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Appendix E. General Tables of Units of Measurement

These tables have been prepared for the benefit of those requiring tables of units for occasional ready reference. In Section 4 of this Appendix, the tables are carried out to a large number of decimal places and exact values are indicated by underlining. In most of the other tables, only a limited number of decimal places are given, therefore, making the tables better adapted to the average user.

1. Tables of Metric Units of Measurement

In the metric system of measurement, designations of multiples and subdivisions of any unit may be arrived at by combining with the name of the unit the prefixes deka, hecto, and kilo meaning, respectively, 10, 100, and 1000, and deci, centi, and milli, meaning, respectively, one-tenth, one-hundredth, and one-thousandth. In some of the following metric tables, some such multiples and subdivisions have not been included for the reason that these have little, if any, currency in actual usage.

In certain cases, particularly in scientific usage, it becomes convenient to provide for multiples larger than 1000 and for subdivisions smaller than one-thousandth. Accordingly, the following prefixes have been introduced and these are now generally recognized:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yotta</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>$10^{24}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zetta</td>
<td>Z</td>
<td>$10^{21}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exa</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>$10^{18}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peta</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>$10^{15}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tera</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>$10^{12}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>giga</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>$10^9$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mega</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>$10^6$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kilo</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>$10^3$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hecto</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>$10^2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deka</td>
<td>da</td>
<td>$10^1$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deci</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>$10^{-1}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>centi</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>$10^{-2}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>milli</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>$10^{-3}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>micro</td>
<td>µ</td>
<td>$10^{-6}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nano</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>$10^{-9}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pico</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>$10^{-12}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>femto</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>$10^{-15}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atto</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>$10^{-18}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zepto</td>
<td>z</td>
<td>$10^{-21}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yocto</td>
<td>y</td>
<td>$10^{-24}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thus, a kilometer is 1000 meters and a millimeter is 0.001 meter.

### Units of Length

- 10 millimeters (mm) = 1 centimeter (cm)
- 10 centimeters = 1 decimeter (dm) = 100 millimeters
- 10 decimeters = 1 meter (m) = 1000 millimeters
- 10 meters = 1 dekameter (dam)
- 10 dekameters = 1 hectometer (hm) = 100 meters
- 10 hectometers = 1 kilometer (km) = 1000 meters

### Units of Area

- 100 square millimeters (mm$^2$) = 1 square centimeter (cm$^2$)
- 100 square centimeters = 1 square decimeter (dm$^2$)
- 100 square decimeters = 1 square meter (m$^2$)
- 100 square meters = 1 square dekameter (dam$^2$) = 1 are
- 100 square dekameters = 1 square hectometer (hm$^2$) = 1 hectare (ha)
- 100 square hectometers = 1 square kilometer (km$^2$)
### Units of Volume

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit Conversion</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 milliliters (mL)</td>
<td>= 1 centiliter (cL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 centiliters</td>
<td>= 1 deciliter (dL) = 100 milliliters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 deciliters</td>
<td>= 1 liter = 1000 milliliters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 liters</td>
<td>= 1 dekaliter (daL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 dekaliters</td>
<td>= 1 hectoliter (hL) = 100 liters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 hectoliters</td>
<td>= 1 kiloliter (kL) = 1000 liters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000 cubic millimeters (mm$^3$)</td>
<td>= 1 cubic centimeter (cm$^3$)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000 cubic centimeters</td>
<td>= 1 cubic decimeter (dm$^3$)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>= 1 000 000 cubic millimeters</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000 cubic decimeters</td>
<td>= 1 cubic meter (m$^3$)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>= 1 000 000 cubic centimeters</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>= 1 000 000 000 cubic millimeters</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Units of Mass

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit Conversion</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 milligrams (mg)</td>
<td>= 1 centigram (cg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 centigrams</td>
<td>= 1 decigram (dg) = 100 milligrams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 decigrams</td>
<td>= 1 gram (g) = 1000 milligrams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 grams</td>
<td>= 1 dekagram (dag)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 dekagrams</td>
<td>= 1 hectogram (hg) = 100 grams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 hectograms</td>
<td>= 1 kilogram (kg) = 1000 grams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000 kilograms</td>
<td>= 1 megagram (Mg) or 1 metric ton (t)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1 By action of the 12th General Conference on Weights and Measures (1964), the liter is a special name for the cubic decimeter (dm$^3$).
2. Tables of U.S. Customary Units of Measurement\textsuperscript{2,3}

### Units of Length

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Equivalent in Feet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 inches (in)</td>
<td>= 1 foot (ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 feet</td>
<td>= 1 yard (yd)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16½ feet</td>
<td>= 1 rod (rd), pole, or perch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 rods</td>
<td>= 1 furlong (fur) = 660 feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 furlongs</td>
<td>= 1 mile (mi)\textsuperscript{4} = 5280 feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1852 meters (m)</td>
<td>= 6076.115 49 feet (approximately)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>= 1 international nautical mile</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Gunter’s or Surveyors Chain Units of Measurement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Equivalent in Feet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 link (li)</td>
<td>= 0.66 foot (ft) = 0.04 rod (rd) = 0.01 chain (ch)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 fathom</td>
<td>= 6 feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 rod, perch, or pole</td>
<td>= 25 links = 16.5 feet = 0.25 chain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 chain</td>
<td>= 66 feet = 4 rods = 100 links</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 furlong (fur)</td>
<td>= 660 feet = 10 chains = 40 rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 cable’s length</td>
<td>= 720 feet = 120 fathoms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 mile (mi)</td>
<td>= 5280 feet = 8 furlongs = 80 chains = 320 rods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 league</td>
<td>= 15 840 feet = 3 miles</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textsuperscript{2} This section lists units of measurement traditionally used in the United States. In keeping with the Metric Conversion Act of 1975 (15 U.S.C. 205a et seq.) as amended by Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, the ultimate objective is to make the International System of Units (SI) the primary measurement system used in the United States.

\textsuperscript{3} \textit{Federal Register}, July 1, 1959, Vol. 24, No. 128, p. 5348. \textbf{NOTICE:} In collaboration, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and NIST have taken action to provide national uniformity in the measurement of length. The final decision to retire the U.S. survey foot was published in the \textit{Federal Register}, announcing the depreciation date of December 31, 2022. Beginning on January 1, 2023, the U.S. survey foot should be avoided, except for historic and legacy applications and will be superseded by the international foot definition (i.e., 1 foot = 0.3048 meter exactly) in all applications. Prior to this date, except for the mile and square mile, the cable’s length, chain, fathom, furlong, league, link, rod, pole, perch, acre, and acre-foot were previously only defined in terms of the U.S. survey foot. With this update, relationships are available in terms of the international foot, which can simply be referred as the “foot.” Either the term “foot” or “international foot” may be used, as required for clarity in technical applications. This is particularly the case for surveying and mapping applications, although over time “foot” will become more prevalent. The preferred measurement unit of length in the United States is the meter (m) and surveyors, map makers, and engineers are encouraged to adopt the SI for their work. For more information see \textit{Federal Register} (October 5, 2020, 85 FR 62698, p. 62698) available at \url{https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2020-10-05/pdf/2020-21902.pdf}.

\textsuperscript{4} Originally referred to as the “statute mile,” when Queen Elizabeth I changed the definition of the mile from the Roman mile of 5000 feet to the statute mile of 5280 feet. Although the U.S. statute mile was originally based on the U.S. survey foot (1200/3937 meter), its definition is now based the international foot (0.3048 meter), per \textit{Federal Register} (October 5, 2020, 85 FR 62698, p. 62698), which states that definitions based on the U.S. survey foot should be avoided after December 31, 2022, except for historic and legacy applications. The mile based on the international foot is about 3 millimeters shorter that the mile based on the U.S. survey foot, although both are defined as being equal to 5280 feet.
Appendix E. General Tables of Units of Measurement

Units of Area

1 square foot (ft²) = 144 square inches (in²)
1 square yard (yd²) = 9 square feet = 1296 square inches
1 square rod (rd²), square pole, or square perch = 272.25 square feet = 0.0625 square chain (ch²)
1 square chain = 4356 square feet = 16 square rods = 0.1 acre
1 acre = 43560 square feet = 160 square rods = 10 square chains
1 square mile (mi²) = 27 878 400 square feet = 640 acres

Units of Volume

1728 cubic inches (in³) = 1 cubic foot (ft³)
27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard (yd³)

Units of Liquid Volume

4 gills (gi) = 1 pint (pt) = 28.875 cubic inches (in³)
2 pints = 1 quart (qt) = 57.75 cubic inches
4 quarts = 1 gallon (gal) = 231 cubic inches

Apothecaries Units of Liquid Volume

60 minims = 1 fluid dram (fl dr or f 3)
= 0.225 6 cubic inch (in³)
8 fluid drams = 1 fluid ounce (fl oz or f 5)
= 1.804 7 cubic inches
16 fluid ounces = 1 pint (pt)
= 28.875 cubic inches
= 128 fluid drams
2 pints = 1 quart (qt) = 57.75 cubic inches
= 32 fluid ounces = 256 fluid drams
4 quarts = 1 gallon (gal) = 231 cubic inches
= 128 fluid ounces = 1024 fluid drams

Units of Dry Volume

2 pints (pt) = 1 quart (qt) = 67.200 6 cubic inches (in³)
8 quarts = 1 peck (pk) = 537.605 cubic inches
= 16 pints
4 pecks = 1 bushel (bu) = 2150.42 cubic inches
= 32 quarts

---

5 Squares and cubes of U.S. customary but not of SI units are sometimes expressed by the use of abbreviations rather than symbols. For example, sq ft is an abbreviation that represents square foot, and cu ft is an abbreviation that represents cubic foot.

6 When necessary to distinguish the “liquid pint” or “liquid quart” from the “dry pint” or “dry quart,” the word “liquid” or the abbreviation “liq” should be used in combination with the name or abbreviation of the liquid unit.

7 When necessary to distinguish dry pint or quart from the liquid pint or quart, the word “dry” should be used in combination with the name or abbreviation of the dry unit.
### Avoirdupois Units of Mass

[The “grain” is an equivalent quantity in avoirdupois, troy, and apothecaries units of mass.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Equivalent</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 µlb</td>
<td>0.000 001 pound (lb)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27¹⁄₂ grains (gr)</td>
<td>1 dram (dr)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 drams</td>
<td>1 ounce (oz)</td>
<td>437 1/2 grains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 ounces</td>
<td>1 pound (lb)</td>
<td>256 drams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 pounds</td>
<td>1 hundredweight (cwt)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 hundredweights</td>
<td>1 ton (tn)</td>
<td>2000 pounds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In “gross” or “long” measure, the following values are recognized:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Equivalent</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>112 pounds (lb)</td>
<td>1 gross (or long) hundredweight (cwt)</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 gross (or long) hundredweights</td>
<td>1 gross (or long) ton</td>
<td>2240 pounds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Troy Units of Mass

[The “grain” is an equivalent quantity in avoirdupois, troy, and apothecaries units of mass.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24 grains (gr)</td>
<td>1 pennyweight (dwt)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 pennyweights</td>
<td>1 ounce troy (oz t) = 480 grains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 ounces troy</td>
<td>1 pound troy (lb t)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>240 pennyweights = 5760 grains</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

8 Use the measurement system name or the abbreviation when necessary to distinguish the avoirdupois dram from the apothecaries dram, or to distinguish the avoirdupois dram or ounce from the fluid dram or ounce, or to distinguish the avoirdupois ounce or pound from the troy or apothecaries ounce or pound. When necessary, the word “avoirdupois” or the abbreviation “avdp” should be used in combination with, following the name or abbreviation of the avoirdupois unit. However, if the term “avoirdupois” or “avdp” does not specifically appear in association with a measurement expressed in drams, ounces, or pounds, the value it is understood to represent the avoirdupois unit. The word “troy” or the abbreviation “t” should be used in combination with, following the name or abbreviation of the troy unit. The word “apothecaries” or the abbreviation “ap” should be used in combination with, following the name or abbreviation of the apothecaries unit. For example, “1 pound apothecaries (lb ap),” not “1 apothecaries pound (ap lb).”

9 When the terms “hundredweight” and “ton” are used unmodified, they are commonly understood to mean the 100-pound hundredweight and the 2000-pound ton, respectively; these units may be designated “net” or “short” when necessary to distinguish them from the corresponding units in gross or long measure.

10 As of January 1, 2014, “tn” is the required abbreviation for “short ton.” Devices manufactured between January 1, 2008, and December 31, 2013, may use an abbreviation other than “tn” to specify “short ton.”

(Added 2013)
Apothecaries Units of Mass

[The “grain” is an equivalent quantity in avoirdupois, troy, and apothecaries units of mass.]

20 grains (gr) = 1 scruple (s ap or ʒ)
3 scruples = 1 dram apothecaries (dr ap or ℧)
= 60 grains
8 drams apothecaries = 1 ounce apothecaries (oz ap or ℥)
= 24 scruples = 480 grains
12 ounces apothecaries = 1 pound apothecaries (lb ap)
= 96 drams apothecaries
= 288 scruples = 5760 grains

3. Notes on British Units of Measurement

In Great Britain, the yard, the avoirdupois pound, the troy pound, and the apothecaries pound relationships are identical with the units of the same names used in the United States. The tables of British linear measure, troy mass, and apothecaries mass are the same as the corresponding United States tables, except for the British spelling “drachm” in the table of apothecaries mass. The table of British avoirdupois mass is the same as the United States table up to 1 pound; above that point the table reads:

14 pounds = 1 stone
2 stones = 1 quarter = 28 pounds
4 quarters = 1 hundredweight = 112 pounds
20 hundredweight = 1 ton = 2240 pounds

The present British gallon and bushel – known as the “Imperial gallon” and “Imperial bushel” – are, respectively, about 20% and 3% larger than the United States gallon and bushel. The Imperial gallon is defined as the volume of 10 avoirdupois pounds of water under specified conditions, and the Imperial bushel is defined as 8 Imperial gallons. Also, the subdivision of the Imperial gallon as presented in the table of British apothecaries fluid measure differs in two important respects from the corresponding United States subdivision, in that the Imperial gallon is divided into 160 fluid ounces (whereas the United States gallon is divided into 128 fluid ounces), and a “fluid scruple” is included. The full table of British measures of capacity (which are used alike for liquid and for dry commodities) is as follows:

4 gills = 1 pint
2 pints = 1 quart
4 quarts = 1 gallon
2 gallons = 1 peck
8 gallons (4 pecks) = 1 bushel
8 bushels = 1 quarter

The full table of British apothecaries measure is as follows:

20 minims = 1 fluid scruple
3 fluid scruples = 1 fluid drachm
= 60 minims
8 fluid drachms = 1 fluid ounce
20 fluid ounces = 1 pint
8 pints = 1 gallon (160 fluid ounces)
4. Tables of Units of Measurement

Unit conversion is a multi-step process that involves multiplication or division by a numerical factor; selection of the correct number of significant digits; and rounding. Accurate unit conversions are obtained by selecting an appropriate conversion factor (a ratio which converts one unit of measure into another without changing the quantity), which are supplied in these tables.

Some unit conversions may be exact, without increasing or decreasing the precision of the original quantity. Exact unit conversion factors are underlined in these tables. It is good practice to keep all the digits, especially if other mathematical operations or conversions will follow. Rounding should be the last step of the conversion process and should be performed only once.

To convert a value from one unit of measurement to different unit of measurement follow the steps below.

- Find the table corresponding to the general category of measurement; for example, the table titled “Units of Volume” includes conversion factors for volume measurements.
- Locate the “starting unit” of measurement in the far, left column.
- Proceed horizontally to the right on the same row until you reach the column with the heading of the “ending unit” of measurement.
- The unit conversion factor is located at the intersection of the row and column.
- Multiply the quantity value of the starting unit of measurement by the conversion factor.
- The result is the equivalent quantity value in the ending unit of measurement.
### Units of Length

(All underlined figures are exact.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Starting Unit</th>
<th>Ending Unit →</th>
<th>Inches</th>
<th>Feet</th>
<th>Yards</th>
<th>Miles</th>
<th>Centimeters</th>
<th>Meters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 inch (in)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.083 333 33</td>
<td>0.027 777 78</td>
<td>0.000 015 782 8/3</td>
<td>2.54</td>
<td>0.025 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 foot (ft)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.333 333 3</td>
<td>0.000 189 393 9</td>
<td>30.48</td>
<td>0.304 8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 yard (yd)</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.000 568 181 8</td>
<td>91.44</td>
<td>0.914 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 mile (mi)</td>
<td>63 360</td>
<td>5 280</td>
<td>1 760</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>160 934 4</td>
<td>1609.344</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 centimeter (cm)</td>
<td>0.393 700 8/8</td>
<td>0.032 808 40</td>
<td>0.010 936 13</td>
<td>0.000 006 213 7/12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 meter (m)</td>
<td>39.370 08</td>
<td>3.280 840</td>
<td>1.093 613</td>
<td>0.000 621 371 2</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** Per Federal Register, July 1, 1959, Vol. 24, No. 128, p. 5348, the following are exact mathematical relationships:

1 U.S. survey foot = \( \frac{1200}{3937} \) meter (exactly)
1 international foot = \( 12 \times 0.0254 \) meter = 0.304 8 (exactly)
1 international foot = 0.999 998 survey foot (exactly)
1 international foot = 0.0254 × 39.37 U.S. survey foot (exactly)
1 international mile = 0.999 998 survey mile (exactly)

---

11 See Footnote 3.
### Units of Length – International Foot and Survey Equivalent Measurements

*(All underlined figures are exact.)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Starting Unit</th>
<th>International foot metric equivalent</th>
<th>U.S. survey foot metric equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ending Unit →</td>
<td>Meters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 foot</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.304 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 cable’s length</td>
<td></td>
<td>219.456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 chain (ch)</td>
<td></td>
<td>20.116 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 fathom</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.828 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 furlong (fur)</td>
<td></td>
<td>201.168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 league</td>
<td></td>
<td>4 828.032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 link (li)</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.201 168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 mile</td>
<td></td>
<td>1609.344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 rod (rd), perch, or pole</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.029 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

12 *Federal Register* (October 5, 2020, 85 FR 62698, p. 62698). Units in this table were historically defined using the U.S. survey foot. They may now be defined using either the international definition of the foot or U.S. survey foot. Use of definitions based on the U.S. survey foot should be avoided after December 31, 2022, except for historic and legacy applications.
## Units of Length – Survey Measure

(All underlined figures are exact; conversions to meters based on international foot.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Starting Unit</th>
<th>Multiply by the Conversion Factor Below the Ending Unit:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ending Unit → Links Feet Rods Chains Miles Meters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 link (li) =</td>
<td>1 0.66 0.04 0.01 0.000125 0.201168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 foot (ft) =</td>
<td>1.5155151515 0.06060606 0.01515151 0.0001893939 0.3048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 rod (rd), pole, or perch =</td>
<td>25 16.5 1 0.25 0.003125 5.0292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 chain (ch) =</td>
<td>100 66 4 1 0.0125 20.1168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 mile (mi) =</td>
<td>8000 5280 320 80 1 1609.344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 meter (m) =</td>
<td>4970970 3280840 0.1988388 0.04970970 0.0006213712 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Units of Length – Thickness Measurement

(All underlined figures are exact.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Starting Unit</th>
<th>Multiply by the Conversion Factor Below the Ending Unit:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ending Unit → Inches Millimeters Micrometers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 mil =</td>
<td>0.001 0.0254 25.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** The unit “mil” is a unit traditionally used by some U.S. industry sectors for the measurement of thickness.

---

13 See Footnote 3.
## Units of Area\(^\text{14}\)

(All underlined figures are exact.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Starting Unit</th>
<th>Multiply by the Conversion Factor Below the Ending Unit:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ending Unit →</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 square inch (in(^2))</td>
<td>=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 square foot (ft(^2))</td>
<td>=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 square yard (yd(^2))</td>
<td>=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 square mile (mi(^2))</td>
<td>=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 square centimeter (cm(^2))</td>
<td>=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 square meter (m(^2))</td>
<td>=</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Starting Unit</th>
<th>Multiply by the Conversion Factor Below the Ending Unit:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ending Unit →</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 square inch (in(^2))</td>
<td>=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 square foot (ft(^2))</td>
<td>=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 square yard (yd(^2))</td>
<td>=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 square mile (mi(^2))</td>
<td>=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 square centimeter (cm(^2))</td>
<td>=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 square meter (m(^2))</td>
<td>=</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{14}\) Area measurements are applied to both regular (e.g., regular polygons such as the square, rectangle, or equilateral triangle, or circle, ellipse, etc.) and irregular geometric shapes. For example, an acre is not necessarily a regular shape, such as a square or rectangle. If an acre is a square, then the length of one side is approximately equal to \(\sqrt{43 560 \text{ ft}^2} = 208.710 \text{ ft} \).
### Units of Area – International Foot and Survey Equivalent Measurements

(All underlined figures are exact.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Starting Unit</th>
<th>International foot metric equivalent</th>
<th>U.S. survey foot metric equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ending Unit →</td>
<td>Square Meters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 square rod (rd²), square pole, or square perch</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>25.292 852 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 square chain (ch²)</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>404.685 624 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 acre (ac)</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>4046.856 422 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 square mile (mi²)</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>2 589 988.110 336</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Units of Area – Survey Measure

(All underlined figures are exact; SI equivalents based on the international foot.)

Multiply by the conversion factor below the ending unit:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Starting Unit</th>
<th>Ending Unit →</th>
<th>Square Feet</th>
<th>Square Rods</th>
<th>Square Chains</th>
<th>Acres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 square foot (ft²)</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.003 673 095</td>
<td>0.000 229 568 4</td>
<td>0.000 022 956 84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 square rod (rd²), square pole, or square perch</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>272.25</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.062 5</td>
<td>0.006 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 square chain (ch²)</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>4 356</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 acre (ac)</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>43 560</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 square mile (mi²)</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>27 878 400</td>
<td>102 400</td>
<td>6 400</td>
<td>640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 square meter (m²)</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>10.763 91</td>
<td>0.039 536 86</td>
<td>0.002 471 054</td>
<td>0.000 247 105 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 hectare (ha)</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>107 639.1</td>
<td>395.368 6</td>
<td>24.710 54</td>
<td>2.471 054</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

15 Federal Register (October 5, 2020, 85 FR 62698, p. 62698). Use of definitions based on the U.S. survey foot should be avoided after December 31, 2022, except for historic and legacy applications.
## General Tables of Units of Measurement

### Square Miles, Square Meters, Hectares

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Starting Unit</th>
<th>Multiply by the Conversion Factor Below the Ending Unit:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ending Unit → Square Miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 square foot (ft²)</td>
<td>=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 square rod (rd²), square pole, square perch</td>
<td>=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 square chain (ch²)</td>
<td>=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 acre (a)</td>
<td>=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 square mile (mi²)</td>
<td>=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 square meter (m²)</td>
<td>=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 hectare (ha)</td>
<td>=</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Units of Volume

(All underlined figures are exact.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Starting Unit</th>
<th>Multiply by the Conversion Factor Below the Ending Unit:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ending Unit → Cubic Inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 cubic inch (in³)</td>
<td>=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 cubic foot (ft³)</td>
<td>=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 cubic yard (yd³)</td>
<td>=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 cubic centimeter (cm³)</td>
<td>=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 cubic decimeter (dm³)</td>
<td>=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 cubic meter (m³)</td>
<td>=</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

16 Volume or capacity measurement units are applied to both regular (e.g., cube, rectangular prism, cylinder, cone, pyramid, sphere, etc.) and irregular geometric objects.
### Units of Capacity or Volume – Dry Volume Measure

(All underlined figures are exact.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Starting Unit</th>
<th>Multiply by the Conversion Factor Below the Ending Unit:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ending Unit → Milliliters (Cubic Centimeters)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 cubic inch (in³) =</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 cubic foot (ft³) =</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 cubic yard (yd³) =</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 cubic centimeter (cm³)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 cubic decimeter (dm³) =</td>
<td>1 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 cubic meter (m³) =</td>
<td>1 000 000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Starting Unit</th>
<th>Multiply by the Conversion Factor Below the Ending Unit:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ending Unit → Dry Pints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 dry pint (pt) =</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 dry quart (qt) =</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 peck (pk) =</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 bushel (bu) =</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 cubic inch (in³) =</td>
<td>0.029 761 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 cubic foot (ft³) =</td>
<td>51.428 09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 liter (L) =</td>
<td>1.816 166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 cubic meter (m³) =</td>
<td>1 816.166</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### General Tables of Units of Measurement

#### Cubic Inches, Cubic Feet, Liters, Cubic Meters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Starting Unit</th>
<th>Ending Unit →</th>
<th>Cubic Inches</th>
<th>Cubic Feet</th>
<th>Liters</th>
<th>Cubic Meters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 dry pint (pt)</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>33,600 312.5</td>
<td>0.019 444 63</td>
<td>0.550 610.5</td>
<td>0.000 550 610.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 dry quart (qt)</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>67,200 625</td>
<td>0.038 889 25</td>
<td>1.101 221</td>
<td>0.001 101 221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 peck (pk)</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>537 605</td>
<td>0.311 114</td>
<td>8.809 768</td>
<td>0.008 809 768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 bushel (bu)</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>2 150.42</td>
<td>1.244 456</td>
<td>35 239 070 166.88</td>
<td>0.035 239 070 166.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 cubic inch (in³)</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.000 578 703 7</td>
<td>0.016 387 064</td>
<td>0.000 016 387 064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 cubic foot (ft³)</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>1728</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>28 316 846 592</td>
<td>0.028 316 846 592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 liter (L)</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>61 023.74</td>
<td>0.035 314 67</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 cubic meter (m³)</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>61 023.74</td>
<td>35 314 67</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Units of Capacity or Volume – Liquid Volume Measure

(All underlined figures are exact.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Starting Unit</th>
<th>Ending Unit →</th>
<th>Minims</th>
<th>Fluid Drams</th>
<th>Fluid Ounces</th>
<th>Gills</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 minim</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.016 666 67</td>
<td>0.002 083 333</td>
<td>0.000 520 833 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 fluid dram (fl dr)</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.125</td>
<td>0.031 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 fluid ounce (fl oz)</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 gill (gi)</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>1 920</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 liquid pint (pt)</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>7 680</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 liquid quart (qt)</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>15 360</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 gallon (gal)</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>61 440</td>
<td>1024</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 cubic inch (in³)</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>265.974 0</td>
<td>4 432 900</td>
<td>0.554 112 6</td>
<td>0.138 528 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 cubic foot (ft³)</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>459 603.1</td>
<td>7 660.052</td>
<td>957.506 5</td>
<td>239.376 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 milliliter (mL)</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>16 230.73</td>
<td>0.270 512 2</td>
<td>0.033 814 02</td>
<td>0.008 453 506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 liter (L)</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>16 230.73</td>
<td>270.512 2</td>
<td>33.814 02</td>
<td>8.453 506</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Appendix E. General Tables of Units of Measurement

#### Multiply by the Conversion Factor Below the Ending Unit:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Starting Unit →</th>
<th>Liquid Pints</th>
<th>Liquid Quarts</th>
<th>Gallons</th>
<th>Cubic Inches</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 minim</td>
<td>0.000 130 208 3</td>
<td>0.000 065 104 17</td>
<td>0.000 016 276 04</td>
<td>0.003 759 766</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 fluid dram (fl dr)</td>
<td>0.007 812 5</td>
<td>0.003 906 25</td>
<td>0.000 976 562 5</td>
<td>0.225 585 94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 fluid ounce (fl oz)</td>
<td>0.062 5</td>
<td>0.031 25</td>
<td>0.007 812 5</td>
<td>1.804 687 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 gill (gi)</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.125</td>
<td>0.031 25</td>
<td>7.218 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 liquid pint (pt)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.125</td>
<td>28.875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 liquid quart (qt)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>57.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 gallon (gal)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 cubic inch (in³)</td>
<td>0.034 632 03</td>
<td>0.017 316 02</td>
<td>0.004 329 004</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 cubic foot (ft³)</td>
<td>59.844 16</td>
<td>29.922 08</td>
<td>7.480 519</td>
<td>1 728</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 milliliter (mL)</td>
<td>0.002 113 376</td>
<td>0.001 056 688</td>
<td>0.000 264 172 1</td>
<td>0.061 023 74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 liter (L)</td>
<td>2.113 376</td>
<td>1.056 688</td>
<td>0.264 172 1</td>
<td>61.023 74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Starting Unit →</th>
<th>Cubic Feet</th>
<th>Milliliters</th>
<th>Liters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 minim</td>
<td>0.000 002 175 790</td>
<td>0.061 611 52</td>
<td>0.000 061 611 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 fluid dram (fl dr)</td>
<td>0.000 130 547 4</td>
<td>3.696 691</td>
<td>0.003 696 691</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 fluid ounce (fl oz)</td>
<td>0.001 044 379</td>
<td>29.573 53</td>
<td>0.029 573 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 gill (gi)</td>
<td>0.004 177 517</td>
<td>118.294 1</td>
<td>0.118 294 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 liquid pint (pt)</td>
<td>0.016 710 07</td>
<td>473.176 5</td>
<td>0.473 176 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 liquid quart (qt)</td>
<td>0.033 420 14</td>
<td>946.352 9</td>
<td>0.946 352 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 gallon (gal)</td>
<td>0.133 680 6</td>
<td>3785.411 784</td>
<td>3.785 411 784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 cubic inch (in³)</td>
<td>0.000 578 703 7</td>
<td>16.387 06</td>
<td>0.016 387 06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 cubic foot (ft³)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>28.316 85</td>
<td>28.316 85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 milliliter (mL)</td>
<td>0.000 035 314 67</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 liter (L)</td>
<td>0.035 314 67</td>
<td>1 000</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Units of Volume – International Foot and Survey Equivalent Measurements

(All underlined figures are exact.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Starting Unit</th>
<th>International foot metric equivalent</th>
<th>U.S. survey foot metric equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>acre-foot</td>
<td>1233.481 837 547 52</td>
<td>1233.489 238 468 149</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The following is an exact mathematical relationship for U.S. Customary Units.

1 acre-foot = 43 560 cubic feet

### Units of Mass Not Less Than Avoirdupois Ounces

(All underlined figures are exact.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Starting Unit</th>
<th>Multiply by the Conversion Factor Below the Ending Unit:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ending Unit →                                      Avoirdupois</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ounces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 avoirdupois ounce (oz) =</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 avoirdupois pound (lb) =</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 short hundredweight (ctw) =</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 short ton (tn) =</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 long ton =</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 kilogram (kg) =</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 metric ton (t) =</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

17 Federal Register (October 5, 2020, 85 FR 62698, p. 62698). Units in this table were historically defined using the U.S. survey foot. They may now be defined using either the international definition of the foot or U.S. survey foot. Use of definitions based on the U.S. survey foot should be avoided after December 31, 2022, except for historic and legacy applications.
### Appendix E. General Tables of Units of Measurement

#### Multiplying by the Conversion Factor Below the Ending Unit:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Starting Unit</th>
<th>Ending Unit →</th>
<th>Long Tons</th>
<th>Kilograms</th>
<th>Metric Tons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 avoirdupois ounce (oz)</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>0.000 027 901</td>
<td>0.028 349 523</td>
<td>0.000 028 349 523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 avoirdupois pound (lb)</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>0.000 446 428</td>
<td>0.453 592 37</td>
<td>0.000 453 592 37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 short hundredweight (ctw)</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>0.044 642 86</td>
<td>45.359 237</td>
<td>0.045 359 237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 short ton (tn)</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>0.892 857 1</td>
<td>907.184 74</td>
<td>0.907 184 74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 long ton</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1016.046 908</td>
<td>1.016 046 908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 kilogram (kg)</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>0.000 984 206</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 metric ton (t)</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>0.984 206 5</td>
<td>1 000</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Units of Mass Not Greater Than Pounds and Kilograms

(All underlined figures are exact.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Starting Unit</th>
<th>Ending Unit →</th>
<th>Grains</th>
<th>Apothecaries Scruples</th>
<th>Pennyweights</th>
<th>Avoirdupois Drams</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 grain (gr) =</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.041 666 67</td>
<td>0.036 571 43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 apothecaries scruple (dr ap) =</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.833 333 3</td>
<td>0.731 428 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pennyweight (dwt) =</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.877 714 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 avoirdupois dram (dr) =</td>
<td>27.343 75</td>
<td>1.367 187 5</td>
<td>1.139 323</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 apothecaries dram (dr ap) =</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.194 286</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 avoirdupois ounce (oz) =</td>
<td>437.5</td>
<td>21.875</td>
<td>18.229 17</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 apothecaries ounce (oz) =</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>17.554 29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 troy ounce (oz t) =</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>17.554 29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 apothecary pound (lb ap) =</td>
<td>5.760</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>210.651 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 troy pound (lb t) =</td>
<td>5.760</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>210.651 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 avoirdupois pound (lb) =</td>
<td>7.000</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>291.666 7</td>
<td>256</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 milligram (mg) =</td>
<td>0.015 432 36</td>
<td>0.000 771 617 9</td>
<td>0.000 643 014 9</td>
<td>0.000 564 383 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 gram (g) =</td>
<td>15.432 36</td>
<td>0.771 617 9</td>
<td>0.643 014 9</td>
<td>0.564 383 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 kilogram (kg) =</td>
<td>15432.36</td>
<td>771.617 9</td>
<td>643.014 9</td>
<td>564.383 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starting Unit</td>
<td>Multiply by the Conversion Factor Below the Ending Unit:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Apothecaries Drams</td>
<td>Avoirdupois Ounces</td>
<td>Apothecaries or Troy Ounces</td>
<td>Apothecaries or Troy Pounds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 grain (gr)</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>0.016 666 67</td>
<td>0.002 285 714</td>
<td>0.002 083 333</td>
<td>0.000 173 611 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 apothecaries scruple (s ap)</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>0.333 333 3</td>
<td>0.045 714 29</td>
<td>0.041 666 67</td>
<td>0.003 472 222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pennyweight (dwt)</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.054 857 14</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.004 166 667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 avoirdupois dram (dr) =</td>
<td>0.455 729 2</td>
<td>0.062 5</td>
<td>0.56 966 15</td>
<td>0.004 747 179</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 apothecaries dram (dr ap) =</td>
<td>0.455 729 2</td>
<td>0.062 5</td>
<td>0.56 966 15</td>
<td>0.004 747 179</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 avoirdupois ounce (oz)</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>7.291 667</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.911 458 3</td>
<td>0.075 954 86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 apothecaries ounce (oz) =</td>
<td>0.045 714 2</td>
<td>0.062 5</td>
<td>0.56 966 15</td>
<td>0.004 747 179</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 troy ounce (oz t) =</td>
<td>0.045 714 2</td>
<td>0.062 5</td>
<td>0.56 966 15</td>
<td>0.004 747 179</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 apothecaries pound (lb) =</td>
<td>0.455 729 2</td>
<td>0.062 5</td>
<td>0.56 966 15</td>
<td>0.004 747 179</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 troy pound (lb t)</td>
<td>0.455 729 2</td>
<td>0.062 5</td>
<td>0.56 966 15</td>
<td>0.004 747 179</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 avoirdupois pound (lb) =</td>
<td>116.666 7</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14.583 33</td>
<td>1.215 278</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 milligram (mg) =</td>
<td>0.000 257 206 0</td>
<td>0.000 035 273 96</td>
<td>0.000 032 150 75</td>
<td>0.000 002 679 229</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 gram (g) =</td>
<td>0.257 206 0</td>
<td>0.035 273 96</td>
<td>0.032 150 75</td>
<td>0.002 679 229</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 kilogram (kg) =</td>
<td>257.206 0</td>
<td>35.273 96</td>
<td>32.150 75</td>
<td>2.679 229</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starting Unit</td>
<td>Multiply by the Conversion Factor Below the Ending Unit:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ending Unit →</td>
<td>Avoirdupois Pounds</td>
<td>Milligrams</td>
<td>Grams</td>
<td>Kilograms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 grain (gr) =</td>
<td>0.000 142 857 1</td>
<td>64 798 91</td>
<td>0.064 798 91</td>
<td>0.000 064 798 91</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 apothecaries scruple (s ap) =</td>
<td>0.002 857 143</td>
<td>1 295 978 2</td>
<td>1 295 978 2</td>
<td>0.001 295 978 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pennyweight (dwt) =</td>
<td>0.003 428 571</td>
<td>1 555 173 84</td>
<td>1 555 173 84</td>
<td>0.001 555 173 84</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 avoirdupois dram (dr) =</td>
<td>0.003 906 25</td>
<td>1 771 845 195</td>
<td>312 5</td>
<td>0.001 771 845 195</td>
<td>312 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 apothecaries dram (dr ap) =</td>
<td>0.008 571 429</td>
<td>3 887 934 6</td>
<td>3 887 934 6</td>
<td>0.003 887 934 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 avoirdupois ounce (oz) =</td>
<td>0.062 5</td>
<td>28 349 523 125</td>
<td>28 349 523 125</td>
<td>0.028 349 523 125</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 apothecaries ounce (oz ap) =</td>
<td>0.068 571 43</td>
<td>31 103 476 8</td>
<td>31 103 476 8</td>
<td>0.031 103 476 8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 troy ounce (oz t) =</td>
<td>0.068 571 43</td>
<td>31 103 476 8</td>
<td>31 103 476 8</td>
<td>0.031 103 476 8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 apothecaries pound (lb ap) =</td>
<td>0.822 857 1</td>
<td>373 241 721 6</td>
<td>373 241 721 6</td>
<td>0.373 241 721 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 troy pound (lb t) =</td>
<td>0.822 857 1</td>
<td>373 241 721 6</td>
<td>373 241 721 6</td>
<td>0.373 241 721 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 avoirdupois pound (lb) =</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>453 592 37</td>
<td>453 592 37</td>
<td>0.453 592 37</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 milligram (mg) =</td>
<td>0.000 002 204 623</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>0.000 001</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 gram (g) =</td>
<td>0.002 204 623</td>
<td>1 000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 kilogram (kg) =</td>
<td>2.204 623</td>
<td>1 000 000</td>
<td>1 000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Units of Pressure
(All underlined figures are exact.)

Starting Unit ↓

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ending Unit →</th>
<th>Pascal (Pa)</th>
<th>Kilopascal (kPa)</th>
<th>Megapascal (MPa)</th>
<th>Pound-force per square inch (psi) (lbf/in²)</th>
<th>Millimeter of mercury (mm Hg [0 °C])</th>
<th>Inch of water (in H₂O [4 °C])</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Pa          =</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>0.000 001</td>
<td>0.000 145 037 74</td>
<td>0.007 506 15</td>
<td>0.004 014 742 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 kPa         =</td>
<td>1000.0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>0.145 037 744</td>
<td>7.500 615 05</td>
<td>4.014 742 133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 MPa         =</td>
<td>1 000 000</td>
<td>1 000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>145.037 744</td>
<td>7 500.615 05</td>
<td>4 014.742 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 psi (lbf/in²)</td>
<td>6 894.757</td>
<td>6.894 757</td>
<td>0.006 894 757</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>51.714 918 1</td>
<td>27.680 671 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 mmHg (0 °C)</td>
<td>133.322 4</td>
<td>0.133 322 4</td>
<td>0.000 133 322 4</td>
<td>0.019 336 78</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.535 255 057</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 inH₂O (4 °C)</td>
<td>249.082</td>
<td>0.249 082</td>
<td>0.000 249 082</td>
<td>0.036 126 291</td>
<td>1.868 268 198</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conversion Equations for Units of Temperature
(Exact)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units</th>
<th>To Degree Fahrenheit (°F)</th>
<th>To Degree Celsius (°C)</th>
<th>To Kelvin (K)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Degree Fahrenheit (°F)</td>
<td>°F</td>
<td>(°F − 32) / 1.8</td>
<td>(°F − 32) / 1.8 + 273.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Degree Celsius (°C)</td>
<td>°C</td>
<td>(°C × 1.8) + 32</td>
<td>(°C) + 273.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelvin (K)</td>
<td>(K − 273.15) × 1.8 + 32</td>
<td>K − 273.15</td>
<td>K</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Instructions for the Conversion Equations for Temperature:

Start at the left column of the table until you reach the row labeled with the starting unit. Then proceed horizontally to the right along that row until you reach the column of the desired unit. The unit conversion factor is located at the intersection of the row and column.

5. Tables of Equivalents

In these tables, all SI equivalents that use the foot (or other U.S. Customary units derived from the foot) are based on the international foot.

---

18 Federal Register (October 5, 2020, 85 FR 62698, p. 62698). Use of definitions based on the U.S. survey foot should be avoided after December 31, 2022, except for historic and legacy applications.
When the name of a unit is enclosed in brackets (thus, \[1 \text{ hand}\] . . . ), this indicates (1) that the unit is not in general current use in the United States, or (2) that the unit is believed to be based on “custom and usage” rather than on formal authoritative definition.

Equivalents involving decimals are, in most instances, rounded off to the third decimal place except where they are exact, in which cases these exact equivalents are so designated. The equivalents of the imprecise units “tablespoon” and “teaspoon” are rounded to the nearest milliliter.

### Units of Length

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units of Length</th>
<th>1 foot (0.3048 m)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 cable’s length</td>
<td>120 fathoms (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>720 feet (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>219.456 meters (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 centimeter (cm)</td>
<td>0.01 meter (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.393 7 inch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 chain (ch) (Gunter’s or surveyor’s)</td>
<td>66 feet (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20.116 8 meters (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 decimeter (dm)</td>
<td>0.1 meter (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.937 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 dekameter (dam)</td>
<td>10 m (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>32.808 feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 fathom</td>
<td>6 feet (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.828 8 meters (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 foot (ft)</td>
<td>12 inches (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.304 8 meter (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 furlong (fur)</td>
<td>10 chains (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>660 feet (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>¼ mile (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>201.168 meters (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[1 hand]</td>
<td>4 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 inch (in)</td>
<td>2.54 centimeters (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 kilometer (km)</td>
<td>1000 meters (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.621 mile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 league (land)</td>
<td>3 miles (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.828 032 kilometers (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 link (li) (Gunter’s or surveyor’s)</td>
<td>0.66 foot (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.201 168 meter (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 meter (m)</td>
<td>0.001 kilometer (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>39.37 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.094 yards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 micrometer (µm)</td>
<td>0.001 millimeter (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.000 001 m (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.000 039 37 inch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 mil</td>
<td>0.001 inch (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.025 4 millimeter (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25.4 micrometer (exactly)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

19 The SI symbol for the prefix micro is the Greek letter mu (µ).
### Units of Length

(all SI equivalents that use the foot are based on the international foot definition, 1 foot = 0.3048 m exactly)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>SI Equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 mile (mi)</td>
<td>5280 feet (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.609 344 kilometers (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 mile (mi) (international nautical)</td>
<td>1852 meters (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.852 kilometers (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.151 miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 millimeter (mm)</td>
<td>0.001 meter (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.039 370 1 inch (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 nanometer (nm)</td>
<td>0.000 000 001 meter (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.000 000 039 37 inch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 point</td>
<td>0.013 837 inch (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$\frac{1}{72}$ inch (approximately)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.351 millimeter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(“point” is historically used in typography)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 rod (rd), pole, or perch</td>
<td>16½ feet (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5.029 2 meters (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 yard (yd)</td>
<td>3 feet (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.914 4 meter (exactly)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Units of Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>SI Equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 acre</td>
<td>43 560 square feet (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.404 685 642 24 hectare (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 are (a)</td>
<td>100 square meters (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>119.599 square yards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.025 acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 hectare (ha)</td>
<td>10 000 square meters (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.01 square kilometer (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.471 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[1 section (of land)]</td>
<td>[1 mile square] (approximate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[1 square (building)]</td>
<td>100 square feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 square centimeter (cm²)</td>
<td>0.000 1 square meter (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.155 square inch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 square decimeter (dm²)</td>
<td>0.01 square meter (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15.500 square inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 square foot (ft²)</td>
<td>144 square inches (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>929.030 4 square centimeters (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 square inch (in²)</td>
<td>0.006 944 444 square feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6.451 6 square centimeters (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 square kilometer (km²)</td>
<td>1 000 000 square meters (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>247.104 acres</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

20 NIST SP 447, *Weights and Measures Standards of the United States, A Brief History* (1975). The international nautical mile of 1852 meters (6076.115 49 feet) was adopted by the First International Extraordinary Hydrographic Conference, Monaco, 1929, under the name “International nautical mile.” It was later adopted for use in the United States (effective July 1, 1954) by identical directives of the U.S. Department of Commerce and Department of Defense. The value formerly used in the United States was 6080.20 feet = 1 nautical (geographical or sea) mile.
### Units of Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Conversion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 square meter ($m^2$)</td>
<td>0.386 square mile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 square mile ($mi^2$)</td>
<td>2.589 99 square kilometers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 square rod ($rd^2$), square pole, or square perch</td>
<td>25.292 852 64 square meters (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 square yard ($yd^2$)</td>
<td>0.836 127 36 square meter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[1 township]</td>
<td>[6 miles square] (approximate) [36 sections (of land)] [36 square miles (approximate)]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Units of Capacity or Volume

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Conversion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 barrel (bbl), liquid</td>
<td>31 to 42 gallons$^{21}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 barrel (bbl), standard for fruits, vegetables, and other dry commodities, except cranberries</td>
<td>7056 cubic inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>195 dry quarts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.281 bushels, struck measure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 barrel (bbl), standard, cranberry</td>
<td>5826 cubic inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>86 2/3 dry quarts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,709 bushels, struck measure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 bushel (bu) (U.S.) struck measure</td>
<td>2150.42 cubic inches (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>35.238 liters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[1 bushel, heaped (U.S.)]</td>
<td>2747.715 cubic inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.278 bushels, struck measure$^{22}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[1 bushel (bu) (British Imperial) (struck measure)]</td>
<td>1.032 U.S. bushels, struck measure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2219.36 cubic inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 cord (cd) (firewood)</td>
<td>128 cubic feet (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 cubic centimeter ($cm^3$)</td>
<td>0.001 cubic decimeter (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.001 liter (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 milliliter (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.061 cubic inch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 cubic decimeter ($dm^3$)</td>
<td>1000 cubic centimeters (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1000 milliliters (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 liter (exactly)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$^{21}$ A variety of “barrels” are established by law or industry usage. Consult federal laws and regulations, state laws and regulations, and documentary standards for the industry application to ensure the use of the appropriate barrel definition. For example, federal taxes on fermented liquors are based on a barrel of 31 gallons; many state laws fix the “barrel for liquids” as 31½ gallons; a 36-gallon barrel has been used for cistern measurement; federal law recognizes a 40-gallon barrel for “proof spirits;” and by custom, 42 gallons comprise a barrel of crude oil or petroleum products for statistical purposes, and this equivalent is recognized “for liquids” by some states.

$^{22}$ Frequently recognized as 1¼ bushels, struck measure.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units of Capacity or Volume</th>
<th>61.024 cubic inches</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 cubic foot (ft³)</td>
<td>7.481 gallons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28.316 cubic decimeters (liters)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 cubic inch (in³)</td>
<td>0.554 fluid ounce (fl oz) (or ½)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.433 fluid drams (fl dr) (or ¾)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16.387 cubic centimeters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 cubic meter (m³)</td>
<td>1000 cubic decimeters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1000 liters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.308 cubic yards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 cubic yard (yd³)</td>
<td>0.765 cubic meter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>27 cubic feet (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 cup, measuring</td>
<td>8 fluid ounces (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>237 milliliters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>½ liquid pint (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 dekaliter (daL)</td>
<td>10 liters (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.642 gallons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.135 pecks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 dram, fluid (or liquid) (fl dr) (or ¾) (U.S.)</td>
<td>⅛ fluid ounce (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.226 cubic inch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.697 milliliters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.041 British fluid drachms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[1 drachm, fluid (fl dr) (British)]</td>
<td>0.961 U.S. fluid dram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.217 cubic inch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.552 milliliters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 gallon (gal) (U.S.)</td>
<td>231 cubic inches (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.785 liters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.833 British gallon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>128 U.S. fluid ounces (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[1 gallon (gal) (British Imperial)]</td>
<td>277.42 cubic inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.201 U.S. gallons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.546 liters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>160 British fluid ounces (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 gill (gi)</td>
<td>7.219 cubic inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 fluid ounces (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.118 liter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 hectoliter (hL)</td>
<td>100 liters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26.418 gallons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.838 bushels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 liter (L)</td>
<td>1 cubic decimeter (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1000 milliliters (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.057 liquid quarts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.908 dry quart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>61.024 cubic inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 milliliter (mL)</td>
<td>0.001 cubic decimeter (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.001 liter (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.271 fluid dram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16.231 minims</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.061 cubic inch</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Units of Capacity or Volume

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Equivalents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 ounce, fluid (or liquid) (fl oz) (or f ⅚) (U.S.)</td>
<td>1.805 cubic inches, 29.573 milliliters, 1.041 British fluid ounces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[1 ounce, fluid (fl oz) (British)]</td>
<td>0.961 U.S. fluid ounce, 1.734 cubic inches, 28.412 milliliters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 peck (pk)</td>
<td>8.810 liters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pint (pt), dry</td>
<td>33.600 cubic inches, 0.551 liter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pint (pt), liquid</td>
<td>28.875 cubic inches exactly, 0.473 liter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 quart (qt), dry (U.S.)</td>
<td>67.201 cubic inches, 1.101 liters, 0.969 British quart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 quart (qt), liquid (U.S.)</td>
<td>57.75 cubic inches (exactly), 0.946 liter, 0.833 British quart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[1 quart (qt) (British)]</td>
<td>69.354 cubic inches, 1.032 U.S. dry quarts, 1.201 U.S. liquid quarts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 tablespoon, measuring</td>
<td>3 teaspoons (exactly), 15 milliliters, 4 fluid drams, ½ fluid ounce (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 teaspoon, measuring</td>
<td>⅓ tablespoon (exactly), 5 milliliters, 1⅓ fluid drams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 water ton (English)</td>
<td>270.91 U.S. gallons, 224 British Imperial gallons (exactly)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Units of Mass

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Equivalents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 assay ton (AT)</td>
<td>29.167 grams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 carat (c)</td>
<td>200 milligrams (exactly), 3.086 grains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 dram apothecaries (dr ap or ʒ)</td>
<td>60 grains (exactly), 3.888 grams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 dram avoirdupois (dr)</td>
<td>27¹⁄₃₂ (= 27.344) grains, 1.772 grams</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

23 The equivalent “1 teaspoon = ⅓ fluid dram” has been found by NIST to correspond more closely with the actual capacities of “measuring” and silver teaspoons than the equivalent “1 teaspoon = 1 fluid dram,” which is given by a number of dictionaries.

24 Used in assaying. The assay ton bears the same relation to the milligram that a ton of 2000 pounds avoirdupois bears to the troy ounce; hence the mass in milligrams of precious metal obtained from one assay ton of ore gives directly the number of troy ounces to the net ton.

25 NIST Circular 43 (1913) The Metric Carat. As of July 1, 1913, the international metric carat was recognized as 200 milligrams for diamonds and other precious stones and expressed as decimal fractions. A carat is further divided where 1 carat equals 100 points. Available at [https://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/Legacy/circ/nbscirc43.pdf](https://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/Legacy/circ/nbscirc43.pdf).
### Units of Mass

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Equivalent in Other Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 gamma (γ)</td>
<td>1 microgram (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 grain (gr)</td>
<td>64.798 91 milligrams (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 gram (g)</td>
<td>0.001 kilogram (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15.432 grains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.035 ounce, avoirdupois</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 hundredweight, gross or long (gross cwt)</td>
<td>112 pounds (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50.802 kilograms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 hundredweight, gross or short (cwt or net cwt)</td>
<td>100 pounds (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>45.359 kilograms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 kilogram (kg)</td>
<td>1000 grams exactly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.205 pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 microgram (µg)</td>
<td>0.000 001 gram (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 milligram (mg)</td>
<td>0.001 gram (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.015 grain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.005 carat (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 ounce, avoirdupois (oz)</td>
<td>437.5 grains (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.911 troy or apothecaries ounce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28.350 grams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 ounce, troy or apothecaries (oz t or oz ap or ½)</td>
<td>480 grains (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.097 avoirdupois ounces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>31.103 grams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 ounce, troy (oz t)</td>
<td>480 grains (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.097 avoirdupois ounces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>31.103 grams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 ounce, apothecaries (oz ap or ½)</td>
<td>480 grains (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.097 avoirdupois ounces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>31.103 grams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pennyweight (dwt)</td>
<td>1.555 grams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 point</td>
<td>0.01 carat (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 milligrams (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(&quot;point&quot; is historically used in the jewelry industry to describe gemstones)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pound, avoirdupois (lb)</td>
<td>7000 grains (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.215 troy or apothecaries pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>453.592 37 grams (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 micropound (µlb)</td>
<td>0.000 001 pound (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pound, troy (lb t)</td>
<td>5760 grains (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.823 avoirdupois pound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>373.242 grams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pound, apothecaries (lb ap)</td>
<td>5760 grains (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.823 avoirdupois pound</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

26 The gross or long ton and hundredweight are used commercially in the United States to only a very limited extent, usually in restricted industrial fields. The units are the same as the British “ton” and the “hundredweights.”

27 The SI symbol for the prefix micro is the Greek letter µ (µ).

28 The SI symbol for the prefix micro is the Greek letter µ (µ). This is an example where SI writing style is applied to a non-SI unit abbreviation. The Greek letter µ prefix is used in combination with the abbreviation for pound (lb).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units of Mass</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>373.242 grams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 scruple (s ap or 9)</td>
<td>20 grains (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.296 grams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 ton, gross or long</td>
<td>2240 pounds (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.12 net tons (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.016 metric tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 ton, metric (t)</td>
<td>2204.623 pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.984 gross ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.102 net tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 ton, net or short (tn)</td>
<td>2000 pounds (exactly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.893 gross ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.907 metric ton</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

29 As of January 1, 2014, “tn” is the required abbreviation for “short ton.” Devices manufactured between January 1, 2008, and December 31, 2013, may use an abbreviation other than “tn” to specify “short ton.” (Added 2013)