I'm not a robot



```
How can financial brands set themselves apart through visual storytelling? Our experts explainhow. Learn MoreThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to todays most recentcoverage. Discover The Collections captures events from 1895 to todays most recentcoverage. Discover The Collections captures events from 1895 to todays most recentcoverage. Discover The Collections captures events from 1895 to todays most recentcoverage.
financial brands set themselves apart through visual storytelling? Our experts explainhow.Learn MoreThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to todays most recentcoverage. Discover The Collections captures events from 1895 to todays most recentcoverage.
brands set themselves apart through visual storytelling? Our experts explainhow. Learn MoreThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to todays most recentcoverage. Discover The Collection Curated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors Fixed Pieces Editors Fixed Pieces Pieces Editors Fixed Pieces Pieces Editors Fixed Pieces Piec
to convert foot [ft] to inch [in], or vice versa. Definition: A foot (symbol: ft) is a unit of length in the imperial and US customary systems of measurement. A foot was defined as exactly 0.3048 meters in 1959. One foot contains 12 inches, and one yard is comprised of three feet. History/origin: Prior to standardization of units of measurement, and the
definition of the foot currently in use, the measurement of the foot was used in many different systems, varying in length between each. The various lengths were due to parts of the human body historically being used as a basis for units of length (such as the cubit, hand, span, digit,
and many others, sometimes referred to as anthropic units). This resulted in the measurement of a foot varying between 250 mm and 335 mm in the past compared to the current definition of 304.8 mm. While the United States is one of the few, if not only, countries in which the foot is still widely used, many countries used their own version of the
foot prior to metrication, as evidenced by a fairly large list of obsolete feet measurements. Current use: The foot is primarily used in the United States, Canada, and the United States,
Feet are also commonly used to measure altitude (aviation) as well as elevation (such as that of a mountain). The international foot corresponds to human feet with shoe size 13 (UK), 14 (US male), 15.5 (US female), or 46 (EU). InchDefinition: An inch (symbol: in) is a unit of length in the imperial and US customary systems of measurement. An inch
was defined to be equivalent to exactly 25.4 millimeters in 1959. There are 12 inches in a foot and 36 inches in a foot and 36
on the international yard. One of the earliest definitions of the inch was based on barleycorns, where an inch was obtained from averaging the width of
three thumbs: a small, a medium, and a large one. Current use: The inch is mostly used in the United Kingdom. It is also sometimes used in Japan (as well as other countries) in relation to electronic parts, like the size of display screens. Foot [ft] Inch [in] 0.01 ft 0.12 in 0.1 ft 1.2 in 1 ft 1.2 in 2 ft 24 in 3 ft 36 in 5 ft 60 in 10 ft 120
in 20 ft240 in 50 ft600 in 100 ft1200 in 1100 ft120
[1]Conversions 1 in in ..... is equal to ...Imperial/US units1/36yd or 1/12ftMetric (SI) units25.4mmA fire hydrant marked as 3-inchThe inch (symbol: in or ) is a unit of length in the British Imperial and the United States customary systems of measurement. It is equal to 1/36 yard or 1/12 of a foot. Derived from the Roman uncia ("twelfth"), the word inch
is also sometimes used to translate similar units in other measurement systems, usually understood as deriving from the width of the human thumb. Standards for the exact length of an inch have varied in the past, but since the adoption of the international yard during the 1950s and 1960s the inch has been based on the metric system and defined as
exactly 25.4mm. The English word "inch" (Old English: ynce) was an early borrowing from Latin uncia ("one-twelfth; Roman inch; Roman ounce").[2] The vowel change from the Latin /k/ (spelled c) to English /t/ is
palatalisation. Both were features of Old English phonology; see Phonological history of Old English Palatalization and Germanic umlaut I-mutation in Old English for more information. "Inch" is cognate with "ounce" (Old English from Anglo-Norman unce and
ounce.[3]In many other European languages, the word for "inch" is the same as or derived from the word for "thumb", as a man's thumb is about an inch wide (and this was even sometimes used to define the inch[4]). In the Dutch language a term for inch is engelse duim (english thumb).[5][6] Examples include Catalan: polzada ("inch") and polze
("thumb"); Czech: palec ("thumb"); Danish and Norwegian: tomme ("inch") tommel ("thumb"); Dutch: duim (whence Afrikaans: duim and Russian: ); French: polegada ("inch") and polegar ("thumb"); Slovak: palec ("thumb"); Slovak: palec ("thumb"); Spanish: pulgada ("inch") and pulgar ("thumb"); and
Swedish: tum ("inch") and tumme ("thumb"). The inch is a commonly used customary unit of length in the United Kingdom, guidance on public sector use states that, since 1 October 1995, without time limit, the inch (along with the foot) is to be used as a primary unit for road signs
and related measurements of distance (with the possible exception of clearance heights and widths)[11] and may continue to be used as a secondary or supplementary indication following a metric measurement for other purposes.[10]Inches are used for display screens (e.g. televisions and computer monitors) worldwide. It is the official Japanese
standard for electronic parts, especially display screens, and is the industry standard throughout continental Europe for display screens (Germany being one of few countries to supplement it with centimetres in most stores[12]). Inches are commonly used to specify the diameter of vehicle wheel rims, and the corresponding inner diameter of tyres in
tyre codes.[13]The international standard symbol for inch is denoted by a double prime, which is often approximated by a double prime approximate approxi
first and second "cuts" of the hour are likewise indicated by prime and double prime symbols, and also the first and second cuts of the degree.) Subdivisions of an inch would be written as 2+3/8 and not as 2.375 nor as 2+6/16.
However, for engineering purposes fractions are commonly given to three or four places of decimals and have been for many years. [14][15]1 international inch is exactly 25.4mm)1/12 or 0.08333 feet (approximately)1/36 or 0.02777 yards (approximately)10000
'tenths'[a]1000 thou[b] or mil[c]100 points[d] or gries[e]72 PostScript points[f]10,[g][e] 12,[h] or 40[i] lines6 computer picas[j]3 barleycorns[k]0.999998 US survey inches1/3 or 0.333 palms (approximately)1/4 or 0.25 hands[l]Mid-19th-century tool for converting between different standards of the inchThe earliest known reference to the inch in
England is from the Laws of thelberht dating to the early 7th century, surviving in a single manuscript, the Textus Roffensis from 1120.[18] Paragraph LXVII sets out the fine for wounds of various depths: one inch, one shilling; two inches, two shillings, etc.[m]An Anglo-Saxon unit of length was the barleycorn. After 1066, 1 inch was equal to 3
barleycorns, which continued to be its legal definition for several centuries, with the barleycorn being the base unit.[21] One of the earliest such definition of the inch was set out in a statute of Edward II of England, defining it as "three grains of barley, dry and round, placed end to end, lengthwise".
[21]Similar definitions are recorded in both English and Welsh medieval law tracts. [22] One, dating from the first half of the 10th century, is contained in the Laws of Hywel Dda which superseded those of Dyfnwal, an even earlier definition of the inch in Wales. Both definitions, as recorded in Ancient Laws and Institutes of Wales (vol i., pp.184, 187
189), are that "three lengths of a barleycorn is the inch".[23]King David I of Scotland in his Assize of Weights and Measures (c. 1150) is said to have defined the scottish inch as the width of an average man's thumb at the base of the nail, even including the requirement to calculate the average of a small, a medium, and a large man's measures.[24]
However, the oldest surviving manuscripts date from the early 14th century and appear to have been altered with the inclusion of newer material. [25] In 1814, Charles Butler, a mathematics teacher at Cheam School, recorded the old legal definition of the inch to be "three grains of sound ripe barley being taken out the middle of the ear, well dried,
and laid end to end in a row", and placed the barleycorn, not the inch, as the base unit of the English Long Measure system, from which all other units were derived. [26] John Bouvier similarly recorded in his 1843 law dictionary that the barleycorn was the fundamental measure. [27] Butler observed, however, that "[a]s the length of the barleycorn was the fundamental measure.
cannot be fixed, so the inch according to this method will be uncertain", noting that a standard inch measure was now [i.e. by 1843] kept in the Exchequer chamber, Guildhall, and that was the legal definition of the inch.[26]This was a point also made by George Long in his 1842 Penny Cyclopdia, observing that standard measures had since surpassed
the barleycorn definition of the inch, and that to recover the inch measure from its original definition, in case the standard measure were destroyed, would involve the measurement of large numbers of barleycorns and taking their average lengths. He noted that this process would not perfectly recover the standard, since it might introduce errors of
anywhere between one hundredth and one tenth of an inch in the definition of a yard. [28] Before the adoption of the international yard and pound, various definitions were in use. In the United States adopted the
conversion factor 1 metre = 39.37 inches by an act in 1866.[29] In 1893, Mendenhall ordered the physical realization of the inch to be based on the international prototype metres numbers 21 and 27, which had been received from the CGPM, together with the previously adopted conversion factor.[30]As a result of the definitions above, the U.S. inch
was effectively defined as 25.4000508mm (with a reference temperature of 68 degrees Fahrenheit). When Carl Edvard Johansson started manufacturing gauge blocks in inch sizes in 1912, Johansson's compromise was to manufacture gauge blocks with a
nominal size of 25.4mm, with a reference temperature of 20 degrees Celsius, accurate to within a few parts per million of both official definitions. Because Johansson's blocks were so popular, his blocks became the de facto standard for manufacturers internationally,[31][32] with other manufacturers of gauge blocks following Johansson's definition
by producing blocks designed to be equivalent to his.[33]In 1930, the British Standards Institution adopted an inch of exactly 25.4mm. The American Standards Association followed suit in 1933. By 1935, industry in 16 countries had adopted the "industrial inch" as it came to be known,[34][35] effectively endorsing Johansson's pragmatic choice of
conversion ratio.[31]In 1946, the Commonwealth Science Congress recommended a yard of exactly 0.9144metres for adoption throughout the British Commonwealth. This was adopted by Canada in 1951;[36][37] the United States on 1 July 1959;[38][39][40] Australia in 1961,[41] effective 1 January 1964;[42] and the United Kingdom in 1963,[43]
effective on 1 January 1964.[44] The new standards gave an inch longer than the old US inch.[45][46] The United States retained the 1/39.37-metre definition for surveying, producing a 2 millionth part difference between standard and US survey
inches.[46] This is approximately 1/8inch per mile; 12.7 kilometres is exactly 500,000 standard inches and exactly 499,999 survey inches. This difference is substantial when doing calculations in State Plane Coordinate Systems with coordinate values in the hundreds of thousands or millions of feet. In 2020, the National Institute of Standards and
Technology announced that the U.S. survey foot would "be phased out" on 1 January 2023 and be superseded by the international foot (also known as the foot) equal to 0.3048metres exactly, for all further applications. [47] This implies that the survey inch was replaced by the international inch. Main articles: Roman inch and French inchBefore the
adoption of the metric system, several European countries had customary units whose name translates into "inch". The French pouce measured roughly 27.0mm, at least when applied to describe the calibre of artillery pieces. The Amsterdam foot (voet) consisted of 11 Amsterdam inches (duim). The Amsterdam foot is about 8% shorter than an English
foot.[48]The now obsolete Scottish inch (Scottish Gaelic: irleach), 1/12 of a Scottish foot, was about 1.0016 imperial inches (about 25.44mm).[49]English unitsSquare inch and Cubic inchInternational yard and poundAnthropic unitsPyramid inchDigit and Line^ A tenth of a thou, used in machining. Used in machining and papermaking. Formerly
used in American English but now often avoided to prevent confusion with millimetres. Used by the Australian Bureau of Meteorology for measuring rainfall until 1973[16] a b Part of John Locke's proposal for decimalization of English measures[17].
acquired a number of different absolute definitions; see Point (typography). Used in botany. Used in botany.
ynce, scilling. t twam yncum, twegen. ofer ry, iii scill. Translation (taken from Attenborough 1922, p.13): If a thigh is pierced right through, 6 shillings; for a stab over an inch [deep], 1 shilling; for a stab between 2 and 3 inches, 2 shillings; for a stab over 3 inches, 3 shillings.[19][20]^ Unicode Consortium
(2019). "The Unicode Standard 12.1 General Punctuation Range: 2000206F" (PDF). Unicode.org. "inch, n.1", Oxford English Dictionary, Oxford: Oxford University Press. "Inch | unit of measurement". Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 28 March 2019. "duim
 "Weights and Measures Act" (PDF). Canada. 1 August 2014. p.2. Retrieved 11 January 2018 via Justice Laws Website. Canadian units (5) The Canadian units of measurement are as set out and defined in Schedule II, and the symbols and
 abbreviations therefore are as added pursuant to subparagraph 6(1)(b)(ii).^ a b "Guidance Note on the use of Metric Units of Measurement by the Public Sector" (PDF). UK: Department for Business Innovation and Skills. 2007. Archived from the original (PDF) on 4 July 2011. Retrieved 12 December 2014.^ "The Traffic Signs Regulations and General
Directions 2002 - No. 3113 - Schedule 2 - Regulatory Signs". UK: The National Archives. 2002. Retrieved 28 December 2023. Flatchet, E; Petiet, J (1849). The student's guide to the locomotive engine. John Williams and Co. p.xi. One Metre is
equal to ... 30.371 inches" Parkinson, A C (1967). Intermediate Engineering Drawing (sixthed.). p.11. The basic major dia is actually 1.309 in. "Climate Data Online definition of rainfall statistics". Australia: Bureau of Meteorology. Retrieved 10 June 2012. "Of Human Understanding", The Works of John Locke Esq., Vol. I, London: John Churchill
masterpieces, mysteries and muddles of metrology. New York, US: Simon and Schuster. ISBN 9780671215651. Hawkes, Jane; Mills, Susan (1999). Northumbria's Golden Age. UK: Sutton. p.310. ISBN 9780-7509-1685-1. Williams, John (1867). "The civil arts mensuration". The Traditionary Annals of the Cymry. Tenby, UK: R. Mason. pp.243245.
Swinton, John (1789). A proposal for uniformity of weights and measures in Scotland. printed for Peter Hill. p.134. Gemmill, Elizabeth; Mayhew, Nicholas (22 June 2006). Changing Values in Medieval Scotland: A Study of Prices, Money, and Weights and Measures. UK: Cambridge University Press. p.113. ISBN 978-0-521-02709-0. a b Butler,
Charles (1814). An Easy Introduction to the Mathematics. Oxford, UK: Bartlett and Newman. pp.61. Bouvier, John (1843). "Barleycorn". A Law Dictionary: With References to the Civil and Other Systems of Foreign Law. Philadelphia, US: T. & J. W. Johnson. p.188. Long, George (1842). "Weights & Measures, Standard". The Penny Cyclopdia of the
Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. London, UK: Charles Knight & Co. p.436. Judson, Lewis V (October 1963). Weights and Measures Standards of the United States - a brief history - NBS publication 447. United States Department of Commerce. p.1011. T. C. Mendenhall, Superintendent of Standard Weights and Measures (5 April
1893). "Appendix6 to the Report for 1893 of the Coast and Geodetic Survey" (PDF). Archived from the original (PDF) on 30 September 2012. a b "The History of Gauge Blocks" (PDF). mitutoyo.com. Mituto
Monthly. p.293. Retrieved 1 February 2020. Cochrane, Rexmond C. (1966). Measures for Progress. NIST Special Publication, isue 275. U.S. Government Printing Office. p.200. LCCN65-62472. Lewis, Herbert B. (1936). The Viewpoint of industry concerned with interchangeable manufacturing toward the proposal to standardize the inch. National
Twenty-Eight Conference on Weights and Measures. US: National Bureau of Standards. p.4. Retrieved 2 August 2012. Wandmacher, Cornelius; Johnson, Arnold Ivan (1995). Metric Units in Engineering Problems. ASCE Publications. p.265.
ISBN 978-0-7844-0070-8. Howlett, L. E. (1 January 1959). "Announcement on the International Yard and Pound". Canadian Journal of Physics. 37 (1): 84. Bibcode: 1959CaJPh...37...84H. doi: 10.1139/p59-014. National Conference on Weights and Measures; United States. Bureau of Standards; National Institute of Standards and Technology (US)
(1957). Report of the ... National Conference on Weights and Measures. US Department of Standards. pp.456. Astin, A.V.; Karo, H. A.; Mueller, F.H. (25 June 1959). "Refinement of Values for the Yard and the Pound" (PDF). US Federal Register. United States. National Bureau of Standards (1959). Research Highlights of the
National Bureau of Standards. US Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards of the United States: a brief history, Dept. of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards: for sale by the Supt. of Docs., U.S. Govt. Print. Off
pp.301. Retrieved 16 September 2012. Statutory Rule No. 142. Australian Government ComLaw Weights and Measures (National Standards) Regulations - C2004L00578 Weights - C2004L00578 Weig
 Legal Information Institute. "On what basis is one inch exactly equal to 25.4 mm? Has the imperial inch been adjusted to give this exact fit and if so when?". National Physical Laboratory. 25 March 2010. Archived from the original on 26 January 2013. Retrieved 5 April 2013. a b A. V. Astin & H. Arnold Karo, (1959), Refinement of values for the
yard and the pound, Washington DC: National Bureau of Standards, republished on National Geodetic Survey web site and the Federal Register (Doc. 59-5442, Filed, 30 June 1959, 8:45am) Materese, Robin (26 July 2019). "U.S. Survey Foot". NIST. Retrieved 1 February 2020. **de Gelder, Jacob (1824). Allereerste Gronden der Cijferkunst
[Introduction to Numeracy] (in Dutch). The Hague: de Gebroeders van Cleef. p.166. Retrieved 10 April 2022.^ "Dictionary of the Scots Language". Edinburgh: Scottish Language Dictionaries. Retrieved 22 January 2020. Attenborough, F. L. (1922), The Laws of the Earliest English Kings (Llanerch Press Facsimile Reprint 2000ed.), Cambridge:
Cambridge University Press, ISBN 978-1-86143-101-1, retrieved 11 July 2018 {{citation}}: ISBN / Date incompatibility (help)Retrieved from " Convert Inches to Feet (in to ft) feet to inches ftin 1 ft 12 in 2 ft 24 in 3 ft 36 in 4 ft 48 in 5 ft 60 in 6 ft 72 in 7 ft 84 in 8 ft 96 in 9 ft 108 in 10 ft 120 in 11 ft 132 in 12 ft 144 in 13 ft 156 in 14 ft 168 in 15 ft 180
in 16 ft 192 in 17 ft 204 in 18 ft 216 in 19 ft 228 in 20 ft 240 in 1 foot (ft) = 12 inch (in). Foot (ft) is a unit of Length used in Standard system. Inch (in) is a unit of Length used in Standard system. Foot: A Unit of Length used in Standard system.
States and some other countries. The foot is equal to 12 inches or 0.3048 meter. The foot is also a derived unit in the imperial system, which is the official system of measurement for the United Kingdom and some other Commonwealth countries. The foot is equal to 12 inches or 0.3048 meter. The foot is also a derived unit in the imperial system, which is the official system of measurement for the United Kingdom and some other Commonwealth countries.
height of a person or the width of a door. The foot is named after the human foot, which was used as a standard of measurement in ancient times. In this article, we will explore the definition, history, usage and conversion of the foot as a unit of length. How to Convert Foot The US customary system is a system of measurement that uses units such as
inch, yard, mile, ounce, pound, gallon, etc. The US customary system is based on the English system of measurement that was used before the adoption of the metric system. To convert foot to other units of length in the US customary system, we need to know the relationship between foot and other units. Here are some common units and their
equivalent values in feet: 1 inch = 1/12 foot 1 yard = 3 feet 1 mile = 5280 feet 1 feet to inches, we need to multiply by 12: 10 feet x 12 = 120 inches To convert 10 feet to miles, we need to divide by
5280: 10 feet / 5280 = 0.00189 miles To convert 10 feet to fathoms, we need to divide by 6: 10 feet / 6 = 1.667 fathoms To convert 10 feet to rods, we need to divide by 16.5: 10 feet / 16.5 = 0.606 rods The SI system (or International System of Units) is a system of measurement that uses units such as meter, kilogram, second, ampere, kelvin, mole,
during a time interval of 1/299792458 seconds. One foot is equal to 0.3048 meters. To convert foot to any other unit of length in the SI system, we need to multiply or divide by the appropriate power of ten and add a prefix. Here are some common units and their equivalent values in meters: 1 kilometer = 1000 meters 1 centimeter = 0.01 meter 1
States and some other countries. The inch is equal to 1/12 of a foot or 2.54 centimeters. The inch is also a derived unit in the imperial system, which is the official system of measurement for the United Kingdom and some other countries. The inch is used for measurement for the United Kingdom and some other countries.
as the length of a nail or the width of a finger. The inch is named after the Latin word uncia, meaning one-twelfth. In this article, we will explore the definition, history, usage and conversion of the inch as a unit of length in the US
customary system, we need to know the relationship between inch and other units. Here are some common units and their equivalent values in inches 1 mil = 0.001 inch to any of these units, we need to multiply or divide by the appropriate factor. For example, to convert inch to any of these units, we need to multiply or divide by the appropriate factor. For example, to convert inch to any of these units, we need to multiply or divide by the appropriate factor.
10 inches to feet, we need to divide by 12: 10 inches / 12 = 0.833 feet To convert 10 inches to miles, we need to divide by 1000: 10 inches to miles, we need to divide by 12: 10 inches to miles, we need to multiply by 1000: 10 inches to miles, we need to multiply by 1000: 10 inches to miles, we need to divide by 63,360: 10 inches to miles, we need to multiply by 1000: 10 inches to miles, we need to multiply by 1000: 10 inches to miles, we need to multiply by 1000: 10 inches to miles, we need to multiply by 1000: 10 inches to miles, we need to multiply by 1000: 10 inches to miles, we need to multiply by 1000: 10 inches to miles, we need to multiply by 1000: 10 inches to miles, we need to multiply by 1000: 10 inches to miles, we need to multiply by 1000: 10 inches to miles, we need to multiply by 1000: 10 inches to miles, we need to multiply by 1000: 10 inches to miles, we need to multiply by 1000: 10 inches to miles, we need to multiply by 1000: 10 inches to miles, we need to multiply by 1000: 10 inches to miles, we need to multiply by 1000: 10 inches to miles, we need to multiply by 1000: 10 inches to miles, we need to multiply by 1000: 10 inches to miles, we need to multiply by 1000: 10 inches to miles, we need to multiply by 1000: 10 inches to miles, we need to multiply by 1000: 10 inches to miles, we need to multiply by 1000: 10 inches to miles, we need to multiply by 1000: 10 inches to miles, we need to multiply by 1000: 10 inches to miles, we need to multiply by 1000: 10 inches to miles, we need to multiply by 1000: 10 inches to miles, we need to multiply by 1000: 10 inches to miles, we need to multiply by 1000: 10 inches to miles, we need to multiply by 1000: 10 inches to miles, we need to multiply by 1000: 10 inches to miles, we need to multiply by 1000: 10 inches to miles, we need to multiply by 1000: 10 inches to miles, we need to multiply by 1000: 10 inches to miles, we need to multiply by 1000: 10 inches to miles, we need to multiply by 1000: 10 inches to miles, we need to multiply by 1000: 10 inches
of length in the SI system, we need to know the relationship between inch and meter. One inch is equal to 0.0254 meters. To convert inch to any other unit of length in the SI system, we need to multiply or divide by the appropriate power of ten and add a prefix. Here are some common units and their equivalent values in inches: 1 centimeter =
0.39370079 inches 1 millimeter = 0.039370079 inches 1 millimeter = 0.039370079 x 10-5 inches to convert 10 inches to convert 10 inches to centimeters, we need to multiply by 2.54: 10 inches x 2.54 = 25.4 centimeters Espaol Russian Francis Enter the
length in feet below to convert it to kilometers. Cite As: Sexton, J. (n.d.). Feet to Kilometers Converter. Inch Calculator. Retrieved May 29, 2025, from To convert a measurement in kilometers, multiply the length by the following conversion ratio: 0.000305 kilometers/foot. Since one foot is equal to 0.000305 kilometers, you
can use this simple formula to convert: kilometers = feet 0.000305 The length in kilometers is equal to the length in feet multiplied by 0.000305. For example, here's how to convert 5,000 feet to kilometers using the formula above. kilometers = (5,000' 0.000305) = 1.524 km Our inch fraction calculator can add feet and kilometers together, and it also
automatically converts the results to US customary, imperial, and SI metric values. Feet and kilometers are both units used to measure length. Keep reading to learn more about each unit of measure length. Keep reading to learn more about each unit of measure length. Keep reading to learn more about each unit of measure length. Keep reading to learn more about each unit of measure length.
0.9144 meters, one foot is equal to 0.3048 meters.[1] The foot is a US customary and imperial unit of length. Feet can be abbreviated as ft; for example, 1 foot can be written as 1 ft. Feet can also be denoted using the symbol, otherwise known as a prime, though a single-quote (') is often used instead of the prime symbol for convenience. Using the
prime symbol, 1 ft can be written as 1. Measurements in feet are most commonly taken using either a standard 12" ruler or a tape measure, though there are most commonly taken using either as a same measure, though there are most commonly taken using either as tandard 12" ruler or a tape measure, though there are most commonly taken using either as tandard 12" ruler or a tape measure, though there are most commonly taken using either as tandard 12" ruler or a tape measure, though there are most commonly taken using either as tandard 12" ruler or a tape measure, though there are most commonly taken using either as tandard 12" ruler or a tape measure, though there are most commonly taken using either as tandard 12" ruler or a tape measure, though the ruler or a tape measure or a
calculator, which can add feet with other units of measurement such as inches, centimeters, or meters. Learn more about feet. One kilometer is equal to 1,000 meters, which are defined as the distance light travels in a vacuum in 1/299,792,458 of a second. [2] One kilometer is equal to 0.621371 miles. The kilometer, or kilometer, or kilometer, or kilometer, or kilometer is equal to 1,000 meters, which are defined as the distance light travels in a vacuum in 1/299,792,458 of a second.
meter, which is the SI base unit for length. In the metric system, "kilo" is the prefix for thousands, or 103. Kilometers can be abbreviated as km; for example, 1 kilometers can be written as 1 km. Learn more about kilometers can be abbreviated as km; for example, 1 kilometers can be written as 1 km. Learn more about kilometers. References and the conversion of the conv
Barry N. Taylor, Guide for the Use of the International System of Units (SI), National Institute of Standards and Technology, Enter the length in feet to a measurement in inches, multiply the length by the following conversion ratio: 12 inches/foot. Since one foot is equal to 12 inches, you
can use this simple formula to convert: inches = feet 12 The length in inches is equal to the length in feet multiplied by 12. For example, here's how to convert 5 feet to inches using the formula above. 1' = 12" Our inch fraction calculator can add
feet and inches together, and it can also automatically convert the results to US customary, imperial, and SI metric values. Feet and inches are both units used to measure length. Keep reading to learn more about each unit of measure length. Keep reading to learn more about each unit of measure. The foot is a unit of length measurement equal to 12 inches or 1/3 of a yard. Because the international yard is
legally defined to be equal to exactly 0.9144 meters, one foot is equal to 0.3048 meters.[1] The foot is a US customary and imperial unit of length. Feet can be abbreviated as ft; for example, 1 foot can be written as 1 ft. Feet can also be denoted using the symbol, otherwise known as a prime, though a single-quote (') is often used instead of the prime
symbol for convenience. Using the prime symbol, 1 ft can be written as 1. Measurements in feet are mony other measuring devices available. Feet are sometimes referred to as linear feet, which are simply a measurement of length in feet. You might be
interested in our feet and inches calculator, which can add feet with other units of measurement such as inches, centimeters, or meters. Learn more about feet. An inch is a unit of length equal to 2.54 centimeters
[2] The inch is a US customary and imperial unit of length. Inches can be abbreviated as in; for example, 1 inch can be written as 1 in. Inches can also be denoted using the symbol, otherwise known as a double-prime for convenience. A double-prime is commonly used to express 1 in as 1. The
standard ruler is 12 inches long and is a common tool for measurements in inches is a tape measurements in inches is a tape measure, which commonly comes in lengths from 6' - 35'. Other types of devices used to make measurements in inches is a tape measure, which commonly comes in lengths from 6' - 35'.
and even lasers. Learn more about inches. We recommend using a ruler or tape measure for measuring length, which can be found at a local retailer or home center. Rulers are available in imperial, metric, or a combination of both values, so make sure you get the correct type for your needs. Need a ruler? Try our free downloadable and printable
rulers, which include both imperial and metric measurements. References National Institute of Standards and Technology, U.S. Survey Foot: Revised Unit Conversion Factors, Institute of Standards and Technology, U.S. Survey Foot: Revised Unit Conversion Factors, Institute of Standards and Technology, U.S. Survey Foot: Revised Unit Conversion Factors, Institute of Standards and Technology, U.S. Survey Foot: Revised Unit Conversion Factors, Institute of Standards and Technology, U.S. Survey Foot: Revised Unit Conversion Factors, Institute of Standards and Technology, U.S. Survey Foot: Revised Unit Conversion Factors, Institute of Standards and Technology, U.S. Survey Foot: Revised Unit Conversion Factors, Institute of Standards and Technology, U.S. Survey Foot: Revised Unit Conversion Factors, Institute of Standards and Technology, U.S. Survey Foot: Revised Unit Conversion Factors, Institute of Standards and Technology, U.S. Survey Foot: Revised Unit Conversion Factors, Institute of Standards and Technology, U.S. Survey Foot: Revised Unit Conversion Factors, Institute of Standards and Technology, U.S. Survey Foot: Revised Unit Conversion Factors, Institute of Standards and Technology, U.S. Survey Foot: Revised Unit Conversion Factors, Institute of Standards and Technology, U.S. Survey Foot: Revised Unit Conversion Factors, Institute of Standards and Technology, U.S. Survey Foot: Revised Unit Conversion Factors, Institute of Standards and Technology, U.S. Survey Foot: Revised Unit Conversion Factors, Institute of Standards and Technology, U.S. Survey Foot: Revised Unit Conversion Factors, Institute of Standards and Technology, U.S. Survey Foot: Revised Unit Conversion Factors, Institute of Standards and Technology, U.S. Survey Foot: Revised Unit Conversion Factors, Institute of Standards and Technology, U.S. Survey Foot: Revised Unit Conversion Factors, Institute of Standards and Technology, U.S. Survey Foot: Revised Unit Conversion Factors, Institute Factors, Institute Factors, Institute Factors, Institute Factors,
are 12 inches in a foot. 1 Foot is equal to 12 Inches. 1 ft = 12 in 5 ft = 60 in 6 ft = 72 in 4 ft = 48 in 8 ft = 96 in 1 ft = 12 in 5 ft = 66 in 11 ft = 132 in 16 ft = 144 in 0 ft = 120 in 2 ft = 240 in 5.1 ft = 66 in 11 ft = 120 in 2 ft = 240 in 5.1 ft = 144 in 0 ft = 108 in 1.5 ft = 180 in 1.5 ft 
156 in 5.6 ft = 67.2 in 5.8 ft = 69.6 in 18 ft = 216 in 3.5 ft = 42 in 5.2 ft = 62.4 in 5.4 ft = 64.8 in 5.9 ft = 70.8 in 4.5 ft = 54 in 5.3 ft = 480 in 6.4 ft = 74.4 in 5.11 ft = 61.32 in 19 ft = 228 in 17 ft = 204 in 50 ft = 600 in 60 ft = 720 in 40 ft = 480 in 6.4 ft = 76.8 in 4.1 ft = 49.2 in 5.2 ft = 63.6 in 7.5 ft = 90 in 6.1 ft = 74.4 in 5.11 ft = 61.32 in 19 ft = 228 in 17 ft = 204 in 50 ft = 600 in 60 ft = 720 in 40 ft = 480 in 6.4 ft = 76.8 in 4.1 ft = 49.2 in 5.2 ft = 63.6 in 7.5 ft = 90 in 6.1 ft = 73.2 in 30 ft = 360 in 25 ft = 300 in 24 ft = 288 in 1.5 ft = 18 in 6.2 ft = 74.4 in 5.11 ft = 61.32 in 19 ft = 228 in 17 ft = 204 in 50 ft = 600 in 60 ft = 720 in 40 ft = 480 in 6.4 ft = 76.8 in 4.1 ft = 49.2 in 5.2 ft = 61.32 in 19 ft = 228 in 17 ft = 204 in 50 ft = 600 in 60 ft = 720 in 40 ft = 480 in 6.4 ft = 76.8 in 4.1 ft = 49.2 in 5.2 ft = 61.32 in 19 ft = 228 in 17 ft = 204 in 50 ft = 600 in 60 ft = 720 in 40 ft = 70.8 in 4.1 ft = 49.2 in 5.2 ft = 61.32 in 19 ft = 204 in 50 ft = 60.6 in 7.5 ft = 
in 55 ft = 660 in A foot (pl. feet) is a common length unit used in Europe since the times of the Roman Empire and ancient Greece. A foot has 12 inches, and 3 foot make a yard. The abbreviation for foot is ft. Convert Feet Ar
inch is a unit of measurement in the American Standard of measurements. Twelve inches equals one foot. The inch is further divided into smaller units are grouped into larger units called: 1/8th inch which consists of 2/16ths being
mathematically reduced to 1/8th). Two of these 1/4th units are 1/4th units are 1/4th units equal 1 inch. Convert Inches This is a very
easy to use feet to inches converter. First of all just type the feet (ft) value in the text field of the converting ft to in, then select the decimals value and finally hit convert button if auto calculated or
length in feet below to convert it to nanometers. Cite As: Sexton, J. (n.d.). Feet to Nanometers Converter. Inch Calculator. Retrieved May 29, 2025, from To convert a measurement in nanometers, multiply the length by the following conversion ratio: 304,800,000 nanometers/foot. Since one foot is equal to 304,800,000
nanometers, you can use this simple formula to convert: nanometers = feet 304,800,000. For example, here's how to convert 5 feet to nanometers using the formula above. nanometers = (5' 304,800,000) = 1,524,000,000 nm. There are 304,800,000 nanometers in a foot
which is why we use this value in the formula above. 1' = 304,800,000 nm Our inch fraction calculator can add feet and nanometers together, and it also automatically converts the results to US customary, imperial, and SI metric values. Feet and nanometers together, and it also automatically converts the results to US customary, imperial, and SI metric values.
measure. The foot is a unit of length measurement equal to 12 inches or 1/3 of a yard. Because the international yard is legally defined to be equal to exactly 0.9144 meters, one foot is a US customary and imperial unit of length. Feet can be abbreviated as ft; for example, 1 foot can be written as 1 ft. Feet can also
be denoted using the symbol, otherwise known as a prime, though a single-quote (') is often used instead of the prime symbol for convenience. Using the prime symbol for convenience are many other measuring devices available.
Feet are sometimes referred to as linear feet, which are simply a measurement of length in feet. You might be interested in our feet and inches calculator, which is
defined as the distance light travels in a vacuum in a 1/299,792,458 second time interval. The nanometer, or nanometer, or nanometer, or nanometer, as a multiple of the meter, which is the SI base unit for length. In the meter, which is the Post as 1 nm. The
nanometer is an extremely small unit of length measurement, often used to measure things that are very small, such as the transistors and electrical pathways in computer processors and nanotechnology. Learn more about nanometers. We recommend using a ruler or tape measure for measuring length, which can be found at a local retailer or home
center. Rulers are available in imperial, metric, or a combination of both values, so make sure you get the correct type for your needs. Need a ruler? Try our free downloadable and printable rulers, which include both imperial and metric measurements. ReferencesNational Institute of Standards and Technology, U.S. Survey Foot: Revised Unit
Conversion Factors, Share copy and redistribute the material in any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution You must give appropriate credit, provide
a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike If you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions You may not not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use.
apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation. No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the
permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Enter the length in feet below to convert a measurement in feet to a
measurement in meters, multiply the length by the following conversion ratio: 0.3048 meters/foot. Since one foot is equal to 0.3048 meters, you can use this simple formula to convert: meters = feet 0.3048 meters, you can use this simple formula to convert 5 feet to meters using the formula to convert 5 feet to meters using the formula to convert 5 feet to meters using the formula to convert 5 feet to meters using the formula to convert 5 feet to meters using the formula to convert 5 feet to meters using the formula to convert 5 feet to meters using the formula to convert 5 feet to meters using the formula to convert 5 feet to meters using the formula to convert 5 feet to meters using the formula to convert 5 feet to meters using the formula to convert 5 feet to meters using the formula to convert 5 feet to meters using the formula to convert 5 feet to meters using the formula to convert 5 feet to meters using the formula to convert 5 feet to meters using the formula to convert 5 feet to meters using the formula to convert 5 feet to meters using the formula to convert 5 feet to meters using the formula to convert 5 feet to meters using the formula to convert 5 feet to meters using the formula to convert 5 feet to meters using the formula to convert 5 feet to meters using the formula to convert 5 feet to meters using the formula to convert 5 feet to meters using the formula to convert 5 feet to meters using the formula to convert 5 feet to meters using the formula to convert 5 feet to meters using the formula to convert 5 feet to meters using the formula to convert 5 feet to meters using the formula to convert 5 feet to meters using the formula to convert 5 feet to meters using the formula to convert 5 feet to meters using the formula to convert 5 feet to meters using the formula to convert 5 feet to meters using the formula to convert 5 feet to meters using the formula to convert 5 feet to meters using the formula feet to meters using the formula feet to meters using the feet to meters using the feet to meters u
above. meters = (5' 0.3048) = 1.524 m There are 0.3048 meters in a foot, which is why we use this value in the formula above. 1' = 0.3048 m Quick Tip: To quickly convert feet to meters in your head, without a calculator, you can divide the measurement in feet by 3 to get a rough approximation. For instance, to approximately convert 12 feet to
meters in your head, divide it by 3, which is roughly 4 meters (12 3 4). Note that this is not a precise method, but rather a guick shortcut for a rough convertion in inches. To convert
feet and inches to meters, you'll need to convert to feet in decimal form first. To do this, convert the inches portion to get the result in feet in decimal form. Finally, convert feet to meters using the method shown above. For example, let's find
the height of a person that is 5' 9" tall in meters. Start by converting the inches portion to decimal feet by dividing 9" by 12. 9" divided by 12 is 0.75 feet. 9 in 12 = 0.75 ft. 5 + 0.75 = 5.75 Finally, use the feet to meters formula above to complete the conversion. 5.75 0.3048 = 1.7526 m Thus
the height of a person that is 5' 9" tall in meters is 1.7526 m. You can also use our height converter for this. Feet and meters are both unit of length measurement equal to 12 inches or 1/3 of a yard. Because the international yard is legally
equal to exactly 0.9144 meters, one foot is equal to 0.3048 meters. [1] The foot is a US customary and imperial unit of length. Feet can be abbreviated as ft; for example, 1 foot can be written as 1 ft. Feet can be abbreviated as ft; for example, 1 foot can be written as 1 ft. Feet can be abbreviated as ft; for example, 1 foot can be written as 1 ft. Feet can be abbreviated as ft; for example, 1 foot can be written as 1 ft. Feet can be abbreviated as ft; for example, 1 foot can be written as 1 ft. Feet can be abbreviated as ft; for example, 1 foot can be written as 1 ft. Feet can be abbreviated as ft; for example, 1 foot can be written as 1 ft. Feet can be abbreviated as ft; for example, 1 foot can be written as 1 ft. Feet can be abbreviated as ft; for example, 1 foot can be written as 1 ft. Feet can be abbreviated as ft; for example, 1 foot can be written as 1 ft. Feet can be abbreviated as ft; for example, 1 ft. Feet can be abbreviated as ft.
convenience. Using the prime symbol, 1 ft can be written as 1. Measurements in feet are most commonly taken using either a standard 12" ruler or a tape measure, though there are many other measuring devices available. Feet are sometimes referred to as linear feet, which are simply a measurement of length in feet. You might be interested in our
feet and inches calculator, which can add feet with other units of measurement such as inches, centimeters, or meters. Learn more about feet. According to the most recent 2019 definition, the meter is defined as the distance traveled by light in vacuum during a time interval with a duration of 1/299,792,458 of a second.[2] One meter is equal to 100
centimeters, 3.28084 feet, or 39.37 inches. The meter, or metre, is the SI base unit for length in the metric system. Meters can be abbreviated as m; for example, 1 meter can be written as 1 m. Learn more about meters. We recommend using a ruler or tape measuring length, which can be found at a local retailer or home center. Rulers
are available in imperial, metric, or a combination of both values, so make sure you get the correct type for your needs. Need a ruler? Try our free downloadable and printable rulers, which include both imperial and metric measurements. References are available in imperial, metric, or a combination of both values, so make sure you get the correct type for your needs. Need a ruler? Try our free downloadable and printable rulers, which include both imperial and metric measurements.
Bureau of Weights and Measures, The International System of Units, 9th Edition, 2019, Units of measurement commonly used in the U.S.Not to be confused with Imperial units. Countries using the metric (SI), imperial, and US customary systems as of 2019United States customary units form a system of measurement units commonly used in the
United States and most U.S. territories[1] since being standardized and adopted in 1832.[2] The United States customary system developed from English units that were in use in the British Empire before the U.S. became an independent country. The United States and most U.S. territories[1] since being standardized and adopted in 1832.[2] The United States customary system developed from English units that were in use in the British Empire before the U.S. became an independent country.
units), which was officially adopted in 1826, changing the definitions of some of its units. Consequently, while many U.S. units are essentially similar to their imperial counterparts, there are noticeable differences between the systems. The majority of U.S. customary units were redefined in terms of the meter and kilogram with the Mendenhall Order
of 1893 and, in practice, for many years before.[3] These definitions were refined by the international yard and pound agreement of 1959.[4] The United States uses customary units in commercial activities, as well as for personal and social use. In science, medicine, many sectors of industry, and some government and military areas, metric units are
used. The International System of Units (SI), the modern form of the metric system, is preferred for many uses by the U.S. National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST).[5] For newer types of measurement where there is no traditional customary unit, international units are used, sometimes mixed with customary units: for example, electrical
resistance of wire expressed in ohms (SI) per thousand feet. See also: Imperial and US customary measurement systems and Comparison of the imperial and US customary measurement systems and Comparison of the imperial and US customary measurement systems and Comparison of the imperial and US customary measurement systems and Comparison of the imperial and US customary measurement systems and Comparison of the imperial and US customary measurement systems.
system on January 1, 1826.[6] Both systems are derived from English units, an older system of units which had evolved over the millennia before American independence, and which had its roots in both Roman and Anglo-Saxon units. The customary system was championed by the U.S.-based International Institute for Preserving and Perfecting Weights
and Measures in the late 19th century. Some advocates of the customary system saw the French Revolutionary, or metric, system as atheistic. The president of an Ohio auxiliary of the Institute wrote that the traditional units were "a just weight and a just measure, which alone are acceptable to the Lord". His organization later went so far as to
publish music for a song proclaiming "down with every 'metric' scheme".[7]The U.S. government passed the Metric Conversion Act of 1975, which made the metric system of weights and measures for U.S. trade and commerce". The legislation states that the federal government has a responsibility to assist industry as it
voluntarily converts to the metric system, i.e., metrification. This is most evident in U.S. labeling requirements on food products, where SI units are almost always presented alongside customary units. According to the CIA World Factbook, the United States is one of three nations (along with Liberia and Myanmar (Burma)) that have not adopted the
metric system as their official system of weights and measures [8] Executive Order 12770, signed by President George H. W. Bush on July 25, 1991, citing the Metric Conversion Act, directed departments and agencies within their authority" to use the
metric system "as the preferred system of weights and measures for United States trade and commerce" and authorized the Secretary in coordinating Federal Government-wide implementation of this order. "Implementation has been limited."
See Metrication in the United States.U.S. customary units are widely used on consumer products and in industrial manufacturing. Metric units are standard in the fields of science, medicine, and engineering, as well as many sectors of industry and government, including the military.[8] There are anecdotal objections to the use of metric units in
carpentry and the building trades, on the basis that it is easier to remember an integer number of inches plus a fraction, rather than a measurement in millimeters, [9] or that foot-inch measurement in millimeters, [9] or that foot-inch measurement in millimeters, [10] or that foot-inch measurement in millimete
measurement to the foot.[10] The term "United States customary units" was used by the former United States National Bureau of Standards, [11] although "English units" is sometimes used in colloquial speech.[12] Tape measure with markings in inches, feet and centimeters For measuring length, the U.S. customary system uses the inch, foot, yard,
and mile, which are the only four customary length measurements in everyday use. From 1893, the foot was legally defined as exactly 12003937 m (approximately 0.3048006m).[13] Since July 1, 1959, the units of length have been defined on the basis of 1yd = 0.9144m, which makes the foot exactly 0.3048m.[4] The U.S., the United Kingdom and
other Commonwealth countries agreed on this definition per the International Yard and Pound Agreement of 1958. At the time of the agreement, the basic geodetic datum in North America was the North A
1893, that is 1ft = 12003937 m: this definition was retained for data derived from NAD27, but renamed the US survey foot to distinguish it from the international foot is exactly 0.999998 of a US survey foot, for a difference of about 18in (3mm)
per mile but it affects the definition of the State Plane Coordinate Systems (SPCSs), which can stretch over hundreds of miles.[14]The NAD27 was replaced in the 1980s by the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83), which is defined in meters. The SPCSs were also updated, but the U.S. National Geodetic Survey left the decision of which (if any)
definition of the foot to use to the individual states (and other jurisdictions). All SPCS 1983 systems are defined in meters, but forty jurisdictions also use the survey foot, six use the international Geodetic Survey (NGS), National Ocean
Service (NOS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and Department of Commerce (DOC), issued a Federal Register Notice (FRN) indicating the deprecation of the U.S. survey mile units from December 31, 2022.[16]In the following tables in this and subsequent sections, the most common measures are
shown in italics, and approximate values are shown in parentheses; values not in parentheses are exact.List of international unitsUnitNameDivisionsSI equivalent1twiptwip1/20 p1/1440 in127/7200 mm (17.638 m)1milthousandth of an inchmil1/1000 in25.4m1ppoint1/72 in127/360 mm (352.7 m)1Ppica12p127/30 mm (4.23 m)1milthousandth of an inchmil1/1000 in25.4m1ppoint1/72 in127/360 mm (352.7 m)1Ppica12p127/30 mm (4.23 m)1milthousandth of an inchmil1/1000 in25.4m1ppoint1/72 in127/360 mm (352.7 m)1Ppica12p127/30 mm (4.23 m)1milthousandth of an inchmil1/1000 in25.4m1ppoint1/72 in127/360 mm (352.7 m)1Ppica12p127/30 mm (4.23 m)1milthousandth of an inchmil1/1000 in25.4m1ppoint1/72 in127/360 mm (352.7 m)1Ppica12p127/30 mm (4.23 m)1milthousandth of an inchmil1/1000 in25.4m1ppoint1/72 in127/360 mm (352.7 m)1Ppica12p127/30 mm (4.23 m)1milthousandth of an inchmil1/1000 in25.4m1ppoint1/72 in127/360 mm (352.7 m)1Ppica12p127/30 mm (4.23 m)1milthousandth of an inchmil1/1000 in25.4m1ppoint1/72 in127/360 mm (352.7 m)1Ppica12p127/30 mm (4.23 m)1milthousandth of an inchmil1/1000 in25.4m1ppoint1/72 in127/360 mm (352.7 m)1Ppica12p127/30 mm (4.23 m)1milthousandth of an inchmilthousandth of an inch
mm)1in1inch6P25.4mm1ft1foot12in0.3048m[17]1ydyard3ft0.9144m1mimile5280ft1760yd1.609344km1leleague3mi15840ft4.828032kmList of international nautical units[17]UnitNameDivisionsSI equivalent1ftmfathom2yd6ft1143625 m1.8288m1cbcable120ftm1.091fur342915625 km0.219456km1nmi1NMnautical
mile1.151mi8.439cb1852m1.852kmNote that as announced by the National Institute of Standards and Technology, the US survey foot, and other units defined in terms of it, have been deprecated since 2023, "except for historic and legacy applications".[16][13][18]List of US Survey unitsUnitNameDivisionsSI equivalentBefore 2023From
20231lilink3350 ft7.92in7923937 m(0.20117m)0.201168m1ftU.S. survey foot (deprecated since 2023)12003937 m[17](0.3048006m)1rdrod"pole""perch"25li16.5ft19,8003937 m(0.20117m)0.201168m1ftU.S. survey foot (deprecated since 2023)12003937 m
(1.609347km)1.609344km (international mile)1lealeague3mi19,0083937 km[19](4.828km)4.828032kmList of US units of areaUnitNameDivisionsSI equivalentBefore 2023From 20231sqft1ft2square foot144sq in (international)0.0929034m21sqyd1yd2square yard9sqft0.83612736m21sq ch1ch2square chain4,356sq ft
(survey)16sq rod(404.6873m2)404.68564224m21acreacre43,560sq ft (survey)10sq ch(4,046.873m2)4,046.8564224m21sectionsection640acres1sq mi (survey)(2.589998km2)1twpsurvey township36section4sq lea(93.23993km2)The most widely used area unit with a name unrelated to any length unit is the acre. The National Institute of Standards and
Technology formerly contended that customary area units are defined in terms of the square survey foot, not the square international foot,[17] but from 2023 it states that "although historically defined using the U.S. survey foot, the statute mile can be defined using either definition of the foot, as is the case for all other units listed in this table.
However, use of definitions based on the U.S. survey foot should be avoided after December 31, 2022 except for historic and legacy applications."[18]A 23.7USfloz (700mL) bottle displaying both U.S. and metric unitsList of US units of volumeUnitNameDivisionsSI equivalent1cu in1in3cubic inch16.387064mL[20]1cu ft1ft3cubic foot1,728cu
in 28.316846592L1cu yd1yd3cubic yard27cu ft764.554857984L0.764554857984L0.764554857984L0.764554857984M31acreftacre-foot43,560cu ft(1,613.333cu yd)1.23348183754752ML(1,233.482m3)The cubic inch, cubic foot and cubic yard are commonly used for measuring volume. In addition, there is one group of units for measuring volumes of liquids (based on the wine gallon and
subdivisions of the fluid ounce), and one for measuring volumes of dry material, each with their own names and sub-units and their names are similar to the units are shared between the units 
the U.S. from the British Empire decades prior to the reformation of units in 1824most notably the gallon, its subdivisions, and (in mass) higher combinations above the poundis the cause of the differences in values. As a non-participant in that reform, the U.S. retained the separate systems for measuring the volumes of liquids and dry material,
whereas the imperial system had unified the units for both under a new imperial gallon. The U.S. uses the pre-1824 gallon (231 cubic inches, 3,790cm3) and Winchester bushel (2,150.42 cubic inches, 35,239.1cm3), as opposed to British 1824 definition of 1 imperial gallon (4.5L; 1.2USgal) = 10lb (4.5kg) of water and the bushel as 8 imperial gallons
(36L; 9.6USgal). List of US units of volume for liquidsUnitNameDivisionsMetric equivalent1minminim(1drop) of water (0.95grain) of water
in 3.785411784L1bblbarrel (liquid)31.5USgal119.240471196L1bbloil barrel113 bbl (liquid)42USgal158.987294928L1hogshead2bbl (liquid)1.5bbl (oil)63USgal8.421875cu ft238.480942392LOne US fluid ounce is 116 of a US pint, 132 of a US quart, and 1128 of a US quart (liquid)1.5bbl (oil)63USgal8.421875cu ft238.480942392LOne US fluid ounce is 116 of a US quart, and 1128 of a US quart, and 1128 of a US quart, and 1128 of a US quart (liquid)1.5bbl (liqu
ounce as 16, 12, and 8 fluid ounces respectively. The fluid ounce avoirdupois of water, [21] but in the US it is defined as 1128 of a US gallon. Consequently, a fluid ounce avoirdupois of water, [21] but in the US, the teaspoon and
tablespoon are defined as a metric teaspoon and tablespoonprecisely 5mL and 15mL respectively.[22]The saying, "a pint's a pound the world around", refers to 16 US fluid ounces of water weighing approximately (about 4% more than) one pound avoirdupois. An imperial pint of water weighs a pound and a quarter (20oz). There are varying standards
for barrel for some specific commodities, including 31 gallons for beer, 40 gallons for whiskey or kerosene, and 42 gallons for petroleum. The general standard for liquids is 31.5 gal or half a hogshead. The common 55-gallon size of drum for storing and transporting various products and wastes is sometimes confused with a barrel, though it is not a
standard measure. In the U.S., single servings of beverages are usually measured in fluid ounces. Milk is usually sold in half-pints (8 fluid ounces), pints, quarts, half gallons or cubic feet. Quantities of gases are usually given in cubic feet (at one
atmosphere). Minims, drams, gill, and pottle are rarely used currently. The gill is often referred to as a "half-cup". The pottle is often referred to as a "half-gallon". List of US units of volume for dry goods[23]UnitNameDivisionsMetric equivalent1ptpint (dry)33.6003125cu in 0.5506104713575L1qtquart (dry)2pt1.101220942715L1galgallon
(dry)4qt4.40488377086L1pkpeck2gal8.80976754172L1bubushel4pk35.23907016688L1bblbarrel (dry)7056cu in 26.25gal(3.281bu)(115.627123584L)Dry volume is measured on a separate system, although many of the names remain the same. Small fruits and vegetables are often sold in dry pints and dry quarts. While the US dry gallon is no longer
used, and is no longer included in the handbook that many states recognize as the authority on measurement law, it implicitly exists since the US dry measures of bushel, peck, quart and pint are still in use.[23] Pecks and bushels are sometimes used, particularly for grapes, apples and similar fruits in agricultural regions. Main articles: Pound (force)
and Pound (mass) Conversions Type Unit Name Divisions SI equivalent Avoir dupois 1 grgrain 17000 lb 44.79891 mg 1 drd ram 27+1132 gr (8.859 carats) 1.771845195 g1 lb pound 16 oz 453.59237 kg 1 cwt 10 nb dredweight 112 lb 50.80234544 kg 1 ton 1 short ton 1 s
```

ton 20 US cwt2,000 lb907.18474 kg1 ton long ton 20 long cwt2,240 lb1,016.046908 kgTroy1 grgrain 17000 lb15760 lbt64.79891 mg1 dwtpennyweight 24 gr(7.776 carats) 1.55517384 g1 ozttroy ounce 20 dwt31.1034768 g1 lbttroy pound 12 ozt(13.16571429 oz) 373.2417216 gThere have historically been five different English systems of mass: tower, apothecaries', avoir dupois, and metric. Of these, the avoir dupois weight is the most common system used in the U.S., although Troy weight is still used to weigh precious metals. Apothecaries' weight fell out of use in England (due to legal prohibition in 1527) centuries

ago, and was never used in the U.S. The imperial system, which is still used for some measures in the United Kingdom and other countries, is based on avoirdupois, which forms the basis of the U.S. customary system of mass, is defined as exactly 453.59237 grams by agreement between the U.S., the United Kingdom, and other English-speaking countries in 1959. Other units of mass, [24] but the name pound is also applied to measures of force. For instance, in many contexts, the pound avoirdupois is used as a unit of mass, but in some contexts, the term "pound" is used to refer to "pound-force". The slug is another unit of mass derived from pound-force. Troy weight, avoirdupois weight, and apothecaries' weight are all built from the same basic unit, the grain, which is the same in all three systems. However, while each system has some overlap in the names of their units of measure (all have ounces and pounds), the relationship between the grain and to each other. The systems also have different units between the grain and ounce (apothecaries' has scruple and dram, troy has pennyweight, and avoirdupois has just dram, sometimes spelled drachm). The fluid dram unit of volume is based on the weight of 1 dram of water in the apothecaries' system. To alleviate confusion, it is typical when publishing non-avoirdupois weights to mention the name of the system along with the unit. Precious metals, for example, are often weighted in "troy ounces", because just "ounce" would be more likely to be assumed to mean an avoirdupois ounce. For the pound and smaller units, the U.S. customary system and the British imperial system are identical. However, they differ when dealing with units larger than the pound avoirdupois in the u.S., only the ounce, pound and short ton known in the country simply as the ton are commonly used, though the hundredweight is still used in agriculture and shipping. The grain is used to describe the mass of propellant and projectiles in small arms ammunition. It was also used to measure medicine and other very small masses. In agricultural practice, a bushel is a fixed volume of 2,150.42 cubic inches (35.2391 liters). The mass of grain will therefore vary according to density. Some nominal weight examples are:[25][26]1 bushel (corn) = 56lb (25.4012kg)1 bushel (wheat) = 60lb (27.2155kg)1 bushel (barley) = 48lb (21.7724kg)Main article: Cooking weights and measures Common volume measures in English-speaking countries(Comparable measures listed for comparison liquid and dry ingredients in the U.S. are teaspoon, tablespoon, and cup, along with halves, thirds, quarters, and eighths of each. Units used are pounds, ounces, and fluid ounces. Common sizes are also used, such as can (presumed size varies depending on product), jar, square (e.g. of chocolate), stick (e.g. of butter), or portion of fruit or vegetable (e.g. a half lemon, two medium onions).[28]Degrees Fahrenheit are used in the U.S. to measure temperatures in most non-scientific contexts. The Rankine scale is employed. (ORa = absolute zero = 459.67F) Scientists worldwide use the kelvin and degree Celsius. Several U.S. technical standards are expressed in Fahrenheit temperatures, and some American medical practitioners use degrees Fahrenheit for body temperature scales is linear but the scales have different zero points, so conversion is not simply multiplication by a factor. Pure water freezes at 32 F = 0 C and boils at 212 F = 100 C at 1 atm. The conversion formula is: { T } F = 9 5 { T } C + 32 {\displaystyle \{T\}_{\mathrm {^{\circ }P}}} {\T\}_{\mathrm {\circ }P}} {\T\}_{\mathrm {\circ }P $^{\ }$ } -32{\bigr)}.} Length1 hand = 4 in = 101.6mm1 U (rack unit) = 1.75 in = 44.45mmVolume1 board-foot = 1ft 1ft 1 in = 2.360LMass1 slug = 1 lbfs2/ft 14.59390kgForce1 poundal = force to accelerate 1 pound mass 1 foot/second/second 0.138 newtons.1 kip = 1000lbf 4.44822kNEnergy1 foot-pound 1.356J1 British thermal unit (Btu) 1.055kJ (1,0541,060 J, depending on which of several definitions of Btu is used) 1 Quad 1015 Btu, one quadrillion Btu (short-scale) or 1.0551018 joule (1.055 exajoules or EJ)Power1 horsepower 745.7W1 ton of refrigeration (12,000 Btu/h) = 3.517kWPressure1 inch of mercury = the pressure produced by 1 inch height of mercury = 3.386.39 pascals (33.8639 hPa, millibars)1 pound per square inch (psi) 6,895PaTorque1 pound-foot 1.356NmInsulation1 R-value (ft2Fh/Btu) 0.1761 RSI (Km2/W)Various combination units are in common use; these are straightforwardly defined based on the above basic units. Sizing systems are used for various items in commerce, several of which are U.S.-specific:US standard clothing sizeAmerican wire gauge is used for most metal wire. Scoop (utensil) sizes, numbered by scoops per quartThickness of leather is measured in ounces, 10z equals 164 inch (0.40mm). [29] Bolts and screws follow the Unified Thread Standard rather than the ISO metric screw thread standard. Knitting needles in the United States are measured according to a non-linear unitless numerical system. Thickness of aluminum foil is measured in circular mils (11000 inch, or 0.0254mm) in the U.S. and Canada, one circular mil (cmil) being equal to 5.067104mm2 (or 7.854107in2). Since this is so small, actual wire is commonly measured in thousands of a cmil, called either kcmil or MCM. The mil or thou is also sometimes used to mean thousandth of an inch. Sheet metal in the U.S. is commonly measured in gauge (not to be confused with the American wire gauge), which is derived from weight and thus differs by material. Nominal Pipe Size is used for the outside diameter of pipes. Below NPS14, the NPS number is not consistent with the pipe diameter in inches. Copper tubing, however, is measured in nominal size, 18 inch less than the outside diameter in inches. Copper tubing, however, is measured in nominal size, 18 inch less than the outside diameter in inches. Copper tubing, however, is measured in nominal size, 18 inch less than the outside diameter. The Schedule system is used for standard pipe thicknesses. Alcohol content is frequently given in proof, 2 percent alcohol by volumeThe cord is used. for volume of firewood. The square is used to mean 100 square feet in construction. Heat flux in the U.S. is measured in langleys. The United States Code refers to these units as "traditional systems of weights and measures". [30]Other common ways[citation needed] of referring to the system are: customary, standard, English, or imperial (which refers to the post-1824 reform measures used throughout the British Empire & Commonwealth countries),[31] Another term is the footpoundsecond (FPS) system, as opposed to centimetergramsecond (MKS) systems. Tools and fasteners with sizes measured in inches are sometimes called "SAE bolts" or "SAE wrenches" to differentiate them from their metric counterparts. The Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) originally developed fasteners standards using U.S. auto industry; the organization now largely uses metric units. [32] Board footConversion of units History of measurement and units of measurement and units of measurement and units of measurement and units for the U.S. auto industry; the organization now largely uses metric units. Coinage, Weights, and Measures of the United States (1790)Mars Climate Orbiter, which failed due to a measurement-units-related software bugStandard cubic foot "US leaves the world puzzled by dragging its feet on metric system". The Nation Thailand. December 26, 2015. Retrieved January 28, 2023.[bettersourceneeded] Barbrow, L.E. and Judson, L. V. (1976) Weights and Measures of the United States. National Bureau of Standards Special Publication 447. p. 56 T.C. Mendenhall, Superintendent of Standard Weights and Measures of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. a b c Astin, A.V., Karo, H.A. and Mueller, F.H. (June 25, 1959). Doc 59-5442, "Refinement of Values for the Yard and the Pound." Federal Register. Note that 999,998 = 3937 254. Laws and Metric Program. U.S. National Institute of Standards and Technology, 2010 "English units of measurement". The Columbia Encyclopedia 6th ed. 2001-2007. archived copy. Archived copy. Martin Gardner (May 4, 2012). Fads and Fallacies in the Name of Science. Courier Corporation. pp.180. ISBN 978-0-486-13162-7. a b "References - Weights and Measures". The World Factbook. Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency. Retrieved April 22, 2021. Robyn Williams (February 8, 1998) "Trouble with the Metric System". Australian Radio National, Ockham's Razor. Ed Tenner, (May 2005). "The Trouble with the Meter". Technologyreview.com. United States National Bureau of Standards. 1960. p.1. "Policy for NBS". usage of SI Units". Technical News Bulletin. 55 (1). Washington DC: United States National Bureau of Standards: 18. January 1971.^ a b "U.S. Survey Foot". NIST. c. 2022. Retrieved May 16, 2009.^ "State Plane Coordinate System of 1983: legislation and foot version". n.d. Retrieved February 25, 2024. a b "Deprecation of the United States (U.S.) Survey Foot". Federal Register republished in Barbrow, L.E. and Judson, L. V. (1976) Weights and Measures of the United States. National Bureau of Standards Special Publication 447. p. 36 a b "U.S. Survey Foot: Revised Unit Conversion Factors". NIST. National Institute of Standards and Technology. September 23, 2019. Retrieved December 14, 2023. Date of Standards and Technology. September 23, 2019. Retrieved December 14, 2023. Date of Standards and Technology. September 23, 2019. Retrieved December 14, 2023. Date of Standards and Technology. September 23, 2019. Retrieved December 14, 2023. Date of Standards and Technology. September 23, 2019. Retrieved December 14, 2023. Date of Standards and Technology. September 23, 2019. Retrieved December 14, 2023. Date of Standards and Technology. September 24, 2023. Date of Standards and Technology. Date of Stan G. Diane & Warfield, Lisa, eds. Specifications, Tolerances, and Other Technical Requirements for Weighing and Measuring Devices 2022 Edition. n.p.: National Institute of Standards and Technology. (1995.) Guide for Technical Requirements for Weighing and Measuring Devices. National Institute of Standards and Technology. 4.45 "Dry Measures". "United States Department of Agriculture". United States Department of Agriculture. August 20, 2019. Retrieved May 28, 2020. "Weights and Measures of agricultural commodities" (PDF). United States Department of Agriculture-National Agriculture-Nationa 2, 2014. For nutrition labeling purposes, a teaspoon means 5 milliliters (mL), a tablespoon means 15mL, a cup means 240mL, 1 fl oz means 30mL, and 1oz in weight means 28g.^ Graham, Eunice. "Common Measurements with Factor Labeling". Culinary Math. Open Washington Pressbooks.^ Wells, Larry J. (1981). Makin' Leather: A Manual of Primitive and Modern Leather Skills. Cedar Fort. p.13. ISBN0882908359.^ 15U.S.C.205b^ Kelechava, Brad (June 18, 2018). "US Customary System: An Origin Story". The ANSI Blog. Retrieved February 25, 2024.^ "Rules for SAE Use of SI (Metric) Units" (PDF). Society of Automotive Engineers, Inc. May 1999. Retrieved July 1, 2012.Rowlett's Dictionary of Units of Measurement (archived) Retrieved from "to feet in to ft conversion calculator. = 12 inches.