

Ships and marine technology — Launching appliances for free-fall lifeboats

ICS 47.020.50

National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of ISO 22673:2008.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted by Technical Committee SME/32, Ships and marine technology — Steering committee, to Panel SME/32/-/4, Ships and marine technology — Outfitting and deck machinery.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

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This British Standard was published under the authority of the Standards Policy and Strategy Committee on 30 April 2008

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ISBN 978 0 580 57112 1

Amendments/corrigenda issued since publication

Date	Comments

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO
22673

First edition
2008-03-15

Ships and marine technology — Launching appliances for free-fall lifeboats

*Navires et technologie maritime — Engins de mise à l'eau des
embarcations de sauvetage par chute libre*



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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.

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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 22673 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 8, *Ships and marine technology*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Outfitting and deck machinery*.

Introduction

This International Standard forms a code of practical interpretation and amplification of the requirements of the convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS), to provide an identical basis for design, manufacture and acceptance of launching appliances for free-fall lifeboats for use by ship-owners, shipbuilders and appropriate organizations.

This International Standard provides the design requirements for launching ramp length and angle. According to 6.1.4.7 of the LSA Code, the secondary launching appliance can use both the ship's main and emergency power supplies, so it is significant to admit the conviction that boat handling appliances can be independent of launching ramps. A simulated launching test and strip for inspection are supplemented in the test method. This International Standard includes requirements of lifeboat stowage, arrangement on board, inspection and maintenance because the launching appliances for free-fall lifeboats are closely related to ships.

This International Standard is mainly based on amendments to SOLAS 1974, dating from 1983 to 1996, and relevant IMO resolutions and protocols, especially Res.MSC.47(66)^[1], Res.MSC.48(66)^[2], Res.MSC.81(70)^[3], Res.MSC.216(82)^[4] and Res.MSC.218(82)^[5]. This International Standard also refers to MSC/Circ.980^[6], MSC/Circ.1205 and MSC/Circ.1206.