



<b>STANDARD</b>	<b>TABLES</b>
ISO : 31 EN : - DIN : 301	<b>SI-units and conversion factors</b>

### 1. The SI-Units system

From 1 January 1978 a law has been constituted that in all member countries of the E.E.C. only officially **recognized** units shall be used. They mainly belong to the "International System of Units, abbreviated SI (Système International d'Unités).

The object of the SI is that it shall replace **all** other unit systems, which were developed in the past (including the Anglo-Saxon system based on foot and pound) and shall be applied in **all** professional fields and **all over** the world.

The SI offers the possibility of achieving international uniformity with as few units as possible. Besides some so-called "old" units which shall still be accepted for the time being amongst others minute, hour, day, degree Celsius, the designations of the angle: degree, minute and second, litre, ton, bar (for liquid and gas pressure) are, nautical mile, knot and register ton, the introduction of the SI means that a number of familiar units will disappear, including kilogram force (kgf), horsepower (hp), the technical atmospheric pressure (at, also designated by kg/cm<sup>2</sup> or kgf/cm<sup>2</sup>), calorie (cal or kilocalorie) and also all Anglo-Saxon units.

In the following tables a selection is given of those units and conversion factors that are commonly used in fastening technics.

#### Some new units

name	Symbol	Unit of:	replaces:	Mutual conversion (rounded off)	
newton	N	force	kgf, kp	1N≈0,1 kgf≈0,1 kp	1 kgf≈1 kp≈10N
joule	J	energy, work, heat	kcal, cal, kgf.m or kgm Btu (British thermal unit)	1J≈1Nm≈0,1 kgf.m 1J≈0,739 cal	1 kgf.m≈10J≈10Nm 1 cal≈4,187J
bar	bar	pressure of liquids and gases	at, kgf/cm <sup>2</sup> or kg/cm <sup>2</sup>	1 bar≈1at≈1kgf/cm <sup>2</sup> ≈kg/cm <sup>2</sup>	1 at≈1 bar
kelvin	K	temperature	partly degree °C	Tk≈273,15+T <sub>c</sub>	T <sub>c</sub> ≈Tk-273,15

#### Some old units still remaining

meter	m	length	-		
second	s	time	-		
kilogram	kg	mass (quantity)	unit weight (weight is force)	1 kg (mass)≈10 N (weight) on earth	
volt	V	electrical voltage	-		
ampere	A	electrical current	-		
watt	W	power (not only electrical)	pk, hp and kcal/h	1 kW≈1,359 pk 1 kW≈1,341 hp 1 kW≈959,845 kcal/h	1 pk≈0,7355 kW 1 hp≈0,7457 kW 1 kcal/h≈0,001163 kW

#### Some derived units

-	N/mm <sup>2</sup>	areal force (tension)	kgf/mm <sup>2</sup>	1 N/mm <sup>2</sup>	1 kgf/mm <sup>2</sup> ≈10Nmm <sup>2</sup>
-	Nm	moment of force	kgfm	1 Nm≈0,1 kgfm	1kgfm≈10 Nm

### 2. Conversion factors between SI- and Anglo-Saxon units

#### Length

1 mm = 0,3937 inches	1 inch = 25,40 mm
1 m = 3,2808 feet	1 foot = 0,3048 m
1 m = 1,0936 yards	1 yard = 0,9144 m
1 km = 0,6214 miles	1 mile = 1,609 km

#### Area

1 mm <sup>2</sup> = 0,00155 sq. inches	sq. inches = 645,16 mm <sup>2</sup>
1 m <sup>2</sup> = 10,764 sq. feet	sq. feet = 0,0929 m <sup>2</sup>
1 m <sup>2</sup> = 1,196 sq. yards	sq. yards = 0,836 m <sup>2</sup>
1 km <sup>2</sup> = 0,3861 sq. miles	sq. miles = 2,5889 km <sup>2</sup>

#### Volume

1 mm <sup>3</sup> = 6,10234x10 <sup>-5</sup> inches <sup>3</sup>	1 inch <sup>3</sup> = 1,6387x10 <sup>4</sup> mm <sup>3</sup>
1 m <sup>3</sup> = 6,10234x10 <sup>4</sup> inches <sup>3</sup>	1 inch <sup>3</sup> = 1,6387x10 <sup>-5</sup> m <sup>3</sup>
1 m <sup>3</sup> = 35,3147 feet <sup>3</sup>	1 foot <sup>3</sup> = 0,0283 m <sup>3</sup>
1 m <sup>3</sup> = 1,3079 yards <sup>3</sup>	1 yard <sup>3</sup> = 0,7645 m <sup>3</sup>
1 L = 0,219 gallons (Brit)	1 gallon(brit) = 4,566 L
1 L = 0,264 gallons (USA)	1 gallon (USA) = 3,7878 L

#### Mass

1 gram = 0,035274 ounces	1 ounce = 28,349 gram
1 kg = 2,2046 pounds	1 pound = 0,4536 kg
1 kg = 0,0197 CWT	1 CWT = 50,802 kg
1 ton = 0,9842 longtons	1 longton = 1,016 ton

#### Force

1 N = 0,2248 lbf	1 lbf = 4,4482 N
1 kN = 0,1003 longtonf	1 longtonf = 9,964 kN

#### Areal force (tension)

1 N/mm <sup>2</sup> = 145,038 lbf/in <sup>2</sup>	1 lbf/in <sup>2</sup> = 0,0069 N/mm <sup>2</sup>
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#### Moment of force

1 Nm = 141,612 ounce-inch	1 ounce-inch = 0,00706 Nm
1 Nm = 8,851 pound-inch	1 pound-inch = 0,113 Nm
1 Nm = 0,738 pound-foot	1 pound-foot = 1,3558 Nm

### 3. Temperature conversion Celsius/Fahrenheit

°C=5/9 (°F-32°)    °F=9/5 °C+32°

																				PER DEGREE																
°C		°F		°C		°F		°C		°F		°C		°F		°C		°F		°C	°F	°F	°C													
-28.9	-20	-4	43.3	110	230	115.6	240	464	188	370	698	260	500	932	332	630	1166	404	760	1400	477	890	1634	549	1020	1868	621	1150	2102	693	1280	2336	1=	1.8	1=	0.56
-23.3	-10	14	48.9	120	248	121.1	250	482	193	380	716	266	510	950	338	640	1184	410	770	1418	482	900	1652	554	1030	1886	627	1160	2120	699	1290	2354	2=	3.6	2=	1.11
-17.8	0	32	54.4	130	266	127	260	500	199	390	734	271	520	968	343	650	1202	416	780	1436	488	910	1670	560	1040	1904	632	1170	2138	704	1300	2372	3=	5.4	3=	1.67
-12.2	10	50	60.0	140	284	132	270	518	204	400	752	277	530	986	349	660	1220	421	790	1454	493	920	1688	566	1050	1922	638	1180	2156	710	1310	2390	4=	7.2	4=	2.22
-6.7	20	68	65.6	150	302	138	280	536	210	410	770	282	540	1004	354	670	1238	427	800	1472	499	930	1706	571	1060	1940	643	1190	2174	716	1320	2408	5=	9.0	5=	2.78
-1.4	30	86	71.1	160	320	143	290	554	216	420	788	288	550	1022	360	680	1256	432	810	1490	504	940	1724	577	1070	1958	649	1200	2192	721	1330	2426	6=	10.8	6=	3.33
4.4	40	104	76.7	170	338	149	300	572	221	430	806	293	560	1040	366	690	1274	438	820	1508	510	950	1742	582	1080	1976	654	1210	2210	727	1340	2444	7=	12.6	7=	3.89
10.0	50	122	82.2	180	356	154	310	590	227	440	824	299	570	1058	371	700	1292	443	830	1526	516	960	1760	588	1090	1994	660	1220	2228	732	1350	2462	8=	14.4	8=	4.44
15.6	60	140	87.8	190	374	160	320	608	232	450	842	304	580	1076	377	710	1310	449	840	1544	521	970	1778	593	1100	2012	666	1230	2246	738	1360	2480	9=	16.2	9=	5.0
21.1	70	158	93.3	200	392	166	330	626	238	460	860	310	590	1094	382	720	1328	454	850	1562	527	980	1796	599	1110	2030	671	1240	2264	743	1370	2498				
26.7	80	176	98.9	210	410	171	340	644	243	470	878	316	600	1112	388	730	1346	460	860	1580	532	990	1814	604	1120	2048	677	1250	2282	749	1380	2516				
32.2	90	194	104.4	220	428	177	350	662	249	480	896	321	610	1130	393	740	1364	466	870	1598	538	1000	1832	610	1130	2066	682	1260	2300	754	1390	2534				
37.8	100	212	110.0	230	446	182	360	680	254	490	914	327	620	1148	399	750	1382	471	880	1616	543	1010	1850	616	1140	2084	688	1270	2318	760	1400	2552				

Look up the given temperature in °C or °F in the middle column. The required temperature in °C can be found in the column on the left side and in °F on the right side e.g. in column T, 200°C corresponds to the right side with 392°F and 200°F to the left side with 99.3°C. Never convert mutually between the column °C and °F. A more accurate result (with a maximum deviation of 0,44° in converting from °F to °C) is achieved by using the values from 1° till 9° on the right side of the table.  
Example: 814°C = 810°C + 4°C = 1490°F + 7.2°F = 1497.2°F.





# STANDARD

ISO : 4964  
EN : -  
DIN : 50150

# TABLES

## Conversion of tensile strength, Vickers, Brinell and Rockwell hardnesses

Tensile strength N/mm <sup>2</sup>	Vickers hardness (F≥98N)	Brinell hardness ( $\frac{E_{D^2=30}}{D^2}$ N/mm <sup>2</sup> )	Rockwell hardness							
			HRB	HRF	HRC	HRA	HRD <sup>1)</sup>	HR15N	HR30N	HR45N
255	80	76,0								
270	85	80,7	41,0							
285	90	85,5	48,0	82,6						
305	95	90,2	52,0							
320	100	95,0	56,2	87,0						
335	105	99,8								
350	110	105	62,3	90,5						
370	115	109								
385	120	114	66,7	93,6						
400	125	119								
415	130	124	71,2	96,4						
430	135	128								
450	140	133	75,0	99,0						
465	145	138								
480	150	143	78,7	101,4						
495	155	147								
510	160	152	81,7	103,6						
530	165	156								
545	170	162	85,0	105,5						
560	175	166								
575	180	171	87,1	107,2						
595	185	176								
610	190	181	89,5	108,7						
625	195	185								
640	200	190	91,5	110,1						
660	205	195								
675	210	199	92,5	111,3						
690	215	204								
705	220	209	95,0	112,4						
720	225	214	96,0							
740	230	219	96,7	113,4						
755	235	223								
770	240	228	98,1	114,3	20,3	60,7	40,3	69,6	41,7	19,9
785	245	233			21,3	61,2	41,1	70,1	42,5	21,1
800	250	238	99,5	115,1	22,2	61,6	41,7	70,6	43,4	22,2
820	255	242			23,1	62,0	42,2	71,1	44,2	23,2
835	260	247	(101)		24,0	62,4	43,1	71,6	45,0	24,3
850	265	252			24,8	62,7	43,7	72,1	45,7	25,2
865	270	257	(102)		25,6	63,1	44,3	72,6	46,4	26,2
880	275	261			26,4	63,5	44,9	73,0	47,2	27,1
900	280	266	(104)		27,1	63,8	45,3	73,4	47,8	27,9
915	285	271			27,8	64,2	46,0	73,8	48,4	28,7
930	290	276	(105)		28,5	64,5	46,5	74,2	49,0	29,5
950	295	280			29,2	64,8	47,1	74,6	49,7	30,4
965	300	285			29,8	65,2	47,5	74,9	50,2	31,1
995	310	295			31,0	65,8	48,4	75,6	51,3	32,5
1030	320	304			32,2	66,4	49,4	76,2	52,3	33,9
1060	330	314			33,3	67,0	50,2	76,8	53,6	35,2
1095	340	323			34,4	67,6	51,1	77,4	54,4	36,5
1125	350	333			35,5	68,1	51,9	78,0	55,4	37,8

Tensile strength N/mm <sup>2</sup>	Vickers hardness (F≥98N)	Brinell hardness ( $\frac{E_{D^2=30}}{D^2}$ N/mm <sup>2</sup> )	Rockwell hardness							
			HRB	HRF	HRC	HRA	HRD <sup>1)</sup>	HR15N	HR30N	HR45N
1155	360	342			36,6	68,7	52,8	78,6	56,4	39,1
1190	370	352			37,7	69,2	53,6	79,2	57,4	40,4
1220	380	361			38,8	69,8	54,4	79,8	58,4	41,7
1255	390	371			39,8	70,3	55,3	80,3	59,3	42,9
1290	400	380			40,8	70,8	56,0	80,8	60,2	44,1
1320	410	390			41,8	71,4	56,8	81,4	61,1	45,3
1350	420	399			42,7	71,8	57,5	81,8	61,9	46,4
1385	430	409			43,6	72,3	58,2	82,3	62,7	47,4
1420	440	418			44,5	72,8	58,8	82,8	63,5	48,4
1455	450	428			45,3	73,3	59,4	83,2	64,3	49,4
1485	460	437			46,1	73,6	60,1	83,6	64,9	50,4
1520	470	447			46,9	74,1	60,7	83,9	65,7	51,3
1555	480	(456)			47,7	74,5	61,3	84,3	66,4	52,2
1595	490	(466)			48,4	74,9	61,6	84,7	67,1	53,1
1630	500	(475)			49,1	75,3	62,2	85,0	67,7	53,9
1665	510	(485)			49,8	75,7	62,9	85,4	68,3	54,7
1700	520	(494)			50,5	76,1	63,5	85,7	69,0	55,6
1740	530	(504)			51,1	76,4	63,9	86,0	69,5	56,2
1775	540	(513)			51,7	76,7	64,4	86,3	70,0	57,0
1810	550	(523)			52,3	77,0	64,8	86,6	70,5	57,8
1845	560	(532)			53,0	77,4	65,4	86,9	71,2	58,6
1880	570	(542)			53,6	77,8	65,8	87,2	71,7	59,3
1920	580	(551)			54,1	78,0	66,2	87,5	72,1	59,9
1955	590	(561)			54,7	78,4	66,7	87,8	72,7	60,5
1995	600	(570)			55,2	78,6	67,0	88,0	73,2	61,2
2030	610	(580)			55,7	78,9	67,5	88,2	73,7	61,7
2070	620	(589)			56,3	79,2	67,9	88,5	74,2	62,4
2105	630	(599)			56,8	79,5	68,3	88,8	74,6	63,0
2145	640	(608)			57,3	79,8	68,7	89,0	75,1	63,5
2180	650	(618)			57,8	80,0	69,0	89,2	75,5	64,1
660					58,3	80,3	69,4	89,5	75,9	64,7
670					58,8	80,6	69,8	89,7	76,4	65,3
680					59,2	80,8	70,1	89,8	76,8	65,7
690					59,7	81,1	70,5	90,1	77,2	66,2
700					60,1	81,3	70,8	90,3	77,6	66,7
720					61,0	81,8	71,5	90,7	78,4	67,7
740					61,8	82,2	72,1	91,0	79,1	68,6
760					62,5	82,6	72,6	91,2	79,7	69,4
780					63,3	83,0	73,3	91,5	80,4	70,2
800					64,0	83,4	73,8	91,8	81,1	71,0
820					64,7	83,8	74,3	92,1	81,7	71,8
840					65,3	84,1	74,8	92,3	82,2	72,2
860					65,9	84,4	75,3	92,5	82,7	73,1
880					66,4	84,7	75,7	92,7	83,1	73,6
900					67,0	85,0	76,1	92,9	83,6	74,2
920					67,5	85,3	76,5	93,0	84,0	74,8
940					68,0	85,6	76,9	93,2	84,4	75,4

- This conversion table is applicable when the values have been determined as follows: the tension strength according to DIN 50145, Vickers hardness according to DIN 50133, Brinell hardness according to DIN 50351 and the Rockwell hardness according to DIN 50103 and applies for unalloyed and low alloyed steels. Considerable deviations can usually be expected with alloy and/or cold-worked steel types.
- In principle, every conversion of hardness causes a certain inaccuracy and may only be used when a measuring method cannot be carried out. Conversion may not lead to rejection, unless a certain measuring method has been agreed at the time of ordering.
- A mutual conversion between tensile strength and hardness will cause an even larger deviation and therefore can only be used as an indication value. This can never replace the tensile strength found by tensile testing.

1) The Rockwell hardness HRD is not DIN standardised, but is stated for reference, because this is internationally used e.g. in the American standard ASTM E18.

# STANDARD

ISO : -  
EN : -  
DIN : -

# TABLES

## Contact and chemical corrosion



**Contact corrosion table**

S = heavy corrosion of the metal given in the horizontal column  
G = little or no corrosion of the metal given in the horizontal column  
M = moderate corrosion (in very humid atmosphere) of the metal given in the horizontal column

Metal	Surface*	Magnesium alloy	Zinc	Hot dip galv. steel	Aluminium alloy	Cadmium layers	Mild steel	Low alloyed steel	Malleable steel	Chromium steel	Lead	Tin	Copper	Stainless steel
Magnesium-alloy	small		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
	large	M	M	M	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Zinc	small	M		G	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
	large	G		G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
Hot dip galvanised steel	small	M	G		M	M	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
	large	G	G		G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
Aluminium alloy	small	M	G	G		G	S		S		S		S	S
	large	G	G	M		G	G	G	M	M	S	S	S	S
Cadmium-layers	small	G	G	G	G		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
	large	M	G	M	G		G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
Mild steel	small	G	G	G	G	G		M	S	S	S	S	S	S
	large	G	G	G	G	G		G	G	G	G	G	G	G
Low alloyed steel	small	G	G	G	G	G		G	S	S	S	S	S	S
	large	G	G	G	G	G		G	G	G	G	G	G	G
Malleable steel	small	G	G	G	G	G	M		S	S	S	S	S	S
	large	G	G	G	G	G	G		G	G	G			
Chromium steel	small	G	G	G	G	G	G				M	M	S	S
	large	G	G	G	G	G	G				G	G		G
Lead	small	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G			G	G	
	large	G	G	G	G	G	G	M	G			G		G
Tin	small	G	G	G	G	G	G		G			G		
	large	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	M			G		
Copper	small	G	G	G	G	G	G			M	M	S		
	large	G	G	G	G	G	G	G		G	M			G
Stainless steel	small	G	G	G	G	G	G	G			G	G		
	large	G	G	M	G	G	G	G	M	M	M	G		

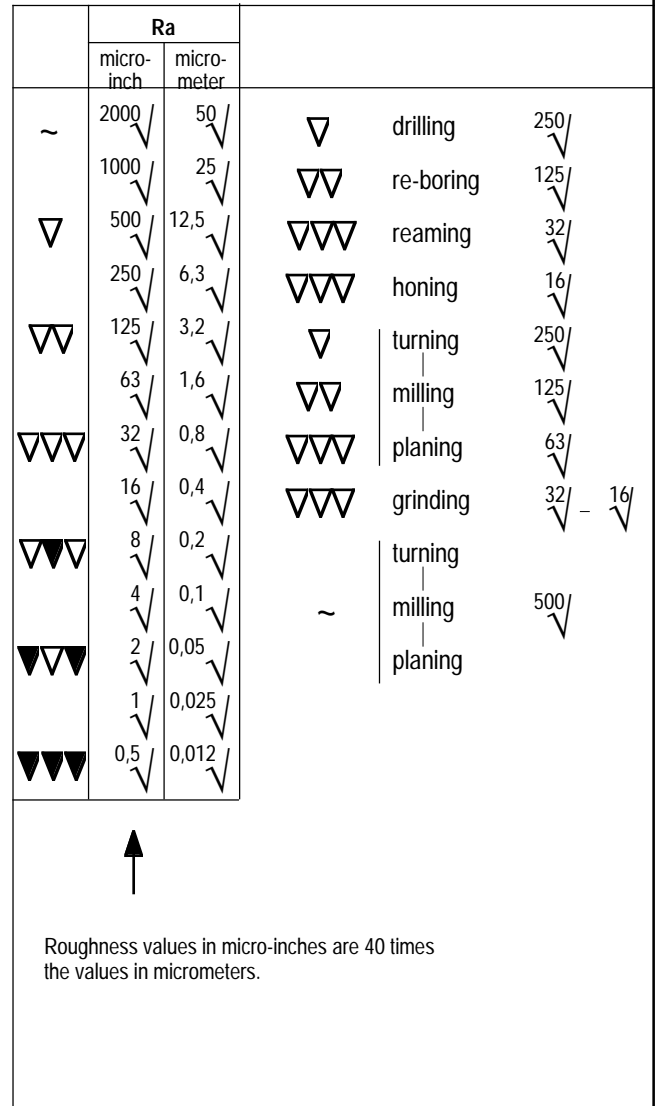
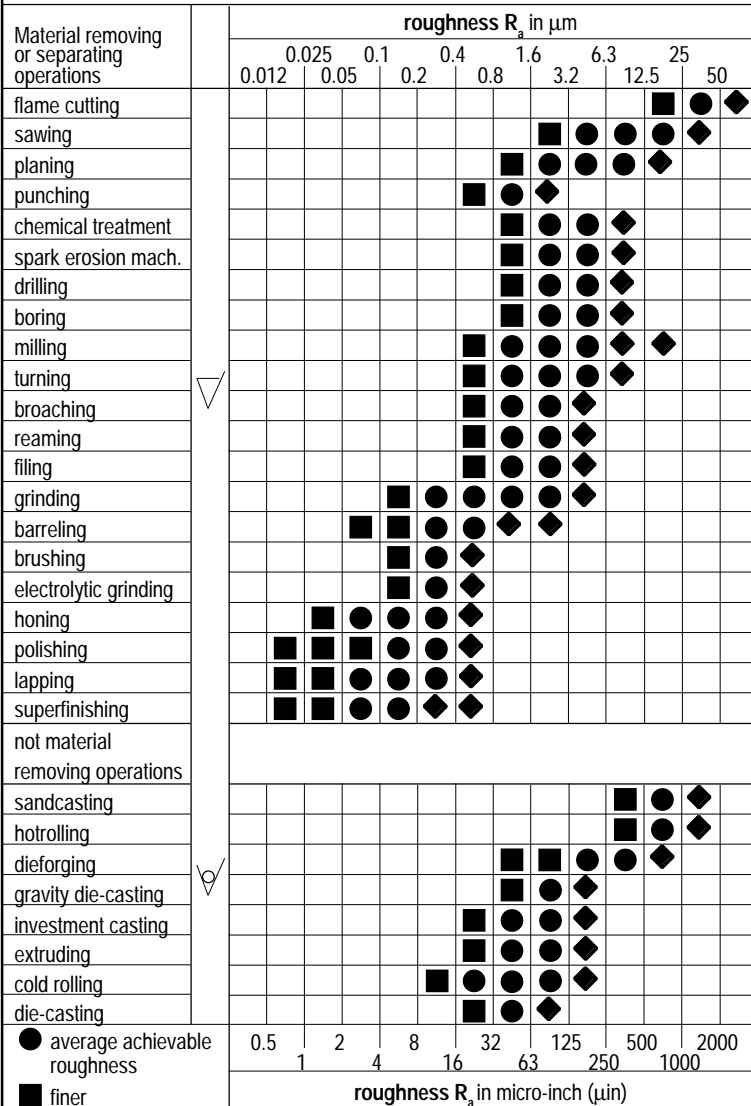
\* Relative relationship of the area of this metal surface with respect to the area of the metals given in the adjacent columns.

**Chemical corrosion table**

CHEMICAL AGENT	Hot dip galv. steel	Stainless steel A2	Stainless steel A4	Brass	Aluminium Sopral	Plastic PA 6.6
Acetates		0-1	0	1-2	0	2-3
Acetone		0	0	0	0	0
Acetylene		0	0	3	0	
Alcohols	3	0	0	0	0-1	0
Alum		2	1	2	0	2
Ammonia gas		0	0	3	0	1
Ammonia	3	0	0	3	1	1
Benzene/Toluene/Xylene	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carbonic acid		0	0	2	0	0
Chlorides						
- sodium-/potassium chloride	0	1	1	2	2-3	0
- Ammonia-/zinc chloride		2	1	2	3	2
- Iron chloride		3	3	3	3	3
Chlorine gas		1	1	1	3	3
Chlorine water		1	1			
Citric acid		1	0	2	1	1
Formic acid		1	0	2	3	3
Glycerol	0	0	0	0-1	0	1
Glycol		0	0	1	1	1
Hydrogen chloride		2-3	2-3	3	3	3
Hydrocarbons	0	0	0	0-1	0	0
- Butane, petrol, tar hydrocarbons chlorided						
- Trichlore ethylene	0	0	0	0-1	0	0-1
- Tetrachloride	0	0	0	0-1	0	0-1
Hydrogen sulphide		0-1	0	2	0	1
Lacquers	0	0	0	1	0	1
Nitric acid		1	0-1	3	2	3
- Sodium/Ammonia nitrate	0	0	2-3	0	2	
Oil-fuel/vegetable	1	0	0	0	0	0
Palmatin/stearin acid		1	0	2	0	0
Phosphates	0	1	0	2	2-3	1-2
Phosphoric acid		2-3	0-1	3	2-3	2-3
Resins	2-3	1	1	2-3	0-1	0
Sodium carbonate		0	0	1-2	0	0
Sulphur dioxide dry		0	0	0-1	1	1
Sulphur dioxide wet		1	0	3	2	2
Sulphuric acid	3	3	2-3	3	3	3
- Sodium/Ammonia-sulphate	1	0	0	1	0-1	0
- Nickel/Copper sulphate		0-1	0	2-3	2-3	2-3
Water						
- drinking water		0	0	2	0	0
- acid water	1-2			3	2	1
- salt water	0	1	1	2	1	0

0 = GOOD RESISTANCE  
1 = MODERATE RESISTANCE  
2 = POOR RESISTANCE  
3 = NO RESISTANCE

<b>STANDARD</b> ISO : - EN : - DIN : - NEN : 3638	<h1 style="margin: 0;">TABLES</h1> <h2 style="margin: 0;">Surface roughness</h2>	
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**Guidelines for feasible roughness  $R_a$  for different processing methods**
**Comparison of roughness symbols**


These data are only for practical information and to give you an idea of the achievable values of the roughness  $R_a$  for different processing methods. They do not apply to completeness and may not be used as a criterion for acceptance inspection. They are principally to be used for metal surfaces; other materials may show deviations.