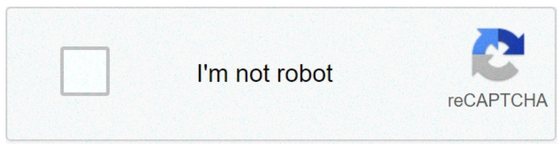

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Centiliters to deciliters

40 centiliters to deciliters. 30 centiliters to deciliters. Convert 40 centiliters to deciliters. Centiliters to deciliters formula. Centiliters to deciliters converter. 1 centiliters to deciliters. Centiliters to deciliters conversion table. 6.25 centiliters to deciliters. = 0.1 deciliters.

Accuracy: Auto 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 12 14 16 18 20 Decimal figures Convert from cubic centimeters to cubic meters. Type the amount you want to convert and press the Convert button. 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ConvertLive.ConvertLive Precision: Car 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 12 14 16 18 20 Decimal figures Convert cubes walk to acres foot. Type the amount you want to convert and press the Convert button. Belong to the category Volume to other units conversion table for your website 1 feet cubes = 2.3-10-5 feet acres 10 feet cubes = 0.00023 feet acres 2500 feet cubes = 0.0574 acres feet 2 feet cubes = 4.6- 10-5 feet acres 20 feet cubes = 0.000459 feet acres 5000 feet cubes = 0.1148 feet acres 3 feet cubes = 6.9-10-5 acres feet 30 feet cubes = 0.000689 acres feet 10000 feet cubes = 0.2296 feet acres 4 feet cubes = 9.2 Ã-10-5 acres foot 40 feet cubes = 0.000918 acres feet 25000 feet cubes = 0.5739 acrylic feet 5 feet cubes = 0.000115 feet acres 50 feet cubes = 0.0011 acres foot 50000 feet cubes = 1,1478 acrylic feet 6 feet cubes = 0.000138 acre feet 100 Feet Cubes = 0.0023 Actri Feet 100000 Feet Cubes = 2.2957 Acrylic Feet 7 Feet Cubes = 0.000161 Acre Feet 250 Feet Cubes = 0.0057 Actri Feet 250000 Feet Cubes = 5.7392 Actri Feet 8 Feet Cubes = 0.000184 Actri Feet 500 Feet Cubes = 0.0115 Acrylic Feet 500000 Feet cubes = 11.4784 feet acres 9 feet cubes = 0.000207 feet Acri 1000 feet cubes = 0.023 acres feet 1000000 cubic feet = 22.9568 Enter this unit converter on your page or blog, copying the following HTML: Your browser does not support iframes. ConvertLive.ConvertLive Volume Units This article concerns a common volume unit. For the plant commonly known as a liter, see Lithraea caustic. Not to be confused with litter or litr. Redirect here. By letter, see letter. Liter a liter is the volume of a cube with sides of 10 cm. General information Unit system Unit is not accepted for use with Siunit Divolumesymboll OLO (L) [1] Conversions 1 L in ..... is equal to ... Basic Unit Yes 10Ã'3 M3 US Customary Â ‰ 0.264 Gallon The a liter beer cups (in German: MaÃŸkrÃ¼ge) to the 2006 Oktoberfest in Germany Liter (British English Cantesimo) or liter (American English spelling) (SSI L EL symbols [1] Other symbol used: L) is a metric unit of volume. Ã equal to 1 cubic decimeter (DM3,) 1000 cubic centimeters (cm3) or 0.001 cubic (M3). A cubic (or liter) decimometer occupies a volume of 10 cm Ãƒ-10 cm Ãƒ-10 cm (see figure) and is therefore equal to a thousandth of a cubic meter. The original French metric system used the liter as a basic unit. The word liter derives from a more oldest French unity, the Litercon, whose name came from Greek Byzantine - where was a weight unity, non-volume [2] Ã ¢ â,¬ "via Latin medieval late and equal to about 0.831 liters. The liter has also been used in different subsequent versions of the metric system and is accepted for use with YES, [3] although it is not a unique one - the unity of the volume is the Cubic meter (M3). The spelling used by the international office of weights and measures is "liter", [3] a spelling that is shared by most English-speaking countries. "Liter" spelling is Mostly used in American English. [A] A liter of liquid water has a mass of almost exactly one kilogram, because the kilogram was originally defined in 1795 as the mass of a cubic decimometer of water at the temperature of melting ice temperature (0 Â ° C). [4] The subsequent redefinitions of the counter and kilogram mean that this Report is no longer exact [5]. Definition Some volume units in scale and approximation corresponding water mass a liter is a cubic decimeter, which is the volume of a 10cm cube Ãƒ- 10 centimeters Ãƒ- 10 centimeters (1 1 Ã ¢ â € â € ° Â¡1Â, DM3 Ã ¢ cm3). So 1 1 Ã ¢ â € ¢ â € œ001 m3 Ã ¢ â € œ1000 x cm3, and 1 m3 (ie a cubic meter, which is the unit to volume) is exactly 1000 L. from 1901 to 1964, the liter was defined as the volume of a kilogram of pure water at maximum density (+ 4 Â ° C) and standard pressure. The kilogram was in turn specified as the mass of the international kilogram prototype (a specific platinum / iridium cylinder) and was intended to be the same mass as the 1 liter of the above. It was subsequently found that the cylinder was about 28 parts per million too large and therefore, during this period, a liter was about 1,000028 DM3. Furthermore, the mass volume of mass of water (as with any fluid) depends on temperature, pressure, purity and isotopic uniform. In 1964, the definition relating to the liter to the mass was replaced by the current one. Although the liter is not a one one, it is accepted by the CGPM (the body of the standards that defines the Yes) for use with the YES. CGPM defines the liter and its acceptable symbols. A liter is equal to Milliter volume, an obsolete metric unit is not usually used for dry size. The explanations are most commonly used for articles (such as fluids and solids that can be paid) that are measured by the capacity or sizes of their container, while cubic meters (and derived units) are most commonly used for articles measured with Their dimensions or their journeys. The liter is often used in some calculated measurements, such as density (kg / l), allowing an easy comparison with water density. A liter of water has a mass of almost exactly one kilogram when measured at its maximum density, which occurs at about 4 ° C. It follows, therefore, that the 1000 liter, known as a milliliter (1 ml), of water has a mass of about 1 g; 1000 liters of water has a mass of about 1000 kg (1 ton or megagram). This report holds because the gram was originally defined as the mass of 1 ml of water; However, this definition has been abandoned in 1799 because the water density changes with temperature and, very slightly, with pressure. Now it is known that the density of water also depends on the isotopic relations of the oxygen and hydrogen atoms in a particular champion. Modern standard of standard Vienna Standard Water Water Water, which is pure water distilled with a composition representative of the world's ocean average, show that it has a density of 0.99975 ± 0,000001 kg / l at its maximum density point (3,984 Â ° C) under a standard atmosphere (101,325 kPa) of pressure. [6] Prefixed prefixesAt the liter the liter, although not a unique one unique, can be used with the prefixes. The most commonly used derivative unit is the milliliter, defined as a millennial of a liter, and often indicated by the name of the derived unity "cubic centimeter". It is a commonly used measure, especially in medicine, cuisine and automotive engineering. Other units can be found in the table below, where the most often used terms are in bold. However, some authorities advise against some of them; For example, in the United States, NIST supports the milliliter or liter instead of the centiliter. [7] There are two international standard symbols for the liter: L and L. In the United States the first is preferred due to the risk that (in some characters) letter L and figure 1 can be confused. [8] Equivalent volume of multiple name symbols 10 m3 m3 m3 m3 m3 m3 m3 m3 m3 m3 m3 m3 m3 m3 m3 m3 m3 m3 m3 m3 m3 m3 m3 m2 m3 m3 m2 m3 m3 m2 m3 m2 M3 m2 m3 m3 m2 m2 metric equivalence unit equivalence 1 l ‰ ‰ 0.87987699 imperial quartet 1 imperial quartet Â ¡1,1365225 l 1 l Â ‰ 1,056688 us Quarters 1 u.s. Quart Â ¡¡0.946352946 l 1 l Â ‰ 1.75975399 imperial pints 1 imperial pint Â ¡¡0.56826125 l 1 l Â ‰ 2.11337641 u.s. Pints 1 u.s. Pint Â ¡¡0.473176473 L 1 L ‰ ‰ 0.21996925 Imperial Gallione 1 Imperial Gondo Â ¡4.54609 L 1 L ‰ ‰ 0.2641720523 u.s. Gallon 1 u.s. gallon Â Â ¡3.785411784 l 1 l Â ‰ 0.0353146667 cubic foot 1 cubic foot Â ¡¡28.316846592 l 1 l Â ‰ 61.023744 cubic inch 1 inch cubic Â ¡â â ‰ 35,19508 imperial fluid usunze 1 oz of imperial liquid Â ‰ ¡28.4130625 ml 1 l Â ‰ 33.814023 us Fluid Ounces 1 U.S. Liquid Ounce â ‰ ¡29.5735295625 ml See also the imperial units and the usual units of the United States Cough conversions A liter is slightly larger than a US liquid quartet and just under an imperial quartet or a US dried quartet. A mnemonic for its volume compared to an imperial pint is "a liter of water is a pint and three quarters"; This is very close, as a liter is actually 1,75975399 pints. One liter is the volume of a cube with sides of 10 cm, which is slightly lower than a 4-inch sides cube (one third of one foot). A cubic foot would contain exactly 27 cubes (four inches on each side), making a cubic foot approximately 27 liters. A cubic foot has an exact volume of 28,316846592 liters, which is 4.88% higher than 27 liters of approximation. A liter of liquid water has a mass almost exactly equal to a kilogram. An early definition of the kilogram was set as a mass of a liter of water. Because the volume changes with temperature and pressure, and the pressure uses mass unit, the definition of a kilogram has been changed. With standard pressure, a liter of water has a mass of 0.999975 kg at 4 ° C and 0.97 kg at 25 Â ° c. [9] Originally symbol, the only liter symbol L (lowercase letter L), following the convention that only the symbols of the unit abbreviate the name of a person begin with a capital letter. In many English-speaking countries, however, the most common form of an Arabic figure handwritten 1 is just a vertical shot; Ie, missing upstroke added into many other cultures. Therefore, the "1" figure can be easily confused with the letter "L". In some types of computer character, the two characters are barely distinguishable. Consequently, L (capital letter L) was adopted by CIPM as an alternative symbol per liter in 1979. [10] The National Institute of United States standards and technology now recommends the use of capital 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, such as in ML and Î¼L, instead of the traditional ML and Î¼L used in Europe. In the United Kingdom and Ireland, as well as the rest of Europe, the tiny L is used with the prefixes, although whole liters are often written in full (thus "750 ml" on a bottle of wine, but often " 1 liter "on a cardboard juice). In 1990, the International Pitch and Measurement Committee stated that it was too early to choose a single symbol for the liter. [12] Script L Before 1979, the symbol "" has come into common use in some countries; [Necessary quote] For example, it was recommended by the South African Office of the publication of the M33 and Canada standards in the 1970s. This symbol can still be encountered occasionally in some English and European language countries such as Germany, and its use is omnipresent in Japan and South Korea. The characters covering CJK characters usually include not only the small script Ã ¢ "" But also four pre-committed characters: Ãƒâ½ â € ¢, Ãƒâ½-, Ãƒâ½- and ÃƒÂ½ ~ for the microlitre, milliliter (displayed as m "", not MÃ ¢ ""), decilitre e Kylolitre to allow correct rendering for vertically written scripts. Liter: Unicode characters (Script L) [13] Unicode number symbol name Ã ¢ "" Liter (Script SMALL L) U + 2113 ÃƒÂ½ â € ¢ Microlitre (square MU L) U + 3395 ÃƒÂ¼- Milliliter (square ml) u + 3396 Ãƒâ½- decilitre (square dl) u + 3397 ÃƒÂ¼ ~ kiloliter (square kl) u + 3398 history The name of the liter was "cadil"; The standards are shown at the Musé S a des Arts et MÃƒ © Tiers in Paris. [14] The liter was introduced in France in 1795 as one of the new "Republican measurement units" and defined as a cubic decimeter. [15] A liter of liquid water has a mass of almost exactly one kilogram, due to the gram defined in 1795 as a cubic centimeter of water at the temperature of melting ice. [4] The length of the original decimeter was 44.344 Lignes, which was revised in 1798 to 44.3296 Lignes. This made the original 1,000974 liter of today's cubic decimeter. He was against this liter that the kilogram was built. In 1879, the CIPM adopted the liter definition, with the symbol L (lowercase letter L). In 1901, at the third CGPM conference, the liter was redefined as the space occupied by 1 kg of pure water at a temperature of its maximum density (3.98 Â ° C) under a pressure of ATM 1. This has made the liter equal to about 1.000028 DM3 (previous reference works usually put it at 1.000027 DM3). In 1964, at 12 Â ° CGPM conference, the original definition was rewarded again, and therefore the liter was once again defined in accurate relationship with the counter, as another name for the cubic decimometer, that is exactly at 1 DM3 . [5] In 1979, at the 16th CGPM conference, the alternative symbol (capital letter L) was adopted. He also expressed a preference that in the future only one of these two symbols should be maintained, but in 1990 he said he was still too early to do it. [12] Daily use in spoken English, the "ml" symbol (for It can be pronounced as "mil". This can potentially cause confusion with other words of measure such as: "mm" per millimeter, a one length of a thousandth minute of metro "mil" per thousandth of a "mil" thumb, a length of a length of 10 kilometers kilometres Angular measurement unit The abbreviation "cc" (for the cubic centimeter, equal to a milliliter or ml) is a unit of the CGS system, which preceded the MKS system, which later evolved into the system yes. The abbreviation "CC" is still commonly used in many fields, including the medical dosage and sizing for the movement of the combustion engine. The microlitre (Î¼l) has been known in the past like Lambda (Ãž â € "), but this use is now discouraged. [16] In the medical field the microlitre is sometimes abbreviated as MCL on test results. [17] In the system yes, in addition to prefixes for 1000 powers, use of "fools" (10 Â °), "deci" (10 Â °), "Deca" (10 + 1) and "Ecto" (10 + 2) The prefixes with liters are common. For example, in many European countries, hectolitre is the typical unit for the production and volume of export of drinks (milk, beer, soft drinks, wine, etc.) and to measure the size of the latch and quotas for fishing boats; The deciliters are common in Croatia, Switzerland and Scandinavia and often found in the cookbooks and in the restaurant and restaurant menus and cafeteria menus; The centiliters indicate the ability to drink glasses and small bottles. In colloquial dutch in Belgium, a "vijentwintiger" and a "drieÃƒÂ« ndertiger "(literally" twenty-fibati "and" thirty-year-old ") are the common glasses of beer, the corresponding bottles mention 25 â € ° cl and 33. .. The bottles can also be 75 â,¬ CL or a half-size at 37.5 â € ° Cl for estimates "artisans" or 70 â,¬ cl for wines or spirits. The cans are available in 25 â,¬ CL, 33 cl and 50 cl. [Necessary quote] Similarly, alcohol shots are often marked in CL in the restaurant menus, typically 3, CL (1.06, ImpÃ ¢ flÃ ¢ oz; 1.01 ci). In countries where the metric system has been adopted as the official measurement system after established the standard has been established, the common use of prefixed prefixes that are not powers of 1000. For example, in Canada, Australia and New Zealand Consumer drinks are labeled almost exclusively liters and milliliters. The hectoliters sometimes appear in the industry, but centoliters and deciliters are rarely, if ever, used. [Request required] An exception is in pathology, where for example the level of blood lead can be measured in micrograms per deciliter. [Necessary quote] The larger volumes are usually given in cubic meters (equivalent to 1 kl) or thousands or millions of cubic meters. [Necessary quote] Although the kiloLeavments, megaliters and gigaltiters are commonly used to measure water consumption, the capacity of the river and flows of the river, for the largest volumes of fluids, such as the annual consumption of tap water, tanks of Trucks (trucks), or swimming pools, the cubic meter is the general unit. It is also generally for all non-liquid volumes. [18] See also Acre-Foot Claude Ãƒ Â £ Mile Jean-Baptiste Litro Integrated Nanoliter System Notes Notes ^ The act of metric conversion of 1985 gives the United States Trade Secretary the responsibility to interpret or modify the use in the United States. The secretary of commerce has delegated this authority to the director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) (Turner, 2008). In 2008, NIST published the US version (Taylor and Thompson, 2008a) of the English text of the eighth Edition of the Bureau Office International des Poids et Mesures (BipM) Publication the SystÃ¨me International of UnitÃ © S (SI) (BipM, 2006). In the publication NIST, the "metro" spelling, "liter" and "Deka" are used rather than "metro", "liter" and "Deca" as in the original text Bipm English (Taylor and Thompson, 2008a, p. III). The director of the NIST officially recognized this publication, together with Taylor and Thompson (2008B), as "legal interpretation" of YES for the United States (Turner, 2008). "ab international bureau of weights and measurementss" (2006,) the international unit system (si) (pdf) (8th), P.Â4, isbnâ 92-822-2213-6, archived by the original (pdf) on 14 August 2017. English dictionary collins. Ab bureau international des poids et mesures, mesures,p. 124. (days and hours are examples of other units that we accept.) ^ AB "DÃ © cret relatif aux poids et aux mesures du 18 gerinal at 3 (7 avril 1795") [forecast decree and measures dated 18 germinal , Year 3 (7 April 1795)] (in French.) Association MÃ © Trotiff. 7 April 1795. Filed by the original August 17, 2016. URL consulted on 8 December 2012. Gramme, the ABSOLOLO POIDS OF A VOLUME OF EAU PURE Ã © Gal Au Cube de la Centième Partie du MÃ¨Tre, et It is tempÃ © Rature de la Glace Fondante. English translation: â € ~gramme: the absolute weight of a pure water volume equal to the cube of the corps part of the metro, at the temperature of the melted iceâ € ™. Ts.nist.gov filed by the original December 10, 2011. URL consulted on 26 April 2012. ^ Isotopic composition and temperature for London South Bank University's "List of Physicochemical Data About Water," DensitÃƒ and uncertainty for NIST Standard Reference Database Number 69 (Remembered: 2010-04-05.) ^ Kenneth Butcher, Linda Crown, Elizabeth J. Gentry (2006,) The International System of Units (Yes) â € "Conversion Factors For General Use. ^ A. Thompson; B. N. Taylor (March 4, 2020) [first published July 2, 2009.] "Table 6. Unit is not accepted for use with the CIPM and this guide". National Institute of Standards and Technology. URL consulted on 30 March 2020. See the most page note (b.) ^ "Online container of water density". Antoine.frostburg.edu URL consulted on 26 April 2012. ^ The International System of Units (SI) (PDF.) 2006. p. 124 ^ Non-Unit accepted for use with YES from CIPM â € "NIST. ^ AB "Bureau International des Poids et Mesures, 2006" (PDF.) URL consulted on 26 April 2012. ^ Unicode Consortium (2019.) URL consulted on May 24, 2019. ^ (EN) visits GÃ © NÃ © rale au musÃ © and des arts et mÃ © tiers (pdf.) Paris: MusÃ © and des arts et mÃ © tiers. Filed by the original (PDF) on November 9th 2013. URL consulted on August 5, 2013. Comment sâ € east appelÃ © cet Ã Â © talon de mesure avant de sâ € ™ appeler le liter? - Cadil [What was the name of this measure before being called liter? - A Cadil.] ^ "DÃ © cret relatif aux poids et aux mesures du 18 gerinal at 3 (7 avril 1795") [forecast decree and measures dated 18 germinal, year 3 (7 April 1795)] (in French.) Association MÃ © Trotiff. 7 April 1795. Filed by the original August 17, 2016. URL consulted on 8 December 2012. Liter, the mesure de capacity, tant pour les liquides que pour les mati esres sÃ¨ches, dont the containance evening cells du cube de The dixia is partie du mÃ¨Tre. English translation: «liter: capacity unit for liquids and solids that will be equivalent to a cube of [with sides] a tenth of a metro". ^ Burtis, Carl A.; Bruns, David E. (2014.) Tietz Fundamentals of clinical chemistry and molecular diagnostics (7. Ed) Elsevier's health sciences. p. 114 ISBN 9780323292061. ^ "Units of Measurement". Mayo Medical Laboratories. URL consulted on June 23, 2017. ^ www.chem.uiuc.edu URL consulted on 14 October 2021. Failed or empty | Title = (Help) Bibliography Bureau International des Poids et Mesures (2006). "The international unit of units (yes") (pdf.) URL consulted on August 18, 2008. Bureau International des Poids et mesures. (2006.) "The international unit system (yes") (online browser :) Table 6 (Unit is not accepted for use with the international system.) URL consulted on 11 November 2000 (filed by the Institute National Standard and Technology 2008-08-24). "Appendix C: General tables of measuring units". 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