

How Many ML Is 6 Oz

Long Island iced tea Despite its name, the cocktail does not typically contain iced tea, but is named due to having a similar amber hue as iced tea. whiskey, and 1/2 oz. maple syrup The Long Island iced tea, or Long Island ice tea, is an IBA official cocktail, typically made with vodka, tequila, white rum, Cointreau, gin, and a splash of cola. a 16 US fl oz (470 ml) glass Add 1/2 US fl oz (15 ml) rum, 1/2 oz. gin, 1/2 oz tequila, 1 US fl oz (30 ml) vodka, 1 oz

Robert "Rosebud" Butt claims to have invented the Long Island iced tea as an entry in a contest to create a new mixed drink with triple sec in 1972 while he worked at the Oak Beach Inn on Long Island, New York. == Alcohol concentration == Profuse sweating can increase the need for electrolyte replacement. Water-electrolyte imbalance produces headache and fatigue if mild; illness if moderate, and sometimes even death if severe. For example, water intoxication (which results in hyponatremia), the process of consuming too much water too...

Tang (drink mix) Mitchell and chemist William Bruce James in 1957, and first marketed in powdered form in 1959. The Tang brand is currently owned in most countries by Mondelēz International, a North American company spun off from Kraft Foods in 2012. Orange-flavored Tang contributes to most current Tang is an American drink mix brand that was formulated by General Foods Corporation food scientist William A. 2009, another version of Tang emerged in 20 US fl oz (590 ml) containers making only 6 US quarts (5,700 ml). Kraft Heinz owns the Tang brand in North America

Tang was used by early NASA crewed space flights. In 1962, when Mercury astronaut John Glenn conducted eating experiments in orbit, Tang was selected for the menu; it was also used... == History == The definition of what constitutes a standard drink varies very widely...

Flat white 7 US fl oz) and about 130 ml (4. 6 imp fl oz; 4. The name, however, was in use in England in the 1960s for an espresso-based coffee. 4 US fl oz) of steamed milk with a 5 mm (0. white consists of a double espresso (50 ml; 1. The origin of the flat white is unclear; café owners in both Australia and New Zealand claim its invention. It generally has a higher proportion of espresso to milk than a latte, and does not have the thick layer of foam of a cappuccino. 20 in) A flat white is a drink consisting of espresso coffee and steamed milk. 8 imp fl oz; 1

== United States ==

Standard drink It helps to inform alcohol users. The notion is used in relation to recommendations about alcohol consumption and its relative risks to health. 742 ml; 0. 78945 g/mL × 17 A standard drink or (in the UK) unit of alcohol is a measure of alcohol consumption representing a fixed amount of pure alcohol. → Ethanol listed as 0. 6 US fluid ounces or ~18 mL.

6 US fl oz × 29. 78945 g/mL @ 20°C (68°F), 0. 57 mL/US fl oz = 17

== Definitions in various countries == Anette Moldvaer states that a flat white consists of a double espresso (50 ml; 1.8 imp fl oz; 1.7 US fl oz) and about 130 ml (4.6 imp fl oz; 4.4 US fl oz) of steamed milk with a 5 mm (0.20 in) layer of microfoam. According to a survey of industry commentators, a flat white is a shorter drink with a thin layer of microfoam (hence the 'flat' in flat white), as opposed to the thick layer of foam on the top of a cappuccino. The beverage is often served with a pattern (latte art) on the surface. Drinking vessels intended for beer are made from a variety of materials other than glass, including pottery, pewter, and wood. Shot glasses decorated with a wide variety of toasts, advertisements, humorous pictures, or other decorations and words are popular souvenirs and collectibles, especially as merchandise of a brewery.

Beer glassware They also vary due to commercial promotion by breweries; artistic or cultural expression in folk art, novelty items or drinking games; or to complement, enhance, or otherwise affect a particular type of beer's temperature, appearance and aroma, as in the case of its head. In Europe, 500 ml (18 imp fl oz) glasses are Beer glassware comprise vessels, today usually made of glass, designed or commonly used for serving and drinking beer. ounces), 250 ml (8. 8 imp fl oz), 300 ml (11 imp fl oz), 330 ml (12 imp fl oz) or 400 ml (14 imp fl oz) sizes. Styles of beer glasses vary in accordance with national or regional traditions; legal or customary requirements regarding serving measures and fill lines; and practicalities such as avoiding breakage during washing, stacking or storage

Alcohol measurements Alcohol concentration in beverages is commonly expressed as alcohol by volume (ABV), ranging from less than 0.) and a Reputed Quart of wine was equal to 730 mL (3/4 of a Wine Quart Alcohol measurements are units of measurement for determining amounts of beverage alcohol. A "standard drink" is used globally to quantify alcohol intake, though its definition varies widely by country. was equal to 285 mL (1/2 an Ale Pint, or equivalent to 10 imperial oz. Serving sizes of alcoholic beverages also vary by country. 1% in fruit juices to up to 98% in rare cases of spirits. or 9. 63 US oz

There are two competing origin stories for the Long Island iced tea, one from Long Island, Tennessee, and one from Long Island, New York. == International styles == A hypothetical alcoholic beverage sized to one standard drink

varies in volume depending on the alcohol concentration of the beverage (for example, a standard drink of spirits takes up much less space than a standard drink of beer), but it always contains the same amount of alcohol and therefore produces the same amount of intoxication. Many government health guidelines specify low to high risk amounts in units of grams of pure alcohol per day, week, or single occasion. These government guidelines often illustrate these amounts as standard drinks of various beverages, with their serving sizes indicated. Although used for the same purpose, the definition of a standard drink varies very widely from country to country. In commercial settings across many countries, beer glasses are served placed on a paperboard beer mat that is usually printed with brand advertising. A slightly different drink is claimed to have been invented in the 1920s during the Prohibition era by an "Old Man Bishop" in a local community named Long Island in Kingsport, Tennessee. The drink was then tweaked by Ransom Bishop, Old Man Bishop's son, by adding cola, lemon, and lime. Old Man's version included whiskey, maple syrup, varied quantities of the five liquors, and no triple sec, rather... General Foods Corporation food scientist William A. Mitchell and chemist William Bruce James formulated and trademarked orange Tang in 1957. Tang entered test markets in 1958 and was available to the public beginning in 1959. Labeling beverages with the equivalent number of standard drinks is common in some countries. The way a flat white is made varies between regions and cafés. In Australia a flat white is usually served in a ceramic cup with a handle, often of a similar volume (200 ml; 7.0 imp fl oz; 6.8 US fl oz) to the glass in which a latte is served, but the flat white usually has less milk and microfoam... == Description ==

Shot glass 2 US fl oz). K. 85 US fl oz) and sometimes 35 ml (1. Jiggers may also hold other amounts and ratios A shot glass is a glass originally designed to hold or measure spirits or liquor, which is either imbibed straight from the glass ("a shot") or poured into a cocktail ("a drink"). are typically 25 ml (0. The jiggers used in the U. An alcoholic beverage served in a shot glass and typically consumed quickly, in one swallow, may also be known as a "shooter" or "shot". (44 ml)

Sales of Tang were poor until NASA used it on John Glenn's Mercury flight in February 1962, and on subsequent Gemini missions. Since then it has been closely associated with the U.S. human spaceflight program, which created the misconception that Tang was invented for the space program. Tang continues to be used on NASA missions in the present day, over 50 years after its introduction.

Cup (unit) 3 imp fl oz; 236. In the US customary system, it is equal to one-half US pint (8. Because actual drinking cups may differ greatly from the size The cup is a cooking measure of volume, commonly associated with cooking and serving sizes. 3 imp fl oz; 236. Because actual drinking cups may differ greatly from the size of this unit, standard measuring cups may be used, with a

metric cup commonly being rounded up to 240 millilitres (legal cup), but 250 ml is also used depending on the measuring scale. 0 US fl oz; 8. 6 ml). 0 US fl oz; 8. 6 ml). customary system, it is equal to one-half US pint (8 c9ed7a4735

The drink has a much higher alcohol concentration (approximately 22 percent) than most highball drinks due to the relatively small amount of mixer. c9ed7a4735 == Origin == c9ed7a4735

Drink can Worldwide production for all drink cans is approximately 370 billion cans per year. state of Hawaii, many domestically filled beverages use a distinctive "206 diameter" 12 US fl oz can with A drink can (or beverage can) is a metal container with a polymer interior designed to hold a fixed portion of liquid such as carbonated soft drinks, alcoholic drinks, fruit juices, teas, herbal teas, energy drinks, etc. Drink can exteriors are made of aluminum (75% of worldwide production) or tin-plated steel (25% worldwide production) and the interiors coated with an epoxy resin or polymer. [citation needed] In the U. 18 US fl oz or 532 ml. S c9ed7a4735

Fluid balance Euvolemia is the state of normal body fluid volume, including blood volume, interstitial fluid volume, and intracellular fluid volume; hypovolemia and hypervolemia are imbalances. glasses (1,900 mL or 64 US fl oz) of plain water per day is not scientific; thirst is a better guide for how much water to drink than is a specific, fixed Fluid balance is an aspect of the homeostasis of organisms in which the amount of water in the organism needs to be controlled, via osmoregulation and behavior, such that the concentrations of electrolytes (salts in solution) in the various body fluids are kept within healthy ranges. Water is necessary for all life on Earth. The core principle of fluid balance is that the amount of water lost from the body must equal the amount of water taken in; for example, in humans, the output (via respiration, perspiration, urination, defecation, and expectoration) must equal the input (via eating and drinking, or by parenteral intake). Humans can survive for 4 to 6 weeks without food but only for a few days without water c9ed7a4735

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