### 3.0.0. Measuring in the Construction Industry

How do you read a tape measure?

## Objectives

- When you have completed this module, you will be able to:
- Use a standard ruler or tape measure to read and label measurements accurately.
- Use a standard ruler or tape measure to identify measurements and mark them accurately.
- Use a standard ruler or tape measure to draw technical lines accurately and with precision.


## Accuracy vs. Precision

- Accuracy refers to the closeness of a measured value to a standard or known value.
- How correct is your measurement?
- Precision refers to the closeness of two or more measurements to each other.
- Can you repeat a measurement and have the same outcome each time?


## Imperial Measurements

- In construction in the United Stes,


## Imperial Measurements

- The imperial system of units (also known as the British Exchequer Standards of 1825) is the system of units first defined in the British Weights and Measures Act 1824 and continued to be developed through a series of Weights and Measures Acts and amendments.


## Imperial Measurements

- The imperial units replaced the Winchester Standards, which were in effect from 1588 to 1825.
- This came into official use across the British Empire.
- The imperial system developed from what were first known as English units, as did the related system of United States customary units.


## Divisions of a Ruler or Tape Measure.

Feet

## Developing Your Skills

- There are three types of assignments for each fraction of an inch.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& -1^{\prime \prime}, 1 / 2 ", 1 / 4 ", 3 / 4^{\prime \prime}, 1 / 8^{\prime \prime}, 3 / 8^{\prime \prime}, 5 / 8^{\prime \prime} 7 / 8^{\prime \prime}, 1 / 16^{\prime \prime}, 3 / 16^{\prime \prime}, 5 / 16^{\prime \prime}, \\
& 7 / 16^{\prime \prime}, 9 / 16^{\prime \prime}, 11 / 16^{\prime \prime}, 1 / 16^{\prime \prime}, \& 15 / 10^{\prime \prime}
\end{aligned}
$$

- Reading each measurement
- Identifying each measurement
- Drawing each measurement


## Inches

## - Inches

- There are twelve inches per foot.
- Think of a "dozen."


## Half Inches

## - Half-inches

- There are two equal half-inches per inch.

- Think of there being two half dollars in a dollar.


## Quarter Inches

- Quarter-inch
- There are four equal quarter-inches per inch.
- There are two equal quarter-inches per half inch.

- Think of there being four quarters in a dollar, and
- two quarters in a half dollar.



## Quarter Inches

- Since measurement fractions are always reduced to their lowest terms, there is:

- But no $2 / 4$ ", since that is the same as $1 / 2$ ".


## Eighth Inches

- Eighth-inch
- There are eighth equal eighth-inches per inch.
- There are four equal eighth-inches per half inch.
- There are two equal eighth-inches per quarterinch.

- Think of an eighth as a quarter that was cut in half.


## Eighth Inches

- Since measurement fractions are always reduced to their lowest terms, there is:

- 7/8"
- but no even numbers, because those would be quarters.


## Sixteenth Inches

## - Sixteenth-inch

- There are sixteen equal sixteenth-inches in an inch.
- There are eight equal sixteenth-inches in a half-inch.
- There are four equal sixteenth-inches in a quarter-inch.
- There are two equal sixteenth-inches in an eighth-inch.



## Sixteenth Inches

- Since measurement fractions are always reduced to their lowest terms, there is:
- 1/16"
- 3/16"
- 5/16"
- 7/16"
- 9/16"
- 11/16"
- 13/16"
- 15/16"

- But no even numbers, because those would be eighths.


## Measuring in the Construction Industry

- In the United States, most construction projects utilize Imperial Measurements, also called SAE (Society of Automotive Engineers), as opposed to using the Metric System.

Measurements are made in feet plus inches.

- There is a standard nomenclature used in the construction industry, so that everyone involved understands what is said and written in regard to measurement.


## Feet

- Feet are noted by the number of feet, followed by an apostrophe.
- 17'
- Read as "seventeen feet"
- Remember that the word "feet" has one syllable, so use only one mark (apostrophe).


## Inches

- Inches are notated by the number of inches, followed by a close quotation mark.
- 2"
- Read as "two inches"
- Remember that the word "inches" has two syllables, so use two marks (close quotation).


## Feet Plus Inches

- Feet plus inches are notated by the number of feet with an apostrophe, followed by a dash (which separates the feet and inches), followed by the number of inches with a close quotation mark.
- 6’-4"
- Read as "six feet, four inches"


## Fractions of an Inch

- Fractions of an inch are reduced to their lowest terms and are listed after the number of inches, just before the close quotation mark.
- 3'-5 ½"
- Read as "three feet, five and one-half inches"


## Fractions of an Inch

- When reduced to their lowest terms, measurement fractions will always have an odd number as the numerator.
- 1/2"
- $3 / 8$ "
- 7/16"
- etc.


## Measurements Made in Inches Only.

- 92 5/8"
- Occasionally, measurements are made in inches only.
- Read as "ninety-two and five-eighths inches"


## Modern Tape Measures

On modern tape measures, important lengths are highlighted in color.

## Total Inches

- Total inches are usually written in black.



## Feet

- Feet are usually highlighted in black.



## Inches (within a given foot)

- Inches within each foot are usually written in red.



## Multiples of 16"

## Multiples of $16^{\prime \prime}$ ( $16^{\prime \prime}, 32^{\prime \prime}, 48^{\prime \prime}, 64^{\prime \prime}$, etc.)

 are highlighted in red.

This is used primarily in
 residential construction.

## Conversion Formulas

## Converting Feet to inches.

- \# of feet x 12 = total number of inches.
- If there is a remainder to start (for example, $3^{\prime}-5$ "), add the remainder after you have multiplied.


## Converting Inches to Feet

- \# of inches $\div 12$ = total number of feet.
- Any remainder after dividing would be written as inches (for example. 3'-5").


## Converting Fractions to Decimal

- Nominator $\div$ denominator, carried out until there is no remainder.

$$
-5 / 8=\quad \begin{array}{r}
.625 \\
\begin{array}{r}
5.000 \\
\frac{48}{20} \\
\frac{16}{40} \\
\hline 40 \\
0
\end{array}
\end{array}
$$

## Converting Decimal to Fraction

- Place the decimal number over its 10's denominator, and reduce to its lowest terms.
- (for example, .625 would be over 1000)
- $.625=625 /{ }_{1000}=5 / 8$


## Multiplying Feet Plus Inches

- Since feet and inches are two different units of measure, they cannot be multiplied.
- The inches must be converted to a fraction, in decimal form, of a foot.


## Multiplying Feet Plus Inches

- Think of the inches this way:
- "Out of twelve inches, there are $x$."
- To do this, place the number of inches over the number 12.


## EXAMPLE:

$$
5^{\prime}-6^{\prime \prime}=5^{\prime} \& \frac{6^{\prime \prime}}{12}=5+(6 \div 12)=5.5^{\prime}
$$

Therefore, $5^{\prime}-6^{\prime \prime}=5.5^{\prime}$, and may now be multiplied by another measurement.

## Multiplying Feet Plus Inches

- When there are fractions of an inch, you must first convert them to their decimal form.

EXAMPLE:
FIRST, convert the fraction to
decimal form.

$$
\frac{1^{\prime \prime}}{2}=1 \div 2=0.5
$$

THEN, convert the inches, with the decimal, to a fraction of a foot, in decimal form.
$5^{\prime}-6 \frac{1^{\prime \prime}}{2}=5^{\prime} \& \frac{6.5}{12}=5+(6.5 \div 12)==5.5416^{\prime}$

## Multiplying Feet Plus Inches

- This is what must be done to calculate area or volume when using Imperial Measurements (Feet plus Inches).


## Multiplying Feet Plus Inches

- EXAMPLE of the Application of this practice:
- Calculate the area of this room:


## Multiplying Feet Plus Inches

## Multiplying Feet Plus Inches

