საქართველოს სტანდარტი

რობოტები და რობოტული მოწყობილობები-უსაფრთხოების მოთხოვნები ინდუსტრიული რობოტებისათვის-ნაწილი 1: რობოტები (ისო 10218-1:2011)

სსტ ენ ისო 10218-1:2011/2019

საინფორმაციო მონაცემები

- 1 **შემუშავებულია** საქართველოს სტანდარტების და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს სტანდარტების დეპარტამენტის მიერ
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 და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს 2019 წლის 20 დეკემბრის
 № 102 განკარგულებით
- **3 მიღებულია გარეკანის თარგმნის მეთოდით** სტანდარტიზაციის ევროპული კომიტეტის სტანდარტი ენ ისო 10218-1:2011 "რობოტები და რობოტული მოწყობილობები-უსაფრთხოების მოთხოვნები ინდუსტრიული რობოტებისათვის-ნაწილი 1: რობოტები (ისო 10218-1:2011)"

4 პირველად

5 რეგისტრირებულია საქართველოს სტანდარტების და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს რეესტრში: 2019 წლის 20 დეკემბერი №268-1.3-016690

EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 10218-1

July 2011

ICS 25.040.30

Supersedes EN ISO 10218-1:2008

English Version

Robots and robotic devices - Safety requirements for industrial robots - Part 1: Robots (ISO 10218-1:2011)

Robots et dispositifs robotiques - Exigences de sécurité pour les robots industriels - Partie 1: Robots (ISO 10218-1:2011)

Industrieroboter - Sicherheitsanforderungen - Teil 1: Roboter (ISO 10218-1:2011)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 21 April 2011.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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Foreword

This document (EN ISO 10218-1:2011) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 184 "Automation systems and integration" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 310 "Advanced automation technologies and their applications" the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by January 2012, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by January 2012.

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

This document supersedes EN ISO 10218-1:2008.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EU Directive.

For relationship with EU Directive, see informative Annex ZA, which is an integral part of this document.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 10218-1:2011 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 10218-1:2011 without any modification.

Annex ZA

(informative)

Relationship between this European Standard and the Essential Requirements of EU Directive 2006/42/EC

This European Standard has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association to provide one means of conforming to Essential Requirements of the New Approach Directive 2006/42/EC.

Once this standard is cited in the Official Journal of the European Union under that Directive and has been implemented as a national standard in at least one Member State, compliance with the normative clauses of this standard confers, within the limits of the scope of this standard, a presumption of conformity with the relevant Essential Requirements of that Directive and associated EFTA regulations.

WARNING — Other requirements and other EU Directives may be applicable to the products falling within the scope of this standard.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 10218-1

> Second edition 2011-07-01

Robots and robotic devices — Safety requirements for industrial robots —

Part 1: Robots

Robots et dispositifs robotiques — Exigences de sécurité pour les robots industriels —

Partie 1: Robots





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Published in Switzerland

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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.

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.