



**Ministry of Higher
Education and Scientific
Research
AL Mustaqbal university
college**

Chemical Engineering Department

**Petroleum Properties Laboratory
3rd. Stage.**

**Exp. No.2
Say bolt Viscosity Test**

**Supervised by
Asst.lect. Huda Adil Mohammed**

2022-2023

Aim:

Aim of this work : empirical procedures for determining saybolt viscosity of petroleum products at specified temperatures between 21 and 99 C.

Main principles :

Say bolt viscosity - Efflux time in seconds of 60 ml. of sample flowing through a calibrated orifice under specified condition.

a. Say bolt Universal Viscosity “SUV”

Determined using an orifice of (1.76 ± 0.015) mm in diameter used for lubricants and distillates with efflux time greater than 32 sec. and less than 1000 sec. The viscosity value is reported in Say bolt Universal seconds, abbreviated SUS, at a specified temperature.

b. Say bolt Furol Viscosity “SFV”

Determined using an orifice of (3.15 ± 0.02) mm in diameter used when “SUV” value is greater than 1000 sec. The viscosity value is reported in Say bolt Furol seconds, abbreviated SFS, at a specified temperature. *The “SFV” is approximately one tenth the “SUV”.*

Introduction :

The viscosity of a fluid is an important property in the analysis of liquid behavior and fluid motion near solid boundaries.

The viscosity is the fluid resistance to shear or flow and is a measure of the adhesive/cohesive or frictional fluid property. The resistance is caused by intermolecular friction exerted when layers of fluids attempt to slide by one another.

In simple terms, viscosity is a measure of a fluid's resistance to flow. The knowledge of viscosity is needed for proper design of required temperatures for storage, pumping or injection of fluids.

There are two related measures of fluid viscosity - known as dynamic (or absolute) and kinematic viscosity.

This test can be used to determine the Saybolt Universal Viscosity or Saybolt Furol (fuel and road oils) Viscosity and then kinematic viscosity of asphalt emulsions. This covers the empirical procedures for determining the viscosities of petroleum products at specified temperatures between 21 and 99 C.

Saybolt Furol viscosity: the efflux time in seconds required for 60 milliliters of a petroleum product to flow through the calibrated orifice of a Saybolt Furol viscometer, under carefully controlled temperature, as prescribed by test method ASTM D 88. The method differs from Saybolt Universal viscosity only in that the viscometer has a larger orifice to facilitate testing of very viscous oils, such as fuel oil (the word "Furol" is a contraction of "fuel and road oils").

In this test method, the efflux time in seconds of 60 ml sample, flowing through a calibrated orifice, measured under carefully controlled conditions. This time is corrected by an orifice factor and reported as the viscosity of the sample at that temperature.

Theory:

Crude oil is categorized by the property of the liquid, with viscosity, API gravity, density, amount of water and suspended solid matter it contains. These properties vary by the refining of crude oil.

Three tests will be done on a refined oil to measure the viscosity. The density of the crude oil will be determined in this lab using a specific gravity relation, an API Gravity relation and the usage of a densitometer. All tests were done following the ASTM standard.

Saybolt Viscometer

The first test used is the Saybolt Viscometer. This test is done by measuring the time it takes for a fixed volume of oil to flow down, with only gravity acting on it. The time measured from the Saybolt Viscometer is in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS).

The kinematic viscosity, in centistokes can be calculated using this equation:

$$v = 0.220 - \frac{180}{t} \quad \text{when, } 30 < t < 500$$

Or $v = 0.216t$ when, $t > 500$

Where: v = kinematic viscosity in centistokes, t = viscosity in SUS

And the **absolute viscosity** can be calculated with this equation:

$$\mu = v \rho$$

Where: μ = absolute viscosity in centipoise, ρ = density in g/cm

Requirements:

- 1) Saybolt Viscometer test assembly as fig. (1)



Figure1: Saybolt Viscometer test

- 2) Receiving Flasks
- 3) Thermometers
- 4) Timer.

Preparation of Apparatus:

1. Clean viscometer and receiving flask thoroughly with appropriate solvent.
2. Place the receiving flask beneath the viscometer so that the graduation mark on the flask is from (100-130) mm. below the bottom of the viscometer tube.
3. Fill the bath to at least 6 mm. above the over flow rim of the viscometer, the bath media used is water or oil for test temperature less than 98 °C and oil for higher test temperature.

Procedures :

1. Start the experiment by measuring the weight of the empty flask.
2. Pour 60 ml of SAE 30 to the peaker and transfer it to the flask .
3. Measure again the weight of the flask .
4. Measure the room temperature of the oil .
5. Pour the contents into the saybolt viscometer .
6. Set the temperature .
7. Make sure the temperature of the oil is correct before opening the stopper.
8. Record the time from the start of the flow until the last drop.
9. Measure again the weight of the flask.
10. Repeat the procedure at different temperatures

Result :

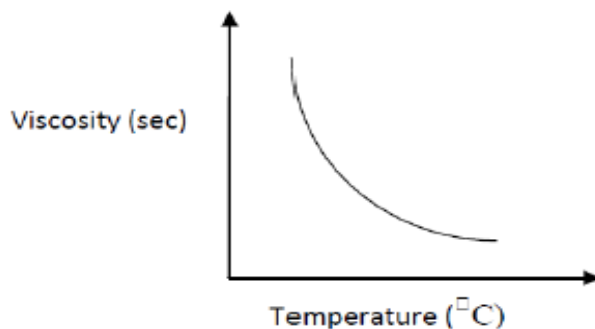
1. Use the following table to record your measurements and calculate kinematic viscosity, density, absolute viscosity.

Test No.	Temperature °C	Efflux time (saybolt viscosity) sec.	Density = $\frac{mass}{volume}$	kinematic viscosity	absolute viscosity
1	30	126			
2	40	82			
3	50	45.9			

Where mass of empty flask = 31g

Mass of full flask (60 ml) = 82g

2. Draw the curve, it must be as shown :



Discussion:

1. Importance of Saybolt viscosity ?
2. What is the effect of temperature on viscosity?
3. What is used in the bath media of viscosity test? Why?
4. Set another method to determine the viscosity?
5. What is the theoretical meaning of viscosity of material ?
6. If the temperature increases, what happens to: viscosity, velocity, and time to fill 60ml into a receiving beaker.