



# Units of viscosity

## Dynamic viscosity

## Poise (symbol: P)

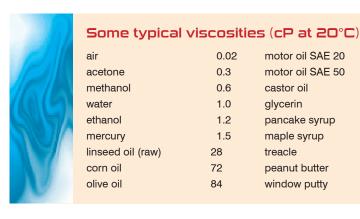
Named after the French physician Jean Louis Marie Poiseuille (1799-1869), this is the cgs unit of viscosity, equivalent to dyne-second per square centimetre. It is the viscosity of a fluid in which a tangential force of 1 dyne per square centimetre maintains a difference in velocity of 1 centimetre per second between two parallel planes 1 centimetre apart.

Even in relation to high-viscosity fluids, this unit is most usually encountered as the centipoise (cP), which is 0.01 poise. Many everyday fluids have viscosities between 0.5 and 1000 cP (see table).

#### Pascal-second (symbol: Pa·s)

This is the SI unit of viscosity, equivalent to newton-second square metre (N·s m<sup>-2</sup>). It is sometimes referred to as the "poiseuille" (PI).

One poise is exactly 0.1 Pa·s. One poiseuille is 10 poise or 1000 cP, while 1 cP = 1 mPa·s (one millipascal-second).



### Kinematic viscosity

#### Stokes (symbol: St)

This is the cgs unit, equivalent to square centimetre per second. stokes is equal to the viscosity in poise divided by the density of the fluid in g cm<sup>-3</sup>. It is most usually encountered as the centistokes (cSt) (= 0.01 stokes).

#### Saybolt Seconds Universal

This is the time for 60 ml of fluid to flow through the calibrated orifice of a Saybolt Universal viscometer at a

specified temperature, as prescribed by test method ASTM D 88. For higher viscosities, SSF (Saybolt Seconds Furol) is used. "Furol" comes from "fuel and road oil".

125

540

986

1490

2500

3200

20,000

250,000

100,000,000

#### Degree Engler

This is the ratio of the time of flow of 200 ml of fluid to the time of flow of 200 ml of water at the same temperature in a standardized Engler viscosity meter.

