

Terms / definitions NEN-EN-ISO 12100:2010 en

3.1	machinery machine	assembly, fitted with or intended to be fitted with a drive system consisting of linked parts or components, at least one of which moves, and which are joined together for a specific application NOTE 1 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. NOTE 2 Annex A provides a general schematic representation of a machine.
3.2	reliability	ability of a machine or its components or equipment to perform a required function under specified conditions and for a given period of time without failing
3.3	maintainability	ability of a machine to be maintained in a state which enables it to fulfil its function under conditions of intended use, or to be restored to such a state, with the necessary actions (maintenance) being carried out according to specified practices and using specified means
3.4	usability	ability of a machine to be easily used owing to, among others, properties or characteristics that enable its function(s) to be easily understood
3.5	harm	physical injury or damage to health
3.6	hazard	potential source of harm 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). NOTE 2 The hazard envisaged by this definition 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), 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). NOTE 3 The French term " <i>phénomène dangereux</i> " should not be confused with the term " <i>risque</i> ", which was sometimes used instead in the past.
3.7	relevant hazard	hazard which is identified as being present at, or associated with, the machine NOTE 1 A relevant hazard is identified as the result of one step of the process described in Clause 5. NOTE 2 This term is included as basic terminology for type-B and type-C standards.
3.8	significant hazard	hazard which has been identified as relevant and which requires specific action by the designer to eliminate or to reduce the risk according to the risk assessment NOTE This term is included as basic terminology for type-B and type-C standards.
3.9	hazardous event	event that can cause harm NOTE A hazardous event can occur over a short period of time or over an extended period of time.
3.10	hazardous situation	circumstance in which a person is exposed to at least one hazard NOTE The exposure can result in harm immediately or over a period of time.
3.11	hazard zone	danger zone; any space within and/or around machinery in which a person can be exposed to a hazard
3.12	risk	combination of the probability of occurrence of harm and the severity of that harm
3.13	residual risk	risk remaining after protective measures have been implemented NOTE 1 This International Standard distinguishes – the residual risk after protective measures have been implemented by the designer, – the residual risk remaining after all protective measures have been implemented.
3.14	risk estimation	defining likely severity of harm and probability of its occurrence
3.15	risk analysis	combination of the specification of the limits of the machine, hazard identification and risk estimation
3.16	risk evaluation	judgment, on the basis of risk analysis, of whether the risk reduction objectives have been achieved
3.17	risk assessment	overall process comprising a risk analysis and a risk evaluation