This Letter Circular has been prepared to meet requests irom the general public for information on the systems oi weights and measures in use in the United states. It is divided into four parts, as follows:
I.--Tables of United States Customary Weights and Measures
poges 2-4
II.--Tables of Metric Weights and Measures pages 5-6
III.--Tables of Interrelation of Units of Measurement
pa.ges 7-8
IV.--Tables of Equivalents
pages 9-15
Other and more detailed information on standards and units of weights and measures will be found in the folloving publications of the National Bureau of Stendorcis:

Miscellansous Publication 1 64, "History of the Standard Weights and Measures of the United States." (I5 cents per copy.)*

Miscellaneous Publication IV 121, "Unitis" of Weight and Measure--Definitions and Tables of Equivalents." (l5 cents per copy.) "

Miscellaneous Publication M I22, "Weights and Measures in Congress." ( 5 cents per copy.)*

Letter Circular LC 449, "Standards of Length, Mass, and Time. $1 \begin{gathered}\text { "\% }\end{gathered}$

Letter Circular LC 517; "Motorists' Manual of Weights anả Neasures. $1 \%$

Letter Circular IC 681, "Units and Systems of Weights and heasures. ${ }^{\text {Hen }}$
*Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.., at the price shown.
**Available from the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., upon request.
I.--TABLES OF UNITED STATES CUSTONARY WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

## IINEAR IIEASURE



## AREA MEASURE*

144 square inches (sq in.) = 1 square foot (sq it)
9 square feet $=1$ square yard $(s q y d)=1296$ square inches
30 1/4 square yards
$=1$ square rod (sq rd) $=.2721 / 4$ square feet
160 square rods
$=1$ acre $=4840$ square yards $=43560$ square feet
$\begin{aligned} & 640 \text { acres } \\ & 1 \text { mile square } \\ & 6 \text { miles square }\end{aligned}$
= I square mile (sq mi)
$=1$ section [oi Iand]
$=1$ township $=36$ sections $=36$ square miles

## CUBIC IREASURE*

$\begin{aligned} 1728 \text { cubic inches (cu in.) } & =1 \text { cubic foot (cu ft) } \\ 27 \text { cubic feet } & =1 \text { cubic yard (cu yd) }\end{aligned}$
GUTTER'S OR SURVEYORS' CHAIN MEASURE

*Squares and cubes of units are sometimes abbrevinted by using "superior" figures. For example, ft? menns square foot, and it3 means cubic foot.
**When necessary to distinguish the liquid pint or quart from the dry pint or quart, the word "liquid" or the abbreviation "liq" should be used in combination with the name or abicreviation of the Iiquid unit.

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## APOTHECARIES' FLUID WEASURE



## DRY MEASURE*

2 pints (pt) $=1$ quart (qt) $[=57.2006$ cubic inches]
\% quarts $=1$ peck (pk) $[=537.605$ cubic inches $]=16$ pints
4 pecks $=1$ bushel (bu) $[=2150.42$ cuibic inches $]=32$ quarts

## AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGFT\%

[The "grain" is the same in avoirdupois, troy, and apotrecaries' weight.]

| 11/32 grains | $=1 \mathrm{dram}(\mathrm{dr})$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 16 drams | $=1$ ounce $(0 z)=437 \mathrm{I} / 2 \mathrm{grains}$ |
| 16 ounces | $=1$ pound (lb) $=256$ drams $=7000$ grains |
| 100 pounds | $=1$ hundredweight (cwt)*** |
| 20 hundredweight | $=1$ ton (tn) $=2000$ pounds\% |

In "gross" or "long" measure, the folloving values are recognized:
ll2 pounds $\quad=1$ gross or long hundredweight $\% \%$
20 gross or long
hundredweights $=1$ gross or long ton $=2240$ pounds $\% \% \%$

When necessary to distinguish the dry pint or quart from the liquid pint or quart, the word "dry" should be used in combination with the name or abbreriation of the ary unit.

WHen necescary to aistinguish the avoirdupois cram from the apothecaries' dram, or to distinguish the avoirdupois dram or ounce from the fiuid dran or ounce, or to distinguish the avoirdupois ounce or pound from the troy or apothecaries' ounce on pound, the word "avoirdupois" or the abireviation "avdp" should be used in combination with the name or abbreviation of the avoirdupois unit.
***When the terms "hundredweight" and "ton" are usea unmodified, they are commonly understood to meen the 1.00 -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.

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TROY WEIGHT
[The "grain" is the same in avoirdupois, trov, and apothecaries' weight.]

24 grains $=I$ pennyweight (dwt)
20 pennyweights $=1$ ounce troy $(o z t)=480$ grains
12 ounces troy $=1$ pound troy (1b t) $=240$ pennyweights $=5760$ grains

## APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT

[The "grain" is the same in avoirdupois, troy, and apothecaries' weight.]

20 grains $=1$ scruple (s ap)
3 scruples $=1$ dram apothecaries' (ar ap) $=60$ grains
8 drams apothecaries' = $=1$ ounce apothecaries' (oz ap) $=24$ scruples $=480$ grains
12. ounces apothecaries' = 1 pound apothecaries' $(1 \mathrm{~b} \mathrm{ap})=96$ drans apothecaries' $=288$ scruples $=$ 5760 grains

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II.--TABLES OF METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

IINEAR MEASURE

| 10 millimeters $(\mathrm{mm})$ | $=1$ centimeter $(\mathrm{cm})$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 10 centimeters | $=1$ decimeter $(\mathrm{dm})=100$ millimeters |
| 10 decimeters | $=1$ meter $(\mathrm{m})=1000$ millimeters |
| 10 meters | $=1$ dekameter $(d \mathrm{~km})$ |
| 10 dekameters | $=1$ hectometer $(\mathrm{hm})=100$ meters |
| 10 hectometers | $=1$ kilometer $(\mathrm{mm})=1000$ meters |

## AREA MEASURE

100 square millineters $\left(\mathrm{mm}^{2}\right)=1$ square centimeter ( $\mathrm{cm}^{2}$ )
10000 square centimeters $=1$ square meter $\left(\mathrm{m}^{2}\right)=1000000$
100 square meters.
100 ares
100 hectares

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { square millimeters } \\
& =1 \text { are (a) } \\
& =1 \text { hectare }(h a)=10000 \text { square } \\
& =1 \text { meters } \\
& =1 \text { square kilometer }\left(\mathrm{km}^{2}\right)= \\
& 1000000 \text { square meters }
\end{aligned}
$$

## VOLUTE MEASURE

| 10 milliliters $(\mathrm{ml})$ | $=1$ centiliter $(\mathrm{cl})$ |
| ---: | :--- |
| lo centiliters | $=1$ deciliter $(\mathrm{dl})=100$ milliliters |
| lo deciliters | $=1$ liter* $(1)=1000$ milliliters |
| 10 liters | $=1$ dekaliter $(\mathrm{dkl})$ |
| lo dekaliters | $=1$ hectoliter $(\mathrm{hl})=100$ liters |
| 10 hectoliters | $=1$ kiloliter $(\mathrm{kl})=1000$ liters |

CUBIC MEASURE
1000 cubic millimeters (m3) $=1$ cubic centimeter ( $\left(\mathrm{cm}^{3}\right)$
1000 cubic centimeters $=1$ cubic decimeter $(\mathrm{dm} 3)=$ 1000000 cubic millimeters
1000 cubic decimeters $=1$ cubic meter $\left(m^{3}\right)=1$ stere $=$ 1 000000 cubic centineters $=$ 1000000000 cubic millimeters
*The liter is defined as the volume occupied, under standard conditions, by a quantity of pure water having a mass of 1 kilogram. This volume is very nearly equal to 1000 cubic centimeters or 1 cubic decimeter; the actual metric equivalent is, l liter = 1000.028 cubic centimeters. (The change in this equivalent from the previously published value of 1000.027 is based on a recomputation of earlier data, carried out at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures.) Thus the milliliter and the liter are larger then the cubic centimeter and the cubic decimeter, respectively, by 28 parts in 1000000 ; except for determinations of high precision, this difference is so small as to be of no consequence.

```
    lO milligrams (mg) = l centigrnm (cg)
    lO centigrams = I decigram (dg), = 100 milligrams
    lO decigrans = l gram (g) = 1 000 milligrams
    10 grams
    10 dekagrams
    l0 hetograms
I 000 kilograms
    = I dekagram (drg)
    = I hectogram (hg) = 100 grams
    = l kilogram (kg) = 1 000 grams
    = I metric ton (t)
```

NOTE.--In the metric system of weights and measures, designations of multiples and subdivisions of any unit may be arrived at my combining with the name of the unit the prefixes deka, hecto, and kilo, meaning, respectively, 10, 100, and $\overline{000}$, and deci, centi, and milli, meaning, respectively, one-tenth, onehundreath, and one-thousandth. In some of the foregoing 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, particulorly in scientific usage, it becomes convenient to provide for multiples larger then 1000 and for subdivisions smaller than one-thousandth. Accordingly, the following prefixes have been introduced and these are now generally recognized.
myria, meaning 10000

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { mega, meaning I } 000000 \\
& \text { micro, meaning one-millionth }
\end{aligned}
$$

A special case is round in tho term "micron" (abbreviated as $\mu$ [the Greek letter mu]), a coined word meaning one-millionth of a meter (equivalent to one-thousandth of a millimeter); a milli-micron (abbreviated as $m \mu$ ) is one-thousandth of a micron (equivalent to one-millionth of a millimeter), and a micromicron (abbreviated as $\mu \mu$ ) is one-miliionth of a micron (oquivalent to one-thousandth of a millimicron or to 0.000000001 millimeter.)

1. UNITS OF LENGTH

| Units | Incbes | Links | Feet | Yards | Rods | Cbains | Miles | Centimeters | Meters | Units |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 inch $=$ | 1 | 0.126263 | 0.083333 | 0.0277778 | 0.00505051 | 0.00126263 | 0.0000157828 | 2. 540005 | 0.02540005 | $=1 \mathrm{inch}$ |
| 1 inls | 7.92 | 1 | 0.66 | 0.22 | $0.0 \pm$ | 0.01 | 0.060125 | 20.11684 | 0.2011684 | $=1 \mathrm{link}$ |
| 1 foot | 12 | 1.515 152 | 1 | 0.333333 | 0.0606061 | 0.0151515 | 0.0001893939 | 30.48006 | 0.3048006 | $=1$ foot |
| 1 yard | 36 | 4.545 45 | 3 | 1 | 0.181818 | 0.0454545 | 0.000568182 | 91.44018 | 0.9144018 | $=1$ yard |
| 1 rod | 198 | 25 | 16.5 | 5.5 | 1 | 0.25 | 0.103 125 | 502.9210 | 5.029210 | $=1 \mathrm{rod}$ |
| 1 cbain | 792 | 100 | 66 | 22 | 4 | 1 | 0.0125 | 2011.684 | 20.11684 | - 1 chain |
| 1 mile $\quad=$ | 63360 | 8000 | 5280 | 1760 | 320 | 80 | -0,25 | 160934.72 | 1609.3472 | $=1$ mile |
| 1 centimeter - | 0.3937 | 0.04970960 | 0.03280833 | $0.010936111$ | 0.001988384 | 0.0004970960 | 0.000006213699 | $1$ | $0.01$ | $=1 \text { centimeter }$ |
| 1 meter | 39.37 | 4.970960 | 3. 280833 | 1.0936111 | 0.1988384 | 0.04970960 | 0.0006213699 | 100 | 1 | $=1 \text { meter }$ |

## 2. UNITS OF AREA

\section*{3. UNITS OF VOLUME} 4. UNITS OF CAPACITY LIQUID MEASURE | Liquld quarts | Gallons |
| :--- | :--- | .000016276 | 10 |
| :--- |
| 9 |
| 0 |
| 0 |
|  |
| 8 | .03125

.125 $\stackrel{1}{\text { ¢ึ }}$

 Liquld quarts
0.000065104
0.00300695

| Units | Minims | Fluld drams | Fluid ounces | Gills | Liquid plnts | Liquld quarts | Gallons | Millilitera | Lliers | Cuble incbes | Units |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 minim $=$ | 1 | 0.0166667 | 0.00208333 | 0.000520833 | 0.000130208 | 0.000065104 | 0.000016276 | 0.0616102 | 0.0000616102 | 0.00375977 | $=1$ minim |
| 1 fiuld dram $=$ | 60 | 1 | 0.125 | 0.03125 | 0.0078125 | 0.00390625 | 0.000976562 | 3.69661 | 0.00369661 | 0.225586 | $=1$ fluld dram |
| 1 fluid ounce $=$ | 480 | 8 | 1 | 0.25 | 0.0625 | 0.03125 | 0.007812 5 | 29.5729 | 0.0295729 | 1. 80469 | $=1$ fluld ounce |
| $1 \mathrm{gill}=$ | 1920 | 32 | 4 | 1 | 0.25 | 0.125 | 0.03125 | 118. 292 | 0.118292 | 7.21875 | -1 gill |
| 1 liquld pint $\Rightarrow$ | 7680 | 128 | 16 | 4 | 1 | 0.5 | 0.125 | 473.167 | 0.473167 | 28.875 | $=1$ liquid pint |
| 1 ilquid quart $=$ | 15360 | 256 | 32 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 0.25 | 946.333 | 0.946333 | 57.75 | $=1$ ilquid quart |
| 1 gallon = | 61440 | 1024 | 128 | 32 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 3785. 332 | 3. 785332 | 231 | - 1 galion |
| 1 milliliter | 16.2311 | 0.270518 | 0.0338147 | 0.00845368 | 0.00211342 | 0.00105671 | 0.000264178 | \% 13 | 0.001 | 0.0610250 | $=1$ mililititer |
| 1 Iiter = | 16231.1 | 270.518 | 33.8147 | 8. 45368 | 2.11342 | 1.05671 | 0. 264178 | 1000 | 1 | 61.0250 | $=1 \mathrm{llter}$ |
| 1 cubic incb $=$ | 265.974 | 4.43290 | 0.554113 | 0. 138528 | 0.0346320 | 0.0173160 | 0.00432900 | 16. 3867 | 0.016386 .7 | 1 | - 1 cuhic inch |


| Units | Cubic inches | Cubic feet | Cubic yards | Cubic centlmeters | Cublc decimeters | Cubic meters | Units |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 cuble incin $\quad=$ | 1 | 0.000578704 | 0.00002143347 | 16.387162 | 0.01638716 | 0.00001638716 | $=1$ cubic inch |
| 1 cubic foot | 17.88 | 1 | 0.0370370 | 28317.016 | 28.317016 | 0.028317016 | $=1 \mathrm{cubic}$ foot |
| 1 cuhic yard - | 46656 | 27 | 1 | 764559.4 | 764.5594 | 0.7645594 | $=1$ cubic yard |
| 1 cuble centimeter $=$ | 0.06102338 | 0.00003531445 | 0.00000130794 | 1 | . 0.001 | 0.000001 | - 1 cubic centimeter |
| 1 cubic decimeter $=$ | 61.023.38 | 0.03531445 | 0.001307943 | 1000 | - 1 | 0.001 | $=1$ cubic decimeter |
| 1 cublc meter | 61023.38 | 35. 31445 | 1.3079428 | 1000000 | 1000 | 1 | $=1$ cubic meter | 0.016381

28.317016
 1000
cuble inch
cubic yard
1 cuble centimeter $=$ cubic decimeter

| Units | Square incbes | Square llnks | Square feet | Square yards | Square rods | Square chains | Acres | Square miles | Square centimeters | Square meters | Hectares | Units |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 aquare incb | 1 | 0.0159423 | 0. 00694444 | 0.000771605 | 0.0000255076 | 0.00000159423 | 0.000000159423 | 0.0000000002491 | 6.451626 | 0.0006451626 | 0.00000006 .4516 | - 1 square incb |
| 1 aquare link | 62.7264 | 1 | 0.4356 | 0.0481 | 0.0016 | 0.0001 | 0.00001 | 0.000000015625 | 404.6873 | 04046873 | 0.00000404687 | = 1 Qquare link |
| 1 aquare foot | $14 *$ | 2.295681 | 1 | 0.1111111 | 0.00367309 | 0.000229568 | 0.0000229568 | 0.0000000358701 | 929.0341 | 0.09290341 | 0.00000929034 | = 1 square foot |
| 1 square yard | 1296 | 20.6612 | 9 | 1 | 0.03305785 | 0.00206612 | 0.000206612 | 0.000000322831 | 8361.307 | 0.8361307 | 0.0000836131 | $=1$ square yard |
| 1 square rod | 39204 | 625 | 272.25 | 30.25 | 1 | 0.0625 | 0.00625 | 0.000009765625 | 252929.5 | 25. 29295 | 0.002529295 | = 1 square rod |
| 1 square chain | 627264 | 10000 | 4356 | 484 | 16 | 1 | 0.1 | 0.00015625 | 4046873 | 404.6873 | 0.0404687 | $=1$ square cbain |
| 1 acre | 6272640 | 100000 | 43560 | 4840 | 160 | 10 | 1 | 0.0015625 | 40468726 | 4046.87 | 0.404687 | $=1$ acre |
| 1 aquare malle | 4014489600 | 64000000 | 27878100 | 3097600 | 102400 | 6100 | 640 | 1 | 25899984703 | 2589998 | 258.9998 | $=1$ square mile |
| 1 square centimeter | 0. 1549997 | 0.00247104 | 0.001076387 | 0.0001195985 | 0.00000395367 | 0.000000247104 | 0.0000000247104 | 0.00000000003861006 | 1 | 0.0001 | 0.00000001 | = 1 square centimet |
| 1 square meter | 1549.9969 | 24.7104 | 10.76387 | 1.195985 | 0.0395367 | 0.00247104 | 0.000 247104 | 0.000 0003861006 | 10000 | 1 | 0.0001 | - 1 square meter |
| 1 hectare | 15499969 | 247104 | 107638.7 | 11959.85 | 395.367 | 24.7104 | 2.47104 | 0.003861006 | 100000000 | 10000 | 1 | $\sim 1$ hectare |

4 E\%5\%.8
UNITS OF CAPACITY DRY MEASURE


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IV.--TABLES OF EZUIVALENTS
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NOTES.--When the name of a unit is onclosed in brackets (thus, [l hand]-----), this indicates (I) that the unit is not in general current use in the United Statos, or (2) that the unit is believed to be based on "custom and usage" rather than on formal authoritative definition.

Equivalents involving decimels are, in most instances, rounded off to the third docimal place exeept whore they are exact, in . which cases these exact equivalents are so designated.

## LENGTHS




|  | $(10$ chains (surveyors $)$ |
| ---: | :--- |
|  | $(660$ feet |
|  | $(22$ yards |
|  | $(1 / 8$ statute mile |
|  | $(201.168$ meters |

[1 hand] $\qquad$ 4 inches

1 kilometer (km) ----------------------- 0.621 mile

1 link (li) (Gunter's or surveyors') $-\left(\begin{array}{l}(7.92 \text { inches (exactly) }) \\ 0.201 \text { meter }\end{array}\right.$

$I$ meter $(\mathrm{m}) \ldots \ldots\left(\begin{array}{l}39.37 \text { inches (exactly) } \\ (1.094 \text { yards }\end{array}\right.$
1 micron $\left(\mu\left[\right.\right.$ the Greek lotter mu]) $-\left(\begin{array}{c}(0.001 \text { millimeter (exactly) } \\ (0.00003937 \text { inch } \\ (0 x a c t l y)\end{array}\right.$
1 mil
(0.001 inch (exactly)
(0.025 4 millimeter

1 mile (mi) (statute or land) $-\cdots-\ldots\left(\begin{array}{l}580 \text { feet } \\ \text { (i. } 609 \text { kilometers }\end{array}\right.$
1 mile (mi) (nautical, geographical, (7.152 statute miles or sea, U. S.) ------1 0.100 .20 feet
(1.853 kilometers
$\begin{aligned} & {[l \text { mile (mi) (nautical, inter- }}(1.852 \text { Kilometers (exactly) } \\ &\text { national) }]\end{aligned}$

1 millimicron (mp[ the English letter ( 0.001 micron (exactly)
$m$ in combination with the Greok (0.000 00003937 inch
letter mu])---------------------------( (oxactly)
1 point (typography)
(0.013 837 inch (exactly)
(0.351 millimeter

1 rod (rd), pole, or perch $-\cdots-(161 / 2$ foet
$(51 / 2$ yards
$(5.029$ metors


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AREAS OR SURFACES
1 acre $-(43560$ square feet
1 are (a)

[l square (building)] .-.-..-.-.-.-.-. 100 square feet
1 square centimeter ( $\mathrm{cm}^{2}$ ) --n------- 0.155 square inch
1 square decimeter ( $\mathrm{dm}^{2}$ ) -...-.......-. 15.500 square inches

1 square inch (sq in.) -------------- 6.452 square centimeters

I square meter (m2)
1 square mile (sq mi) --------------- 259.000 hectares
1 square millimeter ( $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ ) ----------- 0.002 square inch
l square rod (sq rd), aq pole, or



## CAPACITIES OR VOLUMES

l barrel (bbl), liquid --------------- 31 to 42 gallons*
"There are a variety of "barrels", established by law or usage. For example, Federal taxes on fermented liquors are based on a barrel of 31 gallons; many state laws fix the "barrel for liquids" as $311 / 2$ gallons; one state fixes a 36 -gallon barrel for cistern measurement; Federal law recognizes a 40 -gallon barrel for "proof spirits"; by custom, 42 gallons comprise a barrel of crude oil or petroleum products for statistical purposes, and this equivalent is recognized "for liquids" by four states.

1 barrel (bbl), standard, for fruits, ( 7056 cubic inches vegetables, and other dry com- (105 dry quarts modities except cranberries $-\cdots-\cdots\binom{$ (3. $2 \$ 1$ bushels, }{ measure } struck

1 barrel (bbl), standard, cranberry $\begin{gathered}\left(\begin{array}{c}5,826 \text { cubic inches } \\ -(46 / 64 \text { dry quarts } \\ 2 \\ 2.709 \text { bushels, struck } \\ \text { measure }\end{array}\right)\end{gathered}$
1 bushel (bu) (U. S.) (struck (2 150.42 cubic inches
measure)
[I bushel, heaped (U. S.)]
(2 747.715 cubic inches (1.278 bushels, struck
[1. bushel (bu) (British Imperial)
(struck measure) $\quad \begin{aligned} & \text { (1.032 U. S. bushels, } \\ & \text { struck measure }\end{aligned}$

l cubic centimeter (cm) -n-.-.-.-.-. 0.061 cubic inch


1 cubic inch (cu in.) $-\ldots\left(\begin{array}{l}(0.554 \text { fluid ounce } \\ (4.433 \text { fluid drams } \\ (16.387 \text { cubic centimeters }\end{array}\right.$

I cubic yard ( cu yd) ------------------ 0.765 cubic meter

1 dram, fluid (or liquid) (fl dr) ( $1 / 8$ fluid ounce
(U. S.)
[1 aram, fluid (el ar) (British)] (0.961 U. S. fluid dram
[l dram, fluid (il dr) (British)] $--(0.217$ cubic inch

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1 dekaliter (xl) $-\left(\begin{array}{l}2.642 \text { gallons } \\ 1.135 \text { pecks }\end{array}\right.$


(160 British fluid ounces


$\begin{array}{r}\text { liter }-(1.057 \text { liquia quarts } \\ \\ \hline(61.025 \text { cubic inches }\end{array}$
milliliter $(\mathrm{ml})$
$\cdots$$(0.271$ fluid dram
I ounce, fluid (or liquid). (fl oz) ( 1.805 cubic inches
(U. S.)
(1.041 British fluid ounces
[l ( 0.961 U. S. fluid ounce
[l ounce, fluid (f loo) (British)] --(I.734 cubic inches
(28. 412 milliliters

1 pint (pt), dry $\cdots \ldots\left(\begin{array}{l}33.600 \text { cubic inches } \\ (0.551 \text { liter }\end{array}\right.$
1 pint ( $p t$ ), liquid $-\cdots-\left(\begin{array}{l}(28.875 \text { cubic inches } \\ (0.473 \text { liter }\end{array}\right.$
1 quart (qt), dry (u. S.)


1 quart (qt), liquid (U. S.) $-\quad\left(\begin{array}{l}57.75 \text { cubic inches (exactly) } \\ (0.946 \text { liter } \\ (0.833 \text { British quart. }\end{array}\right.$

WEIGHIS OR MASSES


> gamma, see microgram

1 gram $(g) \cdots\left(\begin{array}{l}15.432 \text { grains } \\ (0.035 \text { ounce, avoirdupois }\end{array}\right.$

1 hundredweight, net or short $\begin{aligned} & \text { ( } 100 \text { pounds } \\ & \text { (cwt or net cwt) }\end{aligned}$


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1 microgram ( $\gamma$ [the Greek letter
gamma] -2.-.-. 0.000001 gram (exactly)
1 milligram (mg) -----------------------0. 0.015 grain

1 ounce, troy or apothecaries $\quad$ ( 480 grains
$(o z$ t or oz ap) $---(1.097$ avoirdupois ounces (31.103 grams

I pennyweight (dwt) --------------------1. 155 grams

1 pound, troy or apothecaries
(lb tor lb ap)
(5760 grains
(0. 023 avoirdupois pound
(373.242 grans

I ton, gross or Ion g* (gross tn) ---(1.12 net tons (exactly)
(1.016 metric tons

I ton, metric ( $t$ )
(2.204. 622 pounds
(0.284 gross ton
(1.102 net tons

1 ton, net or short (th or net tn$) \begin{aligned} &(2000 \text { pounds } \\ &-(0.893 \text { gross ton } \\ &(0.907 \text { metric ton }\end{aligned}$
"The gross or long ton and hundredweight are used commercially in the United States to only a limited extent, usually in restricted industrial fields. These units are the same as the British "ton" and "hundredweight".


[^0]:    *The equivalent "I'teaspoon $=11 / 3$ Iluid drams" has been found by the Bureau to correspond more closely with the actual capacities of "measuring" and silver teaspoons than the equivalent "I teaspoon= I fluid dram" which is'given by a number of dictionaries. "

    䊑sed in assaying. The assay ton bears the same relation to the milligram that a ton of 2000 pounds avoirdupois bears to the ounce troy; hence the weight in milligrams of precious metal obtained from one assay ton of ore gives directly the number of troy ounces to the net ton.
    ***The grosis or long ton and hundredweight are used commercially in the United states to only a limited extent, usually in restricted industrial fields. These units are the same as the British "ton" and "hundredweight".

