

# Termen/definities NEN-EN-ISO 60204-32

3.1	<b>actuator</b>	part of a device to which an external manual action is to be applied NOTE 1 The actuator may take the form of a handle, knob, push-button, roller, plunger, etc. NOTE 2 There are some actuating means that do not require an external actuating force but only an action. NOTE 3 Note the difference between actuator and machine actuator (3.44)
3.2	<b>ambient temperature</b>	temperature of the air or other medium where the equipment is to be used
3.3	<b>(electrically) protective barrier</b>	part providing protection against direct contact from any usual direction of access
3.4	<b>cabin-controlled hoisting machine</b>	hoisting machine operated from a cabin permanently attached to the hoisting machine
3.5	<b>cable tray</b>	cable support consisting of a continuous base with raised edges and no covering NOTE A cable tray may be perforated or mesh.
3.6	<b>cable trunking system</b>	system of closed enclosures comprising a base with a removable cover intended for the complete surrounding of insulated conductors, cables, cords and for the accommodation of other electrical equipment
3.7	<b>concurrent</b>	acting in conjunction; used to describe a situation wherein two or more control devices exist in an actuated condition at the same time (but not necessarily synchronously)
3.8	<b>conduit</b>	part of a closed wiring system of generally circular cross-section for insulated conductors and/or cables in electrical or communication installations, allowing them to be drawn in and/or replaced NOTE Conduits should be sufficiently closed-jointed so that the insulated conductors and/or cables can only be drawn in and not inserted laterally.
3.9	<b>control circuit</b> (of a hoisting machine)	circuit used for the control, including monitoring, of a hoisting machine and the electrical equipment
3.10	<b>control device</b>	device connected into the control circuit and used for controlling the operation of the hoisting machine (for example, position sensor, manual control switch, relay, magnetically operated valve, speed sensor)
3.11	<b>controlgear</b>	switching devices and their combination with associated control, measuring, protective, and regulating equipment, also assemblies of such devices and equipment with associated interconnections, accessories, enclosures, and supporting structures, intended in principle for the control of electrical energy consuming equipment
3.12	<b>controlled stop</b>	stopping of a hoisting machine motion with electrical power to the machine actuators maintained during the stopping process
3.13	<b>crane</b>	machine for hoisting/lowering and horizontally relocating suspended loads
3.14	<b>crane-disconnector</b>	hand-operated disconnecting device installed on a hoisting machine for disconnecting (isolating) a supply circuit (for example, for repair or maintenance work)
3.15	<b>crane-supply-switch</b>	disconnecting (isolating) and switching device used to disconnect the hoisting machine from the incoming supply
3.16	<b>crane-switch</b>	switching device designed to break the electrical power supply to the connected drives (for example, for use in cases of emergency stop)
3.17	<b>(continuous) current-carrying capacity ampacity (US)</b>	maximum value of electric current which can be carried continuously by a conductor or an apparatus, under specified conditions without its steady-state temperature exceeding a specified value
3.18	<b>direct contact</b>	electric contact of persons or animals with live parts
3.19	<b>direct opening action</b> (of a contact element)	achievement of contact separation as the direct result of a specified movement of the switch actuator through non-resilient members (for example, not dependent upon springs)
3.20	<b>disconnecting device</b>	device which provides, in the open position, an isolating distance in accordance with specified requirements
3.21	<b>duct</b>	enclosed channel designed expressly for holding and protecting electrical conductors, cables, and busbars NOTE Conduits (see 3.8), cable trunking systems (see 3.6) and underfloor channels are types of duct.

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3.22	<b>electrical operating area</b>	room or location for electrical equipment to which access is intended to be restricted to skilled or instructed persons, by the opening of a door or the removal of a barrier without the use of a key or tool and which is clearly marked by appropriate warning signs
3.23	<b>electronic equipment</b>	part of the electrical equipment containing circuitry dependent for its operation on electronic devices and components
3.24	<b>emergency stop device</b>	manually actuated control device used to initiate an emergency stop function NOTE See Annex E.
3.25	<b>emergency switching-off device</b>	manually actuated control device used to switch off the supply of electrical energy to all or a part of an installation where a risk of electric shock or another risk of electrical origin is involved NOTE See Annex E.
3.26	<b>enclosed electrical operating area</b>	room or location for electrical equipment to which access is intended to be restricted to skilled or instructed persons by the opening of a door or the removal of a barrier by the use of a key or tool and which is clearly marked by appropriate warning signs
3.27	<b>enclosure</b>	part providing protection of equipment against certain external influences and, in any direction, protection against direct contact NOTE The definition taken from the existing IEV needs the following explanations within the scope of this standard. a) Enclosures provide protection of persons or livestock against access to hazardous parts. b) Barriers, shaped openings, or any other means suitable to prevent or limit the penetration of the specified test probes, whether attached to the enclosure or formed by the enclosed equipment, are considered as part of the enclosure, except where they can be removed without the use of a key or tool. c) An enclosure may be – a cabinet or box, either mounted on the hoisting machine or separate from the hoisting machine; – a compartment consisting of an enclosed space within the hoisting machine structure (for example, box girder).
3.28	<b>equipment</b>	material, fittings, devices, components, appliances, fixtures, apparatus, and the like used as part of, or in connection with, the electrical equipment of hoisting machines
3.29	<b>equipotential bonding</b>	provision of electric connections between conductive parts, intended to achieve equipotentiality
3.30	<b>exposed conductive part</b>	conductive part of electrical equipment which can be touched and which is not normally live but which can become live under fault conditions
3.31	<b>extraneous conductive part</b>	conductive part not forming part of the electrical installation and liable to introduce a potential, generally the earth potential of a local earth
3.32	<b>failure</b>	termination of the ability of an item to perform a required function NOTE 1 After failure the item has a fault. NOTE 2 "Failure" is an event, as distinguished from "fault", which is a state. NOTE 3 This concept as defined does not apply to items consisting of software only. NOTE 4 In practice the terms "fault" and "failure" are often used synonymously.
3.33	<b>fault</b>	state of an item characterized by inability to perform a required function, excluding the inability during preventive maintenance or other planned actions, or due to lack of external resources NOTE 1 A fault is often the result of a failure of the item itself but may exist without prior failure. NOTE 2 In English, the term "fault" and its definition are identical with those given in IEV 191-05-01. In the field of machinery, the French term "défaut" and the German term "Fehler" are used rather than the terms "panne" and "Fehlzustand" that appear with this definition.
3.34	<b>functional bonding</b>	equipotential bonding necessary for proper functioning of electrical equipment
3.35	<b>guard</b>	part of a hoisting machine specifically used to provide protection by means of a physical barrier. Depending on its construction, a guard may be called casing, cover, screen, door, enclosing guard, etc.
3.36	<b>hand-held direct-control device</b>	manually operated switching device, the enclosure of which is portable by hand during operation, acting direct on a power circuit

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3.37	hazard	<p>potential source of physical injury or damage to health</p> <p>NOTE 1 The term "hazard" can be qualified in order to define its origin (for example, mechanical hazard, electrical hazard) or the nature of the potential harm (for example, electric shock hazard, cutting hazard, toxic hazard, fire hazard).</p> <p>NOTE 2 The hazard envisaged in this definition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– either is permanently present during the intended use of the machine (for example, motion of hazardous moving elements, electric arc during a welding phase, unhealthy posture, noise emission, high temperature);</li> <li>– or can appear unexpectedly (for example, explosion, crushing hazard as a consequence of an unintended/unexpected start-up, ejection as a consequence of a breakage, fall as a consequence of acceleration/deceleration).</li> </ul>
3.38	indirect contact	electric contact of persons or animals with exposed conductive parts which have become live under fault conditions
3.39	inductive power supply system	<p>system of inductive power transfer, consisting of a track converter and a track conductor, along which one or more pick-up(s) and associated pick-up converter(s) can move, without any galvanic or mechanical contact, in order to transfer electrical power, for example, to a mobile hoisting machine</p> <p>NOTE The track conductor and the pick-up are analogous to the primary and secondary of a transformer respectively.</p>
3.40	(electrically) instructed person	person adequately advised or supervised by electrically skilled persons to enable him or her to perceive risks and to avoid hazards which electricity can create
3.41	interlock (for safeguarding)	arrangement that interconnects guard(s) or device(s) with the control system and/or all or part of the electrical supply to the hoisting machine
3.42	limiting device	device which prevents a hoisting machine or a hoisting machine element from exceeding a designed limit (for example, space limit, pressure limit)
3.43	live part	<p>conductor or conductive part intended to be energized in normal operation, including a neutral conductor, but by convention, not a PEN conductor or PEM conductor or PEL conductor</p> <p>NOTE This concept does not necessarily imply a risk of electric shock.</p>
3.44	machine actuator	power mechanism used to effect motion of the hoisting machine
3.45	machinery machine	<p>assembly of linked parts or components, at least one of which moves, with the appropriate machine actuators, control and power circuits, joined together for a specific application, in particular for the processing, treatment, moving or packaging of a material.</p> <p>The term "machinery" also covers an assembly of machines which, in order to achieve the same end, are arranged and controlled so that they function as an integral whole</p> <p>NOTE The term "component" is used here in a general sense and does not refer only to electrical components</p>
3.46	manually controlled hoisting machine	hoisting machine with continuous direct manual control of the load and with the load continuously visible to the operator
3.47	marking	signs or inscriptions primarily for the purpose of identifying equipment, components and/or devices, which can include certain features thereof
3.48	neutral conductor	conductor electrically connected to the neutral point and capable of contributing to the distribution of electrical energy
3.49	obstacle	part preventing unintentional direct contact but not preventing direct contact by deliberate action
3.50	overcurrent	electric current exceeding the rated electric current
3.51	overload (of a circuit)	<p>time/current relationship in a circuit which is in excess of the rated full load of the circuit when the circuit is not under a fault condition</p> <p>NOTE 1 "Overload" should not be used as a synonym for "overcurrent".</p> <p>NOTE 2 In hoisting machines, the term "overload" is also used for mechanical overload, which may or may not cause an electrical overload.</p>
3.52	plug/socket combination	<p>component and suitable mating component, appropriate to terminate conductors, intended for connection or disconnection of two or more conductors</p> <p>NOTE Examples of plug/socket combination include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– connectors which conform to IEC 61984;</li> <li>– a plug and socket-outlet, a cable coupler, or an appliance coupler in accordance with IEC 60309-1;</li> <li>– a plug and socket-outlet in accordance with IEC 60884-1 or an appliance coupler in accordance with IEC 60320-1.</li> </ul>

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3.53	<b>power circuit</b>	circuit that supplies power from the supply network to units of equipment used for productive operation and to transformers supplying control circuits
3.54	<b>protective bonding</b>	equipotential bonding for protection against electric shock NOTE Measures for protection against electric shock can also reduce the risk of burns or fire.
3.55	<b>protective bonding circuit</b>	protective conductors and conductive parts connected together to provide protection against electric shock in the event of insulation failure
3.56	<b>protective conductor</b>	conductor required for protective bonding by some measures for protection against electric shock for electrically connecting any of the following parts: – exposed conductive parts; – extraneous conductive parts; – main earthing terminal (PE)
3.57	<b>redundancy</b>	application of more than one device or system, or part of a device or system, with the objective of ensuring that in the event of one failing to perform its function, another is available to perform that function
3.58	<b>reference designation</b>	distinctive code which serves to identify an item in the documentation and on the equipment
3.59	<b>risk</b>	combination of the probability of occurrence of harm (i.e., physical injury or damage to health) and the severity of that harm
3.60	<b>safeguard</b>	guard or protective device provided as a means to protect persons from a hazard
3.61	<b>safeguarding</b>	protective measure using safeguards to protect persons from the hazards which cannot reasonably be eliminated or from the risks which cannot be sufficiently reduced by inherently safe design measures
3.62	<b>safety-related control function (safety-related control circuit)</b>	control function (control circuit) of a hoisting machine that is intended to maintain the safe condition of the machine or prevent an immediate increase of the risk(s)
3.63	<b>servicing level</b>	level on which persons stand when operating or maintaining the electrical equipment
3.64	<b>short-circuit current</b>	overcurrent resulting from a short circuit due to a fault or an incorrect connection in an electric circuit
3.65	<b>(electrically) skilled person</b>	person with relevant education and experience to enable him or her to perceive risks and to avoid hazards which electricity can create
3.66	<b>supplier</b>	entity (for example, manufacturer, contractor, installer, integrator) who provides equipment or services associated with the hoisting machine NOTE The user organization may also act in the capacity of a supplier to itself.
3.67	<b>switching device</b>	device designed to make or break the current in one or more electric circuits NOTE A switching device may perform one or both of these actions.
3.68	<b>terminal</b>	part of an equipment or a component to which a conductor is attached, providing a re-usable connection
3.69	<b>uncontrolled stop</b>	stopping of hoisting machine motion by removing electrical power to the machine actuators NOTE This definition does not imply any particular state of other (for example, non-electrical) stopping devices, for example, mechanical or hydraulic brakes that are outside the scope of this standard.
3.70	<b>user</b>	entity which utilizes the hoisting machine and its associated electrical equipment