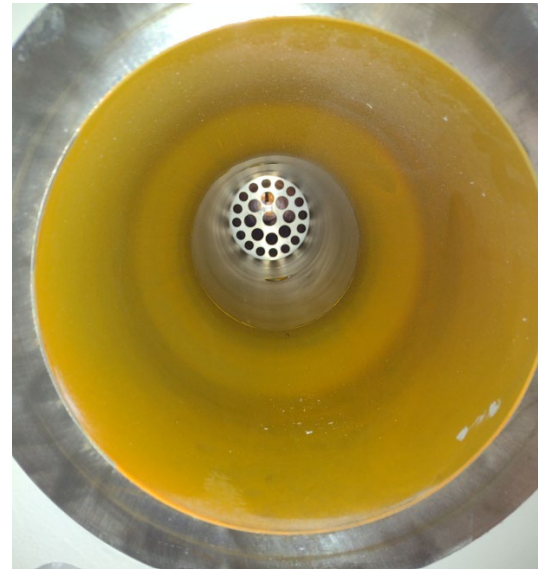
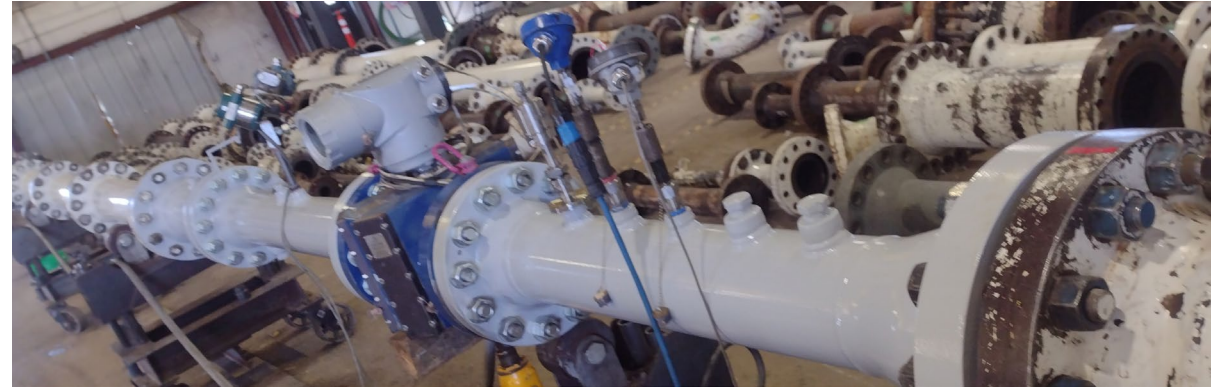


# Flow Testing

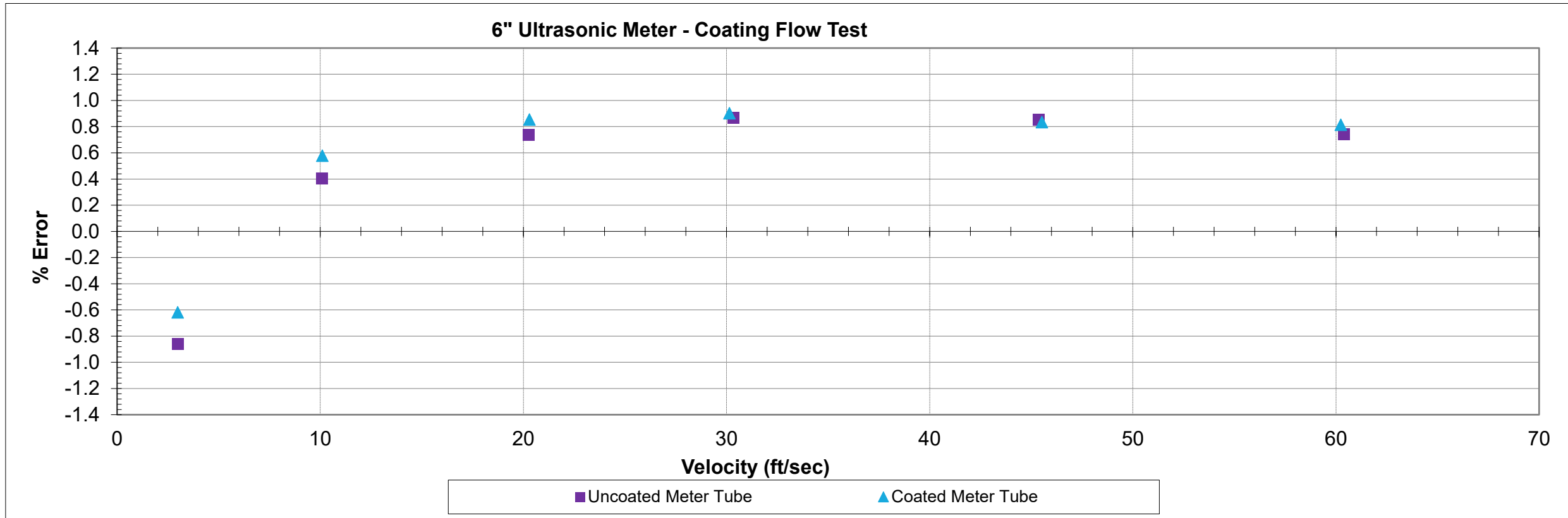
- **Uncoated**



- **Coated**

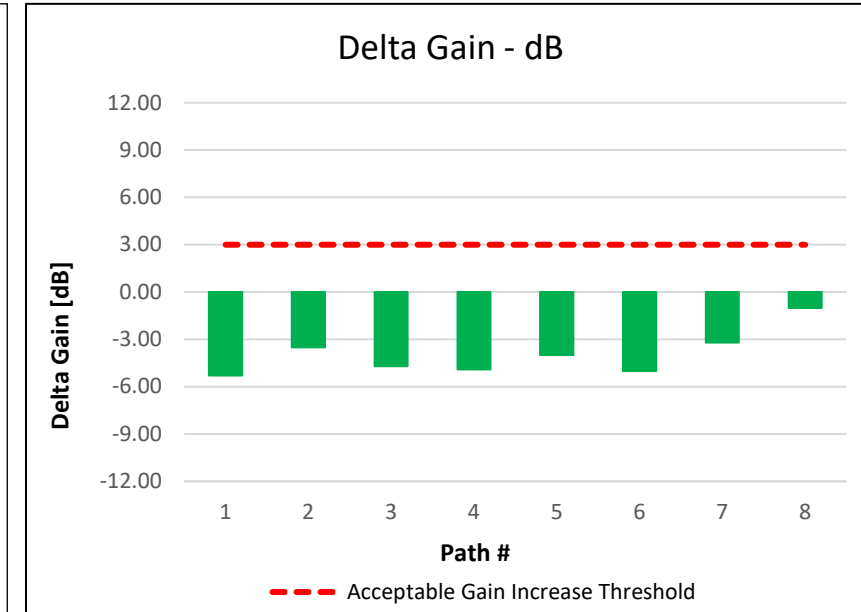
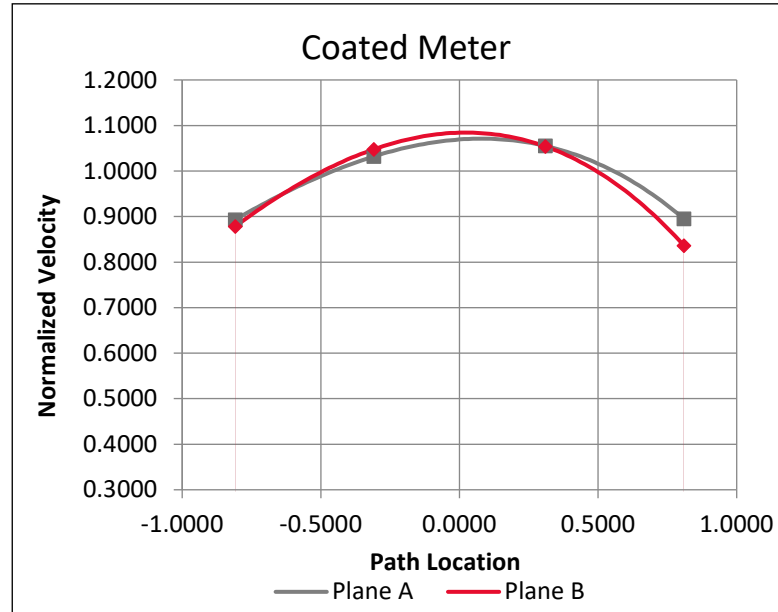
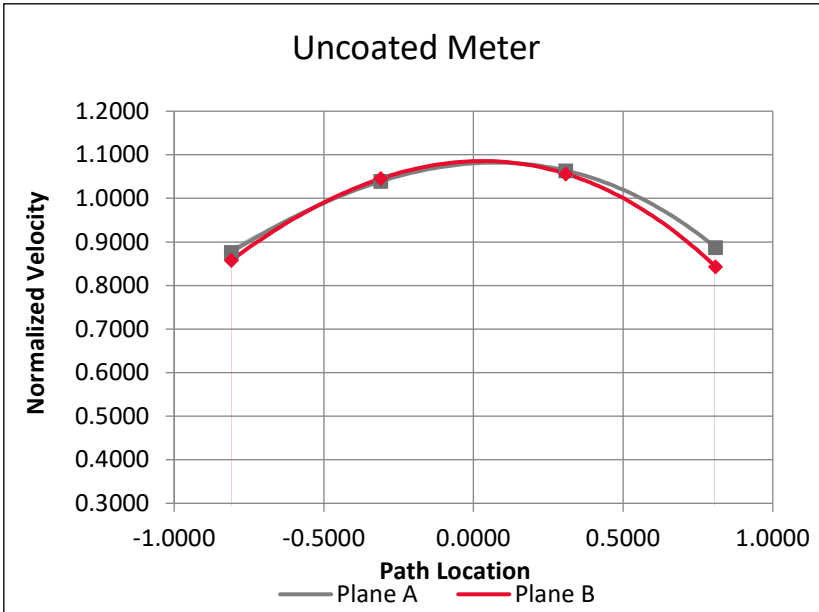


# Flow Testing Results



- Tested uncoated in July 2025 & coated in September 2025
- No cal factors in meter
- Average of 0.104% difference.

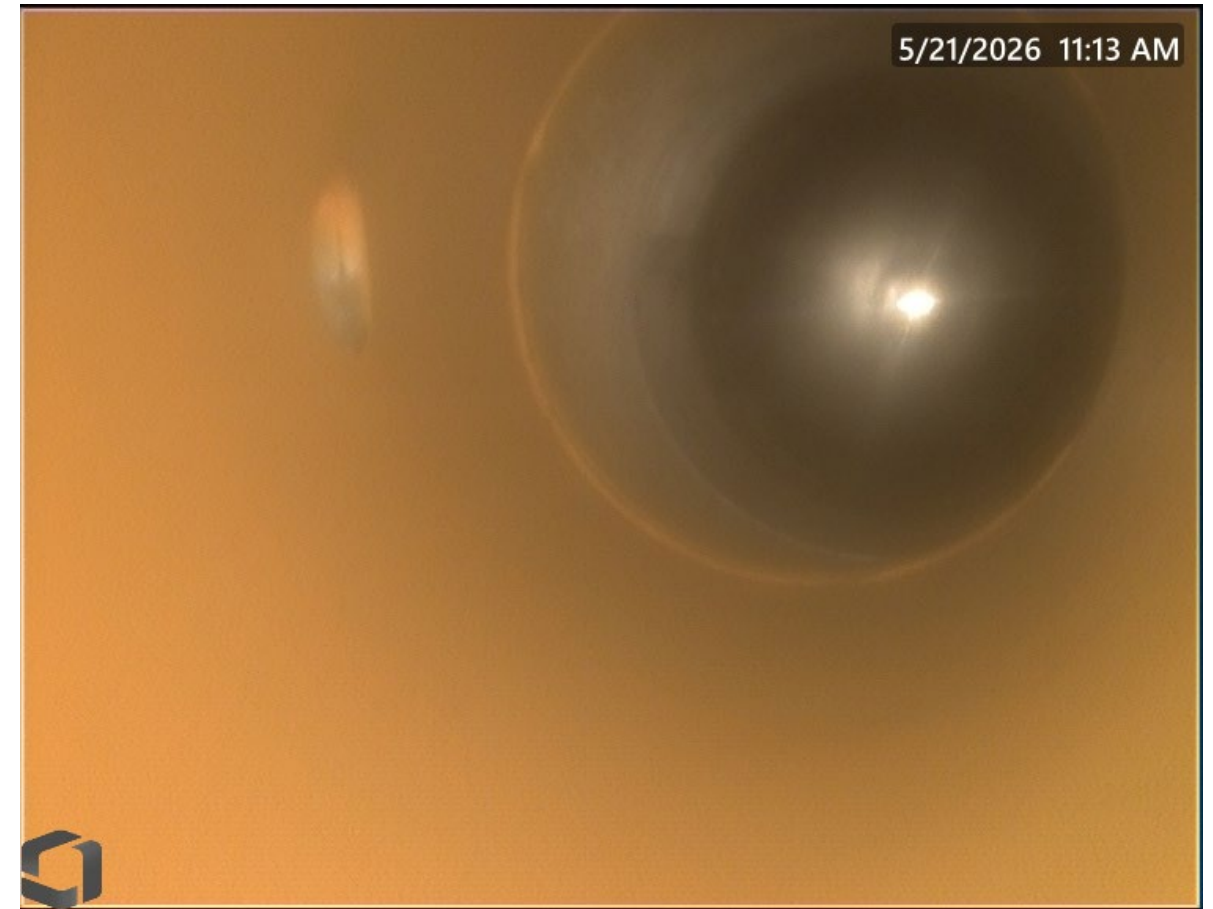
# Flow Testing Results



- **Gain & normalized velocity info taken at 20 ft/s for both uncoated & coated**
- **Across 8 paths, the coated meter gains were reduced as compared to the coated meter**
  - Potential that blasting & coating process caused the gain reduction
  - Potential that ceramic coating absorbs less of the ultrasonic signal than a bare steel meter body.



# 6" Field Check



- **Borescope inspection on 5/21/2026 after ~6 months of flow**
  - No signs of contamination & meter diagnostics appear good

# Test Spools

Test spools for internal coating						
ID #	Fitting/Test Description	Cerakote Applied?	Cure Temp (°F)	Cure Method	Ball hone post Cerakote?	Install Notes
1	Cerakote spool left at Core shop	Yes	120	Heated Booth	No	Outside Core Industrial's shop
2	Control spool left at Core shop	No, control	-	-	-	
3	Cerakote - heated cure	Yes	120	Heated Booth	No	Installed in flowing pipeline on 12/3/2024
4	Control spool	No, control	-	-	-	
5	Cerakote - ambient cure	Yes	~70	Amb. Shop	No	
6	Cerakote - heated cure & honed	Yes	120	Heated Booth	Yes	
7	Hydro water test - control	No, control	-	-	-	Added water on 11/6/2024, left in pipe yard to be exposed
8	Hydro water test - Cerakote	Yes	120	Heated Booth	No	
9	Pipe left open test - control	No, control	-	-	-	Added water on 11/8/2024, left in pipe yard to be exposed
10	Pipe left open test - Cerakote	Yes	120	Heated Booth	No	
11	Pipe left open test - Cerakote	Yes	~70	Amb. Shop	No	
12	Pipe left open test - Cerakote	Yes	120	Heated Booth	Yes	

- **Twelve 6" pipe spools fabricated**
- **Testing internal coating over time**
  - Coated or uncoated
  - Ambient temp cure vs. 120F cure
  - In pipeline service
  - Sitting in pipe yard & open to weather
  - Undamaged coating vs. damaged coating
- **Test is ongoing**

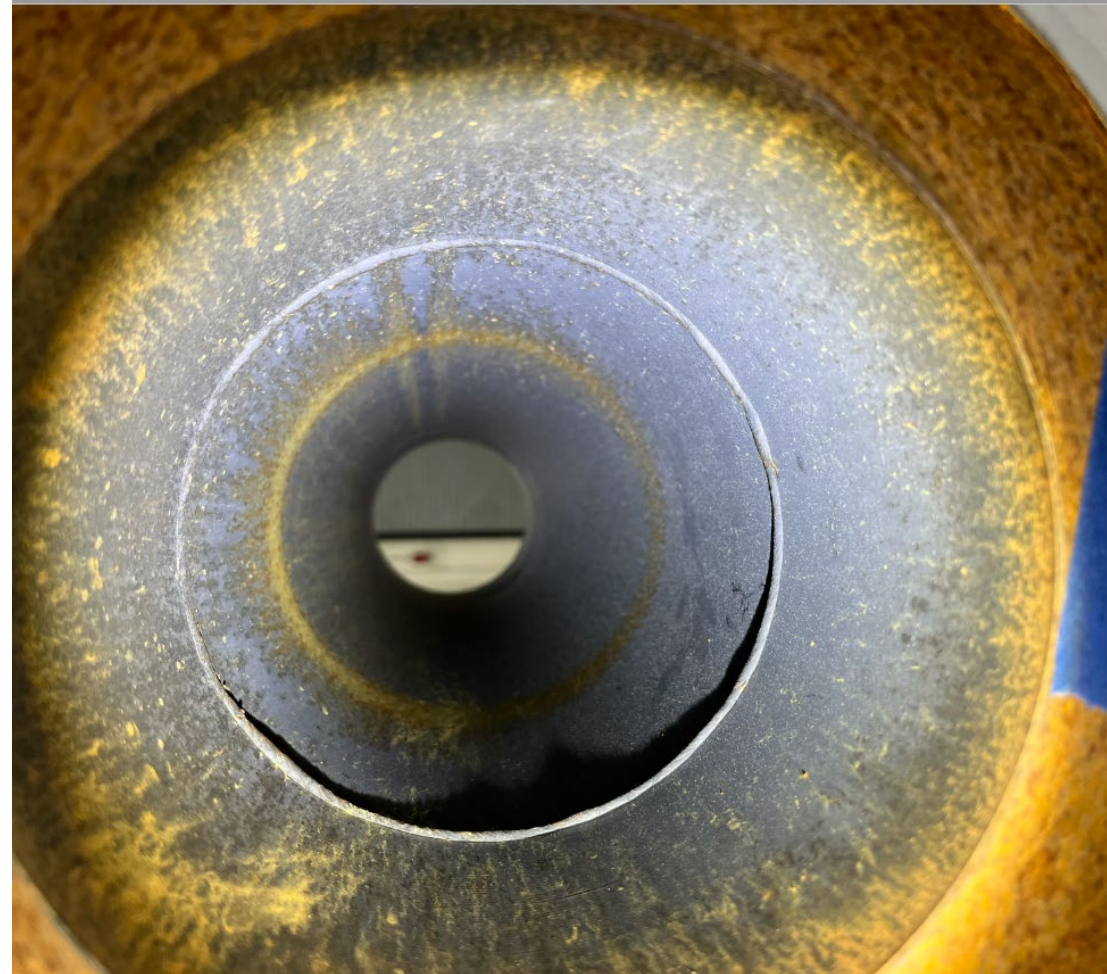
# Test Spool Results (#1-2)

- **Two spools left at Core Industrial coating shop outdoors for ~5 months.**

Cerakote spool (black) at end of test period. Post cleaning with Dawn soap & water.



Control spool at end of test period. Post cleaning with Dawn soap & water.





# Test Spool Results (#3-6) - Part #1



Spool #3 – Cerakote (black) and heat cured. Notice more contamination lingering in the uncoated pipe adjacent to the coated spool.



Spool #4 – Control spool uncoated. Typical low grade paint used on flanges/pipe prior to sale & fabrication. Notice the contamination congregating in the uncoated spool.

- **Four spools in a flowing pipeline (storage suction line)**



# Test Spool Results (#3-6) - Part #2



Spool #5 – Cerakote (black) and ambient cured. Notice more contamination lingering in the uncoated pipe adjacent to the coated spool.



Spool #6 – Cerakote (black) and heat cured. Ball honed after coating to damage the coating.

- **Four spools in a flowing pipeline (storage suction line)**



# Test Spool Results - #7-#12

- **Six spools left in the local pipe yard (Pennsylvania) and left open & exposed to the elements.**
  - November 2024
    - Initial setup & added water. 1" TOL's left open to atmosphere.
  - October 2025
    - Removed water and opened for inspection
  - May 2026
    - Added valve grease & valve sealant. Two weeks later cleaning was performed with towel covered hone, bare honing, and finally hand wiping. Degreaser was also used.
    - Only half of each spool length was cleaned to allow for test to continue.





# Test Spool Results - #7



Grease & sealant added



After 1<sup>st</sup> ball hone cleaning. Hone covered by towel & degreaser used.



After 2<sup>nd</sup> ball hone cleaning. Hone was bare & degreaser used.



After final wiping by hand. Final condition.

- **Spool #7 – Control spool, no coating**



# Test Spool Results - #8



Grease & sealant added



After 1<sup>st</sup> ball hone cleaning. Hone covered by towel & degreaser used.



After 2<sup>nd</sup> ball hone cleaning. Hone was bare & degreaser used.



After final wiping by hand. Final condition. Some damage to coating by bare hone.

- **Spool #8 – Cerakote, heated 120F cure**



# Test Spool Results - #9



Grease & sealant added



After 1<sup>st</sup> ball hone cleaning. Hone covered by towel & degreaser used.



After 2<sup>nd</sup> ball hone cleaning. Hone was bare & degreaser used.



After final wiping by hand. Final condition. Some damage to coating by bare hone.

- **Spool #9 – No Cerakote, control spool**



# Test Spool Results - #10



Grease & sealant added



After 1<sup>st</sup> ball hone cleaning. Hone covered by towel & degreaser used.



After 2<sup>nd</sup> ball hone cleaning. Hone was bare & degreaser used.



After final wiping by hand. Final condition. Minimal damage to coating by bare hone.

- **Spool #10 – Cerakote, heated 120F cure**



# Test Spool Results - #11



Grease & sealant added



After 1<sup>st</sup> ball hone cleaning. Hone covered by towel & degreaser used.



After 2<sup>nd</sup> ball hone cleaning. Hone was bare & degreaser used.



After final wiping by hand. Final condition. Minimal damage to coating by bare hone.

- **Spool #11 – Cerakote, ambient cure**



# Test Spool Results - #12



Grease & sealant added



After 1<sup>st</sup> ball hone cleaning. Hone covered by towel & degreaser used.



After 2<sup>nd</sup> ball hone cleaning. Hone was bare & degreaser used.



After final wiping by hand. Final condition. Damaged coating & rust showing through.

- **Spool #12 – Cerakote, heated cure, ball honed after initial coating**



# Test Spool Results - Summary

- **Reduction in corrosion**
  - Noticeable reduction in corrosion compared to uncoated spools
- **Reduction in contamination build up**
  - Noticeable reduction in the amount of pipeline fluid/solid in coated spools compared to uncoated.
- **Easier cleanup**
  - Of three personnel involved with cleaning the six pipe yard spools, all three noticed the coated & undamaged spools were smoother and easier to clean
- **Will monitor further as time progresses**

# Future Work

- 1. More flow testing for similar meters & conditions.**
  1. Test a brand new meter
  2. Test different brand meters
  3. Test different path configurations
- 2. Further investigation of the reduction in gain. Can this be attributed to the ceramic coating? Something else?**
- 3. Further checking & evaluation of spools and meters that are already coated.**
- 4. Further evaluation of surface roughness and whether or not the coating application process makes various honing/boring techniques less useful.**
- 5. Suggestions?**

# Conclusions

- 1. The ceramic internal coating is helpful in efforts to reduce meter internal corrosion & contamination issues that are known to increase uncertainty.**
- 2. Given a reduction in meter contamination, application of this coating will be able to reduce measurement uncertainty in real world conditions.**
- 3. Even if the coating were to fail years or decades in the future, impact to uncertainty is likely to be minimal. This particularly applies to larger meter sizes.**
- 4. This internal coating is suitable for use in meter tubes installed at custody transfer interconnects.**
- 5. Reduction in contamination can reduce the amount of cleaning required. This can save labor costs, contractor costs, and methane emissions.**



# Thank you

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