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FEDERAL STANDARD 376B

SUPERCEDES

FEDERAL STANDARD 376A

MAY 5, 1983

**PREFERRED
METRIC UNITS
FOR
GENERAL USE
BY THE
FEDERAL
GOVERNMENT**



GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

FSC MSC

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Foreword

This standard was developed by the Standards and Metric Practices Subcommittee of the Metrication Operating Committee, which operates under the Interagency Council on Metric Policy. It is the basic Federal standard that lists metric units recommended for use throughout the Federal government, and is specified in the *Federal Standardization Handbook*, issued by the General Services Administration in accordance with 41 CFR 101-29. Before issue, it was coordinated with the departments and agencies of the Interagency Council on Metric Policy.

The General Services Administration has authorized the use of this Federal standard by all Federal agencies.

Civilian Agency Coordinating Activity:

Federal Supply Service, General Services Administration

Military Agency Coordinating Activity:

Standardization Program, Office of the Assistant Secretary
(Production and Logistics), Department of Defense

Preparing Activity:

Metric Program, National Institute of Standards and Technology,
Technology Administration, Department of Commerce

Changes

When a federal agency determines that there is a need for a revision of this standard, a written request for revision should be submitted to the General Services Administration, Federal Supply Service, Environmental and Engineering Policy Division (FCRE), Washington, DC 20406. The request shall include data that support the proposed change. The Metric Program, National Institute of Standards and Technology, as custodian of this standard, will coordinate all proposed changes with the Metrication Operating Committee.

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1. SCOPE

This standard lists preferred metric units (See 4.1) recommended for use throughout the Federal Government. It gives guidance on the selection of metric units required to comply with the provisions of the Metric Conversion Act of 1975 (P.L. 94-168), as amended by the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-418), and Executive Order (EO) 12770 of July 25, 1991. The guidance in this standard applies to, but is not limited to, the drafting of laws, regulations, contracts, and purchase orders; and the preparation of reports, statistical tables, and databases.

2. AUTHORITATIVE DOCUMENT

The following document forms the authoritative basis of this standard to the extent specified herein:

American National Standard for Metric Practice, ANSI/IEEE Std 268-1992,
Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc.

3. DEFINITIONS

- 3.1 **SI Units.** Units belonging to the International System of Units, which is abbreviated SI (from the French *Le Système International d'Unités*), as interpreted or modified for use in the United States by the Secretary of Commerce (55 F.R. 52242, Dec. 20, 1990).
- 3.2 **Inch-pound Units.** Units based upon the yard and the pound, commonly used in the United States, and defined by the National Bureau of Standards (now the National Institute of Standards and Technology). In this standard, the term inch-pound unit includes other customary units, such as the degree Fahrenheit, used extensively in the United States at present. Some inch-pound units used in the United States, such as the gallon, have the same name as units previously used in other countries but differ in magnitude.

4. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- 4.1 **Preferred Metric Units.** Preferred metric units for use throughout the Federal Government are:

The SI units (together with their multiples and submultiples);

Three other metric units—the liter, hectare, and metric ton—that are accepted for use with

the SI units because of their practical importance; and

A small number of other metric units, listed in Section 5, that are accepted because of their use in specialized fields.

The preferred metric units listed in Section 5 of this standard have been selected in accordance with the recommendations of ANSI/IEEE Std 268.

4.1.1 SI Base Units and Supplementary Units. The SI is constructed from seven base units for independent quantities¹ plus the two supplementary units for plane angle and solid angle.

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Unit Name</u>	<u>Unit Symbol</u>
length	meter	m
mass ²	kilogram	kg
time	second	s
electric current	ampere	A
thermodynamic temperature	kelvin	K
amount of substance	mole	mol
luminous intensity	candela	cd
plane angle	radian	rad
solid angle	steradian	sr

4.1.2 SI Derived Units. Derived units are formed by combining base units, supplementary units, and other derived units according to the algebraic relations linking the corresponding quantities. The symbols for derived units are obtained by means of the mathematical signs for multiplication, division, and use of exponents. For example, the SI unit for velocity is the *meter per second* (m/s or $m \cdot s^{-1}$), and that for angular velocity is the *radian per second* (rad/s or $rad \cdot s^{-1}$). Some derived SI units have been given special names and symbols, as follows:

¹ As used in this standard, 'quantity' is the technical word for measurable attributes of phenomena or matter.

² In commercial and everyday use, and in many technical fields, the term 'weight' is usually used as a synonym for mass. This is how 'weight' is used in most United States laws and regulations. See the note at 5.2.1 for further explanation.

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Unit Name</u>	<u>Unit Symbol</u>	<u>Expression in Terms of Other SI Units</u>
Absorbed dose, specific energy imparted, kerma, absorbed dose index	gray	Gy	J/kg
Activity (of a radionuclide)	becquerel	Bq	1/s
Celsius temperature	degree Celsius	°C	K
Dose equivalent	sievert	Sv	J/kg
Electric capacitance	farad	F	C/V
Electric charge, quantity of electricity	coulomb	C	A·s
Electric conductance	siemens	S	A/V
Electric inductance	henry	H	Wb/A
Electric potential, potential difference, electromotive force	volt	V	W/A
Electric resistance	ohm	Ω	V/A
Energy, work, quantity of heat	joule	J	N·m
Force	newton	N	kg·m/s ²
Frequency (of a periodic phenomenon)	hertz	Hz	1/s
Illuminance	lux	lx	lm/m ²
Luminous flux	lumen	lm	cd·sr
Magnetic flux	weber	Wb	V·s
Magnetic flux density	tesla	T	Wb/m ²
Power, radiant flux	watt	W	J/s
Pressure, stress	pascal	Pa	N/m ²

4.1.3 SI Prefixes. The common metric prefixes are:

<u>Multiplication Factor</u>	<u>Prefix Name</u>	<u>Prefix Symbol</u>
1 000 000 000 000 = 10 ¹²	tera	T
1 000 000 000 = 10 ⁹	giga	G
1 000 000 = 10 ⁶	mega	M
1 000 = 10 ³	kilo	k
100 = 10 ²	hecto	h
10 = 10 ¹	deka	da
0.1 = 10 ⁻¹	deci	d
0.01 = 10 ⁻²	centi	c
0.001 = 10 ⁻³	milli	m
0.000 001 = 10 ⁻⁶	micro	μ
0.000 000 001 = 10 ⁻⁹	nano	n
0.000 000 000 001 = 10 ⁻¹²	pico	p

These prefixes are part of SI. They are attached to an SI unit name or symbol to form what are properly called "multiples" and "submultiples" of the SI unit. Prefixes produce units that are of an appropriate size for the application, e.g., millimeter or kilometer. Examples that show reasonable choices of multiples and submultiples for many practical applications are given in Section 5. While all combinations are technically correct, many are not used in practice. The prefixes deci, deka, and hecto are rarely used; prefixes that are multiples or submultiples of 1000 are generally preferred. When the unit name is written in full, the prefix is written in full: megahertz, not Mhertz. When the unit symbol is used, the prefix symbol is used: MHz, not megaHz. Only one prefix should be used in forming a multiple of an SI unit, e.g., Mg, not kkg; or μV , not mmV. Prefix symbols for the values a million or greater are capitalized and those below a million are written in lower case.

4.1.4 Editorial Style. The names of all SI units begin with a lower case letter except, of course, at the beginning of a sentence or when other grammar rules dictate capitalizing nouns. There is one exception: in "degree Celsius" the term "degree" is lower case but "Celsius" is always capitalized. Unit symbols are always written in lower case except for the liter and those units derived from the name of a person (e.g., W for watt, Pa for pascal, etc.). SI symbols are unique "letter shorthand" for unit names—they are not abbreviations and should therefore not be followed by a period (except at the end of a sentence). Likewise, symbols stand for both the singular and plural of the unit and should not have an "s" added. SI units are always written in an upright typeface with a space between the numeric value and the symbol. See ANSI/IEEE Std 268 and other documents listed in the Bibliography for further usage rules.

4.2 Accepted Units. For practical reasons a number of non-metric units are accepted for use. These include units of time (minute, hour, etc.), units of plane angle (degree, etc.), and a few units for special applications, such as the nautical mile, used in navigation. Section 5 includes accepted units and shows their areas of application. These units may be used in full compliance with the provisions of the amended Metric Conversion Act, EO 12770, and the **Federal Register** Notice, "Metric System of Measurement; Interpretation of the International System of Units for the United States" (55 F.R. 52242, Dec. 20, 1990).

4.3 Unacceptable Metric Units. Many older metric practices do not comply with the amended Metric Conversion Act, EO 12770, and 55 F.R. 52242. Particular care shall be taken to avoid introducing non-SI practices into the United States in areas where such practices are not now established. The units listed in the following three subsections shall not be used.

4.3.1 CGS Units. Units with special names peculiar to the various cgs (centimeter-gram-second) systems shall not be used. Among these units are the following that have been commonly used:

erg, dyne, gal	}	used in mechanics;
poise, stokes		used in fluid dynamics;
stilb, phot, lambert	}	used in photometry;
emu, esu, gauss, oersted,		used in electricity and magnetism.
maxwell, gilbert, biot,		
franklin, abampere, abvolt,		
statvolt, etc.		

4.3.2 Deprecated Names or Symbols. Other units from older versions of the metric system and metric jargon that shall not be used include:

<u>Incorrect term</u>	<u>Correct Unit</u>
kilo	kilogram
are	square dekameter
candle or candlepower	candela
fermi	femtometer
gamma	nanotesla
micron	micrometer
millimicron	nanometer
mho	siemens
γ	microgram
λ	cubic millimeter or microliter

4.3.3 Miscellaneous Non-SI Units Not to be Used. Additional units that are not accepted for use include the following:

- ångström
- calorie
- g as a unit of acceleration ($g = 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2$)
- grade or gon [1 grade = $(\pi/200)$ rad]
- kilogram-force
- langley (1 langley = 1 cal/cm^2)
- metric carat
- metric horsepower
- millimeter of mercury
- millimeter, centimeter, or meter of water
- standard atmosphere (101.325 kPa)
- technical atmosphere (98.0665 kPa)
- torr (133.322 Pa)

4.4 Conversion. Conversion factors in Section 5 are shown from inch-pound units to metric units, generally to seven significant digits. The first column, labeled **From**, lists inch-pound and other units commonly used to express the quantities; the second column, labeled **To**, gives SI units or other preferred units; and the third column, labeled **Multiply By**, gives the conversion factors by which the numerical value in **From** units must be multiplied to obtain the numerical value in **To** units. For conversion from inch-pound units to metric units, multiply by the factor. For example, to convert 10.1 feet to meters multiply by 0.3048; the answer is 3.078 meters, which can be rounded to 3.08 meters (see Section 4.5 on rounding). For conversion from metric units to inch-pound units, divide rather than multiply by the factor. For example, to convert 16.3 meters to yards divide by 0.9144; the answer is 17.826 yards, which can be rounded to 17.8 yards.

4.5 Rounding. For rounding of metric values obtained by conversion from inch-pound values, the following simplified rules are suggested. A more complete treatment of rounding rules is given in Appendix C of ANSI/IEEE Std 268.

4.5.1 If the inch-pound value is expressed by a combination of units such as feet and inches, or pounds and ounces, it should first be converted to the smaller unit.

Examples: 12 ft 5 in = 149 in
 1 lb 3-1/2 oz = 19.5 oz

4.5.2 Multiply the inch-pound value by the conversion factor. If the first significant³ digit of the metric value is equal to or greater than the first significant digit of the inch-pound value, round the metric value to the same number of significant digits as there are in the inch-pound value.

Examples: 11 mi x 1.609 = 17.699 km, which rounds to 18 km
 61 mi x 1.609 = 98.149 km, which rounds to 98 km

If the first significant digit of the metric value is smaller than the first significant digit of the inch-pound value, round to one more significant digit.

Examples: 66 mi x 1.609 = 106.194 km, which rounds to 106 km
 8 ft x 0.3048 = 2.4384 m, which rounds to 2.4 m

³One or more zeroes at the beginning of a number are not treated as significant.

4.5.3 When the digits to be discarded begin with a 5 or more, increase the last digit retained by one.

Example: 8.3745, if rounded to three digits, would be 8.37; if rounded to four digits, would be 8.375.

4.5.4 It is essential to use good judgment in estimating the precision required in conversions.

Example: A length given as 8 ft would ordinarily convert to 2.4 m. If, however, the measurement given as 8 ft is believed to be valid to the nearest 1/10 inch, it should be treated as 8.00 feet and considered as having three significant digits. The rounded dimension would then be 2.438 m instead of 2.4 m.

Do not retain more digits than is appropriate for the situation.

Example: A nautical chart shows a landmark to be 75 ft in height; from subsection 4.5.2 this rounds to 22.8 m, but a value of 23 m would be more reasonable for the application.

4.5.5 Where an inch-pound value represents a maximum or minimum limit that must be respected, the rounding must be in the direction that does not violate the original limit.

Example: For most applications 10 ft rounds to 3 m, but if a safety code requires 10 feet of clearance from a high voltage line, a conversion to 3.05 meters must be used until new studies show 3 meters of clearance to be sufficient.

4.5.6 Normally, temperatures expressed in a whole number of degrees Fahrenheit should be converted to the nearest 0.5 K (or degree Celsius). As with other quantities, the number of significant digits to retain will depend upon the implied accuracy of the original temperature.

5. DETAILED REQUIREMENTS

This section gives detailed requirements for the selection of units, consistent with ANSI/IEEE Std 268. The subsections list conversion factors to the appropriately sized metric unit, either an SI unit with appropriate prefix or a non-SI unit that is accepted for use with SI. ANSI/IEEE Std 268, which has been recommended by the Metrication Operating Committee of the Interagency Council on Metric Policy for use by all agencies and departments of the Federal Government, lists conversion factors to SI units only. The SI units are the coherent set of base, supplementary, and derived units without prefixes, except for the base unit kilogram.

Government agencies may develop supplemental lists of accepted units applicable to their special fields. Such supplemental lists shall be consistent with this Federal Standard and with ANSI/IEEE Std 268.

Other Derived Quantities. It is not practical to list all quantities, but others not listed can be readily derived using the conversion factors given. For example, to convert from inches per second to centimeters per second, multiply by 2.54; to convert from Btu per pound to joules per kilogram, multiply by $(1055.056)/(0.453\ 592\ 37)$ or 2326.

Note on Mixed Units and Fractions. Mixed units, which are commonly used with inch-pound units, are not used in metric practice. Thus, while a distance may be given in inch-pound units as 27 ft, 5 in, metric practice shows a length as 3.45 m rather than 3 m, 45 cm. Binary fractions (such as 1/2 or 3/8) are not used with metric units. For example, a person's weight is given as 70.5 kg, not 70-1/2 kg.

Preferred units for various quantities are grouped in the following subsections by: Space and Time, Mechanics, Heat, Electricity and Magnetism, Light, and Radiology. (These groupings are consistent with the groupings in ANSI/IEEE Std 268.) The quantities under each group are listed in italic type. The first column, labeled **From**, lists inch-pound and other units commonly used to express the quantities; the second column, labeled **To**, gives SI units or other preferred units; and the third column, labeled **Multiply By**, gives the conversion factors (generally to seven significant digits) by which the numerical value in **From** units must be multiplied to obtain the numerical value in **To** units. SI units and their submultiples or multiples, in the **To** column, are in bold type. The liter, hectare, and metric ton and other accepted units (see 4.2), in the **To** column, are in normal type. Conversion factors, in the **Multiply By** column, that are exact are in bold type.

From	To	Multiply By
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5.1 Quantities of Space and Time

5.1.1 Plane angle

NOTE: No change in U.S. customary usage is required for plane angle units. The **radian**, which is the SI unit, is most frequently used in scientific or technical work and in forming derived units. Use of the degree and its decimal fractions is permissible. Use of the minute and second is discouraged except for specialized fields such as cartography.

5.1.2 Solid angle

NOTE: No change in U.S. customary usage is required for solid angle units. The **steradian**, which is the only unit commonly used to express solid angle, is an SI unit.

5.1.3 Length

ångström	nanometer (nm)	0.1
fathom	meter (m)	1.828 8
foot	meter (m)	0.304 8
foot [U.S. survey]	meter (m)	0.304 800 6

NOTE: In 1893 the U.S. foot was legally defined as 1200/3937 meters. In 1959 a refinement was made to bring the foot into agreement with the definition used in other countries, i.e. 0.3048 meters. At the same time it was decided that any data in feet derived from and published as a result of geodetic surveys within the U.S. would remain with the old standard, which is named the U.S. survey foot. The new length is shorter by exactly two parts in a million. The five-digit multipliers given in this standard for acre and acre-foot are correct for either the U.S. survey foot or the foot of 0.3048 meters exactly. Other lengths, areas, and volumes are based on the foot of 0.3048 meters.

inch	centimeter (cm)	2.54
	millimeter (mm)	25.4
microinch	micrometer (μm)	0.025 4
mil	millimeter (mm)	0.025 4
	micrometer (μm)	25.4
yard	meter (m)	0.914 4

From	To	Multiply By
5.1.3 Length (continued)		
mile	kilometer (km)	1.609 344
nautical mile	kilometer (km)	1.852
NOTE: The nautical mile is an accepted unit for use in navigation.		
point	millimeter (mm)	0.351 46
pica	millimeter (mm)	4.217 5
5.1.4 Area		
acre	square meter (m ²)	4 046.9
	hectare (ha)	0.404 69
NOTE: The hectare, equal to 10 000 m ² , is accepted for use with SI.		
circular mil	square millimeter (mm ²)	0.000 506 708
square inch	square centimeter (cm ²)	6.451 6
	square millimeter (mm ²)	645.16
square foot	square meter (m ²)	0.092 903 04
square yard	square meter (m ²)	0.836 127 4
square mile	square kilometer (km ²)	2.589 988
5.1.5 Volume		
acre-foot	cubic meter (m ³)	1 233.5
barrel, oil (42 U.S. gallons)	cubic meter (m ³)	0.158 987 3
	liter (L)	158.987 3
NOTES: (1) The liter, equal to 0.001 m ³ , is accepted for use with SI. (2) A variety of barrel sizes have been used for other commodities.		
cubic yard	cubic meter (m ³)	0.764 555

From	To	Multiply By										
5.1.5 Volume (continued)												
cubic foot	cubic meter (m³)	0.028 316 85										
	liter (L)	28.316 85										
board foot	cubic meter (m³)	0.002 359 737										
register ton	cubic meter (m³)	2.831 685										
<p>NOTE: The register ton is a unit of volume used to express the capacity of a ship. For example, a 20 000 ton freighter has a capacity of approximately 57 000 m³, measured in accordance with established procedures.</p>												
bushel	cubic meter (m³)	0.035 239 07										
<p>NOTE: Agricultural products that are sold by the bushel in the United States are often sold by weight in other countries. There can be a considerable variation in the weight per unit volume due to differences in variety, size, or condition of the commodity, tightness of pack, degree to which the container is heaped, etc. The following conversion factors are used by the U.S. Department of Agriculture for statistical purposes:</p>												
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>Crop</u></th> <th><u>Weight per bushel (kg)</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>barley</td> <td>21.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>corn, shelled</td> <td>25.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>oats</td> <td>14.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>potatoes, soybeans, wheat</td> <td>27.2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>Crop</u>	<u>Weight per bushel (kg)</u>	barley	21.8	corn, shelled	25.4	oats	14.5	potatoes, soybeans, wheat	27.2	
<u>Crop</u>	<u>Weight per bushel (kg)</u>											
barley	21.8											
corn, shelled	25.4											
oats	14.5											
potatoes, soybeans, wheat	27.2											
gallon	liter (L)	3.785 412										
quart (liquid)	liter (L)	0.946 352 9										
pint (liquid)	liter (L)	0.473 176 5										
fluid ounce	milliliter (mL)	29.573 53										
<p>NOTE: In the United States, the cup, tablespoon, and teaspoon are defined as 8, 1/2, and 1/6 fluid ounces, respectively. For practical usage the metric equivalents are 250 mL, 15 mL, and 5 mL.</p>												
cubic inch	cubic centimeter (cm³)	16.387 06										

From	To	Multiply By
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5.1.6 Time

NOTE: No change in customary U.S. usage is required for time units. The second is the SI unit of time, but the minute and hour, as well as the day, week, year, etc., are accepted units.

5.1.7 Velocity

foot per second	meter per second (m/s)	0.304 8
mile per hour	kilometer per hour (km/h)	1.609 3
knot	kilometer per hour (km/h)	1.852

NOTE: The knot, or nautical mile per hour, is an accepted unit for use in navigation.

5.1.8 Acceleration

inch per second squared	meter per second squared (m/s ²)	0.025 4
foot per second squared	meter per second squared (m/s ²)	0.304 8
standard acceleration of gravity (<i>g</i>)	meter per second squared (m/s ²)	9.806 65

5.1.9 Flow rate

cubic foot per second	cubic meter per second (m ³ /s)	0.028 316 85
cubic foot per minute	cubic meter per second (m ³ /s) liter per second (L/s)	0.000 471 947 0.471 947 4
cubic yard per minute	liter per second (L/s)	12.742 58
gallon per minute	liter per second (L/s)	0.063 090 2
gallon per day	liter per day (L/d)	3.785 412

From	To	Multiply By
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5.1.10 *Fuel efficiency*

mile per gallon	kilometer per liter (km/L)	0.425 143 7
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NOTE: To convert fuel efficiency in miles per gallon to fuel consumption in liters per 100 kilometers, use the formula:

$$\frac{235.2}{\text{number of miles per gallon}} = \text{number of liters per 100 kilometers}$$

5.2 **Quantities of Mechanics**5.2.1 *Mass (weight)*

NOTE: There is ambiguity in the use of the term 'weight' to mean either *force* or *mass*. In general usage, the term 'weight' nearly always means *mass* and this is the meaning given the term in U.S. laws and regulations. Where the term is so used, weight is expressed in kilograms in SI. In many fields of science and technology the term 'weight' is defined as the *force* of gravity acting on an object, i.e., as the product of the *mass* of the object and the local acceleration of gravity. Where weight is so defined, it is expressed in newtons in SI.

ton (long)	kilogram (kg)	1 016.047
	metric ton (t)	1.016 047

NOTE: The metric ton (referred to as 'tonne' in many countries), equal to 1000 kg, is accepted for use with SI.

ton (short)	kilogram (kg)	907.184 74
	metric ton (t)	0.907 184 7
slug	kilogram (kg)	14.593 90
pound	kilogram (kg)	0.453 592 37
ounce, troy	gram (g)	31.103 48
ounce, avoirdupois	gram (g)	28.349 52
grain	milligram (mg)	64.798 91

5.2.2 *Moment of mass*

pound foot	kilogram meter (kg · m)	0.138 255 0
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From	To	Multiply By
5.2.3 Density		
ton (short) per cubic yard	kilogram per cubic meter (kg/m³)	1 186.553
	metric ton per cubic meter (t/m ³)	1.186 553
pound per cubic foot	kilogram per cubic meter (kg/m³)	16.018 46
5.2.4 Concentration (mass)		
pound per gallon	gram per liter (g/L)	119.826 4
ounce per gallon	gram per liter (g/L)	7.489 152
5.2.5 Momentum		
pound foot per second	kilogram meter per second (kg·m/s)	0.138 255 0
5.2.6 Moment of inertia		
pound square foot	kilogram square meter (kg·m²)	0.042 140 11
5.2.7 Force		
pound-force	newton (N)	4.448 222
poundal	newton (N)	0.138 255 0
5.2.8 Moment of force, torque		
pound-force foot	newton meter (N·m)	1.355 818
pound-force inch	newton meter (N·m)	0.112 984 8
5.2.9 Pressure, stress		
standard atmosphere	kilopascal (kPa)	101.325
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>NOTE: The SI unit for pressure and stress is the pascal, which is equal to the newton per square meter. This unit, its multiples, and submultiples are preferred for all applications.</p> </div>		

From	To	Multiply By
5.2.9 Pressure, stress (continued)		
bar	kilopascal (kPa)	100
<p>NOTE: The bar and its submultiples are accepted for limited use in meteorology only. It is not accepted for use in the U.S. for other applications, e.g., as the unit of fluid pressure in pipes and containers. The appropriate SI multiples, e.g., kilopascal or megapascal, should be used instead.</p>		
millibar	kilopascal (kPa)	0.1
pound-force per square inch	kilopascal (kPa)	6.894 757
kilopound-force per square inch	megapascal (MPa)	6.894 757
pound-force per square foot	kilopascal (kPa)	0.047 880 26
inch of mercury	kilopascal (kPa)	3.386 38
foot of water	kilopascal (kPa)	2.988 98
inch of water	kilopascal (kPa)	0.248 84
millimeter of mercury	kilopascal (kPa)	0.133 322 4
<p>NOTE: The actual pressure corresponding to the height of a vertical column of fluid depends upon the local acceleration of gravity and the density of the fluid, which in turn depends upon the temperature. The conversion factors given here are conventional values adopted by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).</p>		
torr	pascal (Pa)	133.322 4
5.2.10 Viscosity (dynamic)		
centipoise	millipascal second (mPa·s)	1
5.2.11 Viscosity (kinematic)		
centistokes	square millimeter per second (mm²/s)	1

From	To	Multiply By
5.2.12 Energy, work, heat		
kilowatthour	megajoule (MJ)	3.6
<p>NOTE: The kilowatthour is accepted as a unit of electrical energy only. The SI unit of energy, the joule, which is equal to the newton meter or the watt second, is recommended for all applications.</p>		
calorie (as used in physics)	joule (J)	4.184
<p>NOTE: The calorie listed here is the thermochemical calorie. Other values of the calorie have been used.</p>		
calorie (as used in nutrition)	kilojoule (kJ)	4.184
<p>NOTE: The calorie used in nutrition is the same as the thermochemical kilocalorie. All use of the calorie is deprecated.</p>		
Btu	kilojoule (kJ)	1.055 056
<p>NOTE: The British Thermal Unit (Btu) used in this standard is the International Table Btu adopted by the Fifth International Conference on Properties of Steam, London, 1956.</p>		
therm (U.S.)	megajoule (MJ)	105.480 4
horsepower hour	megajoule (MJ)	2.684 520
foot pound-force per second	joule (J)	1.355 818
5.2.13 Power		
<p>NOTE: Power is the rate of energy transfer. The SI unit for all forms of power—mechanical, electrical, and heat flow rate—is the watt.</p>		
ton, refrigeration	kilowatt (kW)	3.516 85
Btu per second	kilowatt (kW)	1.055 056
Btu per hour	watt (W)	0.293 071 1

From	To	Multiply By
5.2.13 Power (continued)		
horsepower (550 foot pounds-force per second)	watt (W)	745.699 9
horsepower, electric	watt (W)	746
foot pound-force per second	watt (W)	1.355 818

5.3 Quantities of Heat

5.3.1 Temperature

NOTE: The SI unit for customary temperature is the **degree Celsius (°C)**. In inch-pound units customary temperature is expressed in degrees Fahrenheit. The formula for converting customary temperature is: $t_c = (t_f - 32) / 1.8$

The SI unit for thermodynamic temperature T_k is the **kelvin (K)**. Celsius temperature is defined by the equation: $t_c = T_k - 273.15$ K.

The inch-pound unit for thermodynamic temperature is the **degree Rankine**. The formula for converting thermodynamic temperature is: $T_k = T_R / 1.8$.

A temperature interval may be expressed in SI either in **kelvins** or in **degrees Celsius**, as convenient. The formula for converting a temperature interval Δt in degrees Fahrenheit into SI is: $\Delta t_k = \Delta t_c = \Delta t_f / 1.8$

5.3.2 Linear expansion coefficient

reciprocal degree Fahrenheit	reciprocal kelvin (K⁻¹) or reciprocal degree Celsius (°C⁻¹)	1.8
---------------------------------	--	------------

5.3.3 Heat

NOTE: Heat is a form of energy. See 5.2.12

5.3.4 Heat flow rate

NOTE: Heat flow rate is a form of power. See 5.2.13

From	To	Multiply By
5.3.5 Thermal conductivity		
Btu inch per hour square foot degree Fahrenheit	watt per meter kelvin [W/(m·K)]	0.144 227 9
5.3.6 Coefficient of heat transfer		
Btu per hour square foot degree Fahrenheit	watt per square meter kelvin [W/(m ² ·K)]	5.678 263
5.3.7 Heat capacity		
Btu per degree Fahrenheit	kilojoule per kelvin (kJ/K)	1.899 108
5.3.8 Specific heat capacity		
Btu per pound degree Fahrenheit	kilojoule per kilogram kelvin [kJ/(kg·K)]	4.186 8
NOTE: The quantities 5.3.5 through 5.3.8 are defined in terms of temperature interval. Therefore K may be replaced by °C.		
5.3.9 Entropy		
Btu per degree Rankine	kilojoule per kelvin (kJ/K)	1.899 108
5.3.10 Specific entropy		
Btu per pound degree Rankine	kilojoule per kilogram kelvin [kJ/(kg·K)]	4.186 8
5.3.11 Specific internal energy		
Btu per pound	kilojoule per kilogram (kJ/kg)	2.326

5.4 Quantities of Electricity and Magnetism

NOTE: The common electrical units ampere (A), volt (V), ohm (Ω), siemens (S), coulomb (C), farad (F), henry (H), weber (Wb), and tesla (T) are SI units that are already in use in the United States. The various cgs units shall no longer be used.

From	To	Multiply By
5.4.1 Magnetic field strength		
oersted	ampere per meter (A/m)	79.577 47
5.4.2 Magnetic flux		
maxwell	nanoweber (nWb)	10
5.4.3 Magnetic flux density		
gauss	millitesla (mT)	0.1
5.4.4 Electric charge		
ampere hour	coulomb (C)	3 600
5.4.5 Resistivity		
ohm circular mil per foot	nanoohm meter ($n\Omega \cdot m$)	1.662 426
5.4.6 Conductivity		
mho per centimeter	siemens per meter (S/m)	100
5.5 Quantities of Light and Related Electromagnetic Radiation		
<p>NOTE: No change in U.S. customary usage is required for the following quantities: radiant intensity, watt per steradian (W/sr); radiance, watt per steradian square meter ($W/[sr \cdot m^2]$); irradiance, watt per square meter (W/m^2); luminous intensity, candela (cd); luminous flux, lumen (lm); and quantity of light, lumen second (lm · s).</p>		
5.5.1 Wavelength		
ångström	nanometer (nm)	0.1
5.5.2 Luminance		
lambert	candela per square meter (cd/m^2)	3 183.099
candela per square inch	candela per square meter (cd/m^2)	1 550.003

From	To	Multiply By
5.5.2 <i>Luminance (continued)</i>		
footlambert	candela per square meter (cd/m ²)	3.426 259
5.5.3 <i>Luminous exitance</i>		
lumen per square foot	lumen per square meter (lm/m ²)	10.763 91
5.5.4 <i>Illuminance</i>		
footcandle	lux (lx)	10.763 91
5.6 Quantities of Radiology		
5.6.1 <i>Activity (of a radionuclide)</i>		
curie	megabecquerel (MBq)	37 000
5.6.2 <i>Absorbed dose</i>		
rad	gray (Gy)	0.01
	centigray (cGy)	1
5.6.3 <i>Dose equivalent</i>		
rem	sievert (Sv)	0.01
	millisievert (mSv)	10
millirem	millisievert (mSv)	0.01
	microsievert (μSv)	10
5.6.4 <i>Exposure (x and gamma rays)</i>		
röntgen	coulomb per kilogram (C/kg)	0.000 258

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