

FINAL VERSION

VERSION FINALE

Safety of machinery – Functional safety of safety-related electrical, electronic and programmable electronic control systems

Sécurité des machines – Sécurité fonctionnelle des systèmes de commande électriques, électroniques et électroniques programmables relatifs à la sécurité



CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	4
INTRODUCTION.....	6
1 Scope.....	8
2 Normative references	9
3 Terms, definitions and abbreviations	10
3.1 Alphabetical list of definitions	10
3.2 Terms and definitions	11
3.3 Abbreviations	19
4 Management of functional safety	20
4.1 Objective.....	20
4.2 Requirements.....	20
5 Requirements for the specification of Safety-Related Control Functions (SRCFs).....	21
5.1 Objective.....	21
5.2 Specification of requirements for SRCFs	21
6 Design and integration of the safety-related electrical control system (SRECS)	23
6.1 Objective.....	23
6.2 General requirements.....	23
6.3 Requirements for behaviour (of the SRECS) on detection of a fault in the SRECS.....	24
6.4 Requirements for systematic safety integrity of the SRECS	25
6.5 Selection of safety-related electrical control system	26
6.6 Safety-related electrical control system (SRECS) design and development	27
6.7 Realisation of subsystems	32
6.8 Realisation of diagnostic functions	46
6.9 Hardware implementation of the SRECS	47
6.10 Software safety requirements specification.....	48
6.11 Software design and development.....	49
6.12 Safety-related electrical control system integration and testing.....	55
6.13 SRECS installation	56
7 Information for use of the SRECS.....	57
7.1 Objective.....	57
7.2 Documentation for installation, use and maintenance	57
8 Validation of the safety-related electrical control system.....	58
8.1 Objective.....	58
8.2 General requirements.....	58
8.3 Validation of SRECS systematic safety integrity	58
9 Modification.....	59
9.1 Objective.....	59
9.2 Modification procedure	59
9.3 Configuration management procedures	60
10 Documentation	62
Annex A (informative) SIL assignment	64
Annex B (informative) Example of safety-related electrical control system (SRECS) design using concepts and requirements of Clauses 5 and 6	72

Annex C (informative) Guide to embedded software design and development.....	79
Annex F (informative) Methodology for the estimation of susceptibility to common cause failures (CCF).....	87
Figure 1 – Relationship of IEC 62061 to other relevant standards	7
Figure 2 – Workflow of the SRECS design and development process	29
Figure 3 – Allocation of safety requirements of the function blocks to subsystems (see 6.6.2.1.1)	30
Figure 4 – Workflow for subsystem design and development (see box 6B of Figure 2)	35
Figure 5 – Decomposition of a function block into redundant function block elements and their associated subsystem elements	36
Figure 6 – Subsystem A logical representation	41
Figure 7 – Subsystem B logical representation	42
Figure 8 – Subsystem C logical representation	42
Figure 9 – Subsystem D logical representation	44
Figure A.1 – Workflow of SIL assignment process.....	65
Figure A.2 – Parameters used in risk estimation	66
Figure A.3 – Example proforma for SIL assignment process	71
Figure B.1 – Terminology used in functional decomposition	72
Figure B.2 – Example machine	73
Figure B.3 – Specification of requirements for an SRCF	73
Figure B.4 – Decomposition to a structure of function blocks	74
Figure B.5 – Initial concept of an architecture for a SRECS	75
Figure B.6 – SRECS architecture with diagnostic functions embedded within each subsystem (SS1 to SS4)	76
Figure B.7 – SRECS architecture with diagnostic functions embedded within subsystem SS3.....	77
Figure B.8 – Estimation of PFH_D for a SRECS.....	78
Table 2 – Overview and objectives of IEC 62061	9
Table 3 – Safety integrity levels: target failure values for SRCFs	23
Table 4 – Characteristics of subsystems 1 and 2 used in this example (see Note above)	32
Table 5 – Architectural constraints on subsystems: maximum SIL that can be claimed for a SRCF using this subsystem	38
Table 8 – Information and documentation of a SRECS.....	63
Table A.1 – Severity (Se) classification.....	66
Table A.2– Frequency and duration of exposure (Fr) classification	67
Table A.3– Probability (Pr) classification.....	68
Table A.4– Probability of avoiding or limiting harm (Av) classification	69
Table A.5– Parameters used to determine class of probability of harm (CI)	69
Table A.6 – SIL assignment matrix.....	70
Table F.1 – Criteria for estimation of CCF.....	88
Table F.2 – Estimation of CCF factor (β).....	89

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**SAFETY OF MACHINERY –
FUNCTIONAL SAFETY OF SAFETY-RELATED ELECTRICAL,
ELECTRONIC AND PROGRAMMABLE ELECTRONIC
CONTROL SYSTEMS**

FOREWORD

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This Consolidated version of IEC 62061 bears the edition number 1.2. It consists of the first edition (2005-01) [documents 44/460/FDIS and 44/470/RVD], its amendment 1 (2012-11) [documents 44/655/CDV and 44/663/RVC] and its amendment 2 (2015-06) [documents 44/718/CDV and 44/725/RVC]. The technical content is identical to the base edition and its amendments.

This Final version does not show where the technical content is modified by amendments 1 and 2. A separate Redline version with all changes highlighted is available in this publication.

International Standard IEC 62061 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 44: Safety of machinery – Electrotechnical aspects.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The committee has decided that the contents of the base publication and its amendments will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC web site under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

The contents of the corrigenda 1 (July 2005) and 2 (April 2008) have been included in this copy.

INTRODUCTION

As a result of automation, demand for increased production and reduced operator physical effort, Safety-Related Electrical Control Systems (referred to as SRECS) of machines play an increasing role in the achievement of overall machine safety. Furthermore, the SRECS themselves increasingly employ complex electronic technology.

Previously, in the absence of standards, there has been a reluctance to accept SRECS in safety-related functions for significant machine hazards because of uncertainty regarding the performance of such technology.

This International Standard is intended for use by machinery designers, control system manufacturers and integrators, and others involved in the specification, design and validation of a SRECS. It sets out an approach and provides requirements to achieve the necessary performance.

This standard is machine sector specific within the framework of IEC 61508. It is intended to facilitate the specification of the performance of safety-related electrical control systems in relation to the significant hazards (see 3.8 of ISO 12100:2010) of machines.

This standard provides a machine sector specific framework for functional safety of a SRECS of machines. It only covers those aspects of the safety lifecycle that are related to safety requirements allocation through to safety validation. Requirements are provided for information for safe use of SRECS of machines that can also be relevant to later phases of the life of a SRECS.

There are many situations on machines where SRECS are employed as part of safety measures that have been provided to achieve risk reduction. A typical case is the use of an interlocking guard that, when it is opened to allow access to the danger zone, signals the electrical control system to stop hazardous machine operation. Also in automation, the electrical control system that is used to achieve correct operation of the machine process often contributes to safety by mitigating risks associated with hazards arising directly from control system failures. This standard gives a methodology and requirements to

- assign the required safety integrity level for each safety-related control function to be implemented by SRECS;
- enable the design of the SRECS appropriate to the assigned safety-related control function(s);
- integrate safety-related subsystems designed in accordance with ISO 13849 ;
- validate the SRECS.

This standard is intended to be used within the framework of systematic risk reduction described in ISO 12100 and in conjunction with risk assessment according to the principles described in ISO 12100. A suggested methodology for safety integrity level (SIL) assignment is given in informative Annex A.

Measures are given to co-ordinate the performance of the SRECS with the intended risk reduction taking into account the probabilities and consequences of random or systematic faults within the electrical control system.

Figure 1 shows the relationship of this standard to other relevant standards.

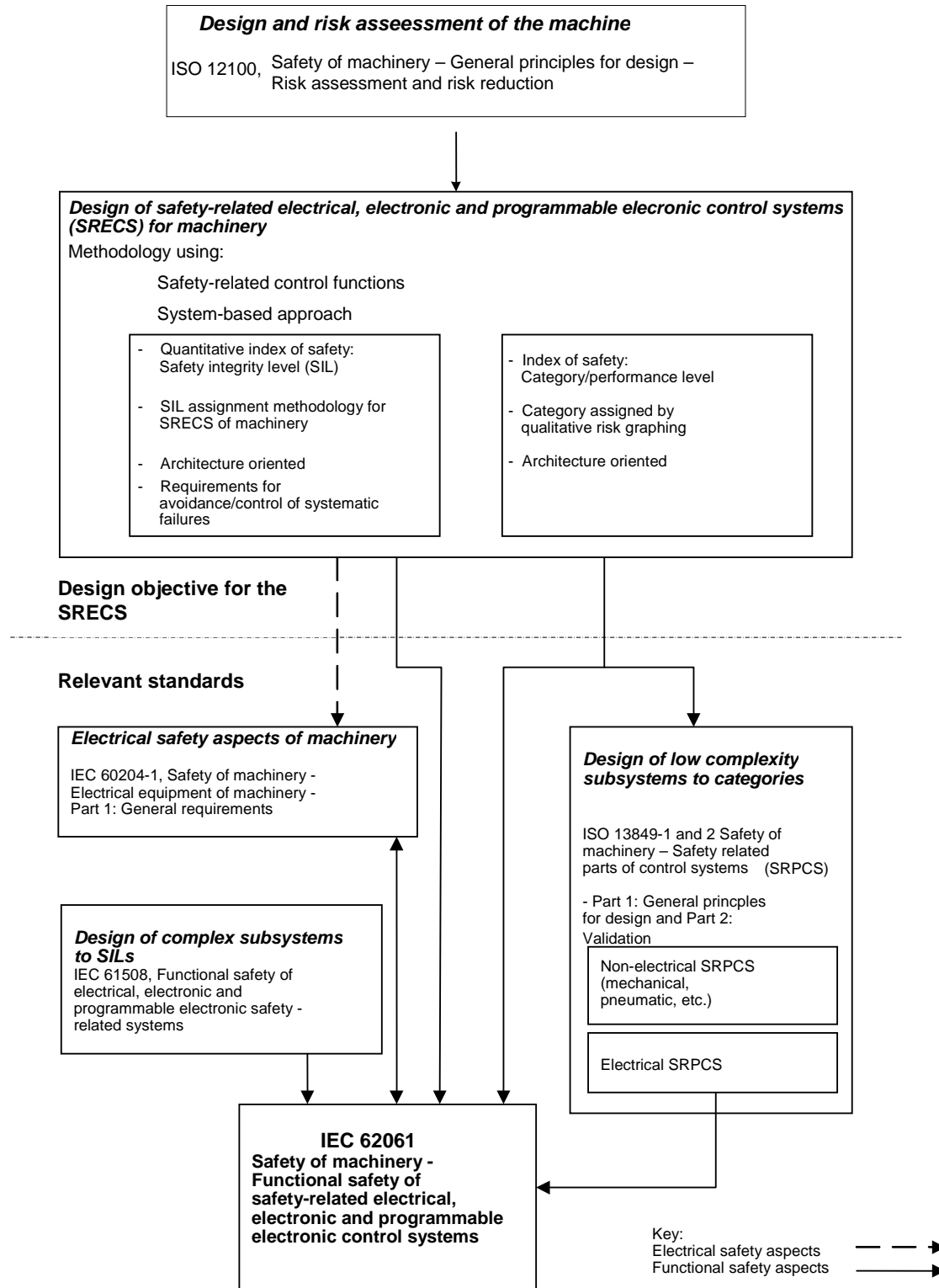


Figure 1 – Relationship of IEC 62061 to other relevant standards

IEC 62061 and ISO 13849-1 specify requirements for the design and implementation of safety-related control systems of machinery. The use of either of these standards, in accordance with their scopes, can be presumed to fulfil the relevant essential safety requirements. IEC/TR 62061-1 provides guidance on the application of IEC 62061 and ISO 13849-1 in the design of safety-related control systems for machinery.

SAFETY OF MACHINERY – FUNCTIONAL SAFETY OF SAFETY-RELATED ELECTRICAL, ELECTRONIC AND PROGRAMMABLE ELECTRONIC CONTROL SYSTEMS

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies requirements and makes recommendations for the design, integration and validation of safety-related electrical, electronic and programmable electronic control systems (SRECS) for machines (see Notes 1 and 2). It is applicable to control systems used, either singly or in combination, to carry out safety-related control functions on machines that are not portable by hand while working, including a group of machines working together in a co-ordinated manner.

NOTE 1 In this standard, the term “electrical control systems” is used to stand for “Electrical, Electronic and Programmable Electronic (E/E/PE) control systems” and “SRECS” is used to stand for “safety-related electrical, electronic and programmable electronic control systems”.

NOTE 2 In this standard, it is presumed that the design of complex programmable electronic subsystems or subsystem elements conforms to the relevant requirements of IEC 61508 and uses Route 1_H (see IEC 61508-2:2010, 7.4.4.2). It is considered that Route 2_H (see IEC 61508-2:2010, 7.4.4.3) is not suitable for general machinery. Therefore, this standard does not deal with Route 2_H. This standard provides a methodology for the use, rather than development, of such subsystems and subsystem elements as part of a SRECS.

This standard is an application standard and is not intended to limit or inhibit technological advancement. It does not cover all the requirements (e.g. guarding, non-electrical interlocking or non-electrical control) that are needed or required by other standards or regulations in order to safeguard persons from hazards. Each type of machine has unique requirements to be satisfied to provide adequate safety.

This standard:

- is concerned only with functional safety requirements intended to reduce the risk of injury or damage to the health of persons in the immediate vicinity of the machine and those directly involved in the use of the machine;
- is restricted to risks arising directly from the hazards of the machine itself or from a group of machines working together in a co-ordinated manner;

NOTE 3 Requirements to mitigate risks arising from other hazards are provided in relevant sector standards. For example, where a machine(s) is part of a process activity, the machine electrical control system functional safety requirements should, in addition, satisfy other requirements (e.g. IEC 61511) insofar as safety of the process is concerned.

- does not specify requirements for the performance of non-electrical (e.g. hydraulic, pneumatic) control elements for machines;

NOTE 4 Although the requirements of this standard are specific to electrical control systems, the framework and methodology specified can be applicable to safety-related parts of control systems employing other technologies.

- does not cover electrical hazards arising from the electrical control equipment itself (e.g. electric shock – see IEC 60204–1).

The objectives of specific Clauses in IEC 62061 are as given in Table 2.