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Inflatable boats —

Part 3:

Boats with a length of the hull less than 8 m with a motor power rating of 15 kW and greater

Bateaux pneumatiques — Partie 3: Bateaux d'une longue<mark>ur de coque inférieure à 8 m et d'une puissance</mark> moteur assignée supérieure ou égale à 15 kW

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Contents

Forewordvi						
Introductionviii						
1	Scope					
2	Normative references					
3	Terms and definitions3					
4	Symbols and abbreviated terms4					
5	Construction and structural requirements6					
5.1	Structural materials6					
5.1.1	General6					
5.1.2	Materials forming the flexible floor and buoyancy tube6					
5.1.3	Wood7					
5.2	Buoyant material used in foam-filled buoyancy tubes					
5.2.1	General7					
5.2.2	Tests7					
5.3	Lifting the boat8					
5.3.1	General8					
5.3.2	Fittings for lifting of the boat (if applicable)9					
5.3.3	Complete boat overload test9					
5.4	Strength of the boat's structure9					
5.4.1	General9					
5.4.2	Drop test (rigid inflatable boats only)9					
5.4.3	In-water testing10					
5.51tt	Buoyancy tube attachment strength test (type test only)					
5.5.1	General					
5.5.2	Requirement					
5.6	Strength of principal fitted accessories					
5.6.1	General					
5.6.2	Requirement					
6	Stability and flotation requirements					
6.1	General12					
6.2	Maximum load capacity					
6.2.1	Determination methods					
6.2.2	Crew limit					
6.3	Offset load test					
6.4	Buoyancy requirements					
6.4.1	Total buoyant volume14					
6.4.2	Buoyancy determination16					
6.4.3	Sub-division of the inflatable buoyancy tubes (chambers)					

6.4.4	Nominal pressures (inflatable buoyancy tubes)	16	
6.4.5	Valves (if applicable)	16	
6.4.6	Strength of the inflatable buoyancy tube	17	
6.5	Level flotation when swamped	18	
6.6	Watertightness	18	
6.6.1	Openings and flooding	18	
6.6.2	Hull (below deck) drainage	19	
6.6.3	Watertightness test (not applicable to self-draining boats)	19	
6.7	Cockpit draining time assessment (Type VIII boats only)	19	
6.7.1	Requirements	19	
6.7.2	Self-draining test requirement	19	
6.7.3	Test method	19	
6.7.4	Quick-draining calculation requirement	19	
7	Requirements for safe operation	19	
7.1	Determination of maximum motor power and manoeuvring speed	19	
7.2	Prevention of falling overboard and recovery	19	
7.2.1	General	19	
7.2.2	Location of handholds fitted on tubes of high-speed boats		
7.2.3	Seating safety sign	20	
7.3	Seating and attachment systems (where offered as a standard or optional equipment)	21	
7.4	Field of vision from the helm position	21	
7.5	Fire protection	21	
7.6	Rowlocks and oars	21	
7.6.1	Requirements		
7.6.2	Abrasion damage Abrasion damage Abrasion damage Abrasion damage	21	
7.6.3	Prevention from loosening	21	
7.6.4	Strength of rowlocks	21	
7.6.5	Use of the rowlocks and oars	22	
7.6.6	Rowing test	22	
В	Installation requirements	22	
8.1	Motor and motor spaces	22	
3.1.1	Inboard motors	22	
3.1.2	Outboard motors	22	
8.2	Ventilation of petrol engine and/or petrol tank compartments (where applicable)	22	
8.3	Electrical installations (where offered as standard or optional equipment)	22	
8.4	Fuel systems	22	
8.5	Remote steering system (where offered as standard or optional equipment)	23	
8.6	Gas systems	23	
3.7	Navigation lights	23	
8.8	Discharge prevention	23	

9	Equipment to be supplied with the boat2	
10	Builder's plate(s) and craft identification number	3
11	Owner's manual2	3
Annex	A (normative) Buoyancy tube attachment tests	5
A.1	General2	5
	Test method A2	
A.3	Test method B	7
Annex	B (normative) Strength of principal fitted accessories	8
B.1	General2	8
B.2	Test method A2	8
B.3	Test method B	0
	ZA (informative) Relationship between this European Standard and the essential requirements of two 2013/53/EU3	
Biblios	rraphy	6

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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 document 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[SO draws attention to the possibility that some of the elements implementation of this document may be involve the subjectuse of (a) patent(s). ISO takes no position concerning the evidence, validity or applicability of any claimed patent rights in respect thereof. As of the date of publication of this document, ISO had not received notice of (a) patent(s) which may be required to implement this document. However, implementers are cautioned that this may not represent the latest information, which may be obtained from the patent database available at www.iso.org/patents. 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).

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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*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 464, *Small Craft*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 6185-3:2014), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- Type VII and VIII boats now distinguished only by design category, not by power;
- definitions updated to reflect current practice;
- Type VIII (category) boats are permitted a greater range of heel angle to achieve the minimum required righting moment;
- to reflect the increase in power and speed, in-water performance tests may be conducted at less than full power and in smaller waves;
- crew are recommended not to sit on tubes when operating at high-speed or in waves higher than 2 m, regardless of their design category;

— addition of requirements for design and testing of lifting points.

A list of all parts in the ISO 6185 series can be found on the ISO website.

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.

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Introduction

The ISO 6185 series is subdivided into four parts as shown below. It excludes:

- boats with a tube consisting of a single buoyancy chamber;
- boats < 1 800 N buoyancy;
- boats made from unsupported materials > 12 kN inflated buoyancy and powered by engines > 4, 5 kW.

It is not applicable to:

- aquatic toys;
- inflatable liferafts.

ISO 6185-1:

- Type I Boats with $L_{\rm H}$ < 8 m propelled exclusively by manual means.
- Type II Powered boats with $L_{\rm H}$ < 8 m with a power ≤ 4, 5 kW.
- Type III Canoes and kayaks with $L_{\rm H}$ < 8 m.
- Type IV Sail boats with L_H < 8 m with a sail area ≤ 6 m².

ISO 6185-2:

- Type V Powered boats with $L_{\rm H}$ < 8 m with power 4,5 kW < P ≤ 15 kW
- Type VI Sail boats with $L_{\rm H}$ < 8 m with sail area > 6 m².

This document (ISO 6185-3):

- Type VII Powered boats with $L_{\rm H}$ < 8 m in design category C or D with power ≥ 15 kW.
- Type VIII Powered boats with L_H < 8 m in design category B with power ≥ 15 kW.

ISO 6185-4:

- Type IX Powered boats (design categories C and D) with 8 m < $L_{\rm H}$ ≤ 24 m with power ≥ 15 kW.
- Type X Powered boats (design category B) with 8 m < $L_{\rm H}$ ≤ 24 m with power ≥ 75 kW.

NOTE ISO 6185-4 applies only to rigid inflatable boats with $8 \text{ m} < L_H \le 24 \text{ m}$. Non-For non-rigid inflatables with a length of hull in this range-may apply, this document-can be applied.

Inflatable boats —

Part 3:

Boats with a length of the hull less than 8 m with a motor power rating of 15 kW and greater

1 Scope

This document specifies the minimum safety characteristics required for the design, materials, manufacture and testing of inflatable boats and rigid inflatable boats with a length of the hull $L_{\rm H}$ in accordance with ISO 8666 less than 8 m with a motor power rating of 15 kW and greater.

This document is applicable to the following types of boats intended for use within the operating temperatures of -20 °C to +60 °C:

- Type VII: Powered boats, fitted with a buoyancy tube on the port and starboard sides, suitable for navigation in conditions of design categories C and D.
- Type VIII: Powered boats, fitted with a buoyancy tube on the port and starboard sides, suitable for navigation in conditions of design category B.

This document excludes single-chambered boats and boats with tubes made from unsupported materials, and does not apply to aquatic toys and inflatable liferafts.

Boats with tubes made from aluminium, roto-moulded polyethylene, GRPfibre reinforced plastic or other rigid materials are excluded from this document.

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 1817:2022, Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of the effect of liquids

ISO 2411:2017, Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics — Determination of coating adhesion

ISO 3011:2021, Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics — Determination of resistance to ozone cracking under static conditions

ISO 4674-1-2016, Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics — Determination of tear resistance — Part 1: Constan<mark>t</mark> rate of tear methods

ISO 4675:2017, Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics — Low-temperature bend test

ISO 7840:2021, Small craft — Fire-resistant fuel hoses

ISO 8099-1<mark>:2018</mark>, Small craft — Waste systems — Part 1: Waste water retention

ISO 8099-2:2020, Small craft — Waste systems — Part 2: Sewage treatment systems

ISO 8469:2021, Small craft - Non-fire-resistant fuel hoses

ISO 8847<mark>:2021</mark>, Small craft — Steering gear — Cable over pulley systems

```
ISO 8848, Small craft — Remote mechanical steering systems
ISO 9093-2020, Small craft — Seacocks and through-hull fittings
ISO 9094:2015, Small craft — Fire protection
ISO 10087:2022, Small craft — Craft identification — Coding system
ISO 10088<del>:2013</del>, Small craft — Permanently installed fuel systems
ISO 10239<mark>:2014</mark>, Small craft — Navigation lights — Installation, placement and visibility
ISO 10592, Small craft — Remote hydraulic steering systems
ISO 11105 \frac{2020}{200}, Small craft — Ventilation of petrol engine and/or petrol tank compartments
ISO 11591, Small craft — Field of vision from the steering position
ISO 11592-1:\frac{2016}{5}, Small craft — Determination of maximum propulsion power rating using manoeuvring
speed — Part 1: Craft with a length of hull less than 8 m
ISO 11812, Small craft — Watertight or quick-draining recesses and cockpits
ISO 12215-1:2000, Small craft — Hull construction and scantlings — Part 1: Materials: Thermosetting
resins, glass-fibre reinforcement, reference laminate
ISO 12215-2<del>:2002</del>, Hull construction and scantlings — Part 2: Materials: Core materials for sandwich
construction, embedded materials
ISO 12215-3:2002, Small craft — Hull construction and scantlings — Part 3: Materials: Steel, aluminium
alloys, wood, other\ materials
ISO 12215-5:2019, Small craft — Hull construction and scantlings — Part 5: Design pressures for
monohulls, design stresses, scantlings determination
ISO 12216:2020/A+Amd 1:2022, Small craft — Windows, portlights, hatches, deadlights and doors —
Strength and watertightness requirements — Amendment 1
ISO 12217-1: \frac{2015}{2022}, Small craft — Stability and buoyancy assessment and categorization — Part 1:
Non-sailing boats of length of the hull greater than or equal to 6 m
ISO 13297, Small craft — Electrical systems — Alternating and direct current installations
ISO 13929:2001, Small craft — Steering gear — Geared link systems
ISO 14945:2021, Small craft — Builder's plate
ISO 14946:2021, Small craft — Maximum load capacity
ISO 15084:2003, Small craft — Anchoring, mooring and towing — Strong points
ISO 15085:2003/A2Amd 2:2017, Small craft — Man-overboard prevention and recovery — Amendment
<u>2</u>
ISO 16315:2016, Small craft — Electric propulsion system
```

ISO 21487, Small craft — Permanently installed petrol and diesel fuel tanks

ISO 23411:2020, Small craft — Steering wheels

ISO 25197, Small craft — Electrical/electronic control systems for steering, shift and throttle

EN 314-2:1993, Plywood – Bonding quality – Part 2: Requirements

3 Terms and definitions

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

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

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

3.1

inflatable boat

boat achieving all or part of its intended shape and buoyancy by *inflatable buoyancy tube* (3.5) or *foam-filled buoyancy tubes* (3.6)

3.2

rigid inflatable boat

RIB

inflatable boat (3.1) achieving all or part of its intended shape by means of a lower part formed by a rigid structure and an upper, non-rigid, inflatable buoyancy tube (3.5) and/or foam-filled buoyancy tube (3.6)

3.3

buoyancy

volume of all chambers which form the inflatable hull, plus any other buoyant component which is permanently fixed to it-

Note 1 to entry: The term "permanently fixed" implies detachment is only possible by the use of tools. d-acad-3 d712b49055d/iso-fdis-6185-3

3.4

total buoyant volume

V

buoyancy comprising the buoyant volumes of the *inflatable buoyancy tube* (3.5) and the *foam-filled buoyancy tube* (3.6) added to the *permanent inherent buoyancy* (3.7) added to the *permanent sealed buoyancy* (3.8) added to the inherent buoyancy of the rigid parts of the boat

3.5

inflatable buoyancy tube

tube on both port and starboard sides of the hull when the boat is in use, and inflated with air

3.6

foam-filled buoyancy tube

buoyancy tube on both port and starboard sides of the hull when the boat is in use, and filled with closed cell foam

3.7

permanent inherent buoyancy

buoyancy provided by materials, contained within the rigid hull and cockpit

permanent sealed buoyancy

buoyancy provided by sealed chambers, contained within the rigid hull and cockpit, filled with air

3.9

crew limit

 \mathbf{CL}

maximum recommended number of persons to be carried when the boat is underway

Note 1 to entry: See Clause 10 section for information to be displayed on the builder's plate.

3.10

design category

description of the sea and wind conditions for which a boat is assessed to be suitable

Note 1 to entry: See ISO 12217 (all parts): 13 ISO 12217-2 and ISO 12217-3 for the description of design categories.

high-speed boat

motor boat having a maximum speed, in knots, greater than $7 \times \sqrt{L_H}$ or 25 knots, whichever is the greater

Note 1 to entry: 1 knot = 1,852 km/h.

3.12

seat

any surface, horizontal or nearly horizontal, where a person may sit

3.13

inting the boat procedure for raising a boat by strong points, usually for attaching to crane or davit

carrying the boat

procedure for raising the boat by manual effort

3.15

engine

in this International Standard, engine refers only to internal combustion engines

3.16

motor

in this International Standard, motor refers to all types of motor or engine, whether electric, internal combustion or otherwise

Note 1 to entry: In this document, "engine" refers only to internal combustion engines.

4 Symbols and abbreviated terms

Symbol	Designation	Unit	Section
$A_{ m LV}$	windage area of the hull in profile at the appropriate loading condition	m²	Table 3,

Deleted Cells