Direct-current (as adjective)	d-c
Electromotive Force	emf
Feet per minute	fpm
Feet per second	fps
Foot	ft
Foot-pound	ft-lb
Foot-pound-second (system)	fps
Freezing point	fp
Gallon	gal
Gallons per minute	gpm
Gallons per second	gps
Gram	g
Gram-calorie	g-cal
Horsepower	hp
Horsepower-hour	hp-hr
Hour	hr
Inch	in.
Inch-pound	in.-lb
Indicated horsepower	ihp
Indicated horsepower-hour	ihp-hr
Kilogram	kg
Kilowatt	kw
Kilowatt-hour	kwhr
Mass	mass
Melting point	mp
Meter	m
Micron	μ (mu)
Miles per hour	mph
Millimeter	mm
Minute	min
Molecular weight	mol wt
Mol	mol
Ounce	oz
Pound	lb
Pounds per square inch	psi
Pounds per square inch, gage	psig
Pounds per square inch, absolute	psia
Revolutions per minute	rpm
Revolutions per second	rps
Second	sec
Specific gravity	sp gr
Specific heat	sp ht
Square foot	sq ft
Square inch	sq in.
Watt	w
Watthour	whr

SYMBOLS

A letter symbol is a single character, with subscript or superscript if required, used to designate a physical magnitude in mathematical equations and expressions. Two or more symbols together always represent a product. The following have been compiled from a selected list of approved standards.[3] Additional symbols and variations in the standard symbols found necessary in the individual chapters will be found in a list at the end of Chapters 3, 4, 13, 32, 36, and 47.

[3] Letter Symbols for Mechanics of Solid Bodies, Z10.3–1942, and Letter Symbols for Heat and Thermodynamics, Z10.4–1943 (*American Standards Association*).

Acceleration, due to gravity	g
Acceleration, linear	a
Area	A
Change in specific volume during vaporization	v_{fg}
Density, Weight per unit volume, Specific weight	d or ρ (rho)

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

Distance, linear	s
Dry saturated vapor, Dry saturated gas at saturation pressure and temperature, vapor in contact with liquid	*Subscript* g
Efficiency	η
Elevation above some datum	z, Z
Emissivity	ϵ
Energy in general; work, total; work, molal	E
Entropy. (The capital should be used for any weight, and the small letter for unit weight)	S or s
Force, total load	F
Gas Constant, in equation $pV = nRT$	R
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}
Hydraulic radius	R_H
Internal energy, Intrinsic energy. (The capital should be used for any weight and the small letter for unit weight)	U or u
Length of path of heat flow, thickness	L
Load, total	W
Mechanical efficiency	e_m
Mechanical equivalent of heat	J
Power, Horsepower, Work per unit time	P
Pressure, Absolute pressure, Gage pressure, Force per unit area	p
Quantity (total) of fluid, water, gas, heat; Quantity by volume; Total quantity of heat transferred	Q
Quality of steam, Pounds of dry steam per pound of mixture	x
Reynolds Number	N_{Re}
Saturated liquid at saturation pressure and temperature, Liquid in contact with vapor	*Subscript* f
Specific heat	c
Specific heat at constant pressure	c_p
Specific heat at constant volume	c_v
Specific volume, Volume per unit weight, Volume per unit mass	v
Temperature (ordinary) F or C. (*Theta* is used preferably only when t is used for Time in the same discussion)	t or θ (*theta*)
Temperature (absolute) F abs or K. (Capital *theta* is used preferably only when small *theta* is used for ordinary temperature)	T or Θ (*capital theta*)
Thermal conductance:[4] heat transferred per (unit time) (degree)	C

$$C = \frac{1}{R} = \frac{kA}{L} = \frac{q}{t_1 - t_2}$$

[4] Terms ending *ivity* designate properties independent of size or shape, sometimes called *specific properties*. Examples: conductivity, resistivity. Terms ending *ance* designate quantities depending not only on the material, but also upon size and shape, sometimes called *total quantities*. Examples: conductance, transmittance. Terms ending *ion* designate rate of heat transfer. Examples: conduction, transmission.