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AMENDMENT 1
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Small craft — Stability and buoyancy assessment and categorization —

Part 3:
Boats of hull length less than 6 m

AMENDMENT 1

Petits navires — Évaluation de la stabilité et de la flottabilité et catégorisation —

Partie 3: Bateaux d'une longueur de coque inférieure à 6 m

AMENDEMENT 1

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Foreword

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Amendment 1 to ISO 12217-3:2002 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 188, *Small craft*.

Small craft — Stability and buoyancy assessment and categorization —

Part 3:
Boats of hull length less than 6 m

AMENDMENT 1

Page 12, 6.3

Replace the content of 6.3 with the following:

6.3 Offset-load tests

6.3.1 General

6.3.1.1 This test is to demonstrate sufficient stability against offset loading by the crew, for unswamped boats. If it is more convenient, people may be used instead of test weights provided that the mass of each person used equals or exceeds that of the relevant test weight. Calculation of stability using a mass for the boat established by measurement may be used instead of a practical test. Testing shall be conducted in conditions of smooth water and light winds.

6.3.1.2 Each boat shall be tested according to the offset-load test using either the simplified method in 6.3.2 or the full method in 6.3.3. The full method may be applied using either the physical test or the calculation method. The simplified method may only be applied by calculation. If the mass in the light craft condition is less than 800 kg, the boat shall also be tested according to the gunwale load test in 6.3.4.

NOTE The simplified method incorporates greater safety margins and is most suitable for boats with generous static stability in relation to the crew limit, e.g. those with a crew limit of less than one per metre length.

6.3.1.3 All boats shall be tested at loaded displacement mass, m_{LDC}, except that boats having any tank (fuel, fresh and black water, live wells, oils, etc.) that has a maximum transverse dimension greater than 0,35 B_H shall be tested with all tanks as close as practicable to 50 % full, but never less than 25 % or more than 75 % full. Where applicable, free-surface effect shall be represented either by a virtual increase in the VCG or by using computer software that models the movement of fluid in tanks.

6.3.1.4 In general, boats shall be tested when heeled to both port and starboard. However, where it is clearly evident that one direction of heel is the more critical, only heel angles in this direction need be tested.

EXAMPLE Initial list and/or lower downflooding openings on one side and/or crew area are clearly asymmetrical.

6.3.1.5 During the tests, on boats with watertight or quick-draining cockpits, water may enter the cockpit through drains when the boat is heeled during the test, provided that this water drains overboard when the centre of gravity of all test weights on board are moved to the centreline. Where water enters the boat during the test, the heel angle and downflooding height measurements shall be recorded after the inflow of water has stopped.

6.3.1.6 During the tests, the freeboard margin (vertical height from the waterline) shall be measured to the point at which water could first begin to enter the interior or bilge. When measuring the freeboard margin, downflooding openings through the topsides should also be considered. When making such measurements, one outboard engine well penetration fitted with a sealing boot may be regarded as watertight.

6.3.1.7 The "crew area" comprises the "working deck" as defined by the manufacturer in accordance with ISO 15085 plus the areas of all seats, bunks, sunbathing pads and internal decks. It shall always include all of the primary cockpit, and all areas designated to be used by the crew when the boat is stationary, but may exclude ledges less than 0,05 m in width.

NOTE See ISO 15085:2003, 3.6, Note 3 for treatment of sloping surfaces.

If the manufacturer chooses to assess the stability by excluding some areas from the "crew area" or limiting the number of people on any given level,

— such areas shall be listed in the owner's manual, and

— such areas shall be physically marked at all clearly defined points of access with "no access" or "limited access" signs as illustrated in Figures 4 and Amd.1-1, or

— a diagram shall be placed at each helm position identifying such areas and their access limitations (see Figure Amd.1-2), and in addition "no access" or "limited access" signs as illustrated in Figures 4 and Amd.1-1 shall be placed at those points of access not visible from all alternative helm positions.

In dinghies and open boats, the crew area comprises all the interior of the boat. In dayboats it may be restricted to the cockpit provided that doing so still permits anchoring or mooring to be undertaken.

In Figure Amd.1-1 the number and the location should be adjusted as appropriate to the required restriction, e.g. coachroof, foredeck, flybridge.

Figure 4 — No access
(using ISO 7010 – P004 "No thoroughfare")

Figure Amd.1-1 — Limited access
(using ISO 7010 – W001 "General warning")

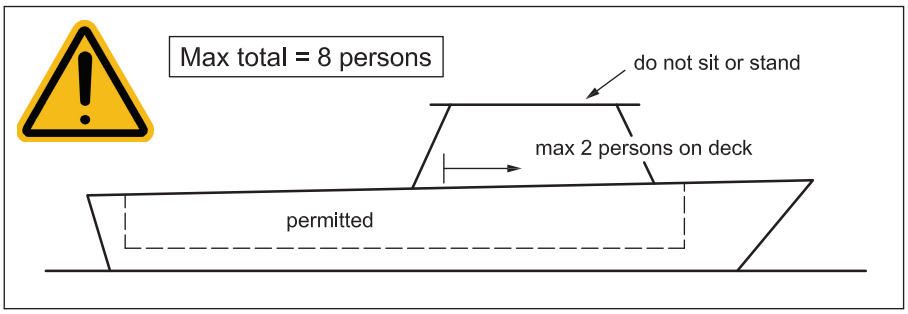

Figure Amd.1-2 — Example of crew area and access limitation label for control position
(using ISO 7010 – W001 "General warning")

6.3.1.8 When such labels are fitted, they shall be placed where they are clearly visible, and shall be made of rigid plate or flexible labels affixed to the craft in such a way that they can only be removed by the use of tools. The size of the symbols and text in Figures 4, Amd.1-1 and Amd.1-2 shall comply with Table Amd.1-1. Text shall be in black on a white background, using a plain sans serif typeface such as Arial Narrow. The language used shall be acceptable or as required in the country of intended use.

Table Amd.1-1 — Size of safety signs and supplementary text

Expected viewing distance (m)	⩽ 0,6	> 0,6 ⩽ 1,2	> 1,2 ⩽ 1,8	> 1,8 ⩽ 2,4	> 2,4
Minimum height of sign in figures (mm)	20,0	20,0	30,0	40,0	50,0
Minimum height of capital letters (mm)	2,4	4,8	7,2	9,6	12,0
Minimum height of lower case letters (mm) [a]	1,7	3,4	5,1	6,9	8,6
[a] For example, height of the letter "e".					

6.3.2 Simplified procedure for offset-load test

6.3.2.1 This method may only be applied by calculation.

6.3.2.2 Calculate the mass and centre of gravity of the boat for two conditions (LC1 and LC2) as follows:

— boat in loaded displacement condition except for the tanks, which are to be treated as described in 6.3.1.3; and

— VCG of the crew used shall represent the maximum number permitted (at 85 kg each) on the highest part of the crew area (as defined in 6.3.1.7), e.g. flybridge or coachroof top, located with their VCG 0,1 m above the seats, and the maximum number of crew permitted (at 85 kg each) on each successively lower part of the crew area (e.g. wheelhouse, main deck or cockpit), located with their VCG 0,1 m above the seats, until the total number of persons equals the intended crew limit. Where there are no seats, the VCG of crew shall be located 0,1 m above the surface on which they stand;

— (LC1) LCG of the crew at 75 % of the crew area length (as defined in 6.3.1.7) forward of its aft limit, and CG on the centreline;

— (LC2) LCG of the crew at 25 % of the crew area length (as defined in 6.3.1.7) forward of its aft limit, and CG on the centreline.

6.3.2.3 Calculate the curve of righting moments according to Annex D in ISO 12217-1:2002.

6.3.2.4 Apply a heeling moment equal to 961 CL (B_C/2 – 0,2) cos ϕ (N·m), where B_C is the maximum transverse distance between the outboard extremities of any parts of the crew area as defined in 6.3.1.7, and ϕ is the heel angle. Where the crew area includes side decks less than 0,4 m wide, the moment used shall be 480 CL B_C cos ϕ (N·m). Ledges less than 0,05 m wide may be excluded from the crew area.

6.3.2.5 The boat satisfies the test if:

— the minimum heeled freeboard margin before downflooding is not less than required in Table 4, whether obvious to the crew (e.g. over the gunwale) or not obvious (e.g. through openings in the topsides); and

— the heel angle (degrees) does not exceed $11{,}5 + \frac{(24 - L_H)^3}{520}$ (see also Table 5);

— the maximum righting moment occurring up to the downflooding angle is greater than the heeling moment at the resulting heel angle.

Table 4 — Required minimum heeled freeboard margin during offset-load test

Dimensions in millimetres

Option	1	2	3	4	5	6
Design category C	100	100	Not applicable	150	Not applicable	100
Design category D	10	10	Not applicable	10	170	10

Table 5 — Maximum permitted heel angle for offset-load test

L_H (m)	2,5	3,0	3,5	4,0	4,5	5,0	5,5	6,0
$\phi_{O(R)}$(°)	30,6	29,3	28,1	26,9	25,8	24,7	23,7	22,7

6.3.3 Full procedure for offset-load test

6.3.3.1 This method may be applied by either physical test or by calculation. Calculation should replicate the physical test method described below.

6.3.3.2 Prepare a set of test weights totalling 85 kg for each person up to the desired crew limit. Then test the boat according to 6.3.3.3. A boat of category D may alternatively be tested using 6.3.3.4.

NOTE 1 The use of water containers instead of metallic test weights will give a less advantageous result. The use of persons might give a less advantageous result but be more convenient to test.

NOTE 2 85 kg includes a margin of 13 % to allow for the probability that a group of persons can weigh on average more than 75 kg each.

6.3.3.3 The following procedure shall be followed.

a) With the boat at loaded displacement mass except that the tanks are to be filled as in 6.3.1.3, place the first set of test weights to one side of the crew area but not less than 200 mm from the outboard edge of the crew area, in the position that results in the maximum heel angle, investigating positioning test weights on various deck levels within the crew area and at various longitudinal locations to ensure that the worst case is found. Measure the heel angle and freeboard margin. Where the crew area includes side decks less than 0,4 m wide, test weights shall be placed at mid-width of such decks.

b) If necessary, repeat in the opposite direction of heel. Where both directions are tested, the most adverse of the two measurements made of each parameter shall be recorded.

c) Place the next set of test weights to one side of the crew area, in the position that results in the maximum heel angle, investigating positioning test weights on various deck levels within the crew area and at various longitudinal locations to ensure that the worst case is found. The centre of gravity of the sets of test weights shall be positioned as far to one side as practicable, provided that adjacent sets of test weights are not placed with their centres of gravity less than 500 mm apart in any direction, or less than 200 mm from the outboard edge of crew area. Where the crew area includes side decks less than 0,4 m wide, test weights shall be placed at mid-width of such decks.

d) Measure the heel angle and least freeboard margin. If necessary, repeat in the opposite direction of heel. Where both directions are tested, the most adverse of the two measurements made shall be recorded.

e) Repeat c) and d) for further increments of not more than one set of test weights at a time, whilst observing the manufacturer's definition of crew area according to 6.3.1.7. Stop the test when the first of the following events happens:

1) the minimum freeboard margin before downflooding is reached according to Table 4, whether obvious to the crew (e.g. over the gunwale) or not obvious to the crew (e.g. through downflooding openings in the topsides);

2) the heel angle (degrees) is about to exceed $11{,}5 + \frac{(24 - L_H)^3}{520}$ (see also Table 5);

3) the total mass of test weights on board reaches 98 kg per person for the desired crew limit;

NOTE 98 kg per person is used here to ensure that a safety margin is achieved against sudden loss of stability.

4) the heel angle suddenly increases a large amount for a small increase in heeling moment. This is when the boat is close to a complete loss of residual stability and consequent capsize.

CAUTION — Take great care when doing this test because some boats can capsize suddenly. Increase heeling moments carefully, especially when approaching the expected crew limit. As this point is approached, use smaller increments of test weights. In smaller boats it is helpful to attach a capsize-preventer rope (e.g. from the depressed gunwale to a strong point ashore) provided that this is kept slack enough not to interfere with the test. For larger boats, to give warning of loss of stability, use a continuously plotted graph of heel angle against heeling moment (mass of test weights multiplied by the distance off the centreline measured parallel to the design waterline).

CAUTION — Because of the risk of capsize, persons should not be used instead of sets of test weights in any locations from which escape would become hazardous.

f) Of the measurements made according to a), b), d) or e), the maximum heel angle recorded shall be less than that required in e) above, and the minimum measured freeboard margin recorded shall exceed the requirement for the appropriate option as given in Table 4.

g) If the test is limited by downflooding that is obvious to the crew (e.g. over the gunwale), the crew limit corresponds to the maximum mass of test weights divided by 85 kg and rounded downward to the nearest whole number.

h) If the test is limited by maximum heel angle, loss of stability or downflooding that is not obvious to the crew (e.g. through openings in the topsides), the crew limit corresponds to the maximum mass of test weights divided by 98 kg and rounded downward to the nearest whole number.

NOTE 98 kg per person is used here to ensure that a safety margin is achieved against sudden loss of stability.

i) After completion of testing according to a) to h), the sets of test weights are to be moved to the positions [using the criteria of c) above] that result in the least freeboard margin. If the measured freeboard does not satisfy Table 4, sets of test weights shall be removed until this is achieved, whilst maintaining the most adverse positioning of the remainder.