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Small craft — Remote steering systems

Navires de plaisance — Appareils à gouverner commandés à distance



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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 8848 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 188, *Small craft*.

NOTE 1 This International Standard specifies requirements and test methods for remote steering systems as cited in clause 1. More specialized requirements for such steering systems to be applied to simple outboard motors of 15 kW to 40 kW power are given in a parallel document, ISO 9775, *Small craft — Remote steering systems for single outboard motors of 15 kW to 40 kW power*.

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International Organization for Standardization

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Small craft — Remote steering systems

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies requirements and test methods for remote push-pull cable steering systems and their major component items, used for small craft with single and twin installations of outboard motors of over 15 kW power, and all inboard motors, inboard motor-outdrives, and water-jet drives.

2 Definitions

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

2.1 steering system: Assembly including all components necessary to transmit remote manual effort to the rudder, outboard motor, inboard-outdrive or water-jet drive.

2.2 boat-mounted steering system: System in which an output ram guide tube is secured to the boat.

2.3 motor-mounted steering system: System in which an output ram guide tube is secured to the engine.

2.4 drag link: Device in a motor-mounted steering system by which the linear force of the output ram is transmitted to the motor steering arm.

2.5 helm: Mechanism, exclusive of a steering-wheel or other means for manual application of controlling force, by which controlling force is fed into a steering system cable or other force-transmission means.

2.6 minimum retained system performance: System capability after test(s) such that at least 90 % of the steering arc normally available each side of the mid-position may be obtained by exertion of no more than 27 N·m of torque at the helm, through the wheel or other normal control.

This criterion does not define steering system performance while a boat is underway but is intended to provide quantitative limits for design and test purposes.

3 General requirements

3.1 When steering systems are factory-installed in the boat, the complete system shall be supplied. In outboard motor boats, the system shall be supplied complete to the interface point at the ram output end as shown in figure 1.