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(ICS 25.040.30; 01.040.25)

SINGAPORE STANDARD

Robotics – Vocabulary



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National Foreword

This Singapore Standard was prepared by the Working Group on Robotics Terminology set up by the Technical Committee on Robotics and Automation under the purview of the Manufacturing Standards Committee.

This standard is a revision of SS ISO 8373:2017, “Robots and robotic devices – Vocabulary”. It is an identical adoption of ISO 8373:2021, “Robotics – Vocabulary”, published by the International Organization for Standardization.

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.

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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 299, *Robotics*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 8373:2012), which has been technically revised.

The main changes to the previous edition are as follows:

- definitions have been reviewed to take into account the state of the art;
- entries have been added, e.g. medical robot, wearable robot and terms related to modularity;
- terms and definitions have been updated for harmonization with existing standards.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

This document provides a vocabulary of terms and related definitions for use in ISO documents relating to robotics. It supports the development of new documents and the harmonization of existing International Standards. Future amendments might be published in order to harmonize with ISO/TC 299 documents currently under development.

Robotics — Vocabulary

1 Scope

This document defines terms used in relation to robotics.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions — General

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1

robot

programmed actuated mechanism with a degree of *autonomy* (3.2) to perform locomotion, manipulation or positioning

Note 1 to entry: A robot includes the *control system* (3.4).

Note 2 to entry: Examples of mechanical structure of robots are *manipulator* (4.14), *mobile platform* (4.16) and *wearable robot* (4.17).

3.2

autonomy

ability to perform intended tasks based on current state and sensing, without human intervention

Note 1 to entry: For a particular application, degree of autonomy can be evaluated according to the quality of decision-making and independence from human. For example, metrics for degree of autonomy exists for medical electrical equipment in IEC/TR 60601-4-1.

3.3

robotic technology

practical application knowledge commonly used in the design of robots or their control systems, especially to raise their degree of *autonomy* (3.2)

EXAMPLE Perception, reasoning and planning algorithms.

3.4

control system

robot controller

set of hardware and software components implementing logic and power control, and other functions which allow monitoring and controlling of the behaviour of a *robot* (3.1) and its interaction and communication with other objects and humans in the environment

3.5

robotic device

mechanism developed with *robotic technology* (3.3), but not fulfilling all characteristics of a *robot* (3.1)

EXAMPLE Teleoperated remote manipulator, haptic device, end-effector, unpowered exoskeleton.