

Termen/definities NEN-EN-ISO 61010

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| 3.1 | | Equipment and states of equipment |
| 3.1.1 | Fixed Equipment | equipment fastened to a support, or otherwise secured in a specific location |
| 3.1.2 | Permanently Connected Equipment | equipment that is electrically connected to a supply by means of a permanent connection which can be detached only by the use of a TOOL |
| 3.1.3 | Portable Equipment | equipment intended to be carried by hand |
| 3.1.4 | Hand-Held Equipment | Portable Equipment intended to be supported by one hand during Normal Use |
| 3.1.5 | Tool | external device, including keys and coins, used to aid a person to perform a mechanical function |
| 3.1.6 | Direct Plug-in Equipment | equipment with a Mains plug that is attached to the equipment housing without the use of a Mains supply cord so that the equipment is supported by the Mains socket-outlet |
| 3.2 | | Parts and accessories |
| 3.2.1 | Terminal | component provided for the connection of a device to external conductors NOTE: Terminals can contain one or several contacts and the term therefore includes sockets, connectors, etc. |
| 3.2.2 | Functional Earth Terminal | Terminal by which electrical connection is made directly to a point of a measuring or control circuit or to a screening part and which is intended to be earthed for any functional purpose other than safety NOTE: For measuring equipment, this Terminal is often called the measuring earth Terminal. |
| 3.2.3 | Protective Conductor Terminal | Terminal which is bonded to conductive parts of equipment for safety purposes and is intended to be connected to an external protective earthing system |
| 3.2.4 | Enclosure | part providing protection of equipment against certain external influences and, in anydirection, protection against direct contact. NOTE: Enclosures may also provide protection against the spread of fire (see 9.3.2 c)). |
| 3.2.5 | Protective Barrier | part providing protection against direct contact from any usual direction of access NOTE: Depending on its construction, a Protective Barrier can be called a casing, cover, screen, door, guard, etc. A Protective Barrier can act alone; it is then only effective when it is in place. A Protective Barrier can also act in conjunction with an interlocking device with or without guard locking; in this case, protection is ensured whatever the position of the Protective Barrier. |
| 3.3 | | Quantities |
| 3.3.1 | Rated (value) | quantity value assigned, generally by a manufacturer, for a specified operating condition of a component, device or equipment |
| 3.3.2 | Rating | set of rated values and operating conditions |
| 3.3.3 | Working Voltage | highest r.m.s. value of the a.c. or d.c. voltage across any particular insulation which can occur when the equipment is supplied at rated voltage NOTE 1: Transients and voltage fluctuations are not considered to be part of the Working Voltage. NOTE 2: Both open-circuit conditions and normal operating conditions are taken into account. |
| 3.4 | | Tests |
| 3.4.1 | Type Test | test of one or more samples of equipment (or parts of equipment) made to a particular design, to show that the design and construction meet one or more requirements of this standard NOTE: This is an amplification of the IEC 60050-151:2001, 151-16-16 definition to cover design as well as construction. |
| 3.4.2 | Routine Test | conformity test made on each individual item during or after manufacture |
| 3.5 | | Safety terms |
| 3.5.1 | Accessible (of a part) | able to be touched with a standard test finger or test pin, when used as specified in 6.2 |
| 3.5.2 | Hazard | potential source of harm |
| 3.5.3 | Hazardous Live | capable of rendering an electric shock or electric burn |
| 3.5.4 | Mains | low-voltage electricity supply system to which the equipment concerned is designed to be connected for the purpose of powering the equipment |

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| 3.5.5 | Mains Circuit | circuit which is intended to be directly connected to the MAINS for the purpose of powering the equipment |
| 3.5.6 | Protective Impedance | component or assembly of components whose impedance, construction and reliability are suitable to provide protection against electric shock |
| 3.5.7 | Protective Bonding | electrical connection of Accessible conductive parts or protective screening to provide electrical continuity to the means for connection of an external protective conductor |
| 3.5.8 | Normal Use | operation, including stand-by, according to the instructions for use or for the obvious intended purpose |
| 3.5.9 | Normal Condition | condition in which all means for protection against Hazards are intact |
| 3.5.10 | Single Fault Condition | condition in which one means for protection against Hazard is defective or one fault is present which could cause a Hazard. NOTE: If a Single Fault Condition results unavoidably in one or more other fault conditions, all the failures are considered as one Single Fault Condition |
| 3.5.11 | Operator | person operating equipment for its intended purpose |
| 3.5.12 | Responsible Body | individual or group responsible for the safe use and maintenance of equipment |
| 3.5.13 | Wet Location | location where water or another conductive liquid may be present and is likely to cause reduced human body impedance due to wetting of the contact between the human body and the equipment, or wetting of the contact between the human body and the environment |
| 3.5.14 | Reasonably Foreseeable Misuse | use of a product in a way not intended by the supplier, but which may result from readily predictable human behaviour |
| 3.5.15 | Risk | combination of the probability of occurrence of harm and the severity of that harm |
| 3.5.16 | Tolerable Risk | RISK which is accepted in a given context based on the current values of society |
| 3.5.17 | Overvoltage Category | numeral defining a TRANSIENT OVERVOLTAGE condition |
| 3.5.18 | Transient Overvoltage | short duration overvoltage of a few milliseconds or less, oscillatory or non-oscillatory, usually highly damped |
| 3.5.19 | Temporary Overvoltage | power frequency overvoltage of relatively long duration |
| 3.6 | | Insulation |
| 3.6.1 | Basic Insulation | insulation of HAZARDOUS LIVE parts which provides basic protection NOTE BASIC INSULATION may serve also for functional purposes. |
| 3.6.2 | Supplementary Insulation | independent insulation applied in addition to BASIC INSULATION in order to provide protection against electric shock in the event of a failure of BASIC INSULATION |
| 3.6.3 | Double Insulation | insulation comprising both BASIC INSULATION and SUPPLEMENTARY INSULATION |
| 3.6.4 | Reinforced Insulation | insulation which provides protection against electric shock not less than that provided by DOUBLE INSULATION NOTE REINFORCED INSULATION may be composed of several layers which cannot be tested singly as SUPPLEMENTARY INSULATION or BASIC INSULATION. |
| 3.6.5 | Pollution | addition of foreign matter, solid, liquid or gaseous (ionized gases), that may produce a reduction of dielectric strength or surface resistivity |
| 3.6.6 | Pollution Degree | numeral indicating the level of POLLUTION that may be present in the environment |
| 3.6.7 | Pollution Degree 1 | no POLLUTION or only dry, non-conductive POLLUTION occurs, which has no influence |
| 3.6.8 | Pollution Degree 2 | only non-conductive POLLUTION occurs except that occasionally a temporary conductivity caused by condensation is expected |
| 3.6.9 | Pollution Degree 3 | conductive POLLUTION occurs, or dry, non-conductive POLLUTION occurs which becomes conductive due to condensation which is expected NOTE In such conditions, equipment is normally protected against exposure to direct sunlight, precipitation, and full wind pressure, but neither temperature nor humidity is controlled. |
| 3.6.10 | Pollution Degree 4 | continuous conductivity occurs due to conductive dust, rain or other wet conditions |
| 3.6.11 | Clearance | shortest distance in air between two conductive parts |
| 3.6.12 | Creepage Distance | shortest distance along the surface of a solid insulating material between two conductive parts |