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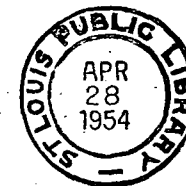
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CHAPTER 1

TERMINOLOGY

Glossary of Physical and Heating, Ventilating, Refrigerating
and Air Conditioning Terms Used in the Text

Absolute Zero: The zero from which absolute temperature is reckoned. Ap-
proximately -273.2°C or -459.8°F .

Absorbent: A sorbent which changes physically or chemically, or both, during
the sorption process.

Absorption: The action of a material in extracting one or more substances present
in an atmosphere or mixture of gases or liquids; accompanied by physical change,
chemical change, or both, of the sorbent.

Acceleration: The time rate of change of velocity, i.e., the derivative of velocity
with respect to time. In the cgs system the unit of acceleration is the centimeter per
(second) (second); in the fps system the unit is the foot per (second) (second), $a = \frac{dv}{dt}$.

Acceleration Due to Gravity: The rate of gain in velocity of a freely falling body,
the value of which varies with latitude and elevation. The international gravity
standard has the value of 980.665 cm per (sec) (sec) or 32.174 ft per (sec) (sec) which
is the actual value of this acceleration at sea level and about 45 deg latitude.

Adiabatic: An adjective descriptive of a process such that no heat is added to, or
taken from, a substance or system undergoing the process.

Adsorbent: A sorbent which does not change physically or chemically during the
sorption process.

Adsorption: The action, associated with surface adherence, of a material in ex-
tracting one or more substances present in an atmosphere or mixture of gases and
liquids, unaccompanied by physical or chemical change. Commercial adsorbent
materials have enormous internal surfaces.

Aerosol: An assemblage of small particles, solid or liquid, suspended in air. The
diameters of the particles may vary from 100 microns down to 0.01 micron or less,
e.g., dust, fog, smoke.

Air Cleaner: A device designed for the purpose of removing airborne impurities
such as dusts, gases, vapors, fumes and smokes. (Air cleaners include air washers,
air filters, electrostatic precipitators and charcoal filters.)

Air Conditioning: The simultaneous control of all, or at least the first three, of
those factors affecting both the physical and chemical conditions of the atmosphere
within any structure. These factors include temperature, humidity, motion, distri-
bution, dust, bacteria, odors and toxic gases, most of which affect in greater or lesser
degree human health or comfort. (See *Comfort Air Conditioning*.)

Air, Dry: In psychrometry, air unmixed with, or containing no, water vapor.

Air, Saturated: A mixture of dry air and saturated water vapor, all at the same
dry-bulb temperature.

Air, Standard: Air with a density of 0.075 lb per cu ft and an absolute viscosity
of 1.22×10^{-4} lb mass per (ft) (sec). This is substantially equivalent to dry air at
70 F and 29.92 in. (Hg) barometer.

Air Washer: An enclosure in which air is drawn or forced through a spray of water
in order to cleanse, humidify, or dehumidify the air.

Anemometer: An instrument for measuring the velocity of a fluid.

Aspect Ratio: In air distribution outlets, the ratio of the length of the core of a
grille, face or register to the width.

In rectangular ducts, the ratio of the width to the depth.

Atmospheric Pressure: The pressure due to the weight of the atmosphere. It is
the pressure indicated by a barometer. *Standard Atmospheric Pressure* or *Standard
Atmosphere* is the pressure of 76 cm of mercury having a density of 13.5951 grams per
cu cm, under standard gravity of 980.665 cm per (sec) (sec). It is equivalent to
14.696 lb psi or 29.921 in. of mercury at 32 F.

Baffle: A surface used for deflecting fluids, usually in the form of a plate or wall.