# PD ISO/TR 23849:2010



**BSI Standards Publication** 

# Guidance on the application of ISO 13849-1 and IEC 62061 in the design of safety-related control systems for machinery

NO COPYING WITHOUT BSI PERMISSION EXCEPT AS PERMITTED BY COPYRIGHT LAW



raising standards worldwide<sup>™</sup>

This Published Document is the UK implementation of ISO/TR 23849:2010.

ISO/TC 199 and IEC/TC 44 have jointly developed this Technical Report in support of the application of ISO 13849-1 and IEC 62061; however, these bodies have opted to publish the guide separately. The resulting publications are ISO/TR 23849:2010 and IEC/TR 62061-1:2010, which are technically identical in content.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee MCE/3, Safeguarding of machinery.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

© BSI 2010

ISBN 978 0 580 67874 5

ICS 13.110; 25.040.99; 29.020

# Compliance with a British Standard cannot confer immunity from legal obligations.

This Published Document was published under the authority of the Standards Policy and Strategy Committee on 30 November 2010.

#### Amendments issued since publication

Date

Text affected

First edition 2010-05-01

# Guidance on the application of ISO 13849-1 and IEC 62061 in the design of safety-related control systems for machinery

Lignes directrices relatives à l'application de l'ISO 13849-1 et de la CEI 62061 dans la conception des systèmes de commande des machines relatifs à la sécurité



Reference number ISO/TR 23849:2010(E)

#### PDF disclaimer

This PDF file may contain embedded typefaces. In accordance with Adobe's licensing policy, this file may be printed or viewed but shall not be edited unless the typefaces which are embedded are licensed to and installed on the computer performing the editing. In downloading this file, parties accept therein the responsibility of not infringing Adobe's licensing policy. The ISO Central Secretariat accepts no liability in this area.

Adobe is a trademark of Adobe Systems Incorporated.

Details of the software products used to create this PDF file can be found in the General Info relative to the file; the PDF-creation parameters were optimized for printing. Every care has been taken to ensure that the file is suitable for use by ISO member bodies. In the unlikely event that a problem relating to it is found, please inform the Central Secretariat at the address given below.



## **COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT**

#### © ISO 2010

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20 Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11 Fax + 41 22 749 09 47 E-mail copyright@iso.org Web www.iso.org Published in Switzerland

# Contents

Forewordiv			
Introdu	ntroductionv		
1	Scope	1	
2	General	1	
3	Comparison of standards	2	
4	Risk estimation and assignment of required performance	2	
5	Safety requirements specification	3	
6	Assignment of performance targets: PL versus SIL	3	
7	System design		
7.1 7.2	General requirements for system design using IEC 62061 and ISO 13849-1 Estimation of $PFH_D$ and $MTTF_d$ and the use of fault exclusions		
7.3	System design using subsystems or SRP/CS that conform to either IEC 62061 or ISO 13849-1	5	
7.4	System design using subsystems or SRP/CS that have been designed using other IEC or ISO standards		
8	Example		
8.1 8.2	General Simplified example of the design and validation of a safety-related control system	5	
8.3	implementing a specified safety-related control function	5 13	
Bibliog	Bibliography		

# 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.

In exceptional circumstances, when a technical committee has collected data of a different kind from that which is normally published as an International Standard ("state of the art", for example), it may decide by a simple majority vote of its participating members to publish a Technical Report. A Technical Report is entirely informative in nature and does not have to be reviewed until the data it provides are considered to be no longer valid or useful.

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/TR 23849 was prepared jointly by Technical Committee ISO/TC 199, *Safety of machinery*, and Technical Committee IEC/TC 44, *Safety of machinery* — *Electrotechnical aspects*. The draft was circulated for voting to the national bodies of both ISO and IEC. These technical committees have agreed that no modification will be made to this Technical Report except by mutual agreement.

## Introduction

This Technical Report has been prepared by experts from both IEC/TC 44/WG 7 and ISO/TC 199/WG 8 in response to requests from their Technical Committees to explain the relationship between IEC 62061 and ISO 13849-1. In particular, it is intended to assist users of these International Standards in terms of the interaction(s) that can exist between the standards to ensure that confidence can be given to the design of safety-related systems made in accordance with either standard.

It is intended that this Technical Report be incorporated into both IEC 62061 and ISO 13849-1 by means of corrigenda that reference the published version of this document. These corrigenda will also remove the information given in Table 1, *Recommended application of IEC 62061 and ISO 13849-1*, provided in the common introduction to both standards, which is now recognized as being out of date. Subsequently, it is intended to merge ISO 13849-1 and IEC 62061 by means of a JWG of ISO/TC 199 and IEC/TC 44.

IGO/TD 228/0.2010/E)

This is a preview of "PD ISO/TR 23849:2010". Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.

# Guidance on the application of ISO 13849-1 and IEC 62061 in the design of safety-related control systems for machinery

#### 1 Scope

This Technical Report is intended to explain the application of IEC 62061 and ISO 13849-1<sup>1</sup>) in the design of safety-related control systems for machinery.

#### 2 General

**2.1** Both IEC 62061 and ISO 13849-1 specify requirements for the design and implementation of safety-related control systems of machinery<sup>2</sup>). The methods developed in both of these standards are different but, when correctly applied, can achieve a comparable level of risk reduction.

**2.2** These standards classify safety-related control systems that implement safety functions into levels that are defined in terms of their probability of dangerous failure per hour. ISO 13849-1 has five Performance Levels (PLs), a, b, c, d and e, while IEC 62061 has three safety integrity levels (SILs), 1, 2 and 3.

**2.3** Product standards (type-C) committees specify the safety requirements for safety-related control systems and it is recommended that these committees classify the levels of confidence required for them in terms of PLs and SILs.

**2.4** Machinery designers may choose to use either IEC 62061 or ISO 13849-1 depending on the specific features of the application.

**2.5** The selection and use of either standard is likely to be determined by, for example:

- previous knowledge and experience in the design of machinery safety-related control systems based upon the concept of categories described in ISO 13849-1:1999 can mean that the use of ISO 13849-1:2006 is more appropriate;
- safety-related control systems based upon media other than electrical can mean that the use of ISO 13849-1 is more appropriate;
- customer requirements to demonstrate the safety integrity of a machine safety-related control system in terms of a SIL can mean that the use of IEC 62061 is more appropriate;
- safety-related control systems of machinery used in, for example, the process industries, where other safety-related systems (such as safety instrumented systems in accordance with IEC 61511) are characterized in terms of SILs, can mean that the use of IEC 62061 is more appropriate.

<sup>1)</sup> This Technical Report considers ISO 13849-1:2006 rather than ISO 13849-1:1999, which has been withdrawn.

<sup>2)</sup> These standards have been adopted by the European standardization bodies CEN and CENELEC as ISO 13849-1 and EN 62061, respectively, where they are published with the status of transposed harmonized standards under the Machinery Directive (98/37/EC and 2006/42/EC). Under the conditions of their publication, the correct use of either of these standards is presumed to conform to the relevant essential safety requirements of the Machinery Directive (98/37/EC and 2006/42/EC).