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EIA STANDARD

EIA-60050-192

International Electrotechnical Vocabulary – Part 192: Dependability

EIA-60050-192
(IEC 60050-192:2015, IDT)

September 2017



Electronic Components Industry Association

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL VOCABULARY –

Part 192: Dependability

FOREWORD

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
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International Standard IEC 60050-192 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 56: Dependability, under the responsibility of IEC technical committee 1: Terminology.

This first edition cancels and replaces the first edition of IEC 60050-191:1990, sections 191-01 to 191-20, IEC 60050-191:1990/AMD1:1999, entries in sections 191-01 to 191-20 and IEC 60050-191:1990/AMD2:2002. It constitutes a technical revision. It has the status of a horizontal standard in accordance with IEC Guide 108.

This part of IEC 60050 includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the IEC 60050-191:

- a) inclusion of terms more commonly used by practitioners;
- b) provision of figures to help explain definitions of time-related concepts.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
1/2254/FDIS	1/2256/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

In this part of the IEV, the terms and definitions are provided in French and English; in addition the terms are given in Arabic (ar), Czech (cs), German (de), Spanish (es), Japanese (ja), Polish (pl), Portuguese (pt) and Chinese (zh).

A list of all parts of the IEC 60050 series, published under the general title *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary*, can be found on the IEC website and is available at www.electropedia.org.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC web site under webstore.iec.ch in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

INTRODUCTION

Principles and rules followed

General

The IEV (IEC 60050 series) is a general purpose multilingual vocabulary covering the field of electrotechnology, electronics and telecommunication (available at www.electropedia.org). It comprises about 20 000 *terminological entries*, each corresponding to a *concept*. These entries are distributed among about 80 *parts*, each part corresponding to a given field.

EXAMPLE

Part 161 (IEC 60050-161): Electromagnetic compatibility

Part 411 (IEC 60050-411): Rotating machines

The entries follow a hierarchical classification scheme Part/Section/Concept; within the sections, the concepts are organized in a systematic order.

The terms and definitions (and possibly non-verbal representations, examples, notes to entry and sources) in the entries are given in two or more of the three IEC languages, that is French, English and Russian (*principal IEV languages*).

In each entry, the terms alone are also given in several of the *additional IEV languages* (Arabic, Chinese, Finnish, German, Italian, Japanese, Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Serbian, Slovenian, Spanish and Swedish).

Organization of a terminological entry

Each of the entries corresponds to a concept, and comprises:

- an *entry number*,
- possibly a *letter symbol for the quantity or unit*,

then, for the principal IEV languages present in the part:

- the term designating the concept, called “*preferred term*”, possibly accompanied by *synonyms* and *abbreviations*,
- the *definition* of the concept,
- possibly *non-verbal representations, examples* and *notes to entry*,
- possibly the *source*,

Entry number

The entry number is comprised of three elements, separated by hyphens:

Part number: 3 digits,

Section number: 2 digits,

Concept number: 2 digits (01 to 99).

EXAMPLE **131-13-22**

Letter symbols for quantities and units

These symbols, which are language independent, are given on a separate line following the entry number.

EXAMPLE

131-12-04

R

resistance

Preferred term and synonyms

The preferred term is the term that heads a terminological entry in a given language; it may be followed by synonyms. It is printed in boldface.

Synonyms:

The synonyms are printed on separate lines under the preferred term: preferred synonyms are printed in boldface, and deprecated synonyms are printed in lightface. Deprecated synonyms are prefixed by the text “DEPRECATED:”.

Absence of an appropriate term:

When no appropriate term exists in a given language, the preferred term is replaced by five dots, as follows:

“ ” (and there are of course no synonyms).

Attributes

Each term (or synonym) may be followed by attributes giving additional information, and printed in lightface on the same line as the corresponding term, following this term.

EXAMPLE

specific use of the term:

transmission line, <in electric power systems>

national variant:

lift, GB

grammatical information:

quantize, verb

transient, noun

AC, adj

Source

In some cases, it has been necessary to include in an IEV part a concept taken from another IEV part, or from another authoritative terminology document (ISO/IEC Guide 99, ISO/IEC 2382, etc.), either with or without modification to the definition (and possibly to the term).

This is indicated by the mention of this source, printed in lightface, and placed at the end of the entry in each of the principal IEV languages present.

EXAMPLE SOURCE: IEC 60050-131:2002, 131-03-13, modified