H To Mph

MPH

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Make Poverty History, campaign to end poverty in Africa

Manlius Pebble Hill School, DeWitt, New York, US

Martinair's airline code

Master of Public Health, degree

Mater Private Hospital, Dublin, Ireland

Mobile Pedestrian Handheld, a mobile digital television transmission standard

MPH Group, Malaysian bookstore chain

MPH Entertainment, Inc., an American film and television production company

Metroid Prime Hunters, a video game

MPH, superspeed superhero character in the comic book series Astro City

Godofredo P. Ramos Airport (IATA code), an airport in the Philippines

MPH Games Co., a defunct board game publisher

0 to 60 mph

of the world, 0 to 100 km/h (0 to 62.1 mph) is used. Present production model performance cars are capable of going from 0 to 60 mph in under 5 seconds

The time it takes a vehicle to accelerate from 0 to 60 miles per hour (97 km/h or 27 m/s), often said as just "zero to sixty" or "nought to sixty", is a commonly used performance measure for automotive acceleration in the United States and the United Kingdom. In the rest of the world, 0 to 100 km/h (0 to 62.1 mph) is used.

Present production model performance cars are capable of going from 0 to 60 mph in under 5 seconds, while some exotic supercars can do 0 to 60 mph in between 2 and 3 seconds. Motorcycles have been able to achieve these figures with sub-500cc since the 1990s. The fastest automobile in 2015 was the Porsche 918 Spyder, which is a hybrid vehicle that takes 2.2 seconds to accelerate from 0 to 60 mph. In June 2021, the Tesla Model S Plaid was measured to accelerate from 0 to 60...

10 MPH

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10 MPH is a 2006 documentary film directed by Hunter Weeks and starring Josh Caldwell with his Segway HT, the two-wheeled electronic scooter. This film, which takes its name from the Segway's average speed, documents Caldwell's 100-day, coast to coast journey across the United States riding the "Human Transporter". The trip started in Seattle, Washington on August 8, 2004 and ended in Boston, Massachusetts on November 18, 2004. 10 MPH has had a favorable reaction at screenings and film festivals and has won several awards.

Horten H.III

(24 mph) H.IIId: 44 km/h (27 mph) H.IIIe: 46 km/h (29 mph) H.IIIf: 41 km/h (25 mph) H.IIIg: 46 km/h (29 mph) Landing speed: H.IIIa 37 km/h (23 mph) H.IIIb:

The Horten H.III is a flying wing sailplane built by Walter and Reimar Horten in Germany from 1937 to 1944.

Horten H.IV

200 km/h (120 mph, 110 kn) Maximum glide ratio: 32 at 73 km/h (45 mph) and 17.5 kg/m2 (3.6 lb/sq ft) Rate of sink: 0.5 m/s (98 ft/min) at 60 km/h (37 mph) and

The Horten H.IV is a German tailless flying wing glider in which the pilot was to lie in a prone position to reduce the frontal area, and hence drag. It was designed by Reimar and Walter Horten in Göttingen. Four were built between 1941 and 1943. They were flown in a number of unofficial competitions in Germany during World War II. After the war the flying examples were transported to the United Kingdom and the United States where several contest successes were achieved.

Test pilot Captain Eric Brown describes flying a Horten IV at RAE Farnborough in May 1947 towed by a Fieseler Storch.

The H.IV was allocated the RLM ID number 8-251 and by inference Horten Ho 251 though this was little used in practice.

30 km/h zone

30 km/h zones (30 kilometres per hour zones) and the similar 20 mph zones (20 miles per hour zones) are forms of speed management used across areas of

30 km/h zones (30 kilometres per hour zones) and the similar 20 mph zones (20 miles per hour zones) are forms of speed management used across areas of urban roads in some jurisdictions. The nominal maximum speed limits in these zones are 30 kilometres per hour (19 mph) and 20 miles per hour (32 km/h) respectively. Although these zones do have the nominal speed limit posted, speeds are generally ensured by the use of physical or psychological traffic calming measures, though limits with signs and lines only are increasingly used in the UK.

Xi'an H-8

050 km/h (620–650 mph, 540–570 kn) Cruise speed: 850–875 km/h (528–544 mph, 459–472 kn) at high altitude 800 km/h (500 mph; 430 kn) at low to medium altitude

The Xian H-8 (Chinese: ?-8; pinyin: H?ng-8) was a Chinese bomber and a possible successor to the aging twin-engined Xian H-6 jet bomber. It is referred to as Xian H-7 in some sources. The proposed designs were

reported to be an enlarged H-6 with four or six underwing engines, but the project was canceled in 1971 in early development stage.

H-class battleship proposals

(59.1 km/h; 36.7 mph), 30.9 kn (57.2 km/h; 35.6 mph), and 29.8 kn (55.2 km/h; 34.3 mph) for H-42, H-43, and H-44, respectively. According to Garzke and

The H class was a series of battleship designs for Nazi Germany's Kriegsmarine, which were intended to fulfill the requirements of Plan Z in the late 1930s and early 1940s. The first variation, "H-39", called for six ships to be built, essentially as enlarged Bismarck-class battleships with 40.6 cm (16 in) guns and diesel propulsion. The "H-41" design improved the "H-39" ship with still larger main guns, eight 42 cm (16.5 in) weapons, and reinforced deck armor. The Construction Office of the Oberkommando der Marine (OKM) concluded their work with the "H-41" design, and were not involved in subsequent plans. Two of them, "H-42" and "H-43", increased the main battery yet again, with 48 cm (18.9 in) pieces, and the enormous "H-44" design ultimately resulted with 50.8 cm (20 in) guns. The ships...

USS H-9

electric motor. They could reach 14 knots (26 km/h; 16 mph) on the surface and 10.5 knots (19.4 km/h; 12.1 mph) underwater. On the surface, the boats had a

USS H-9 (SS-152) was a H-class submarine originally built for the Imperial Russian Navy. Six of these were not delivered pending the outcome of the Russian Revolution of 1917 before being purchased by the United States Navy on 20 May 1918.

USS H-6

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USS H-6 (SS-149) was a H-class submarine originally built for the Imperial Russian Navy. Six of these were not delivered pending the outcome of the Russian Revolution of 1917 before being purchased by the United States Navy on 20 May 1918.