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The density of olive oil undergoes changes with temperature. As a result, the selling price of olive oil on wholesale markets is in kg. However, olive oil is sold to the consumer in litres. How much does a liter of oil weigh? The weight of a liter of oil can be increased by 2% and reduced by more than 10% with temperature changes. At elevated temperatures, olive oil expands and takes up more volume and reduces density. On the contrary, at low temperatures, olive oil is closed by a weight of more per litre of extra virgin olive oil. At room temperature, a litre of olive oil weighs approximately 916 grams . How much can olive oil grow in a pan? It is quite common to hear a chef that olive oil grows in a pan. Is that true? Did you check? We will consider how much a liter of oil weighs () that the density of olive oil at 20 ° C is 0.916 kg / liter. On the other hand, we know that frying with olive oil is carried out at approximately 180-200 ° C. At this temperature, the oil density decreases to 0.80-0.81 kg / liter. There are no noticeable differences in the density of different types of olive oil (Picual, Arbequina, Hojiblanca , Cornicabra ...). We calculate the specific volume of oilAs if we convert kg / liter per liter / kg, we have the following specific volume (inverse density) measures of olive oil:Specific volume of olive oil at 20 ° C: 1092 liters / kg. On the other hand, with olive oil at 200 ° C: 1.25 liters per kilogram. This means a 15% increase in the volume of olive oil. Very consider, for example, whether we will fill the fryer with oil. What happens to the density of olive oil when it cools down? Now we will assume that the temperature of the decanter of olive oil will drop from 20 to 0 ° C.In this case, the density of extra virgin olive oil at 0 ° C is 0.929 kg / liter. As we have seen before, at 20 ° C the oil has a density of 0.916 kg / liter. We transform the density of olive oil into a certain volumeSuch, pass kg / liters per liters / kg, we get the following specific measurement of the volume of olive oil:Specific volume of olive oil at 20 ° C: 1,092 liters / kg. On the other hand, the volume of oil at 0 ° C: 1076 liters per kilogram. This means a reduction in volume of approximately 1.5%. It is common for us to keep olive oil in a cool place, which is appreciated, as in reducing the temperature, the volume decreases and the density of olive oil increases. When bottles or bottles of olive oil are tightly closed. The vacuum can be observed if the olive oil was packed at a temperature higher than ours. Recommended readingPicual or Hojiblanca olive oil? Remove bitterness from olives: Soda or water? How many kilograms of olives can an olive produce? How to make soap from olive oil? Warning We have translated the information on our website from Spanish to English. Note that some words may see their meaning changed during their translation. Teh olive oil is 0.916 kg/litre. This density corresponds to 17 °C. Olive oil expands with an increase in temperature, and therefore reduces its density. The difference in the density of olive oil and water was used by olive oil producers to separate the water in olives from the olive oil. Previously, they were separated in swimming pools through the process of decation. After some time, the olive oils were at the top of the tank, and the water, denser, was at the bottom with the rest of the solid residue. Currently modern extraction processes also uses the difference in olive oil density and water to get it. Naturally, the weight of olives and other ingredients shall be separated according to their density by a centrifugal process. Density table depending on temperature Olive oil density Temperature (°C) Density (kg/ litre) Temperature (°C) Density (kg/litre) 6 0.9230 18 0.9150 7 0.9224 19 0.9144 8 0 9217 20 0 9137 9 0 9210 21 0 9130 10 0 9204 22 0 9124 11 0 91 97 23 0 9117 12 0 9190 24 0 9110 13 0 9184 25 0 9104 14 0 9177 26 0 9097 1 5 0 9170 27 0.9090 16 0.9164 28 0.9084 17 0.9157 29 0.9077 How much olive oil is spread in the pan? I've always heard that olive oil grows in a pan when heated. This is something that can be easily seen when the temperature rises. But, how much is it really growing? For the calculation, we need to know the module for oil expansion. That's between 7, 2.10-4 and 7, 9.10-4. (Provided for calculation 7, 9,10-4). Suppose the olive oil is heated from 20 ° C to 180 ° C for frying, growing 12.7% in a pan. (α x ΔT; 7, 9.10-4 x (180 - 20)). Olive oil - litres per kg Calculator | Olive oil - Liters per Kg Graph 1 liter of olive oil equals 1.4 kilograms Volume to Weight Converter To convert the amount of substance or material expressed as volume into weight, we simply use the formula:weight = density x volume We want to calculate the weight in kilograms from volume in litres. At the bottom of this website we have a density table that shows us the density values in kg/m³, so we use the following formula (see why below): weight = d x in x vcfmcf, where vcf is the conversion factor for conversion from litre to cubic meters (table near the end of this page) and MCF equalizes 1 because the weight is already in kilograms. So, by attaching these values in the above formula, we get:mass = 1395 x 1 x 0.0011mass = 1395 x 0.001, ormass = 1.395 kilograms (answer)There are other ways to convert from volume to weight. This is one of them. Well, according to the definition of density, it is enough to use the formula: weight = density x volume Example: How much does 2 cubic meters of gasoline in kilograms weigh if the density of gasoline is 750 kg / m³? By joining the values in the formula, we obtain the weight = x density and volume = 750 x 2 = 1500 Kg simple, right? Yes, it's that simple. But it works well when the density value we have (from the graph for example) is defined using the same unit of volume and weight that we will use in the formula. For example, weight in kg and volume in liters. For example, if we have weight in pounds and volume in gallons, we should do something to correct our result. To transform weight from pounds to kilograms, we should multiply the weight in pounds by 0.45359237. We will call 0.45359237 weight conversion factor - mcf Matematically we write: weight in kilograms = weight in pounds x mcf ormkg = mlb x MCF (1) To transform volume from gallons per cubic meter we should multiply the volume in cubic meters by 0.003785411784. We will call 0.003785411784 volume conversion factor - vcf Matematically we write: volume in cubic meters = volume in gallons x vcf orvm³ = vgal x vcf (2) Now, we divide the equation (1) by equation (2), we get mkgvm³ = mlblb x mcfvgal x vcf or mkgvm³ = mlbvgal x mcfvcf, but mkgvm³ is by definition, density (d) in kg/m³, so d = mlbvgal x mcfvcf Regrouping the above formula we get mlb = d x vgal x vcfmcf Finally we can generalize this formula to all units of weight and volume because we know how to find values for mcf and vcf (check the factor tables below). m = d x in x vcfmcf This is exactly the formula we use in this calculator. You can see how this formula works by reading the above example or/and selecting another one at the bottom of this page. Note: Fractions are rounded to the nearest 8. Hodnoty se zaokrouhluji na 3 významná čísla.litry na kilogramy olivového oleje1 litr = 1,4 kilogramu2 litrů = 2,79 kilogramu4 litrů = 5,58 kilogramu5 litrů = 6,98 kilogramu8 litrů = 11,2 kilogramu1/16 litrů = 0,0872 kilogramu1/8 litrů 0,174 kilogramu1/4 litru = 0,349 kilogramu1/3 litru = 0,465 kilogramu1/2 litru = 0,698 kilogramu2/3 litru = 0,93 kilogramu3/4 litru = 1,05 kilogramu1 1/16 litrů = 1,16 litru = 1,93 kilogramu3/4 litru = 1,05 kilogramu1 1/16 litrů = 1,16 litru = 1,16 litru = 1,93 kilogramu3/4 litru = 1,05 kg1 1/16 litrů = 1,16 litru = 1,16 litru = 1,16 litru = 1,93 kilogramu348 kilogram1 1/8 litrů = 1,57 kilogramu1 1/4 litru = 1,74 kilogramu1 1/3 litru = 1,86 kg1 1/2 litry = 2,09 kilogramu1 2/3 litru = 2,33 kilogramu1 3/4 litry = 2,09 kilogramu = 2,33 kilogramu1 3/4 litru = 2,09 kilogramu = 2,33 kilogramu1 3/4 litru = 2,09 kg1 = 2,33 kilogramu1 3/4 litry = 2,09 kg1 = 2,33 litru = 2,33 kilogramu1 3/4 litru = 2,0 2,44 kilogramu2 1/16 litrů = 2,88 kilograms2 1/8 litres = 2,96 kilograms2 1/4 litres = 3,14 kilograms2 1/3 litres = 3,26 kilograms The above tables contain values for the densities of many common substances in kilograms per cubic metre. The last column shows when temperature, the measurement has been carried out. See the details on how to use it above. Volume UnitFactor convert to m³ (vcf) milliliter0.000001 UK liquid ounce0.0000284130625 US liquid ounce0.00002957352956 UK gallon0.00454609 US gallon0.0037854 11784 Weight UnitFactor convert to kg (mcf) milligram0.000001 gram0.001 tonne1000 pound0.45359237 ounce0.02834952313 The above table contains conversion factors to convert units volume per cubic meter, as well as, convert additional units of mass weight Kilograms. See details above. Reference: Although every effort is made to ensure the accuracy of the information contained on this website, neither this website nor its authors are responsible for any errors or omissions, or for the results obtained from the use of this information. All information on this site is provided as is, without guarantee of completeness, accuracy, timeliness or results obtained from the use of this information. There is no single density of oil, because there are many kinds of oils. In general, the relative density of most oils, both mineral and vegetable, is between 0.840 and 0.960. A simple and general definition of oil could be: oils are fatty substances that are in a liquid state at room temperature. Oils are usually classified according to its origin. Mainly it is vegetable oils or mineral oils. Native animal fats are not usually liquid at room temperature and are called butters or simply fats. The density of oils is always lower than the density of water, so all the oils in it float and remain on the surface. The density of the oil varies with the temperature. As the temperature rises, the oil expands, and therefore its density decreases. It is therefore necessary to express the density of the oil in relation to temperature. Density of certain vegetable oils: The following density of vegetable oils is the relative density of water at 20 °C, with the exception of palm and coconut oil, which are taken at 50 °C and 50 °C respectively. Relative density of certain vegetable oils Oil type Relative density Sunflower oil 0.918 - 0.923 Soybean oil 0.919 - 0.925 Peanut oil 0.91 2 - 0.920 Olive oil 0.913 - 0.916 Palm oil 0.891 - 0.899 Coconut oil 0.908 - 0.92 1 Corn oil 0.917 - 0.925 Rapeseed oil 0.910 - 0.920 Linseed oil 0.926 - 0.930 Cotton oil 0.918 - 0.926 S flare oil 0.922 - 0.927 Relative and absolute density in vegetable oils: The above information is water-related densities at 20 °C. To know the absolute density in kg/m3, for example, you just need to know the water density at 20 ° C, which is about 998.30 kg / m3. Simply multiplying the relative oil density by the density of water gives us an absolute oil density in kg/m3. For example; What is the absolute density of rapeseed oil in kg/m3 at 20 °C?We take from the table a mean relative value of rapeseed oil density of 0.915 and multiply it by 998,30 kg/m3, resulting in 913,44 kg/m3. Mineral oil density: Mineral oils are obtained from oil distillation. There are many different types of mineral oils with multiple uses: refrigerant, dielectrics, lubricants, etc. There are many companies that produce them, and the variants that are generated with the amount of added ingredients are huge. According to general mineral oil it can be said that it is between 0.840 and 0.960, in relative density. Density.

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