

Glossary

Term	Meaning
Actuators	Actuators refer to mechanical components that, for example, play a role in the actuation of brakes and gear shifting of automobiles.
Aftermarket	Aftermarket refers to maintenance and repair demand. In NSK, aftermarket mainly means the demand and business for repair and replacement.
CMS	CMS stands for C ondition M onitoring S ystem. One example of a CMS is a system for understanding/analyzing the operational status of bearings (e.g., vibration, noise, rotational torque) based on various data by bearings with sensors installed.
Conflict Minerals	Conflict minerals refer to minerals that lead to sources of funds for armed groups and antigovernment forces that violate human rights, the procurement of which gives rise to concerns about complicity in conflicts. Under the U.S. Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, companies listed on the U.S. market are obliged to investigate usage and disclose information every year regarding the four minerals (tin, tantalum, tungsten, and gold) mined in the Democratic Republic of Congo and adjoining countries.
CSR Procurement	CSR procurement refers to the procurement of raw materials and parts in consideration of compliance with laws and regulations, environmental protection, human rights, occupational safety, and health.
Design Quality/ Manufacturing Quality	Design quality refers to “targeted quality” and is the quality realized by building it in at the design stage to achieve satisfying function and performance. Manufacturing quality is known as “performance quality.” It is the quality of products that have been manufactured and is realized through management at the manufacturing stage.
Environmentally Friendly Products	Environmentally friendly products are those products that, together with offering higher performance than conventional products, contribute to a greater reduction of negative environmental impact. At NSK, we emphasize the following for product manufacturing that contributes to the reduction of negative environmental impact: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creating products that contribute to energy and resource conservation during use by customers; 2. Creating products that minimize energy and resource use during production; 3. Creating products that realize zero use of environmentally harmful substances; and 4. Creating products that contribute to people’s health and safety through low vibration, low noise, and low dust emissions.
Friction	Friction refers to friction resistance. Friction becomes an important factor when applying different types of movement in machinery and devices. In terms of bearings, friction affects the smoothness of movement when the inner ring and outer ring turn, so reducing and controlling friction is essential.
Global Posts	Global posts refer to important business management posts at regional headquarters, including regional heads. Many of these positions are filled by local employees, and business expansion is led locally.
Hub Unit Bearing	Hub unit bearing refers to a type of bearing that integrates the part attached to the vehicle body and the part called a hub, to which the wheel is mounted. Hub unit bearings support the vehicle body while smoothly rotating the wheels.

Term	Meaning
LGBTQ+	LGBTQ stands for L esbian, G ay, B isexual, T ransgender, Q ueer/ Q uestioning (people who do not belong to a certain category and/or are uncertain about their own sexuality, etc.). By adding +, the term represents the diversity of sexuality.
Megatorque Motor™	Megatorque Motor refers to the integration of the bearing, motor, and sensor to produce accurate rotational motion. The Megatorque Motor enables agile motion and smart control.
Monocarrier™	Monocarrier refers to a lightweight, compact single-axis actuator with an all-in-one design integrating ball screw, linear guide, and support bearings. NSK was the first in the world to develop on its own all-in-one linear motion products.
Needle Bearings	Needle bearings refer to bearings with needle-type rolling elements. Low cross-sectional height and high load capacity helps realize space saving.
NPDS	NPDS stands for N SK P roduct D evelopment S ystem. NPDS, NSK’s proprietary quality management system, is geared toward promptly and reliably responding to new projects and to the mass production of products that satisfy customers. Being rolled out globally, at each stage of the process, from product planning to development and design, prototype manufacturing, and mass production, dedicated staff perform stringent checks to confirm that any concerns are resolved and to build quality. Even after a product has entered mass production, we conduct thorough management to stably maintain high quality.
Per Production Unit	Per production unit refers to the standard amount of raw materials, workforce, power, etc., that is necessary to produce a certain amount of industrial products. “CO ₂ emissions per production unit” means CO ₂ (carbon dioxide) emissions discharged in the process of production of a certain amount of a product.
Powertrain	Powertrain refers to the main components that generate power and deliver to the drive wheel in automobiles.
PRTR Act	The PRTR Act stands for the P ollutant R elease and T ransfer R egister Act and refers to the Act on Confirmation, etc., of Release Amounts of Specific Chemical Substances in the Environment and Promotion of Improvements to the Management Thereof. This is a Japanese law intended to encourage the improvement of chemical substance management by requiring that the amounts of chemical substances released to the environment are reported to the authorities.
QCDDSM	QCDDSM stands for Q uality, C ost, D elivery, D evelopment, S ervice, and M anagement. The QCDDSM elements are generally focused on by the manufacturing industry including NSK.
SPI Management	SPI is an acronym for S ales, P roduction, and I nventory, and refers to the appropriate management and operation of sales, production, and inventory.
VOCs	VOCs stands for V olatile O rganic C ompounds. VOCs are one cause of photochemical smog.
XY Table	XY table refers to the positioning devices that move in the X-axis (left and right) and the Y-axis (forward and backward). By stacking mechanisms (tables) that can move in each direction, these devices can be positioned to the desired location. These devices are used for precision positioning of machine tools and semiconductor production equipment.