



- PM Tamson Instruments

Tamson founded in 1878

- P.M. Tamson B.V. founded in 1878 by Mrs. Tamson in The Hague, The Netherlands.
- Distribution of laboratory supplies initially.
- From 1950s also manufacturing Tamson thermostatic baths and circulators.
- In 1992 sold to Fisher Scientific, USA.
- Fisher sold assets of manufacturing of Tamson Instruments in August 1998 – Fisher kept sales of general laboratory supplies.
- Assets were put in new company Labovisco by.
- In 2004 Labovisco is renamed in Tamson Instuments B.V.
- In 2004 Eabovisco is renamed in Tanson Instant
 In 2008 moved to a new building in Disjourity
- In 2008 moved to a new building in Bleiswijk.
- Since 2011 R&D of so-called 'ASTM Equipment' for Petroleum products

























PM Tamson Instruments

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✓ 25 ltrs bath ✓ Stability ± 0.04°C

Top lid for use with 3 viscometer holders

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✓ Complies to ASTM D445 ✓ Window heating

Built-in illumination

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ASTM Equipment Corrosion Baths

This test method covers the determination of the corrosiveness to copper or silver of petroleum products or other hydrocarbons.

- ASTM D130: Corrosiveness to Copper from Petroleum Products by Copper Strip Test
- ASTM D849: Copper Strip Corrosion by Industrial Aromatic Hydrocarbons
 ASTM D7671: Correctivenees to Silver
- ASTM D7671: Corrosiveness to Silver by Automotive Spark–Ignition Engine Fuel–Silver Strip Method
- ASTM D1838: Copper Strip Corrosion by Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG)



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ASTM Equipment Density by Hydrometer Astronaution using a glass hydrometer of the density, relative density, or API gravity of crude petroleum, petroleum products, or mixtures of petroleum and nonpetroleum products normally handled as liquids.















A test portion of the fuel to be analysed is passed at a constant rate of flow (20 mL/min) through a specified filter medium. The pressure difference across the filter, and the volume of fuel passing the filter, are monitored until the pressure reaches 105 kPa or the volume of fuel passing the filter medium reaches 300 mL. The pressure and flow are then used to calculate the filter blocking tendency, where a low number indicates a good fuel.





PM Tamson Instruments ASTM Equipment Ageing Bath (ASTM D6468, Dupont F21, Octel F31)

Two 50 mL volumes of filtered middle distillate fuel are aged for 90 or 180 min at 150°C in open tubes with air exposure. After aging and cooling, the fuel samples are filtered and the average amount of filterable insolubles is estimated by measuring the light reflectance of the filter pads. The 100 and 0 % extremes of the reflectance rating range are defined by an unused filter pad and a commercial black standard, respectively.



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ASTM Equipment Sediment in Crude Oil by Membrane Filtration (ASTM D4807)



- ✓ TC16 circulator pumps bath content through the jacketed funnel to keep the sample (mixture of toluene and crude oil) at +90°C
- ✓ Funnel and filter support are made from glass as per method
 ✓ 1000 mL Erlenmeyer (optional 500 ml or 1000 ml)
- mL or 1000 mL) ✓ One can of silicon oil (P/N
- 08T0001) as the test is @ 90°C. ✓ All necessary accessories (clamp, stopper, support, vacuum pump, filters, tuning are included in apparatus
- Other acc. like oven, balance, desiccator are optional)





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ASTM Equipment Cold Soak Filtration Test of Biodiesel (ASTM D7501)

In this test method, 300 mL of biodiesel (B100) is stored at 4.5 \pm 0.5°C (40 \pm 1°F) for 16 h, allowed to warm to 25 \pm 1°C (77 6 2°F), and vacuum filtered through a single 0.7 μ m glass fiber filter at controlled vacuum levels of ~70–85 kPa (21–25 in. of Hg). To pass, the full 300 ml sample must flow through the filter in less than 360 seconds.































































