

# SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN 1325-1:2000

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# Value Management, Value Analysis, Functional Analysis vocabulary - Part 1: Value Analysis and Functional Analysis

Value Management, Value Analysis, Functional Analysis vocabulary - Part 1: Value Analysis and Functional Analysis

Value Management, Wertanalyse, Funktionenanalyse Wörterbuch - Teil 1: Wertanalyse und Funktionenanalyse Teh STANDARD PREVIEW

Vocabulaire du Management de la Valeur, de l'Analyse de la Valeur et de l'Analyse Fonctionnelle - Partie 1: Analyse de la Valeur et Analyse Fonctionnelle

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Value Management, Value Analysis, Functional Analysis vocabulary - Part 1: Value Analysis and Functional Analysis

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# CEN

European Committee for Standardization Comité Européen de Normalisation Europäisches Komitee für Normung

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#### Foreword

This European Standard has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 279 "Value management - Value analysis, functional analysis", the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by March 1997, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 1997.

The aim of this standard is to define the main terms of the "Value Management (VM) - Value Analysis (VA), Functional Analysis (FA)" field.

It integrates into the standardisation work in this field conducted successively through the prestandardisation work supported by the SPRINT programme of the European Commission (EC) and through the standardisation work of the CEN/TC 279.

As the standardisation work on "Value Management" is currently under way, it seemed too early to give in this standard a normative status for the definition of this concept.

Consequently, the definitions of the terms specifically related to "Value Management" will be the subject of a second part of this standard:

prEN 1325-2 Value Management - Value Analysis, Functional Analysis vocabulary - Part 2: Value Management (provisional title)

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

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#### 0 Introduction

A set of methods such as Value Management, Value Analysis, Functional Analysis are founded on the concept of value and on the functional based approach.

They are used on the general management level of companies and organisations, for the development of products and services, or to work out the optimized solution of many kinds of industrial and organisational problems.

Their concern for the end purposes, or functions, of the matter examined, their search for the optimization of these functions in relation to the means, resources or expenditures which are necessary for their attainment, are very important factors of the overall efficiency and competitiveness of companies and organisations.

These methods are largely used in the industrialized countries, they are gaining wider recognition the world over.

European standards are being developed to promote unified concepts and the highest level of expertise and efficacy in the European countries.

A common way of practice of these methods, a common understanding of the standards make it necessary to define and standardize in a vocabulary standard the precise meaning of the specialized terms which are used. If the standards on Value Management methods which are just now being developed require a correction or adaptation of terms and definitions then this will be taken into account by a revision of this standard.

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#### 1 Scope

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This standard defines terms on Value Analysis (VA) and Functional Analysis (FA).

#### 2 Normative reference

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

EN ISO 8402 1995

Quality management and quality assurance - Vocabulary

(Second edition).

#### 3 Definitions

For the purposes of this European Standard, the following definitions apply:

NOTE: When a term, which is defined in this vocabulary, is used in the definition of another term, it is printed in bold type.

#### 3.1 General terms

#### 3.1.1 value

The relationship between the contribution of the function (or VA subject) to the satisfaction of the need and the cost of the function (or VA subject).

NOTE 1: The term of **value** is also used when factors other than **cost** such as reliability, weight, availability of resources and time are considered.

NOTE 2: In the original VA meaning, value was only the ratio between functions and cost.

NOTE 3: This definition mainly concerns the value for a specific user (value can be different for the different users). The cost of the function (or VA subject) is the cost (or price) the user bears. When the value is considered for the producer, the cost taken into account is the cost of production. ARD PREVIEW

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### 3.1.2 Value Analysis; VA

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An organised and creative approach using a functional and economic design process which aims at increasing the value of a VA subject 1325-1-2000

NOTE 1: The VA subject can be an existing product, or a new one which is being developed.

NOTE 2 : The procedure of Value Analysis is implemented by a VA team and outlined by the VA job plan.

#### 3.1.3 Value Engineering; VE

Term sometimes used for the application of Value Analysis to a new product which is being developed.

#### 3.1.4 need

What is necessary for or desired by the user.

NOTE: A need can be declared or undeclared; it can be an existing or a potential one.

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#### 3.1.5 user

Any person or organisation for which the **product** is designed and which exploits at least one of its **functions** at any time during its life cycle.

NOTE: A user can be an external or internal customer.

#### 3.1.6 product

Result of activities or processes.

NOTE 1: A **product** can include service, hardware, processed materials, software or a combination thereof.

NOTE 2 : A **product** can be tangible (e.g. assemblies or processed materials) or intangible (e.g. knowledge or concepts), or a combination thereof.

NOTE 3: A **product** can be either intended (e.g. offering to customers) or unintended (e.g. pollutant or unwanted effects).

(1.4 of EN ISO 8402:1995)

# 3.1.7 constraint iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

A characteristic, result or design feature which is made compulsory or has been prohibited for any reason. No alternative possibility is left.

- NOTE 1: Constraints are generally restrictions on the choice of solutions in a VA project.
- NOTE 2: Two kinds of **constraints** are considered, those which concern solutions, and those which concern the end purposes which are the **functions** of the **VA subject**.
- NOTE 3: Environmental conditions for instance can, to some extent, require development of the VA subject so that it performs one or more functions to, for example, withstand corrosion. In this case nothing is really compulsory, it is up to the company to decide which VA subject is to be developed.
- NOTE 4: For example **constraints** can come from law, standards, market demand, investments and means availability, organisation's policy.

#### 3.2 Terms related to "VA work"

#### 3.2.1 VA subject

A potential or existing product to which Value Analysis is applied.

NOTE 1 : The **products** to which **Value Analysis** is applied are most usually intended products (see note 3 of the definition of the term "**Product**" - 3.1.6).

NOTE 2: Unintended products can be the result of an unnecessary or indesirable function (of a process for instance). A serious problem could arise in the latter case, and Value Analysis could be used to solve it. Thus, an unintended product can also be a VA subject.

#### 3.2.2 VA job plan

An organised and methodical procedure consisting of a certain number of phases intended to ensure successful application of Value\_Analysis.

#### 3.2.3 VA target

Functional and cost objectives (or objectives other than cost such as availability, time, volume, etc.) for the VA project set for the VA team.

NOTE: Depending on the progress of the work of a VA project a general or a detailed objective can be identified.

#### 3.2.4 VA manager

A person who is responsible for planning, organising, supervising and implementing VA activities in an organisation such as a company, a commercial or administrative organisation.

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#### 3.2.5 VA decision-maker

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The member of management who gives direction to a VA project and is the ultimate decision-maker on which proposals of the VA team will be implemented.

#### 3.2.6 VA project

The application of Value Analysis to a VA subject.

#### 3.2.7 VA team

A multi disciplinary group of people, selected for their competence, expertise and/or responsibility in various aspects of the VA subject, who undertake the VA project.

#### 3.2.8 VA project leader

The person who has the knowledge, experience and personality to organise, lead and coordinate a VA team in a professional and successful way, and as such has been put in charge of this responsibility by management.