

MINI

POUR/CLOUD

POINT

TESTER

Model

**-New Standard
ASTM D6749
-No Methanol**

MPC-602/302



(Model MPC-602)



Model **MPC-602/302** has been designed for automatic determination of **Pour Point (PP)** and **Cloud Point (CP)** with small specimen size and shorter test time while securing better test precision than the conventional manual method's. PP measurement is made by utilizing a new automatic method, namely Air Pressure method, which yields eventually no bias against the conventional test method's, repeatability of 1 °C, and reproducibility of 2 °C.(*). This epoch-making accuracy has made **PP determination at 1 °C intervals** make more sense. The CP/PP mode executes a CP determination and then a PP determination consecutively, which further improves the test throughput. MPC-602 is a 6 tests version, and MPC-302 is a 3 tests version of its original single test model (MPC-102L). ASTM has approved the PP test method: ASTM D6749 on "Standard Test Method for Pour Point of Petroleum Products (Automatic Air Pressure Method)".

*Accuracy information is for typical samples.

POUR POINT AT 1 °C INTERVALS FOR HIGHER YIELD IN PROCESS: The conventional PP test methods yield a rough PP numbers of multiple of 3 °C, and thus higher resolution in PP determination has been long awaited for more elaborate process control. With the patented Air Pressure method, PP can be now determined at 1 °C intervals with high accuracy, since the disturbance on the formation of wax crystal structure through the test process is at a minimal level. When PP is measured at 1 °C intervals, typical repeatability and reproducibility are 1 °C and 2 °C, respectively.

EASY SAMPLE HANDLING: Since the required specimen volume is a mere 4.5 ml and the specimen cup is a test-tube type removable jar, the sample handling is extremely easy.

EASY, QUICK, AND PRECISE PP/CP DETERMINATION: Just set up the specimen, set test parameters, and then press the START key to start a test. Specimen is cooled at the steepest possible rate without affecting the formation/growth of wax crystal, which has been known to be critical in PP/CP determination. For fuel oils, the specimen may be even pre-heated automatically and then cooled for CP/PP determination, which further improves test throughput.

