Measurements and
Conversions Guide

| STANDARD VOLUME WEIGHT CONVERSIONS |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| From Inches | Length $x$ Width $\times$ Height divided by 366 | $=$ Volume Weight (KGS) |
| From Centimeters | Length $x$ Width $\times$ Height divided by 6,000 | $=$ Volume Weight (KGS) |
| From Cubic Feet | Number of feet $\times 1728$ divide by 366 | $=$ Volume Weight (KGS) |
| From Cubic Meters | Number of Meters $\times 1000$ divide by 6 | $=$ Volume Weight (KGS) |
| From Inches to LBS | Length $x$ Width $\times$ Height divide by 194 | $=$ Volume Weight (LBS) |


| CUBE CONVERSIONS |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| IN $\times$ IN divide by 1728 divide by 35.32 | $=$ CBM |
| CM $\times$ CM $\times$ CM divide by 1000,000 | $=$ CBM |
| Length $\times$ Width $\times$ Height | $=$ Cubic Inches |
| IN $\times$ IN $\times$ IN | $=$ Cubic Feet |
| Cubic Inches divide by 1728 | $=$ Cubic Meters |
| Cubic Feet divide by 35.32 |  |

## DENSITY CARGO VOLUME

Volume Weight divide by Actual Weight x 6000
Example: 46.5 (Volume) divide by 98 KGS (Actual) x $6000=$ 2847 cubic centimeters

When building pallets, density of cargo is a critical factor. Better rates are also offered for high density cargo. DENSE CARGO is less than 3000 cubic.


| CONTAINER CAPACITY |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| 20 Ft. Std. Container | $23-30 \mathrm{CBM}$ |
| 20 Ft. Palletized Container | $40-28$ CBM |
| 40 Ft. Dry Reefer | $50-55 \mathrm{CBM}$ |
| 40 Ft. Std. Container | $40-45 \mathrm{CBM}$ |
| 40 Ft. Palletized Container | $55-56 \mathrm{CBM}$ |
| 40 Ft. High Cube Reefer | $55-67 \mathrm{CBM}$ |
| 40 Ft. High Cube Container |  |

