
**Personal flotation devices —
Part 6:
Special application lifejackets and
buoyancy aids — Safety requirements
and additional test methods**

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW —
Équipements individuels de flottabilité —

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*Partie 6: Gilets de sauvetage et aides à la flottabilité pour
usages spéciaux — Exigences de sécurité et méthodes d'essai
complémentaires*

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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).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 188, *Small craft*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Personal safety equipment*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 12402-6:2006), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the Amendment ISO 12402-6:2006/Amd. 1:2010.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- a) complete new structure;
- b) new clauses for requirements for user-assisted PFDs ([Clause 6](#)) and requirements for application-specific PFDs ([Clause 7](#));
- c) new definitions for application-specific PFDs;
- d) amendment of [Table 1](#), for loads and durations for tensile test of white-water PFDs;
- e) new [Table 2](#), for loads and durations for tensile test of swift water rescue PFDs.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

ISO 12402 (all parts):2020 deals with personal floatation devices (PFDs) for persons engaged in activities, whether in relation to their work or their leisure, in or near water. PFDs manufactured, selected, and maintained to this International Standard give a reasonable assurance of safety from drowning to a person who is immersed in water. ISO 12402 (all parts):2020 does not include the following:

- requirements for lifejackets on seagoing ships, which are regulated by the International Maritime Organization (IMO)¹⁾ under the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS);
- throwable devices and flotation cushions.

ISO 12402 (all parts):2020 allows for the buoyancy of a PFD to be provided by a variety of materials or designs, some of which can require preparation before entering the water (e.g. inflation of chambers by gas from a cylinder or blown in orally). PFDs can be divided into the following two main classes:

- those which provide face up in-water support to the user regardless of physical conditions (lifejackets), and
- those which require the user to make swimming and other postural movements to position the user with the face out of the water (buoyancy aids).

Within these main two classes there are a number of levels of support, types of buoyancy, activation methods for inflatable devices, and auxiliary items (such as location aids), which all affect the user's probability of survival. Within the different types of buoyancy allowed, inflatable PFDs either provide full buoyancy without any user intervention other than arming (i.e. PFDs inflated by a fully automatic method) or require the user to initiate the inflation. Hybrid PFDs always provide some buoyancy but rely on the same methods as inflatable PFDs to achieve full buoyancy. With inherently buoyant PFDs, the user only needs to put the PFD on to achieve the performance of its class.

PFDs that do not require intervention (automatically operating PFDs) are suited to activities where persons are likely to enter the water unexpectedly; whereas PFDs requiring intervention (e.g. manually inflated PFDs) are only suitable for use if the user believes there will be sufficient time to produce full buoyancy, if automatic operation would result in entrapment, or if help is close at hand. In every circumstance, the user should ensure that the operation of the PFD is suited to the specific application. The conformity of a PFD to this part of the ISO 12402 series:2020 does not imply that it is suitable for all circumstances. The relative amount of required inspection and maintenance is another factor of paramount importance in the choice and application of specific PFDs.

ISO 12402 (all parts):2020 is intended to serve as a guide to manufacturers, purchasers, and users of such safety equipment in ensuring that the equipment provides an effective standard of performance in use. Equally essential is the need for the designer to encourage the wearing of the equipment by making it comfortable and attractive for continuous wear on or near water, rather than for it to be stored in a locker for emergency use. The primary function of a PFD is to support the user in reasonable safety in the water. Within the two classes, alternative attributes make some PFDs better suited to some circumstances than others or make them easier to use and care for than others. Important alternatives provided by ISO 12402 (all parts):2020 are the following:

- to provide higher levels of support (levels 100, 150, or 275) that generally float the user with greater water clearance, when required for increasingly severe conditions; or to provide lighter or less bulky PFDs (levels 50 or 100);
- to provide the kinds of flotation (inherently buoyant foam, hybrid, and inflatable) that accommodate the sometimes conflicting needs of reliability and durability, in-water performance, and continuous wear;

1) The International Maritime Organization (IMO) is an institution with domicile in London issuing regulations which are then published as laws by its Member States.

- to provide automatically operating (inherently buoyant or automatically inflated) PFDs that float users without any intervention on their part, except in initially donning the PFD (and regular inspection and rearming of inflatable types), or to provide user control of the inflatable PFDs buoyancy by manual and oral operation; and
- to assist in detection (location aids) and recovery of the user.

PFDs provide various degrees of buoyancy in garments that are light in weight and only as bulky and restrictive as needed for their intended use. They need to be secure when worn, in order to provide positive support in the water and to allow users to swim or actively assist themselves or others. The PFD selected ensures that the user is supported with the mouth and nose clear of the water under the expected conditions of use and the user's ability to assist.

Under certain conditions (such as rough water and waves), the use of watertight and multilayer clothing, which provide (intentionally or otherwise) additional buoyancy, or the use of equipment with additional weight (such as tool belts) can alter the performance of the PFD. Users, owners and employers need to ensure that this is taken into account when selecting a PFD. Similarly, it is possible that PFDs do not perform as well in extremes of temperature, although meeting ISO 12402 (all parts):2020 requirements. PFDs can also be affected by other conditions of use, such as chemical exposure and welding, and can require additional protection to meet the specific requirements of use. Taking a PFD into such conditions necessitates the assurance that the PFD will not be adversely affected. ISO 12402 (all parts):2020 also allows a PFD to be an integral part of a safety harness designed to conform to ISO 12401:2009, or an integral part of a garment with other uses, for example to provide thermal protection during immersion, in which case the complete assembly as used is expected to conform to ISO 12402 (all parts):2020.

In compiling the attributes required of a PFD, consideration has also been given to the potential length of service that the user might expect. Whilst a PFD needs to be of substantial construction and material, its potential length of service often depends on the conditions of use and storage, which are the responsibility of the owner, user and/or employer. Furthermore, whilst the performance tests included are believed to assess relevant aspects of performance in real-life use, they do not accurately simulate all conditions of use. For example, the fact that a device passes the self-righting tests in swimming attire, as described herein, does not guarantee that it will self-right an unconscious user wearing clothing; neither can it be expected to completely protect the airway of an unconscious person in rough water. Waterproof clothing can trap air and further impair the self-righting action of a lifejacket.

It is essential that owners, users and employers choose those PFDs that meet the correct standards for the circumstances in which they will be used.

The characteristics of the product properties, alternative choices and the limitations to normal use are to be explained to potential buyers by manufacturers and distributors of PFDs prior to purchase.

Similarly, it is advised that regulators regarding the use of these garments consider carefully which class and performance levels are most appropriate for the foreseeable conditions of use, allowing for the higher risk circumstances. These higher risk circumstances should account for the highest probabilities of occurrence of accidental immersion and expected consequences. Requirements and recommendations for the correct selection and application of PFDs are given in ISO 12402-10:2020.

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Personal flotation devices —

Part 6:

Special application lifejackets and buoyancy aids — Safety requirements and additional test methods

1 Scope

This document specifies the safety requirements and additional test methods for special application lifejackets and buoyancy aids (hereafter named PFD) for adults, children or infants. It is intended to be used in conjunction with ISO 12402-2:2020, ISO 12402-3:2020, ISO 12402-4:2020 and ISO 12402-5:2020, as applicable.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 12401:2009, *Small craft — Deck safety harness and safety line — Safety requirements and test methods*

ISO 12402-2:2020, *Personal flotation devices — Part 2: Lifejackets, performance level 275 — Safety requirements*

ISO 12402-3:2020, *Personal flotation devices — Part 3: Lifejackets, performance level 150 — Safety requirements*

ISO 12402-4:2020, *Personal flotation devices — Part 4: Lifejackets, performance level 100 — Safety requirements*

ISO 12402-5:2020, *Personal flotation devices — Part 5: Buoyancy aids (level 50) — Safety requirements*

ISO 12402-7:2020, *Personal flotation devices — Part 7: Materials and components — Safety requirements and test methods*

ISO 12402-8:2020, *Personal flotation devices — Part 8: Accessories — Safety requirements and test methods*

ISO 12402-9:2020, *Personal flotation devices — Part 9: Evaluation*

ISO 13688:2013, *Protective clothing — General requirements*

ISO 15025:2016, *Protective clothing — Protection against flame — Method of test for limited flame spread*

ISO 14116:2015, *Protective clothing — Protection against flame — Limited flame spread materials, material assemblies and clothing*

ISO 17493:2016, *Clothing and equipment for protection against heat — Test method for convective heat resistance using a hot air circulating oven*

ISO 20471:2013+Amd.1:2016, *High visibility clothing — Test methods and requirements*

EN 1621-1:2012, *Motorcyclists' protective clothing against mechanical impact — Part 1: Motorcyclists' limb joint impact protectors — Requirements and test methods*

EN 1621-2:2014, *Motorcyclists' protective clothing against mechanical impact — Part 2: Motorcyclists' back protectors — Requirements and test methods*

EN 1621-3:2018, *Motorcyclists' protective clothing against mechanical impact — Part 3: Motorcyclist's chest protectors — Requirements and test methods*

EN 12275:2013, *Mountaineering equipment — Connectors — Safety requirements and test methods*

3 Terms and definitions

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

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1 personal flotation device PFD

garment or device which, when correctly worn and used in water, provides the user with a specific amount of buoyancy which increases the likelihood of survival

3.2 inherently buoyant permanently less dense than water

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3.3 automatic inflation

inflation of the PFD (3.1) without the user carrying out any action at the time of water immersion

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3.4 manual inflation

inflation of the PFD (3.1) resulting from the user operating a mechanism

3.5 oral inflation

inflation resulting from the user blowing air into the PFD (3.1) by mouth

3.6 emergency position indicating light

device which emits light so as to increase the chances of a user being located

3.7 multi-chamber buoyancy system

PFD (3.1) with buoyancy to meet the applicable PFD performance requirement provided by two or more independent chambers

Note 1 to entry: This excludes supplemental inflation chambers.

3.8 deck safety harness

device that allows a user to be securely attached to a strong point on a vessel or on shore, preventing a fall into the water or, if falling occurs, preventing separation from the vessel or shore

3.9 sprayhood

cover brought or placed in front of the airways of a user in order to reduce or eliminate the splashing of water from waves or the like onto the airways, and thereby promoting the survival of the user in rough water conditions

3.10**hybrid PFD**

PFD (3.1) of combined buoyancy types, i.e. inherent and inflatable

3.11**sheltered waters**

water with protection from significant breaking waves, current, or strong winds, where the possibility of being blown or carried away from shore or place of safety is minimal

3.12**offshore**

water that is unprotected and influenced by a variety of threat conditions such as waves, tide, currents, or wind, at sea or on inland waters

3.13**primary means of inflation**

means of inflating an inflation chamber that meets the applicable PFD performance requirements and that requires the least amount of intervention by the user, generally according to the following order of precedence: automatic (easiest), manual (second), and oral (most difficult)

3.14**primary chamber**

inflation chamber associated with the *primary means of inflation* (3.13) that alone meets the applicable PFD (3.1) performance requirements

3.15**back-up chamber**

inflation chamber other than the *primary chamber(s)* (3.14) or *supplemental chamber* (3.16) that, when used alone, provides performance in case the primary chamber fails to function

3.16**supplemental chamber**

inflation chamber other than a *primary chamber* (3.14) or *back-up chamber* (3.15) that is intended for deployment after stabilization in the water, and provides enhanced performance such as higher freeboard, improved head support, additional stability, splash protection, location, detection

3.17**status indicator**

part or parts of an inflation system which provide user feedback to assist in keeping an inflatable PFD (3.1) in an armed and ready condition

3.18**adult lifejacket**

PFD (3.1) intended for users with a body mass of greater than 40 kg

3.19**infant lifejacket**

lifejacket intended for users with a body mass less than or equal to 15 kg

3.20**child PFD**

PFD intended for users with a body mass of greater than 15 kg and less than or equal to 40 kg

3.21**structural parts, materials and components**

parts, materials, or components that are integral to the device and that are essential for its correct function and performance

3.22

ride-up prevention system

system that helps to secure the *PFD* (3.1) in its functional position on the body and prevent the *PFD* from riding up the body towards the head

Note 1 to entry: A crotch strap is one example of a ride-up prevention system.

3.23

collar handle

device on the upper back of a *PFD* (3.1) which facilitates getting hold of the wearer

3.24

personal locator device

PLD

device that aids the (electronic) detection and location of people in distress and emergency situations

3.25

cylinder seal indicator

part or parts of an inflation system which provide feedback to the user to indicate whether the gas cylinder fitted has or has not been pierced

4 Classification of PFDs

4.1 Classes

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4.1.1 Buoyancy aids

A buoyancy aid is a garment or device that, when worn correctly, provides support without significant face-up turning ability and therefore can require ~~no action~~ ^{an action} by the user to position the face clear of the water.

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A buoyancy aid provides suitable performance in sheltered waters and, at higher levels of support, it can be suitable for use in other waters.

4.1.2 Lifejackets

A lifejacket is a garment or device that, when worn correctly, maintains the user in a face-up flotation position, without additional action, with various levels of performance suitable for sheltered and unsheltered waters.

A lifejacket has a buoyancy distribution sufficient to turn most users to a position where the mouth is clear of the water even when exhausted.

4.1.3 Special application PFDs

A special application *PFD* shall have performance equivalent to a lifejacket or buoyancy aid, but has additional features and requirements related to specific applications for use. These *PFDs* can require additional action by the user, or can only be suitable for certain activities or user groups according to ISO 12402-6:2020.

4.2 Performance levels

4.2.1 Level 50

This level is intended for use by those who have help or a means of rescue close at hand, and who are able to swim. This device often has minimal bulk, but requires active participation by the user and cannot be expected to keep the user safe for a long period of time.