

**TABLE F.1** Formulas for Unit Conversions\*

Name, Symbol, Dimensions			Conversion Formula
Length	$L$	$L$	<b>1 m</b> = 3.281 ft = 1.094 yd = 39.37 in = km/1000 = $10^6 \mu\text{m}$ <b>1 ft</b> = 0.3048 m = 12 in = mile/5280 = km/3281 <b>1 mm</b> = m/1000 = in/25.4 = 39.37 mil = $1000 \mu\text{m}$ = $10^7 \text{\AA}$
Speed	$V$	$L/T$	<b>1 m/s</b> = 3.600 km/hr = 3.281 ft/s = 2.237 mph = 1.944 knots <b>1 ft/s</b> = 0.3048 m/s = 0.6818 mph = 1.097 km/hr = 0.5925 knots
Mass	$m$	$M$	<b>1 kg</b> = 2.205 lbm = 1000 g = slug/14.59 = (metric ton or tonne or Mg)/1000 <b>1 lbm</b> = lbf · s <sup>2</sup> /(32.17 ft) = kg/2.205 = slug/32.17 = 453.6 g = 16 oz = 7000 grains = short ton/2000 = metric ton (tonne)/2205
Density	$\rho$	$M/L^3$	<b>1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup></b> = 62.43 lbm/ft <sup>3</sup> = 1.940 slug/ft <sup>3</sup> = 8.345 lbm/gal (US)
Force	$F$	$ML/T^2$	<b>1 lbf</b> = 4.448 N = 32.17 lbm · ft/s <sup>2</sup> <b>1 N</b> = kg · m/s <sup>2</sup> = 0.2248 lbf = $10^5$ dyne
Pressure, Shear Stress	$p, \tau$	$M/LT^2$	<b>1 Pa</b> = N/m <sup>2</sup> = kg/m · s <sup>2</sup> = $10^{-5}$ bar = $1.450 \times 10^{-4}$ lbf/in <sup>2</sup> = inch H <sub>2</sub> O/249.1 = 0.007501 torr = 10.00 dyne/cm <sup>2</sup> <b>1 atm</b> = 101.3 kPa = 2116 psf = 1.013 bar = 14.70 lbf/in <sup>2</sup> = 33.90 ft of water = 29.92 in of mercury = 10.33 m of water = 760 mm of mercury = 760 torr <b>1 psi</b> = atm/14.70 = 6.895 kPa = 27.68 in H <sub>2</sub> O = 51.71 torr
Volume	$\mathcal{V}$	$L^3$	<b>1 m<sup>3</sup></b> = 35.31 ft <sup>3</sup> = 1000 L = 264.2 U.S. gal <b>1 ft<sup>3</sup></b> = 0.02832 m <sup>3</sup> = 28.32 L = 7.481 U.S. gal = acre-ft/43,560 <b>1 U.S. gal</b> = 231 in <sup>3</sup> = barrel (petroleum)/42 = 4 U.S. quarts = 8 U.S. pints = 3.785 L = 0.003785 m <sup>3</sup>
Volume Flow Rate (Discharge)	$Q$	$L^3/T$	<b>1 m<sup>3</sup>/s</b> = 35.31 ft <sup>3</sup> /s = 2119 cfm = 264.2 gal (US)/s = 15850 gal (US)/m <b>1 cfs</b> = 1 ft <sup>3</sup> /s = 28.32 L/s = 7.481 gal (US)/s = 448.8 gal (US)/m
Mass Flow Rate	$\dot{m}$	$M/T$	<b>1 kg/s</b> = 2.205 lbm/s = 0.06852 slug/s
Energy and Work	$E, W$	$ML^2/T^2$	<b>1 J</b> = kg · m <sup>2</sup> /s <sup>2</sup> = N · m = W · s = volt · coulomb = 0.7376 ft · lbf = $9.478 \times 10^{-4}$ Btu = 0.2388 cal = 0.0002388 Cal = $10^7$ erg = kWh/3.600 × $10^6$
Power	$P, \dot{E}, \dot{W}$	$ML^2/T^3$	<b>1 W</b> = J/s = N · m/s = kg · m <sup>2</sup> /s <sup>3</sup> = $1.341 \times 10^{-3}$ hp = 0.7376 ft · lbf/s = 1.0 volt-ampere = 0.2388 cal/s = $9.478 \times 10^{-4}$ Btu/s <b>1 hp</b> = 0.7457 kW = 550 ft · lbf/s = 33,000 ft · lbf/min = 2544 Btu/h
Angular Speed	$\omega$	$T^{-1}$	<b>1.0 rad/s</b> = 9.549 rpm = 0.1591 rev/s
Viscosity	$\mu$	$M/LT$	<b>1 Pa · s</b> = kg/m · s = N · s/m <sup>2</sup> = 10 poise = 0.02089 lbf · s/ft <sup>2</sup> = 0.6720 lbm/ft · s
Kinematic Viscosity	$\nu$	$L^2/T$	<b>1 m<sup>2</sup>/s</b> = 10.76 ft <sup>2</sup> /s = $10^6$ cSt
Temperature	$T$	$\Theta$	<b>K</b> = °C + 273.15 = °R/1.8 °C = (°F - 32)/1.8 °R = °F + 459.67 = 1.8 K °F = 1.8°C + 32

\*A useful online reference is [www.onlineconversion.com](http://www.onlineconversion.com)