

Australian Standard[®]

**Condition monitoring and diagnostics of
machines—Prognostics**

Part 1: General guidelines



This Australian Standard® was prepared by Committee ME-087, Machine Condition Monitoring. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 11 March 2014. This Standard was published on 7 April 2014.

The following are represented on Committee ME-087:

- Paste list of committee members here
 - Asset Institute
 - Australasian Railway Association
 - Australian Industry Group
 - Australian Institute for Non-Destructive Testing
 - Australian Professional Thermography Association
 - Bureau of Steel Manufacturers of Australia
 - Crane Industry Council of Australia
 - Engineers Australia
 - Institute of Electrical Inspectors
 - International Council for Machinery Lubrication
 - Queensland University of Technology
-

This Standard was issued in draft form for comment as Draft AS ISO 13381.1.

Standards Australia wishes to acknowledge the participation of the expert individuals that contributed to the development of this Standard through their representation on the Committee and through the public comment period.

Keeping Standards up-to-date

Australian Standards® are living documents that reflect progress in science, technology and systems. To maintain their currency, all Standards are periodically reviewed, and new editions are published. Between editions, amendments may be issued.

Standards may also be withdrawn. It is important that readers assure themselves they are using the current Standard, which should include any amendments that may have been published since the Standard was published.

Detailed information about Australian Standards, drafts, amendments and new projects can be found by visiting www.standards.org.au

Standards Australia welcomes suggestions for improvements, and encourages readers to notify us immediately of any apparent inaccuracies or ambiguities. Contact us via email at mail@standards.org.au, or write to Standards Australia, GPO Box 476, Sydney, NSW 2001.

Australian Standard[®]

**Condition monitoring and diagnostics of
machines—Prognostics**

Part 1: General guidelines

First published as AS ISO 13381.1—2014.

COPYRIGHT

© Standards Australia Limited

All rights are reserved. No part of this work may be reproduced or copied in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, without the written permission of the publisher, unless otherwise permitted under the Copyright Act 1968.

Published by SAI Global Limited under licence from Standards Australia Limited, GPO Box 476, Sydney, NSW 2001, Australia

ISBN 978 1 74342 688 3

PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee ME-087, Machine Condition Monitoring.

The objective of this Standard is to provide guidance for the development of prognosis processes.

This Standard is identical with, and has been reproduced from ISO 13381-1:2004, *Condition monitoring and diagnostics of machines, Prognostics, Part 1: General guidelines*.

As this Standard is reproduced from an International Standard, the following applies:

- (a) In the source text ‘this International Standard’ should read ‘this Australian Standard’.
- (b) A full point substitutes for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

References to International Standards should be replaced by references to Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards, as follows:

<i>Reference to International Standard</i>	<i>Australian Standard</i>
ISO	AS ISO
17359 Condition monitoring and diagnostics of machines—General guidelines	17359 Condition monitoring and diagnostics of machines—General guidelines

Only normative references that have been adopted as Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standard have been listed.

The term ‘informative’ has been used in this Standard to define the application of the annex to which it applies. An ‘informative’ annex is only for information and guidance.

CONTENTS

1	Scope.....	1
2	Normative references	1
3	Terms and definitions.....	1
4	Pre-requisite data required	2
5	Prognosis concepts.....	3
5.1	Basic concepts.....	3
5.2	Influence factors	5
5.3	Setting alert, alarm and trip (shut-down) limits	6
5.4	Multiple parameter analysis	8
5.5	Initiation criteria	10
5.6	Prognosis of failure mode initiation.....	11
6	Failure and deterioration models used for prognostics	12
6.1	Modelling concepts for failure mode behaviour.....	12
6.2	Modelling types	13
7	Generic prognosis process.....	13
7.1	Prognosis confidence levels	13
7.2	Prognosis process.....	13
8	Prognosis report	15
	Annex A (normative) Condition monitoring flowchart	16
	Annex B (normative) Example of the determination of the confidence level of a prognosis.....	17
	Annex C (informative) Failure modelling techniques	18
	Bibliography	20

INTRODUCTION

The complete process of machine condition monitoring consists of five distinct phases, as follows:

- detection of problems (deviations from normal conditions);
- diagnosis of the faults and their causes;
- prognosis of future fault progression;
- recommendation of actions;
- post-mortems.

As far as the prognosis of machine health is concerned (which demands prophecies of future machine integrity and deterioration), there can be no exactitude in the process requiring statistical or testimonial approaches to be adopted. Standardization in prognosis of machine health therefore embodies guidelines, approaches and concepts rather than procedures or standard methodologies.

Prognosis of future fault progressions requires foreknowledge of the probable failure modes, future duties to which the machine will/might be subjected, and a thorough understanding of the relationships between failure modes and operating conditions. This can demand the collection of previous duty and cumulative duty parameters, along with condition and performance parameters, prior to extrapolations, projections and forecasts.

Also, there are a growing number of models for damage initiation and damage progression. Prognosis processes need to accommodate these and future analytical damage models.

As computing power increases and multiple parameter analysis becomes a reality, the ability to predict the initiation of a failure mode is not inconceivable. The initiation criteria, expressed as a set of parameter values for a given mode, are known as well as their future behaviour for a given set of conditions.

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD

Condition monitoring and diagnostics of machines—Prognostics**Part 1:
General guidelines****1 Scope**

This International Standard provides guidance for the development of prognosis processes. It is intended to:

- to allow the users and manufacturers of condition monitoring and diagnostics systems to share common concepts in the fields of machinery fault prognosis,
- to enable users to determine the necessary data, characteristics and behaviour necessary for accurate prognosis,
- to outline an appropriate approach to prognosis development, and
- to introduce prognoses concepts in order to facilitate the development of future systems and training.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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 13372, *Condition monitoring and diagnostics of machines — Vocabulary*

ISO 17359, *Condition monitoring and diagnosis of machines — General guidelines*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 13372 and the following apply.

3.1**prognosis**

estimation of time to failure and risk for one or more existing and future failure modes

3.2**confidence level**

figure of merit that indicates the degree of certainty that the diagnosis/prognosis is correct

NOTE 1 — It is expressed as a percentage.