

- (6) Gear for releasing deck load in fishing vessels carrying catch on deck, e.g. herring, should be kept in good working condition for use when necessary.
- (7) Freeing ports provided with closing appliances should always be capable of functioning and are not to be locked, especially in bad weather.
- (8) When the main deck is prepared for the carriage of deck load by division with pound boards, there should be slots between them of suitable size to allow easy flow of water to freeing ports to prevent trapping of water.
- (9) Never carry fish in bulk without first being sure that the portable divisions in the holds are properly installed.
- (10) At any one time keep the number of partially filled tanks to a minimum.
- (11) Observe any instructions given regarding filling of water-ballast tanks, but always remember that slack tanks can be dangerous.
- (12) Any closing devices provided for vent pipes to fuel tanks should be secured in bad weather.
- (13) Reliance on automatic or fixed steering is dangerous as this prevents speedy manoeuvring which may be needed in bad weather.
- (14) Be alert to all the dangers of following or quartering seas. If excessive heeling or yawing occurs, reduce speed as a first precaution.
- (15) In all conditions of loading necessary care should be taken to maintain a seaworthy freeboard.
- (16) Pay special attention to icing of a vessel and reduce it by all possible means.

28 November 1968
Agenda item 9

RESOLUTION A.169(ES.IV)

Superseded by [A.521\(13\)](#)

RECOMMENDATION FOR TESTING LIFE-JACKETS

The Assembly,

Noting Article 16(i) of the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization concerning the functions of the Assembly,

Bearing in mind that at its present session it adopted the amendments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1960, and in particular to Regulation 22 of Chapter III,

Having considered the Recommendation adopted by the Maritime Safety Committee at its seventeenth session,

Adopts the Recommendation for Testing Life-jackets, the text of which is set out in the Annex to this Resolution,

Invites all governments concerned to apply the provisions of this Recommendation when testing life-jackets for approval.

ANNEX

RECOMMENDATION FOR TESTING LIFE-JACKETS

Reliability of the finished life-jacket and the component materials is essential. Items to consider include effects of stowage in a compressed condition for extended periods of disuse, weathering, ageing, exposure to petroleum or other products and exposure to heat or cold.

A prototype life-jacket should undergo donning and water performance tests.

1. *Donning Test*

As life-jackets will be used by uninitiated persons, often in adverse conditions, it is essential that risk of incorrect donning be minimized. Ties and fastenings necessary for proper performance should be few and simple. Life-jackets should readily fit all sizes of adults, both lightly and heavily clad.

(a) *Test Subjects*

Persons unfamiliar with the use of life-jackets should be selected to perform donning tests. The individuals chosen should include large and small persons, both male and female.

(b) *Clothing*

Each subject should be tested wearing normal street clothing. The test should be repeated with the subject wearing heavy-weather clothing.

(c) *Test*

Subjects should don the life-jacket unassisted using only the instructions provided by the manufacturer.

(d) *Assessment*

The observer should note:

- (i) ease and speed of donning;
- (ii) the simplicity and number of fastenings;
- (iii) proper fit and adjustment;
- (iv) ease of movement.

2. *Water Performance Tests*

This portion of the test is intended to determine the ability of the life-jacket to assist a helpless person or one in an exhausted or unconscious state. All tests should be carried out in fresh water under still conditions.

(a) *Test Subjects*

For these tests a variety of subjects, both male and female of high, medium and low weight and height ranges should be selected. Only well-qualified swimmers should be used, since the ability to relax in the water is rarely otherwise obtained.

(b) *Clothing*

Subjects should wear only swimming costumes.

(c) *Instructions to Subjects*

The subjects should be made familiar with each of the tests set out below, particularly the requirement regarding relaxing and exhaling in the face-down position.

(d) *Tests*

The subject should don the life-jacket, unassisted, using only the instructions provided by the manufacturer. The observer should note the same points as in (i) to (iv) of 1(d) above. The observer should then ensure that the life-jacket has been properly adjusted before continuing with the tests.

(i) *Righting Tests*

The subject should swim at least three gentle strokes (breast stroke) and then with minimum headway relax, with the head down and the lungs partially filled, simulating a state of utter exhaustion. The period of time should be recorded starting from the completion of the last stroke until the mouth of the subject comes clear of the water. The above test should be repeated after the subject has exhaled. The time should again be ascertained as above. The freeboard should be recorded from the water surface to the mouth with the subject at rest.

(ii) *Drop Test*

Without readjusting the life-jacket, the subject should drop vertically into the water, feet-first, from a height of at least 3 metres. The freeboard to the mouth should be recorded after the subject comes to rest.

(e) *Assessment*

After each of the water tests described above, the subject should come to rest with the trunk floating inclined backwards at an angle of not less than 20° and preferably not more than 50° from the vertical with the mouth clear of the water by approximately 12 cms. In the righting tests, the mouth should be clear of the water in approximately five seconds. Any tendency of the life-jacket to become dislodged during testing should be noted, as should physical harm done to the subject.

As far as possible, similar criteria should be applied in the approval of life-jackets for children.

Each life-jacket should be suitably marked showing that it has been approved by the Administration.

28 November 1968
Agenda item 9