ICS 25.040.30 SLOVENSKÁ TECHNICKÁ NORMA Jún 2025

STN	**Robotika Bezpečnostné požiadavky Časť 1: Priemyselné roboty (ISO 10218-1: 2025)**	**STN EN ISO 10218-1 18 6515**

Robotics - Safety requirements - Part 1: Industrial robots (ISO 10218-1:2025)

Táto norma obsahuje anglickú verziu európskej normy.
This standard includes the English version of the European Standard.

Táto norma bola oznámená vo Vestníku ÚNMS SR č. 05/25

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EN ISO 10218-1

March 2025

ICS 25.040.30 Supersedes EN ISO 10218-1:2011

English Version

Robotics - Safety requirements - Part 1: Industrial robots (ISO 10218-1:2025)

Robotique - Exigences de sécurité - Partie 1: Robots industriels (ISO 10218-1:2025)

Robotik - Sicherheitsanforderungen - Teil 1: Industrieroboter (ISO 10218-1:2025)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 3 January 2025.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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

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EN ISO 10218-1:2025 (E)

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European foreword

This document (EN ISO 10218-1:2025) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 299 "Robotics" 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by September 2025, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2027.

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

This document supersedes EN ISO 10218-1:2011.

This document has been prepared under a standardization request addressed to CEN by the European Commission. The Standing Committee of the EFTA States subsequently approves these requests for its Member States.

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

Any feedback and questions on this document should be directed to the users’ national standards body/national committee. A complete listing of these bodies can be found on the CEN website.

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, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 10218-1:2025 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 10218-1:2025 without any modification.

Annex ZA
(informative)

Relationship between this European Standard and the essential requirements of Directive 2006/42/EC aimed to be covered

This European Standard has been prepared under a Commission's standardization request "M/396 Mandate to CEN and CENELEC for Standardisation in the field of machinery" to provide one voluntary means of conforming to essential requirements of Directive 2006/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2006 on machinery, and amending Directive 95/16/EC (recast).

Once this standard is cited in the Official Journal of the European Union under that Directive, compliance with the normative clauses of this standard given in Table ZA.1 confers, within the limits of the scope of this standard, a presumption of conformity with the corresponding essential requirements of that Directive, and associated EFTA regulations.

Table ZA.1 — Correspondence between this European Standard and Annex I of Directive 2006/42/EC

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WARNING 1 — Presumption of conformity stays valid only as long as a reference to this European Standard is maintained in the list published in the Official Journal of the European Union. Users of this standard should consult frequently the latest list published in the Official Journal of the European Union.

WARNING 2 — Other Union legislation may be applicable to the product(s) falling within the scope of this standard.

International Standard

ISO 10218-1

Robotics — Safety requirements —

Part 1: Industrial robots

Robotique — Exigences de sécurité —

Partie 1: Robots industriels

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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 document 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).

ISO draws attention to the possibility that the implementation of this document may involve the use of (a) patent(s). ISO takes no position concerning the evidence, validity or applicability of any claimed patent rights in respect thereof. As of the date of publication of this document, ISO had not received notice of (a) patent(s) which may be required to implement this document. However, implementers are cautioned that this may not represent the latest information, which may be obtained from the patent database available at www.iso.org/patents. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

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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,* in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 310, *Advanced automation technologies and their applications,* in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 10218-1:2011), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

— additional requirements for design;

— mode requirements;

— clarifying requirements for functional safety;

— robot classification (Class I and Class II) for functional safety requirements;

— test methodology to determine the maximum force per manipulator for Class I robots;

— adding requirements for cybersecurity to the extent that it applies to industrial robot safety;

— incorporating safety requirements for industrial robots intended for use in collaborative applications (formerly, the content of ISO/TS 15066).

A list of all parts in the ISO 10218 series can be found on the ISO website.

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

The ISO 10218 series has been created in recognition of the hazards that are presented by robotics in an industrial environment. This document addresses robots as partly completed machinery, while ISO 10218-2 addresses robots integrated into machinery (robot applications and cells).

This document is a type-C standard according to ISO 12100.

This document is of relevance for the following stakeholder groups representing the market players regarding robot safety:

— robot manufacturers (small, medium and large enterprises);

— robot application integrators (small, medium and large enterprises);

— health and safety bodies (regulators, accident prevention organisations, market surveillance, etc.).

Others can be affected by the level of safety achieved with the means of the document by the above mentioned stakeholder groups:

— robot application users/employers (small, medium and large enterprises);

— robot application users/employees (e.g. trade unions);

— service providers, e.g. for maintenance (small, medium and large enterprises);

The above-mentioned stakeholder groups have been given the possibility to participate in the drafting process of this document.

Robots and the extent to which hazards, hazardous situations or hazardous events are covered are indicated in the Scope of this document.

When provisions of a type-C standard are different from those that 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.

In recognition of the variable nature of hazards with different uses of industrial robots, the ISO 10218 series is divided into two parts. This document provides requirements for safety of the robot. For safety of the integration and commissioning of industrial robot applications, ISO 10218-2:2025 provides requirements for the safeguarding of operators during integration, commissioning, functional testing, programming, operation, maintenance and repair.

The ISO 10218 series deals with robotics in an industrial environment, which is comprised of workplaces where the public is excluded and the allowed people (operators) are working adults. Other standards cover topics such as general characteristics, coordinate systems and axis motions, mechanical interfaces performance criteria and related testing methods, and end-effectors.

For ease of reading this document, the words “robot” and “robot application” refer to “industrial robot” and “industrial robot application” as defined in this document.

This document has been updated based on experience gained since the release of the ISO 10218 series in 2011. This document remains aligned with the minimum requirements of a harmonized type-C standard for robots in an industrial environment.

Where appropriate, ISO/TS 15066:2016 on the safety of collaborative robot applications was added to the ISO 10218 series. Because human-robot collaboration relates to the application and not to the robot alone, most of the requirements of ISO/TS 15066 have been incorporated into ISO 10218-2:2025. Safety functions that enable a collaborative task can be part of the robot or can be provided by a protective device, or a combination.

It is important to emphasize that the terms “collaborative operation” and “collaborative robot” are not used in this document. Only the application can be developed, verified and validated as a collaborative application.

International Standard **ISO 10218-1:2025(en)**

Robotics — Safety requirements —

Part 1: Industrial robots

1 Scope

This document specifies requirements for the inherently safe design, risk reduction measures and information for use of robots for an industrial environment.

This document addresses the robot as an incomplete machine.

This document is not applicable to the following uses and products:

— underwater;

— law enforcement;

— military (defence);

— airborne and space robots, including outer space;

— medical robots;

— healthcare robots;

— prosthetics and other aids for the physically impaired;

— service robots, which provide a service to a person and as such where the public can have access;

— consumer products, as this is household use to which the public can have access;

— lifting or transporting people.

NOTE 1 Requirements for robot integration and robot applications are covered in ISO 10218-2:2025.

NOTE 2 Additional hazards can be created by robot applications (e.g. welding, laser cutting, machining). These hazards are addressed during robot application design. See ISO 10218-2:2025.

This document deals with the significant hazards, hazardous situations or hazardous events when used as intended and under specified conditions of misuse which are reasonably foreseeable by the manufacturer.

This document does not cover the hazards related to:

— severe conditions (e.g. extreme climates, freezer use, strong magnetic fields) outside of manufacturer's specifications;

— underground use;

— use that has hygienic requirements;

— use in nuclear environments;

— use in potentially explosive environments;

— mobility when robots or manipulators are fixed to or part of driverless industrial trucks;

— mobility when robots or manipulators are fixed to or part of mobile platforms;

— use in environments with ionizing and non-ionizing radiation levels;

— hazardous ionizing and non-ionizing radiation;

— handling loads the nature of which can lead to dangerous situations (e.g. molten metals, acids/bases, radiating materials);

— handling or lifting or transporting people;

— when the public, all ages or non-working adults have access (e.g. service robots, consumer products).

Noise emission is generally not considered a significant hazard of the robot alone, and consequently noise is excluded from the scope of this document.

This document is not applicable to robots that are manufactured before the date of its publication.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 3864-1:2011, *Graphical symbols — Safety colours and safety signs — Part 1: Design principles for safety signs and safety markings*

ISO 3864-2:2016, *Graphical symbols — Safety colours and safety signs — Part 2: Design principles for product safety labels*

ISO 3864-3:2024, *Graphical symbols — Safety colours and safety signs — Part 3: Design principles for graphical symbols for use in safety signs*

ISO 3864-4:2011, *Graphical symbols — Safety colours and safety signs — Part 4: Colorimetric and photometric properties of safety sign materials*

ISO 4413:2010, *Hydraulic fluid power — General rules and safety requirements for systems and their components*

ISO 4414:2010, *Pneumatic fluid power — General rules and safety requirements for systems and their components*

ISO 7010:2019, *Graphical symbols — Safety colours and safety signs — Registered safety signs*

ISO 9283:1998, *Manipulating industrial robots — Performance criteria and related test methods*

ISO 12100:2010, *Safety of machinery — General principles for design — Risk assessment and risk reduction*

ISO 13732-1:2006, *Ergonomics of the thermal environment — Methods for the assessment of human responses to contact with surfaces — Part 1: Hot surfaces*

ISO 13732-3:2005, *Ergonomics of the thermal environment — Methods for the assessment of human responses to contact with surfaces — Part 3: Cold surfaces*

ISO 13849-1:2023, *Safety of machinery — Safety-related parts of control systems — Part 1: General principles for design*

ISO 13850:2015, *Safety of machinery — Emergency stop function — Principles for design*

ISO 14118:2017, *Safety of machinery — Prevention of unexpected start-up*

ISO 14119:2024, *Safety of machinery — Interlocking devices associated with guards — Principles for design and selection*

ISO 14120:2015, *Safety of machinery — Guards — General requirements for the design and construction of fixed and movable guards*

ISO 19353:2019, *Safety of machinery — Fire prevention and fire protection*

ISO 20607:2019, *Safety of machinery — Instruction handbook — General drafting principles*

ISO 20643:2005/Amd 1:2012, *Mechanical vibration — Hand-held and hand-guided machinery — Principles for evaluation of vibration emission*

IEC 60073:2002, *Basic and safety principles for man-machine interface, marking and identification — Coding principles for indication devices and actuators*

IEC 60204-1:2016+AMD1:2021, *Safety of machinery — Electrical equipment of machines — Part 1: General requirements*

IEC 60947-5-8:2020, *Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear — Part 5-8: Control circuit devices and switching elements — Three-position enabling switches*

IEC 61310-1:2007, *Safety of machinery — Indication, marking and actuation — Part 1: Requirements for visual, acoustic and tactile signals*

IEC 61310-2:2007, *Safety of machinery — Indication, marking and actuation — Part 2: Requirements for marking*

IEC 61310-3:2007, *Safety of machinery — Indication, marking and actuation — Part 3: Requirements for the location and operation of actuators*

IEC 61508-2:2010, *Functional safety of electrical/electronic/ programmable electronic safety-related systems — Part 2: Requirements for electrical/ electronic/ programmable electronic safety-related systems*

IEC 62061:2021, *Safety of machinery — Functional safety of safety-related control systems*

IEC 62745:2017, *Safety of machinery — Requirements for cableless control systems of machinery*