

# Ergonomics

The word ergonomics comes from the Greek words ergos (work) and nomos (laws). Thus, the science of ergonomics is the study of how the laws of nature affect the worker and the work environment. It is the study of the relationship between people and their occupations, equipment, and environment. Current market demands require workers to work smarter instead of harder. Implementing ergonomics in the workplace is one of the best ways to minimize on-the-job stress and strain.

Thus, Ergonomics stands for:

- Preventive Maintenance
- Safety Engineering

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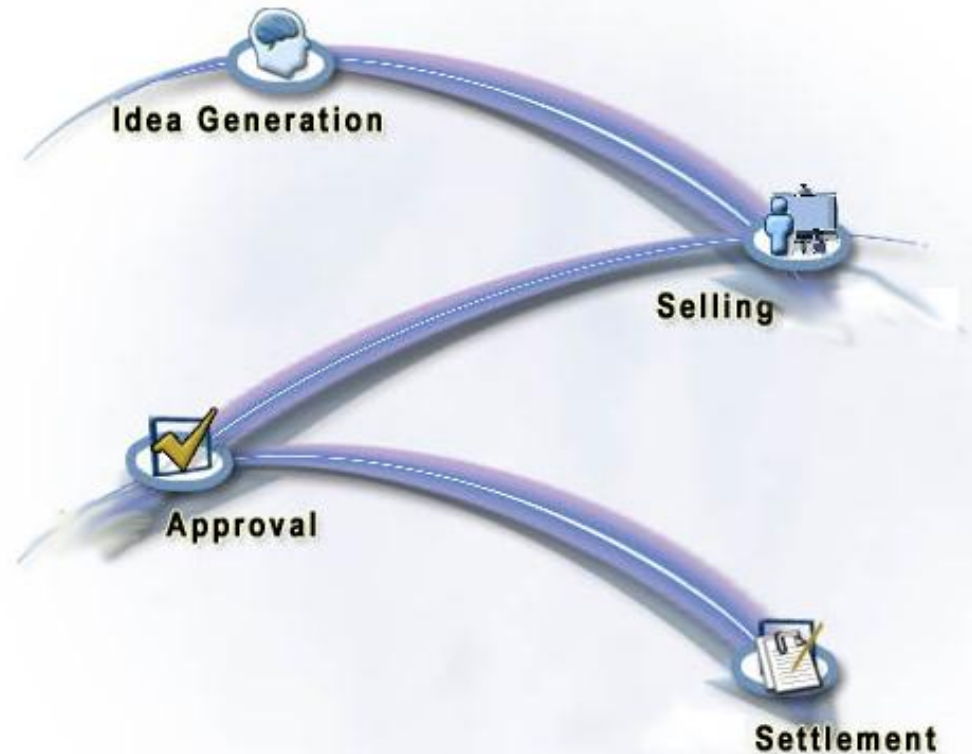
Poor ergonomic conditions can cause cumulative trauma disorders (injuries and illnesses that affect muscles, tendons, nerves, and blood vessels, such as carpal tunnel syndrome and lower back pain).

# Value Engineering

Value Engineering is determining the amount of value added to the organization by each job and unit.

- Value Engineering
- Interface Design
- Ergonomics
- Preventive Maintenance
- Safety Engineering

The nature of the work, the worker, and the workplace play significant roles in maintaining a value engineering thrust. People in industry see it as a fancy term for cost reduction.



Engineering and manufacturing personnel brainstorm ways to redesign the parts, products, processes, services, etc.

Design and production engineers work together to accomplish designated goals.

**V** *alue*

Value engineering is driven by customer needs and requirements.

**E** *ngineering*