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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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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*.

Introduction

The lifebuoy housing reduces the recurrence of expensive replacement costs for lifebuoys.

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.

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Ships and marine technology — Inland navigation vessels — Lifebuoy housings

1 Scope

This International Standard stipulates 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 12402-7, *Personal flotation devices — Part 7: Materials and components — Safety requirements and test methods*

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

IEC 60068-2-75, *Environmental testing — Part 2: Tests — Test Eh: Hammer tests*

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 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 in water

4 Requirements

4.1 Dimensions

General tolerances: ISO 2768-1— 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 750 mm diameter and of 100 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, fit into the housing.

4.2 Design

4.2.1 Interior

The interior of the housing shall be designed so that neither the lifebuoy nor the life-line will fall off when the cover is opened, and at the same time allows quick and easy access to both.

4.2.2 Cover

The housing shall have a cover with bolting. The cover shall have a captive connection to the housing. The closing latches shall keep the door shut, but allow quick and easy access the lifebuoy.

The opening angle of the cover shall be at least 180°. Notwithstanding the aforementioned, if the cover opens to the top it shall be fitted with a stop device of at least 90°.

The cover of the housing shall have an embossed lifebuoy symbol to the outside and the plate with directions for rescue and resuscitation of drowning persons in accordance with ISO 18422 shall be fastened inside the inner circle of the embossed lifebuoy symbol.

4.2.3 Mounting

The housing for lifebuoys shall be manufactured in such a way that it can be fixed to masts, posts and poles of different diameters or on to walls or railings.

These requirements are met if there are four reinforced bolt holes of 9 mm diameter for the fixing of the housing through which threaded bolts of sufficient length can be inserted.

4.3 Material

- plastics — Pl,
- seawater-resistant aluminium — Al,
- hot-galvanised steel — Hgal or
- stainless steel — Stst.

4.4 Resistance

The housing shall comply with the requirements in accordance with IEC 60945 regarding:

- a) rain and spray water;
- b) sunlight;
- c) resistance against oil and
- d) corrosion.

4.5 Fibre behaviour

The materials shall be self-extinguishing and non-dripping in the event of fire.

4.6 Temperature stability

The utilizability of the housing shall remain constant at air temperatures of -30°C to $+65^{\circ}\text{C}$.

4.7 Surface

To prevent scuffing, the surfaces of the housing shall be smooth in places where the lifebuoy rests.

4.8 Colour

The external surface of the housing shall be orange-red according to ISO 12402-7.

4.9 Operational status check and seal ability

The housing shall be fitted with an indicating device at the front, whether a lifebuoy is inside the housing or not. An example of a control device can be found in [Annex A](#), informative.

The housing shall allow for an indicating seal to be used.

4.10 Impact resistance

The housing shall have sufficient impact resistance and strength.

5 Testing

5.1 Scope and testing

Type approval test on one housing shall be carried out.

The tests shall include the following individual tests as described below. The test is performed by visual inspection, function test and measuring.

5.2 Visual inspection and functional test

The performance, the quality of the surface, the colour, the existence and functioning of the indicating device and the feasibility to attach an indicating seal shall be tested by visual inspection and function test.

5.3 Resistance and fire behaviour

The manufacturer shall present certificates proving that the relevant requirements in [Clause 4](#) are fulfilled.

5.4 Temperature test

The lifebuoy housing shall be exposed to alternating temperatures of $(-30 \pm 2)^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $(+65 \pm 2)^{\circ}\text{C}$ in accordance with the following procedure to be carried out 10 times in total. The temperature changes need not follow in short succession.

- a) Minimum storage time of 8 h at $(+65 \pm 2)^{\circ}\text{C}$.
- b) Minimum storage time of 8 h at $(-30 \pm 2)^{\circ}\text{C}$.

After completion of the tenth cycle, the housing shall be tested by visual inspection, touch test and length measuring for signs of damage such as shrivelling, cracking and disintegration.