

Planned obsolescence	Made	to	last	limited	time
Anthropometrics	The	study	of	human	measurements
Ergonomics	Making	the	product/environment	work	efficiently
Manufacturing tolerance	The	acceptable	difference	from	standard
Quality Assurance	Ensuring	products	are	always	faultless
Quality control	Checking	products/components	meet	the	specifications
Consumer pull	Customer	driven	new	product	development
Technology push	Science/research	driven	new	product	development
Sustainability	Making	sure	planet	can	cope
Finishing techniques	Making	surface	suitable	for	use
Standard stock form	The	forms/sizes	you	purchase	materials
Design protection	Protecting	the	product/invention	being	copied
Production line	Making	products	using	efficient	system
Risk assessment	Assessing	the	dangers	when	working
Product modelling	Making	model	to	assess	form
Prototype	A	very	detailed	working	model
Design features	Areas	which	need	careful	consideration
Design movement	Styles	which	have	similar	features
Just in Time (JIT)	Parts	arrive	just	when	needed
Stock control	Managing	materials	throughout	the	production
Bar code					
Design criteria	Feature	which	must	be	included
Renewable material/resource	Comes	from	plants	or	animals
Non-renewable material/resource	Raw	material	cannot	be	replaced
Smart material	Material	changes	with	external	influences
Material properties	How	materials	perform	in	use
Product marketing	Getting	users	aware	of	product
Brand identity	Making	customers	aware	of	company
Scale of production	Number	of	products	made	together
Product evolution	How	products	develop	over	time

Environmentally friendly					
British Standards Institute (BSI) kitemark	Product	has	been	independently	tested
Conformité Européene symbol (CE)	Product	meets	minimum	European	standards
Quality standards					
Surface decoration					
Combined/composite material					
Flat pack					
Knock down (KD) fittings					
One – off/jobbing/custom production					
Batch production					
Mass production					
Continuous production	Automated	manufacturing	which	runs	continuously
Inclusive design					
Exclusive design					
Product modification	Changing	product	to	work	better
Computer Numerical Control (CNC)	Production	method	using	numbered	codes
Manufacturing specification	Collection	of	specific	manufacturing	information
Product specification	Description	of	how	product	functions
Lathe turning					
Milling					
Moulding					
Casting	Filling	space	with	liquid	material
Forming					
Conditioning					
Finishing					
Product assembly	Building	the	product	from	parts
Die cutting	Stamping	process	using	shaped	blade
Offset lithography					
Flexographic printing					
Injection moulding					
Vacuum forming					
Laminating	Sticking	together	layers	of	material

Target market/user					
Quality of design					
Quality of manufacture					
Standard components					
Alloy	Combining	two	or	more	metals
Blend					
Composite	Combining	two	or	more	materials
Consumer	Person	who	will	use	product
Feasibility					
Design icon					
Classic design					
Continuous improvement					
Hardwoods	Wood	from	trees	with	leaves
Softwoods	Wood	from	trees	with	cones/needles
Manufactured boards	Timber	boards	from	glued	pieces
Ferrous metals	These	metals	do	contain	iron
Non-ferrous metals	These	do	not	contain	iron
Thermoplastics	Plastics	which	softens	with	heat
Thermosetting plastics	Plastics	which	set	with	heat
Natural fibres	Fibres	from	plant	or	animals
Synthetic fibres	Artificial	fibres	made	from	chemicals
Carbon footprint					
5 th to 95 th percentile	Ignoring	extremes	within	the	population
Adhesive	Compound	that	bonds	materials	together
Aesthetics	Features	making	products	visually	appealing
Analysis	Discussing	important	features	of	problem
Product analysis	Discussing	important	features	of	product
Automation	Production	method	without	using	people
Biodegradable	Disintegrates	when	exposed	to	elements
Blow moulding	Using	air	to	form	plastics
Board	Paper	material	weighing	over	200gsm
Brand identity	Creating	identity	appealing	to	customers

