

# Glossar

**HINWEIS:** Wenn Sie das Glossar erweitern, bitten wir Sie die Originalfassung zu verwenden und die Quelle anzugeben. Vielen Dank.

Begriff englisch	Begriff deutsch	Definition	Zustimmung	Quelle	Anmerkungen
circular economy		economy that is restorative and regenerative by design, and which aims to keep products (3.2.5), components and materials (3.2.7) at their highest utility and value at all times, distinguishing between technical and biological cycles [SOURCE: ISO 20400:2017, 3.1]	AG 1 Elektrotechnik & IKT	ISO 14009: 2020	
harmonised standard		'harmonised standard' means a standard adopted by one of the European standardisation bodies listed in Annex I to Directive 98/34/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 June 1998 laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical standards and regulations and of rules on Information Society services (19) on the basis of a request made by the Commission in accordance with Article 6 of Directive 98/34/EC;	AG 1 Elektrotechnik & IKT	DIRECTIV E 2011/65 /EU	
material		substance or mixture of substances within a product or product part [SOURCE: IEC 62474:2018, definition 3.15]	AG 1 Elektrotechnik & IKT	EN 45558: 2019	
primary material		material made from virgin raw material(s)  Note 1 to entry: the terms "recycled material" and "secondary material" have the same meaning in EN 45557.	AG 1 Elektrotechnik & IKT	EN 45557: 2020	
critical raw material		materials which, according to a defined classification methodology, are economically important, and have a high-risk associated with their supply  Note 1 to entry: for the purpose of EN 45558, CRMs are the ones listed in annex 1 of (COM(2017) 490 final) [2]. Future updates to this list will apply and replace former versions of this list.	AG 1 Elektrotechnik & IKT	EN 45558: 2019	
pre-consumer material		material diverted from the waste generated during a manufacturing process excluding reutilization of materials such as rework, regrind or scrap generated in a process and being reincorporated in the same process that generated it  Note 1 to entry: Same process means the same manufacturing operation for the same type of product in the same or different physical location.  [SOURCE: ISO 14021:2016, 7.8.1.1, modified by replacement of "stream" by "generated", addition of Note 1 to entry and amended according to drafting rules of CEN/CLC Internal Regulations Part 3]	AG 1 Elektrotechnik & IKT	EN 45557: 2020	
homogeneous material		'homogeneous material' means one material of uniform composition throughout or a material, consisting of a combination of materials, that cannot be disjointed or separated into different materials by mechanical actions such as unscrewing, cutting, crushing, grinding and abrasive processes;	AG 1 Elektrotechnik & IKT	DIRECTIV E 2011/65 /EU	
substance		chemical elements and their compounds in the natural state or obtained by any production process, including any additive necessary to preserve the stability of the product and any impurities deriving from the process used, but excluding any solvent which can be separated without affecting the stability of the substance or changing its composition  [SOURCE: GHS:2017, Chapter 1.2, [8] modified by replacing "may" by "can"]	AG 1 Elektrotechnik & IKT	EN 45558: 2019	
manufacturer		'manufacturer' means any natural or legal person who manufactures an EEE or who has an EEE designed or manufactured and markets it under his name or trademark;	AG 1 Elektrotechnik & IKT	DIRECTIV E 2011/65 /EU	
chain of custody		chain of responsibilities for, or control of, products or materials as they move through each step in the relevant supply chain	AG 1 Elektrotechnik & IKT	EN 45557: 2020	
availability of a substitute		'availability of a substitute' means the ability of a substitute to be manufactured and delivered within a reasonable period of time as compared with the time required for manufacturing and delivering the substances listed in Annex II;	AG 1 Elektrotechnik & IKT	DIRECTIV E 2011/65 /EU	
industrial monitoring and control instruments		'industrial monitoring and control instruments' means monitoring and control instruments designed for exclusively industrial or professional use;	AG 1 Elektrotechnik & IKT	DIRECTIV E 2011/65 /EU	
distributor		'distributor' means any natural or legal person in the supply chain, other than the manufacturer or the importer, who makes an EEE available on the market;	AG 1 Elektrotechnik & IKT	DIRECTIV E 2011/65 /EU	
distributor		'distributor' means any natural or legal person in the supply chain, who makes an EEE available on the market. This definition does not prevent a distributor from being, at the same time, a producer within the meaning of point (f);	AG 1 Elektrotechnik & IKT	DIRECTIV E 2012/19 /EU	
authorised representative		'authorised representative' means any natural or legal person established within the Union who has received a written mandate from a manufacturer to act on his behalf in relation to specified tasks;	AG 1 Elektrotechnik & IKT	DIRECTIV E 2011/65 /EU	
economic operators		'economic operators' means the manufacturer, the authorised representative, the importer and the distributor;	AG 1 Elektrotechnik & IKT	DIRECTIV E 2011/65 /EU	
making available on the market		'making available on the market' means any supply of a product for distribution, consumption or use on the market of a Member State in the course of a commercial activity, whether in return for payment or free of charge;	AG 1 Elektrotechnik & IKT	DIRECTIV E 2012/19 /EU	

making available on the market		'making available on the market' means any supply of an EEE for distribution, consumption or use on the Union market in the course of a commercial activity, whether in return for payment or free of charge;	AG 1 Elektrotechnik & IKT	DIRECTIV E 2011/65 /EU	
placing on the market		'placing on the market' means the first making available of a product on the market within the territory of a Member State on a professional basis;	AG 1 Elektrotechnik & IKT	DIRECTIV E 2012/19 /EU	
placing on the market		'placing on the market' means making available an EEE on the Union market for the first time;  Note 1 to entry: Normal use should not be confused with intended use. While both include the concept of use as intended by the manufacturer, intended use focuses on the purpose while normal use incorporates not only the purpose, but transport and storage as well.  [SOURCE: IEV 871-04-22]	AG 1 Elektrotechnik & IKT	DIRECTIV E 2011/65 /EU	
intended use		use in accordance with information provided with a product or system, or, in absence of such information, by generally understood patterns of usage  Note 1 to entry: Intended use should not be confused with normal use. While both include the concept of use as intended by the manufacturer, intended use focuses on the purpose while normal use incorporates not only the purpose, but transport and storage as well.  [SOURCE: ISO/IEC Guide 51:2014; 3.6, modified Note 1 to entry added]	AG 1 Elektrotechnik & IKT	EN 45552: 2020	
upgrade		process of enhancing the functionality, performance, capacity or aesthetics of a product  Note 1 to entry: An upgrade to a product may involve changes to its software, firmware and/or hardware.  Note 2 to entry: Refer to the "Blue Guide" [3] for conditions under which a product is considered as a new product when placing it on the market after upgrading it.	AG 1 Elektrotechnik & IKT	EN 45554: 2020	
durability	Funktionsbeständigkeit	ability to function as required, under defined conditions of use, maintenance and repair, until a limiting state is reached  Note 1 to entry: The degree to which maintenance and repair are within the scope of durability will vary by product or product-group.  Note 2 to entry: The user of EN 45552 has to define the criteria for the transition from limiting state to end-of-life (EoL). For more information see Figure D.1 in EN 45552 [13].  Note 3 to entry: Durability can be expressed in units appropriate to the part or product concerned, e.g. calendar time, operating cycles, distance run, etc. The units should always be clearly stated.	AG 1 Elektrotechnik & IKT  AG 7 Digitalisierung, Geschäftsmodelle & Management	EN 45552: 2020	
reliability		probability that a product functions as required under given conditions, including maintenance, for a given duration without limiting event  Note 1 to entry: The intended function(s) and given conditions are described in the information for use provided with the product.  Note 2 to entry: Duration can be expressed in units appropriate to the part or product concerned, e.g. calendar time, operating cycles, distance run, etc. The units should always be clearly stated.	AG 1 Elektrotechnik & IKT	EN 45552: 2020	
wear-out failure		failure due to cumulative deterioration caused by the stresses imposed in normal use  Note 1 to entry: The probability of occurrence of a wear-out failure typically increases with the accumulated operating time, number of operations, and/or stress applications.  Note 2 to entry: In some instances, it may be difficult to distinguish between wear-out and ageing phenomena.  [SOURCE: IEV 192-03-15]	AG 1 Elektrotechnik & IKT	EN 45552: 2020	
maintenance		action carried out to retain a product in a condition where it is able to function as required  Note 1 to entry: Examples of such actions include inspection, adjustments, cleaning, lubrication, testing, software update and replacement of a wear-out part. Such actions could be performed by users in accordance with instructions provided with the equipment (e.g. replacement or recharging of batteries); or the actions could be performed by service personnel in order to ensure that parts with a known time to failure are replaced in order to keep the product functioning.	AG 1 Elektrotechnik & IKT	EN 45552: 2020	
spare part		'spare part' means a separate part of an EEE that can replace a part of an EEE. The EEE cannot function as intended without that part of the EEE. The functionality of EEE is restored or is upgraded when the part is replaced by a spare part;	AG 1 Elektrotechnik & IKT	DIRECTIV E 2011/65 /EU	
reuse		process by which a product or its parts, having reached the end of their first use, are used for the same purpose for which they were conceived  Note 1 to entry: Reuse after second or subsequent usage is also considered as reuse, but normal, regular or sporadic use is not considered as reuse	AG 1 Elektrotechnik & IKT  AG 7 Digitalisierung, Geschäftsmodelle & Management	EN 45554: 2020	
reuse		're-use' means any operation by which products or components that are not waste are used again for the same purpose for which they were conceived;	AG 1 Elektrotechnik & IKT  AG 7 Digitalisierung, Geschäftsmodelle & Management	DIRECTIV E 2008/98 /EC	
reprocessing		restoration or modification of the functionality of a product or part  Note 1 to entry: Reprocessing may consist of repairing, rework, replacement of worn parts, and/or upgrade of soft- firm- and/or hardware.	AG 1 Elektrotechnik & IKT	EN 45553: 2020	

remanufacturing		<p>industrial process which produces a product from used products or used parts where at least one change is made which influences the safety, original performance, purpose or type of the product</p> <p>Note 1 to entry: The product created by the remanufacturing process may be considered a new product when placing on the market. Refer to the EU Blue Guide [1] for additional information.</p> <p>Note 2 to entry: Refurbishing is a similar concept to remanufacturing except that it does not involve changes influencing safety, original performance, purpose or type of the product. It is not covered by EN 45553.</p>	AG 1 Elektrotechnik & IKT	EN 45553: 2020	
recycling		<p>recovery operation of any kind, by which waste materials are reprocessed into products, materials or substances whether for the original or other purposes excluding energy recovery</p> <p>[SOURCE: Directive 2008/98/EC, modified by moving the last sentence of definition to NOTE 1 to entry]</p>	AG 1 Elektrotechnik & IKT	EN 45555: 2019	
recycling		<p>'recycling' means any recovery operation by which waste materials are reprocessed into products, materials or substances whether for the original or other purposes. It includes the reprocessing of organic material but does not include energy recovery and the reprocessing into materials that are to be used as fuels or for backfilling operations.</p>	AG 1 Elektrotechnik & IKT	DIRECTIVE 2008/98 /EC	
disassembly		<p>process whereby a product is taken apart in such a way that it could subsequently be assembled and made operational</p> <p>[SOURCE: IEC 62542 definition 6.1, modified by changing "an item" into "a product" and deleting the Note to Entry]</p>	AG 1 Elektrotechnik & IKT  AG 7 Digitalisierung, Geschäftsmodelle & Management	EN 45554: 2020	
part		<p>hardware, firmware or software constituent of a product</p> <p>Note 1 to Entry: EN 45555 and EN 45557 use a modified (by addition of a Note to Entry) version of this definition, in order to exclude firmware and software, which are not relevant for the purpose of those standards.</p> <p>Note 2 to Entry: For consistency with other relevant standards, EN 45558 provides a definition of "product part", which is not based on this definition of "part".</p> <p>Note 3 to Entry: These Notes to Entry are not part of the original definition in EN 45554.</p>	AG 1 Elektrotechnik & IKT	EN 45554: 2020	
component		<p>hardware constituent of a product that cannot be taken apart without destruction or impairment of its intended use</p> <p>Note 1 to entry: A component which is used again with or without alteration is considered a reused component</p> <p>[SOURCE: IEC 62542 definition 3.3, modified "electronic" removed, "device" replaced by "hardware constituent of a product", Example removed, and Note 1 to entry replaced by "A component which is used again with or without alteration is considered a reused component"]</p>	AG 1 Elektrotechnik & IKT	EN 45556: 2019	
recovery		<p>operation of any kind, the principal result of which is waste serving a useful purpose by replacing other materials which would otherwise have been used to fulfil a particular function, or waste being prepared to fulfil that function, in the plant or in the wider economy</p> <p>Note 1 to entry: Annex II of the Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) sets out a non-exhaustive list of recovery operations.</p> <p>[SOURCE: Directive 2008/98/EC, modified by moving the last sentence of definition to NOTE 1 to entry]</p>	AG 1 Elektrotechnik & IKT	EN 45555: 2019	
recovery		<p>'recovery' means any operation the principal result of which is waste serving a useful purpose by replacing other materials which would otherwise have been used to fulfil a particular function, or waste being prepared to fulfil that function, in the plant or in the wider economy. Annex II sets out a non-exhaustive list of recovery operations;</p>	AG 1 Elektrotechnik & IKT	DIRECTIVE 2008/98 /EC	
energy recovery		<p>production of useful energy through direct and controlled combustion or other processing of waste</p> <p>[SOURCE: IEC 904-04-03, modified by deletion of Note 1 to entry]</p>	AG 1 Elektrotechnik & IKT	EN 45555: 2019	
material recovery		<p>recovery operation of any kind, other than energy recovery and the reprocessing into materials that are to be used as fuels or other means to generate energy</p> <p>Note 1 to entry: Material recovery includes, inter alia, preparing for reuse, recycling and backfilling.</p> <p>[SOURCE: Directive 2008/98/EC, modified by moving the last sentence of definition to Note 1 to entry]</p>	AG 1 Elektrotechnik & IKT	EN 45555: 2019	
post-consumer material		<p>material recovered from waste generated by households or by commercial, industrial and institutional facilities in their role as end-users of a finished product</p>	AG 1 Elektrotechnik & IKT	EN 45557: 2020	
end-of-life		<p>life cycle stage of a product starting when it is removed from its intended use stage</p> <p>Note 1 to entry: Within EN 45555, removal from its intended use phase includes when it has been discarded as waste.</p> <p>[SOURCE: IEC 904-01-17, modified with the addition of the Note 1 to entry and alignment of wording M/543]</p>	AG 1 Elektrotechnik & IKT	EN 45555: 2019	
treatment		<p>'treatment' means recovery or disposal operations, including preparation prior to recovery or disposal;</p>	AG 1 Elektrotechnik & IKT	2008/98 /EC	
end-of-life treatment		<p>operation of any kind by which a product is recovered or disposed of</p>	AG 1 Elektrotechnik & IKT	EN 45555: 2019	

backfilling		recovery operation of any kind where suitable non-hazardous waste is used for purposes of reclamation in excavated areas or for engineering purposes in landscaping  Note 1 to entry: Waste used for backfilling must substitute non-waste materials, be suitable for the aforementioned purposes, and be limited to the amount strictly necessary to achieve those purposes.  [SOURCE: Directive (EU) 2018/851, modified by moving the last sentence of definition to NOTE 1 to entry]	AG 1 Elektrotechnik & IKT	EN 45555: 2019	
disposal		operation of any kind, which is not recovery even where the operation has as a secondary consequence the reclamation of substances or energy  Note 1 to entry: Annex I of the Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) sets out a non-exhaustive list of disposal operations.  [SOURCE: Directive 2008/98/EC, modified by deleting the last sentence of definition and adding NOTE 1 to entry]	AG 1 Elektrotechnik & IKT	EN 45555: 2019	
disposal		'disposal' means any operation which is not recovery even where the operation has as a secondary consequence the reclamation of substances or energy. Annex I sets out a non-exhaustive list of disposal operations;	AG 1 Elektrotechnik & IKT	DIRECTIV E 2008/98 /EC	
waste		substance or object of any kind, which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard  [SOURCE: Directive 2008/98/EC]	AG 1 Elektrotechnik & IKT	EN 45555: 2019	
waste		'waste' means any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard	AG 1 Elektrotechnik & IKT	DIRECTIV E 2008/98 /EC	
'hazardous waste'		'hazardous waste' means waste which displays one or more of the hazardous properties listed in Annex III;	AG 1 Elektrotechnik & IKT	2008/98 /EC	
removal		'removal' means manual, mechanical, chemical or metallurgic handling with the result that hazardous substances, mixtures and components are contained in an identifiable stream or are an identifiable part of a stream within the treatment process. A substance, mixture or component is identifiable if it can be monitored to verify environmentally safe treatment;	AG 1 Elektrotechnik & IKT	DIRECTIV E 2012/19 /EU	
waste electrical and electronic equipment		'waste electrical and electronic equipment' or 'WEEE' means electrical or electronic equipment which is waste within the meaning of Article 3(1) of Directive 2008/98/EC, including all components, sub-assemblies and consumables which are part of the product at the time of discarding;	AG 1 Elektrotechnik & IKT	DIRECTIV E 2012/19 /EU	
waste management		'waste management' means the collection, transport, recovery and disposal of waste, including the supervision of such operations and the after-care of disposal sites, and including actions taken as a dealer or broker;	AG 1 Elektrotechnik & IKT	2008/98 /EC	
prevention		'prevention' means measures taken before a substance, material or product has become waste, that reduce: (a) the quantity of waste, including through the re-use of products or the extension of the life span of products; (b) the adverse impacts of the generated waste on the environment and human health; or (c) the content of harmful substances in materials and products;	AG 1 Elektrotechnik & IKT	2008/98 /EC	
aircraft battery		battery used in aircrafts and helicopters for starting the auxiliary engine and powering the DC network	AG 2 Batterien	IEC 62485-1: 2015	
battery		one or more cells fitted with devices necessary for use, for example case, terminals, marking and protecting devices	AG 2 Batterien	IEC 60050-482:2004	
battery electric vehicle BEV		electric vehicle with only a traction battery as power source for vehicle propulsion	AG 2 Batterien	IEC 62660-1	
battery enclosure		enclosure designed for the accommodation of batteries to protect against environmental impacts, unauthorised access of persons and hazards caused by the batteries	AG 2 Batterien	IEC 62485-1: 2015	
battery energy storage system BESS		stationary system to store and convert back electrical energy, which contains components necessary for this function, especially the battery, the power conversion system and the energy management system Note 1 to entry: In general, the safety functions and the enclosure are also part of BESS. Note 2 to entry: The power conversion system can be an AC/DC converter or DC/DC converter to charge or discharge the battery.	AG 2 Batterien	IEC 62485-5: 2020	
battery for use in portable appliances		battery mainly used for the power supply of the electrical equipment or parts of it forming an integral, functional unit Note 1 to entry: Batteries for use in portable equipment are usually maintenance-free types.	AG 2 Batterien	IEC 62485-4: 2015	
battery management system BMS		electronic system associated with a battery which has functions to control current in case of overcharge, overcurrent, overdischarge, and overheating, and which monitors and/or manages the state of the battery, calculates secondary data, reports that data and/or controls its environment to influence the battery's safety, performance and/or service life Note 1 to entry: Overcharge cut off is not mandatory if there is an agreement on this between the cell manufacturer and the customer. Note 2 to entry: The function of the BMS can be assigned to the battery pack or to equipment that uses the battery.	AG 2 Batterien	IEC 62485-5: 2020	
battery pack		energy storage device comprised of one or more cells or modules electrically connected, and has monitoring circuitry which provides information (e.g. cell voltage) to a battery system to influence the battery's safety, performance and/or service life Note 1 to entry: It may incorporate a protective housing and be provided with terminals or other interconnection arrangements.	AG 2 Batterien	IEC 62485-5: 2020	

battery system battery		system which comprises one or more cells, modules or battery packs and has a battery management system capable of controlling current in case of overcharge, overcurrent, overdischarge and overheating Note 1 to entry: Overdischarge cut off is not mandatory if there is an agreement on this between the cell manufacturer and the customer. Note 2 to entry: The battery system may have cooling or heating units. A larger battery system may comprise more than one battery system. The battery system is sometimes also referred to as a battery.	AG 2 Batterien	IEC 62485-5: 2020	
button (cell or battery)		small round cell or battery where the overall height is less than the diameter Note 1 to entry: In English, the term "button (cell or battery)" is only used for non-lithium batteries while the term "coin (cell or battery)" is used for lithium batteries only. In languages other than English, the terms "coin" and "button" are often used interchangeably, regardless of the electrochemical system.	AG 2 Batterien	IEC 60086-1: 2015	
cell		basic functional unit, consisting of an assembly of electrodes, electrolyte, container, terminals and usually separators, that is a source of electric energy obtained by direct conversion of chemical energy	AG 2 Batterien	IEC 60086-1: 2015	
cell block		group of cells connected together in parallel configuration with or without protective devices (e.g. fuse or positive temperature coefficient device (PTC)) and monitoring circuitry Note 1 to entry: It is not ready for use in an application because it is not yet fitted with its final housing, terminal arrangement and electronic control device.	AG 2 Batterien	IEC 62485-6: 2021	
cranking battery		battery used for starting of internal combustion engines in stationary, railway or other onboard applications	AG 2 Batterien	IEC 62485-1: 2015	
home energy storage system HESS		stationary battery system used in or next to a single or multi-family dwelling or in internal home energy storage installations Note 1 to entry: The system is typically installed in rooms which are not designed as electrical service rooms or battery rooms.	AG 2 Batterien	IEC 62485-5: 2020	
hybrid electric vehicle HEV		vehicle with both a rechargeable energy storage system and a fuelled power source for propulsion	AG 2 Batterien	IEC 62660-1	
minimum average duration MAD (abbreviation)		minimum average time on discharge which is met by a sample of batteries Note 1 to entry: The discharge test is carried out according to the specified methods or standards and designed to show conformity with the standard applicable to the battery types.	AG 2 Batterien	IEC 60086-1: 2015	
module		group of cells connected together either in a series and/or parallel configuration with or without protective devices (e.g. fuse or PTC) and monitoring circuitry	AG 2 Batterien	IEC 62619: 2017	
onboard battery		battery used for power supply of a DC network onboard ships, rail vehicles or off-road vehicles without authorization for public traffic	AG 2 Batterien	IEC 62485-1: 2015	
opportunity charging		use of free time during a work period to top up the charge and thus extend the work period of a battery whilst avoiding excessive discharge	AG 2 Batterien	IEC 62485-3: 2014	
overcharge		continued charging of a fully charged secondary cell or battery Note to entry: overcharge is also the act of charging beyond a certain limit specified by the manufacturer	AG 2 Batterien	IEC 60050-482:2004	
overdischarge		state of the battery when one or more cells of a battery are discharged below their lower limit discharge voltage	AG 2 Batterien	IEC 62485-5: 2020	
primary (cell or battery)		cell or battery that is not designed to be electrically recharged	AG 2 Batterien	IEC 60086-1: 2015	
round (cell or battery)		cell or battery with circular cross section	AG 2 Batterien	IEC 60086-1: 2015	
secondary cell		cell which is designed to be electrically recharged Note 1 to entry: the recharged is accomplished by way of reversible chemical reaction	AG 2 Batterien	IEC 60050-482:2004	
service output (of a primary battery)		service life, or capacity, or energy output of a battery under specified conditions of discharge	AG 2 Batterien	IEC 60086-1: 2015	
starter battery		battery primarily used as a power source for the starting of internal combustion engines, lighting and also for auxiliary equipment of internal combustion engine vehicles	AG 2 Batterien	IEC 62485-1: 2015	
state of charge SOC		available capacity in a battery expressed as a percentage of rated capacity	AG 2 Batterien	IEC 62660-1	
stationary battery		secondary battery which is designed for service in a fixed location and is not habitually moved from place to place during the operating life. It is permanently connected to the d.c power supply (fixed installation)	AG 2 Batterien	IEC 62485-2: 2010	
traction battery		secondary battery which is designed to provide the propulsion energy for electric vehicles	AG 2 Batterien	IEC 62485-3: 2014	
vented (secondary) cell		secondary cell having a cover provided with an opening through which gaseous products may escape	AG 2 Batterien	IEC 62485-2: 2010	

Batterie- Managemen tsystem (BMS), en: battery managemen t system		elektronische Schaltung, welche Überladung, Tiefentladung, hohe Temperaturen usw. verhindert, die zu gefährlichen Situationen führen können. Das BMS kann nur durch Hardware gebildet werden oder es besteht aus einer Kombination aus Hardware und Software. Wird für eine sicherheitsbezogene Überwachung Software benutzt, muss diese entsprechend konzipiert sein.	AG 2 Batterien	DIN VDE V 0510- 100 (VDE V 0510- 100): 2021-11	
Batteriesyst em		Batteriesystem, mindestens bestehend aus mehreren Lithium-Ionen-Batteriezellen, einer oder mehreren Sicherheitseinrichtungen, einem Batteriemanagementsystem (BMS), einem Gehäuse und externen Schnittstellen	AG 2 Batterien	DIN VDE V 0510- 100 (VDE V 0510- 100): 2021-11	
Stationärbatt erie		Batteriesystem zum bestimmungsgemäßen Gebrauch im stationären Einsatz, welches somit im Rahmen anwendbarer CE-Richtlinien einer Konformitätsbewertung zu unterziehen ist	AG 2 Batterien	DIN VDE V 0510- 100 (VDE V 0510- 100): 2021-11	
Traktionsbat terie		Batteriesystem zum bestimmungsgemäßen Gebrauch als Antriebs-/Traktionsbatterie in (Elektro-) Straßenfahr-zeugen, die der Fahrzeug-Zulassungsverordnung (FZV) unterliegen. Betrachtet werden Traktionsbatterien, die in diesem Rahmen ein Homologationsverfahren durchlaufen haben. Ohne zwischen BEV (en: battery electrical vehicle), HEV (en: hybrid electrical vehicle) als auch PHEV (en: Plug-in hybrid electrical vehicle) Batterien zu unterscheiden.	AG 2 Batterien	DIN VDE V 0510- 100 (VDE V 0510- 100): 2021-11	
Umwidmung bzw. Umnutzung, en: Second use /Repurposing		thematisiert die Umwidmung bzw. Umnutzung der Batterieanwendung, ohne Alterungsaspekte	AG 2 Batterien	DIN VDE V 0510- 100 (VDE V 0510- 100): 2021-11	
Wiederverw endung, en: Second life /Re-use		thematisiert zusätzlich Alterungserscheinungen/Degradation der Batterien, die in Betracht gezogen werden müssen. Dies gilt insbesondere für sicherheitsrelevante Aspekte.	AG 2 Batterien	DIN VDE V 0510- 100 (VDE V 0510- 100): 2021-11	
blended fibers fabric		fabric composed of more than one fiber type	AG 5 Textilien	draft ISO 5157:2022	
fiber composition		description of fiber contents expressed by mass percentage	AG 5 Textilien	draft ISO 5157:2022	
recycled fiber		non virgin fiber	AG 5 Textilien	draft ISO 5157:2022	
textile product		any raw, semi-worked, semi-manufactured, manufactured, semi-made-up or made-up product which is exclusively composed of textile fibers, regardless of the mixing or assembly process employed	AG 5 Textilien	Regulatio n EU No 1007 /2011	
virgin raw material		material that has not been subjected to use or processing other than that required for its initial manufacture	AG 5 Textilien	draft ISO 5157:2022	
natural fiber		fiber which occurs in nature; they can be categorized according to their origin in animal, vegetable and mineral fiber	AG 5 Textilien	EN ISO 6938:2014	
natural polymer		polymer obtained from biomass, in which the polymer retains the original chemical structure and composition present in biomass (i.e. starch, cellulose, lignin or lignocellulose)	AG 5 Textilien	ISO 16620-1: 2015	
organic fibers		natural fibers grown without the use of synthetic pesticides, insecticides, or herbicides and GMOs according to the principles of organic agriculture	AG 5 Textilien	draft ISO 5157:2022	
bio-based product		product wholly or partly derived from biomass	AG 5 Textilien	EN 16575: 2014	
biomass		material of biological origin, excluding material embedded in geological formation or transformed to fossilized material and excluding peat	AG 5 Textilien	EN ISO 14021: 2017	
artificial fiber		manufactured fiber made by transformation of natural polymers (macromolecular material existing in nature	AG 5 Textilien	ISO/TR 11827: 2012	
man-made fiber		fiber obtained by a manufacturing process	AG 5 Textilien	ISO 2076: 2021	
microfiber		fiber with linear density less than 1dtex or a diameter less than 10µm	AG 5 Textilien	draft ISO 5157:2022	
regenerated cellulosic fiber		fibers produced from naturally occurring polymers of cellulose, where processing by dissolution is needed to convert them into fiber form	AG 5 Textilien	draft ISO 5157:2022	
regenerated fibers		fibers produced from naturally occurring polymers of cellulose or protein, where processing by dissolution is needed to convert them into fiber form	AG 5 Textilien	ISO 2076	
regenerated protein fiber		fibers produced from naturally occurring polymers of protein, where processing by dissolution is needed to convert them into fiber form	AG 5 Textilien	draft ISO 5157:2022	
synthetic fiber		manufactured fiber made from synthetic polymers (macromolecular material which has been chemically synthesized	AG 5 Textilien	ISO 2076	

contaminant		unwanted substance or material	AG 5 Textilien	ISO 15270: 2008	
free substance free		claim made when the level of the specified substance is no more than that which would be found as an acknowledged trace contaminant or background level	AG 5 Textilien	ISO 14021: 2016	
textile finishing		chemical or mechanical action on a textile such as dyeing, bleaching, scouring, printing as well as an application to achieve a specified appearance (e.g. brushed), handle (softness and drape), quality (e.g. fabric stability) or functional finish (e.g. durable water repellency, antifel treatment, easy care) on the textile	AG 5 Textilien	draft ISO 5157:2022	
end-of-life		life cycle stage of a product when a waste management is applied for discarded end-user products	AG 5 Textilien	ISO 17422: 2018	
remanufacture		industrial process used to redesign a textile product for further use	AG 5 Textilien	draft ISO 5157:2022	
repairability		characteristic of a textile product that allows all or some of its parts to be separately repaired or replaced without having to replace the entire product	AG 5 Textilien	draft ISO 5157:2022	
reuse		utilizing already used textile products where no processing is required except cleansing	AG 5 Textilien	draft ISO 5157:2022	
post-consumer textile		descriptive term covering material, generated by the end-user of products, that has fulfilled its intended purpose or can no longer be used	AG 5 Textilien	draft ISO 5157:2022	
post-industrial waste		materials that come from unavoidable waste from textile production	AG 5 Textilien	draft ISO 5157:2022	
pre-consumer waste		descriptive term covering the product before it reaches the customer, such as off-class products, such damaged or obsolete products is often used interchangeably with Post-industrial textile	AG 5 Textilien	draft ISO 5157:2022	
recyclable textile		material or textile product suitable and prepared for recycling with techniques commercially available, including chemical, mechanical and/or thermo mechanical recycling	AG 5 Textilien	draft ISO 5157:2022	
recycled content		proportion, by mass, of recycled material in products. Only pre-consumer and post-consumer materials shall be considered as recycled content	AG 5 Textilien	ISO 14021: 2017 modified	
recycling		reprocessing, by means of a manufacturing process, of a used material, product or waste into a new product, a component incorporated into a product, or a recycled raw material	AG 5 Textilien	ISO/DIS 6707-3	
recycling rate		proportion of materials recycled by any operation by which waste materials are processed into products, materials or substances whether for the original or other purposes, calculated as a percentage of the total waste generated	AG 5 Textilien	prEN 17625: 2021	
design for recyclability		principle that calls for the end-of-life accounting of how the product will be collected and recycled	AG 5 Textilien	Circular Economy a Practitioners Guide, Glossary	
design for remake		construction and design of a textile product, with the plan to remake the article after the initial service lifetime	AG 5 Textilien	draft ISO 5157:2022	
design for repairability		principle that calls for products to be manufactured using fasteners, materials and processes that allow them to be easily fixed	AG 5 Textilien	Circular Economy a Practitioners Guide, Glossary	
durability		ability of a product to retain its required properties during its intended service life in specified conditions	AG 5 Textilien	prEN 17615	
greenwashing		unsubstantiated or misleading claim about the positive or negative environmental aspects of a product, service, technology or company practice	AG 5 Textilien	prEN 17615: 2021	
chain of custody		process by which inputs and outputs and associated information are transferred, monitored and controlled as they move through each step in the relevant supply chain	AG 5 Textilien	ISO 22095: 2020	
biodegradation		degradation caused by biological activity, especially by enzymatic action, leading to a significant change in the chemical structure of a material	AG 5 Textilien	ISO 472: 2013	
degradation		deterioration which results from irreversible chemical and physical processes caused by one or more environmental factors and which proceed over a period of time comprising one or more steps leading to loss of properties e.g. mechanical strength	AG 5 Textilien	prEN17615:2021	
textile process waste		substances or objects from textile processes which the holder intends or is required to dispose of	AG 5 Textilien	ISO 14044	
textile waste		discarded textile material or product not recycled or reused	AG 5 Textilien	draft ISO 5157:2022	



clothing		<p>4.1.1</p> <p>general provisions from design to distribution intended for covering the body with everything except the footwear</p> <p>Note 1 to entry: The term "clothing" is intended for referring to the concept of clothing in opposition to the clothing product.</p> <p>Note 2 to entry: In English, the terms "clothing" and "garment" were used as synonym in the standards.</p> <p>The term "clothing" may refer to either "clothing" (4.1.1) or "garment" (4.1.2). Only the context, in which the term is used, will determine which one of the two is intended. Henceforth, definitions have been introduced in this document to clearly distinguish their meaning</p>	AG 5 Textilien	ISO/DIS 11610: 2022	
garment		<p>4.1.2</p> <p>single article of clothing (4.1.1)</p> <p>Note 1 to entry: The term "garment" is intended for referring to the product.</p> <p>Note 2 to entry: The garment may consist of single or multiple layers.</p> <p>EXAMPLE Trousers, jacket, coats, gloves , gaiters , socks, etc</p>	AG 5 Textilien	ISO/DIS 11610: 2022	
textile fibre		unit of matter characterized by its flexibility, fineness and high ratio of length to maximum transverse dimension, which render it suitable for textile applications	AG 5 Textilien	Regulation EU 1007/2011, Article 3, 1. (b), (i)	
textile product		any raw, semi-worked, worked, semi- manufactured, manufactured, semi-made-up or made-up product which is exclusively composed of textile fibres, regardless of the mixing or assembly process employed	AG 5 Textilien	Regulation EU 1007/2011, Article 3, 1. (a)	
textile material		<p>material made of textile fibres and intended to be used, as such or in conjunction with other textile or non-textile items, for the production of textile products</p> <p>Note 1 to entry: Textile material refers to linear textile materials (for example, fibres, yarns, threads) as well as surface textile material (for example, knitted, woven and non-woven fabrics).</p>	AG 5 Textilien	ISO/TR 23383: 2020, 2.1	
functional textile material		textile material to which a specific function is added by means of material, composition, construction and/or finishing (applying additives, etc.)	AG 5 Textilien	ISO/TR 23383: 2020, 2.2	
smart textile material intelligent textile material interactive textile material		<p>functional textile material, which interacts reversible with its environment, i.e. it responds or adapts to changes in the environment</p> <p>Note 1 to entry: The term "smart textile" may refer to either a "smart textile material" or a "smart textile system". Only the context, in which the term is used, will determine which one of the two is intended.</p>	AG 5 Textilien	ISO/TR 23383: 2020, 2.3	
textile system		<p>assemblage of textile and non-textile components integrated into a product that still retains textile properties, e.g. a garment, a carpet or a mattress</p> <p>Note 1 to entry: The terms "textile system" and "textile product" may be interchangeable in many cases.</p>	AG 5 Textilien	ISO/TR 23383: 2020, 2.5	
fabric		<p>item showing a spread surface in regards to its thickness, formed by entanglement of any textile materials, having a cohesion given by any textile process</p> <p>Note 1 to entry: Textile processes include weaving, knitting, braiding, lacing, tufting, and nonwoven bonding.</p>	AG 5 Textilien	ISO 11610	
nonwovens		<p>engineered fibrous assembly, primarily planar, which has been given a designed level of structural integrity by physical and/or chemical means, excluding weaving, knitting or papermaking</p> <p>Note 1 to entry: Film and paper structures are not considered as nonwovens.</p>	AG 5 Textilien	ISO 9092: 2019, 3.3.1	
coated fabric		textile fabric with an adherent layer or layers of rubber- and/or plastics-based material on one or both surfaces, resulting in a flexible product	AG 5 Textilien	ISO 1382: 2012, 2.85	
material		substances, excluding hardware and labels, of which a garment is made	AG 5 Textilien	ISO 11610	
material combination		material produced from a series of separate layers, fixed together during the garment manufacturing stage	AG 5 Textilien	ISO 11610	
garment assembly		<p>series of garments arranged in the order as worn</p> <p>Note 1 to entry: It may contain multilayer materials, material combinations or a series of separate garments in single or multiple layers</p>	AG 5 Textilien	ISO 11610	
style style of model		manufacturer's designation that identifies a particular combination of features of versions of a model that define its appearance, but do not alter its performance level of type	AG 5 Textilien	ISO 11610	
garment ensemble		group of garments worn together on the body at the same time	AG 5 Textilien	ISO 11610	
suit		garment combination made of the same exterior fabric worn together	AG 5 Textilien	ISO 11610	
adhesion strength		force required to cause separation at the interface of the bonded components of a test piece or product	AG 5 Textilien	ISO 1382: 2012, 2.11	
shrinkage		decrease in one or more dimensions of an object or material	AG 5 Textilien	ISO 11610	



ageing		change of the product performance over time during use or storage Note 1 to entry: For example: — cleaning, maintenance or disinfecting processes; — exposure to visible light and/or ultra-violet radiation; — exposure to high or low temperatures or to changing temperatures; — exposure to chemicals including humidity; — exposure to biological agents such as bacteria, fungi, insects or other pests; — exposure to mechanical action such as abrasion, flexing, pressure and strain; — exposure to contaminants such as dirt, oil, splashes of molten metal, etc.;  —exposure to wear and tear	AG 5 Textilien	ISO 11610	
Garn		linienförmiges Gebilde, das aus textilen Faserstoffe (Spinnfasern, Filamente oder Bändchen siehe DIN 60001 Teil 2) hergestellt ist	AG 5 Textilien	DIN 60900-1: 1988	
Gewebe		ein textiles Flächengebilde, das (durch Weben auf einem Handwebstuhl oder einer Webmaschine) hergestellt wird durch Verkreuzung von Kettfäden mit Schußfäden normalerweise im rechten Winkel zueinander	AG 5 Textilien	DIN 61101-1: 1979	
maintenance		protective garments>  process for inspection, care and repair with the aim of retaining the protective properties and preventing excessive deterioration of the garments	AG 5 Textilien	ISO 11610	
care		protective garments  process of keeping the protective garments in good working order, including procedures for cleaning, decontamination and storage	AG 5 Textilien	ISO 11610	
Plastics-Vocabulary		<i>Plastics - Environmental aspects – Vocabulary</i>	AG Kunststoffe	EN 17615	
Plastics-Vocabulary		<i>Plastics – Vocabulary</i>	AG Kunststoffe	EN ISO 472:2013	
chemical recycling		manufacturing processes that converts waste polymeric materials into a feedstock to be used in the production of new polymers, monomers, intermediates, or other materials. Note 1 to entry: Processes such as but not limited to pyrolysis, gasification, depolymerization (3.28), solvolysis, catalysis, reforming, purification, hydrogenation, dissolution, dehydrochlorination, and other similar existing or newly developed technologies or processes.	AG 5 Textilien	ISO/DIS 5157 Stand 2022-03, 3.8.5	in Erarbeitung
downcycling		production of recycled material that is of lower economic value or quality than the original product	AG 5 Textilien	ISO/DIS 5157 Stand 2022-03, 3.8.10	in Erarbeitung
upcycling		process to convert waste products, to new materials that are of higher economic value or quality than in the original product	AG 5 Textilien	ISO/DIS 5157 Stand 2022-03, 3.7.2	in Erarbeitung
assembly	Bauteil	set of components assembled into a single part	AG 7 Digitalisierung, Geschäftsmodell e & Management	EN 45554: 2020	
component	Produktkomponente	part of a product that cannot be taken apart without destruction or impairment of its intended use	AG 7 Digitalisierung, Geschäftsmodell e & Management	EN 45554: 2020	
longevity	Langlebigkeit		AG 7 Digitalisierung, Geschäftsmodell e & Management		
modularity	Modularität	Modularity refers to the degree to which a product's architecture is composed of modules or functional units which provide a particular functionality to the product. Commonly, modular products are designed to allow design changes into a subassembly without affecting others (Gershenson et al., 2003). The most relevant benefits of modularity are: i) promoting economies of scale for common components, due to its use across product families; ii) decreasing of order lead-time due to the use of fewer and standardized components; iii) easing product updating and upgrading due to modules dedicated to increase a functional operational level or to add new functions, and iv) facilitating serviceability of products due to differential intensity in the use of components."	AG 7 Digitalisierung, Geschäftsmodell e & Management	Mesa et al (2018), Journal of Cleaner Production 196 (2018), p. 1434	
maintainability	Instandhaltbarkeit	Fähigkeit, unter gegebenen Anwendungs- und Instandhaltungsbedingungen in einem wie geforderten funktionsfähigen Zustand erhalten bzw. in ihn zurückversetzt werden zu können	AG 7 Digitalisierung, Geschäftsmodell e & Management	(IEC 60050-191:2013, Definition 191-41-27)	
refurbish		Vorschlag: Return a product to good working order. This can include repairing or replacing components, updating specifications, and improving cosmetic appearance  Note: In Abhängigkeit vom Produkt kann die Überarbeitung vielfältige Formen annehmen. Die Ausprägung Repair/Reparieren/Reparatur wird detaillierter in der nächsten Zeile behandelt.	AG 7 Digitalisierung, Geschäftsmodell e & Management	EMF, <a href="https://ellenmacarthurfoundation.org/topics/circular-economy-introduction/glossary">https://ellenmacarthurfoundation.org/topics/circular-economy-introduction/glossary</a> ).	
repair	Reparierbarkeit	process of returning the product to serviceability / characteristic of a product that allows all or some of its parts to be separately repaired or replaced without having to replace the entire product	AG 7 Digitalisierung, Geschäftsmodell e & Management		

re-usability	Wiederverwendbarkeit	characteristic of a product that allows all or some of its parts or the product as a whole to be used again for the same purpose	AG 7 Digitalisierung, Geschäftsmodell & Management	EN 45552: 2020	
servicibility		ability of a product to perform the specified functions	AG 7 Digitalisierung, Geschäftsmodell & Management		
disassembily	Demontierbarkeit	characteristic of a product which can be disassembled in several parts, and subsequently be reassembled (with the same or equivalent parts) and made operational	AG 7 Digitalisierung, Geschäftsmodell & Management	EN 45552: 2020	
upgrade /upgradeibility		process to enhance the functionality or capacity of a product / characteristic of a product that allows all or some of its parts to be separately upgraded or replaced without having to replace the entire product	AG 7 Digitalisierung, Geschäftsmodell & Management	EN 45552: 2020	
normal use	Normalgebrauch	Use of a product, including its transport and storage, or a process, in accordance with the provided information for use or, in the absence of such, in accordance with generally understood patterns of usage	AG 7 Digitalisierung, Geschäftsmodell & Management	EN 45552: 2020	
functional lifetime		The total time period [during which] an asset/machine can technically perform/function before it must be replaced  [Note: lifetime does not have to be measured in 'time'; other units include number of cycles, hours in operation, kilometers driven etc.]"	AG 7 Digitalisierung, Geschäftsmodell & Management	(source: <a href="#">greenfacts.org</a> )  Dalhammar et al (2021)	
product lifetime	Produktlebenszeit	Product lifetime: the duration of the period that starts at the moment a product is released for use after manufacture or recovery, and ends at the moment a product becomes obsolete	AG 7 Digitalisierung, Geschäftsmodell & Management	UNEP, <i>The Long View</i> , p. 14	
Percentage of re-used materials and parts (in new products)	Anteil wiederverwendeter Materialien und Teile (in neuen Produkten)		AG 7 Digitalisierung, Geschäftsmodell & Management		
Reduction of environmental impacts	Reduzierung von Umweltauswirkungen		AG 7 Digitalisierung, Geschäftsmodell & Management		