



International
Standard

ISO 13381-1

**Condition monitoring and
diagnostics of machine systems —
Prognostics —**

**Part 1:
General guidelines and
requirements**

Surveillance et diagnostic des systèmes machines — Pronostic —

Partie 1: Lignes directrices générales et exigences

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**Third edition
2025-09**

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Published in Switzerland

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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.

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 108, *Mechanical vibration, shock and condition monitoring*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Condition monitoring and diagnostics of machine systems*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 13381-1:2015), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- update of definitions (for clarification purposes);
- revised data requirements;
- revised modelling types;
- revised failure modelling techniques (see [Annex C](#));
- update of Bibliography.

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Introduction

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

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

Machine health prognosis demands prediction of future machine integrity and deterioration so there can be no exactitude in the process. Instead, prognosis requires statistical or testimonial approaches to be adopted. Standardization in machine health prognosis therefore embodies guidelines, approaches, and concepts rather than strict procedures or standard methodologies.

Prognosis of future fault progressions requires foreknowledge of the probable failure modes, future duties to which the machine will or might be subjected, and a thorough understanding of the relationships between failure modes and operating conditions. This may require an understanding of the physics underlying the fault modes and demand the collection of previous duty and cumulative duty parameters, previous maintenance history, inspection results, run-to-failure data, trajectories and associated operational data, along with condition and performance parameters prior to extrapolations, projections and forecasts.

Prognosis processes need to be able to accommodate analytical damage models.

As computing power increases, and data storage decreases in cost, multiple-parameter analysis becomes more complex and modelling becomes more sophisticated. Thus, the ability to predict the progression of damage accumulation is achievable if the initiation criterion is known (expressed as a set of parameter values for a given mode) in addition to future behaviour for a given set of conditions.

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