

How Many Pounds Is 60 Kg

Early rails were made of wood, cast iron or wrought iron. All modern rails are hot rolled steel with a cross section (profile) approximate to an I-beam, but asymmetric about a horizontal axis (however see grooved rail below). The head is profiled to resist wear and to give a good ride, and the foot profiled to suit the fixing system.

Pound (mass) 45359237 kilograms, and which is divided into 16 avoirdupois ounces. Standard sizes are 6, 12, 18, 24, 32, and 42 pounds; 60-pounders and 68-pounders also exist, along with other nonstandard weapons using the The pound or pound-mass is a unit of mass used in both the British imperial and United States customary systems of measurement. Various definitions have been used; the most common today is the international avoirdupois pound, which is legally defined as exactly 0. The international standard symbol for the avoirdupois pound is lb; an alternative symbol (when there might otherwise be a risk of confusion with the pound-force) is lbm (for most pound definitions), # (chiefly in the U. six-pounder.), and ℔ or ¤ (specifically for the apothecaries' pound).

All smoked sausages are cured. The reason is the threat of botulism. The bacterium responsible, Clostridium botulinum, is ubiquitous in the environment, grows in the anaerobic conditions created in the interior of the sausage, and thrives in the 4 °C (39 °F) to 60 °C (140 °F) temperature range common in the smoke house and subsequent ambient storage. Thus, for safety reasons, sausages are cured before smoking.... == British unit for butter and cheese ==

QF 6-pounder Hotchkiss Many variants were produced, often under licence, which ranged in length from 40 to 58 calibres, with 40 calibre the most common. Many variants were produced, often under licence, which ranged in length from 40 to 58 calibres, with 40 calibre the most common. 6-pounders were The Ordnance QF Hotchkiss 6 pounder gun Mk I and Mk II or QF 6 pounder 8 cwt were a family of long-lived light 57 mm naval guns introduced in 1885 to defend against new, small and fast vessels such as torpedo boats and later submarines.

British laws for the sale of goods defined a tub of butter as a receptacle of a size which could contain 84 pounds of butter.

M1841 6-pounder field gun The cannon proved very effective when employed by light artillery units during the Mexican–American War. 8 kg) round shot up to a distance of 1,523 yd (1,393 m) at 5° elevation. S. 4 cm) from the base ring to the muzzle and weighed 880 lb (399. In the U. It could also fire canister shot and spherical case shot (shrapnel). Army, the 6-pounders were replaced as soon as more modern weapons became available and none were manufactured after 1862. The Model 1841 bronze 6-pounder gun barrel was 60 in (152. The diameter of the bore The M1841 6-pounder field gun was a bronze smoothbore muzzleloading cannon that was adopted by the United States Army in 1841 and used from the Mexican–American War to the American Civil War. The cannon was used during the early years of the American Civil War, but it was soon outclassed by newer field guns such as the M1857 12-pounder Napoleon. 1 lb (2. 2 kg). However, the Confederate States Army continued to use the cannon for a longer period because the lesser industrial capacity of the South could not produce new guns as fast as the North. It fired a 6

Rails represent a substantial fraction of the cost of a railway line. Only a small number of rail sizes are made by steelworks at one time, so a railway must choose the nearest suitable size. Worn, heavy rail from a mainline is... Unlike some other uses of iron and steel, railway rails are subject to very high stresses and are made of very high quality steel. It took many decades to improve the quality of the materials, including the change from iron to steel. Minor flaws in the steel that may pose no problems in other applications can lead to broken rails and dangerous derailments when used on railway tracks. == History of units ==

Rail profile Australia). 1 kg/m equals 2. Commonly, in rail terminology pound is a metonym for the expression pounds per yard and hence a 132-pound rail means The rail profile is the cross-sectional shape of a rail as installed on a railway or railroad, perpendicular to its length. 0159 lb/yd

Under both conventions, there are 20 hundredweight in a ton, producing a "short ton" of 2,000 pounds (907.2 kg) and a "long ton" of 2,240 pounds (1,016 kg).

Sausage making The origins of meat preservation are lost to the ages but probably began when humans began to realize the preservative value of salt. This is usually interpreted per 10 pounds of meat. The procedure of stuffing meat into casings remains basically the same today, but sausage recipes have been greatly refined and sausage making has become a highly respected culinary art. This works out to 4 ounces of cure for 100 pounds of sausage Sausage making originally developed as a means to preserve and transport meat. #1) per 10 pounds of finished product. Primitive societies learned that dried berries and spices could be added to dried meat

History of measurement The "long ton" is equal to 2240 pounds (1016 The earliest recorded systems of weights and measures originate in the 3rd or 4th millennium BC. The hundredweight was approximately equal to two talents. 8 kg, 1016 kg), respectively. pounds (~12. 7 kg, 50

M1857 12-pounder Napoleon The weapon proved to be simple to produce, reliable, and robust. It could also fire canister shot, common shell, and spherical case shot. The gun was the American-manufactured version of the French canon obusier de 12 which combined the functions of both field gun and howitzer. These four guns became the standard model for all 12-pounder Napoleons subsequently produced for the The M1857 12-pounder Napoleon or Light 12-pounder gun or 12-pounder gun-howitzer was a bronze smoothbore muzzle-loading artillery piece that was adopted by the United States Army in 1857 and extensively employed in the American Civil War. 1 kg) heavier. than the original gun and 40 lb (18. It fired a 12. 03 lb (5. 5 kg) round shot a distance of 1,619 to 1,680 yd (1,480 to 1,536 m) at 5° elevation

Tub (unit) 5 Firkin (1 Firkin = 56 lbs) 1 tub = 38 kg The Oxford English Dictionary Tub was a unit of capacity or of weight used in Britain and elsewhere. which could contain 84 pounds of butter. 1 tub of butter or cheese = 84 pounds 1 tub = 1

The 12-pounder Napoleon outclassed and soon replaced the M1841 6-pounder field gun and the M1841 12-pounder howitzer in the U.S. Army, while replacement of these older weapons was slower in the Confederate States Army. A total of 1,157 were produced for the U.S. Army, all but a few in the period 1861–1863. The Confederate States of America utilized captured U.S. 12-pounder Napoleons and also manufactured about 500 during the war. The weapon was named after Napoleon III of France, who helped develop the weapon. Background Development history In the period before the Civil War, a U.S... As well as being used as an anti-tank gun on its own towed carriage, the 17-pdr was also installed on a number of tanks. In particular, it was used to "up-gun" some foreign-built vehicles in British service, resulting in the Sherman Firefly – which gave British tank units the ability to hold their own against their German counterparts. In the anti-tank role, the 17-pdr was replaced, from the late 1940s, by the 120 mm BAT recoilless rifle. As a tank gun, it was succeeded by the 84 mm 20 pounder. The long or imperial hundredweight of 8 stone or 112 pounds (50.80 kg) is defined in the British imperial system. By the early 1800s gun-founders knew that two metals were suitable for the manufacture of cannon, iron and bronze. Bronze, an alloy made up of about 90% copper and 10% tin, was strong enough to resist the explosion of gunpowder without bursting the...

Ordnance QF 17-pounder 5° Traverse: 60° In the immediate post-war The Ordnance Quick-Firing 17-pounder or just 17-pdr, was a 76. Weight: 3 t. carriage for the 17 pounder comprising: Split trail carriage, with gunshield. Used with the APDS shot, it was capable of defeating all but the thickest armour on German tanks. 2 mm (3 inch) gun developed by the United Kingdom during World War II. Elevation: –6° to +16

6-pounders were widely used by the navies of a number of nations and often used by both sides in a conflict. Due to advances in torpedo delivery and performance, 6-pounder guns were rapidly made obsolete and were replaced with larger guns aboard most larger warships. This led to their being used ashore during World War I as coastal defence guns, the first tank guns and as anti-aircraft guns, whether on improvised or specialized HA/LA mounts. During World War II 6-pounder guns were put back in service to arm small warships and as coastal defence guns. The last ships to carry 6-pounders were the Aegir-class offshore patrol vessels of the Icelandic Coast Guard which replaced them in 1990 with the Bofors 40mm L/60 autocannon. Background By and large, the heavier the rails and the rest of the track work, the heavier and faster the trains these tracks can carry. The short hundredweight or cental of 100 pounds (45.36 kg) is defined in the United States customary system.

Hundredweight In England in around The hundredweight (abbreviation: cwt), formerly also known as the centum weight or quintal, is a British imperial and United States customary unit of weight or mass. Its value differs between the United States customary and British imperial systems. The hundredweight has had many values. producing a "short ton" of 2,000 pounds (907. 2 kg) and a "long ton" of 2,240 pounds (1,016 kg). The two values are distinguished in American English as the short and long hundredweight and in British English as the cental and imperial hundredweight

Operational history Usage of the unqualified term pound reflects the historical conflation of mass and weight. This accounts for the modern distinguishing terms pound-mass and pound-force. The unit is descended from the Roman libra (hence the symbol lb, descended from the scribal abbreviation, ℔). The English word pound comes from the Roman libra pondo ('the weight measured in libra'), and is cognate with, among others, German Pfund, Dutch pond, and Swedish pund. These units remain in common use in many territories especially those which have not fully adopted the metric system. Sausages come in two main types: fresh and cured. Cured sausages may be either cooked or dried. Many cured sausages are smoked, but this is not mandatory. The curing process itself changes the meat and imparts its own flavors. An example is the difference in taste between a pork roast and a ham. The word... Etymology

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