LOGOS STYLE GUIDE FOR TRANSLATORS INTO DANISH

SECTION 1: GENERAL

IMPORTANCE OF STYLE

The style must be clear and accurate. If possible, avoid anglicisms or English-based structures. Use a simple style, and try to avoid ambiguities. The reader should not be given the impression that it is a translation.

IMPERSONAL FORM

There is no rule but it is better to use the impersonal form at all times to translate the English 2nd person present indicative and imperative. In Danish you can use either 3rd person impersonal form ("man"), imperative or passive depending on the context.

English: Select the file you want to delete
Danish: Vælg den fil, der ønskes slettet

Be consistent throughout the text .

PASSIVE TO ACTIVE CONSTRUCTION

The structural passive voice is used both in English and in Danish.
When translating passive English sentences, you may choose to maintain the passive or change them to active voice. For example:

English: The file can be opened by all users.
Danish: Filen kan åbnes af alle brugere / Alle brugere kan åbne filen.

TENSES

Tenses must be consistent throughout. Most of the time the future tense used in the English text will have to be replaced by the present in Danish.

E.g.:
English: Appendix B will describe another text feature.
Danish: Appendiks B beskriver en anden tekstfunktion / I appendiks B beskrives en anden tekstfunktion.

IDIOMS

If a Danish equivalent of an idiom exists, use it. Anglicisms must be avoided.
E.g.:
English: no matter how much…
Danish: uanset hvor meget…

-ING FORM (gerund)

Gerund can be translated in various ways and the translator will have to decide how to translate it according to the context.
In captions, sections, subchapters, chapters and titles, the English gerund should be replaced by the corresponding Danish noun. The translator should always try to render these with a nominal or infinitive form. In the second example there are various possible solutions.

English	Danish
Printing a document	Udprintning af et dokument
This section contains important information to consider when installing software from the CD.	Dette afsnit indeholder vigtige oplysninger, der skal tages i betragtning, når man installerer/, når der installeres/ved installation af software fra cd-rommen.

If the translation of a gerund with a noun results in a heavy nonsensical expression, use the form “At...” followed by the infinitive:

English: Accessing a file
Danish: At få adgang til en fil / At gå ind i en fil

ARTICLES

Brand, product and application names are never preceded by articles.

English	Danish
Ventritex, Cadence, Cadet, Contour and HVS are registered trademarks and Profile and Angstrom are trademarks of …or one of its subsidiaries.	Ventritex, Cadence, Cadet, Contour og HVS er registrerede varemærker, og Profile og Angstrom er varemærker for..., eller et af deres datterselskaber.

POSSESSIVE ARTICLES AND DETERMINERS

Special attention should be paid to the translation of possessive determiners. Though they are widely used in English, the translator should always avoid literal translations unless there is a risk of misunderstandings.

E.g.:
English: Program your device…
Danish: Programmér enheden…

ACRONYMS

When acronyms appear for the first time, the translator must usually add, in brackets, their full form, in Danish (or in English if there is no official translation at the time of publication). If uncertain as to how to translate an acronym, please ask your PM.

English	Danish
GUI (Graphical User Interface)	GUI (Graphical User Interface) (grafisk brugergrænseflade) (brugerflade)

SENTENCE STRUCTURE AND WORD ORDER

Danish should be used with flexibility when ordering the principal parts of a sentence, in order to provide emphasis or clarity. Rather than limit yourself to a rigid subject-verb-complement word order, use some flexibility where necessary and appropriate to avoid confusing or misleading sentences. After translating a paragraph, read it back to yourself and make sure that it really makes sense in Danish.

ABBREVIATIONS

Avoid the use of abbreviations of ordinary words where possible, e.g. “evt.” for “eventuelt”.
If the abbreviation is at the end of sentence, use only one period.
Remember, too, that abbreviations that are not a word in themselves are not necessarily capitalized in Danish, as they almost always are in English, CD-ROM / “cd-rom”.

Some abbreviations in Danish have periods and some have not. Metric units of measurement such as ml, kg, and so forth, are written without the period. Check if in doubt.

English	Danish
Mb (Megabyte)	MB (megabyte)
DPI (dots per inch)	dpi (punkter pr. tomme)
ppm and bpm (US for pulses per minute and beats per minute)	min^{-1}

If you have to invent an abbreviation, for instance, in order to make some text fit in a reduced space or to shorten a software string, make sure that the abbreviation conveys as much information as possible within the space allowed.

PUNCTUATION

The following Danish punctuation conventions should be observed:

A space after and no space before a comma, a period, an exclamation mark, a question mark or ellipses. Semicolons are not used very much and are often to be substituted by a period and a new sentence.
No comma before the conjunction “og” at the end of a numeration.

USE OF UPPER AND LOWER CASE

There is a choice of upper or lower case after a colon in the case of an explanation.

In the case of lists of items preceeded by bullets or numbers after a colon, the use of upper case is preferable and a period should be included at the end of complete sentences (no period or comma or semicolon at the end of phrases).

English: The package includes the following:
Ventricular cable
Telemetry wand…
Danish: Pakken indeholder følgende:
Ventrikulært kabel
Temetrihoved

DASHES

Dashes are more common in English than in Danish and for that reason they should be replaced whenever possible (if the software includes options with dashes, those should be maintained). Replace dashes with either commas or brackets where possible.
If dashes are coded by the translation program, changes should be made on the final format of the file.

HYPHENATION

Do not hyphenate words at the ends of lines in documentation and Help topics to avoid confusion with words or word combinations that have to be hyphenated. Do not use discretionary or soft hyphens. However, there are special cases in which hyphenation is required (i.e. narrow columns). Then translators should follow standard Danish grammatical rules to hyphenate words.
Danish words very rarely have hyphens as the rules require that they are written as one word no matter how long they get! But hyphens are used between English and Danish words, when the English word has not (yet) been fully incorporated in the Danish language (i.e. we don't use hyphens in combinations with pacemaker). Always use hyphens between capitalized abbreviations, such as VF, ICD, EKG etc., and Danish words.
If hyphens are coded by the translation program, changes should be made on the final format of the file.

ACCENTUATION

The acute accent is recommended where appropriate when using imperative form to avoid any misunderstandings, even though it is not required by Danish grammar e.g.: programs/programmer/program the function have the same spelling in Danish: programmer/programmer/programmer, so at least add the acute accent to the last to indicate the different pronunciation (program the function/programmér funktionen).

TIME, DATE, NUMERIC FORMATS, etc.

Time: 24-hour clock; hours and minutes separated by period
No leading zero before hours

English	Danish
2:00 pm	14.00
8:15 am	8.15

Date: Short Date Order: DMY, separated by slash, hyphen or period
Leading zero for months
Occasionally the century Indication is given

English	Danish
06/24/98	**24/06/98 / 24.06.98 / 24-06-98**

Long Date Format: dddd. mmmm yyyy

English	Danish
24 June 1998	24. juni 1998

Temperatures
Degrees Celsius
In Danish there is no space between the number, degree symbol or “C”.
E.g.: 28°C

UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

British measures must be converted to metric units except for 3,5” disks and display units.
Example:

English	Danish
The monitor weighs 74 lbs.	Skærmen vejer 33,5 kg.
The keyboard is approximately 18 inches long.	Tastaturet er ca. 45 cm langt.

Metric units such as cm, ml, kg and so forth are written without the period.
Note: In Danish, it is compulsory to insert a space between the figure and the unit of measurement.
British measures must be converted to metric units.

Length - Distance		
meter	m	1 m = 0.001 km = 39.37 in = 3.28 ft = 1.09 yd
centimeter	cm	1 cm = 0.01 m = 0.3937 in = 0.0328 ft = 0.0109 yd
kilometer	km	1 km = 1000 m = 1093.61 yd = 0.5396 naut mi = 0.62137 mi
inch (pollice)	1", in	1 in = 0.0833 ft = 0.0278 yd = 2.54 cm = 0.0254 m
foot (piede)	1', ft	1 ft = 12 in = 0.333 yd = 30.48 cm = 0.3048 m
yard (iarda)	yd	1 yd = 3 ft = 36 in = 91.44 cm = 0.9144 m
nautical mile	naut mi	1 naut mi = 1.853 km = 1'853.18 m = 2'026.67 yd = 1.151 mi
US statute mile	mi	1 mi = 1.609 km = 1'609.35 m = 1'760 yd = 0.868 naut mi
hand (palmo)	hand	1 hand = 4 in = 0.3332 ft = 0.111 yd = 10.16 cm = 0.1016 m
span (spanna)	span	1 span = 9 in = 0.7497 ft = 0.25 yd = 22.86 cm = 0,2286 m

Surface		
square meter	m^2	1 m^2 = 10'000 cm^2 = 0.0001 ha = 1,550 in^2 = 10.76 ft^2 = 1.196 yd^2
square centimeter	cm^2	1 cm^2 = 0.0001 m^2 = 0.155 in^2 = 0.0011 ft^2 = 0.00012 yd^2
square kilometer	km^2	1 km^2 = 1'000'000 m^2 = 100 ha = 0.386 mi^2 = 247.105 ac
are	a	1a = 100 m^2 = 0.01 ha = 1'076.39 ft^2 = 119.599 yd^2 = 0.0000386 mi^2 = 0.024 ac
hectare	ha	1 ha = 100 a = 10'000 m^2 = 0.01 km^2 = 107'639.1 ft^2 = 0.0039 mi^2 = 2.47 ac
square inch	in^2	1 in^2 = 0.00694 ft^2 = 6.4516 cm^2
square foot	ft^2	1 ft^2 = 0.092 m^2 = 144 in^2 = 0.111 yd^2
square yard	yd^2	1 yd^2 = 0.836 m^2 = 8'361.27 cm^2 = 9 ft^2 = 1'296 in^2 = 0.0002 ac
square mile	mi^2	1mi^2 = 2.59 km^2 = 259 ha = 640 ac
acre	ac	1 ac = 4'046.86 m^2 = 0.0040 km^2 = 0.40 ha = 40.47 a = 43.560 ft^2 = 4840 yd^2 = 0.00156 mi^2

Volume		
cubic meter	m^3	1 m^3 = 1'000 dm^3 = 35.3146 ft^3 = 61'023.744 in^3 = 1.308 yd^3 = 264.20 gal_{US} = 219.97 gal_{UK}
cubic decimeter; liter	dm^3	1 dm^3 = 1 l = 0.001 m^3 = 61.024 in^3 = 0.0353 ft^3 = 0.00131 yd^3 = 0.26417 gal_{US} = 0.21997 gal_{UK}
cubic centimeter	cm^3, cc	1 cm^3 = 0.001 dm^3 = 0.001 l = 0.061 in^3 = 0.000264 gal_{US} = 0.00022 gal_{UK}
cubic inch	in^3	1 in^3 = 0.0000164 m^3 = 0.0164 dm^3 = 0.0005787 ft^3 = 0.0043 gal_{US} = 0.0036 gal_{UK}
cubic foot	ft^3	1 ft^3 = 0.02832 m^3 = 28.32 dm^3 = 1'728 in^3 = 0.037 yd^3 = 7.48 gal_{US} = 6.23 gal_{UK}
cubic yard	yd^3	1 yd^3 = 0.764 m^3 = 764.55 dm^3 = 46'656 in^3 = 27 ft^3 = 201.97 gal_{US} = 168.18 gal_{UK}
US gallon	gal_{US}	1 galUS = 0.00378 m^3 = 3.785 dm^3 = 231 in^3 = 0.134 ft^3 = 0.0049 yd^3 = 0.833 gal_{UK}
UK gallon	gal_{UK}	1 galUK = 0.00455 m^3 = 4.546 dm^3 = 277.42 in^3 = 0.16 ft^3 = 0.0059 yd^3 = 1.2 gal_{US}

Pressure – force / area		
pascal	Pa	1 Pa = 1 N/m² 1 kPa = 0.01 bar = 0.1 N/cm² = 0.10 mH2O = 7.5 mm_{Hg} = 0.0099 atm =0.145 psi = 0.02088 lbf/ft² = 0.334 ft_{H2O}
bar	bar	1 bar = 100'000 Pa = 100 kPa = 1.0197 kg/cm² = 10.198 m_{H2O} = 750 mm_{Hg} = 0.987 atm = 14.5 psi = 33.455 ft_{H2O}
millibar	mbar	1 mbar = 100 Pa = 0.010 m_{H2O} = 0.750 mm_{Hg} = 0.00102 kg/cm² = 0.0145 psi = 2.088 ldf/ft² = 0.033 ft_{H2O}
millimeters of mercury	mm_{Hg}	1 mm_{Hg} = 133.322 Pa = 0.133 kPa = 0.00133 bar = 0.0136 m_{H2O} = 0.00131 atm = 0.00136 kg/cm² = 0.01934 psi = 2.78 ldf/ft² = 0.045 ft_{H2O}
technical atmosphere = kgf/cm²	at, kg/cm²	1 at = 1 kg/cm² = 735.56 mm_{Hg} = 10 mH2O = 98066.50 Pa = 98.067 kPa = 0.981 bar = 0.968 atm = 14.22 psi = 2048.16 lbf/ft² = 32.81 ft_{H2O}
metric atmosphere	atm	1 atm = 101'325 Pa = 760 mm_{Hg} = 1.033 at = 10.33 m_{H2O} = 1.01 bar = 14.696 psi = 2116.22 lbf/ft² = 33.9 ft_{H2O}
meters of water column	m_{H2O}	1 m_{H2O} = 9806 Pa = 0.09806 bar = 73.55 mm_{Hg} = 0.9806 N/cm² = 0.09678 atm = 0.0999 at = 1.4224 psi = 204.8 lbf/ft² = 3.28 ft_{H2O}
feet of water	ft_{H2O}	1 ft_{H2O} = 2988.87 Pa = 0.0299 bar = 0.3048 m_{H2O} = 22.419 mm_{Hg} = 0.0295 atm = 0.03048 kg/cm² = 0.4335 psi = 62.42 lbf/ft²
pounds per square inch	psi	1 psi = 6'894.76 Pa = 6.894 kPa = 0.069 bar = 0.703 m_{H2O} = 51.715 mm_{Hg} = 0.689 N/cm² = 0.068 atm = 0.0703 kg/cm² = 144 lbf/ft² = 2.31 ft_{H2O}
pounds per square foot	lbf/ft²	1 lbf/ft² = 2'988.87 Pa = 2.99 kPa = 0.0299 bar = 0.3048 m_{H2O} = 22.418 mm_{Hg} = 0.299 N/cm² = 0.0295 atm = 0.0305 at = 0.433 psi = 62.424 lbf/ft²

Volume flow rate		
cubic meters per second	m³/s	1 m³/s = 60 m³/min = 3'600 m³/ora = 1'000 l/s = 60'000 l/min = 6'102'374.42 in³/s = 2'118.88 ft³/min = 15'850.32 gpm = 13'198.13 I gpm
cubic meters per minute	m³/min	1 m³/min = 0.0167 m³/s = 60 m³/h = 16.67 l/s = 1'000 l/min = 35.31 ft³/min = 264.17 gpm = 219.97 I gpm
cubic meters per hour	m³/h	1 m³/h = 0.000278 m³/s = 0.0167 m³/min = 0.28 l/s = 16.67 l/min = 1017.06 in³/min = 0.588 ft³/min = 4.40 gpm = 3.66 I gpm
litres per second	l/s	1 l/s = 0.001 m³/s = 0.06 m³/min = 3.6 m³/h = 60 l/min = 3661.42 in³/min = 2.12 ft³/min = 15.85 gpm = 13.198 I gpm
litres per minute	l/min	1 l/min = 0.001 m³/min = 0.06 m³/h = 0.0167 l/s = 61.024 in³/min = 0.035 ft³/min = 0.264 gpm = 0.22 Igpm
cubic inches per minute	in³/min	1 in³/min = 0.00027 l/s = 0.016 l/min = 0.00058 ft³/min = 0.0043 gpm = 0.0036 I gpm
cubic feet per minute	ft³/min	1 ft³/min = 0.00047 m³/s = 0.028 m³/min = 1.7 m³/h = 0.472 l/s = 28.32 l/min = 1'728 in³/min = 7.48 gpm = 6.23 I gpm
gallons per minute	gpm	1 gpm = 0.0038 m³/min = 0.227 m³/h = 0.063 l/s = 3.785 l/min = 231 in³/min = 0.134 ft³/min = 0.833 I gpm
imperial gallons per minute	I gpm	1 I gpm = 0.000076 m³/s = 0.00454 m³/min = 0.273 m³/h = 0.076 l/s = 4.55 l/min = 277.42 in³/min = 0.16 ft³/min = 1.2 gpm

Velocity		
meters per second	m/s	1 m/s = 60 m/min = 3.6 km/h = 39.37 in/s = 2'362.2 in/min = 3.28 ft/s = 196.85 ft/min = 2.237 mi/h = 1.94 kn
kilometers per hour	km/h	1 km/h = 0.278 m/s = 16.67 m/min = 10.963 in/s = 656.17 in/min = 0.91 ft/s = 54.68 ft/min = 0.62 mi/h = 0.54 kn
meters per minute	m/min	1 m/min = 0.0167 m/s = 0.06 km/h = 0.66 in/s =39.37 in/min = 0.0547 ft/s = 3.28 ft/min = 196.85 ft/h = 0.037 mi/h = 0.032 kn
inches per second	in/s	1 in/s = 0.0254 m/s = 1.524 m/min = 0.091 km/h = 60 in /min = 0.083 ft/s = 5 ft/min = 300 ft/h = 0.057 mi/h = 0.049 kn
inches per minute	in/min	1 in/min = 0.0254 m/min = 0.001524 km/h = 0.167 in/s = 0.0014 ft/s = 0.083 ft/min = 5 ft/h
feet per second	ft/s	1 ft/s = 0.305 m/s = 18.288 m/min = 1.097km/h = 12 in/s = 720 in/min = 60 ft/min = 0.68 mi/h = 0.59 kn
feet per minute	ft/min	1 ft/min = 0.00508 m/s = 0.3048 m/min = 0.0183 km/h = 0.2 in/s = 12 in/min = 0.0167 ft/s = 60 ft/h = 0.011 mi/h = 0.0099 kn
feet per hour	ft/h	1 ft/h = 0.005 m/min = 0.0033 in/s = 0.2 in/min = 0.0167 ft/min
miles per hour	mph	1 mph = 0.447 m/s = 26.82 m/min = 1.609 km/h = 17.6 in/s = 1'056 in/min = 1.47 ft/s = 88 ft/min = 0.87 kn
nautical miles per hour = knot = nodo	kn	1 kn = 0.51 m/s = 30.89 m/min = 1.85 km/h = 20.27 in/s = 1'216 in/min = 1.69 ft/s = 101.33 ft/min = 1.15 mi/h

Angular velocity		
radians per second	rad/s	1 rad/s = 60 rad/min = 0.159 rps = 9.55 rpm
radians per minute	rad/min	1 rad/min = 0.0167 rad/s = 0.0026 rps = 0.159 rpm
revolutions per second	rps	1 rps = 60 rpm = 6.283 rad/s = 376.99 rad/min
revolutions per minute	rpm	1 rpm = 0.0167 rps = 0.1047 rad/s = 6.283 rad/min

Force		
Newton	N	1 N = 0.102 kg_f = 0.0001 t = 0.2248 lbf = 3.597 ozf
kilogram force; kilopond	kg_f; kg_p	1 kg_f = 9.81 N = 0.001 t = 2.204 lbf = 35.27 ozf
weight ton	t	1 t = 9'806.65 N = 1'000 kgf = 2'204.62 lbf = 35'274 ozf
kilopound	kp	1 kp = 4'448 N = 453.59 kgf = 1'000 lbf = 16'000 ozf
pound force (libbra)	lb_f	1 lbf = 4.448 N = 0.454 kgf = 16 ozf
ounce force (oncia)	oz_f	1 ozf = 0.278 N = 0.028 kgf = 0.0625 lbf

Power – work time		
kilowatt	kW	1 kW = 1.36 CV = 1.34 hp = 737.56 lbf·ft/s = 4'4253.7 lbf·ft/min = 859.84 kcal/h = 3'412.14 btu/h = 101.97 kgf·m/s
metric horsepower	CV	1 CV = 0.735 kW = 0.986 hp = 75 kg·m/s = 542.47 lbf·ft/s = 632.41 kcal/h = 2'509.62 btu/h = 75 kgf·m/s
kilogram force-meter per second	kg_f m/s	1 kgf·m/s = 0.01 kW = 0.013 CV = 0.013 hp = 7.23 lbf·ft/s = 433.98 lbf·ft/min = 8.43 kcal/h = 33.46 btu/h
kilocalories per hour	kcal/h	1 kcal/h = 0.0012 kW = 0.0016 CV = 0.00156 hp = 0.8578 lbf·ft/s = 51.47 lbf·ft/min = 3.97 btu/h = 0.12 kgf·m/s
horsepower	HP	1 HP = 1.014 CV = 0.746 kW = 550 lbf·ft/s = 33000 lbf·ft/min = 641.19 kcal/h = 2'544.43 btu/h = 76.04 kgf·m/s
foot pound-force per second	lb_f ·ft/s	1 lbf·ft/s = 0.0013 kW = 0.0018 CV = 0.0018 hp = 60 lbf·ft/min = 1.166 kcal/h = 4.63 btu/h = 0.138 kgf·m/s
foot pound-force per minute	lb_f ·ft/min	1 lbf·ft/min = 0.000023 kW = 0.0167 lbf·ft/s = 0.019 kcal/h = 0.077 btu/h = 0.0023 kgf·m/s
british thermal unit per hour	BTU/h	1 btu/h = 0.00029 kW = 0.216 lbf·ft/s = 12.97 lbf·ft/min = 0.25 kcal/h = 0.030 kgf·m/s

Work - Energy - Momentum - Torque - Heat		
joule	J	1 J = 1N·m = 0.102 kgf·m = 0.00024 kcal = 8.85 lbf·in = 0.74 lbf·ft = 0.00095 BTU
kilogram-force meter	kgf·m	1 kgf·m = 9.807 J = 0.0023 kcal = 86.80 lbf·in = 7.233 lbf·ft = 0.0093 BTU
metric horsepower hour	CV·h	1 CV·h = 270'000 kgf·m = 0.736 kW·h = 632.41 kcal = 2'509 BTU
kilocalorie	kcal	1 kcal = 4.1868 kJ = 426.93 kgf·m = 0.0016 CV·h = 0.0012 kW·h = 37'056.3 lbf·in = 3'088 lbf·ft = 3.97 BTU
kilowatt hour	kW·h	1 kW·h = 3'600 kJ = 1.36 CV·h = 859.8 kcal = 3'412.14 BTU
pound force inch	lb_f·in	1 lbf·in = 0.113 J = 0.0115 kgf·m = 0.083 lbf·ft = 0.0001 BTU
pound force foot	lb_f·ft	1 lbf·ft = 1.356 J = 0.138 kgf·m = 0.324 cal = 12 lbf·in = 0.0013 BTU
horse power hour	HP·h	1 HPh = 2.684 MJ = 641.19 kcal = 1.014 CV·h = 0.746 kW·h = 1'980'000 lbf·ft = 2'544.43 BTU
british thermal unit	BTU	1 BTU = 1'055.056 J = 107.58 kgf·m = 0.0004 CV·h = 0.252 kcal = 0.00029 kWh = 9'338.03 lbf·in = 778.17 lbf·ft

Density		
kilogram per cubic meter	kg/m^3	1 kg/m^3 = 0.001 kg/dm^3 = 0.001 t/m^3 = 0.001 g/cm^3 = 0.062 lb/ft^3 = 0.00075 tn/yd^3 = 0.00084 s tn/yd^3 = 0.133 oz/gal
kilogram per cubic decimeter	kg/dm^3	1 kg/dm^3 = 1'000 kg/m^3 = 0.001 g/cm^3 =1 t/m^3 = 1 g/cm^3 = 62.42 lb/ft^3 = 0.036 lb/in^3 = 133.53 oz/gal
tonne per cubic meter	t/m^3	1 t/m^3 = 1'000 kg/m^3 = 1 kg/dm^3 = 0.001 kg/cm^3 = 1 g/cm^3 = 62.43 lb/ft^3 = 0.036 lb/in^3 = 0.752 tn/yd^3 = 0.843 s tn/yd^3 = 133.53 oz/gal
pound per cubic foot	lb/ft^3	1 lb/ft^3 = 16.018 kg/m^3 = 0.016 kg/dm^3 = 0.016 t/m^3 = 0.016 g/cm^3 = 0.00058 lb/in^3 = 0.012 tn/yd^3 = 0.0135 s tn/yd^3 = 2.14 oz/gal
pound per cubic inch	lb/in^3	1 lb/in^3 = 27.68 kg/dm^3 = 0.02768 kg/cm^3 = 27.68 t/m^3 = 27.68 g/cm^3 = 1'728 lb/ft^3 = 20.83 tn/yd^3 = 23.33 s tn/yd^3 = 3'696 oz/gal
ounce per gallon	oz/gal	1 oz/gal = 7.489 kg/m^3 = 0.00749 kg/dm^3 = 0.00749 t/m^3 = 0.00749 g/cm^3 = 0.467 lb/ft^3 = 0.00027 lb/in^3 = 0.00563 tn/yd^3 = 0.0063 oz/gal

Temperature				
kelvin	K	K = °C + 273.15	K = 1.8 · °R	K = [5/9 · °F] + (459.67/1.8)
degree centigrade	°C	°C = (°F - 32) · 5/9	°C = K - 273.15	°C = (5/9) · °F - (32/1.8)
degree fahrenheit	°F	°F = 9/5 · °C + 32	°F = °R - 459.67	°F = (9/5) · K - 459.67
degree Rankine	°R	°R = (5/9) K	°R = 491.67 + (9/5) · °C	°R = 459.67 + °F

Acceleration		
meter per square second	m/s^2	1 m/s^2 = 100 cm/s^2 = 0.001 km/s^2 = 3.28 ft/s^2 = 39.37 in/s^2 = 0.00062 mi/s^2
centimeter per square second	cm/s^2	1 cm/s^2 = 0.01 m/s^2 = 0.00001 km/s^2 = 0.0328 ft/s^2 = 0.394 in/s^2
kilometer per square second	km/s^2	1 km/s^2 = 1'000 m/s^2 = 100'000 cm/s^2 = 3'280.84 ft/s^2 = 39'370.08 in/s^2 = 0.621 mi/s^2
foot per square second	ft/s^2	1 ft/s^2 = 0.3048 m/s^2 = 30.48 cm/s^2 = 12 in/s^2
inch per square second	in/s^2	1 in/s^2 = 0.0254 m/s^2 = 2.54 cm/s^2 = 0.083 ft/s^2
mile per square second	mi/s^2	1 mi/s^2 = 1'609.34 m/s^2 = 1.609 km/s^2 = 5'280 ft/s^2 = 63'360 in/s^2

PAPER SIZE AND CONVERSION

Inches	Millimeters
3 1/2 x 7 inches	90 x 178 mm
4 x 8 inches	102 x 204 mm
5 1/4 x 5 3/4 inches	133 x 146 mm
5 1/4 x 8 inches	133 x 203 mm
5 7/8 x 8 1/4 inches	148 x 210 mm (A5)
7 x 9 inches	178 x 229 mm
8 1/2 x 11 inches	216 x 280 mm
11 3/4 x 16 1/2 inches	297 x 420 mm (A3)
8 1/4 x 11 3/4 inches	210 x 297 mm (A4)

SEPARATORS

Numerical: Decimal Separator: Comma
Thousands separator: Period

English	Danish
1.5 mm	1,5 mm
1,235	1.235
230,000,000	230.000.000
41,525.69874	41.525, 69874

CAPITALIZATION

Only capitalize the initial word of titles, last names and names of products or programs.

English	Danish
To Save a File in your Local Directory	For at lagre en fil i det lokale directory

Note: Names of the days of the week and months and adjectives denoting nationality should NOT be capitalized.

NUMBERS

Arabic numerals are used in technical manuals except at the beginning of a sentence, where the numbers are written in full letters.

Arabic numerals are used for measurements, statistics, percents, date and time, or for numbering pages, chapters, and paragraphs.

Arabic numerals, but also Roman numerals at times, are used for books, volumes, sections, etc.

English	Danish
5 directories and 12 files.	Fem directories og 12 filer.
24 June 1998	24. juni 1998
Refer to section II for more information.	Der henvises til afsnit II for yderligere oplysninger.

SECTION 2: SOFTWARE

TRANSLATING SOFTWARE TERMS IN BODY TEXT, TITLES AND TABLES

When a term related to software occurs for the first time, it should remain in English, and a translation should be given in brackets. For the successive occurrences of the same item, it is then usually sufficient to give the English term.

When such a term appears in a title or a table, a translation must always be given without the English. In tables explaining buttons, the button name must be shown preferably in both languages, but the source language is necessary for the user to correctly identify the button.

English	Danish
The start-up screen appears, prompting you to either go to the Main Menu (page 3-1) or to Interrogate the pulse generator (page 3-4). …… The MAIN MENU button on the start-up screen allows you to access the following:	Startskærmen vises og beder brugeren om at gå til Main Menu (hovedmenuen) (side 3-1) eller om at interrogere enheden (side 3-4). …… MAIN MENU-knappen i startvinduet giver adgang til følgende:
The names of touch-sensitive buttons that appear on the programmer screen are written in small upper-case letters, e.g., MEASURED DATA.	Navne på berøringsfølsomme knapper, som vises på programmerskærmen, skrives med små versaler f.eks. MEASURED DATA (MÅLTE DATA).
Screen display headings appear in upper and lower case letters, e.g. Basic Parameters	Skærmoverskrifter skrives med store og små bogstaver f.eks. Basic Parameters (Grundlæggende parametre).
Screen messages appear in quotation marks, e.g., “Interrogation in Progress”	Skærmmeddelelser skrives i anførselstegn f.eks. “Interrogation in Progress” (Interrogering under udførelse).

English	Danish
(Title) System Executive Main Menu	Hovedmenuen
Figure 3-1: Stored Diagnostics and Electrogram screen	Figur 3-1: Skærm for lagret diagnostik og elektrogram
(Body text) Press ACCEPT to accept the new information.	Tryk på ACCEPT for at acceptere den nye oplysning.
(Table) Clear Diagnostics: Clears diagnostic information from the pulse generator.	Clear Diagnostics: Sletter diagnostisk information fra enheden.

In some contexts, however, if the English term is the same or sufficiently close to the Danish equivalent, or if an explanation is given for the term in the context, no translation is required:

SECTION 3: ON LINE HELP

TRANSLATION OF HELP TOPICS

Where possible, nouns should be used. As a general rule the article should be deleted and there should be no punctuation. The translator should abide by the typography used for menu names, options and dialog boxes mentioned in the titles (i.e., capitalized words).

English	**Danish**
Selecting files	Valg af filer
The File menu	Filmenuen
Using the Save command	Brug af kommandoen “Save”

TERMINOLOGY

The software and help topics terminology should be consistent, i.e. Software of Programmers should remain in English, general terminology should be consistent.

INDEX ENTRIES

The index of a Help file is one of the components that is most frequently consulted and at the same time most difficult to translate well. It is composed of elements originating from different documents, and often even translated by different translators.

Index entries should be agreed upon before the project starts.

Do not use “for” at the end of an entry, for example: “Klassifikation, regler for” instead, type “Klassifikation, regler” eller “Regler, Klassifikation”.
Index entries should be in lower case, unless it is the name of a feature or a product. For example, “side” should be in lower case, but “End Session” (menu title) should have the first letter in upper case.

Remember to sort out/proof read the index at the end of translation in order to delete or rearrange duplicates

SECTION 4: DOCUMENTATION

MANUAL NAMES

In English this is the only exception where capital letters are used in a word although this word is not at the beginning of a sentence, but in Danish we only use capital letter for the first word, e.g.:

Photon User Guide = Photon brugermanual

COPYRIGHT INFORMATION

Trademarks are not translated, but the relevant details should be translated:

All rights reserved	Alle rettigheder forbeholdes
Trademark	Varemærke
Registered trademark	Registreret varemærke

REFERENCES AND PUBLISHING DATES

Example:

English	Danish
PN 9193174 Rev A Ordering No. 20 58 220 Rev 1 December 1999	PN 9193174 Rev. A Ordrenr. 20 58 220 Rev. 1 December 1999

CROSS REFERENCES, HEADERS AND FOOTERS

In the manual and documentation, there may be index marker and cross references that need to be translated in each chapter, usually in the translation tool. They are used to generate the book index. Headers and footers must be translated too.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES

Do only translate relevant parts of addresses, such as names of cities and countries (e.g., in the part dedicated to technical support).

INDEX

See Section 3 above…

CALLOUTS

Callouts are text that appears outside a screen shot or illustration in printed documentation. Callouts are to be translated and compared with the actual screen to ensure consistency of terminology. *(Before a translation project begins, ensure that you are provided with screen shots from the client, to check consistency with software files, this applies only for languages where software is localised)*.
Please end callout phrases and sentences with a period.

CHECK LIST

Ensure you have checked/proofread for the following:

- spelling/grammatical errors
- punctuation (text, figures, tables)
- text is completely translated - no sentence/paragraph is missing
- typographic conventions are consistent
- hyphenation globally correct
- company names and product names are correct
- consistent terminology
- cross-references and key words correspond to standard list
- quotation marks are correct (Danish is “a”)
- TOC and INDEX are correct, no terms remained in English that should not be in English, there are no double entries
- graphics correspond to original and that screenshots are consistent with translated text, for this reason screenshots have to be provided before start of translation.
- headers and footers are translated