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# Indian Standard

# RECOMMENDATION ON UNITS AND SYMBOLS FOR REFRIGERATION

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INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION
MANAK BHAVAN, 9 BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI 110002

### Indian Standard

# RECOMMENDATION ON UNITS AND SYMBOLS FOR REFRIGERATION

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### Indian Standard

# RECOMMENDATION ON UNITS AND SYMBOLS FOR REFRIGERATION

### 0. FOREWORD

- 0.1 This Indian Standard was adopted by the Indian Standards Institution on 4 October 1968, after the draft finalized by the Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Sectional Committee had been approved by the Mechanical Engineering Division Council.
- **0.2** With a view to unifying the practice followed in the country in regard to the symbols and units used in refrigeration and air-conditioning trade, need has been felt to lay down recommendations on the principal quantities chiefly used in the field of refrigeration and on their symbols and units of measurement. This standard is largely based on the Draft ISO Recommendation No. 1053 'Units and symbols for refrigeration'.
- 0.3 For convenience, certain fundamental quantities and their derivatives have been included which have already been dealt with in IS: 1890 (Part III)-1961\* and IS: 1890 (Part IV)-1961\*. The column reserved for remarks in Table 1 provides definitions or explanations of quantities for which these are not found in IS: 1890 (Part III)-1961\* and IS: 1890 (Part IV)-1961\*.
- **0.4** The various quantities have been grouped in a logical order so as to facilitate their location by the users. In certain cases when the same symbol may have more than one meaning, a second symbol has been proposed. The units are separated into two sections, namely, units of the International System (SI) and units of other systems which are at present very widely used. In order to obtain the SI units which are equivalent to other units, conversion factors have been included in this standard.
- **0.5** India has changed to metric system of weights and measures. Although this standard gives both metric and fps units, metric units shall be used (fps units are for information only).
- 0.6 The basic and the derived units of the SI system with their definitions are given in IS: 3616-1966.

<sup>\*</sup>Recommendations on quantities and units of mechanics.

<sup>†</sup>Recommendations on quantities and units of heat.

Recommendation on the international system (SI) units.

#### 1. SCOPE

1.1 This standard recommends units and symbols to be used in refrigeration.

### 2. QUANTITIES, SYMBOLS, DIMENSIONS AND UNITS

- 2.1 The quantities, symbols, dimensions and units are given in Table 1.
- 2.2 The conversion factors given in Table 1 shall be used as multipliers for 'other units' to obtain SI units.

Example:

1 ft = 0.304 8 m exactly.

TABLE 1 QUANTITIES, SYMBOLS, (Clause

SŁ	QUANTITY	Symbol	DIMENSION	SI Units		
No.				Name	Symbol	
(1)	(2)	· (3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
1	Length	1	L	metre	m	
· 2	Area, surface	A	L³	square metre	m²	
3	Volume	v	L³	cubic metre	m³	
4 5	Mass Time	m t	M T	kilogram second	kg s	
6 7 8	Frequency Rotational speed Density (mass density) Specific volume	f n P	T-1 T-1 ML-3 L3M-1	hertz hertz kilogram per cubic metre cubic metre per kilogram	Hz Hz kg/m² m³/kg	
10	Mass flow rate	$q_{\mathbf{m}}$	MT-1	kilogram per se- cond	kg/s	
11	Volume flow rate	$q_{_{f  abla}}$	LaT-1	cubic metre per	mª/s	
12	Thermodynamic or absolute temperature	T, <del>0</del>	₩	Kelvin degree	°K	
13	Customary tempera-	t, 0	θ	Celsius degree	°C	
14	ture Temperature difference	Δι, Δθ, ΔΤ, ΔΘ	θ	degree	deg	
				•		
15	Coefficient of linear thermal expansion	$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1$	Ө-1	per degree	deg-1	
16	Coefficient of volume expansion	$\alpha_{\mathbf{v}}$	⊖-1	per degree	deg-1	
17	Coefficient of thermal pressure increase	β	Θ	per degree	deg-1	

## **DIMENSIONS AND UNITS** 2.1)

revolution per minute pound per cubic foot $10/ft^3$ $16\cdot018\cdot5$ cubic foot per pound $10/ft^3$ $16\cdot018\cdot5$ cubic foot per pound $10/ft^3$ $10\cdot018\cdot5$ $10\cdot0$	OTHER UNITS		Conversion	DEFINITIONS AND	
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square inch  in² $6.451 6 \times 10^{-4}$ exactly cubic foot cubic inch pound pound pound pound pound pound pound per minute pound per cubic foot cubic foot per pound  ft²/lb $0.624$ pound per hour  cubic foot per hour  ft²/lb $0.624$ pound per hour  cubic foot per hour  ft²/lb $0.624$ Fluid mass flowing in unit time cubic foot per hour  ft²/lb $0.624$ Fluid wolume flowing in unit time fluid volume flowing in unit time  Rankine degree  or  or  or  or  or  or  or  or  or		ft²	0.092 903 0		
cubic inch pound $10^{4}$ $16^{-387} 1 \times 10^{-4}$ $10^{$		in²	exactly		
pound minute min 60 hour — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	cubic foot	ft3	28·316 8 × 10 <sup>-3</sup>		
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minute hour $\frac{1}{h}$ $\frac{60}{3600}$ $\frac{1}{3600}$ $\frac{1}{3$	_	lb	0.453 592 37		
hour — h 3 600 — Also called cycles per second revolution per minute pound per cubic foot $1b/ft^3$ $16\cdot018\cdot5$ cubic foot per pound $1b/ft^3$ $16\cdot018\cdot5$ cubic foot per hour $1b/h$ $126\times10^{-4}$ Fluid mass flowing in unit time cubic foot per hour $15/h$ $7\cdot865\cdot79\times10^{-4}$ Fluid volume flowing in unit time Rankine degree $15/9$ If $12/9$ R are referring to one and same physical state, the figurestc, $17/16$ R are referring to one and same physical state, the figurestc, $17/16$ R are revaluated as $16/16$	· •	min	60		
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time  Cubic foot per hour  ft*/h $7.865.79 \times 10^{-6}$ Fluid volume flowing in unit time  Rankine degree  or  or  or  or  or  ft*/h  figurestc, $t_F$ or  or $t_F$ or $t_F$ are referring to one and same physical state, the figurestc, $t_F$ or $t_F$ are evaluated as $t_F$ = 5/9 $(t_F-32) = T_K-273\cdot 15 = 5/9$ $(t_F-32) = T_K-273\cdot 15 = 5/9$ Fahrenheit degree  or  or  or  or  or  or  or  or  or	cubic foot per pound	ft <sup>8</sup> /lb	0.062 4		
cubic foot per hour  Rankine degree  or  or  or  or  ft*/h  7.865 79 × 10 <sup>-4</sup> Fluid volume flowing in unit time  If $t_R$ °C, $t_r$ °F, $T_K$ °K and $T_R$ °R are referring to one and same physical state, the figures $t_C$ , $t_r$ , $T_K$ and $T_R$ are evaluated as $t_C = 5/9$ ( $t_r - 32$ ) = $T_K - 273 \cdot 15 = 5/9$ $(t_r - 32) = T_K - 273 \cdot 15 = 5/9$ Fahrenheit degree  or  or  or  or  or  or  or  or  or	pound per hour	lb/h	126×10-4	Fluid mass flowing in unit	
Rankine degree  oR 5/9  If $t_R^{\circ}C$ , $t_F^{\circ}F$ , $T_K^{\circ}K$ and $T_R^{\circ}R$ are referring to one and same physical state, the figures $t_C$ , $t_F$ , $T_K$ and $T_R$ are evaluated as $t_C = 5/9$ ( $t_F - 32$ ) = $T_K - 273 \cdot 15 = 5/9$ $9T_R - 273 \cdot 15 = 5/9$ $9T_R - 273 \cdot 15 = 5/9$ Fahrenheit degree  oF $t_C = 5/9(t_F - 32)$ $t_C = T_K - 273 \cdot 15 = 5/9$ The General Conference of Weights and Measures has recommended that the word degree or its abbreviation degree or its abbreviation of degree or its abbreviation of degree or its abbreviations of the nused of the measures of the state of	cubic foot per hour	ft*/h	7·865 79×10 <sup>-4</sup>	Fluid volume flowing in unit	
the figures $t_c$ , $t_f$ , $t_g$ and $t_g$ are evaluated as $t_c = 5/9$ $(t_f - 32) = T_g - 273 \cdot 15 = 5/9)$ $9T_g - 273 \cdot 15 = 5/9$ $1c = T_g - 273 \cdot 15$ $1c = T_g - 459 \cdot 67$ The General Conference of Weights and Measures has recommended that the word 'degree' or its abbreviation 'deg' should be used for temperature intervals or differences. The abbreviations "K and "C are still often used per Fahrenheit degree deg $t_g$	Rankine degree	°R	5/9	If $t_R$ °C, $t_F$ °F, $T_K$ °K and $T_R$ °R are referring to one	
Fahrenheit degree $^{\circ}F$ $t_{c}=5/9(t_{F}-32)$ $t_{c}=T_{K}-273\cdot15$ $t_{F}=T_{R}-459\cdot67$ The General Conference of Weights and Measures has recommended that the word 'degree 'or its abbreviation 'deg' should be used for temperature intervals or differences. The abbreviations °K and °C are still often used per Fahrenheit degree $degF^{-1}$ 9/5 $\alpha_{1}=\frac{1}{l}\frac{dl}{dt}$ $\alpha_{1}=\frac{1}{l}\frac{dl}{dt}$ per Fahrenheit degree $degF^{-1}$ 9/5 $\alpha_{V}=\frac{1}{l}\left(\frac{dv}{dt}\right)_{V}$ per Fahrenheit degree $degF^{-1}$ 9/5 $\beta=\frac{1}{l}\left(\frac{dv}{dt}\right)_{V}$				the figurest <sub>c</sub> , $t_F$ , $T_K$ and $T_R$ are evaluated as $t_C = 5/9$ $(t_F - 32) = T_K - 273 \cdot 15 = 5/9$	
Fahrenheit degree $\frac{degF}{degF} = \frac{5}{9}$ The General Conference of Weights and Measures has recommended that the word 'degree' or its abbreviation 'deg' should be used for temperature intervals or differences. The abbreviations "K and "C are still often used $\alpha_i = \frac{1}{l} \frac{dl}{dt}$ per Fahrenheit degree $\frac{degF^{-1}}{degF^{-1}} = \frac{9}{5}$ $\alpha_i = \frac{1}{v} \left(\frac{dv}{dt}\right)_p$ per Fahrenheit degree $\frac{degF^{-1}}{degF^{-1}} = \frac{9}{5}$ $\beta = \frac{1}{p} \left(\frac{dp}{dt}\right)_v$	Fahrenheit degree	°F	$t_c = 5/9(t_F - 32)$	$t_{\rm c} = T_{\rm K} - 273.15$	
recommended that the word 'degree 'or its abbreviation 'degree 'or its abbreviations 'E and 'C are still offen used $\alpha_{l} = \frac{1}{l} \frac{dl}{dt}$ per Fahrenheit degree $\deg F^{-1} = 9/5$ $\alpha_{v} = \frac{1}{v} \left(\frac{dv}{dt}\right)_{P}$ per Fahrenheit degree $\deg F^{-1} = 9/5$ $\beta = \frac{1}{p} \left(\frac{dp}{dt}\right)_{v}$	Fahrenheit degree	degF	5/9	The General Conference of	
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differences. The abbreviations °K and °C are still often used per Fahrenheit degree $\deg F^{-1}$ 9/5 $\alpha_1 = \frac{1}{l} \frac{\mathrm{d}l}{\mathrm{d}t}$ per Fahrenheit degree $\deg F^{-1}$ 9/5 $\alpha_2 = \frac{1}{v} \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}t}\right)_P$ per Fahrenheit degree $\deg F^{-1}$ 9/5 $\beta = \frac{1}{p} \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}p}{\mathrm{d}t}\right)_V$				temperature intervals or	
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per Fahrenheit degree $\deg F^{-1} = 9/5$ $\beta = \frac{1}{p} \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}p}{\mathrm{d}t}\right)_{\mathbf{v}}$	per Fahrenheit degree	Ageb	9/5	$u_1 = \overline{l}  d\overline{t}$	
	per Fahrenheit degree	degF-1	9/5	$\alpha_{\rm v} = \frac{1}{v} \left( \frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}t} \right)_{\rm P}$	
(Continued)	per Fahrenheit degree	degF-1	9/5	$\beta = \frac{1}{p} \left( \frac{\mathrm{d}p}{\mathrm{d}t} \right)_{\mathbf{v}}$	
				(Continued)	

TABLE	1 (	)UANTITIES,	SYMBOLS.
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SL No.	QUANTITY	Symbol Dimension		SI UNITS		
140.		•		Name	Symbol	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
18	Coefficient of compressibility	X	M-1LT <sup>2</sup>	square metre per newton	$m^2/N$	
19	Force	F	MLT-	newton	N	
20	Pressure	p	ML-1T-2	newton per square metre	N/m <sup>8</sup>	

21	Surface tension	٥	MT-2	newton per metre	N/m
22	Dynamic viscosity	ų .	ML-1T-1	newton second per square metre	N.s/mª
23	Kinematic viscosity	•	L1T-1	square metre per second	n.²/s
24	Work	W	ML2T-2	joule	J
					•
25	Power	P	MLªT-ª	watt	W
26	Specific work	w	LªT-ª	joule per kilogram	J/kg

(Continued)

OTHER UNIT	5	Conversion Factor	DEFINITIONS AND	
Name	Name Symbol		REMARKS	
(7)	(8):	(9)	(10)	
square inch per pound force	in²/lbf	1·450 37×10 <sup>-4</sup>	$x_t = \frac{1}{v} \left( \frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}p} \right)_t$	
dyne kilogram force pound force —	dyn kgf lbf	10 <sup>-4</sup> exactly 9-806 65 exactly 4-448 22	This unit is also cal	
bar	bar	10 <sup>-5</sup> exactly	1 bar = 1 hectopieze (h	
kilogram force per square centimetre	kgf/cm <sup>2</sup>	98 066.5 exactly	1 kgf,cm <sup>2</sup> = technical mosphere (at)	
normal atmosphere	atm	101 325 exactly		
pound force per square foot	lbf/ft <sup>8</sup>	47.880 3		
pound force per square inch	lbf/in <sup>2</sup>	6 894.76		
millimetre of water millimetre of mercury inch of water	mmH <sub>2</sub> O mmHg inH <sub>2</sub> O	9-806 65 exactly 133-322 249-089	1 mmHg = 1 torr	
inch of mercury	inHg	3 386-39		
dyne per centimetre	dyn/cm	10 <sup>-3</sup> exactly		
poise kilogram force second per square metre	P kgf.s/m²	0·1 9·806 65 exactly	1N.s.ma = 1 kg/(m.s)	
pound force second per square foot	lbf.s/ft²	47-880 3	<del></del>	
stokes	St	0.000 1	1 St = 1 cm $^{2}/s$	
square foot per second	ft <sup>2</sup> /s	0 092 903 0		
kilowatt hour erg kilogram force metre foot pound force	kWh erg kgf.m ft.lbf	3.6 × 10 <sup>6</sup> exactly 10 <sup>-7</sup> exactly 9.806 65 exactly 1.355 82		
horse power metric horse power	hp	745-700 735- <del>49</del> 9	1 hp = 550 ft.lbf/s 1 metric horse power	
foot pound force per pound	ft.lbf/lb	2.989 0	75 kgf.m/s The work done per u of mass	

IS:4831 - 1968

<u> </u>	0	Symbol	TABLE 1	•	
St No.	QUANTITY	SYMBOL	Dimension	SI UN	
				Name	Symbol
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
27	Heat quantity	Q	ML*T-*	joule	J
28	Heat flow rate	Φ .	ML®T-	watt -	w
29	Density of heat flow rate	•	MT-≇	watt per square metre	W/m²
30	Heat transfer capacity (heat load)	Φk	ML*T-	watt	w
31	Refrigerating capacity	Φο	ML*T-*	watt	w
32	Efficiency	7		·	
33	Indicated efficiency	ij		, <del>-</del>	****
34	Mechanical efficiency	7)128	_	-	- -
35	Volumetric efficiency	ग्र⊎	. <del></del>	<del>-</del>	

### DIMENSIONS AND UNITS-Contd

OTHER UNIT	s	Conversion Factor	Definitions and Remarks
Name	Symbol	PACIOR	LEMAKKS
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
international kilocalorie kilocalorie 15°C	kcal <sub>15</sub>	4 186·8 exactly 4 185·5	1 kWh = 859·845 kcal <sub>17</sub> In the refrigeration field the unit 'frigorie', (fg) is also used, corresponding to an
			extraction of 1 kcal <sub>18</sub> from the body to be cooled
British thermal unit	Btu	1 055-06	1 kcal <sub>15</sub> = 3.968 Btu
international kilocalorie	kcal <sub>IT</sub> /h	1.163 exactly	
per hour British thermal unit per hour	Btu/h	0.293 071	
international kilocalorie	kcalıt/	1-163 exactly	
per hour square metre British thermal unit per hour square foot	(h.m²) Btu/(h.ft²)	3-154 59	
international kilocalorie per hour	kcal <sub>it</sub> /h	1-163 exactly	Heat flow rate rejected to the hot body from a refri-
kilocalorie at 15°C per hour	kcal <sub>15</sub> /h	1-162 6	gerating machine
British thermal unit per hour	Btu/h	0.293 071	
frigorie per hour ton of refrigeration	ig/h ton	1·162 6 3 516·85	1 fg/h=1 kcal <sub>18</sub> /h 1 ton of refrigeration = a heat flow rate of 3 023-95 kcal/h or 12 000 Btu/h re- moved by the refrigerating
			system from the cold body
<del></del>		_	
	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	<del>-</del> '	Ratio of the indicated power of a compressor to the ideal power with isothermal com- pression
<b>-</b>			Ratio of the indicated power of a compressor to the input power
	_	<del></del> .	Ratio of the fluid volume drawn in during the suction time at the suction conditioning to the volume displaced in the cylinder or cylinders of compressor (Continued)

			TABLE	QUANTITIES, 8	YMBOLS.	
SL No.	QUANTITY	SYMBOL.	DIMENSION	SI Units		
NO.				Name	Symbol	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
36	Isentropic efficiency of adiabatic compression	J <sup>®</sup>		· <u> </u>	-	
37	Isothermal compression efficiency	$\eta_{\mathbf{t}}$	_	<del>-</del>		
38	Refrigerating performance	ε, ζ			· ·	
		•			•	
				. •		
		·				
39	Refrigeration capacity per unit volume	<b>9</b> •	ML-1T-8	joule per cubic metre	J/m³	
40 41 42 43 44 45	Internal energy Enthalpy Free energy Free enthalpy Energy Latent heat of transformation	U H F G E L	ML®T-≅	joule	J	
46 47 48 49 50 51	Specific internal energy Specific enthalpy Specific free energy Specific free enthalpy Specific energy Specific latent heat of transformation	h f g e	LªT~ª	joule per kilogram	J/kg	

### DIMENSIONS AND UNITS - Contd

OTHER UNITS		Conversion Factor	Definitions and Remarks	
Name	Symbol	PACIOR	ILBARKS	
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
- - -		• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Ratio of the power of an isentropic compression (reversible adiabatic) to the	
			actual power supplied to the same fluid mass flow rate from the initial to the	
			final state (enthalpies dif- ference) Ratio of the power with re- versible isothermal com-	
			pression to the actual power supplied to the same fluid mass flow rate from the initial to the final state	
international kilocalorie per watt hour	kcah <sub>T</sub> /Wh	1.163	Ratio of the refrigerating capacity to the absorbed power (for a cycle, a machine, a compressor, etc)	
British thermal unit per	Btu/hp.h	0.000 393		
horse power hour British thermal unit per	Btu/Wh	0-293		
watt hour Ton of refrigeration per	Ton/hp	4-716		
horse power frigorie per kilocalorie international kilocalorie per cubic metre	fg/kcal kcal <sub>17</sub> /m³	4 186-8 exactly	sapacity to the volume flow	
			rate in a clearly defined condition	
		e de la companya de l	$\begin{cases} E = (H - H_e) - T_e & (S - S_e) \\ \text{Also called "vaporization enthalpy difference"}, \end{cases}$	
{ international kilocalorie British thermal unit	kcalı <del>ı</del> Btu	4 186-8 exactly 1 055-06		
finternational kilocalorie.	kcal <sub>it</sub> kg	4 186-8 exactly	n i	
per kilogram   British thermal unit	Btu/lb	2 326 exactly	$\begin{cases} (c = h - he) - Te \ (s - se) \end{cases}$	
L per pound			] (Continued)	

TABLE 1 QUANTITIES, SYM	BOLS.	
-------------------------	-------	--

			IABLE	QUANTITIES, 8	YMBULS,
SL	QUANTITY	SYMBOL	DIMENSION	SI Units	
No.		•		Name	Symbol
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
52	Specific humidity		<del>-</del> .	_	_
53	Relative humidity	<b>φ</b>		. <del>-</del>	-
54	Saturation ratio	Φ	<u> </u>	<del>-</del>	
	•				
<b>5</b> 5	Entropy	s	ML*T-*0-1	joule per Kelvin degree	J/ <b>*K</b>
	8.7				
56	Specific entropy	•	LªT-80-1	joule per kilogram Kelvin degree	J/(kg.°K)
57	Heat capacity	С	ML <sup>2</sup> T- <sup>20-1</sup>	joule per Celsius degree	J/deg
58 59	Specific heat capacity Specific heat capacity	c cp			T.(2. 3. 3.
60	at constant pressure Specific heat capacity at constant volume	c <sub>v</sub>	L*T-*0-1	joule per kilogram degree	J/(kg.deg)
61	Specific heat capa- cities ratio	γ, ×	_	******	_

### DIMENSIONS AND UNITS - Conid

Name Symbol  (7) (8) (9) (10)  Ratio of the mass of moisture in humid air to the mass of dry air present in the mixture  Ratio of the water vapour partial pressure to the saturation pressure of pure water vapour at the same temperature	Omena Harma		C	DEFINITIONS AND	
(7) (8) (9) (10)  Ratio of the mass of moisture in humid air to the mass of dry air present in the mixture  Ratio of the water vapour partial pressure to the saturation pressure of pure water vapour at the same temperature  Ratio of the actual specific humidity of saturated air at the same temperature  Norr — For temperatures less than 0°C the values in general apply to pure water ice. If it is concerning sub-cooled water the symbols are to be qualified by a particular index.  Sinternational kilocaloric per Kelvin degree  British thermal unit per Rankine degree  British thermal unit per gound Rankine degree  British thermal unit per gound Rankine degree  British thermal unit per degree degree Fahrenheit  A 186-8 exactly  This quantity is not completely defined if the type of transformation is not specified		Symbol			
ture in humid air to the mass of dry air present in the mixture  Ratio of the water vapour partial pressure to the saturation pressure of pure water vapour at the same temperature  Ratio of the actual specific humidity to the specific humidity of saturated air at the same temperature  Note—For temperatures less than 0°C the values in general apply to pure water ice. If it is concerning sub-cooled water the symbols are to be qualified by a particular index.  Sinternational kilocaloric per Kelvin degree  British thermal unit per Rankine degree  Sinternational kilocaloric per kilogram Kelvin degree  British thermal unit per pound Rankine degree  Sinternational kilocaloric per degree  British thermal unit per degree Fahrenheit  Sinternational kilocaloric per degree  Sinternational kilocaloric per degree  British thermal unit per degree Fahrenheit  Sinternational kilocaloric per kilogram degree  British thermal unit per degree Fahrenheit  Sinternational kilocaloric per kilogram degree  British thermal unit per degree Fahrenheit  Sinternational kilocaloric per kilogram degree  British thermal unit per degree Fahrenheit  Sinternational kilocaloric por kilogram degree  British thermal unit per degree Fahrenheit  Sinternational kilocaloric kcalır/ deg 4 186-8 exactly  Sinternational kilocaloric kcalır/ deg	(7)		(9)	(10)	
mass of dry air present in the mixture  Ratio of the water vapour partial pressure to the saturation pressure to the saturation pressure of pure water vapour at the same temperature  Ratio of the water vapour partial pressure to the saturation pressure of pure water vapour at the same temperature  Ratio of the water vapour partial pressure to the saturation pressure of pure water vapour at the same temperature  Nore—For temperatures less than 0°C the values in general apply to pure water the symbols are to be qualified by a particular index.  Sinternational kilocaloric per Kelvin degree  British thermal unit per degree  British thermal unit per pound Rankine degree  Sinternational kilocaloric per degree  British thermal unit per degree  British ther	. <del>-</del>	_		Ratio of the mass of mois-	
Ratio of the water vapour partial pressure to the saturation pressure to the saturation pressure of pure water vapour at the same temperature  Ratio of the actual specific humidity to the specific humidity to the specific humidity to the specific humidity of saturated air at the same temperature  Note—For temperatures less than °C the values in general apply to pure water ice. If it is concerning sub-cooled water the symbols are to be qualified by a particular index.  Sinternational kilocaloric per Kelvin degree  British thermal unit per pound Rankine degree  British thermal unit per degree Fahrenheit  Sinternational kilocaloric per degree  British thermal unit per degree British thermal unit per degree Fahrenheit  Sinternational kilocaloric por kilogram degree  British thermal unit per degree British thermal unit per degree Fahrenheit  Sinternational kilocaloric por kilogram degree  British thermal unit per degree British thermal unit per degree Fahrenheit  Sinternational kilocaloric por kilogram degree British thermal unit per pound degree Fahrenheit  Sinternational kilocaloric kcal <sub>11</sub> / deg 4 186.8 exactly (kg.deg)  Btu/ F 1 899 exactly  This quantity is not completely defined if the type of transformation is not specified				mass of dry air present in	
saturation pressure of pure water vapour at the same temperature  Ratio of the actual specific humidity to the specific humidity of saturated air at the same temperature  Note—For temperatures less than 0°C the values in general apply to pure water ice. If it is concerning sub-cooled water the symbols are to be qualified by a particular index.  Stall the same temperature  Note—For temperatures less than 0°C the values in general apply to pure water ice. If it is concerning sub-cooled water the symbols are to be qualified by a particular index.  Stall the same temperature  Note—For temperature supply less than 0°C the values in general apply to pure water jobs. The same temperature water less than 0°C the values in general apply to pure water jobs. The same temperature supply less than 0°C the values in general apply to pure water jobs. The same temperature water less than 0°C the values in general apply to pure water jobs. The same temperature water less than 0°C the values in general apply to pure water less than 0°C the values in general apply to pure water jobs. The same temperature  Note—For temperature  Note—For temperature  Note—For temperature water less than 0°C the values in general apply to pure water jobs. The same temperature water less than 0°C the values in general apply to pure water jobs. The same temperature water less than 0°C the values in general apply to pure water jobs. The same temperature water less than 0°C the values in general apply to the values in general apply to pure water jobs. The same temperature water less than 0°C the values in general apply to the v	<del>-</del>	· <del>-</del>		Ratio of the water vapour	
humidity to the specific humidity of saturated air at the same temperature  Note — For temperatures less than 0°C the values in general apply to pure water ice. If it is concerning sub-cooled water the symbols are to be qualified by a particular index.    International kilocaloric per Kelvin degree   British thermal unit per Rankine degree				saturation pressure of pure water vapour at the same	
humidity of saturated air at the same temperature  Note — For temperatures less than 0°C the values in general apply to pure water ice. If it is concerning sub-cooled water the symbols are to be qualified by a particular index.  Sinternational kilocalorie per Kelvin degree  British thermal unit per per kilogram Kelvin degree  British thermal unit per pound Rankine degree  British thermal unit per degree Fahrenheit  International kilocalorie per kilogram degree (kg.deg)  British thermal unit per pound degree Fahrenheit  International kilocalorie per kilogram degree (kg.deg)  British thermal unit per pound degree Fahrenheit  Bru/ 4 186-8 exactly  A 186-8 exactly  This quantity is not completely defined if the type of transformation is not specified		_	<u> </u>	Ratio of the actual specific humidity to the specific	
than 0°C the values in general apply to pure water ice. If it is concerning sub-cooled water the symbols are to be qualified by a particular index.  [International kilocaloric per Kelvin degree British thermal unit per Rankine degree British thermal unit per pound Rankine degree  [International kilocaloric per kilogram Kelvin degree British thermal unit per pound Rankine degree  [International kilocaloric per degree British thermal unit per degree Fahrenheit  [International kilocaloric per degree British thermal unit per degree Fahrenheit  [International kilocaloric per kilogram degree (kg.deg)  British thermal unit per pound degree Fahrenheit  [International kilocaloric per kilogram degree (kg.deg)  British thermal unit per pound degree Fahrenheit  [International kilocaloric per kilogram degree (kg.deg)  British thermal unit per pound degree Fahrenheit  [International kilocaloric per kilogram degree (kg.deg)  British thermal unit per pound degree Fahrenheit  [International kilocaloric per kilogram degree (kg.deg)  British thermal unit per pound degree Fahrenheit  [International kilocaloric per kcal <sub>1T</sub> / deg 4 186·8 exactly (kg.deg)  [International kilocaloric per kcal <sub>1T</sub> / deg 4 186·8 exactly defined if the type of transformation is not specified			(	humidity of saturated air	
International kilocaloric per Kelvin degree British thermal unit per Rankine degree    Sinternational kilocaloric per kilogram Kelvin degree   British thermal unit per pound Rankine degree   Sinternational kilocaloric per degree British thermal unit per degree Fahrenheit    Sinternational kilocaloric per degree British thermal unit per degree Fahrenheit    Sinternational kilocaloric per kilogram degree   Sintish thermal unit per pound degree Fahrenheit    Sinternational kilocaloric per kilogram degree   Sintish thermal unit per pound degree Fahrenheit   Sinternational kilocaloric per kilogram degree   Sintish thermal unit per pound degree Fahrenheit   Sinternational kilocaloric per kilogram degree   Sintish thermal unit per pound degree Fahrenheit   Sinternational kilocaloric per kilogram degree   Sintish thermal unit per pound degree Fahrenheit   Sinternational kilocaloric per kilogram degree   Sintish thermal unit per pound degree Fahrenheit   Sinternational kilocaloric per kilogram degree   Sinternational kilocaloric per kilogram degree   Sinternational kilocaloric per kilogram degree   Sinternational kilocaloric per degree   Sin				than 0°C the values in general	
Per Kelvin degree   British thermal unit per Rankine degree   British thermal with per kilogram Kelvin degree   British thermal unit per pound Rankine degree   British thermal with per degree   British thermal unit per degree   British thermal with per degree   British thermal with per degree   Fahrenheit   Sinternational kilocalorie per kilogram degree   Kcal <sub>tr</sub> / 4 186-8 exactly   This quantity is not completely defined if the type of transformation is not specified   Specifie				the symbols are to be quantied	
Per Kelvin degree   British thermal unit per Rankine degree   British thermal with per kilogram Kelvin degree   British thermal unit per pound Rankine degree   British thermal with per degree   British thermal unit per degree   British thermal with per degree   British thermal with per degree   Fahrenheit   Sinternational kilocalorie per kilogram degree   Kcal <sub>tr</sub> / 4 186-8 exactly   This quantity is not completely defined if the type of transformation is not specified   Specifie					
British thermal unit per Rankine degree    Stu/°R   1899 exactly   1899 exactly		kcal <sub>lT</sub> /°K	4 186-8 exactly		
per kilogram Kelvin degree British thermal unit per pound Rankine degree  British thermal unit per per degree British thermal unit per degree Fahrenheit     Stu/(B. R)	British thermal unit per	Btu/°R	1 899 exactly		
British thermal unit per pound Rankine degree    Stu/(lb.°R)   4 186-8 exactly	per kilogram Kelvin		4 186·8 exactly		
per degree British thermal unit per degree Fahrenheit  Btu/°F  1 899 exactly  This quantity is not completely defined if the type of transformation is not specified  British thermal unit per pound degree Fahrenheit  Btu/  4 186.8 exactly  His quantity is not completely defined if the type of transformation is not specified	British thermal unit per	Btu/(lb.°R)	4 186-8 exactly		
British thermal unit per degree Fahrenheit    Stu/F   1899 exactly degree Fahrenheit   1899 exactly   This quantity is not completely defined if the type of transformation is not specified	•	kcal <sub>IT</sub> / deg	4 186-8 exactly		
degree   finite   f	British thermal unit per	Btu/°F	1 899 exactly		
British thermal unit per Btu/ 4 186.8 exactly pound degree Fahren- (lb.degF)			4 186-8 exactly	of transformation is not	
$- \qquad \qquad \gamma, \ \varkappa = \frac{\epsilon_p}{\epsilon_v}$	British thermal unit per pound degree Fahren-	Btu/	4 186.8 exactly		
	· <u> </u>	-		$\gamma$ , $x = \frac{c_p}{c_v}$	

13

(Continued)

			TABLE 1	QUANTITIES, 8	SYMBOLS,	
SL	QUANTITY	Symbol	Dimension	SI Units		
No				Name	Symbol	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
62	Thermal conductivity  Equivalent conductivity	λ } λe }	MLT <del>-10</del> -1	watt per metre degree	W/(m.deg)	
65	Convection coefficient of heat transfer  Overall coefficient of heat transfer		MT-30-1	watt per square metre degree	$W/(m^2 deg)$	
66	Thermal diffusivity	a	[_ <sup>8</sup> T- <sup>1</sup>	square metre per	m³/s	

### DIMENSIONS AND UNITS - Contd

OTHER UNITS		Conversion	DEFINITIONS AND	
Name	Symbol	FACTOR	Remarks	
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
international kilocalorie per hour metre degree	kcal <sub>it</sub> / (h.m.deg)	1-163 exactly	$\lambda_{e} = \frac{d}{\sum_{i=1}^{d} \binom{d_{i}}{i!}}$	
British thermal unit per hour foot degree Fahrenheit	Btu/(h.ft. degF)	1.730 73	where d is the total thickness of a wall, and d <sub>1</sub> and λ <sub>1</sub> the thicknesses and conducti- vities of the wall com- ponents	
international kilocalorie per hour square metre degree	kcal <sub>17</sub> / (h.m²deg)	1.163 exactly	ponents	
British thermal unit per hour square foot degree l'ahrenheit	Btu/(h.ft* degF)	5·678		
C 2 dimension				
square metre per hour square foot per hour	$\frac{m^2/h}{ft^2/h}$	0·000 278 0·000 025 8	$a = \lambda/c\rho$	

#### (Continued from page 1)

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5-8-56C L. N. Gupta Marg

117/418 B Sarvodaya Nagar

Pathputra Industrial Estate

R 14 Yudhister Marg, C Scheme

Hantex Bldg (2nd Floor), Rly Station Road

QUANTITY	UNIT	SYMBOL	
Length	metre	m	
Mass	kilogram	kg	
Time	second	1	
Electric current	ampere	A	
Thermodynamic temperature	kelvin	K	
Luminous intensity	candela	cd	
Amount of substance	mole	mol	
Supplementary Units			
QUANTITY	Unit	SYMBOL	
Plane angle	radian	rad	
Solid angle	steradian	sr	
Derived Units			
OUANTITY	Unit	SYMBOL	DEFINITION
Force	newton	N	1 N = 1 kg.m/s <sup>2</sup>
Energy	joule	J	1 J = 1 N.m
Power	watt	W	1 W - 1 J/s
Flux	weber	Wb	1 Wb = 1 V4
Flux density	tesla	T	1 T - 1 Wb/m2
Frequency	hertz	Hz	1 Hz 1 c/s (s-1)
Electric conductance	siemens	S	1 S - 1 A/V
Electromotive force	volt	V	1 V = 1 W/A
Pressure, stress	pascal	Pa	1 Pa = 1 N/m <sup>2</sup>
INDIAN STANDARDS I	NSTITUTION		
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PATNA 800013

22 10 83

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