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50g en litre

When you are trying to measure a liquid, there are different units of measurement that you can use. While you may be more used to working with fluid ounces in case you live in the United States, in most countries around the world the most commonly used units of measurement include the liter and the milliliter. So, it is important that you know how you can easily determine how many ml in a liter. One of the best things about making this conversion is that it is probably one of the easiest ones that you can do. Nevertheless, before we start showing you how you can know how many ml in a liter, we believe that t is always a good idea to know a bit more about the units of measurement that we are talking about as well as the relationship between them. Simply put, the liter is a unit of volume and it is a part of the metric system. Besides, it is important to keep in mind that the liter is also an SI accepted unit for volume. The liter is equal to 1,000 cubic centimeters. In addition, you should also know that the liter is a special name defined for the cubic decimeter, and it is equivalent to the volume of one cubic decimeter. One of the most common definitions of the liter that you can see or read is that the liter is defined as the volume of a cube which is 10 centimeters on each side. Notice that there are about 3.785 liters in a U.S. gallon. The liter tends to be commonly referred to as l or L. Discover how many milliliters there are in a teaspoon. A milliliter is also a unit of volume in the SI in the metric system. A milliliter is a unit of volume equal to 1 cubic centimeter, or 1/1,000 of a liter. One of the things that you need to know about the metric system is that the prefix “milli” stands for 10-3. Besides, milliliters are sometimes expressed using the abbreviation cc for medical dosage, which is the abbreviation for the cubic centimeter. The milliliter tends to be commonly referred to as ml or mL. Now that you understand what liters and milliliters are as well as the relationship between these two units of volume of the metric system, it is time to discover how you can determine how many ml in a liter. Check out how to convert ounces to milliliters. One of the things that we already mentioned above is that determining how many ml in a liter is very easy. However, when you need a fast result, there is nothing better than using our simple converter located at the top of this page. So, when you are trying to know how many ml are in a liter in a fast and accurate way, you just need to use our converter. If you take a look at it, you will see that the first field refers to liters and the second field refers to milliliters. So, when you are looking to know how many ml are in a liter, you just need to add the number of liters that you want to convert into milliliters in the first blank field. As soon as you do this, the result in milliliters will immediately show up in the second field. Let’s take a look at a quick example so that you can fully see how our converter works and how easy it is to use it. Let’s say that you want to convert 2 liters of water into milliliters. So, as we said, you just need to add the number “2” to the first blank field (the one that refers to the liters). As soon as you do this, just look at the milliliters blank field (the second one) to see how many milliliters there are in 2 liters. As you can see: 2 liters = 2000 milliliters This is the same as saying that there are 2000 milliliters in 2 liters. Here’s a different example. Let’s assume that you need to convert 1.5 liters into milliliters. In this case, you will need to add the number “1.5” to the first blank field (the one that refers to the liters). As soon as you do this, just look at the milliliters blank field (the second one) to see how many milliliters there are in 1.5 liters. As you can see: 1.5 liters = 1500 milliliters This is the same as saying that there are 1500 milliliters in 1.5 liters. Converting tablespoons into milliliters. As you can see, it is pretty easy to use our converter and you shouldn’t have any difficulties converting liters to milliliters. But what about if you want to make the opposite conversion? What about if you are trying to determine the number of liters in a specific number of milliliters? Well, in this case, you can also use our converter. After all, it is versatile enough not only to b used with decimal numbers but you can also convert milliliters to liters. So, when you are trying to convert milliliters into liters using our simple converter, you will need to add the number of milliliters that you want to convert to the second blank field (the one that refers to milliliters), and then simply look at the first blank field (the one that refers to liters), to know how many liters there are. Let’s check a couple of examples to ensure that you understand how you can use our converter this way. Let’s say that you are trying to convert 1400 milliliters into liters. In this case, as we already mentioned, you will need to add “1400” to the second blank field (the one that refers to milliliters). As soon as you do this, just take a look at the liters field (the first blank field) to see the conversion you are looking for. In this specific case, you will see that: 1400 milliliters = 1.4 liters This is the same as saying that there are 1.4 liters in 1400 milliliters. Here’s a final example. Imagine that you want to convert 600 milliliters to liters. Again, you will need to add “600” to the second blank field (the one that refers to milliliters). As soon as you do this, just take a look at the liters field (the first blank field) to see the conversion you are looking for. In this specific case, you will see that: 600 milliliters = 0.6 liters This is the same as saying that there are 0.6 liters in 600 milliliters. As you can see, our converter is not only easy to use and practical but it is also very versatile since it allows you to easily convert liters to milliliters as well as milliliters to liters. When you want to know how many ml per liter, the only thing that you need to remember is the conversion ratio between these two units of measurement of the metric system. As we already mentioned at the top of this page, there are 1000 milliliters in one liter which is exactly the same as saying that: 1 liter = 1000 milliliters As soon as you can memorize this conversion ratio between the two units of measurement, you will only need to do a simple math operation. But let’s check a few practical examples so that you can understand how you can know how many ml per liter there are when you are making the calculations by hand. Practical Example #1: Let’s say that you want to convert 3 liters to milliliters. As we already mentioned, the first thing that you need to do is to write down the conversion ratio between the two units of measurement of the metric system: 1 liter = 1000 milliliters So, taking into account that this time you want to convert 3 liters into milliliters, then you just need to do a simple math operation: 3 liters = 3 X 1000 milliliters 3 liters = 3000 milliliters So, you can then say that there are 3000 milliliters in 3 liters. Practical Example #2: Let’s say that you want to convert 8.6 liters to milliliters. As we already mentioned, the first thing that you need to do is to write down the conversion ratio between the two units of measurement of the metric system: 1 liter = 1000 milliliters So, taking into account that this time you want to convert 8.6 liters into milliliters, then you just need to do a simple math operation: 8.6 liters = 8.6 X 1000 milliliters 8.6 liters = 8600 milliliters So, you can then say that there are 8600 milliliters in 8.6 liters. Practical Example #3: Let’s say that you want to convert 10 liters to milliliters. As we already mentioned, the first thing that you need to do is to write down the conversion ratio between the two units of measurement of the metric system: 1 liter = 1000 milliliters So, taking into account that this time you want to convert 10 liters into milliliters, then you just need to do a simple math operation: 10 liters = 10 X 1000 milliliters 10 liters = 10000 milliliters So, you can then say that there are 10000 milliliters in 10 liters. Understanding the liter. To ensure that you can immediately know how many ml in a liter there are no matter the number of milliliters you have in mind, we decided to share a quick conversion table with you that we hope you can find useful. Liters (l)Milliliters (ml)0.001 l1 ml0.002 l2 ml0.003 l3 ml0.004 l4 ml0.005 l5 ml0.006 l6 ml0.007 l7 ml0.008 l8 ml0.009 l9 ml0.01 l10 ml0.02 l20 ml0.03 l30 ml0.04 l40 ml0.05 l50 ml0.06 l60 ml0.07 l70 ml0.08 l80 ml0.09 l90 ml0.1 l100 ml0.2 l200 ml0.3 l300 ml0.4 l400 ml0.5 l500 ml0.6 l600 ml0.7 l700 ml0.8 l800 ml0.9 l900 ml1 l1000 ml2 l2000 ml3 l3000 ml4 l4000 ml5 l5000 ml6 l6000 ml7 l7000 ml8 l8000 ml9 l9000 ml10 l10000 ml11 l11000 ml12 l12000 ml13 l13000 ml14 l14000 ml15 l15000 ml16 l16000 ml17 l17000 ml18 l18000 ml19 l19000 ml20 l20000 ml Just like we showed you that you can use our converter to convert both liters into milliliters and milliliters to liters, you can do the same easily by hand. Up until now, w have shown you how you can determine how many milliliters are in a liter. So, now, we will show you how you can easily determine how many liters there are in a milliliter. Just like with the previous conversion, you just need to keep in mind the conversion rate between these two units of measurement of the metric system. As we have told you at the top of this page: 1 liter = 1000 milliliters As you can easily understand, this is exactly the same as saying that: 1 milliliter = 0.001 liter So, now that you already know the conversion rate between the two units of measurement, let’s check some practical examples. Practical Example #1: Let’s say that you want to convert 300 milliliters to liters. As we already mentioned, the first thing that you need to do is to write down the conversion ratio between the two units of measurement of the metric system: 1 milliliter = 0.001 liter So, taking into account that this time you want to convert 300 milliliters into liters, then you just need to do a simple math operation: 300 milliliters = 300 X 0.001 liter 300 milliliters = 0.3 liter So, you can then say that there are 0.3 liters in 300 milliliters. How many milliliters in a pint? Practical Example #2: Let’s say that you want to convert 2900 milliliters to liters. As we already mentioned, the first thing that you need to do is to write down the conversion ratio between the two units of measurement of the metric system: 1 milliliter = 0.001 liter So, taking into account that this time you want to convert 2900 milliliters into liters, then you just need to do a simple math operation: 2900 milliliters = 2900 X 0.001 liter 2900 milliliters = 2.9 liter So, you can then say that there are 2.9 liters in 2900 milliliters. Practical Example #3: Let’s say that you want to convert 5750 milliliters to liters. As we already mentioned, the first thing that you need to do is to write down the conversion ratio between the two units of measurement of the metric system: 1 milliliter = 0.001 liter So, taking into account that this time you want to convert 5750 milliliters into liters, then you just need to do a simple math operation: 5750 milliliters = 5750 X 0.001 liter 5750 milliliters = 5.75 liter So, you can then say that there are 5.75 liters in 5750 milliliters. Learn a bit more about the metric system here. As you can see, converting liters to milliliters as well as converting milliliters to liters is one of the simplest conversions that you can make. Besides, hopefully, you have understood a bit more about these two units of volume of the metric system and now you also understand the relationship between them. With his page, we hope that you can not only use our converter to immediately know how many ml in a liter by simply using our converter, checking the number of liters in our quick conversion table, or that you can simply calculate by the number of milliliters by hand. Eau: 1 gramme = 0.001 litres Lait liquide: 1 gramme = 0.000971 litres Huile de cuisson: 1 gramme = 0.001136 litres Farine: 1 gramme = 0.00189 litres Sucre: 1 gramme = 0.001111 litres Convertissez facilement vos mesures de poids avec le convertisseur de grammes en litres ci-dessous. Entrez la quantité de grammes et le convertisseur calculera l'équivalent en litres. Pour convertir des grammes en litres, suivez les étapes énumérées ci-dessous: Trouvez la densité de l'ingrédient.Multipliez la densité par 1000.Divisez la valeur en grammes par le résultat de l'étape 2. Il n'existe pas de facteur de conversion direct pour convertir les grammes en litres car les grammes sont une unité de masse et les litres sont une unité de volume. La masse et le volume sont des grandeurs physiques différentes et ne peuvent donc pas être convertis directement. La conversion de grammes en litres dépend de la densité de l'ingrédient. La formule de conversion pour convertir les grammes en litres est la suivante: litres = grammes ÷ (densité de l'ingrédient × 1000) Lors de la conversion de grammes en litres en utilisant la formule mentionnée ci-dessus, assurez-vous que la densité de l'ingrédient est exprimée en grammes par centimètre cube (g/cm³) ou en grammes par millilitre (g/mL). Le calcul pour convertir 1 gramme en litres pour l'eau est le suivant : 1 gramme ÷ (1 g/cm³ × 1000) = 0.001 litres Ainsi, 1 gramme est égal à 0.001 litres. En d'autres termes, Pour de l'eau pure, il y a 0.001 litres dans un gramme. Le tableau de conversion de grammes en litres ci-dessous montre une série de mesures de poids en grammes (de 1 g à 100 g) et leurs équivalents en litres pour divers ingrédients de cuisine et de pâtisserie. Les valeurs converties en litres peuvent être arrondies à un certain nombre de chiffres significatifs ou de décimales, selon la précision nécessaire. Vous pouvez également exprimer les nombres sous forme de fractions dans certains cas. Poids en grammes (g) Volume en litres (l) Eau Lait (en poudre) Huile de cuisson Farine tout usage Sucre blanc 1 0.001 0.004762 0.001136 0.00189 0.001111 2 0.002 0.009524 0.002273 0.003781 0.002222 3 0.003 0.014286 0.003409 0.005671 0.003333 4 0.004 0.019048 0.004545 0.007561 0.004444 5 0.005 0.02381 0.005682 0.009452 0.005556 6 0.006 0.028571 0.006818 0.011342 0.006667 7 0.007 0.033333 0.007955 0.013233 0.007778 8 0.008 0.038095 0.009091 0.015123 0.008889 9 0.009 0.042857 0.010227 0.017013 0.01 10 0.01 0.047619 0.011364 0.018904 0.011111 20 0.02 0.095238 0.022727 0.037807 0.022222 30 0.03 0.142857 0.034091 0.056711 0.033333 40 0.04 0.190476 0.045455 0.075614 0.044444 50 0.05 0.238095 0.056818 0.094518 0.055556 60 0.06 0.285714 0.068182 0.113422 0.066667 70 0.07 0.333333 0.079545 0.132325 0.077778 80 0.08 0.380952 0.090909 0.151229 0.088889 90 0.09 0.428571 0.102273 0.170132 0.1 100 0.1 0.47619 0.113636 0.189036 0.111111 Conversions courantes de grammes en litres 100 g en l500 g en l250 g en l150 g en l200 g en l300 g en l50 g en l125 g en l1000 g en l360 g en l400 g en l120 g en l140 g en l160 g en l170 g en l175 g en l180 g en l220 g en l240 g en l25 g en l30 g en l40 g en l450 g en l60 g en l The knowledge of how many ounces in a liter can be useful for cooking and baking. And you can make your favorite recipes with confidence when you understand how to convert between fluid ounces and liters. A fluid ounce (abbreviated fl oz) is a measure of volume in the United States and a few other countries. You can use it to measure liquid ingredients. A fluid ounce equals 1/128th of a gallon, 1/32nd of a quart, 1/16th of a pint, ⅛th of a cup, 2 tablespoons, or 6 teaspoons. In the metric system, a fluid ounce is equal to 29.57 milliliters. This is the definition of fluid ounces. Fluid ounces and ounces are different units of measurement. Fluid ounces measure volume, and ounces measure weight. A liter (abbreviated L) is a measure of volume in most of the world (metric system). You may see it spelled litre. You can use it to measure liquid ingredients. A liter is equal to the volume of one kilogram of water at 4°C (39°F). It is equal to 1,000 milliliters. A liter is the unit of choice when discussing volumes of liquids in the metric system. A fluid ounce and a liter are both units of measurement for volume. But a fluid ounce is a measurement in the imperial system, and a liter is a measurement in the metric system. A fluid ounce is much smaller than a liter, so it is good for measuring small amounts of liquid, such as cooking ingredients. One fluid ounce equals 0.02957 liters or 29.57 milliliters. This means that there are about 33.814 fluid ounces in a liter. There are about 33.814 fluid ounces in a liter. 1 L = 33.814 fl oz The conversion factor between fluid ounces and liters is 33.814 fluid ounces per liter. You can convert from fluid ounces to liters or liters to fluid ounces by multiplying or dividing by 33.814. Type a value in the Liters(L) field to convert the value to Fluid Ounces (fl oz): Liters(L) To convert liters to fluid ounces, you multiply the number of liters by 33.814. Number of fluid ounces = Number of liters × 33.814 For example, if you want to know how many fluid ounces are in 3 liters, you multiply 33.814 by 3. Number of fluid ounces = Number of liters × 33.814 Number of fluid ounces = 3 × 33.814 Number of fluid ounces = 101.442 So, there are about 101.442 fluid ounces in 3 liters. Type a value in the Fluid Ounces (fl oz) field to convert the value to Liters(L): Fluid ounces(fl oz) To convert fluid ounces to liters, you divide the number of fluid ounces by 33.814. Number of liters = Number of fluid ounces ÷ 33.814 For example, if you want to know how many liters are in 128 fluid ounces, you divide 128 by 33.814. Number of liters = Number of fluid ounces ÷ 33.814 Number of liters = 128 ÷ 33.814 Number of liters = 3.785 So, there are 3.785 liters in 128 fluid ounces. Liters (L)Fluid Ounces (fl oz)¼ L8.453 fl oz½ L16.907 fl oz¾ L25.361 fl oz1 L33.814 fl oz2 L67.628 fl oz3 L101.442 fl oz Understanding how many ounces in a liter helps you create dishes that turn out right every time. The quick answer is there are about 33.814 fluid ounces in a liter. Home › Weight › Grams › Grams to Liters Liters to Grams Conversion Grams Liters 0.001 g 1.0 × 10-6 l 0.01 g 1.0 × 10-5 l 0.1 g 0.0001 l 1 g 0.001 l 2 g 0.002 l 3 g 0.003 l 4 g 0.004 l 5 g 0.005 l 6 g 0.006 l 7 g 0.007 l 8 g 0.008 l 9 g 0.009 l 10 g 0.01 l 20 g 0.02 l 30 g 0.03 l 40 g 0.04 l 50 g 0.05 l 60 g 0.06 l 70 g 0.07 l 80 g 0.08 l 90 g 0.09 l 100 g 0.1 l To convert grams to liters, multiply the density of the ingredient by 1000 and then divide the value in grams by the result. Conversion formula : liters = grams / (density of the ingredient × 1000) How many liters are in a gram? There are 0.001 liters in a gram (water). 1 gram is equal to how many liters? 1 gram is equal to 0.001 liters (water). 1 gram = 0.001 liters2 grams = 0.002 liters3 grams = 0.003 liters4 grams = 0.004 liters5 grams = 0.005 liters6 grams = 0.006 liters7 grams = 0.007 liters8 grams = 0.008 liters9 grams = 0.009 liters10 grams = 0.01 liters20 grams = 0.02 liters30 grams = 0.03 liters40 grams = 0.04 liters50 grams = 0.05 liters60 grams = 0.06 liters70 grams = 0.07 liters80 grams = 0.08 liters90 grams = 0.09 liters100 grams = 0.1 liters Examples to convert g to l Example 1: Convert 39 g to l (Water). Calculation: We're going to use the formula : liters = grams / (density of the ingredient × 1000)The density of water is 1 g/cm³ So, l = 39 / (1 × 1000) l = 0.039 ∴ 39 g = 0.039 l Example 2: Convert 195 g to l (Water). Calculation: l = 195 / (1 × 1000) l = 0.195 ∴ 195 g = 0.195 l Unit of volume This article is about a common unit of volume. For the plant commonly known as litre, see Lithraea caustica. litreOne litre is equal to the volume of a cubic decimetre.General informationUnit systemNon-SI unit accepted for use with SIUnit ofvolumeSymbolL, l[1]Named afterlitronConversions 1 L in ...... is equal to ...   SI base unit   10−3 m3   U.S. customary   ≈ 0.264 gallon One-litre beer mugs (German: Maßkrüge) at the 2006 Oktoberfest in Germany The litre (Commonwealth spelling) or liter (American spelling) (SI symbols L and l,[1] other symbol used: ℓ) is a metric unit of volume. It is equal to 1 cubic decimetre (dm3), 1000 cubic centimetres (cm3) or 0.001 cubic metres (m3). A cubic decimetre (or litre) occupies a volume of 10 cm × 10 cm × 10 cm (see figure) and is thus equal to one-thousandth of a cubic metre. The original French metric system used the litre as a base unit. The word litre is derived from an older French unit, the litron, whose name came from Byzantine Greek—where it was a unit of weight, not volume[2]—via Late Medieval Latin, and which equalled approximately 0.831 litres. The litre was also used in several subsequent versions of the metric system and is accepted for use with the SI, despite it not being an SI unit.[3] The SI unit of volume is the cubic metre (m3). The spelling used by the International Bureau of Weights and Measures is "litre",[4] a spelling which is shared by most English-speaking countries. The spelling "liter" is predominantly used in American English.[a] One litre of liquid water has a mass of almost exactly one kilogram, because the kilogram was originally defined in 1795 as the mass of one cubic decimetre of water at the temperature of melting ice (0 °C).[5] Subsequent redefinitions of the metre and kilogram mean that this relationship is no longer exact.[6] Some SI units of volume to scale and approximate corresponding mass of water A litre is a cubic decimetre, which is the volume of a cube 10 centimetres × 10 centimetres × 10 centimetres (1 L ≡ 1 dm3 ≡ 1000 cm3). Hence 1 L ≡ 0.001 m3 ≡ 1000 cm3; and 1 m3 (i.e. a cubic metre, which is the SI unit for volume) is exactly 1000 L. From 1901 to 1964, the litre was defined as the volume of one kilogram of pure water at maximum density (+3.98 °C)[citation needed] and standard pressure. The kilogram was in turn specified as the mass of the International Prototype of the Kilogram (a specific platinum/iridium cylinder) and was intended to be of the same mass as the 1 litre of water referred to above. It was subsequently discovered that the cylinder was around 28 parts per million too large and thus, during this time, a litre was about 1.000028 dm3. Additionally, the mass–volume relationship of water (as with any fluid) depends on temperature, pressure, purity and isotopic uniformity. In 1964, the definition relating the litre to mass was superseded by the current one. Although the litre is not an SI unit, it is accepted by the CGPM (the standards body that defines the SI) for use with the SI. CGPM defines the litre and its acceptable symbols. A litre is equal in volume to the millistere, an obsolete non-SI metric unit formerly customarily used for dry measure. Litres are most commonly used for items (such as fluids and solids that can be poured) which are measured by the capacity or size of their container, whereas cubic metres (and derived units) are most commonly used for items measured either by their dimensions or their displacements. The litre is often also used in some calculated measurements, such as density (kg/L), allowing an easy comparison with the density of water. One litre of water has a mass of almost exactly one kilogram when measured at its maximal density, which occurs at 3.984 °C. It follows, therefore, that 1/1000 of a litre, known as one millilitre (1 mL), of water has a mass of about 1 g, while 1000 litres of water has a mass of about 1000 kg (1 tonne or megagram). This relationship holds because the gram was originally defined as the mass of 1 mL of water; however, this definition was abandoned in 1799 because the density of water changes with temperature and, very slightly, with pressure. It is now known that the density of water also depends on the isotopic ratios of the oxygen and hydrogen atoms in a particular sample. Modern measurements of Vienna Standard Mean Ocean Water, which is pure distilled water with an isotopic composition representative of the average of the world's oceans, show that it has a density of 0.999975±0.000001 kg/L at its point of maximum density (3.984 °C) under one standard atmosphere (101.325 kPa) of pressure.[7] The litre, though not an official SI unit, may be used with SI prefixes. The most commonly used derived unit is the millilitre, defined as one-thousandth of a litre, and also often referred to by the SI derived unit name "cubic centimetre". It is a commonly used measure, especially in medicine, cooking and automotive engineering. Other units may be found in the table below, where the more often used terms are in bold. However, some authorities advise against some of them; for example, in the United States, NIST advocates using the millilitre or litre instead of the centilitre.[8] There are two international standard symbols for the litre: L and l. In the United States the former is preferred because of the risk that (in some fonts) the letter l and the digit 1 may be confused.[9] Multiple Name Symbols Equivalent volume 10−30 L quectolitre qL ql 103 pm3 thousand cubic picometres 10−27 L rontolitre rL rl 106 pm3 million cubic picometres 10−24 L yoctolitre yL yl nm3 cubic nanometre 10−21 L zeptolitre zL zl 103 nm3 thousand cubic nanometres 10−18 L attolitre aL al 106 nm3 million cubic nanometres 10−15 L femtolitre fL fl µm3 cubic micrometre 10−12 L picolitre pL pl 103 µm3 thousand cubic micrometres 10−9 L nanolitre nL nl 106 µm3 million cubic micrometres 10−6 L microlitre µL µl mm3 cubic millimetre 10−3 L millilitre mL ml cm3 cubic centimetre 10−2 L centilitre cL cl 101 cm3 ten cubic centimetres 10−1 L decilitre dL dl 102 cm3 hundred cubic centimetres 100 L litre L l dm3 cubic decimetre 101 L decalitre daL dal 101 dm3 ten cubic decimetres 102 L hectolitre hL hl 102 dm3 hundred cubic decimetres 103 L kilolitre kL kl m3 cubic metre 106 L megalitre ML Ml dam3 cubic decametre, 1 million litres 109 L gigalitre GL Gl hm3 cubic hectometre 1012 L teralitre TL Tl km3 cubic kilometre 1015 L petalitre PL Pl 103 km3 thousand cubic kilometres 1018 L exalitre EL El 106 km3 million cubic kilometres 1021 L zettalitre ZL Zl Mm3 cubic megametre 1024 L yottalitre YL Yl 103 Mm3 thousand cubic megametres 1027 L ronnalitre RL Rl 106 Mm3 million cubic megametres 1030 L quettalitre QL Ql Gm3 cubic gigametre Approx. value of 1 litre in non-metric units Non-metric unit Equivalent in litres ≈ 35.19507973 imperial fluid ounces 1 imperial fluid ounce ≡ 28.4130625 mL ≈ 33.8140227 US fluid ounces 1 US fluid ounce ≡ 29.5735295625 mL ≈ 7.03901595 imperial gills 1 imperial gill ≡ 142.0653125 mL ≈ 8.45350568 US gills 1 US gill ≡ 118.29411825 mL ≈ 1.75975399 imperial pints 1 imperial pint ≡ 568.26125 mL ≈ 2.11337642 US pints 1 US pint ≡ 473.176473 mL ≈ 0.87987699 imperial quart 1 imperial quart ≡ 1.1365225 L ≈ 1.05668821 US quarts 1 US quart ≡ 0.946352946 L ≈ 0.21996925 imperial gallon 1 imperial gallon ≡ 4.54609 L ≈ 0.26417205 US gallon 1 US gallon ≡ 3.785411784 L ≈ 0.03531467 cubic foot 1 cubic foot ≡ 28.316846592 L ≈ 61.02374409 cubic inches 1 cubic inch ≡ 16.387064 mL See also Imperial units and US customary units. One litre is about 5.7% larger than a US liquid quart, and about 12% smaller than an imperial quart. A mnemonic for its volume relative to an imperial pint is "a litre of water's a pint and three-quarters"; this is very close, as a litre is about 1.760 imperial pints. A cubic foot has a volume of exactly 28.316846592 L. Originally, the only symbol for the litre was l (lowercase letter L), following the SI convention that only those unit symbols that abbreviate the name of a person start with a capital letter. In many English-speaking countries, however, the most common shape of a handwritten Arabic digit 1 is just a vertical stroke; that is, it lacks the upstroke added in many other cultures. Therefore, the digit "1" may easily be confused with the letter "l". In some computer typefaces, the two characters are barely distinguishable. As a result, L (uppercase letter L) was adopted by the CGPM as an alternative symbol for litre in 1979.[10] The United States National Institute of Standards and Technology now recommends the use of the uppercase letter L,[11] a practice that is also widely followed in Canada and Australia. In these countries, the symbol L is also used with prefixes, as in mL and µL, instead of the traditional ml and µl used in Europe. In the UK and Ireland, as well as the rest of Europe, lowercase l is used with prefixes, though whole litres are often written in full (so, "750 ml" on a wine bottle, but often "1 litre" on a juice carton). In 1990, the International Committee for Weights and Measures stated that it was too early to choose a single symbol for the litre.[12] Prior to 1979, the symbol ℓ came into common use in some countries;[citation needed] for example, it was recommended by South African Bureau of Standards publication M33 and Canada in the 1970s. This symbol can still be encountered occasionally in some English-speaking and European countries, and its use is ubiquitous in Japan and South Korea.[citation needed] Fonts covering the CJK characters usually include not only the script small ℓ but also four precomposed characters: ㎕, ㎖, ㎗, and ㎘ for the microlitre, millilitre, decilitre and kilolitre to allow correct rendering for vertically written scripts. These have Unicode equivalents for compatibility, which are not recommended for use with new documents:[13] U+2113 ℓ SCRIPT SMALL L U+3395 ㎕ SQUARE MU L U+3396 ㎖ SQUARE ML U+3397 ㎗ SQUARE DL U+3398 ㎘ SQUARE KL The CJK Compatibility block also includes U+3351 ㍑ SQUARE RITTORU corresponding to リットル rittoru, Japanese for 'litre'. The first name of the litre was "cadil"; standards are shown at the Musée des Arts et Métiers in Paris.[14] The litre was introduced in France in 1795 as one of the new "republican units of measurement" and defined as one cubic decimetre.[15] One litre of liquid water has a mass of almost exactly one kilogram, due to the gram being defined in 1795 as one cubic centimetre of water at the temperature of melting ice.[5] The original decimetre length was 44.344 lignes, which was revised in 1798 to 44.3296 lignes. This made the original litre 1.000974 of today's cubic decimetre. It was against this litre that the kilogram was constructed. In 1879, the CIPM adopted the definition of the litre, with the symbol l (lowercase letter L). In 1901, at the 3rd CGPM conference, the litre was redefined as the space occupied by 1 kg of pure water at the temperature of its maximum density (3.98 °C) under a pressure of 1 atm. This made the litre equal to about 1.000028 dm3 (earlier reference works usually put it at 1.000027 dm3). In 1964, at the 12th CGPM conference, the original definition was reverted to, and thus the litre was once again defined in exact relation to the metre, as another name for the cubic decimetre, that is, exactly 1 dm3.[6] In 1979, at the 16th CGPM conference, the alternative symbol L (uppercase letter L) was adopted. It also expressed a preference that in the future only one of these two symbols should be retained, but in 1990 said it was still too early to do so.[12] In spoken English, the symbol "mL" (for millilitre) can be pronounced as "mil". This can potentially cause confusion with some other measurement words such as: "mm" for millimetre, a unit of length equal to one-thousandth of a metre "mil" for thousandth of an inch "mil", a Scandinavian unit of length equal to 10 kilometres "mil", unit of angular measurement The abbreviation "cc" (for cubic centimetre, equal to a millilitre or mL) is a unit of the cgs system, which preceded the MKS system, which later evolved into the SI system. The abbreviation "cc" is still commonly used in many fields, including medical dosage and sizing for combustion engine displacement. The microlitre (μL) has been known in the past as the lambda (λ), but this usage is now discouraged.[16] In the medical field the microlitre is sometimes abbreviated as mcL on test results.[17] Shot glasses with centilitre fill line graduations. "ARC" is the maker's (Arc International) certification of accuracy. In the SI system, apart from prefixes for powers of 1000, use of the "centi" (10−2), "deci" (10−1), "deca" (10+1) and "hecto" (10+2) prefixes with litres is common. For example, in many European countries, the hectolitre is the typical unit for production and export volumes of beverages (milk, beer, soft drinks, wine, etc.) and for measuring the size of the catch and quotas for fishing boats; decilitres are common in Croatia, Switzerland and Scandinavia and often found in cookbooks, and restaurant and café menus; centilitres indicate the capacity of drinking glasses and of small bottles. In colloquial Dutch in Belgium, a "vijfentwintiger" and a "drieëndertiger" (literally "twenty-fiver" and "thirty-threer") are the common beer glasses, the corresponding bottles mention 25 cL and 33 cL. Bottles may also be 75 cL or half size at 37.5 cL for "artisanal" brews or 70 cL for wines or spirits. Cans come in 25 cL, 33 cL and 50 cL.[citation needed] Similarly, alcohol shots are often marked in cL in restaurant menus, typically 3 cL (1.06 imp fl oz; 1.01 US fl oz). Petrol units used in the world: Litre US gallon Imperial gallon No data In countries where the metric system was adopted as the official measuring system after the SI standard was established, common usage eschews prefixes that are not powers of 1000. For example, in Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, consumer beverages are labelled almost exclusively using litres and millilitres. An exception is in pathology, where for instance blood lead level[18] and blood sugar level[19] may be measured in micrograms/milligrams per decilitre. For larger volumes, kilolitres, megalitres, and gigalitres, have been used by the Northern Territory Government for measuring water consumption, reservoir capacities and river flows,[20] although cubic metres are also used. Cubic metres are generally used for non-liquid commodities, such as sand and gravel, or storage space. Claude Émile Jean-Baptiste Litre – Fictional character Unit of volume ^ The Metric Conversion Act of 1985 gives the United States Secretary of Commerce the responsibility of interpreting or modifying the SI for use in the United States. The Secretary of Commerce delegated this authority to the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) (Turner, 2008). In 2008, the NIST published the U.S. version (Taylor and Thompson, 2008a) of the English text of the eighth edition of the Bureau International des Poids et Mesures (BIPM) publication Le Système International d' Unités (SI) (BIPM, 2006). In the NIST publication, the spellings "meter", "liter" and "deka" are used rather than "metre", "litre" and "deca" as in the original BIPM English text (Taylor and Thompson, 2008a, p. iii). The Director of the NIST officially recognized this publication, together with Taylor and Thompson (2008b), as the "legal interpretation" of the SI for the United States (Turner, 2008). ^ a b International Bureau of Weights and Measures (2006), The International System of Units (SI) (PDF) (8th ed.), p. 124, ISBN 92-822-2213-6, archived (PDF) from the original on 4 June 2021, retrieved 16 December 2021. ^ Collins English Dictionary.[full citation needed] ^ "Non-SI units accepted for use with the SI, and units based on fundamental constants" (PDF). Bureau International de Poids et Mesures. pp. 145–146. ^ Bureau International des Poids et Mesures, 2006, p. 124. ("Day" and "hour" are examples of other non-SI units that SI accepts.) ^ a b "Décret relatif aux poids et aux mesures du 18 germinal an 3 (7 avril 1795)" [Weights and measures decree dated 18 Germinal, Year 3 (7 April 1795)] (in French). Association Métrodiff. 7 April 1795. Archived from the original on 17 August 2016. 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Non-SI units accepted for use with the SI by the CIPM and this Guide". NIST. National Institute of Standards and Technology. Retrieved 30 March 2020. See footnote (b). ^ "The International System of Units (SI)" (PDF). 2006. p. 124. Archived from the original (PDF) on 14 August 2017. Retrieved 20 February 2021. ^ Non-SI units accepted for use with the SI by the CIPM – NIST. ^ a b "Bureau International des Poids et Mesures, 2006" (PDF). Retrieved 26 April 2012. ^ Unicode Consortium (2019). "The Unicode Standard 12.0 – CJK Compatibility ❰ Range: 3300—33FF ❱" (PDF). Unicode.org. Retrieved 24 May 2019. ^ "Visite Générale au Musée des arts et métiers" (PDF). Paris: Musée des arts et métiers. Archived from the original (PDF) on 9 November 2013. Retrieved 5 August 2013. Comment s'est appelé cet étalon de mesure avant de s'appeler le litre ? - Le Cadil [What was the name of this measurement before called being called a litre? - a Cadil]. ^ "Décret relatif aux poids et aux mesures du 18 germinal an 3 (7 avril 1795)" [Weights and measures decree dated 18 Germinal, Year 3 (7 April 1795)] (in French). Association Métrodiff. 7 April 1795. Archived from the original on 17 August 2016. Retrieved 8 December 2012. Litre, la mesure de capacité, tant pour les liquides que pour les matières sèches, dont la contenance sera celle du cube de la dixièrne partie du mètre. English translation: "Litre: unit of capacity for both liquids and solids which will be equivalent to a cube of [with sides] one tenth of a metre." ^ Burtis, Carl A.; Bruns, David E. (2014). Tietz Fundamentals of Clinical Chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics (7. ed.). Elsevier Health Sciences. p. 114. ISBN 9780323292061. ^ "Units of Measurement". Mayo Medical Laboratories. 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(16 May 2008)."Interpretation of the International System of Units (the Metric System of Measurement) for the United States". Federal Register Vol. 73, No. 96, p. 28432-3. UK National Physical Laboratory. Non-SI Units Retrieved from " Did you mean to convert gram [water] gram [sugar] to L More information from the unit converter How many g in 1 L? The answer is 1000. We assume you are converting between gram [water] and liter. You can view more details on each measurement unit: g or L The SI derived unit for volume is the cubic meter. 1 cubic meter is equal to 1000000 g, or 1000 L. Note that rounding errors may occur, so always check the results. Use this page to learn how to convert between grams and liters. Type in your own numbers in the form to convert the units! 1 g to L = 0.001 L 10 g to L = 0.01 L 50 g to L = 0.05 L 100 g to L = 0.1 L 200 g to L = 0.2 L 500 g to L = 0.5 L 1000 g to L = 1 L You can do the reverse unit conversion from L to g, or enter any two units below: The litre (spelled liter in American English and German) is a metric unit of volume. The litre is not an SI unit, but (along with units such as hours and days) is listed as one of the "units outside the SI that are accepted for use with the SI." The SI unit of volume is the cubic metre (m³). Metric conversions and more ConvertUnits.com provides an online conversion calculator for all types of measurement units. You can find metric conversion tables for SI units, as well as English units, currency, and other data. Type in unit symbols, abbreviations, or full names for units of length, area, mass, pressure, and other types. Examples include mm, inch, 70 kg, 150 lbs, US fluid ounce, 6'3", 10 stone 4, cubic cm, metres squared, grams, moles, feet per second, and many more! Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for 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 remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not 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. Did you mean to convert gram [water] gram [sugar] to L More information from the unit converter How many g in 1 L? The answer is 1000. We assume you are converting between gram [water] and liter. You can view more details on each measurement unit: g or L The SI derived unit for volume is the cubic meter. 1 cubic meter is equal to 1000000 g, or 1000 L. Note that rounding errors may occur, so always check the results. Use this page to learn how to convert between grams and liters. Type in your own numbers in the form to convert the units! 1 g to L = 0.001 L 10 g to L = 0.01 L 50 g to L = 0.05 L 100 g to L = 0.1 L 200 g to L = 0.2 L 500 g to L = 0.5 L 1000 g to L = 1 L You can do the reverse unit conversion from L to g, or enter any two units below: The litre (spelled liter in American English and German) is a metric unit of volume. The litre is not an SI unit, but (along with units such as hours and days) is listed as one of the "units outside the SI that are accepted for use with the SI." The SI unit of volume is the cubic metre (m³). Metric conversions and more ConvertUnits.com provides an online conversion calculator for all types of measurement units. You can find metric conversion tables for SI units, as well as English units, currency, and other data. Type in unit symbols, abbreviations, or full names for units of length, area, mass, pressure, and other types. Examples include mm, inch, 70 kg, 150 lbs, US fluid ounce, 6'3", 10 stone 4, cubic cm, metres squared, grams, moles, feet per second, and many more! Enter the weight in grams below to calculate the volume in liters. Since grams are a unit of mass and liters are a unit of volume, which are different physical quantities, we need to know one more physical quantity of the ingredient or substance to convert between them. In this case, we need to account for the density of the substance whenever we do a conversion. Therefore, to convert between grams and liters of an ingredient or substance, we must either multiply or divide by its density, depending on which direction we are performing the conversion. Grams to Liters Formula To convert a measurement in grams to liters, divide the weight by the density of the ingredient or material. Note that in order for this to work, the density must be in grams per liter (g/L). If the density is given in grams per milliliter (g/mL), then first multiply the density by 1,000 to convert to g/L. For a density given in g/mL, you can use this simple formula to convert: liters = grams1,000 × density Thus, the volume in liters is equal to the weight in grams divided by 1,000 times the density (in g/mL) of the ingredient, substance, or material. For example, here's how to convert 500 grams to liters for an ingredient with a density of 0.7 g/mL. liters = 500 g1,000 × 0.7 g/mL = 0.7143 L When to Convert Grams to Liters Grams and liters are both commonly used to measure cooking ingredients. For cooking applications, most chefs suggest measuring dry ingredients by weight rather than volume to improve accuracy in the measurements.[1] The density of dry ingredients can vary for a variety of reasons, such as compaction and clumping. The best way to ensure an accurate conversion is to use a scale. When a scale is not available, a calculator like the one above is a good way to estimate the weight to volume conversion. Another useful application of weight and volume conversions is chemistry. When performing chemical reactions by combining separate chemicals to produce a new chemical, one must know the exact amount of each chemical to add in order to maximize the yield of the reaction. It is common to mix powdered chemicals with liquid, or aqueous, chemicals, and this is where it becomes very useful to convert between weights and volumes.[2] A third application of weight and volume conversions is when shipping freight when calculating the volumetric weight for cargo and packages. Trucks, ships, and airplanes are limited in the amount of weight or volume they can transport, so if one of those quantities is known, but the limitation is on the other, then it becomes necessary to convert between the two so as not to overload the shipping vehicle. Keep reading to learn more about each unit of measure. A gram is a unit of mass equal to 1/1,000 of a kilogram or 0.035274 ounces, and is equivalent to the mass of one cubic centimeter, or one milliliter, of water. The gram, or gramme, is an SI unit of mass in the metric system. Grams can be abbreviated as g; for example, 1 gram can be written as 1 g. A gram is frequently referred to as a unit of weight. While technically, a gram is a measure of mass, and weight is actually a measure of force, the two are equivalent as long as we are performing our calculations on Earth. For example, an object with a mass of 1 gram weighs 1 gram on Earth, but only weighs one-sixth of that on the moon, yet still has the same mass. Learn more about grams. What Is a Liter? A liter is a unit of volume equal to 1,000 cubic centimeters or 0.264172 US gallons.[3] The liter is a special name defined for the cubic decimeter and is exactly equal to the volume of one cubic decimeter (1 decimeter is 1/10 of a meter, or 10 centimeters). The liter is an SI accepted unit for volume for use with the metric system. A liter is sometimes also referred to as a litre. Liters can be abbreviated as L, and are also sometimes abbreviated as l or ℓ. For example, 1 liter can be written as 1 L, 1 l, or 1 ℓ. Learn more about liters. Gram to Liter Conversion Table Gram measurements converted to liters for commonly used cooking and baking ingredients. Weight in Grams: Volume in Liters of: Water Milk Cooking Oil All Purpose Flour Granulated Sugar 10 g 0.01 L 0.009709 L 0.011364 L 0.018904 L 0.014184 L 20 g 0.02 L 0.019417 L 0.022727 L 0.037807 L 0.028369 L 30 g 0.03 L 0.029126 L 0.034091 L 0.056711 L 0.042553 L 40 g 0.04 L 0.038835 L 0.045455 L 0.075614 L 0.056738 L 50 g 0.05 L 0.048544 L 0.056818 L 0.094518 L 0.070922 L 60 g 0.06 L 0.058252 L 0.068182 L 0.113422 L 0.085106 L 70 g 0.07 L 0.067961 L 0.079545 L 0.132325 L 0.099291 L 80 g 0.08 L 0.07767 L 0.090909 L 0.151229 L 0.113475 L 90 g 0.09 L 0.087379 L 0.102273 L 0.170132 L 0.12766 L 100 g 0.1 L 0.097087 L 0.113636 L 0.189036 L 0.141844 L 110 g 0.11 L 0.106796 L 0.125 L 0.20794 L 0.156028 L 120 g 0.12 L 0.116505 L 0.136364 L 0.226843 L 0.170213 L 130 g 0.13 L 0.126214 L 0.147727 L 0.245747 L 0.184397 L 140 g 0.14 L 0.135922 L 0.159091 L 0.26465 L 0.198582 L 150 g 0.15 L 0.145631 L 0.170455 L 0.283554 L 0.212766 L 160 g 0.16 L 0.15534 L 0.181818 L 0.302457 L 0.22695 L 170 g 0.17 L 0.165049 L 0.193182 L 0.321361 L 0.241135 L 180 g 0.18 L 0.174757 L 0.204545 L 0.340265 L 0.255319 L 190 g 0.19 L 0.184466 L 0.215909 L 0.359168 L 0.269504 L 200 g 0.2 L 0.194175 L 0.227273 L 0.378072 L 0.283688 L 210 g 0.21 L 0.203883 L 0.238636 L 0.396975 L 0.297872 L 220 g 0.22 L 0.213592 L 0.25 L 0.415879 L 0.312057 L 230 g 0.23 L 0.223301 L 0.261364 L 0.434783 L 0.326241 L 240 g 0.24 L 0.23301 L 0.272727 L 0.453686 L 0.340426 L 250 g 0.25 L 0.242718 L 0.284091 L 0.47259 L 0.35461 L 260 g 0.26 L 0.252427 L 0.295455 L 0.491493 L 0.368794 L 270 g 0.27 L 0.262136 L 0.306818 L 0.510397 L 0.382979 L 280 g 0.28 L 0.271845 L 0.318182 L 0.529301 L 0.397163 L 290 g 0.29 L 0.281553 L 0.329545 L 0.548204 L 0.411348 L 300 g 0.3 L 0.291262 L 0.340909 L 0.567108 L 0.425532 L 310 g 0.31 L 0.300971 L 0.352273 L 0.586011 L 0.439716 L 320 g 0.32 L 0.31068 L 0.363636 L 0.604915 L 0.453901 L 330 g 0.33 L 0.320388 L 0.375 L 0.623819 L 0.468085 L 340 g 0.34 L 0.330097 L 0.386364 L 0.642722 L 0.48227 L 350 g 0.35 L 0.339806 L 0.397727 L 0.661626 L 0.496454 L 360 g 0.36 L 0.349515 L 0.409091 L 0.680529 L 0.510638 L 370 g 0.37 L 0.359223 L 0.420455 L 0.699433 L 0.524823 L 380 g 0.38 L 0.368932 L 0.431818 L 0.718336 L 0.539007 L 390 g 0.39 L 0.378641 L 0.443182 L 0.73724 L 0.553191 L 400 g 0.4 L 0.38835 L 0.454545 L 0.756144 L 0.567376 L ReferencesNational Institute of Standards & Technology, Culinary Measurement Tips, Foundation, Introductory Chemistry (CK-12) - 12.6: Mass-Volume Stoichiometry, CK-12)/12%3A_Stoichiometry/12.06%3A_Mass-Volume_StoichiometryNational Institute of Standards and Technology, Units outside the SI, Eau: 50 grammes = 0.05 litres Lait liquide: 50 grammes = 0.048544 litres Huile de cuisson: 50 grammes = 0.056818 litres Farine: 50 grammes = 0.094518 litres Sucre: 50 grammes = 0.055556 litres Convertissez facilement vos mesures de poids avec le convertisseur de grammes en litres ci-dessous. Entrez la quantité de grammes et le convertisseur calculera l'équivalent en litres. Pour convertir 50 grammes en litres, suivez les étapes énumérées ci-dessous: Trouvez la densité de l'ingrédient.Multipliez la densité par 1000.Divisez la valeur en grammes par le résultat de l'étape 2. Il n'existe pas de facteur de conversion direct pour convertir 50 grammes en litres car les grammes sont une unité de masse et les litres sont une unité de volume. La masse et le volume sont des grandeurs physiques différentes et ne peuvent donc pas être convertis directement. La conversion de 50 grammes en litres dépend de la densité de l'ingrédient. La formule de conversion pour convertir les grammes en litres est la suivante: litres = grammes ÷ (densité de l'ingrédient × 1000) Lors de la conversion de 50 grammes en litres en utilisant la formule mentionnée ci-dessus, assurez-vous que la densité de l'ingrédient est exprimée en grammes par centimètre cube (g/cm³) ou en grammes par millilitre (g/mL). Le calcul pour convertir 50 grammes en litres pour l'eau est le suivant : 50 grammes ÷ (1 g/cm³ × 1000) = 0.05 litres Ainsi, 50 grammes est égal à 0.05 litres. En d'autres termes, Pour de l'eau pure, il y a 0.05 litres dans 50 grammes. Le tableau de conversion de grammes en litres ci-dessous montre une série de mesures de poids en grammes (de 50 g à 50.99 g) et leurs équivalents en litres pour divers ingrédients de cuisine et de pâtisserie. Les valeurs converties en litres peuvent être arrondies à un certain nombre de chiffres significatifs ou de décimales, selon la précision nécessaire. Vous pouvez également exprimer les nombres sous forme de fractions dans certains cas. Poids en grammes (g) Volume en litres (l) Eau Lait (en poudre) Huile de cuisson Farine tout usage Sucre blanc 50 0.05 0.238095 0.056818 0.094518 0.055556 50.01 0.05001 0.238143 0.05683 0.094537 0.055567 50.02 0.05002 0.23819 0.056841 0.094556 0.055578 50.03 0.05003 0.238238 0.056852 0.094575 0.055589 50.04 0.05004 0.238286 0.056864 0.094594 0.0556 50.05 0.05005 0.238333 0.056875 0.094612 0.055611 50.06 0.05006 0.238381 0.056886 0.094631 0.055622 50.07 0.05007 0.238429 0.056898 0.09465 0.055633 50.08 0.05008 0.238476 0.056909 0.094669 0.055644 50.09 0.05009 0.238524 0.05692 0.094688 0.055656 50.1 0.0501 0.238571 0.056932 0.094707 0.055667 50.11 0.05011 0.238619 0.056943 0.094726 0.055678 50.12 0.05012 0.238667 0.056955 0.094745 0.055689 50.13 0.05013 0.238714 0.056966 0.094764 0.0557 50.14 0.05014 0.238762 0.056977 0.094783 0.055711 50.15 0.05015 0.23881 0.056989 0.094802 0.055722 50.16 0.05016 0.238857 0.057 0.09482 0.055733 50.17 0.05017 0.238905 0.057011 0.094839 0.055744 50.18 0.05018 0.238952 0.057023 0.094858 0.055756 50.19 0.05019 0.239 0.057034 0.094877 0.055767 50.2 0.0502 0.239048 0.057045 0.094896 0.055778 50.21 0.05021 0.239095 0.057057 0.094915 0.055789 50.22 0.05022 0.239143 0.057068 0.094934 0.0558 50.23 0.05023 0.23919 0.05708 0.094953 0.055811 50.24 0.05024 0.239238 0.057091 0.094972 0.055822 50.25 0.05025 0.239286 0.057102 0.094991 0.055833 50.26 0.05026 0.239333 0.057114 0.095009 0.055844 50.27 0.05027 0.239381 0.057125 0.095028 0.055856 50.28 0.05028 0.239429 0.057136 0.095047 0.055867 50.29 0.05029 0.239476 0.057148 0.095066 0.055878 50.3 0.0503 0.239524 0.057159 0.095085 0.055889 50.31 0.05031 0.239571 0.05717 0.095104 0.0559 50.32 0.05032 0.239619 0.057182 0.095123 0.055911 50.33 0.05033 0.239667 0.057193 0.095142 0.055922 50.34 0.05034 0.239714 0.057205 0.095161 0.055933 50.35 0.05035 0.239762 0.057216 0.09518 0.055944 50.36 0.05036 0.23981 0.057227 0.095198 0.055956 50.37 0.05037 0.239857 0.057239 0.095217 0.055967 50.38 0.05038 0.239905 0.05725 0.095236 0.055978 50.39 0.05039 0.239952 0.057261 0.095255 0.055989 50.4 0.0504 0.24 0.057273 0.095274 0.056 50.41 0.05041 0.240048 0.057284 0.095293 0.056011 50.42 0.05042 0.240095 0.057295 0.095312 0.056022 50.43 0.05043 0.240143 0.057307 0.095331 0.056033 50.44 0.05044 0.24019 0.057318 0.09535 0.056044 50.45 0.05045 0.240238 0.05733 0.095369 0.056056 50.46 0.05046 0.240286 0.057341 0.095388 0.056067 50.47 0.05047 0.240333 0.057352 0.095406 0.056078 50.48 0.05048 0.240381 0.057364 0.095425 0.056089 50.49 0.05049 0.240429 0.057375 0.095444 0.0561 50.5 0.0505 0.240476 0.057386 0.095463 0.056111 50.51 0.05051 0.240524 0.057398 0.095482 0.056122 50.52 0.05052 0.240571 0.057409 0.095501 0.056133 50.53 0.05053 0.240619 0.05742 0.09552 0.056144 50.54 0.05054 0.240667 0.057432 0.095539 0.056156 50.55 0.05055 0.240714 0.057443 0.095558 0.056167 50.56 0.05056 0.240762 0.057455 0.095577 0.056178 50.57 0.05057 0.24081 0.057466 0.095595 0.056189 50.58 0.05058 0.240857 0.057477 0.095614 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0.057943 0.096389 0.056656 Conversions courantes de grammes en litres 100 g en l500 g en l250 g en l150 g en l200 g en l300 g en l125 g en l1000 g en l360 g en l400 g en l120 g en l140 g en l160 g en l170 g en l175 g en l180 g en l220 g en l240 g en l25 g en l30 g en l40 g en l450 g en l60 g en l

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