

ABBREVIATIONS²

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
Centimeter-gram-second (system)	cgs
Change in specific volume during vaporization	v _g
Cubic	cu
Cubic foot	cu ft
Cubic feet per minute	cfm
Cubic feet per second	cfs
Decibel	db
Degree ³	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

²From compilations of abbreviations approved by the American Standards Association, Z, 10 a, 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.

³It is recommended that the abbreviation for the temperature scale, F, C, K, be included in expressions for numerical temperatures but, wherever feasible, the abbreviation for degree be omitted, as 68 F.

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 _l
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
Inch	in.
Inch-pound	in.-lb
Indicated horsepower	ihp
Indicated horsepower-hour	ihp-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	m
Mechanical efficiency	e _m
Mechanical equivalent of heat	J
Melting point	mp
Meter	m
Micron	μ (mu)
Miles per hour	mph
Minute	min
Molecular weight	mol. wt
Mol	mol
Ounce	oz
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
Revolutions per minute	rpm
Saturated liquid at saturation pressure and temperature, Liquid in contact with vapor	Subscript, l
Specific gravity	sp gr
Specific heat	sp ht or 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
Square foot	sq ft
Square inch	sq in.
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 per degree)	C

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

Thermal conductance per unit area, Unit conductance (heat transferred per unit time per unit area per degree) C_a

$$C_a = \frac{C}{A} = \frac{1}{RA} = \frac{q}{A(t_1 - t_2)} = \frac{k}{L}$$

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