The Directors of the national standards laboratories of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, the United Kingdom, and the United States have apreed that on and after July $]$, 1959 these laboratories will use uniform definitions of the yard, the pound, and their mulliples and submultiples in all nonmetric calibrations for science and technology. These definitions of units are as follows:

1 international yard $=0.9144$ meter
hence 1 international inch $=25.4$ millimeters
1 international pound $=0.45359237$ kilogram
Effective July 1, 1959, in conformity with the above agreement, the lengths of gape blocks submitted to the National Bureau of Standards for calibration will be reported in terms of the international inch of 25.4 millimeters. Unless otherwise requested, reports issued prior to that date give the lengths of the cage blocks in terms of the U. S. inch. The U. S. inch is based on the relation 39.37 inches equal 1 meter, exact1y, from which 1 inch equals 25.4000508 millimeters, approximate1y.

Since the international inch is shorter than the U. S. inch, the leneth of any object such as a gage block expressed in international inches is greater than that expressed in U. S. inches. There are always a greater number of any sma11 units in a fixed space or dimension than there are of a larger unit. The difference between lengths expressed in the U. S. and in international units amounts to 2 microinches ( 2 millionths of an inch) per inch of length.

Anyone having a report showing the lengths of gage blocks expressed in $U$. S. inches may convert to lengths in international inches by adding amounts shown below to the deviation from nominal length given in the original report.

Conversely, anyone desiring to convert the lengths of gage blocks expressed in international inches to lengths in U. S. inches may do so by subtracting the amount shown below from the values in the report.

| Nominal <br> Gage Block | Change in <br> Microinches |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0.010 to 0.250 inch inc1usive | none |
| 0.300 to 0.750 inch inc1usive | 1 |
| 0.800 to 1.000 inch inc1usive | 2 |
| 2.000 inch | 4 |
| 3.000 inch | 6 |
| 4.000 inch | 8 |
| 5.000 inch | 10 |
| 6.000 inch | 12 |
| 7.000 inch | 14 |
| 8.000 inch | 16 |
| 10.000 inch | 20 |
| 12.000 inch | 24 |
| 16.000 inch | 32 |
| 20.000 inch | 40 |

Example 1. A 3-inch gage block having a deviation from nominal length in $U$. $S$. inches of +2 microinches has a deviation from nominal length in international inches of $+2+6=\cdot+8 \mathrm{micro-}$ inches. The length of this block is 3.000002 U . S. inches or 3.000008 international inches.

Example 2. An 0.5-inch gage block having a deviation from nominal length in U. S. inches of -4 microinches has a deviation from nominal length in international inches of $-4+1=-3$ microinches. The length of this block is 0.199996 U. S. inch or 0.199997 international inch.

Prepared by: JSB/1g.i
Length section
Optics and Metrology bivision
National Bureau of Standarels

