INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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Ships and marine technology — Heading control systems

Navires et technologie maritime — Systèmes de pilotage



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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 Maison 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 2.

The main task of technical control tees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires applying by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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.

ISO 11674 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 8, Ships and marine technology, Subcommittee SC 6, Navigation.

SC 6, Navigation.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 11674:2000, ISO 11674:2000/Cor. 1:2001), of which it constitutes a minor revision.

Ships and marine technology — Heading control systems

1 Scope

This International standard specifies the structure, performance, inspection and testing of heading control systems to be installed on board ships.

It applies to the heading control systems which enable a ship to keep a preset heading with minimum operation of the ship's steering gear, within limits related to the ship's manoeuvrability in conjunction with their sources of heading information.

The heading control system may work together with a track control system adjusting its heading for drift.

A turn rate control or a turning-radius control for performing turns may be provided.

NOTE All the text in this International Standard identical to that in IMO Resolutions [Resolution A.342(IX) as amended by resolution MSC.64(67), Annex 3 and Resolution A.694(17)] is printed in italics.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispersable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undeted references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 694:2000, Ships and marine technology — Positioning magnetic compasses in ships

IEC 60945:2002, Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems — General requirements — Methods of testing and required test results

IEC 61162 (all parts), Maritime navigation and radiocommunication equipment and systems — Digital interfaces

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1

adjustment control

device which changes the characteristics of an automatic steering device, including proportional rudder adjustment, derivative rudder adjustment, integral rudder adjustment and weather adjustment

NOTE The term "derivative rudder adjustment" is also called "counter rudder adjustment" customarily.

3.2

automatic steering

method of controlling the steering gear automatically to enable a ship to keep a preset heading, processing the heading information which is obtained from a gyro-compass or magnetic compass, etc.