16 Em Mm

EM gauge

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EM gauge (named after the track gauge of a nominal Eighteen Millimetres) is a variant of 4 mm to a foot (1:76) scale used in model railways.

EM was developed because OO gauge, favoured by manufacturers of British prototype models, utilised track that was too narrow. OO was developed in the UK in the 1930s as a response to manufacturers finding they were unable to fit the motors of the time into British prototype small boilered locomotives when scaled at the globally popular HO scale's 3.5 mm to a foot (1:87). As the scale was increased to 4 mm to the foot to make the locomotives larger, the track gauge was left at 16.5 mm (0.65 in), and hence is too narrow (by a scale 178 mm or 7 in) to correctly depict the prototype's track gauge of 4 ft 8+1?2 in (1,435 mm).

EM gauge was founded in the 1950s, originally with 18 mm (0.709 in) gauge track and rolling stock wheelsets based upon the crude and massively out-of-scale products of the contemporary OO model manufacturers.

18 mm gauge was still undersize by almost a millimetre. With the limitations of modelling at this time, particularly the width of tyres, the largest gauge that could fit within the outline of a scale model would be 18.5 mm, no larger. This was mostly an issue for steam locomotives, where the popular technique at the time of making connecting and coupling rods from rail required an excessive spacing between wheel faces and the cylinders.

Attempts to make finer tyre and flange standards were thwarted initially by the overscale rail sections available commercially, it being impractical for an individual modeller to make smaller rails – although some did attempt to, by cutting down commercial rail. Smaller flange and tyre dimensions were also unsuccessful, as the narrow tyres tended to detach from the wheel centres. More critically, small flanges required comparably smaller rail, trackwork gaps and point frogs in order to work reliably.

Wheelset standards did become more fine in time, allowing EM to evolve into 18.2 mm (0.717 in) gauge track (for a while called EEM gauge until it was adopted into the mainstream standard). Some modellers were still not happy with this, it is still a scale 1.9 inches (48.26 mm) too narrow, and developed the P4 standards (18.83 mm or 0.741 in gauge).

Most EM modellers will have started off using OO gauge and having acquired the necessary modelling skills, then advanced into EM. Modellers in EM typically re-wheel their rolling stock and hand-build their trackwork, although pre-built track is available from specialist suppliers. There are also many 4 mm scale kits which can be used by all 4 mm scale gauges, and since the advanced skills, advanced kitbuilding and scratchbuilding are also common.

EM standards are set by the EM Gauge Society, defining gauge and wheel dimensions to ensure compatibility across layouts.

Em (typography)

one em in a 16-point typeface is 16 points. Therefore, this unit is the same for all typefaces at a given point size. The em space is one em wide.

An em (from em quadrat) is a unit in the field of typography, equal to the currently specified point size. It corresponds to the body height of the typeface. For example, one em in a 16-point typeface is 16 points. Therefore, this unit is the same for all typefaces at a given point size.

The em space is one em wide.

Typographic measurements using this unit are frequently expressed in decimal notation (e.g., 0.7 em) or as fractions of 100 or 1000 (e.g., 70?100 em or 700?1000 em). The number of pixels per em varies depending on system.

Nikon EM

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The Nikon EM is a beginner's level, interchangeable lens, 35 mm film, single lens reflex (SLR) camera. It was manufactured by Nippon Kogaku K. K. (today Nikon Corporation) in Japan from 1979 to 1982 (available new from dealer stock until circa 1984). The camera was designed for and marketed to the growing market of new photographers then entering the SLR buyer's market. The EM uses a Seiko MFC-E focal plane shutter with a speed range of 1 to 1/1000 second plus Bulb and flash X-sync of 1/90 second. It is 86 mm (3.4 in) high, 135 mm (5.3 in) wide, 54 mm (2.1 in) deep and weighed 460 grams (16 oz). Unlike most Nikons of the time, it was available only in black. The EM has no full manual exposure mode capability, but instead was intended to be used by inexperienced photographers who could not easily master the intricacies of shutter speeds and f-stops. There were also significant changes to the EM's mechanical and electrical components to reduce its production cost relative to previous Nikon cameras: dimensional tolerances weren't as tight, there were no ball bearings in the film advance mechanism, and no high-quality titanium shutter. The introductory US list price for the body plus normal lens was only $231.

The EM accepts nearly all lenses with the Nikon F bayonet mount except lenses introduced in 1959, non-ai lenses will damage the lensmount, it does support the automatic indexing (AI) feature introduced in 1977. The contemporary Nikon-made AI lenses were the Nikkor AI-S, Nikkor AI and Nikon Series E types. The AF-S Nikkor, AF-I Nikkor, AF Nikkor D and AF Nikkor autofocus lenses are also AI types. Nikon's most recent 35 mm film SLR lenses, the AF Nikkor G type introduced in 2000, lack an aperture control ring, and the AF Nikkor DX type (2003) with image circles sized for Nikon's digital SLRs will mount but will not function properly. IX Nikkor lenses introduced in 1996 for Nikon's Advanced Photo System SLRs must not be mounted to an EM, as their rear elements will intrude far enough into the mirror box to cause damage.

4 mm scale

Double 0 Gauge Association, supports 4 mm modelling using a 16.5 mm gauge EM Gauge Society, supports modelling in both EM (18.2 gauge) and P4 (18.83 gauge)

4 mm scale is the most popular model railway scale used in the United Kingdom. The term refers to the use of 4 millimeters on the model equating to a distance of 1 foot (305 mm) on the prototype (1:76.2). It is also used for military modelling.

For historical reasons, a number of different standards are employed.

OO gauge

scale with 12 mm (0.472 in) gauge track. H0 – 3.5 mm scale using the same 16.5 mm (0.65 in) gauge track as 00. EM – 4 mm scale using 18.2 mm (0.717 in) track

The terms OO gauge and OO scale (or more correctly but less commonly, 00 gauge and 00 scale) relate to the most popular standard gauge model railway standard in the United Kingdom, outside of which it is virtually unknown. "00" is a variant of "H0", meaning Half-0, which historically derives (in increasing size order) from 0 scale, 1 scale and 2 scale, the most popular scales in the early 20th century. Since railway modellers invariably pronounce the zero as "oh" rather than "zero" (e.g. "double-oh" or "aitch-oh"), the scales are often written as OO, HO and O.

00 scale is one of several 4 mm-scale standards (4 mm to the foot or 1:76.2), and the only one to be marketed by major manufacturers of British-outline models.

Logically, to replicate the full-size ("prototype") standard gauge of 1435 mm (4 ft 8+1?2 in) the track gauge at 4 mm-to-the-foot scale would be 18.83 millimetres (0.741 inches). However, the gauge is 16.5 mm (0.65 in), which is the same as in H0 scale – 3.5 mm to the foot or 1:87. This oddity has historical origins: essentially, 00 scale involves 4 mm-to-the-foot bodies being mounted on 3.5 mm-to-the-foot track. The result is that 00 rolling stock appears to be running on narrow gauge. The anomaly led some 4 scale modellers in the 1960s to adopt a gauge of 18.2 mm (EM scale), soon followed by some who decided to adopt 18.83 mm and wheel/track proportions very close to full-scale practice (Protofour standards).

.280 British

necked-down 7 mm variant For 7 mm HV, 7 mm Compromise, 7 mm Second Optimum: 7mm-08 Remington EM-2 rifle BSA 28P rifle Taden gun 7 mm caliber

other 7 mm cartridges - The .280 British was an experimental rimless bottlenecked intermediate rifle cartridge. It was later designated 7 mm MK1Z, and has also been known as .280/30, .280 Enfield, 7 mm FN Short and 7×43mm.

Like most armed forces in the immediate post-World War II era, the British Army began experimenting with lighter rounds after meeting the German StG 44 in combat. The Army began development in the late 1940s, with subsequent help from Fabrique Nationale in Belgium and the Canadian Army. The .280 British was tested in a variety of rifles and machine guns including the EM-2, Lee–Enfield, FN FAL, Bren, M1 Garand and Taden gun.

Despite its success as an intermediate cartridge, the .280 British was not considered powerful enough by the US Army and several variants of the .280 British were created in an attempt to appease the US Army. However, the US Army continued to reject these variants, ultimately adopting the cartridge that was then designated the 7.62×51mm NATO.

Orders of magnitude (length)

10?2 m (1 mm and 1 cm). 1.0 mm – 1/1,000 of a metre 1.0 mm – 0.03937 inches or 5/127 (exactly) 1.0 mm – side of a square of area 1 mm² 1.0 mm – diameter

The following are examples of orders of magnitude for different lengths.

Love 'Em and Leave 'Em (film)

Catalog:Love 'Em and Leave 'Em Wikimedia Commons has media related to Love 'Em and Leave 'Em. Love 'Em and Leave 'Em at IMDb Love 'Em and Leave 'Em (1926) on

Love 'Em and Leave 'Em is a 1926 silent American comedy drama film directed by Frank Tuttle and starring Evelyn Brent. According to the website SilentEra, a 16 mm film print of this film exists. Many foreign and domestic archive holdings.

Comparison of memory cards

fit one card sized into another; all electrical pins are exactly the same. EM (requires an Electro-Mechanical adapter) – Such adapter features both physical

This table provides summary of comparison of various flash memory cards, as of 2025. Of memory cards (i.e. intended as such, to use e.g. internally), SD cards allow for largest capacity by far (with SDUC variant up to 4 TB max. currently available, and the spec allows up to 128 max.), though the much bulkier CFexpress cards can also match the capacity. The relatively large (external) USB flash drives allow for more capacity, and are available with 8 TB.

Protofour

manufacturers of British prototype models use OO gauge (1:76.2 models running on 16.5 mm (0.65 in) gauge track). There are several finescale standards which have

Protofour or P4 is a set of standards for model railways allowing construction of models to a scale of 4 mm to 300 mm (1 ft) (1:76.2), the predominant scale of model railways of the British prototype. For historical reasons almost all manufacturers of British prototype models use OO gauge (1:76.2 models running on 16.5 mm (0.65 in) gauge track). There are several finescale standards which have been developed to enable more accurate models than OO, and P4 is the most accurate in common use.

The P4 standards specify a scale model track gauge of 18.83 mm (0.741 in) for standard gauge railways. Joe Brook Smith was the first to propose use of an exact scale track gauge in July 1964, when also the term Protofour was invented by Malcolm Cross. The standards were later published in Model Railway News by the Model Railway Study Group in August 1966.

Just as in the prototype railway, on a model the wheel-rail interface is the fundamental aspect of reliable operation. So as well as a track gauge, P4 also specifies the wheel profile and track parameters to use, which are largely a scaled-down version of real-life standards with some allowances for practical manufacturing tolerances.

P4 standards have been extended to several other prototypes. Broader than standard gauges have been modelled using P4 standards, including Brunel's 7 ft 1?4 in (2,140 mm) gauge, modelled with 28.08 mm (1.106 in) track and Irish P4, the 5 ft 3 in (1,600 mm) Irish broad gauge modelled in P4 in 4 mm scale with 21 mm (0.827 in) gauge track. Several successful models of narrow gauge prototypes with a correspondingly accurate track gauges have also been produced to P4 standards.

P4 standards are promoted worldwide by the Scalefour Society, which is based in the United Kingdom. The EM Gauge Society also provides support for modelling to P4 standards: many P4 modellers belong to both societies. The standards document is hosted by the Scalefour Society and the society's Central London Area Group (CLAG) make a HTML version available.

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