

Vapor Heating System: A steam heating system which operates under pressures at or near atmospheric and which returns the condensation to the boiler or receiver by gravity. Vapor systems have thermostatic traps or other means of resistance on the return ends of the heating units for preventing steam from entering the return mains; they also have a pressure-equalizing and air-eliminating device at the end of the dry return. *Direct Vent Vapor System:* A vapor heating system with air valves which do not permit re-entry of air.

Vapor Pressure: Synonymous with saturation pressure in the case of a pure substance.

Velocity: The time rate of motion of a body in a fixed direction. In the fps system it is expressed in units of one foot per second. $V = \frac{s}{t}$.

Velocity Pressure: The difference due to velocity between total pressure and static pressure. It is supposed to equal the kinetic energy per unit volume of the fluid at the point of measurement.

Ventilation: The process of supplying or removing air by natural or mechanical means, to or from any space. Such air may or may not have been conditioned. (See *Air Conditioning*.)

Warm Air Heating System: A warm air heating plant consists of a heating unit (fuel-burning furnace) enclosed in a casing, from which the heated air is distributed to the various rooms of the building through ducts. If the motive head producing flow depends on the difference in weight between the heated air leaving the casing and the cooler air entering the bottom of the casing, it is termed a *gravity* system. A booster fan may, however, be used in conjunction with a gravity-designed system. If a fan is used to produce circulation and the system is designed especially for fan circulation, it is termed a *fan furnace* system or a *central fan furnace* system. A fan furnace system may include air washers and filters.

Wet-Bulb Temperature: *Thermodynamic wet-bulb temperature* is the temperature at which liquid or solid water, by evaporating into air, can bring the air to saturation adiabatically at the same temperature. *Wet-bulb temperature* (without qualification) is the temperature indicated by a wet-bulb psychrometer constructed and used according to specifications. (A.S.M.E. Power Test Codes, Series 1932, Instruments and Apparatus, Part 18.)

Wet Return: That part of a return main of a steam heating system which is filled with water of condensation. The wet return usually is below the level of the water line in the boiler, although not necessarily so. (See *Dry Return*.)

ABBREVIATIONS¹

Absolute.....	abs
Acceleration, due to gravity.....	g
Acceleration, linear.....	a
Air horsepower.....	air hp
Alternating-current (as adjective).....	a-c
Ampere.....	amp
Ampere-hour.....	amp-hr
Area.....	A
Atmosphere.....	atm
Average.....	avg
Avoirdupois.....	avdp
Barometer.....	bar.
Boiler pressure.....	bp
Boiling point.....	bp
Brake horsepower.....	bhp
Brake horsepower-hour.....	bhp-hr
British thermal unit.....	Btu
Calorie.....	cal
Centigram.....	cg
Centimeter.....	cm

¹From compilations of abbreviations approved by the American Standards Association, Z 10.1-1941 and Z 10.2, c, f, and i.

As a general rule the period is omitted in all abbreviations except where the omission results in the formation of an English word.

CHAPTER 47. TERMINOLOGY

Centimeter-gram-second (system).....	cgs
Change in specific volume during vaporization.....	Δv_g
Cubic.....	cu
Cubic foot.....	cu ft
Cubic feet per minute.....	cfm
Cubic feet per second.....	cfs
Decibel.....	db
Degree.....	deg or °
Degree centigrade.....	C
Degree Fahrenheit.....	F
Degree Kelvin.....	K
Degree Réaumur.....	R
Density, Weight per unit volume, Specific weight.....	d or ρ (rho)

$$d = \frac{1}{v}$$

Diameter.....	D or diam
Direct-current (as adjective).....	d-c
Distance, linear.....	s
Dry saturated vapor, Dry saturated gas at saturation pressure and temperature, vapor in contact with liquid.....	Subscript g
Entropy. (The capital should be used for any weight, and the small letter for unit weight).....	S or s
Feet per minute.....	fpm
Feet per second.....	fps
Foot.....	ft
Foot-pound.....	ft-lb
Foot-pound-second (system).....	fps
Force, total load.....	F
Freezing point.....	fp
Gallon.....	gal
Gallons per minute.....	gpm
Gallons per second.....	gps
Gram.....	g
Gram-calorie.....	g-cal
Head.....	H or h
Heat content, Total heat, Enthalpy. (The capital should be used for any weight and the small letter for unit weight).....	H or h
Heat content of saturated liquid, Total heat of saturated liquid, Enthalpy of saturated liquid, sometimes called heat of the liquid.....	h _f
Heat content of dry saturated vapor, Total heat of dry saturated vapor, Enthalpy of dry saturated vapor.....	h _g
Heat of vaporization at constant pressure.....	L or h _{fg}
Horsepower.....	hp
Horsepower-hour.....	hp-hr
Hour.....	hr
Inch.....	in.
Inch-pound.....	in.-lb
Indicated horsepower.....	i hp
Indicated horsepower-hour.....	i hp-hr
Internal energy, Intrinsic energy. (The capital should be used for any weight and the small letter for unit weight).....	U or u
Kilogram.....	kg
Kilowatt.....	kw
Kilowatthour.....	kwhr
Length of path of heat flow, thickness.....	L
Load, total.....	W
Mass.....	mass
Mechanical efficiency.....	ϵ_m
Mechanical equivalent of heat.....	J
Melting point.....	mp
Meter.....	m

²It is recommended that the abbreviation for the temperature scale, F, C, K, be included in expressions for numerical temperatures but, wherever feasible, the abbreviations for *degree* be omitted; as 68 F.