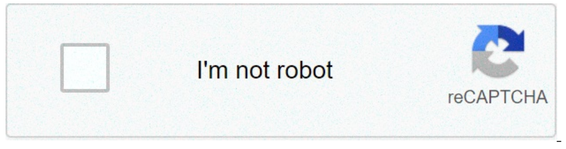


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# 100 pcf to kn/m3

Kilogram/m^3 ↔ Pound/cubic foot Conversion 1 kg/m3 = 0.062428 lb/ft3; 1 lb/ft3 = 16.018463 kg/m3 Kilogram/m^3 ↔ Pound/cubic foot Conversion in Batch » Kilogram/m^3 Conversions: » Pound/cubic foot Conversions: » Complete Concentration solution Unit Conversions GroupUnit nameResultUnitMetricgram per cubic meter1,000g/m3gram per cubic millimeter1.E-6g/mm3gram per cubic centimeter0.001g/cm3kilogram per cubic meter1kg/m3kilogram per cubic millimeter1.E-9kg/mm3kilogram per cubic centimeter1.E-6kg/cm3tonne per cubic meter0.001t/m3tonne per cubic millimeter1.E-12t/mm3tonne per cubic centimeter1.E-9t/cm3gram per liter1g/lgram per milliliter0.001g/mlImperialpound per cubic feet0.062427960576145lb/ft3pound per cubic inch3.6127292000084E-5lb/in3\(ormalsize Density\ conversion\\(1)\ 1kg/m^3=1000g/m^3=10^{-9}kg/mm^3\\(2)\ 1g/l=1000g/m^3=0.001g/ml\\(3)\ 1lb/ft^3=16.01846kg/m^3 \hspace{25px} \ 1ft^3=1728in^3\\\) Purpose of useTrying to figure out how many meters 10kg of jute (tossa/rope) is. I am cluelessThank you for your questionnaire.Sending completion In this edition dimensions are given in both English and SI (Système International) units. Problems may be worked in either system. While SI is being adopted in academic circles, U.S. federal agencies, and professional societies, a working knowledge of the English system will be required in the U.S. for some years to come, so students and engineers caught in the transition must of necessity learn both.In the SI the unit of mass is the kilogram; in the English system it is the slug. Corresponding designations for forces are the newton (SI) and the pound (English). Engineering emphasize forces, not masses; hence our basic units in the two systems are the newton and the pound. Grams and kilograms, being units of mass, require conversion to force by being multiplied by the acceleration of gravity. Weight is a force developed by a certain mass in a certain gravitational field. Another distinction is that force is a vector quantity and has direction, whereas mass does not. Thus a mass acted on by gravity gives a gravitational force that is directed downward.An important fundamental property of soil is its mass per unit volume, or density. However, since engineering deals with forces, the force equivalent of density is unit weight, in newtons per cubic meter or pounds per cubic foot. Unit weight is the preferred measure and should be used and designated as such. Units of density are g/cm 3 (grams per cubic centimeter) or kg/m 3 (kilograms per cubic meter), and it is incorrect to refer to a “density” in pounds per cubic foot because pounds are force. Unit weight, being a force term, has direction, and acts downward. It should be emphasized that the terms “density” and “unit weight” strictly speaking are not interchangeable. Density is of course convertible to unit weight by Newton’s law: force = mass × g (acceleration of gravity). On a unit volume basis, unit weight = density × g. Stress is defined as a force per unit area. Thus stress is in N/m 2 (newtons per square meter), which also is called the pascal in SI, or it may be in lb/ft 2 (psf or pounds per square foot) or lb/in. 2 (psi or pounds per square inch). Stress is not in units of kg/cm 2, which is mass per unit area and has no physical meaning. Therefore, even though kg/cm 2 (kilograms per square centimeter) is the common metric unit in the older European literature and still is widely used, it is incorrect and should be converted to kilopascals: 1 kg/cm 2 = 100 kPa.Some mass-and force-derived units commonly used in geotechnical engineering are shown below. Inconsistencies occur in both the English and cgs systems due to use of force terms for mass and vice versa.The conversions in this book are based on the mean acceleration of Earth”s gravitational field, g = 9.80665 m/s 2.The SI uses preferred multipliers in steps of 10 3:G = giga = 10 9M = mega = 10 6k = kilo = 10 3(No prefix) = 10 0 = 1m = milli = 10 −3μ = micro = 10 −6n = nano = 10 −9p = pico = 10 −12The prefixes mega, kilo, milli, and micro are the most commonly used in geotechnical engineering. Prefixes are selected so that numbers are between 0.1 and 1000, except in tabular presentations where the rule may give way to consistency. Example: 0.7 m or 700 mm are acceptable; 0.0007 km is not.The above arrangement becomes a bit fanciful when one considers appropriate units for area or volume, since 10 3 steps in linear dimensions translate into 10 6 steps in area dimensions and 10 9 steps in volume dimensions. That is, 1mm 3 = 10 − 9 m 3, and 1,000,000 mm 3 equals only 0.001 m 3. Therefore, for area or volume, cm 2 and cm 3 are allowed, 1 cm equaling 10 − 2 m. Then 1,000,000 mm 3 = 1000 cm 3 = 0.001 m 3.The preferred unit for angle is radians, but degrees and fractions (not minutes and seconds) are allowed and will be used in this text unless specifically noted.In spite of their apparent infallibility, modern digital calculators and computers automatically contribute an error that all too frequently is copied into answers—the error being to show too many digits in the output. The output therefore is not the answer, but must be interpreted. For example, unless directed otherwise, a digital calculator will solve the following problem thusly:In an engineering report this answer would be incorrect and should be marked wrong, because it implies five-figure precision but one of the multipliers, 1.3, shows only two-figure precision. The answer therefore should show two significant figures:Multiplication, division, and trigonometric functions do not change the number of valid significant figures. Summing or averaging increases the number of significant figures and is a basis for statistical measurements, whereas subtraction decreases the number of significant figures by removing from the front:(5 significant figures reduced to 2 significant figures)This is important in engineering measurement because when an accurate difference is wanted it should be directly measured, not obtained by subtracting two measured values.The number of significant figures in an answer is a rough indication of measurement precision:The number of valid figures depends on variability of the property measured, high variability giving few legitimate significant figures. Soils are quite variable.ExampleThree soil samples from the same location are found to contain 9.6%, 6.3%, and 4.0% gravel. What is the average percentage of gravel?If one were to screen 100 tons of this soil, it is very unlikely that 6.63333333 … tons would be gravel. Inspection of the raw data shows there is no more than one significant figure, and the average therefore should be reported as 7%. This implies that about 7 tons, or about 6 to 8 tons, may be expected to be gravel. For a better estimate, a statistical procedure may be used.The above discussions of significant figures and rounding relate only to precision, or exactness of a measurement or test. Precision is evaluated by re-measuring several times under identical conditions and noting the reproducibility of the data. However, because a measurement is precise does not mean that it is accurate. In fact, many precise measures are inaccurate because “accuracy” implies the measurement accurately evaluates that which is intended to be evaluated. Income tax, for example, may be precisely calculated to the nearest penny and still can be inaccurate enough to constitute a felony.An extra figure should be carried in calculations to reduce rounding error, but the final answer must be rounded to reflect the minimum number of significant figures of the contributing data. The standard recommended by ASTM is to round a final digit 5 (five) upward if the preceding digit is odd. For example, 15.50 × 12.10 = 187.55 rounds to 187.6. Many calculators always round 5 upward. Convert among mass density values along with mass concentration values (mass divided by volume). Ounces and pounds are in the avoirdupois system, the standard everyday system in the United States where 1 ounce = 1/16 pound How to Convert Units of Density Conversions are performed by using a conversion factor. By knowing the conversion factor, converting between units can become a simple multiplication problem: S * C = E Where S is our starting value, C is our conversion factor, and E is our end converted result. To simply convert from any unit into kg/m3, for example, from 50 lb/ft3, just multiply by the value in the right column in the table below. 50 lb/ft3 * 16.018463 [ (kg/m3) / (lb/ft3) ] = 800.92315 kg/m3 To convert from kg/m3 into units in the left column divide by the value in the right column or, multiply by the reciprocal, 1/x. 800.92315 kg/m3 / 16.018463 [ (kg/m3) / (lb/ft3) ] = 50 lb/ft3 To convert among any units in the left column, say from A to B, you can multiply by the factor for A to convert A into kg/m3 then divide by the factor for B to convert out of kg/m3. Or, you can find the single factor you need by dividing the A factor by the B factor. For example, to convert from lb/ft3 to g/mL you would multiply by 16.018463 then divide by 1000. Or, multiply by 16.018463/1000 = 0.016018463. So, to convert directly from lb/ft3 to g/mL you multiply by 0.016018463. To understand how to also convert the units follow this example. Say you want to convert from lb/ft3 to lb/in3. You want to convert the foot to inches.  Since you can multiply anything by 1 and still retain the original value, but in different units, set it up so that ft3 will cancel out leaving you with in3. Since: 1 ft = 12 in, 1 ft / 12 in = 1 We can write the conversion as: 1 lb/ft3 = 1 lb/ft3 * (1 ft / 12 in)3 = 1 lb/ft3 * (1 ft3 / 1728 in3) = 5.787037e-04 lb/in3 And we now have our factor for conversion from lb/ft3 to lb/in3 since 1 * 5.787037e-04 = 5.787037e-04. Knowing that 1 lb/ft3 = 5.787037e-04 lb/in3 we can now find the conversion factor for converting back. Dividing both sides of the equation by 5.787037e-04 we get 1728 lb/ft3 = 1 lb/in3. So, the conversion factor to multiply by to convert from lb/in3 to lb/ft3 is 1728. Units, symbols and conversion values used in this density calculator gram per cubic centimeter kilogram per cubic centimeter ounce per gallon (Imperial) ounce per gallon (U.S. fluid) pound per gallon (Imperial) pound per gallon (U.S. fluid) ton per cubic yard (long) ton per cubic yard (short) References The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). The NIST Guide for the use of the International System of Units - Appendix B, subsections B.8 Factors for Units Listed Alphabetically and B.9 Factors for Units Listed by Kind of Quantity or Field of Science. Lide, David R., Daniel (Editor-in-Chief). CRC Handbook of Chemistry and Physics, 89th Edition New York, NY: CRC Press, p. 1-28, 2008. Wikipedia contributors. "Conversion of units" Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, last visited 26 Jun. 2011. convert-measurement-units.com Direct link to this calculator: Pound+per+square+foot+to+kN+m2.phpHow many kN/m² make 1 Pound per square foot?1 Pound per square foot [psf] = 0.047 880 26 kN/m² - Measurement calculator that can be used to convert Pound per square foot to kN/m², among others.Choose the right category from the selection list, in this case 'Pressure'. Next enter the value you want to convert. The basic operations of arithmetic: addition (+), subtraction (-), multiplication (*, x), division (/, :, ÷), exponent (^), brackets and π (pi) are all permitted at this point. From the selection list, choose the unit that corresponds to the value you want to convert, in this case 'Pound per square foot [psf]'. Finally choose the unit you want the value to be converted to, in this case 'kN/m²'. Then, when the result appears, there is still the possibility of rounding it to a specific number of decimal places, whenever it makes sense to do so.With this calculator, it is possible to enter the value to be converted together with the original measurement unit; for example, '322 Pound per square foot'. In so doing, either the full name of the unit or its abbreviation can be usedas an example, either 'Pound per square foot' or 'psf'. Then, the calculator determines the category of the measurement unit of measure that is to be converted, in this case 'Pressure'. After that, it converts the entered value into all of the appropriate units known to it. In the resulting list, you will be sure also to find the conversion you originally sought. Alternatively, the value to be converted can be entered as follows: '13 psf to kN/m2' or '13 psf into kN/m2' or '99 Pound per square foot -> kN/m2' or '31 psf = kN/m2' or '4 Pound per square foot to kN/m2' or '7 Pound per square foot into kN/m2'. For this alternative, the calculator also figures out immediately into which unit the original value is specifically to be converted. Regardless which of these possibilities one uses, it saves one the cumbersome search for the appropriate listing in long selection lists with myriad categories and countless supported units. All of that is taken over for us by the calculator and it gets the job done in a fraction of a second.Furthermore, the calculator makes it possible to use mathematical expressions. As a result, not only can numbers be reckoned with one another, such as, for example, '(74 * 77) psf'. But different units of measurement can also be coupled with one another directly in the conversion. That could, for example, look like this: '322 Pound per square foot + 966 kN/m2' or '67mm x 67cm x 2dm = ? cm^3'. The units of measure combined in this way naturally have to fit together and make sense in the combination in question.If a check mark has been placed next to 'Numbers in scientific notation', the answer will appear as an exponential. For example, 3.906 249 964 453 1×1027. For this form of presentation, the number will be segmented into an exponent, here 27, and the actual number, here 3.906 249 964 453 1. For devices on which the possibilities for displaying numbers are limited, such as for example, pocket calculators, one also finds the way of writing numbers as 3.906 249 964 453 1E+27. In particular, this makes very large and very small numbers easier to read. If a check mark has not been placed at this spot, then the result is given in the customary way of writing numbers. For the above example, it would then look like this: 3 906 249 964 453 100 000 000 000 000. Independent of the presentation of the results, the maximum precision of this calculator is 14 places. That should be precise enough for most applications. In next fields, kindly type your value in the text box under title [ From: ] to convert from pound per cubic foot to kilonewton per cubic meter (lb/ft3 to kn/m3). As you type your value, the answer will be automatically calculated and displayed in the text box under title [ To: ]. Definitions: Pound Per Cubic Foot (abbreviations: lb/ft3, or ppf3): is a unit of density, defined by mass in pound divided by volume in cubic foot Kilonewton Per Cubic Meter (abbreviations: kN/m3, or kNpm3): is an SI derived unit of density, defined by mass in kilonewton divided by volume in cubic meter How to Convert Pounds Per Cubic Feet to Kilonewton Per Cubic MetersExample: How many kilonewton per cubic meters are equivalent to 50.53 pounds per cubic feet? As; 1 pounds per cubic feet = 0.15708657306188 kilonewton per cubic meters 50.53 pounds per cubic feet = Y kilonewton per cubic meters Assuming Y is the answer, and by criss-cross principle; Y equals 50.53 times 0.15708657306188 over 1 (i.e.) Y = 50.53 * 0.15708657306188 / 1 = 7.9375845368167 kilonewton per cubic meters Answer is: 7.9375845368167 kilonewton per cubic meters are equivalent to 50.53 pounds per cubic feet. Practice Question: Convert the following units into kn/m3: N.B.: After working out the answer to each of the next questions, click adjacent button to see the correct answer. ( i ) 63.68 lb/ft3 ( ii ) 81.13 lb/ft3 ( iii ) 23.93 lb/ft3 Convert Pound Per Cubic Foot to More Density Units

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