



SLOVENSKI STANDARD

SIST EN 14144:2004

01-september-2004

Rešilni pasovi – Zahteve, preskusi

Lifebuoys - Requirements, tests

Rettungsringe - Anforderungen, Prüfungen

Bouées de sauvetage - Exigences, essais

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 14144:2003

[SIST EN 14144:2004](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/f3097a81-c568-42fc-a866-6587bd47eecd/sist-en-14144-2004)

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ICS:

13.340.60	Zaščita pred padci in zdrsi	Protection against falling and slipping
47.080	Čolni	Small craft

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EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 14144

April 2003

ICS 47.080

English version

Lifebuoys - Requirements, tests

Bouées de sauvetage - Exigences, essais

Rettungsringe - Anforderungen, Prüfungen

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 2 January 2003.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

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Foreword

This document EN 14144:2003 has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 15 "Inland navigation vessels", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by October 2003, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 2003

The standard specifies requirements for lifebuoys within the meaning of the following Directives:

- 96/98/EC of 20 December 1996 on marine equipment and
- 82/714/EEC: Council Directive of 4 October 1982 laying down technical requirements for inland waterway vessels.

The standard is intended to apply generally, i.e. not just to inland navigation vessels, but also to seagoing vessels.

This document contains bibliographical references.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

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EN 14144:2003 (E)**1 Scope**

This European Standard applies to lifebuoys used on watercraft in sea and inland navigation, on floating bodies, floating equipment, marine equipment and shore equipment in the vicinity of bodies of water.

The standard specifies the main dimensions, design, safety requirements and testing of lifebuoys.

2 Normative references

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

EN 395:1993, *Lifejackets and personal buoyancy aids – Lifejackets – 100 N*.

EN 10204:1991, *Metallic products – Types of inspection documents*.

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

3 Terms and definitions

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For the purposes of this European Standard, the following terms and definitions apply

3.1**lifebuoy**

buoyant ring provided with grab lines and reflective strips

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NOTE 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**ring**

buoyancy body forming a ring provided with integral surface coating or a separate top material.

3.3**grab line**

fibre rope for seizing and grabbing the lifebuoy in water

4 Safety requirements

4.1 Design

4.1.1 General

All parts of lifebuoys shall be free of sharp edges and burr.

Test according to 5.2.

4.1.2 Buoyancy body

The buoyancy body shall consist of a closed-cell foam material or another equivalent buoyant material and shall have a homogenous or layered structure.

The use of rushes, cork shavings, cork chippings or other loose chipping material and of inflatable air chambers is not allowed.

Test according to 5.1.2 and 5.2.

4.1.3 Top material

The top material shall enclose the buoyancy body in a watertight manner.

Test according to 5.6.

4.1.4 Grab line

The grab line shall have a diameter of $9,5^{+10}_{-4}$ mm and a useful length of $(3,0 \pm 0,2)$ m. It shall be securely attached at 4 equidistant points on the outside of the ring so that 4 uniform bights are formed.

Test according to 5.2.

The grab line shall be made of synthetic fibres and be buoyant.

Test according to 5.1.2.

4.1.5 Reflective strips

At least 4 reflective strips, 50^{+10}_0 mm wide, shall be attached permanently and uniformly distributed around the ring. The strips shall consist of retroreflecting material, in accordance with annex D of EN 395:1993.

Test according to 5.2.

4.1.6 Colour

The surface of the ring including the grab line attachment shall be an "orange" colour in accordance with the NCS colour atlas as specified in 4.12 of EN 395:1993.

Test according to 5.2.

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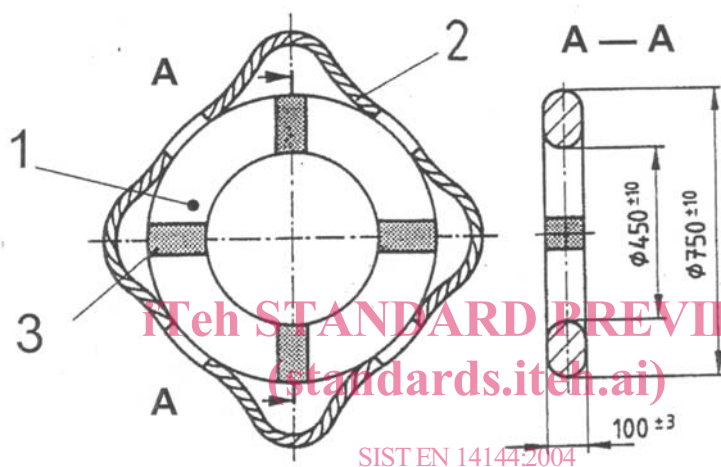
4.2 Dimensions

General tolerances: ISO 2768-c.

The dimensions shall be as shown in Figure 1.

Test according to 5.2.

Dimensions in millimetres



Key

- 1 Ring
- 2 Grab line
- 3 Reflective strip

Figure 1 — Lifebuoy

4.3 Buoyancy

The lifebuoy shall have a minimum buoyancy value of 150 N in freshwater.

Test according to 5.6.

4.4 Mass

The lifebuoy shall have a mass of at least 2,5 kg. The mass shall not exceed 4,2 kg.

Test according to 5.2.

4.5 Strength

The lifebuoy shall have a radial tensile strength of at least 900 N and shall withstand one impact on water from a height of at least 30 m and 3 impacts on a concrete floor from a height of at least 2 m.

Test according to 5.4 and 5.6.

4.6 Resistance

The lifebuoy shall be resistant to

- a) diesel fuel;
- b) seawater;
- c) sunlight and UV light and
- d) microorganisms.

Test according to 5.1.2 and 5.5.

4.7 Burning behaviour

The lifebuoy shall be made of self-extinguishing materials that do not drip when burning.

Test according to 5.1.2.

4.8 Temperature ranges for serviceability

The serviceability of the lifebuoys shall be maintained at:

- a) air temperatures from -30 °C to $+65\text{ °C}$ and
- b) water temperatures of -1 °C to $+30\text{ °C}$.

Test according to 5.3.

5 Testing

5.1 General

5.1.1 Scope and sequence of testing

The tests shall comprise the individual tests described below to be carried out in the specified sequence.

5.1.2 Manufacturer's certificates

The manufacturer shall provide proof by means of certificates as specified in 2.3 of EN 10204:1991 that

- a) the resistance to sunlight and UV light;
- b) the resistance to microorganisms and
- c) the burning behaviour

meet the relevant requirements in clause 4.