

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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Ships and marine technology — Marine gyro-compasses

Navires et technologie maritime — Compas gyroscopiques à usage marin



Reference number
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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.

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.

International Standard ISO 8728 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 8, *Ships and marine technology*, Subcommittee SC 6, *Navigation*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 8728:1987), which has been technically revised.

Annex A forms an integral part of this International Standard. Annex B is for information only.

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International Organization for Standardization
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Genève 20 • Switzerland
Internet central@iso.ch
X.400 c=ch; a=400net; p=iso; o=isocs; s=central

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Ships and marine technology — Marine gyro-compasses

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the construction, performance and type testing for gyro-compasses required by Chapter V of SOLAS, 1974.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO/R 694:1968, *Positioning of magnetic compasses in ships*.

IEC 945:1994, *Marine navigational equipment — General requirements — Methods of testing and required test results*.

International Convention on Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) 1974 (amended).

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following definitions apply.

3.1 gyro-compass: Complete equipment including all essential elements of the complete design.

3.2 true heading: Horizontal angle between the vertical plane passing through the true meridian and the vertical plane passing through the ship's fore-and-aft datum line; it is measured from true north (000°) clockwise through 360°.

NOTE — When the gyro-compass equipment is not installed on board ship, this “true heading” is regarded as the true heading of the lubber line. Where a gyro-compass has the facility of introducing a correction by moving the lubber line, the correction is set for the local latitude.

3.3 settled: Stable situation when any three readings taken at intervals of 30 min are within a band of 0,7°, with the compass level and stationary.

NOTE — The settling time is the elapsed time between the time of switch-on at the initial heading error and the third recording of the settle.

3.4 settle point heading: Mean value of ten readings taken at 20 min intervals after the compass has settled as defined in 3.3.