

SINGAPORE STANDARD

**Robots and robotic devices – Safety
requirements for industrial robots**

– Part 1 : Robots



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The Manufacturing Standards Committee, appointed by the Standards Council, consists of the following members:

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Deputy Chairman	: Mr John Lu	<i>SPRING Singapore</i>
Secretary	: Mr Kwok Wing Kit	<i>Singapore Manufacturing Federation – Standards Development Organisation</i>
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	Prof Tan Kok Choon	<i>National University of Singapore (Department of Decision Sciences, Business School)</i>
	Mr Teo Woon Hun	<i>Singapore Logistics Association</i>
	Dr John Yong	<i>Singapore Institute of Manufacturing Technology</i>

The Technical Committee on Automation, Robotics and Precision Engineering, appointed by the Manufacturing Standards Committee, consists of representatives from the following organisations:

	Name	Capacity
Chairman	: Dr Lin Wei	<i>Singapore Institute of Manufacturing Technology</i>
Deputy Chairman	: Mr Alex Tan	<i>Singapore Industrial Automation Association</i>
Secretary	: Mr Lee Wei Guo	<i>Singapore Manufacturing Federation – Standards Development Organisation</i>
Members	: Prof Marcelo H Ang Jr	<i>National University of Singapore</i>
	Mr Roy Guo	<i>Singapore Manufacturing Federation</i>
	Mr Esmond K C Lim	<i>Singapore Precision Engineering & Tooling Association</i>
	Mr George Lim	<i>Makino Asia Pte Ltd</i>
	Dr Jerry Ng Kok Loon	<i>Blue Ocean Solutions Pte Ltd</i>
	Mr Gurdev Singh	<i>Rockwell Automation Asia Pacific Business Centre Pte Ltd</i>
	Mr Lars Skovsgaard	<i>Zacobria Pte Ltd</i>
	Ms Tan Sock Cheng	<i>SPRING Singapore</i>
	Mr Zheng Yu	<i>ABB Pte Ltd</i>

The Working Group on Safety Requirements for Industrial Robots, appointed by the Technical Committee to assist in the preparation of this standard, comprises the following experts who contribute in their *individual capacity*:

	Name
Convenor	: Mr Lars Skovsgaard
Secretary	: Mr Lee Wei Guo
Members	: Dr Marcelo H Ang Jr Mr Dominic Kan Chi Ming Mr Andrew Khng Dr Lin Wei Mr Andrew Pether Dr Soh Gim Song Mr Alex Tan Mr Francis Wong Mr Philip Yeo See Ann Mr Zheng Yu

The organisations in which the experts of the Working Group are involved are:

ABB Pte Ltd
National University of Singapore
OMRON Electronics Pte Ltd
Singapore Industrial Automation Association
Singapore Institute of Manufacturing Technology
Singapore University of Technology and Design
Temasek Polytechnic
Universal Robots Pte Ltd
Yaskawa Electric (Singapore) Pte Ltd
Zacobria Pte Ltd

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National Foreword

This Singapore Standard was prepared by the Working Group on Safety Requirements for Industrial Robots appointed by the Technical Committee on Automation, Robotics and Precision Engineering which is under the direction of the Manufacturing Standards Committee. This standard is identical with ISO 10218-1 : 2011, published by the International Organization for Standardization.

Attention is drawn to the following:

1. Where appropriate, the words 'International Standard' shall be read as 'Singapore Standard'.
2. Where applicable, the references to International Standards shall be replaced by the following Singapore Standards:

International Standard	Corresponding Singapore Standard
ISO 10218	SS ISO 10218
ISO 10218-2	SS ISO 10218-2

3. The comma has been used throughout as a decimal marker whereas in Singapore Standards it is a practice to use a full point on the baseline as the decimal marker.

This standard is expected to be used by machine builders, system builders, precision engineering companies, robot users, pharmaceutical manufacturing companies, robotic system integrators, manufacturing assembly lines and universities.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this Singapore Standard may be the subject of patent rights. Enterprise Singapore shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all of such patent rights.

NOTE

1. *Singapore Standards (SSs) and Technical References (TRs) are reviewed periodically to keep abreast of technical changes, technological developments and industry practices. The changes are documented through the issue of either amendments or revisions.*
2. *An SS or TR is voluntary in nature except when it is made mandatory by a regulatory authority. It can also be cited in contracts making its application a business necessity. Users are advised to assess and determine whether the SS or TR is suitable for their intended use or purpose. If required, they should refer to the relevant professionals or experts for advice on the use of the document. Enterprise Singapore shall not be liable for any damages whether directly or indirectly suffered by anyone or any organisation as a result of the use of any SS or TR.*
3. *Compliance with a SS or TR does not exempt users from any legal obligations.*

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 10218-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 184, *Automation systems and integration*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Robots and robotic devices*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 10218-1:2006), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates Technical Corrigendum ISO 10218-1:2006/Cor.1:2007.

ISO 10218 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Robots and robotic devices — Safety requirements for industrial robots*:

Part 1: Robots

Part 2: Robot systems and integration

Introduction

ISO 10218 has been created in recognition of the particular hazards that are presented by industrial robots and industrial robot systems.

This part of ISO 10218 is a type-C standard as outlined in ISO 12100.

When provisions of a type-C standard are different from those which are stated in type-A or type-B standards, the provisions of the type-C standard take precedence over the provisions of the other standards for machines that have been designed and built in accordance with the provisions of the type-C standard.

The machinery concerned and the extent to which hazards, hazardous situations and events are covered are indicated in the Scope of this part of ISO 10218.

Hazards associated with robots are well recognized, but the sources of the hazards are frequently unique to a particular robot system. The number and type(s) of hazard(s) are directly related to the nature of the automation process and the complexity of the installation. The risks associated with these hazards vary with the type of robot used and its purpose, and the way in which it is installed, programmed, operated and maintained.

NOTE Not all of the hazards identified by ISO 10218 apply to every robot, nor will the level of risk associated with a given hazardous situation be the same from robot to robot. Consequently, the safety requirements, or the protective measures, or both, can vary from what is specified in ISO 10218. A risk assessment can be conducted to determine what the protective measures should be.

In recognition of the variable nature of hazards with different uses of industrial robots, ISO 10218 is divided into two parts. This part of ISO 10218 provides guidance for the assurance of safety in the design and construction of the robot. Since safety in the application of industrial robots is influenced by the design and application of the particular robot system integration, ISO 10218-2 provides guidelines for the safeguarding of personnel during robot integration, installation, functional testing, programming, operation, maintenance and repair.

This part of ISO 10218 has been updated based on experience gained in developing the ISO 10218-2 guidance on system and integration requirements, in order to ensure it remains in line with minimum requirements of a harmonized type-C standard for industrial robots. Revised technical requirements include, but are not limited to, definition and requirements for singularity, safeguarding of transmission hazards, power loss requirements, safety-related control circuit performance, addition of a category 2 stopping function, mode selection, power and force limiting requirements, marking, and updated stopping time and distance metric and features.

This part of ISO 10218 is not applicable to robots that were manufactured prior to its publication date.

Robots and robotic devices — Safety requirements for industrial robots — Part 1: Robots

1 Scope

This part of ISO 10218 specifies requirements and guidelines for the inherent safe design, protective measures and information for use of industrial robots. It describes basic hazards associated with robots and provides requirements to eliminate, or adequately reduce, the risks associated with these hazards.

This part of ISO 10218 does not address the robot as a complete machine. Noise emission is generally not considered a significant hazard of the robot alone, and consequently noise is excluded from the scope of this part of ISO 10218.

This part of ISO 10218 does not apply to non-industrial robots, although the safety principles established in ISO 10218 can be utilized for these other robots.

NOTE 1 Examples of non-industrial robot applications include, but are not limited to, undersea, military and space robots, tele-operated manipulators, prosthetics and other aids for the physically impaired, micro-robots (displacement less than 1 mm), surgery or healthcare, and service or consumer products.

NOTE 2 Requirements for robot systems, integration, and installation are covered in ISO 10218-2.

NOTE 3 Additional hazards can be created by specific applications (e.g. welding, laser cutting, machining). These system-related hazards need to be considered during robot design.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 9283:1998, *Manipulating industrial robots — Performance criteria and related test methods*

ISO 10218-2, *Robots and robotic devices — Safety requirements for industrial robots — Part 2: Robot systems and integration*

ISO 12100, *Safety of machinery — General principles for design — Risk assessment and risk reduction*

ISO 13849-1:2006, *Safety of machinery — Safety-related parts of control systems — Part 1: General principles for design*

ISO 13850, *Safety of machinery — Emergency stop — Principles for design*

IEC 60204-1, *Safety of machinery — Electrical equipment of machines — Part 1: General requirements*

IEC 62061:2005, *Safety of machinery — Functional safety of safety-related electrical, electronic and programmable electronic control systems*