

JIS

JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL STANDARD

Glossary of terms for fans, blowers, and compressors

JIS B 0132-1984

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Translated

by

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1. Scope

This Japanese Industrial Standard specifies definitions of main terms relating to fans, blowers, compressors and their parts as well as pneumatic power (hereafter referred to as the "terms").

2. Classification

Terms shall be classified as follows:

- (1) Types
- (2) Performances and designs
- (3) Pneumatics
- (4) Operations and tests
- (5) Parts and portions
- (6) Accessories and apparatuses

3. Terms and definitions

Terms and definitions shall be as follows.

Further, for informative reference, quantity symbols, unit symbols, and English equivalent are shown.

- Remarks 1. In the case where a part of term is shown in (), it indicates that there are terms of that including the letters shown in () and that omitted with the letters shown in ().
2. In the case where two or more terms are listed in the same column, the terms should preferably be used according to the order.
 3. The calculation formula, and unit symbol shown in { } in the definition column are in accordance with gravitational system of units.
 4. The unit symbol shown in { } in informative reference column is in accordance with gravitational system of units.

Applicable Standards:

- JIS B 0116-Glossary of Terms for Packings and Gaskets
JIS B 0142-Glossary of Terms for Oil Hydraulics and Pneumatics
JIS B 0153-Glossary of Terms Used in Mechanical Vibration and Shock
JIS B 8346-Methods of A-Weighted Sound Pressure Level Measurement for Fans, Blowers and Compressors
JIS C 1502-Sound Level Meters
JIS C 1505-Precision Sound Level Meters
JIS Z 8103-Glossary of Terms Used in Instrumentation
JIS Z 8106-Glossary of Acoustical Terms (General)

(1) Types

(a) General

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (Informative reference)
1001	送風機	SOUHUUKI	Generic name of fan and blower.	
1002	ターボ送風機	TĀBO-SOUHUUKI	The machine to give energy the gas by rotary motion of impeller. It includes the centrifugal fan, blower, mixed flow fan, blower, axial flow fan, blower, etc. Remark: It is called relative to volumetric fan, blower.	
1003	ファン	FAN	The fan to press feed gas by rotary motion of impeller of which pressure ratio is approximately 1.1 or discharge pressure is less than approximately 10 kPa {1 mAq}.	fan
1004	遠心ファン	ENSINFAN	The fan in which the gas passes through the impeller in radial direction. Informative reference: There are the backward inclined (bladed) fan (No. 1005), radial (bladed) fan (No. 1007) and forward curved (bladed) fan (No. 1009).	centrifugal fan
1005	後向き(羽根)ファン [あとむき(ばね) ふあん]	ATOMUKI-(BANE)FAN	The centrifugal fan having backward inclined blade (No. 5237).	backward inclined (bladed) fan, backward curved (bladed) fan
1006	翼形ファン	YOKUGATA FAN	The backward inclined (bladed) fan having airfoil blades (No. 5118).	airfoil bladed fan
1007	ラジアルファン	RAGIARUFAN	The centrifugal fan having radial blades (No. 5238).	radial (bladed) fan
1008	パドルファン	PADORUFAN	The radial (bladed) fan having plane blades on the radial state arm.	paddle fan
1009	多翼ファン	TAYOKUFAN	The fan having many forward curved blade (No. 5239).	forward curved (bladed) fan, multiblade fan
1010	チューブラ遠心ファン	TYŪBURA-ENSINFAN	The fan assembled with centrifugal impeller in cylindrical casing.	tubular centrifugal fan

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (Informative reference)
1011	斜流ファン	SYARYUUFAN	Such fan that the gas flows through impeller inclination to axial direction.	mixed flow fan
1012	軸流ファン	ZIKURYUUFAN	Such fan that the gas flows through the impeller in axial direction.	axial fan, axial flow fan
1013	ベーン軸流ファン	BĒN- ZIKURYUUFAN	The axial fan having casing and guide vane.	vane axial fan, vane axial flow fan
1014	チューブラ軸流ファン	TYŪBURA- ZIKURYUUFAN	The axial fan having casing but without guide vane.	tubular axial (flow) fan, tube axial fan
1015	プロペラファン	PUOPERAUFAN	The axial fan without casing and guide vane.	propeller fan
1016	反転軸流ファン	HANTEN- ZIKURYUUFAN	Multistage axial fan of which impellers rotate on the concentric axis in reverse direction mutually.	contrarotating axial fan
1017	横流ファン (おうりゅうふあん)	OURYUUFAN	Such fan that the gas passes through the multiblade impeller in the section perpendicular to the axis. Remarks: It is called "KANRYŪ-FAN" also.	cross flow fan, tangential fan, transverse fan
1018	渦流ファン (かりゅうふあん)	KARYUUFAN	The fan to press-feed the gas by vortex flow generated by the relative motion of radial blade at outer periphery of rotary disc to the casing.	vortex flow fan, regenerative fan
1019	ブ ロ ワ	BUROWA	The blower to press-feed the gas by rotary motion of impeller or rotor of which pressure ratio is approximately 1.1 or more up to and excluding 2.0 or the discharge pressure is approximately 10 kPa {1 mAq} up to and excluding 0.1 MPa {1 kgf/m ² }.	blower
1020	ターボブロワ	TĀBO- BUROWA	The machine to give energy the gas by rotary motion of impeller. The centrifugal blower, mixed flow blower, axial blower, etc. are included.	turboblower
1021	遠心ブロワ	ENSIN- BUROWA	Such blower that the gas passes through impeller in radial direction.	centrifugal blower

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (Informative reference)
1022	斜流ブロウ	SYARYUU- BUROWA	Such blower that the gas passes through impeller in inclination to axial direction.	mixed flow blower
1023	軸流ブロウ	ZIKURYUU- BUROWA	Such blower that the gas passes through impeller in axial direction.	axial blower, axial flow blower
1024	回転ブロウ	KAITEN- BUROWA	The displacement blower to press-feed the gas by rotary motion of rotor.	rotary blower
1025	二葉ブロウ (にようぶろわ)	NIYOU- BUROWA	The rotary blower to press-feed the gas by rotary motion of two lobe rotor. Remarks: In the case of three lobe rotor, it is called three lobe rotary blower.	two lobe rotary blower, double rotary impeller blower
1026	渦流ブロウ (かりゅうぶろわ)	KARYUU- BUROWA	The blower to press-feed the gas by vortex flow generated by relative motion of blade in radial direction at outer periphery of rotary disc to the casing.	vortex flow blower, regenerative blower
1027	圧縮機	ASSYUKUKI	The machine to press-feed the gas by rotary motion of impeller or rotor, or reciprocating motion of piston of which pressure ratio is approximately 2 or more or the discharge pressure is approximately 0.1 MPa {1 kgf/cm ² } or more.	compressor
1028	ターボ圧縮機	TĀBO- ASSYUKUKI	The machine to give energy the gas by rotary motion of impeller. The centrifugal compressor, mixed flow compressor, axial flow compressor, etc. are included. Remarks: It is called to the displacement compressor.	turbocompressor
1029	遠心圧縮機	ENSIN- ASSYUKUKI	Such compressor that the gas passes through the impeller in radial direction.	centrifugal compressor, radial flow compressor, turbocompressor, radial flow
1030	斜流圧縮機	SYARYUU- ASSYUKUKI	Such compressor that the gas passes through the impeller in inclination to the axial direction.	mixed flow compressor, turbocompressor, mixed flow

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (Informative reference)
1031	軸流圧縮機	ZIKURYUU- ASSYUKUKI	Such compressor that the gas passes through the impeller in axial direction.	axial flow compressor, turbocompressor, axial flow
1032	等温圧縮機	TOUON- ASSYUKUKI	The centrifugal compressor and mixed flow compressor provided with a cooler at each stage so as to approach the compressive process as nearly the isothermal compression as possible.	isothermal compressor
1033	容積圧縮機	YOUSEKI- ASSYUKUKI	The compressor to press-feed the gas by decreasing the volume of displacement chamber. The rotary compressor, reciprocating compressor, etc. are included. Remarks: It is called relative to the turbocompressor.	displacement compressor
1034	回転圧縮機	KAITEN- ASSYUKUKI	The displacement compressor to press-feed the gas by rotary motion of rotor. The screw compressor, two lobe rotary compressor, vane compressor, liquid ring compressor, etc., are included.	rotary compressor
1035	二葉圧縮機 (にようあっしゅくき)	NIYOU- ASSYUKUKI	The rotary compressor to press-feed the gas by rotary motion of two units of two lobe rotor. Remarks: In the case of three lobe rotor, it is called "three lobe rotary compressor".	two lobe rotary compressor, double rotary impeller compressor
1036	ねじ圧縮機	NEZI- ASSYUKUKI	The rotary compressor to press-feed the gas by rotary motion of male-female two screw rotor.	screw compressor
1037	べーん圧縮機	BĒN- ASSYUKUKI	The rotary compressor to press-feed the gas according to the fact that many plates fit in radiation state in the rotor go out-and-in while contacting the internal wall of casing.	vane compressor, sliding vane compressor, movable vane compressor
1038	往復圧縮機	OUHUKU- ASSYUKUKI	The displacement compressor to press-feed the gas by the reciprocating motion of piston or diaphragm.	reciprocating compressor

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (Informative reference)
1039	自由ピストン圧縮機	ZIYUU- PISUTON ASSYUKUKI	The reciprocating compressor to press-feed the gas by action of piston of diesel engine opposite on an axis and the integrated piston.	free-piston compressor
1040	真空ポンプ	SINKUUPONPU	The blower and compressor to obtain vacuum.	vacuum pump, vacuum blower, vacuum compressor
1041	液封圧縮機	EKIHUU- ASSYUKUKI	The rotary compressor to press-feed the gas by action of piston of sealing liquid in casing.	liquid ring compressor
1042	水封圧縮機	SUIHUU- ASSYUKUKI	The rotary compressor to press-feed the gas by action of piston of sealing water in casing.	water ring compressor

(b) Common

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (Informative reference)
1101	立形	TATEGATA	The setting type of blower and compressor of which the main shaft or cylinder is arranged vertically.	vertical type
1102	横形	YOKOGATA	The setting type of blower and compressor of which main shaft or cylinder is arranged horizontally.	horizontal type
1103	単段(形)	TANDAN (GATA)	The type of such structure that the pressure raising unit or compression element exists by only one (To "stage" refer to No. 2077).	single stage type
1104	多段(形)	TADAN (GATA)	The type of such structure that the pressure raising units or compression elements exist by two or more.	multistage type
1105	多軸形	TAZIKUGATA	In turbocompressor, the type of such structure that plural main shafts are driven by one prime mover.	multishaft type
1106	直列軸形	TYOKURETU- ZIKUGATA	In turbocompressor, the type where the plural main shafts are arranged in series relative to the shaft of prime mover or in the reciprocating compressor, the type where plural pistons are attached to one piston rod in comb shape.	tandem type

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (Informative reference)
1107	並列軸形	HEIRETU-ZIKUGATA	In turbocompressor, the type where plural main shafts are arranged in parallel to axis of one prime mover.	parallel shaft type
1108	直結式	TYOKKETU-SIKI	The type where the fan, blower and compressor are connected with the prime mover and shaft coupling directly.	direct driven type with coupling
1109	直動式	TYOKUDOU-SIKI	The type where the fan, blower, compressor and prime mover have commonly single shaft.	direct driven type without coupling
1110	ベルト駆動式	BERUTO-KUDOUSIKI	The type where the fan, blower, and compressor are driven by belt from prime mover.	belt driven type
1111	歯車駆動式	HAGURUMA-KUDOUSIKI	The type where the fan, blower, and compressor are driven by the gear from prime mover.	gear driven type
1112	液体継手駆動式	EKITAITUGITE-KUDOUSIKI	The type where the fan, blower and compressor are driven by fluid coupling or that for speed change from prime mover.	hydraulic coupling driven type
1113	定置式	TEITISIKI	The type installed with fixing on the built foundation.	stationary type
1114	可搬式	KAHANSIKI	The type portable with assembled on car body or bed.	portable type
1115	パッケージ式	PAKKĒZISIKI	The type where the body, accessories, piping, etc. are packaged in a case.	packaged type

(c) Turbofans, turboblowers and turbocompressors

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (Informative reference)
1201	片持(形)	KATAMOTI (GATA)	The type where the bearing exists only on single side of impeller or rotor.	overhang mounted impeller, overhang type
1202	両持(形)	RYOUMOTI (GATA)	The type where bearings exist on both sides of impeller or rotor.	straddle mounted impeller, center impeller
1203	片吸込(形)	KATASUIKOMI (GATA)	The suction type of impeller to suck from single side.	single inlet type, single entry type, single suction type

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (Informative reference)
1204	両吸込(形)	RYOUSUIKOMI (GATA)	The suction type of impeller to suck from both sides.	double inlet type, double entry type, double suction type
1205	背向形 (はいこうがた)	HAIKOUGATA	The type of such structure that impellers are combined back to back in series in multistage centrifugal compressor.	back to back type
1206	水平割り形	SUIHEIWARI- GATA	The type of such structure that the casing is split by the horizontal plane containing the main axial centre in turboblower and turbocompressor of horizontal type.	horizontal split type
1207	垂直割り形	SUITYOKU- WARIGATA	The type of such structure that the casing is split by vertical plane to the main shaft in turboblower and turbocompressor of horizontal type.	vertical split type, radial split type
1208	輪切り形	WAGIRIGATA	The type of such structure that the casing is split vertically for each stage in the turboblower and turbocompressor of multistage type.	section type
1209	バレル形	BARERUGATA	The type of such structure that further outside casing of cylinder state to maintain the gas pressure is provided at the outside of internal casing in centrifugal compressor.	barrel type
1210	上部水平(吐出し)	ZYOUSUIHEI (HAKIDASI)	The type where the discharge direction is upper horizontal direction in centrifugal fan. Remarks: In the case where there is an angle in discharge direction, it is called by the degrees to rotary direction from the upper horizontal surface (Refer to Attached Fig. 1).	top horizontal discharge
1211	上部垂直(吐出し)	ZYOUSU- SUITYOKU (HAKIDASI)	The type where the discharge direction is upper vertical direction in centrifugal fan. Remarks: In the case where there is an angle in discharge direction, it is called by the degrees to rotary direction from the upper vertical direction (Refer to Attached Fig. 1).	top vertical discharge

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (Informative reference)
1212	下部水平(吐出し)	KABUSUIHEI (HAKIDASI)	The type where the discharge direction is bottom horizontal direction in centrifugal fan. Remarks: In the case where there is an angle in discharge direction, it is called by the degrees to rotary direction from the bottom horizontal direction (Refer to Attached Fig. 1).	bottom horizontal discharge
1213	下部垂直(吐出し)	KABU-SUITYOKU (HAKIDASI)	The type where the discharge direction is bottom vertical direction in centrifugal fan. Remarks: In the case where there is an angle in discharge direction, it is called by the degrees to rotary direction from the bottom vertical direction (Refer to Attached Fig. 1).	bottom vertical discharge
1214	中心支持形	TYUUSINSIZI-GATA	The type of structure having the leg to support casing by the horizontal plane containing the main axial centre or the horizontal plane near that.	center line support type
1215	多ケーシング形	TAKĒSINGU-GATA	The type of turbocompressor having plural casings.	multicasing type
1216	時計回り	TOKEI-MAWARI	The rotary direction of impeller is clockwise with viewing from driving side.	clockwise
1217	逆時計回り	GYAKUTOKEI-MAWARI	The rotary direction of impeller is anticlockwise with viewing from driving side.	anticlockwise, counter-clockwise
1218	ファンの大きさ	FAN-NO-OKISA	Outer diameter (mm) of impeller of fan expressed by standard number or number. Remarks: In the case of centrifugal fan, the impeller outer diameter 150 mm is taken as unit and in the case of axial type 100 mm is taken as unit and called No. 1.	fan size

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (Informative reference)
1219	口 径	KOUKEI	Diameters of suction openings and discharge openings of centrifugal blower · centrifugal compressor, rotary blower · rotary compressor. Remarks: The sizes of centrifugal blower · centrifugal compressor, rotary blower · rotary compressor are expressed by the nominal diameter of suction opening and discharge opening.	nozzle size
1220	動翼可変形	DOUYOKU-KAHENGATA	The type of such structure that the attaching angle of rotor blade (No. 5319) can be changed in axial flow blower or axial flow compressor.	rotor blade control type
1221	静翼可変形	SEIYOKU-KAHENGATA	The type of such structure that the attaching angle of stator blade (No. 5318) can be changed in axial flow blower or axial flow compressor.	stator blade control type

(d) Displacement compressor

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (Informative reference)
1301	単 動 式	TANDOUSIKI	The type to press-feed by only single side of piston.	single acting type
1302	複 動 式	HUKUDOU-SIKI	The type to press-feed by both sides of piston.	double acting type
1303	対向釣合い式	TAIKOU-TURIAIGATA	Such type that the plural cylinders are arranged at both sides with taking the crank shaft as centre and the reciprocating inertia force including the piston is balanced.	balanced opposed type
1304	L 形	ERUGATA	Such type that the cylinders are arranged to L type to the crank axis.	L type
1305	V 形	BUIGATA	Such type that the cylinders are arranged to V type to the crank axis.	V type

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (Informative reference)
1306	W 形	DABURYU-GATA	Such type that the cylinders are arranged to W type to the crank axis.	W type
1307	空 冷 式	KUUREISIKI	The type to perform the cooling of cylinders by air.	air cooled type
1308	水 冷 式	SUIREISIKI	The type to perform the cooling of cylinders by water.	water cooled type
1309	(油)潤滑式	(ABURA) ZYU-NKATUSIKI	The type to perform the lubrication of cylinder inside by oil.	oil lubricated type
1310	水潤滑式	MIZUZYUN-KATUSHIKI	The type to perform the lubrication of cylinder inside by water.	water lubricated type
1311	無潤滑式	MUZYUN-KATUSIKI	The type not to perform lubrication of cylinder inside by oil, water, etc.	oil free type
1312	セミオイルフリー式	SEMIOIRU-HURISIKI	The type not to perform the lubrication of cylinder inside but to perform oil lubrication to piston rod packing.	semi-oil free type
1313	ラビリンス式	RABIRINSU-SIKI	The type to perform the leakage stopping action of piston by piston labyrinth.	labyrinth type
1314	ダイアフラム式	DAIAHURAMU-SIKI	The type to perform press-feed of gas by travelling of diaphragm in cylinder.	diaphragm type
1315	油 冷 式	YUREISIKI	The type to perform cooling of gas by oil injection into casing of rotary compressor.	oil injection type
1316	注 水 式	TYUUSUISIKI	The type to perform cooling of gas by water injection into casing of rotary compressor.	water injection type

(e) Division of uses

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (Informative reference)
1401	ジェットファン	ZYETTOFAN	The axial fan for ventilation to utilize the jet from casing.	jet fan
1402	局部扇風機	KYOKUBU-SENPUUKI	The fan to be set for the purpose of local draft ventilation.	local fan
1403	ブースタ	BŪSUTA	The fan, blower and compressor to be set for the purpose of pressure increasing.	booster

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent (Informative reference)
1404	循環機	ZYUNKANKI	The fan, blower and compressor to be set for the purpose of circulation of gas.	circulator
1405	過給機	KAKYUUKI	The compressor to be set at suction side of engine for increasing mass flow rate of suction air of internal engine.	supercharger
1406	排風機	HAIHUUKI	The fan, blower to be used for exhausting air.	exhauster
1407	押込送風機	OSIKOMI-SOUHUUKI	The fan to be used for pressing-in air required for burning of fuel in system.	forced draft fan (FDF)
1408	誘引送風機	YUUI-SOUHUUKI	The fan to be used for inducing the gas in system to flue.	induced draft fan (IDF)

(2) Performances and designs

(a) Common

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	(Informative reference)		
				Amount symbol	Unit symbol	English equivalent
2001	標準空気	HYOUZYUN-KUUKI	The wet air at the temperature of 20°C, absolute pressure of 101.3 kPa [760 mmHg], and relative humidity of 65 %. Remarks: The density is to be considered 1.20 kg/m ³ [the weight per unit volume is 1.20 kgf].			standard air
2002	吸入状態	SUIKOMI-ZYOUTAI	The generic name of condition of suction side gas such as pressure, temperature, humidity, flow rate, etc.			inlet condition, suction condition
2003	吐出し状態	HAKIDASI-ZYOUTAI	The generic name of condition of discharge side gas such as pressure, temperature, humidity, flow rate, etc.			discharge condition, outlet condition
2004	標準状態	HYOUZYUN-ZYOUTAI	The condition of air at 20°C in temperature, 101.3 kPa [760 mmHg] in absolute pressure and 65 % in relative humidity. Refer to No. 1207 of JIS B 0142.			standard condition
2005	基準状態	KIZYUN-ZYOUTAI	The condition of dry gas at 0°C in temperature, and 101.3 kPa [760 mmHg] in absolute pressure.			normal condition
2006	流量	RYUURYOU	The volume of gas flowing per unit time.			

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	(Informative reference)		
				Amount symbol	Unit symbol	English equivalent
2007	ガス量	GASURYOU	The volume of gas to be discharged per unit time from fan, blower and compressor. The volume converted to the volume at the suction condition or normal condition. Remarks: The unit, in the case where the quantity is converted to the volume at suction condition, is expressed by m ³ /min, or m ³ /h, and in the case where it is converted to the volume at normal condition is expressed by m ³ /min (NTP), or m ³ /h (NTP).	Q	m ³ /min m ³ /h	gas volume, gas quantity, capacity
2008	空気量	KUUKIRYOU	The volume of air per unit time discharged from fan, blower and compressor. The value converted to the volume at suction condition or normal condition. Remarks: The unit, in the case where the quantity is converted to the volume at suction condition, is expressed by m ³ /min, or m ³ /h, and in the case where it is converted to the volume at normal condition is expressed by m ³ /min (NTP), or m ³ /h (NTP).	Q	m ³ /min m ³ /h	air volume, air quantity, capacity
2009	風量	HUURYOU	The volume of gas per unit time discharged from fan. The volume converted to the suction condition or normal condition. Remarks: The unit, in the case where the quantity is converted to the volume at suction condition, is expressed by m ³ /min, or m ³ /h, and in the case where it is converted to the volume at normal condition is expressed by m ³ /min (NTP), or m ³ /h (NTP).	Q	m ³ /min m ³ /h	gas volume, gas quantity, capacity
2010	体積流量	TAISEKI-RYUURYOU	The flow rate expressed by volume.	Q	m ³ /s m ³ /min	volume rate of flow
2011	質量流量	SITURYOU-RYUURYOU	The flow rate expressed by mass.	G	kg/min kg/s	mass rate of flow
2012	規定ガス量	KITEIGASU-RYOU	The gas capacity specified according to agreement between the parties concerned.		m ³ /min m ³ /h	specified capacity
2013	規定空気量	KITEIKUUKI-RYOU	The air capacity specified according to agreement between the parties concerned.		m ³ /min m ³ /h	specified capacity
2014	全圧	ZEN'ATU	The pressure when the gas flow is totally stopped isentropically.	P _t	Pa [kgf/m ²]	total pressure
2015	静圧	SEIATU	The pressure of gas to apply to the parallel surface to stream line.	P _s	Pa [kgf/m ²]	static pressure
2016	動圧	DOUATU	$\frac{\rho}{2} V^2 \left\{ \frac{\gamma}{2g} V^2 \right\}$ In the case of non-compressive property, it is equal to (total pressure) - (static pressure) where, V : velocity (m/s) g : acceleration of free fall (m/s ²) ρ : density (kg/m ³) {γ : weight per unit volume (kgf/m ³)}	P _d	Pa [kgf/m ²]	dynamic pressure

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	(Informative reference)		
				Amount symbol	Unit symbol	English equivalent
2017	規定圧力	KITEI-ATURYOKU	The pressure specified by agreement between the parties concerned.			specified pressure
2018	吸込全圧	SUIKOMI-ZEN'ATU	The total pressure of suction part of fan, blower and compressor.	P_{t_1}	Pa {kgf/m ² }	inlet total pressure, suction total pressure
2019	吸込静圧	SUIKOMI-SEIATU	The static pressure of suction part of fan, blower and compressor.	P_{s_1}	Pa {kgf/m ² }	inlet static pressure, suction static pressure
2020	吐出し全圧	HAKIDASI-ZEN'ATU	The total pressure of discharge parts of fan, blower and compressor.	P_{t_2}	Pa {kgf/m ² }	discharge total pressure
2021	吐出し静圧	HAKIDASI-SEIATU	The static pressure of discharge parts of fan, blower and compressor.	P_{s_2}	Pa {kgf/m ² }	discharge static pressure
2022	全圧力比	ZEN-ATURYOKUHI	The ratio of discharge absolute total pressure to suction absolute total pressure.	r_t		total pressure ratio
2023	静圧力比	SEI-ATURYOKUHI	The ratio of discharge absolute static pressure to suction absolute static pressure.	r_s		static pressure ratio
2024	全温度	ZEN'ONDO	The temperature at the point of gas flow at total condition.	T_t t_t	K °C	total temperature, stagnation temperature
2025	静温度	SEIONDO	The temperature at the condition of gas flowing.	T_s t_s	K °C	static temperature
2026	動温度	DOUONDO	The difference between the total temperature and the static temperature.	t_d	°C	dynamic temperature
2027	吸込温度	SUIKOMI-ONDO	The total temperature of suction side.	T_{t_1} t_{t_1}	K °C	inlet temperature, suction temperature
2028	吐出し温度	HAKIDASIONDO	The total temperature of discharge side.	T_{t_2} t_{t_2}	K °C	discharge temperature, outlet temperature
2029	等エントロピー 圧縮, 断熱圧縮	TOUENTOROPĪ-ASSYUKU, DANNETU-ASSYUKU	The process to compress reversibly adiabatically from suction condition up to discharge condition of fan, blower and compressor. The compression process expressed by $Pv^\kappa = \text{constant}$, or $P \frac{v^\kappa}{T} = \text{constant}$ in the perfect gas, and by $Pv^{m_s} = \text{constant}$ or $P \frac{v^{m_s}}{T} = \text{constant}$ in real gas. where, P : absolute pressure (Pa) {kgf/m²} v : specific volume {m³/kg} {m³/kgf} T : absolute temperature (K) κ : specific heat ratio n_s : isentropic (adiabatic) volume exponent m_s : isentropic (adiabatic) temperature exponent			isentropic compression, (reversible) adiabatic compression

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	(Informative reference)		
				Amount symbol	Unit symbol	English equivalent
2030	ポリトロップ圧縮	PORITORŌPU- ASSYUKU	The compression process expressed by $Pv^n = \text{constant}$ or $P^m/T = \text{constant}$ from the suction condition up to discharge condition of fan, blower and compressor. where, P : absolute pressure (Pa) {kgf/m ² } v : specific volume (m ³ /kg) {m ³ /kgf} T : absolute temperature (K) n : polytropic volume exponent m : polytropic temperature exponent			polytropic compression
2031	等温圧縮	TOUON- ASSYUKU	The compression process to be performed while cooling so as the temperature to be constant from the suction condition up to the discharge condition of fan, blower and compressor.			isothermal compression
2032	等エントロピー指数, 断熱指数	TOUENTOROPĪ- SISUU, DANNETU- SISUU	The exponent to express the condition change in isentropic (adiabatic) compression process of real gas. Informative reference: There are "isentropic (adiabatic) volume exponent (n_s)" to indicate the relation between the pressure and the specific volume and the "isentropic (adiabatic) temperature exponent (m_s)" to indicate the relation between the pressure and the temperature. The relation formulae are indicated according to the following formulae. $Pv^{n_s} = \text{constant}$, $P^{m_s}/T = \text{constant}$ Further, n_s and m_s are obtained according to the following formulae. $n_s = \frac{\kappa}{Y} \quad m_s = \frac{\kappa - 1}{\kappa} \cdot \frac{Y}{1 + X}$ where, P : absolute pressure (Pa) {kgf/m ² } v : specific volume (m ³ /kg) {m ³ /kgf} T : absolute temperature (K) n_s : isentropic (adiabatic) volume exponent m_s : isentropic (adiabatic) temperature exponent κ : specific heat X : compression function $X = \frac{T}{v} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial T} \right)_P - 1$ $Y = - \frac{P}{v} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial P} \right)_T$	n_s m_s		isentropic exponent in the Pv diagram, adiabatic exponent in the Pv diagram, isentropic exponent in the PT diagram, adiabatic exponent in the PT diagram

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	(Informative reference)		
				Amount symbol	Unit symbol	English equivalent
2033	ポリトロブ指数	PORITORŌPU-SISUU	The exponent to indicate the condition change in polytropic compression process. Informative reference: There are "polytropic volume exponent (n)" to indicate the relation between the pressure and the specific volume and the "polytropic temperature exponent (m)" to indicate the relation between the pressure and the temperature. The relation formulae are shown in the following formulae. $Pv^n = \text{constant}$, $P^m/T = \text{constant}$ where, P: absolute pressure (Pa) {kgf/m²} v: specific volume (m³/kg) {m³/kgf} T: absolute temperature (K) n: polytropic volume exponent m: polytropic temperature exponent	n m		polytropic exponent in the Pv diagram, polytropic exponent in the PT diagram
2034	ヘッド	HEDDO	The minimum working quantity [reversible working quantity (m) {kgf·m/kgf}] to be applied to unit weight of gas in the compression process from the suction condition up to discharge condition of fan, blower and compressor.	H	m	head
2035	等エントロピーヘッド, 断熱ヘッド	TOUENTOROPĪ-HEDDO, DANNETU-HEDDO	The head of fan, blower and compressor to be obtained by isentropic (adiabatic) compression. This is indicated according to the following formulae. $H_{ad} = \frac{1}{g} \cdot \frac{n_s}{n_s - 1} P_{t_1} v_{t_1} \left[\left(\frac{P_{t_2}}{P_{t_1}} \right)^{\frac{n_s - 1}{n_s}} - 1 \right]$ $\left\{ = \frac{n_s}{n_s - 1} P_{t_1} v_{t_1} \left[\left(\frac{P_{t_2}}{P_{t_1}} \right)^{\frac{n_s - 1}{n_s}} - 1 \right] \right\}$ where, H_{ad}: isentropic (adiabatic) head (m) n_s: isentropic (adiabatic) volume exponent (in perfect gas $n_s = \kappa$) P_{t_1}: suction absolute total pressure (Pa) {kgf/m²} P_{t_2}: discharge absolute total pressure (Pa) {kgf/m²} v_{t_1}: suction total specific volume (m³/kg) {m³/kgf} g: acceleration of free fall (m/s²)	H_{ad}	m	isentropic head, adiabatic head

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	(Informative reference)		
				Amount symbol	Unit symbol	English equivalent
2036	ポリトロプヘッド	PORITORŌPU-HEDDO	The head of fan, blower and compressor to be obtained by polytropic compression. This is indicated by the following formulae. $H_p = \frac{1}{g} \cdot \frac{n}{n-1} P_{t_1} v_{t_1} \left[\left(\frac{P_{t_2}}{P_{t_1}} \right)^{\frac{n-1}{n}} - 1 \right]$ $\left\{ = \frac{n}{n-1} P_{t_1} v_{t_1} \left[\left(\frac{P_{t_2}}{P_{t_1}} \right)^{\frac{n-1}{n}} - 1 \right] \right\}$ where, H_p : polytropic head (m) n : polytropic volume exponent P_{t_1} : suction absolute total pressure (Pa) {kgf/m²} P_{t_2} : discharge absolute total pressure (Pa) {kgf/m²} v_{t_1} : suction total specific volume (m³/kg) {m³/kgf} g : acceleration of free fall {m/s²}	H_p	m	polytropic head
2037	等温ヘッド	TOUON-HEDDO	The head of fan, blower and compressor to be obtained by isothermal compression. This is indicated by the following formula. $H_{is} = \frac{1}{g} P_{t_1} v_{t_1} \log_e \left(\frac{P_{t_2}}{P_{t_1}} \right)$ $\left\{ = P_{t_1} v_{t_1} \log_e \left(\frac{P_{t_2}}{P_{t_1}} \right) \right\}$ where, H_{is} : isothermal head (m) P_{t_1} : suction absolute total pressure (Pa) {kgf/m²} P_{t_2} : discharge absolute total pressure (Pa) {kgf/m²} v_{t_1} : suction total specific volume (m³/kg) {m³/kgf} g : acceleration of free fall {m/s²}	H_{is}	m	isothermal head
2038	等エントロピー動力, 断熱動力	TOUENTOROPĪ-DOURYOKU, DANNETU-DOURYOKU	The power required for isentropic (adiabatic) compression. Relative to the perfect gas, it is indicated according to the following formulae. (1) In the case where P_{s_2}/P_{s_1} exceeds approximately 1.2, it is indicated according to the following formulae, corresponding to total pressure of fan, blower and compressor. $L_{ad} = \frac{(N+1)\kappa}{\kappa-1} \cdot \frac{P_{t_1} Q}{6 \times 10^4}$ $\left[\left(\frac{P_{t_2}}{P_{t_1}} \right)^{\frac{\kappa-1}{\kappa(N+1)}} - 1 \right]$ $\left\{ = \frac{(N+1)\kappa}{\kappa-1} \cdot \frac{P_{t_1} Q}{6120} \left[\left(\frac{P_{t_2}}{P_{t_1}} \right)^{\frac{\kappa-1}{\kappa(N+1)}} - 1 \right] \right\}$	L_{ad}	kW	theoretical isentropic power, theoretical adiabatic power

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	(Informative reference)		
				Amount symbol	Unit symbol	English equivalent
			However, the outlet temperature of inter-cooler is equal to the suction temperature, and the pressure ratio of suction opening and the inlet of next intercooler and the pressure ratio of outlet of intercooler and the discharge opening are all equal. Because in the case where the pressure ratio is high, the dynamic pressure may be omitted, instead of P_{t1} and P_{t2}, P_{s1} and P_{s2} can be used. (2) In the case where P_{s2}/P_{s1} is not more than approximately 1.2, it is indicated according to the following approximate formulae. $L_{ad} = \frac{Q}{6 \times 10^4} \left\{ (P_{s2} - P_{s1}) \times \left(1 - \frac{P_{s2} - P_{s1}}{2\kappa P_{s1}} \right) + (P_{d2} - P_{d1}) \right\}$ $\left\{ = \frac{Q}{6120} (P_{s2} - P_{s1}) \times \left(1 - \frac{P_{s2} - P_{s1}}{2\kappa P_{s1}} \right) + (P_{d2} - P_{d1}) \right\}$ (3) In the case where P_{s2}/P_{s1} is not more than approximately 1.3, it is indicated according to the following approximate formulae. $L_{ad} = \frac{Q}{6 \times 10^4} \{ (P_{s2} - P_{s1}) + (P_{d2} - P_{d1}) \}$ $\left\{ = \frac{Q}{6120} \{ (P_{s2} - P_{s1}) + (P_{d2} - P_{d1}) \} \right\}$ where, L_{ad}: isentropic (adiabatic) power (kW) P_{t1}: suction absolute total pressure (Pa) (kgf/m²) P_{t2}: discharge absolute total pressure (Pa) (kgf/m²) Q: gas volume (m³/min) κ: specific heat ratio N: number of intercoolers P_{s1}: suction absolute static pressure (Pa) (kgf/m²) P_{s2}: discharge absolute static pressure (Pa) (kgf/m²) P_{d2}: suction opening dynamic pressure (Pa) (kgf/m²) P_{d1}: discharge opening dynamic pressure (Pa) (kgf/m²) Remarks 1. In the case of air, it is called also "isentropical air power (adiabatic air power)", "theoretical isentropical (adiabatic) air power".			

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	(Informative reference)		
				Amount symbol	Unit symbol	English equivalent
2039	ポリトロブ動力	PORITORŌPU- DOURYOKU	The minimum power (reversible power) required for polytropic compression. Relative to the perfect gas, it is indicated according to the following formulae. $L_p = \frac{n}{n-1} \cdot \frac{P_{t1} Q}{6 \times 10^4} \left[\left(\frac{P_{t2}}{P_{t1}} \right)^{\frac{n-1}{n}} - 1 \right]$ $\left\{ = \frac{n}{n-1} \cdot \frac{P_{t1} Q}{6120} \left[\left(\frac{P_{t2}}{P_{t1}} \right)^{\frac{n-1}{n}} - 1 \right] \right\}$ $\frac{n-1}{n} = \frac{\log(T_{t2}/T_{t1})}{\log(P_{t2}/P_{t1})}$ where, L_p : theoretical polytropic power (kW) P_{t1} : suction absolute total pressure (Pa) (kgf/m²) P_{t2} : discharge absolute total pressure (Pa) (kgf/m²) Q : gas volume (m³/min) n : polytropic volume exponent T_{t1} : suction absolute total temperature (K) T_{t2} : discharge absolute total temperature (K) In the case where the intercooling is performed, it is to be the overall sum of theoretical polytropic powers of each stage group partitioned by intercooler. Remarks 1. In the case of air, it is called also "polytropic air power" and "theoretical polytropic air power".	L_p	kW	theoretical polytropic power
2040	等温動力	TOUON- DOURYOKU	The minimum power required for isothermal compression. Relative to the perfect gas, it is indicated according to the following formulae. $L_{is} = \frac{P_{t1} Q}{6 \times 10^4} \log_e \left(\frac{P_{t2}}{P_{t1}} \right)$ $\left\{ = \frac{P_{t1} Q}{6120} \log_e \left(\frac{P_{t2}}{P_{t1}} \right) \right\}$ where, L_{is} : isothermal power (kW) P_{t1} : suction absolute total pressure (Pa) (kgf/m²) P_{t2} : discharge absolute total pressure (Pa) (kgf/m²) Q : gas volume (m³/min) Remarks 1. In the case of air, it is called also "isothermal air power", and "theoretical isothermal air power".	L_{is}	kW	theoretical isothermal power

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	(Informative reference)		
				Amount symbol	Unit symbol	English equivalent
2041	内部動力, インペラ動力	NAIBU- DOURYOKU, INPERA- DOURYOKU	The power required for real compression of gas volume specified for fan, blower and compressor. Remarks: The machine loss power is not included.	L_g L_a	kW	internal power, impeller power
2042	軸動力	ZIKU- DOURYOKU	The input to main shaft of fan, blower and compressor. Remarks: In the case where the speed changer is built-in, the output of prime mover is considered the shaft power of fan, blower and compressor.	L	kW	shaft power
2043	全等エントロピー効率, 全断熱効率	ZENTOU- ENTROPĪ- KOURITU, ZENDANNETU- KOURITU	The ratio of isentropic power (adiabatic power) to shaft power. It is indicated according to the following formula. $\eta_{iad} = \frac{L_{ad}}{L} \times 100(\%)$ where, η_{iad} : total isentropic (total adiabatic) efficiency (%) L_{ad} : isentropic (adiabatic) power (kW) L : shaft power (kW)	η_{iad}		overall isentropic efficiency, overall adiabatic efficiency
2044	全ポリトロップ効率	ZEN- PORITORŌPU- KOURITU	The ratio of polytropic power to shaft power. It is indicated according to the following formula. $\eta_{ip} = \frac{L_p}{L} \times 100(\%)$ where, η_{ip} : overall polytropic efficiency (%) L_p : polytropic power (kW) L : shaft power (kW)	η_{ip}		overall polytropic efficiency
2045	全等温効率	ZENTOUON- KOURITU	The ratio of isothermal power to shaft power. It is indicated according to the following formula. $\eta_{iis} = \frac{L_{is}}{L} \times 100(\%)$ where, η_{iis} : overall isothermal efficiency (%) L_{is} : isothermal power (kW) L : shaft power (kW)	η_{iis}		overall isothermal efficiency
2046	機械効率	KIKAIKOURITU	The ratio of internal power of shaft power subtracted by the machine loss power to the shaft power. It is indicated according to the following formula. $\eta_m = \frac{L - L_m}{L} \times 100(\%)$ where, η_m : mechanical efficiency (%) L_m : machine loss power (kW) L : shaft power (kW)	η_m		mechanical efficiency

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	(Informative reference)		
				Amount symbol	Unit symbol	English equivalent
2047	等エントロピー 内部効率, 断熱内部効率	TOUENTOROPĪ- NAIBU- KOURITU,, DANNETU- NAIBU- KOURITU	The ratio of isentropic power (adiabatic power) to internal power. It is indicated according to the following formula. $\eta_{ad} = \frac{L_{ad}}{L - L_m} \times 100(\%)$ $= \frac{\eta_{iad}}{\eta_m} \times 100(\%)$ where, η_{ad} : isentropic (adiabatic) efficiency (%) L_{ad} : isentropic (adiabatic) power (kW) L : shaft power (kW) L_m : machine loss power (kW) η_{iad} : overall isentropic (overall adiabatic) efficiency (%) η_m : mechanical efficiency (%)	η_{ad}		internal isentropic efficiency, internal adiabatic efficiency
2048	ポリトロープ内 部効率	PORITORŌPU- NAIBU- KOURITU	The ratio of polytropic power to internal power. It is indicated according to the following formula. $\eta_p = \frac{L_p}{L - L_m} \times 100(\%) = \frac{\eta_{ip}}{\eta_m} \times 100(\%)$ where, η_p : polytropic efficiency (%) η_{ip} : overall polytropic efficiency (%) η_m : mechanical efficiency (%) L_p : polytropic power (kW) L : shaft power (kW) L_m : machine loss power (kW)	η_p		internal polytropic efficiency
2049	等温内部効率	TOUONNAIBU- KOURITU	The ratio of isothermal power to internal power. It is indicated according to the following formula. $\eta_{is} = \frac{L_{is}}{L - L_m} \times 100(\%)$ $= \frac{\eta_{iis}}{\eta_m} \times 100(\%)$ where, η_{is} : isothermal efficiency (%) L_{is} : isothermal power (kW) L : shaft power (kW) L_m : machine loss power (kW) η_{iis} : overall isothermal efficiency (%) η_m : mechanical efficiency (%)	η_{is}		internal isothermal efficiency

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	(Informative reference)		
				Amount symbol	Unit symbol	English equivalent
2050	等エントロピー 温度効率, 断熱温度効率	TOUENTOROPĪ- ONDO-KOURITU, DANNETUONDO- KOURITU	The efficiency indicated according to the following formula. $\eta_s = \frac{T'_{t_2} - T_{t_1}}{T_{t_2} - T_{t_1}} \times 100(\%)$ where, η_s : isentropic (adiabatic) temperature efficiency (%) T'_{t_2} : discharge absolute temperature in the case of isentropic (adiabatic) compression (K) T_{t_2} : discharge absolute temperature (K) T_{t_1} : suction absolute temperature (K)	η_s		isentropic temperature efficiency, adiabatic temperature efficiency
2051	等エントロピー 効率, 断熱効率	TOUENTOROPĪ- KOURITU, DANNETU- KOURITU	The ratio of isentropic (adiabatic) head to the head required for real compression. It is indicated according to the following formula. $\eta_e = \frac{H_{ad}}{H} \times 100(\%)$ where, η_e : isentropic efficiency (adiabatic efficiency) (%) H_{ad} : isentropic head (adiabatic head) (m) $H = \frac{1}{g} (i_2 - i_1) \{ = J (i_2 - i_1) \}$ g : acceleration of free fall (m/s ²) i : overall enthalpy (J/kg) [kcal/kgf]	η_e		isentropic efficiency, adiabatic efficiency
2052	ポリトロープ効 率	PORITORŌPU- KOURITU	The ratio of polytropic head to the head required for real compression. It is indicated according to the following formula. $\eta_{pei} = \frac{H_p}{H} \times 100(\%)$ where, η_{pei} : polytropic efficiency (%) H_p : polytropic head (m) $H = \frac{1}{g} (i_2 - i_1) \{ = J (i_2 - i_1) \}$ g : acceleration of free fall (m/s ²) i : overall enthalpy (J/kg) [kcal/kgf]	η_{pei}		polytropic efficiency

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	(Informative reference)		
				Amount symbol	Unit symbol	English equivalent
2053	等温効率	TOUON-KOURITU	The ratio of isothermal head to the head required for real compression. It is indicated according to the following formula. $\eta_r = \frac{H_{is}}{H} \times 100 (\%)$ where, η_r : isothermal efficiency (%) H_{is} : isothermal head (m) $H = \frac{1}{g} (i_2 - i_1) \{ = J (i_2 - i_1) \}$ g : acceleration of free fall (m/s²) i : overall enthalpy (J/kg) {kcal/kgf}	η_r		isothermal efficiency
2054	ファン全圧効率, ファン効率	FANZEN'ATU-KOURITU, FANKOURITU	The ratio of isentropical (adiabatic) power corresponding to the fan total pressure to shaft power. It is indicated according to the following formula. $\eta_t = \frac{L_{sa}}{L} \times 100 (\%)$ where, η_t : fan total efficiency (%) L_{sa} : isentropical (adiabatic) power (kW) L : shaft power (kW)	η_t		fan total efficiency
2055	ファン静圧効率	FANSEIATU-KOURITU	The fan total efficiency multiplied by the ratio of fan static pressure to fan total pressure. It is indicated according to the following formula. $\eta_s = \eta_t \frac{p_s}{p_t}$ where, η_s : fan static efficiency (%) η_t : fan total efficiency (%) p_s : fan static pressure (Pa) {kgf/m²} p_t : fan total pressure (Pa) {kgf/m²}	η_s		fan static efficiency
2056	最高効率	SAIKOU-KOURITU	The efficiency at highest point of efficiency curve.	$\eta_{\max}$		maximum efficiency
2057	規定回転数	KITEI-KAITENSUU	The rotary speed determined by agreement between the parties concerned.		min ⁻¹ rpm rps	specified speed
2058	危険速度	KIKEN-SOKUDO	The rotary speed to generate inherent frequency of rotary shaft system and the resonance.	n_c	min ⁻¹ rpm	critical speed
2059	性能	SEINOU	The values of gas volume, pressure, rotary speed, shaft power, efficiency, etc. to be obtained when the fan, blower, or compressor is operated and mutual relation.			performance
2060	性能曲線	SEINOU-KYOKUSEN	The curve indicating the performance of fan, blower or compressor on the graph. Remarks: This graph is called "performance curve figure".			performance curve

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	(Informative reference)		
				Amount symbol	Unit symbol	English equivalent
2061	特性	TOKUSEI	The tendency of performance and characteristics to be determined by classification, type, specific speed, etc. of fan, blower and compressor.			characteristics
2062	特性曲線	TOKUSEI-KYOKUSEN	The curve indicated with the characteristics of fan, blower and compressor on the graph. Remarks: There are percentage marking, dimensionless marking, etc., and these graphs are called "characteristic curve diagram".			characteristic curve
2063	完全特性曲線	KANZEN-TOKUSEI-KYOKUSEN	General characteristic curves over the positive-reverse revolving zone, and positive-reverse flow zone of fan, blower, compressor, etc. Informative reference: It is required for examination of surging characteristics and transient characteristics at service interruption.			complete characteristic curve
2064	圧力曲線	ATURYOKU-KYOKUSEN	The curve to indicate the relation between the gas volume (air volume) and the pressure among the performance curves in turboblower and turbocompressor.			pressure curve
2065	ガス量曲線	GASURYOU-KYOKUSEN	The curve to indicate the relation between the pressure and the gas volume (air volume) among performance curves in displacement blower and displacement compressor.			gas volume curve
2066	軸動力曲線	ZIKU-DOURYOKU-KYOKUSEN	The curve to indicate the relation between the gas volume (air volume) and the shaft power among the performance curves.			shaft power curve
2067	効率曲線	KOURITU-KYOKUSEN	The curve to indicate the relation between the gas volume (air volume) and the efficiency among performance curves.			efficiency curve
2068	等効率曲線	TOUKOURITU-KYOKUSEN	The curve connecting the points of equal values of efficiencies of fan, blower and compressor on the several gas pressure curves or gas volume curves to be obtained when having changed the rotary speed, attaching angle of vanes, etc.			iso-efficiency curve, efficiency hill
2069	抵抗曲線	TEIKOU-KYOKUSEN	The curve to indicate the relation between the gas volume (air volume) and the pressure resistance of pipe line series.			system resistance curve
2070	規定点, 仕様点	KITEITEN, SIYOUTEN	The intersecting point of specified pressure and specified gas volume (specified air volume) indicated on the performance curve diagram.			specified point
2071	設計点	SEKKEITEN	The intersecting point of design pressure and design gas volume indicated on performance curve diagram.			design point
2072	運転点	UNTENTEN	The point indicating the condition of operating actually the fan, blower and compressor on the performance curve diagram which is the intersecting point of the pressure curve and resistance curve at that time.			operating point