

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

IEC 61800-5-2

First edition
2007-07

Adjustable speed electrical power drive systems – Part 5-2: Safety requirements – Functional

IEC 61800-5-2 Ed. 1.0 - Preview only Copy via ILNAS e-Shop

Without drawing



Reference number
IEC 61800-5-2:2007(E)



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Commission Electrotechnique Internationale
International Electrotechnical Commission
Международная Электротехническая Комиссия

PRICE CODE **XB**

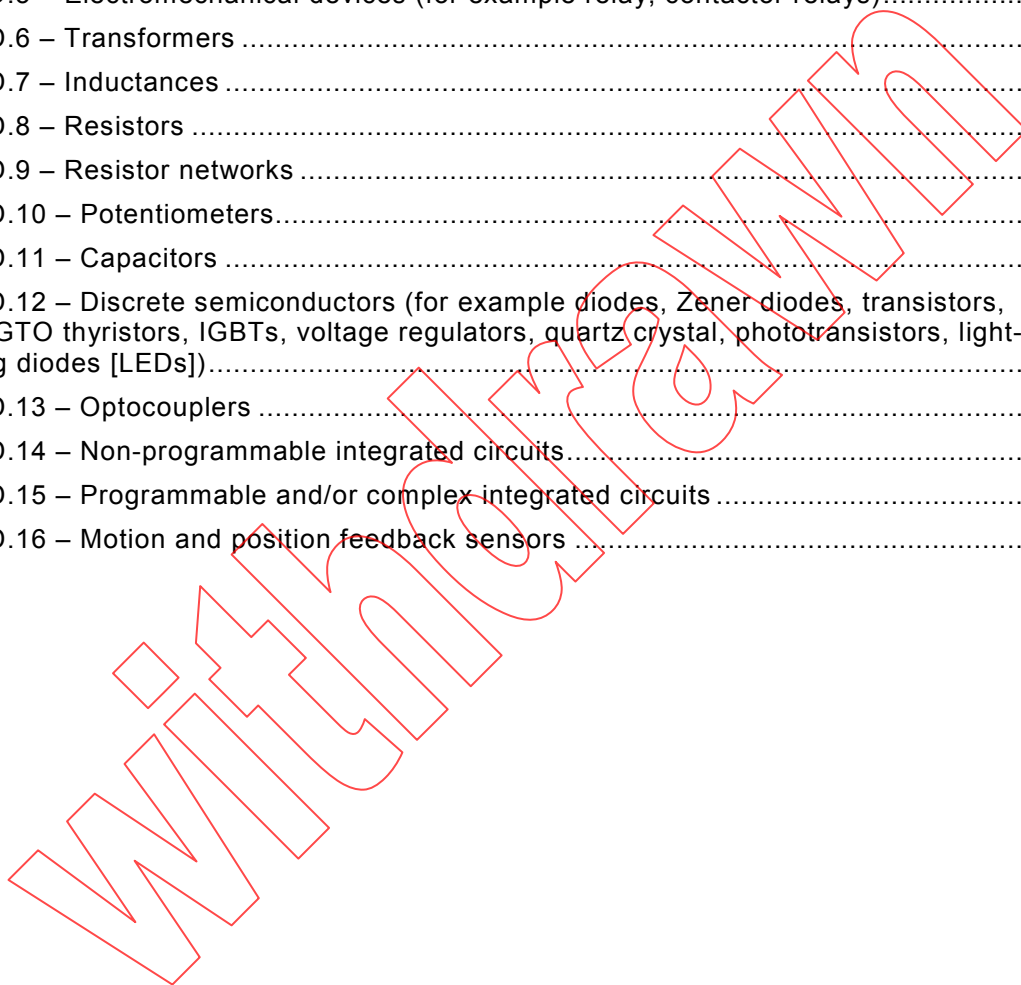
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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**ADJUSTABLE SPEED ELECTRICAL
POWER DRIVE SYSTEMS –**
**Part 5-2: Safety requirements –
Functional**

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International Standard IEC 61800-5-2 has been prepared by subcommittee 22G: Adjustable speed electric drive systems incorporating semiconductor power converters, of IEC technical committee 22: Power electronic systems and equipment.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
22G/179/FDIS	22G/182/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

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

A list of all parts of the IEC 61800 series, published under the general title *Adjustable speed electric drive systems*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the maintenance result 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- withdrawn;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.

A bilingual version of this publication may be issued at a later date.

Withdrawn

INTRODUCTION

As a result of automation, demand for increased production and reduced operator physical effort, control systems of machinery and plant items play an increasing role in the achievement of overall safety. These control systems increasingly employ complex electrical/electronic/programmable electronic devices and systems.

Prominent amongst these devices and systems are adjustable speed electrical power drive systems (PDS) that are suitable for use in safety-related applications (PDS(SR)).

Examples of industrial applications are:

- machine tools, robots, production test equipment, test benches;
- papermaking machines, textile production machines, calendars in the rubber industry;
- process lines in plastics, chemicals or metal production, rolling-mills;
- cement crushing machines, cement kilns, mixers, centrifuges, extrusion machines;
- drilling machines;
- conveyors, materials handling machines, hoisting equipment (cranes, gantries, etc);
- pumps, fans, etc.

This standard can also be used as a reference for developers using PDS(SR) for other applications.

Users of this standard should be aware that some type C standards for machinery currently refer to ISO 13849-1 for safety-related control systems. In this case, PDS(SR) manufacturers may be requested to provide further information (e.g. category and/or performance level) to facilitate the integration of a PDS(SR) into the safety-related control systems of such machinery.

NOTE "Type C standards" are defined in ISO 12100-1 as machine safety standards dealing with detailed safety requirements for a particular machine or group of machines.

Previously, in the absence of standards, there has been a reluctance to accept electronic, and in particular programmable electronic, devices and systems in safety-related functions because of uncertainty regarding the safety performance of such technology.

There are many situations where control systems that incorporate a PDS(SR) are employed, for example as part of safety measures that have been provided to achieve risk reduction. A typical case is guard interlocking in order to exclude personnel from hazards where access to the danger zone is only possible when rotating parts have attained a safe condition. This part of IEC 61800 gives a methodology to identify the contribution made by a PDS(SR) to identified safety functions and to enable the appropriate design of the PDS(SR) and verification that it meets the required performance.

Measures are given to co-ordinate the safety performance of the PDS(SR) with the intended risk reduction taking into account the probabilities and consequences of its random and systematic faults.