
Inflatable boats —

Part 3:

**Boats with a maximum motor power rating
of 15 kW and greater**

Bateaux pneumatiques —

*Partie 3: Bateaux équipés d'un moteur d'une puissance maximale
supérieure ou égale à 15 kW*

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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this part of ISO 6185 may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard ISO 6185-3 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 188, *Small craft*.

ISO 6185-3, together with ISO 6185-1 and ISO 6185-2, cancel and replace ISO 6185:1982.

They differ significantly from ISO 6185:1982 as they cover boats from unsupported materials, whereas the latter only covered boats made from reinforced materials.

ISO 6185 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Inflatable boats*:

- Part 1: Boats with a maximum motor power rating of 4,5 kW
- Part 2: Boats with a maximum motor power rating of 4,5 kW to 15 kW inclusive
- Part 3: Boats with a maximum motor power rating of 15 kW and greater

Annexes A and B of this part of ISO 6185 are for information only.

Introduction

ISO 6185 is subdivided into three parts as shown in Figure 1.

It excludes

- single-chambered boats,
- boats of buoyancy less than 1 800 N,
- boats made from unsupported materials of more than 12 kN inflated buoyancy and powered by motors exceeding 4,5 kW and
- boats greater than 8 m in overall length.

It is not applicable to

- aquatic toys, and
- inflatable liferafts.

Part 1:

- | | |
|----------|---|
| Type I | Boats propelled exclusively by manual means. |
| Type II | Powered boats not exceeding 4,5 kW. |
| Type III | Canoes and kayaks. |
| Type IV | Sail craft with a maximum sail area of 6 m ² . |

Part 2:

- | | |
|---------|---|
| Type V | Powered boats of 4,5 kW to 15 kW inclusive. |
| Type VI | Sail craft with sail area greater than 6 m ² . |

Part 3:

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| Type VII | Powered boats of 15 kW and greater. |
| Type VIII | Powered offshore boats of 75 kW and greater. |

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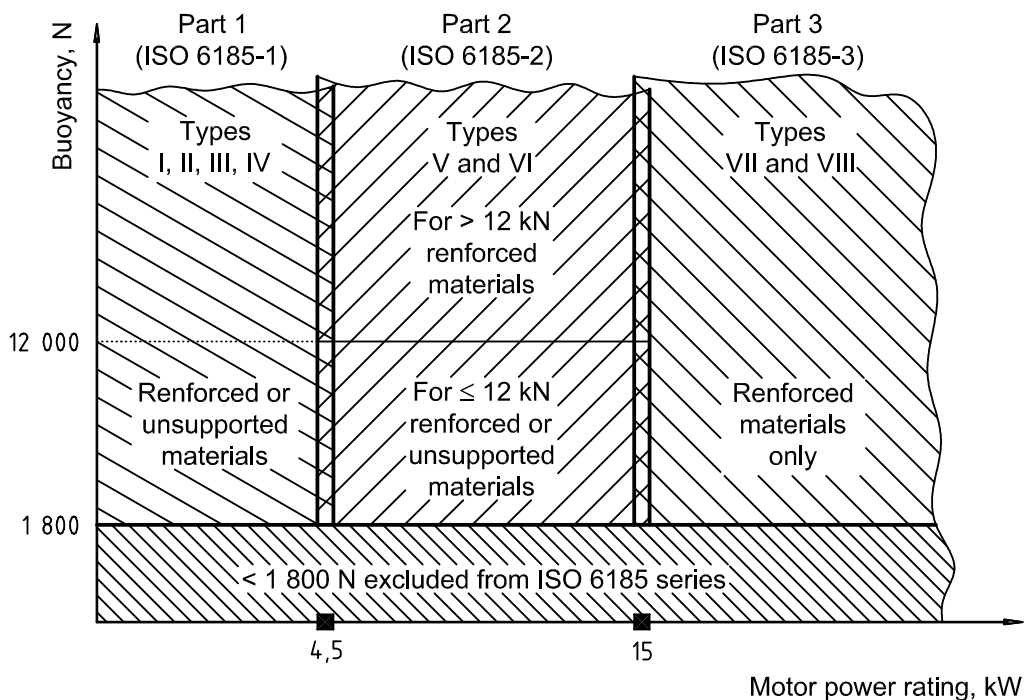


Figure 1 — Illustration of how the three parts of ISO 6185 are divided

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Inflatable boats —

Part 3:

Boats with a maximum motor power rating of 15 kW and greater

1 Scope

This part of ISO 6185 specifies the minimum safety characteristics required for the design, materials to use, manufacture and testing of inflatable boats (including rigid inflatable boats) less than 8 m in overall length with a minimum buoyancy of 1 800 N.

This part of ISO 6185 is applicable to the following types of inflatable boats intended for use within the operating temperatures of – 20 °C to + 60 °C:

- Type VII: Inflatable boats capable of taking a motor power rating of 15 kW and greater;
- Type VIII: Inflatable offshore boats capable of taking a motor power rating of 75 kW or greater and with a stability factor greater than 250.

NOTE 1 General arrangements of typical boats of Types VII and VIII are given in annexes A and B, respectively.

NOTE 2 For boats with power ratings of 4,5 kW and less refer to ISO 6185-1. For boats with power ratings of 4,5 kW to 15 kW inclusive refer to ISO 6185-2.

This part of ISO 6185 excludes single-chambered boats and boats made from unsupported materials, and is not applicable to aquatic toys and inflatable liferafts.

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 6185. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 6185 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain

ISO 1817:1999, *Rubber, vulcanized — Determination of the effect of liquids*

ISO 2411:2000, *Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics — Determination of coating adhesion*

ISO 3011:1997, *Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics — Determination of resistance to ozone cracking under static conditions*

ISO 4646:1989, *Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics — Low-temperature impact test*

ISO 4674:1977, *Fabrics coated with rubber or plastics — Determination of tear resistance*

ISO 7000:1989, *Graphical symbols for use on equipment — Index and synopsis*

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- ISO 8665:1994, *Small craft — Marine propulsion motors and systems — Power measurements and declarations*
- ISO 8848:1990, *Small craft — Remote steering systems*
- ISO 8849:1990, *Small craft — Electrically operated bilge pumps*
- ISO 9097:1991, *Small craft — Electric fans*
- ISO 9775:1990, *Small craft — Remote steering systems for single outboard motors of 15 kW to 40 kW power*
- ISO 10088:2001, *Small craft — Permanently installed fuel systems and fixed fuel tanks*
- ISO 10133:2000, *Small craft — Electrical systems — Extra-low-voltage d.c. installations*
- ISO 10592:1994, *Small craft — Hydraulic steering systems*
- ISO 11105:1997, *Small craft — Ventilation of petrol motor and/or petrol tank compartments*
- ISO 11192:—¹⁾, *Small craft — Graphical symbols*
- ISO 11591:2000, *Small craft, engine driven — Field of vision from helm position*
- ISO 11592:2001, *Small craft of hull length less than 8 m — Determination of maximum propulsion power rating*
- ISO 12215-1:2000, *Small craft — Hull construction and scantlings — Part 1: Materials: Thermosetting resins, glass-fibre reinforcement, reference laminate*
- ISO 15652:—¹⁾, *Small craft — Remote steering systems for inboard mini jet boats*
- Colreg 72, *Convention on the international regulations for preventing collisions at sea*
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3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this part of ISO 6185, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

inflatable boat

buoyant structure (hull), achieving all or part of its intended shape and buoyancy by the medium of inflation and which is intended for the transportation of people and/or loads on the water, and where the design and shape of it gives it the capability of withstanding forces and movements arising from sea conditions

3.2

rigid inflatable boat

RIB
inflatable boat (3.1) but the lower part of the hull constructed as a rigid unit and the topsides (inflatable hull) achieving its intended shape and buoyancy (or part thereof) by the medium of inflation

3.3

buoyancy of the boat

volume of any chamber, which forms the inflatable hull, and any other chamber which is permanently fixed to it

1) To be published.

3.4**buoyancy of a RIB**

the buoyancy comprising, for calculation purposes, in addition to the inflated buoyancy, the permanent inherent buoyancy or at least two compartments of permanent sealed buoyancy, fixed to the rigid hull, not exceeding 20 % of the total buoyancy

3.5**calculation of the buoyancy**

determination of buoyancy by measuring or calculating the volume at the design working pressure recommended by the manufacturer and expression as a force, where required

NOTE The conversion factor is 9,81 kN/m³ of the total buoyancy.

3.6**permanent inherent buoyancy**

non-intercellular (closed-cell) foam or other materials which are less dense than fresh water and which have minimal water absorption over their intended life expectancy and which are in (a) sealed compartment(s) in the hull

3.7**permanent sealed buoyancy**

sealed airtight compartment(s) filled with air

3.8**reinforced materials**

materials which have a coated base cloth

3.9**inboard area**

internal surface area defined by a vertical plane tangential to the innermost side of the buoyancy tube and perpendicular to the deck

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3.10**offshore inflatable boat**

boat that is largely self-sufficient and capable of offshore voyages where conditions up to and including wind force 8 and significant wave heights of up to 4 m may be experienced

4 Materials**4.1 General**

All materials shall be selected by the manufacturer according to the stresses to which the craft is to be subjected (shape, dimensions, maximum load, installed power, etc.), and also to the intended service conditions. Use under normal seagoing conditions shall not materially impair their performance and they shall meet the requirements specified in 4.2 to 4.5.

All materials of the inflatable boat shall be inherently rotproof

4.2 Reinforced materials making up the hull (excluding glass-fibre-reinforced plastics components)**4.2.1 Requirements**

All materials contributing to the integrity of the boat shall meet the requirements stipulated below and shall retain their full serviceability within the operating temperature range of – 20 °C to + 60 °C.

4.2.2 Test methods

4.2.2.1 Sampling

Carry out the test with test pieces taken from the constituent materials prior to manufacturing the boat. If the boats are vulcanized during manufacture, the test pieces shall also be vulcanized.

4.2.2.2 Resistance to liquids

Carry out the test on the external side or the sides of the material in contact with the ambient environment as specified in ISO 1817 but using ASTM oil No. 1.

In cases a) and b) shown in Table 1, the change in mass per unit area shall not exceed 100 g/m² following the stipulated period of contact with the test fluid at a temperature of 70 °C ± 2 °C.

Table 1 — Test liquids

Test liquid	Period of contact
a) Oil	22 h ± 0,25 h
b) Salt water ^a	336 h (minimum)
^a Components of salt water: Distilled water + 30 g of sodium chloride per litre.	

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4.2.2.3 Resistance to ozone

Carry out the test on the external side or the sides in contact with the ambient environment as specified in ISO 3011.

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- Exposure time: 72 h
- Temperature of test: 30 °C ± 2 °C
- Concentration: 50 ppm²⁾, that is to say, a volume fraction of 0,5 × 10⁻⁶
- Mandrel diameter: 5 times the material thickness

There shall be no signs of cracking on completion of the test when the test samples are examined under a magnification of 10 ×.

4.2.2.4 Resistance to cold

All materials shall satisfy the requirements of ISO 4646 at a temperature of -20 °C.

4.2.2.5 Tear strength

Carry out the test as specified in ISO 4674:1977, method A2. The minimum value of tear resistance, in newtons, is given by the formula.

$$0,375d (1,14p + 0,14)$$

2) Parts of ozone per hundred million of air by volume.