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Ships and marine technology — Inland navigation vessels — Lifebuoy housings

Navires et technologie maritime — Bateaux de navigation intérieure — Coffres à bouée de sauvetage

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ISO copyright office
Ch. de Blandonnet 8 • CP 401
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland
Tel. +41 22 749 01 11
Fax +41 22 749 09 47
copyright@iso.org
www.iso.org

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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).

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: Foreword - Supplementary information.

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 8, *Ships and marine technology*, Subcommittee SC 7, *Inland navigation vessels*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 18421:2013), which has been technically revised with the following changes:

— dimensions have been changed;

— operational status check and seal ability is optional;

— strength test has been changed;

— temperature test has been deleted.

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Introduction

The housing protects the lifebuoy against permanent exposure to the elements and acts as a deterrent against theft and vandalism of therein contained life-saving equipment.

Lifebuoy housings reduce the frequency of failure of the lifebuoys.

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Ships and marine technology — Inland navigation vessels — Lifebuoy housings

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the construction and dimensions of housing for lifebuoys.

The housing serves to encase a lifebuoy to protect it against deterioration from the elements and against vandalism.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 2768-1, *General tolerances — Part 1: Tolerances for linear and angular dimensions without individual tolerance indications*

ISO 18422, *Ships and marine technology — Inland navigation vessels — Plate with instructions for rescue, resuscitation and first aid for drowning persons*

IEC 60945, *Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems — General requirements — Methods of testing and required test results*

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1
lifebuoy
buoyant ring provided with *grab lines* (3.2) and reflective strips

Note 1 to entry: A lifebuoy enables a person to keep himself above water, marks the location of the emergency, and aids recovery. Lifebuoys can be fitted with lines and light sources in accordance with official regulations.

3.2
grab line
fibre rope for seizing and grabbing the *lifebuoy* (3.1) in water

4 Requirements

4.1 Dimensions

General tolerances: ISO 2768-c

Edges shall be rounded with: min. R = 0,3 mm.

NOTE Radius is given to prevent clothing getting caught.

The internal dimensions are to be chosen so that a lifebuoy of 760 mm outer diameter, 440 mm inner diameter and of 103 mm thickness with a grab line at its outer edge and a floatable line with a diameter of 8 mm to 11 mm and 30 m length, with or without throw line, fits into the housing.

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