

Acres – A square plot of ground, 208.7 feet on a side. An American football field, 360 feet by 160 feet, is about 1.3 acres.

Ampere – A flow of electrons which, if maintained through two parallel conductors, 1 meter apart, would produce an electromagnetic force equal to 2×10^{-7} newtons per meter of length.

Are – A metric measure of land area equaling 100 square meters (approximately 119.599 square yards).

Atmospheres – One atmosphere equals atmospheric pressure at sea level, or 101,325 pascals.

Bar – A unit of pressure associated with mercury barometer measures, equivalent to 106 dynes per square centimeter or 105 pascals.

Barn – A unit of effective nuclear cross section, = 10^{-24} square centimeters per nucleus. (?)

Barrels – A barrel of petroleum, equals 42 U. S. gallons, or approximately 5.6 cubic feet, or 159 liters, measured at a temperature of 60° Fahrenheit.

British Thermal Units – The quantity of heat needed to raise the temperature of 1 pound avoirdupois of air-free water, 1°F under a constant pressure of 1 atmosphere, at 39.1°F. This is about the amount of energy released when the tip of a kitchen match burns.

Bushel – A unit of dry capacity, approximately 2,150.42 cubic inches, or 35.23 liters.

Cable – A unit of length used on ships, equalling 200 yards or 182.88 meters.

Calories – The amount of heat necessary to raise the temperature of 1 gram of water 1° Celsius at a pressure of 1 atmosphere.

Carat – A unit of mass used for weighing precious stones, currently = 200 milligrams = 3.086 grains

Chain – In Cyprus, a unit of length equaling 1/3 pic, or 8 inches.

Cords – a pile of fuel wood 4 feet deep, 8 feet long, and 4 feet high, or 128 cubic feet, approximately 3.62 cubic meters.

Cubit – The distance from the elbow to the tip of the outstretched middle finger.

Cup – A $\frac{1}{4}$ of a U. S. liquid quart, about 237 milliliters.

Day – The simplest definition of a day's duration, and the one used in most sciences, including astronomy, is that it is 86,400 seconds based upon the rotation of the Earth.

Denier – A unit of mass, about 1.274 grams.

Dram – A dry weight measure equaling 1/16 ounce avoirdupois, 27.34 grains, or 1.77 grams.

Dyn – the force which imparts an acceleration of 1 centimeter per second per second to a body having a mass of 1 gram.

Erg – 1 erg being the work done by a force of 1 dyne acting through a distance of 1 centimeter, = 10^{-7} joules.

Fahrenheit – In this scale, the freezing point of water is 32 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) and the boiling point 212 °F, placing the boiling and freezing points of water exactly 180 degrees apart.

Farad – A capacitor has a capacitance of 1 farad if a charge of 1 coulomb increases the potential difference between its plates by 1 volt.

Fathom – A unit of length, 6 feet deep.

Feet – The length of the international yard to be 0.9144 meters. Consequently, the international foot is defined to be equal to 0.3048 meters.

Furlong – In horse races, 220 yards, equaling a little more than 201.2 meters.

Gallons – In the United States, the only legal gallon is a unit of liquid capacity = 231 cubic inches = 3,785.4 cubic centimeters.

Gauss – One gauss is a magnetic flux density of 1 Maxwell per square centimeter.

Gill – A unit of liquid capacity, = $\frac{1}{4}$ U.S. fluid pint, approximately 118.3 milliliters.

Grains – the troy and apothecaries' pound are 5,760 grains, and the pound avoirdupois is 7,000 grains. Traditionally, the grain was thought of as the weight of a barleycorn taken from the middle of the ear. In the United States it remains the customary unit for expressing, for example, the weight of bullets.

Hand – A unit of length = 4 inches. A writer in 1701 refers to “the measure called a handful used in measuring the height of horses, by 27 Henry VIII, Chap. 6, ordained to be 4 inches.”

Hectare – A unit of land area, = 100 ares = 10,000 square meters, approximately 2.47 acres.

Henry – The self- or mutual inductance of a closed loop is 1 henry if a current of 1 ampere gives rise to a magnetic flux of 1 weber.

Hogshead – A quarter of a tun = 63 wine gallons. After conversion to imperial measure in 1824, the hogshead became 52.5 imperial gallons, about 238.7 liters.

Horsepower – A unit of power, used in rating a boiler's capacity to deliver steam to a steam engine. One boiler horsepower is about 33,478.8 BTU per hour (about 9,809.5 watts).

Hour – a unit of time 60 minutes, or 3,600 seconds in length. It is approximately 1/24 of a median Earth day.

Hundredweight – A unit of mass equaling 100 pounds avoirdupois.

Joule – The work done when the point of application of a force of 1 newton is displaced 1 meter in the direction of the force. One watt-second is equal to 1 joule.

Kayser – A unit of reciprocal wavelength, equal to the reciprocal of 1 centimeter. Also called a rydberg.

Kip – 1,000 pounds-force, approximately 4,448 newtons, used by architects and structural engineers to describe deadweight loads.

Knots – A unit of velocity used for ships and aircraft, equaling 1 international nautical mile per hour, or 1,852 meters per hour, about 1.1508 miles per hour.

Lambert – A luminous surface emitting 1 lumen per square centimeter has a value of 1 lambert.

Langley – The amount of solar energy falling upon a surface, used, for example, in designing solar water heaters. 1 calorie per square cm, approx 41,840 joules per square meter

League – 3 (statute) miles.

Light-year - A unit of distance used to express astronomical distances. It is the distance light travels in a vacuum in one year.

Link - A unit of length used by surveyors. 1 link = 1/100 chain.

Lux - The unit of illuminance—how brightly a surface is illuminated. One lux is 1 lumen per square meter. (One lux is about 0.09 foot-candles.) On the Earth's surface, the sun's illumination is about 100,000 lux; from a full moon at zenith, about 0.27 lux.

Maxwell - The unit of magnetic flux, which, linking a circuit of 1 turn, produces an electromotive force of 1 Maxwell as it is reduced to zero in 1 second. Its dimensions are (mass \times square of length) over (current \times square of time).

Miles - A unit of distance = 8 furlongs = 5280 feet, approximately 1.6 kilometers.

Oersted - A unit of magnetic field strength, equal in a vacuum to the force in dynes exerted on a unit magnetic pole placed at the point.

Ohm - The unit of electrical resistance between two points on a conductor when a constant potential difference of 1 volt, applied to these points, produces in the conductor a current of 1 ampere.

Ounces - The most common is the avoirdupois ounce, 1/16th of the avoirdupois pound, approximately 28.3 grams. The apothecaries' ounce and the troy ounce, 1/12th of the apothecaries' pound and the troy pound respectively, have identical masses, approximately 31.1 grams.

Pace - A unit of distance equaling 30 inches.

Parsec - One parsec = 3.26 light-years, or 3.0857×10^{13} kilometers. One parsec is the distance from Earth to a star that shows a parallax of one second of arc. The greater the parallax, the smaller the distance.

Peck - A unit of dry capacity, = 537.605 cubic inches = 8 U.S. dry quarts (approximately 8.8 liters).

Pennyweights - A unit of mass in the troy weight system, = 1/20 troy ounce = 24 grains = 1.56 grams.

Phot - The unit of illuminance in the cgs system of units.

Pints - A unit of dry capacity, 0.55 liters; while the U.S. liquid pint, a unit of liquid capacity, is 0.473 liters.

Poise - A unit of viscosity, the property of a liquid that resists flowing, sort of internal friction. Molasses, for example, has a higher viscosity than water. One poise is the viscosity of a fluid that requires a shearing force of 1 dyne to move a square centimeter area of either of two parallel layers of fluid 1 centimeter with a velocity of 1 centimeter per second relative to the other layer. One poise = 0.1 pascal-second = 0.1 poiseuille.

Pole - A unit of distance, = 5.5 yards.

Rankine - The Rankine scale is a thermodynamic scale that has degrees are the same size as Fahrenheit degrees, but 0 is set at absolute zero, -460°F.

Scruples - A unit of mass in the apothecaries' weight system. 20 grains = 1/3 drachm or dram, approximately 1.3 grams

Second - Under the International System of Units, the second is currently defined as the duration of 9,192,631,770 periods of the radiation corresponding to the transition between the two hyperfine levels of the ground state of the caesium 133 atom. This definition refers to a caesium atom at rest at a temperature of 0 K (absolute zero). The ground state is defined at zero magnetic field.

Shake - A unit of time, equaling 10 nanoseconds. It originated with American nuclear armaments researchers and is used in distinguishing events in nuclear explosions.

Skein - A unit of length used for yarn or thread, = 360 feet; but a skein of thrown silk = 1000 yards.

Slugs - The unit of mass, approximately 14.6 kilograms. One slug is a mass such that a 1-pound force acting on it will produce an acceleration of 1 foot per second per second. One slug = 32.2 pounds (as mass).

Stoke - The unit of kinematic viscosity. A fluid with a viscosity of 1 poise and a density of 1 gram per cubic centimeter has a kinematic viscosity of 1 stoke. 1 stoke = 1 centimeter squared per second.

Teaspoon - A teaspoon is 1/3 of a tablespoon and is approximately equal to 4.93 milliliters.

Tesla - The unit of magnetic flux density in SI. One tesla is one weber of magnetic flux per square meter of circuit area.

Ton - A unit of mass, approximately 29.167 grams. The number of milligrams of precious metal in one assay ton of the ore being tested is equal to the number of troy ounces of pure precious metal in one 2000-pound av. ton of the ore.

Torr - A unit of atmospheric pressure equaling 1/760 atmosphere, approximately 133.3 pascals.

Volt - The unit of electric potential, potential difference, and electromotive force. One volt is the potential difference between two points on a conductor when the current flowing is 1 ampere and the power dissipated between the points is one watt

Watts - Power is the rate at which energy is expended or work is done, defined as "the power which in one second gives rise to energy of 1 joule" In mechanical terms, a power of 1 watt can, in 1 second, move a mass of 1 kilogram through a distance of 1 meter with such force that the kilogram m/s velocity at the end of the meter will be 1 meter per second greater than it was at the beginning. In an electric circuit, 1 watt is a current of 1 ampere at a pressure of 1 volt. The watt's dimensions are joules per second.

Yards - The basic pre-metric unit of length in the English-speaking world, since 1959 in the United States and since 1963 in the United Kingdom exactly equal to 0.9144 meter (see international yard).

<http://www.sizes.com/units/>