
**Small craft — Stability and buoyancy
assessment and categorization —**

**Part 3:
Boats of hull length less than 6 m**

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

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



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Published in Switzerland

Contents

Page

Foreword	v
Introduction	vi
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	2
3 Terms and definitions	2
3.1 Primary	2
3.2 Downflooding	4
3.3 Condition and mass	5
3.4 Other definitions	7
4 Symbols	9
5 Procedure	10
5.1 Maximum load	10
5.2 Sailing or non-sailing	10
5.3 Tests to be applied	10
5.4 Alternatives	11
5.5 Variation in input parameters	11
6 Tests to be applied to non-sailing boats	11
6.1 General	11
6.2 Habitable non-sailing multihull boats	11
6.3 Downflooding	12
6.4 Recess size	17
6.5 Offset-load test	19
6.6 Heel due to wind action	26
6.7 Level flotation test	26
6.8 Basic flotation test	27
6.9 Capsize-recovery test	27
6.10 Detection and removal of water	28
7 Tests to be applied to sailing boats	28
7.1 General	28
7.2 Downflooding	29
7.3 Recess size	29
7.4 Flotation tests	29
7.5 Capsize-recovery test	30
7.6 Knockdown recovery test	31
7.7 Wind stiffness test	32
7.8 Inverted buoyancy	34
8 Safety signs	35
9 Application	35
9.1 Deciding the design category	35
9.2 Meaning of the design categories	35
Annex A (normative) Full method for required downflooding height	37
Annex B (normative) Methods for calculating downflooding angle	40
Annex C (normative) Method for flotation tests	42
Annex D (normative) Flotation material and elements	47
Annex E (normative) Calculation method for basic flotation requirement	49
Annex F (normative) Information for owner's manual	51
Annex G (informative) Summary of requirements	55

Annex H (informative) Worksheets	57
Bibliography	74

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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 2.

The main task of technical committees 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 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 document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 12217-3 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 188, *Small craft*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 12217-3:2002), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the Amendment ISO 12217-3:2002/Amd.1:2009.

ISO 12217 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Small craft — Stability and buoyancy assessment and categorization*:

- *Part 1: Non-sailing boats of hull length greater than or equal to 6 m*
- *Part 2: Sailing boats of hull length greater than or equal to 6 m*
- *Part 3: Boats of hull length less than 6 m*

Introduction

This part of ISO 12217 enables the determination of the limiting environmental conditions to be determined for which an individual boat has been designed.

It enables the boat to be assigned to a design category appropriate to its design and maximum load. The design categories used align with those in the Recreational Craft Directive of the European Union, EU Directive 94/25/EC as amended by Directive 2003/44/EC.

Annex H provides worksheets to assist in the systematic assessment of a boat according to this part of ISO 12217.

Small craft — Stability and buoyancy assessment and categorization —

Part 3:

Boats of hull length less than 6 m

CAUTION — Compliance with this part of ISO 12217 does not guarantee total safety or total freedom of risk from capsize or sinking.

IMPORTANT — The electronic file of this document contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of the document. Users should therefore consider printing this document using a colour printer.

1 Scope

This part of ISO 12217 specifies methods for evaluating the stability and buoyancy of intact (i.e. undamaged) boats. The flotation characteristics of craft vulnerable to swamping are also encompassed.

The evaluation of stability and buoyancy properties using this part of ISO 12217 will enable the boat to be assigned to a design category (C or D) appropriate to its design and maximum load.

This part of ISO 12217 is applicable to boats of hull length less than 6 m, whether propelled by human or mechanical power, except habitable sailing multihulls. Boats of hull length less than 6 m which are fitted with a full deck and quick-draining cockpit(s) complying with ISO 11812 may alternatively be assessed using ISO 12217-1 or ISO 12217-2 (for non-sailing and sailing boats, respectively), in which case higher design categories may be assigned.

In relation to habitable multihulls, this part of ISO 12217 includes assessment of vulnerability to inversion, definition of viable means of escape and requirements for inverted flotation.

This part of ISO 12217 excludes:

- inflatable and rigid-inflatable boats covered by ISO 6185, except for references made in ISO 6185 to specific clauses of ISO 12217;
- personal watercraft covered by ISO 13590 and other similar powered craft;
- aquatic toys;
- canoes and kayaks;
- gondolas and pedalos;
- sailing surfboards;
- surfboards, including powered surfboards;
- hydrofoils, foil stabilized boats and hovercraft when not operating in the displacement mode; and
- submersibles.

NOTE Displacement mode means that the boat is only supported by hydrostatic forces.

It does not include or evaluate the effects on stability of towing, fishing, dredging or lifting operations, which need to be separately considered if appropriate.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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 2896:2001, *Rigid cellular plastics — Determination of water absorption*

ISO 3864-1, *Graphical symbols — Safety colours and safety signs — Part 1: Design principles for safety signs and safety markings*

ISO 8666, *Small craft — Principal data*

ISO 9093-1, *Small craft — Seacocks and through-hull fittings — Part 1: Metallic*

ISO 9093-2, *Small craft — Seacocks and through-hull fittings — Part 2: Non-metallic*

ISO 10240, *Small craft — Owner's manual*

ISO 11812, *Small craft — Watertight cockpits and quick-draining cockpits*

ISO 12216, *Small craft — Windows, portlights, hatches, deadlights and doors — Strength and watertightness requirements*

ISO 12217-1:2013, *Small craft — Stability and buoyancy assessment and categorization — Part 1: Non-sailing boats of hull length greater than or equal to 6 m*

ISO 12217-2:2013, *Small craft — Stability and buoyancy assessment and categorization — Part 2: Sailing boats of hull length greater than or equal to 6 m*

ISO 14946, *Small craft — Maximum load capacity*

ISO 15083, *Small craft — Bilge-pumping systems*

ISO 15085, *Small craft — Man-overboard prevention and recovery*

3 Terms and definitions

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

NOTE The meanings of certain symbols used in the definitions are given in Clause 4.

3.1 Primary

3.1.1 design category

description of the sea and wind conditions for which a boat is assessed to be suitable by this part of ISO 12217

NOTE See also 9.2.

3.1.2 recess

volume open to the air that might retain water within the range of loading conditions and corresponding trims

EXAMPLE Cockpits, wells, open volumes or areas bounded by bulwarks or coamings.

NOTE 1 Cabins, shelters or lockers provided with closures according to the requirements of ISO 12216 are not recesses.

NOTE 2 Cockpits that are open aft to the sea are considered to be recesses. Flush decks without bulwarks or coamings are not recesses.