

Functional Safety of Machines and Systems

Easy Implementation of the European Machinery Directive



EN 954-1
EN ISO 13849-1
EN 62061

Safety Integrated

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New Standards Support Mechanical Engineers

Global standards, far-ranging directives

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As a partner for all safety requirements, we do not only support you with the respective safety-related products and systems, but also consistently provide you with the most current know-how on international standards and regulations. Machine manufacturers and plant managers are offered a comprehensive training portfolio as well as services for the entire lifecycle of safety-related systems and machines.



To keep the residual risk in machine construction within tolerable limits, a comprehensive risk assessment and, if required, risk reduction are essential. Risk assessment provides, on the one hand, the gradual optimization of machine safety, and on the other “proof” in case of damage. The corresponding documentation describes the assessment principles and the resulting measures in order to minimize hazard. This documentation also lays the foundation for safe operation of a machine. At the same time, the industrial safety regulations require the machine operator to comprehensively train his staff on safe operation of a machine. If the operator combines individual machines into a system, effects machine modifications or expands machine functions, he himself acts as a mechanical engineer.

Compliance with the machinery directive can be ensured in different ways: within the scope of a machine acceptance performed by an authorized test body, by meeting the requirements of harmonized standards – or by providing a proof of safety, which is connected with increased test and documentation expenditures. In any case, the CE marking with a respective proof of safety visually proves compliance with the machinery directive. The CE marking is a binding requirement of the EU framework directive for industrial safety.

Avoiding accidents, preventing harmful consequences

Compared to the physical and psychological consequences of machine or system accidents for humans, mechanical damage is more tolerable – even though machine failures or production downtimes cause substantial financial loss. In worst case scenarios, however, the question of guilt has to be resolved within the scope of a post-incident examination. If it is revealed that not all relevant directives were complied with, high claims for damages may result. This might also have a negative impact on the corporate image – with far-reaching consequences. If, however, it can be proven that all relevant standards were complied with, it is assumable that the requirements of the corresponding directives are also met (presumption of conformity).

This brochure will show you how to always be on the safe side with your machine.

The Safety Evaluation Tool

The Safety Evaluation Tool for the IEC 62061 and ISO 13849-1 standards takes you to your goal directly. This TÜV-tested online tool from the Safety Integrated program by Siemens supports the fast and reliable assessment of your machine’s safety functions.

As a result, you are provided with a standard-compliant report, which can be integrated in the documentation as proof of safety.

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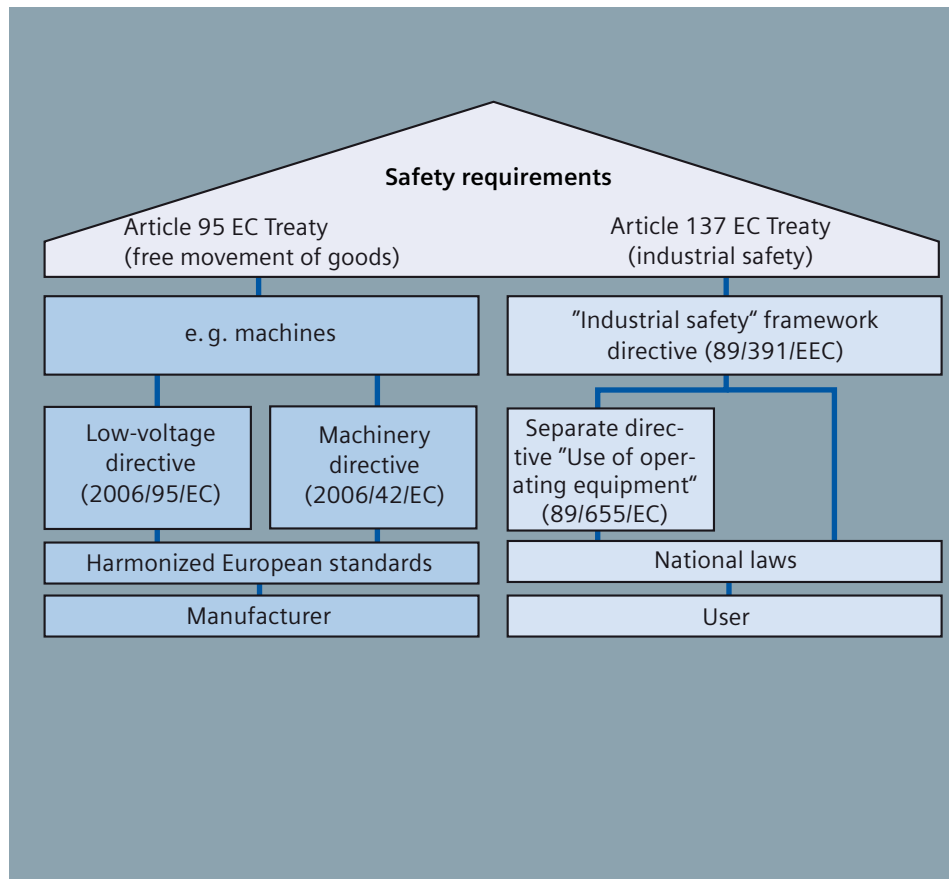
Basic Safety Requirements in the Production Industry

Target:

Protection of humans, machines
and the environment

Result:

CE marking as proof of a
"safe machine"



With the introduction of the uniform European Single Market, national standards and regulations affecting the technical realization of machines were consistently harmonized:

- Definition of basic safety requirements, which address, on the one hand, machine manufacturers in terms of the free movement of goods (Article 95) and, on the other hand, machine operators in terms of industrial safety (Article 137).
- As a consequence, the contents of the machinery directive, as a European Single Market directive, had to be transposed into national law by the individual member states. In Germany, for example, the equipment safety law (GSG) regulates the European safety requirements.

To ensure compliance with a directive, it is recommended to apply the harmonized European standards, which then confers the so-called "presumption of conformity" and provides both manufacturers and operators with legal certainty concerning compliance with national regulations such as the EC directive.

With the CE marking, the manufacturer of a machine documents the compliance with all applicable directives and regulations in the free movement of goods. As the European directives are globally approved, the CE marking is also useful for exports to EEA countries.

The following explanations are provided for mechanical engineers or machine operators who modify their machines in a way which affects safety.

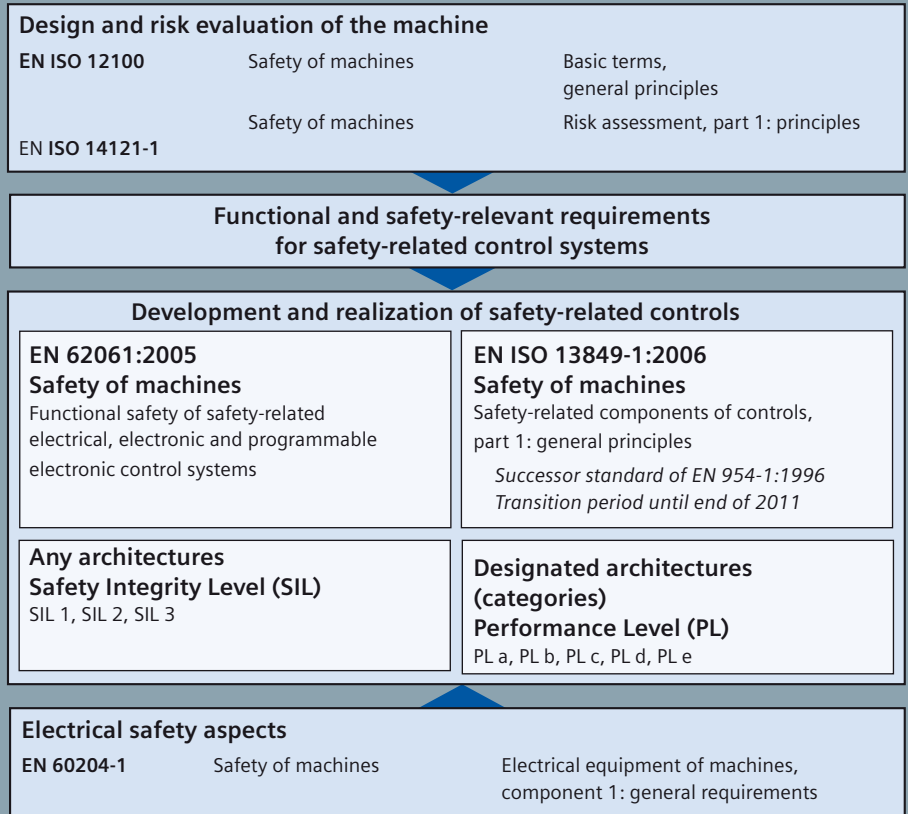
Basic Standards for the Development of Control Functions

Target:

Compliance with all applicable safety requirements by sufficient risk minimization – pursuing the objective of seizing export opportunities without taking liability risks.

Result:

Realization of risk-minimizing protective measures by applying harmonized standards – thus, compliance with the safety requirements of the machinery directive on the basis of the “presumption of conformity”.

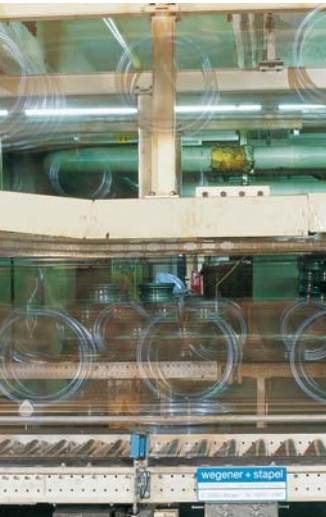


Safety requires protection against various hazards. Such hazards can be eliminated as follows:

- Design on the basis of risk-minimizing principles – and risk evaluation of the machine (EN ISO 12100-1, EN ISO 14121-1)
- Technical protective measures, e. g. by using safety-related control systems (functional safety in acc. with EN 62061 or EN ISO 13849-1)
- Electrical safety (EN 60204-1)

The following section deals with **functional safety**, which refers to safety aspects of a machine or system depending on the correct functioning of control devices and guards. Two applicable standards are:

- EN 62061:2005 – the European sector standard of the basic standard IEC 61508
- EN ISO 13849-1:2006 – the revised successor standard of EN 954-1, as the latter does not sufficiently account for the different categories



Step by step

Development and Implementation of Safety Control Systems

The EN 62061 standard

The EN 62061 standard “safety of machines – functional safety of electrical, electronic and programmable controls of machines” defines comprehensive requirements for the development, integration and validation of safety-related electrical, electronic and programmable electronic control systems (SRECS) for machines. With the implementation of EN 62061, for the first time, one standard covers the entire safety chain, from the sensor to the actuator. To attain a safety integrity level such as, for example, SIL 3, a certification of the individual components is no longer sufficient. Instead, the entire safety function must meet the defined requirements.

Requirements placed upon the capacity of non-electrical – e. g. hydraulic, pneumatic or electromechanical – safety-related control elements for machines are not specified by the standard.

Note:

If non-electrical safety-related control elements are monitored via suitable electrical feedback information, these elements are negligible for the assessment of safety when certain requirements are met.

The EN ISO 13849-1 standard

The EN ISO 13849-1 standard “safety of machines – safety-related components of controls, part 1 general principles” is based on the known categories of EN 954-1, issue 1996. It covers the entire safety function with all devices involved.

EN ISO 13849-1 not only includes the quality approach of the EN 954-1, but also discusses safety functions in terms of quantity. Based on the categories, performance levels (PL) are used. The standard describes the determination of the PL for safety-relevant control components on the basis of designated architectures for the scheduled service life. In case of deviations, EN ISO 13849-1 refers to the IEC 61508. For the combination of several safety-relevant components into a total system, the standard contains information on the determination of the resulting PL.

The standard is applicable to safety-related control components (SRP/CS) and all types of machines, irrespective of the technology and energy used (electrical, hydraulic, pneumatic, mechanical, etc.).

The transition period from EN 954-1 to EN ISO 13849-1 will end by 2011. During this period, both standards may be applied alternatively.



Safety plan in acc. with EN 62061 – guideline for the realization of a safe machine

By systematically evaluating the individual steps of the product life cycle, all safety-relevant aspects and regulations for the design and operation of a safe machine can be determined and implemented. The safety plan accompanies users through all stages – right up to modernization and upgrades. The safety plan structure as well as compliance obligation are defined by EN 62061.

The standard requires a systematic approach to safety system (SRECS) design and manufacture. This includes, amongst others, the documentation of all activities in the safety plan: from hazard analysis and risk assessment, the development and realization of the SRECS – down to validation. The safety plan has to be updated along with the implementation of the SRECS.

The following topics and activities are documented in the safety plan:

- **Planning and implementation of all activities required for the realization of an SRECS**

For example:

- Development of the specification of the safety-related control function (SRCF)
- Development and integration of the SRECS
- Validation of the SRECS
- Preparation of an SRECS user documentation
- Documentation of all relevant information for the realization of the SRECS (project documentation)

- **Strategy to achieve functional safety**

- **Responsibilities in terms of execution and verification of all activities**

Although the activities described above are not explicitly listed in EN ISO 13849-1:2006, they are necessary for a correct implementation of the machinery directive.

Step 1: Strategy for risk minimization in acc. with EN ISO 12100-1, section 1

Target:
Risk minimization

Result:
Definition and determination
of protective measures

The primary task of risk minimization is to detect and evaluate hazards as well as to control these hazards by means of protective measures to ensure that they will not cause any damage.

EN ISO 12100-1 suggests the following iterative process:

1. Determination of physical and temporal machine limits
2. Identification of hazards, risk estimation and evaluation
3. Estimation of the risk for every identified hazard and hazardous situation
4. Evaluation of the risk and determination of decisions for risk minimization
5. Elimination of hazards or prevention of the risk connected to the hazard by means of the "3-step method" – inherent design, technical protective measures as well as information for use

The EN standard EN ISO 14121-1 contains detailed information on steps 1 to 4.

The safety requirements to be met are derived from the determined risks. With the safety plan, EN 62061 supports a structured procedure:

For every identified hazard, a safety function has to be specified. This also includes the test specification – see "Validation" in step 4 below.

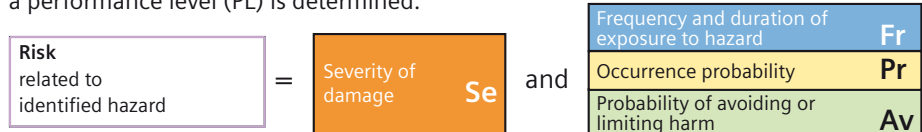


Step 2: Risk evaluation

Target:
Determination and evaluation of the risk elements for a safety function

Result:
Determination of the required safety integrity

The risk elements (Se, Fr, Pr and Av) serve as input variables for both EN 62061 and EN ISO 13849-1. The risk elements are evaluated in different ways; according to EN 62061, a required safety integrity level (SIL) is determined, according to EN ISO 13849-1, a performance level (PL) is determined.



By way of example, consider the following: "A rotating spindle has to be safely stopped when a protective hood is opened". Assess the risk on the basis of the two standards.

Determination of the required SIL (by SIL assignment)

Frequency and/or duration of stay Fr		Occurrence probability of hazardous situation Pr		Prevention possibilities Av	
≤ 1 h	5	frequently	5		
> 1 h to ≤ 1 day	5	probable	4		
> 2 weeks to ≤ 1 year	4	possible	3	impossible	5
> 2 weeks to ≤ 1 year	3	rarely	2	possible	3
> 1 year	2	negligible	1	probable	1

Effects	Severity Se	Class Cl = Fr + Pr + Av				
		3-4	5-7	8-10	11-13	14-15
Death, loss of eye or arm	4	SIL 2	SIL 2	SIL 2	SIL 3	SIL 3
Permanent, loss of fingers	3	Other measures			SIL 2	SIL 3
Reversible, medical treatment	2	Other measures			SIL 1	SIL 2
Reversible, first aid	1	Other measures				SIL 1

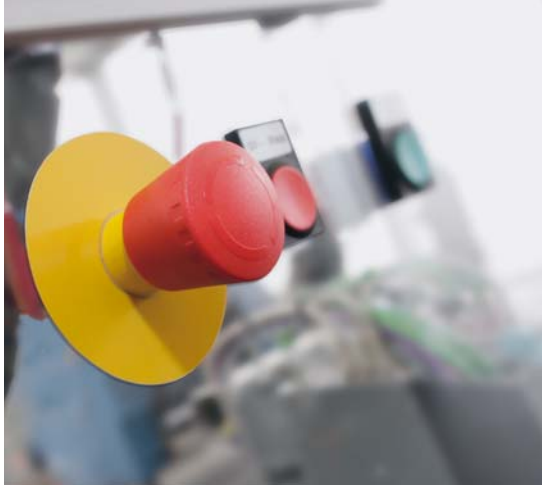
Example

Hazard	Se	Fr	Pr	Av	=	Cl	Safety measures	Safe
Rotating spindle	3	5	4	3	=	12	Monitoring protective hood with required SIL 2 with SIL 2	Yes,

Procedure

- Determination of damage severity Se: Permanent, loss of fingers, Se = 3
- Determination of points for frequency Fr, occurrence probability Pr and prevention Av
 - Stay in hazardous area: once per day, Fr = 5
 - Occurrence probability: probable, Pr = 4
 - Possibility of prevention: possible, Av = 3
- Total of points Fr + Pr + Av = class Cl
Cl = 5 + 4 + 3 = 12
- Intersection point between severity Se and column Cl = required SIL
SIL 2

The required SIL is SIL 2



Determination of the required PL (by risk graph)

The risk is estimated on the basis of identical risk parameters

Risk parameters

S = Severity of injury

- S1 = Slight (usually reversible) injury
- S2 = Severe (usually irreversible) injury, including death

F = Frequency and/or duration of exposure to hazard

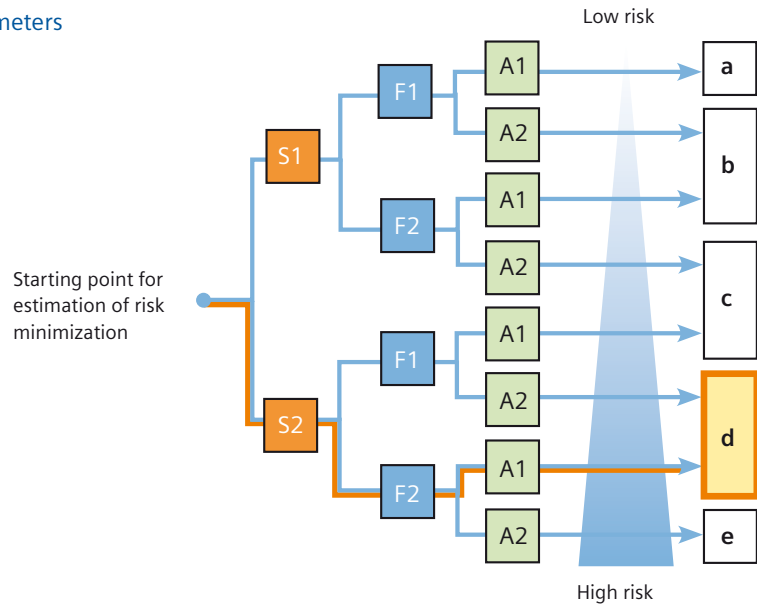
- F1 = Rare to often and/or short exposure to hazard
- F2 = Frequent to continuous and/or long exposure to hazard

P = Probability of avoiding or limiting harm

- P1 = Possible under certain conditions
- P2 = Hardly possible

a, b, c, d, e = targets of the safety-related performance level

Required performance level PL



Procedure

1. Determination of damage severity S:

Se2 = severe (usually irreversible) injury, including death

2. Determination of frequency and/or duration of exposure to hazard F:

Fr2 = frequently up to permanently and/or long exposure to hazard

3. Determination of the possibility of hazard prevention or damage limiting P:

Av1 = possible under certain conditions

The required performance level is PL d

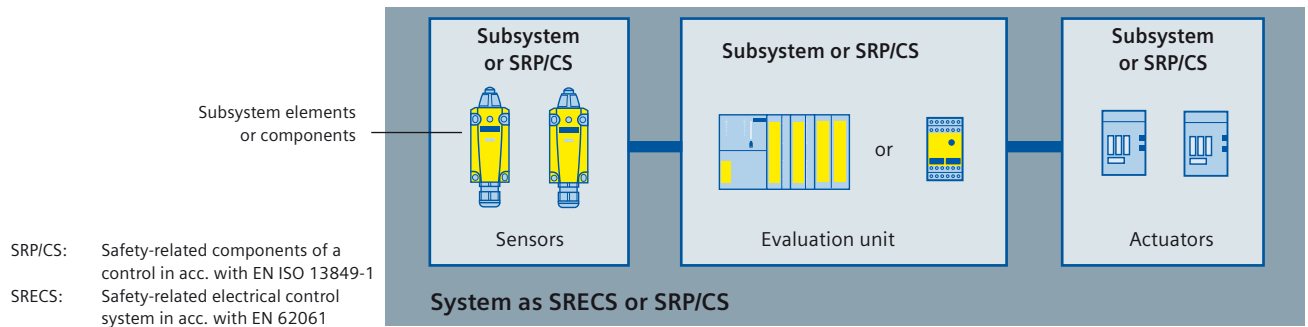
Step 3: Structure of the safety function and determination of the safety integrity

Target:
Control function and determination of the safety integrity

Result:
Quality of the selected control function

Although the two standards use different evaluation methods for a safety function, the results are transferable. Both standards use similar terms and definitions. The approach of both standards to the entire safety chain is comparable: a safety function is described as 'system'.

Structure of a safety function



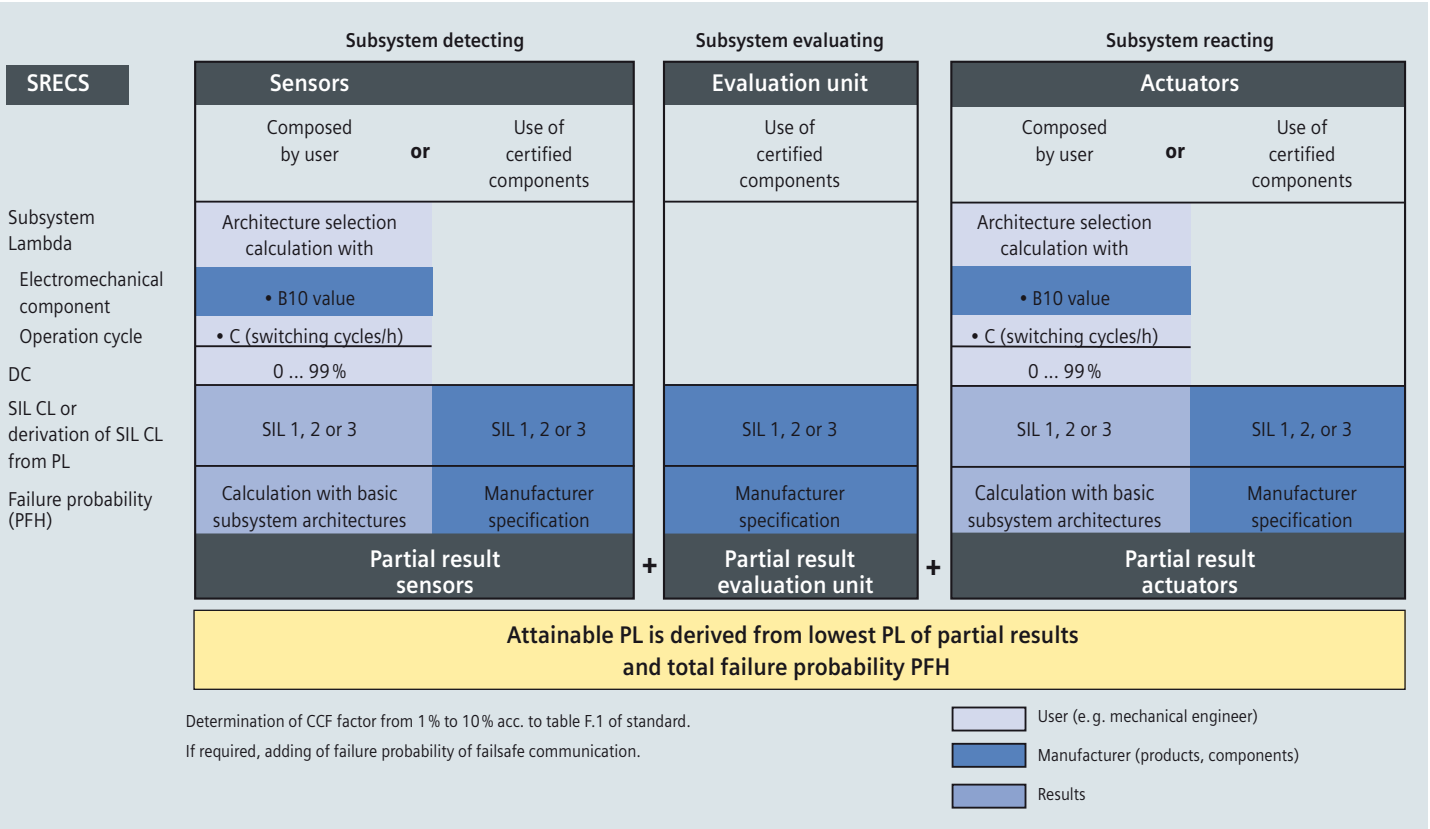
Example:

- Requirement: A rotating spindle must be reliably stopped when the protective hood is opened.
- Solution: The protective hood monitoring is realized with two position switches (sensors). The rotating spindle is stopped by two load contactors (actuators). The evaluation unit may be a failsafe control (CPU, F-DI, F-DO) or a safety relay. The system establishing the connections between the subsystems has to be taken into account.

Joint and simplified procedure:

1. Evaluation of every subsystem or SRP/CS and derivation of "partial results". Two possibilities:
 - a. Use of certified components with manufacturer data (e. g. SIL CL, PFH or PL)
 - b. On the basis of the selected architecture (one- or two-channel), the rates of failure of the subsystem elements or components are calculated. Then, the failure probability of the subsystem or SRP/CS can be determined.
2. The partial results concerning the structural requirements (SIL CL or PL) have to be assessed and the probability of random hardware failure/PFH added.

Method in acc. with EN 62061



- Notes:**
- The procedure to be followed for the determination of the safety integrity is described in detail in the Siemens functional example "Practical Application of IEC 62061", available for download at: <http://support.automation.siemens.com/WWW/view/en/23996473>
 - On page 19 of this brochure you will find explanations of the abbreviations.

Subsystem "detecting" – sensors

For certified components, the manufacturer provides the required values (SIL CL and PFH). When using electromechanical components for systems composed by the user, the SIL, CL and PFH value can be determined as follows:

Determination of SIL CL

SIL CL 3 can be assumed for the example as the architecture used complies with category 4 in acc. with EN 954-1 and appropriate diagnostics are available.

Calculation of the rates of failure (λ) of the subsystem elements "position switches"

On the basis of the B10 value and the switching cycles C, the entire rate of failure λ of an electromechanical component can be determined using a formula from EN 62061, section 6.7.8.2.1:

$$\lambda = (0.1 * C) / B10 = (0.1 * 1) / 10,000,000 = 10^{-8}$$

C = duty cycle per hour specified by the user
 B10 value = specified by the manufacturer (see Appendix page 18 – table B10 values)

The rate of failure λ consists of safe (λ_S) and dangerous (λ_D) shares:

$$\lambda = \lambda_S + \lambda_D$$

$$\lambda_D = \lambda * \text{share of failure to danger in \%}$$

$$= 10^{-8} * 0.2 = 2 * 10^{-9}$$

(see Appendix page 18 – table B10 values)

Calculation of the probability of dangerous failure per hour (PFH) in acc. with the used architecture

The EN 62061 standard defines four architectures for subsystems (basic subsystem architecture A to D). For the determination of the failure probability PFH, the standard provides calculation formulas for each architecture.

For a two-channel subsystem with diagnostics (basic subsystem architecture D) involving identical elements, the failure-to-danger rate (λ_D) for the individual subsystems can be derived as follows:

$$\lambda_D = (1 - \beta)^2 * \{[\lambda_{De}^2 * DC * T2] + [\lambda_{De}^2 * (1 - DC) * T1]\} + \beta * \lambda_{De}, \approx 2 * 10^{-10}$$

$$PFH_D = \lambda_D * 1 \text{ h} \approx 2 * 10^{-10}$$

$$\lambda_{De} = \text{dangerous failure rate for a subsystem element}$$

For the calculation in this example, the following is assumed:

$\beta = 0.1$	conservative assumption as maximum value from standard
$DC = 0.99$	via discrepancy and short-circuit monitoring
$T2 = 1/C$	via evaluation in the safety program
$T1 = 87,600 \text{ h}$ (10 years)	lifespan of component

Subsystem "evaluating" – evaluation unit:

For certified components, the manufacturer provides the required values:

Example values:
SIL CL = SIL 3
 $PFH_D = < 10^{-9}$

Subsystem "reacting" – actuators:

For certified components, the manufacturer provides the required values.

Example values:
SIL CL = SIL 2
 $PFH_D = 1.29 * 10^{-7}$

If the "reacting" subsystem is composed by the user, the same procedure is applied as with the subsystem "detecting".

Determination of the safety integrity of the safety function

The minimum SIL limit (SIL CL) of all subsystems of the safety-related control function (SRCF) must be determined:

$$\text{SIL CL Min} = \text{Minimum (SIL CL (subsystem 1) SIL CL (subsystem n))} = \text{SIL CL 2}$$

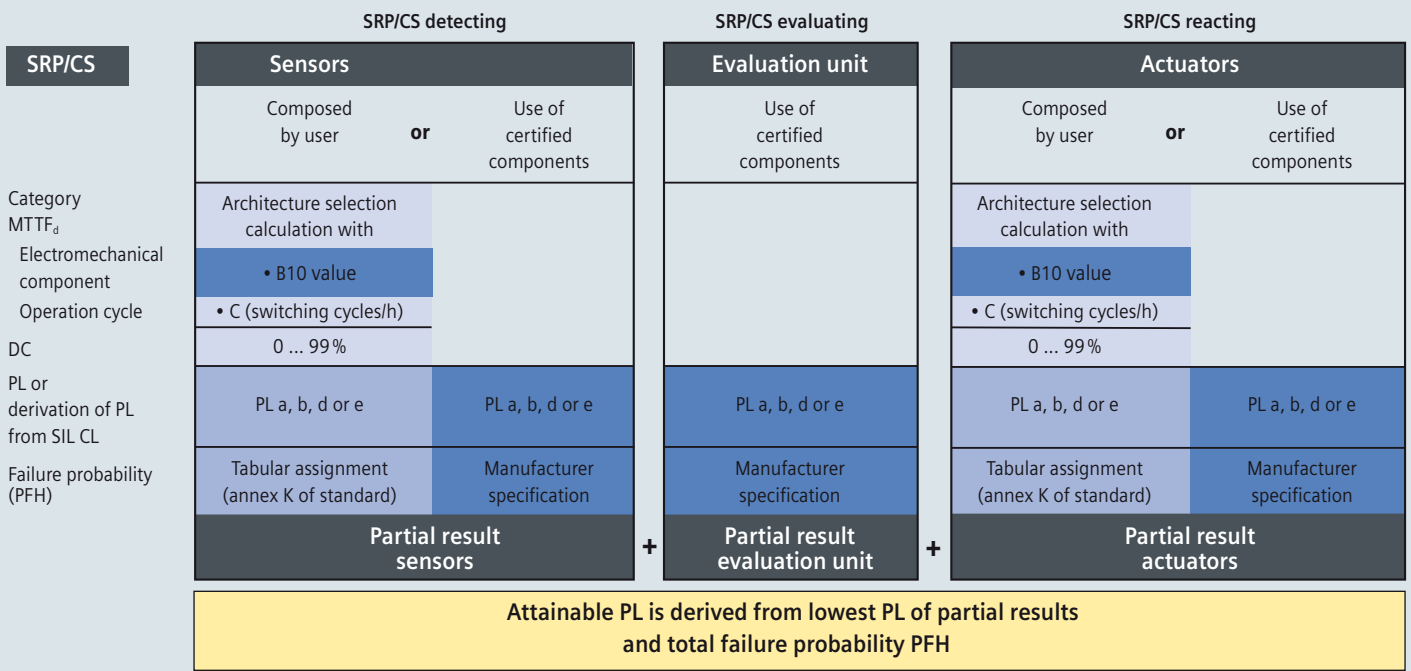
$$\text{Total of probability of random hardware failure (PFH) of the subsystems}$$

$$PFH_D = PFH_D (\text{subsystem 1}) + \dots + PFH_D (\text{subsystem n}) = 1.30 * 10^{-7}$$

$$= < 10^{-6} \text{ corresponds to SIL 2}$$

Result: The safety function meets the requirements of SIL 2

Method in acc. with EN ISO 13849-1



All sensors together form an SRP/CS.

All actuators together form an SRP/CS (calculation using $1/MTTF_d = 1/MTTF_{d1} + 1/MTTF_{d2...}$).

The CCF factor is assumed to be 2% if certain criteria are fulfilled (table F.1 of standard).

The failure probability of the failsafe communication must be added if required.

User (e. g. mechanical engineer)

Manufacturer (products, components)

Results

SRP/CS “detecting” – sensors

For certified components, the manufacturer provides the required values (PL, SIL CL or PHF). The SIL CL and the PL can be mutually transferred on the basis of probability of random hardware failure, see point “Transfer of SIL and PL”.

When using electromechanical components for systems composed by the user, the PL and PFH value can be determined as follows.

Calculation of the rates of failure of the SRP/CS elements “position switches”

On the basis of the B10 value and the switching cycle n_{op} the rate of failure $MTTF_d$ of an electromechanical component can be determined by the user as follows:

$MTTF_d = B10_d / 0.1 * n_{op} = 0.2 * 10^8 \text{ hours} = 2,300 \text{ years}$ corresponds to $MTTF_d = \text{high}$ with $n_{op} = \text{actuations per year (number of operations: specified by the user)}$

$$n_{op} = (d_{op} * h_{op} * 3,600 \text{ s/h}) / t_{cycle}$$

With the following assumptions made with regard to the usage of the component:

- h_{op} is the average operating time in hours per day;
- d_{op} is the average operating time in days per year;
- t_{cycle} is the average time between the start of two successive cycles of the component (e. g. valve actuation) in seconds per cycle

For the calculation in this example, the following is assumed:

DC "high" via discrepancy and short-circuit monitoring
Category 4

Result: Performance level PL e with probability of dangerous failures of $2.47 \cdot 10^{-8}$ is reached

(from Annex K of the EN ISO 13849-1:2006 standard)

SRP/CS "evaluating" – evaluation unit

For certified components, the manufacturer provides the required values.

Example values:
SIL CL = SIL 3, complies with PL e
 $PFH_D = < 10^{-9}$

SRP/CS "reacting" – actuators

For certified components, the manufacturer supplies the required values.

Example values:
SIL CL = SIL 2, complies with PL d
 $PFH_D = 1.29 \cdot 10^{-7}$

If the SRP/CS "reacting" is designed by the user, the same procedure is applied as with the SRP/CS "detecting".

Determination of the safety function's safety integrity

The smallest PL of all SRP/CS of the safety-related control function SRCF must be determined:

$PL_{Mn} = \text{minimum} (PL (SRP/CS 1) \dots PL (SRP/CS n)) = PL d$
Total of probability of random hardware failure (PFH) of SRP/CS
 $PFH = PFH (SRP/CS 1) + \dots + PFH (SRP/CS n) = 1.74 \cdot 10^{-7} = < 10^{-6}$ corresponds to PL d

Result: The safety function meets the requirements for PL d



Determination of the performance level from category, DC and MTTFD

Although the two standards use different evaluation methods for a safety function, the results are transferable. Simplified procedure for the evaluation of the PL reached by an SPR/CS:

Category	B	1	2	2	3	3	4
DC _{avg}	none	none	low	medium	low	medium	high
MTTF _d of each channel							
low	a	not covered	a	b	b	c	not covered
medium	b	not covered	b	c	c	d	not covered
high	not covered	c	c	d	d	d	e

Comparison of SIL and PL

As already demonstrated, the safety function can be evaluated in two different ways. SIL and PL can be compared on the basis of the probability of random hardware failure, see table below.

SIL and PL are mutually transferable

Safety integrity level SIL	Probability of dangerous failures per hour (1/h)	Performance level PL
–	$\geq 10^{-5}$ up to $< 10^{-4}$	a
SIL 1	$\geq 3 \times 10^{-6}$ up to $< 10^{-5}$	b
SIL 1	$\geq 10^{-6}$ up to $< 3 \times 10^{-6}$	c
SIL 2	$\geq 10^{-7}$ up to $< 10^{-6}$	d
SIL 3	$\geq 10^{-8}$ up to $< 10^{-7}$	e

Step 4:

Validation on the basis of the safety plan

Target:

Verification of the implementation of the specified safety requirements

Result:

Documented proof with regard to compliance with the safety requirements

The validation serves to check whether the safety system (SRECS) meets the requirements defined by the "Specification of SRCF" (from page 7). The safety plan serves as the basis for such validation.

The following validation procedure must be followed:

- Definition and documentation of responsibilities
- Documentation of all tests
- Validation of each SRCF on the basis of tests and/or analyses
- Validation of the systematic safety integrity of the SRECS

Planning

The safety plan must be prepared (as discussed on page 7), since the validation is based on this document.

Testing

All safety functions must be tested in accordance with the specification – as described in step 1.

Documentation

The documentation is a basic component of evaluation procedures in case of damage. The content of the documentation list is specified by the machinery directive. Basically, the following documents are included:

- Risk analysis
- Risk evaluation
- Specification of safety functions
- Hardware components, certificates, etc.
- Circuit diagrams
- Test results
- Software documentation, including signatures, certificates, etc.
- Information on usage, including safety instructions and restrictions for the operator

After a successful validation, the EC declaration of conformity for the risk-minimizing protective measure can be issued.



Benefits all along the line: safety from a single source

Whether detecting, commanding and signaling, evaluating or reacting: with our Safety Integrated product portfolio, we are the only supplier to cover all safety tasks in the production industry. Seamless safety technology from a single source, which follows the integrated and consistent concept of Totally Integrated Automation. For you, this implies: safe, reliable and efficient operation.

Integrating safety technology, saving costs

Safety Integrated is the consistent implementation of safety technology in accordance with Totally Integrated Automation – our unique comprehensive and integrated product and system range for the realization of automation solutions. Safety functions are consistently integrated in the standard automation to create a consistent overall system. The advantage for both mechanical engineers and plant operators: considerable cost savings over the entire service life.

No matter which safety tasks you want to complete: the Safety Integrated product portfolio offers everything for detecting, commanding and signaling, evaluating or reacting – from sensors and evaluation units down to the actuator.

Regardless of whether:

- you decide in favor of a conventional, bus-based or control- or drive-based solution (**degree of flexibility**) and/or
- you require a simple EMERGENCY-STOP function, a simple linking of safety circuits or highly dynamic processes (**degree of complexity**)



SIRIUS – normal B10 values of electromechanical components

The table below lists the normal B10 values and the percentage of dangerous failures for SIRIUS products (operating in high or continuous demand mode).

Siemens SIRIUS product group (electromechanical components)	Normal B10 value (switching cycles)	Ratio of dangerous failures
EMERGENCY-STOP control devices (with positive opening contacts)		
• Pull-to-release	30,000	20 %
• Turn-to-release (also with lock)	100,000	20 %
Cable-operated switches for EMERGENCY-STOP function (with positive opening contacts)	1,000,000	20 %
Standard position switches (with positive opening contacts)	10,000,000	20 %
Position switches with separate actuator (with positive opening contacts)	1,000,000	20 %
Position switches with solenoid interlocking (with positive opening contacts)	1,000,000	20 %
Hinge switches (with positive opening contacts)	1,000,000	20 %
Pushbuttons (non-latching, with positive opening contacts)	10,000,000	20 %
Contactors/motor starter (with positively driven contacts with 3RH/3TH and mirror contacts with 3RT/3TF)	1,000,000	75 %

Terms related to functional safety

Failure

Termination of a unit's capability of fulfilling a required function.

β , Beta

Factor of failure due to common cause
CCF faktor: common cause failure factor β
(0.1 – 0.05 – 0.02 – 0.01)

B10

The B10 value for components subject to wear is expressed in the number of switching cycles, which is the number of switching cycles during which 10 % of specimens failed during a lifetime test. The rate of failure for electromechanical components can be calculated with the B10 value and the operation cycle.

B10d

$B10d = B10 / \text{ratio of dangerous failures}$

CCF (common cause failure)

Failure due to common cause (e. g. short circuit). Failures of various units due to a single event not based on mutual causes.

DC (diagnostic coverage)

Reduced probability of hazardous hardware failures resulting from the execution of automatic diagnostic tests.

Fault tolerance

Capability of an SRECS (safety-related electrical control system), a subsystem or subsystem element to further execute a required function in case of faults or failures (resistance to faults).

Functional safety

Component of the overall safety, related to the machine and the machine control system, which depends on the correct functioning of the SRECS (safety-related electrical control system), safety-related systems of other technologies and external equipment for risk minimization.

Failure to danger

Any malfunction inside the machine or its power supply which increases the risk.

Categories B, 1, 2, 3 or 4 (designated architectures)

In addition to qualitative, the categories also contain quantifiable aspects (e. g. $MTTF_d$, DC and CCF). Using a simplified procedure on the basis of the categories as "designated architectures", the attained PL (Performance Level) can be assessed.

λ , Lambda

Statistical rate of failure derived from rate of safe failures (λ_s) and the rate of failure to danger (λ_d). FIT (failure in time) represents the Lambda unit.

MTTF / $MTTF_d$

(Mean Time To Failure/Mean Time To Failure dangerous)

Mean time to a failure or failure to danger. The MTTF can be implemented for components by the analysis of field data or forecasts. With a constant rate of failure, the mean value of the failure-free operation time is $MTTF = 1 / \lambda$, with Lambda λ being the rate of failure of the device. (Statistically, it can be assumed that 63.2 % of the affected components failed after expiry of the MTTF.)

PL (Performance Level)

Discrete level which specifies the capability of safety-related control components of executing a safety function under foreseeable conditions: from PL "a" (highest failure probability) to PL "e" (lowest failure probability.)

PFH_b (Probability of dangerous failure per hour)

Probability of a dangerous failure per hour.

Proof test interval or lifetime (T1)

Repetitive test for the detection of faults or deteriorations of an SREC and its subsystems in order to be able to restore the SREC and its subsystems to an "as new" state or as closely as practically possible to this state if required.

SFF (safe failure fraction)

Share of safe failures in the total rate of failure of a subsystem which does not lead to a failure to danger.

SIL (Safety Integrity Level)

Discrete level (one of three possible) for the determination of the safety integrity requirements of safety-related control functions, which is assigned to the SRECS. Safety Integrity Level 3 represents the highest and Safety Integrity Level 1 the lowest safety integrity level.

SIL CL (Claim Limit)

Maximum SIL which can be utilized for an SRECS subsystem with regard to structural limitations and systematic safety integrity.

Safety function

Function of a machine whose failure may lead to a direct increase of the risk(s).

SRCF (Safety-Related Control Function)

Safety-related control function with a specified integrity level executed by the SRECS in order to maintain the machine's safe state or to prevent a direct increase of risks.

SRECS (Safety-Related Electrical Control System)

Safety-related electrical control system of a machine whose failure leads to a direct increase of risks.

SRP/CS (Safety-Related Parts of Control System)

Safety-related component of a control which responds to safety-related input signals and generates safety-related output signals.

Subsystem

Unit of the SRECS architecture draft on the top-most level. The failure of any subsystem leads to a failure of the safety-related control function.

Subsystem element



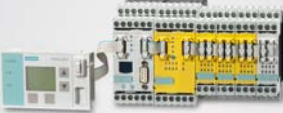


Part of a subsystem which comprises an individual component or any group of components.

Erfassen







Produkte	SIRIUS Positionsschalter, Scharnierschalter, Kurzhubschalter, Magnetschalter (berührungslos)	SIRIUS Befehls- und Meldegeräte, NOT-HALT, Seilzugschalter, Zweihand-Bedienpult, Fußschalter, Signalsäulen und Einbauleuchten	DP/AS-i F-Link (ASIsafe Solution PROFIsafe)	Mobile Panel SIMATIC 277F IWLAN
Zulassung (max.)				
IEC 62061 (IEC 61508)	Bis SIL 3	Bis SIL 3	Bis SIL 3	Bis SIL 3
ISO 13849-1	Bis PL 3	Bis PL e	Bis PL e	Bis PL e
EN 954-1 bzw. IEC/EN 61496	Bis Kat. 4	Bis Kat. 4	Bis Kat. 4	Bis Kat. 4
Weitere			NFPA 79, NRTL-gelistet	
Anwendung/ Sicherheitsfunktionen	Zur mechanischen Überwachung an Schutzeinrichtungen und Schutztürverriegelung	NOT-HALT-Anwendungen in der Fertigungs- und Prozessindustrie; Zustandssignalisierung an Maschinen und Anlagen	Sicheres Gateway zur Übergabe der ASIsafe-Signale ins PROFIsafe Telegramm für Sicherheitsanwendungen in der Fertigungsautomatisierung	Maschinennahes Bedienen und Beobachten von Produktionsanlagen mit sicherheitskritischen Applikationen, Durchführung von sicherheitsrelevanten Aufgaben, wie z. B. Fehlerbehebung an laufenden Anlagen Sicherheitsfunktionen: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NOT-HALT-Taster • Zwei Zustimmtaster (rechts/links) • Transponder-Identifikation und Distanzmessung zur sicheren Anmeldung und Bedienung
Möglichkeiten fehlersicherer Kommunikation	AS-Interface (ASIsafe)	AS-Interface (ASIsafe)	AS-Interface (ASIsafe) und PROFIBUS mit PROFIsafe Profil	PROFINET mit PROFIsafe Profil, IWLAN mit PROFIsafe

Auswerten

				
Sicherheitsschaltgeräte SIRIUS 3TK28	ASIsafe 1) Sichere Eingangsmodule 2) Sicherheitsmonitor (ASIsafe Solution local) 3) Sichere AS-i Ausgänge	Modulares Sicherheitssystem SIRIUS 3RK3	SIMATIC Controller	SIMATIC Peripherie
Bis SIL 3	Bis SIL 3	Bis SIL 3	Bis SIL 3	Bis SIL 3
Bis PL e	Bis PL e	Bis PL e	Bis PL e	Bis PL e
Bis Kat. 4	Bis Kat. 4	Bis Kat. 4	Bis Kat. 4	Bis Kat. 4
NFPA 79, NRTL-gelistet	NFPA 79, NRTL-gelistet		NFPA 79, NFPA 85, NRTL-gelistet, IEC 61511	NFPA 79, NFPA 85, NRTL-gelistet, IEC 61511
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Überwachung von Schutzeinrichtungen wie z. B. NOT-HALT-Befehlsgeräte, Positionsschalter und berührungslos wirkende Sensoren Sichere Stillstandsüberwachung: geberlose Überwachung des Stillstands von Motoren Sichere Drehzahlüberwachung: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drei parametrierbare Grenzwerte für Stillstand, Einrichtdrehzahl und Automatikdrehzahl Anschluss verschiedener Sensoren und Encoder möglich Schutztürüberwachung integriert 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sichere Anbindung bzw. Vernetzung von Sicherheitsschaltern und elektronischen Sicherheitsensoren Alle Sicherheitsanwendungen in der Fertigungsautomatisierung: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Überwachen und Auswerten von sicheren Signalen über AS-Interface inkl. Abschalten auf 1–2 Freigabekreisen Möglichkeit der Ansteuerung sicherer AS-i Ausgänge zur Abschaltung von Motoren oder Ansteuerung z.B. sicherer Ventile Sichere Kopplung von ASIsafe Netzen 	<p>Modulares, parametrierbares Sicherheitssystem für alle Sicherheitsanwendungen in der Fertigungsautomatisierung</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sicheres Auswerten von mechanischen und berührungslos wirkenden Schutzeinrichtungen Integrierte Diagnosefunktion Integrierte Signaltest- und Diskrepanzzeit-Überwachung 	<p>Skalierbare, fehlersichere Controller</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modulare Controller: CPU315F/317F/319F CPU 414F/416F ET 200F-CPU für ET 200S und ET 200pro Technologie-Controller mit Motion Control: CPU 317TF-2DP PC-based Automation: Software-Controller, Embedded Controller, IPC <p>Sicherheitsfunktionen:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrierte Diagnose Koexistenz von Standard- und fehlersicheren Programmen in einer CPU Software: S7 Distributed Safety mit F-FUP und F-KOP sowie integrierter Bibliothek mit TÜV-zertifizierten Sicherheitsbausteinen. Optional: Bibliothek mit Funktionsbausteinen für Pressen und Brenner. 	<p>Skalierbare und redundante Peripheriesysteme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ET 200eco ET 200M ET 200iSP ET 200S ET 200pro <p>Sicherheitsfunktionen:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrierte Signaltest- und Diskrepanzzeit-Überwachung Ein dezentrales Peripheriesystem mit Standard- und fehlersicheren Ein- und Ausgabebaugruppen Konfiguration von Signaltest- und Diskrepanzzeit-Visualisierung mit STEP 7
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> AS-Interface (ASIsafe) AS-Interface (ASIsafe Solution local) 	Diagnose über PROFIBUS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PROFINET mit PROFIsafe, IWLAN mit PROFIsafe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PROFIBUS mit PROFIsafe Profil: alle Systeme PROFINET mit PROFIsafe Profil: ET 200S, ET200M, ET 200pro (IWLAN Interface-Modul verfügbar)

Reagieren

			
Motorstarter für <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ET 200S (IP20) • ET 200pro (IP65) 	Frequenzumrichter für <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ET 200S • ET 200pro FC 	Frequenzumrichter <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) SINAMICS G120 2) SINAMICS G120D 	Frequenzumrichter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SINAMICS G130 SINAMICS G150
Bis SIL 3	Bis SIL 2	Bis SIL 2	Bis SIL 2
	Bis PL d	Bis PL d	Bis PL d
Bis Kat. 4	Bis Kat. 3	Bis Kat. 3	Bis Kat. 3
NFPA 79, NRTL-gelistet			
<p>Alle Sicherheitsanwendungen in der Fertigungs-automatisierung und dezentrale Antriebsaufgaben wie in der Fördertechnik oder bei Hubantrieben</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Starten und sicheres Abschalten mit konventioneller und elektronischer Schalttechnik • Integrierter Motorschutz • Sicheres selektives Abschalten (ET 200S) • Alle Vorteile der Systeme SIMATIC ET 200S und SIMATIC ET 200pro <p>Integrierte, autarke Sicherheitsfunktionen:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sicher abgeschaltetes Moment 	<p>Systemintegrierter, dezentraler Antrieb (Frequenzumrichter) an geberlosen Normasynchronmotoren</p> <p>Integrierte, autarke Sicherheitsfunktionen:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sicher abgeschaltetes Moment • Sicherer Stopp 1 • Sicher begrenzte Geschwindigkeit 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Modularer, zentraler, sicherer Frequenzumrichter für Anwendungen von 0,37 bis 250 kW 2) Dezentraler Frequenzumrichter ohne Geber an Normasynchronmotoren <p>Integrierte Sicherheitsfunktionen:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sicher abgeschaltetes Moment • Sicherer Stopp 1 • Sicher begrenzte Geschwindigkeit • G120: Sichere Drehrichtung (i.V.) • G120: Sichere Bremsen-ansteuerung 	<p>Frequenzumrichter für drehzahlvariable Einzelantriebe von 75 bis 1500 kW, z. B. Pumpen, Lüfter, Ventilatoren, Kompressoren, Förderbänder, Extruder, Mischer, Mühlen</p> <p>Integrierte Sicherheitsfunktionen:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sicher abgeschaltetes Moment • Sicherer Stopp 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solution PROFIsafe: PROFIBUS/PROFINET mit PROFIsafe Profil • Solution Local: Vor-Ort-Sicherheitsapplikation 	PROFIBUS/PROFINET mit PROFIsafe Profil	PROFIBUS/PROFINET mit PROFIsafe Profil	PROFIBUS/PROFINET mit PROFIsafe Profil

Reagieren

			
Positionierantrieb SINAMICS S110	1) Antriebssystem SINAMICS S120 2) Schrankgerät SINAMICS S150	Werkzeugmaschinensteuerung SINUMERIK 840D sl	Werkzeugmaschinensteuerung SINUMERIK 828D
Bis SIL 2	Bis SIL 2	Bis SIL 2	Bis SIL 2
Bis PL d	Bis PL d	Bis PL d	Bis PL d
Bis Kat. 3	Bis Kat. 3	Bis Kat. 3	Bis Kat. 3
	NFPA 79, NRTL-gelistet *	NFPA 79, NRTL-gelistet	NFPA 79, NRTL-gelistet
Einachs-Servoantrieb für einfache Positionieranwendungen mit Synchron-/Asynchronmotoren mit Leistungen von 0,12 bis 90 kW Integrierte Sicherheitsfunktionen: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sicher abgeschaltetes Moment • Sicherer Stopp 1*** und 2 • Sicherer Betriebshalt • Sicher begrenzte Geschwindigkeit*** • Sichere Drehrichtung (i.V.) • Sichere Geschwindigkeitsüberwachung • Sichere Bremsenansteuerung 	1) Antriebssystem für hochperformante Regelungsaufgaben mit Leistungen von 0,12 bis 4500 kW im Maschinen- und Anlagenbau, z. B. für Verpackungs- oder Kunststoffmaschinen, Handlingsgeräte, Walzwerke oder Papiermaschinen 2) Anspruchsvolle, drehzahlveränderbare Einzelantriebe mit großer Leistung (75 bis 1200 kW) wie Prüfstände, Zuckerzentrifugen, Querschneider, Kabelwinden oder Förderbänder Integrierte Sicherheitsfunktionen: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sicher abgeschaltetes Moment • Sicherer Stopp 1*** und 2 • Sicherer Betriebshalt • Sicher begrenzte Geschwindigkeit*** • S120: Booksize/Blocksize: Sichere Drehrichtung (i.V.) • Sichere Geschwindigkeitsüberwachung • Sichere Bremsenansteuerung ** 	Numerische Steuerung mit integrierter Sicherheitstechnik in Steuerung und Antrieb für Werkzeugmaschinen (Drehen, Fräsen, Schleifen, Nibbeln ...) Integrierte Sicherheitsfunktionen: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sicher abgeschaltetes Moment • Sicherer Stopp 1 und 2 • Sichere Überwachung auf Beschleunigung • Sicherer Betriebshalt • Sicher begrenzte Geschwindigkeit • Sicher begrenzte Lage • Sicheres Bremsenmanagement • Sichere Bremsenansteuerung • Sicherer Bremsentest • Sichere Softwarenocken • Sicherheitsgerichtete Ein-/Ausgänge • Sichere programmierbare Logik • Integrierter Abnahmetest 	Numerische Steuerung für Dreh- und Fräsmaschinen mit integrierter Sicherheitstechnik im Antrieb Die SINUMERIK 828D ist eine panel-basierte CNC-Steuerung für anspruchsvolle Anwendungen auf Dreh- und Fräsmaschinen, wie sie typischerweise in der Werkstatt eingesetzt werden. Integrierte Sicherheitsfunktionen: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sicher abgeschaltetes Moment • Sicherer Stopp 1 und 2 • Sicherer Betriebshalt • Sicher begrenzte Geschwindigkeit • Sichere Drehrichtung (i.V.) • Sichere Geschwindigkeitsüberwachung • Sichere Bremsenansteuerung
PROFIBUS/PROFINET mit PROFIsafe Profil	PROFIBUS/PROFINET mit PROFIsafe Profil	PROFIBUS mit PROFIsafe Profil	PROFIBUS mit PROFIsafe Profil

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Subject to change without prior notice 11/10
Order-No.: E20001-A230-M103-V4-7600
Dispo 27610
WÜ/29757 XX03.52.1.05 PA 11102.0
Printed in Germany
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