Viscosity Information

CPS	Temp	Fluid
1	65 F	water
2	60 F	turpentine
3	40 F	milk
3	68 F	kerosene
8	70 F	gasoline
11	60 F	# 2 fuel oil
14	60 F	# 2 diesel
18	60 F	beer
20	40 F	cream
40	65 F	vegetable oil
50	70 F	sugar syrup (sucrose) – 60 Brix
68	100 F	raw honey
75	70 F	liquid wax
88 - 206	60 F	SAE 10 motor oil
94	60 F	sesame oil
103	60 F	peanut oil
110	60 F	coconut oil
125 – 330	60 F	SAE 20 motor oil
180	65 F	tomato juice
200 - 540	60 F	SAE 30 motor oil
319 - 970	60 F	SAE 40 motor oil
320	60 F	varnish
435	68 F	maple syrup
540 – 2000	60 F	SAE 50 motor oil
648 - 800	69 F	100% glycerine
720 – 18.000	60 F	molasses
750	65 F	latex paint
800	80 F	HFCS – high fructose corn syrup
1000	80 F	horse radish sauce
1000	70 F	spaghetti sauce
1000 - 3000	60 F	SAE 60 motor oil
1210	70 F	sugar syrup (sucrose) – 74 Brix
1500 – 70.000	85 F	mustard
1500	100 F	honey
1600 – 17.400	60 F	SAE 70 motor oil
2000	75 F	barbecue sauce
2200	70 F	pancake batter
2250	62 F	chocolate syrup
2400	70 F	water based paint
2600	40 F	tomato sauce
3000 – 65.000	65 F	glue
3800	70 F	lard
4000	60 F	newspaper ink
5000	160 F	titanium dioxide
5000	75 F	salad dressing
5000	70 F	shampoo
5000	65 F	hand lotion
5000	65 F	epoxy resin
5000	38 F	OJ concentrate
5000	62 F	neoprene latex
5000 – 40.000	70 F	mayo
6000	70 F	sweetened condensed milk
10.000	70 F	butter
10.000	40 F	yogart
10.000	60 F	icing
15.000	60 F	corn syrup – 41 be
15.000	45 F	sour cream
18.000 – 35.000	100 F	corn syrup – 44 be
20.000	60 F	baby food
20.000	60 F	printer's ink
36.000	80 F	hot fudge
40.000	100 F	blackstrap molasses
50.000	65 F	ketchup
64.000	65 F	petroleum jelly
65.000	65 F	PVA resin
100.000	120 F	cream cheese
250.000	65 F	peanut butter

Tomato Paste: 26% & 37% cold break & 31% hot break has been pumped using Flux #F560GS3A50/21 tubeset & F 458-1 motor

Consideration of pumps for viscous liquid applications requires a thorough discussion of the viscous nature of the liquid and piping system. The viscous characteristics of the liquid --- Newtonian, Thixotropic, Dilatant, Colloidal or Rheopectic should be established when providing viscosity data. Most all calculations for pressure drops and pipeline losses for viscous liquids are in laminar flow patterns.

CONVERSION FACTORS

$$\text{Centistokes} = \frac{\text{Centipoises}}{\text{Specific Gravity}}$$

SSU* = Centistokes x 4.55
Degrees Engler* = Centistokes x 0.132
Seconds Redwood 1* = Centistokes x 4.05
*Where Centistokes are greater than 50