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Personal flotation devices —

Part 3: Lifejackets, performance level 150 — Safety requirements

Équipements individuels de flottabilité —

Partie 3: Gilets de sauvetage, niveau de performance 150 — Exigences de sécurité

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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 documents 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).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

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 188, *Small craft*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Personal safety equipment*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 12402-3:2006), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the Amendment ISO 12402-3:2006/Amd. 1:2010.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

a) new terms and definitions added;

b) level 50 was modified (see 4.2.1);

c) general requirements were modified (see 5.1);

d) requirements for lifting loops were moved to ISO 12402-8:2020;

e) requirements for different types of buoyancy were modified (see 5.3 and Table 2);

f) requirements on inherently buoyant material were deleted;

g) requirements on strength were added (see 5.5);

h) requirements on performance were modified (see 5.6).

A list of all parts in the ISO 12402 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.

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Introduction

ISO 12402 (all parts):2020 deals with personal floatation devices (PFDs) for persons engaged in activities, whether in relation to their work or their leisure, in or near water. PFDs manufactured, selected, and maintained to this International Standard give a reasonable assurance of safety from drowning to a person who is immersed in water. ISO 12402 (all parts):2020 does not include the following:

— requirements for lifejackets on seagoing ships, which are regulated by the International Maritime Organization (IMO)[1)] under the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS);

— throwable devices and flotation cushions.

ISO 12402 (all parts):2020 allows for the buoyancy of a PFD to be provided by a variety of materials or designs, some of which can require preparation before entering the water (e.g. inflation of chambers by gas from a cylinder or blown in orally). PFDs can be divided into the following two main classes:

— those which provide face up in-water support to the user regardless of physical conditions (lifejackets), and

— those which require the user to make swimming and other postural movements to position the user with the face out of the water (buoyancy aids).

Within these main two classes there are a number of levels of support, types of buoyancy, activation methods for inflatable devices, and auxiliary items (such as location aids), which all affect the user's probability of survival. Within the different types of buoyancy allowed, inflatable PFDs either provide full buoyancy without any user intervention other than arming (i.e. PFDs inflated by a fully automatic method) or require the user to initiate the inflation. Hybrid PFDs always provide some buoyancy but rely on the same methods as inflatable PFDs to achieve full buoyancy. With inherently buoyant PFDs, the user only needs to put the PFD on to achieve the performance of its class.

PFDs that do not require intervention (automatically operating PFDs) are suited to activities where persons are likely to enter the water unexpectedly; whereas PFDs requiring intervention (e.g. manually inflated PFDs) are only suitable for use if the user believes there will be sufficient time to produce full buoyancy, if automatic operation would result in entrapment, or if help is close at hand. In every circumstance, the user should ensure that the operation of the PFD is suited to the specific application. The conformity of a PFD to this part of the ISO 12402 series:2020 does not imply that it is suitable for all circumstances. The relative amount of required inspection and maintenance is another factor of paramount importance in the choice and application of specific PFDs.

ISO 12402 (all parts):2020 is intended to serve as a guide to manufacturers, purchasers, and users of such safety equipment in ensuring that the equipment provides an effective standard of performance in use. Equally essential is the need for the designer to encourage the wearing of the equipment by making it comfortable and attractive for continuous wear on or near water, rather than for it to be stored in a locker for emergency use. The primary function of a PFD is to support the user in reasonable safety in the water. Within the two classes, alternative attributes make some PFDs better suited to some circumstances than others or make them easier to use and care for than others. Important alternatives provided by ISO 12402 (all parts):2020 are the following:

— to provide higher levels of support (levels 100, 150, or 275) that generally float the user with greater water clearance, when required for increasingly severe conditions; or to provide lighter or less bulky PFDs (levels 50 or 100);

— to provide the kinds of flotation (inherently buoyant foam, hybrid, and inflatable) that accommodate the sometimes conflicting needs of reliability and durability, in-water performance, and continuous wear;

1) The International Maritime Organization (IMO) is an institution with domicile in London issuing regulations which are then published as laws by its Member States.

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— to provide automatically operating (inherently buoyant or automatically inflated) PFDs that float users without any intervention on their part, except in initially donning the PFD (and regular inspection and rearming of inflatable types), or to provide user control of the inflatable PFDs buoyancy by manual and oral operation; and

— to assist in detection (location aids) and recovery of the user.

PFDs provide various degrees of buoyancy in garments that are light in weight and only as bulky and restrictive as needed for their intended use. They need to be secure when worn, in order to provide positive support in the water and to allow users to swim or actively assist themselves or others. The PFD selected ensures that the user is supported with the mouth and nose clear of the water under the expected conditions of use and the user's ability to assist.

Under certain conditions (such as rough water and waves), the use of watertight and multilayer clothing, which provide (intentionally or otherwise) additional buoyancy, or the use of equipment with additional weight (such as tool belts) can alter the performance of the PFD. Users, owners and employers need to ensure that this is taken into account when selecting a PFD. Similarly, it is possible that PFDs do not perform as well in extremes of temperature, although meeting ISO 12402 (all parts):2020 requirements. PFDs can also be affected by other conditions of use, such as chemical exposure and welding, and can require additional protection to meet the specific requirements of use. Taking a PFD into such conditions necessitates the assurance that the PFD will not be adversely affected. ISO 12402 (all parts):2020 also allows a PFD to be an integral part of a safety harness designed to conform to ISO 12401:2009, or an integral part of a garment with other uses, for example to provide thermal protection during immersion, in which case the complete assembly as used is expected to conform to ISO 12402 (all parts):2020.

In compiling the attributes required of a PFD, consideration has also been given to the potential length of service that the user might expect. Whilst a PFD needs to be of substantial construction and material, its potential length of service often depends on the conditions of use and storage, which are the responsibility of the owner, user and/or employer. Furthermore, whilst the performance tests included are believed to assess relevant aspects of performance in real-life use, they do not accurately simulate all conditions of use. For example, the fact that a device passes the self-righting tests in swimming attire, as described herein, does not guarantee that it will self-right an unconscious user wearing clothing; neither can it be expected to completely protect the airway of an unconscious person in rough water. Waterproof clothing can trap air and further impair the self-righting action of a lifejacket.

It is essential that owners, users and employers choose those PFDs that meet the correct standards for the circumstances in which they will be used.

The characteristics of the product properties, alternative choices and the limitations to normal use are to be explained to potential buyers by manufacturers and distributors of PFDs prior to purchase.

Similarly, it is advised that regulators regarding the use of these garments consider carefully which class and performance levels are most appropriate for the foreseeable conditions of use, allowing for the higher risk circumstances. These higher risk circumstances should account for the highest probabilities of occurrence of accidental immersion and expected consequences. Requirements and recommendations for the correct selection and application of PFDs are given in ISO 12402-10:2020.

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Personal flotation devices —

Part 3:
Lifejackets, performance level 150 — Safety requirements

1 Scope

This document specifies the safety requirements for lifejackets, performance level 150. It is applicable to lifejackets used by adults, children and infants, for general, offshore or rough water use, or when the users are fully clothed.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of 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 12402-5:2020, *Personal flotation devices — Part 5: Buoyancy aids (level 50) — Safety requirements*

ISO 12402-6:2020, *Personal flotation devices — Part 6: Special application lifejackets and buoyancy aids — Safety requirements and additional test methods*

ISO 12402-7:2020, *Personal flotation devices — Part 7: Materials and components — Safety requirements and test methods*

ISO 12402-8:2020, *Personal flotation devices — Part 8: Accessories — Safety requirements and test methods*

ISO 12402-9:2020, *Personal flotation devices — Part 9: Evaluation*

ISO 13688:2013, *Protective clothing — General requirements*

IMO Resolution A.658 (16), *Use and fitting of retro-reflective materials on life-saving appliances*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

3.1
personal flotation device
PFD
garment or device which, when correctly worn and used in water, provides the user with a specific amount of buoyancy which increases the likelihood of survival

3.2
inherently buoyant
permanently less dense than water

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3.3
automatic inflation
inflation of the *PFD* (3.1) without the user carrying out any action at the time of water immersion

3.4
manual inflation
inflation of the *PFD* (3.1) resulting from the user operating a mechanism

3.5
oral inflation
inflation resulting from the user blowing air into the *PFD* (3.1) by mouth

3.6
emergency position-indicating light
device which emits light so as to increase the chances of a user being located

3.7
multi-chamber buoyancy system
PFD (3.1) with buoyancy to meet the applicable PFD performance requirement provided by two or more independent chambers

Note 1 to entry: This excludes supplemental inflation chambers.

3.8
deck safety harness
device that allows a user to be securely attached to a strong point on a vessel or on shore, preventing a fall into the water or, if falling occurs, preventing separation from the vessel or shore

3.9
buddy line
length of cord which can be tied or otherwise fixed to another person or to that person's *PFD* (3.1) or other objects, so as to keep a user in the vicinity of that person or object with a view to making location and thus rescue easier

3.10
lifting loop
device which facilitates manual recovery of a person from water

3.11
sprayhood
cover brought or placed in front of the airways of a user in order to reduce or eliminate the splashing of water from waves or the like onto the airways, and thereby promoting the survival of the user in rough water conditions

3.12
protective cover
cover that is normally in place over the functional elements of a *PFD* (3.1) in order to protect them from physical damage, or snagging on external objects

Note 1 to entry: The protective cover may be designed to provide additional properties, i.e. to make the PFDs suitable for use when the subject is exposed to additional hazards, e.g. significant abrasion, molten metal splash, flame and fire.

Note 2 to entry: The inflatable chamber of an inflatable PFD is an example of a functional element.

3.13
overpressure relief valve
valve which may be used in an inflatable system to avoid the likelihood of destruction caused by overpressure

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3.14
whistle
device which, when blown by mouth, produces an audible sound which can aid in the location of the user

3.15
hybrid PFD
PFD (3.1) of combined buoyancy types, i.e. inherent and inflatable

3.16
bunching
curling or folding of internal buoyant material upon itself, from its original position, within the envelope

3.17
sheltered waters
water with protection from significant breaking waves, current, or strong winds, where the possibility of being blown or carried away from shore or a place of safety is minimal

3.18
offshore
water that is unprotected and influenced by a variety threat conditions such as waves, tide, currents, or wind, at sea or on inland waters

3.19
primary means of inflation
means of inflating an inflation chamber that meets the applicable PFD performance requirements and that requires the least amount of intervention by the user, generally according to the following order of precedence: automatic (easiest), manual (second), and oral (most difficult)

3.20
secondary means of inflation
alternate method of inflation which is provided in case the *primary means of inflation* (3.19) fails

3.21
primary chamber
inflation chamber associated with the *primary means of inflation* (3.19) that alone meets the applicable *PFD* (3.1) performance requirements

3.22
back-up chamber
inflation chamber other than the *primary chamber(s)* (3.21) or *supplemental chamber* (3.23) that, when used alone, provides performance in case the primary chamber fails to function

3.23
supplemental chamber
inflation chamber other than a *primary chamber* (3.21) or *back-up chamber* (3.22) that is intended for deployment after stabilization in the water, and provides enhanced performance such as higher freeboard, improved head support, additional stability, splash protection, location, detection

3.24
status indicator
part or parts of an inflation system which provide user feedback to assist in keeping an inflatable PFD in an armed and ready condition

3.25
adult lifejacket
PFD (3.1) intended for users with a body mass greater than 40 kg

3.26
infant lifejacket
lifejacket intended for users with a body mass less than or equal to 15 kg

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3.27
child lifejacket
lifejacket intended for users with a body mass greater than 15 kg and less than or equal to 40 kg

3.28
structural parts, materials and components
parts, materials, or components that are integral to the device and that are essential for its correct function and performance

3.29
ride-up prevention system
system that helps to secure the *PFD* (3.1) in its functional position on the body and prevents the PFD from riding up the body towards the head

Note 1 to entry: A crotch strap is one example of a ride-up prevention system.

3.30
collar handle
device on the upper back of a *PFD* (3.1) which facilitates getting hold of the wearer

3.31
personal locator device
PLD
device that aids the (electronic) detection and location of people in distress and emergency situations

4 Classification of PFDs

4.1 Classes

4.1.1 Buoyancy aids

A buoyancy aid is a garment or device that, when worn correctly, provides support without significant face-up turning ability and therefore can require action by the user to position the face clear of the water.

A buoyancy aid provides suitable performance in sheltered waters and, at higher levels of support, it can be suitable for use in other waters.

4.1.2 Lifejackets

A lifejacket is a garment or device that, when worn correctly, maintains the user in a face-up flotation position, without additional action, with various levels of performance suitable for sheltered and unsheltered waters.

A lifejacket has a buoyancy distribution sufficient to turn most users to a position where the mouth is clear of the water even when exhausted.

4.1.3 Special application PFDs

A special application PFD shall have performance equivalent to a lifejacket or buoyancy aid, but has additional features and requirements related to specific applications for use. These PFDs can require additional action by the user, or can only be suitable for certain activities or user groups according to ISO 12402-6:2020.

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