

DK 86208

AS 1512—1984  
UDC 614.818.3

# Australian Standard<sup>®</sup> 1512—1984

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## LIFEJACKETS

1988

[Title allocated by Defence Cataloguing Authority—  
NSC 4220 LIFE PRESERVER, VEST:HOOD AND VEST (For use  
in small boats in partially smooth waters)]

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**STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA**  
*Incorporated by Royal Charter*

This Australian standard was prepared by Committee CS/60, Buoyancy Aids. It was approved on behalf of the Council of the Standards Association of Australia on 16 October 1984 and published on 7 December 1984.

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The following interests are represented on Committee CS/60:

Association of Australian Port and Marine Authorities  
Australian Water Ski Association  
Australian Yachting Federation  
Department of Consumer Affairs, N.S.W.  
Department of Defence  
Department of Transport  
Manufacturers of Buoyancy Aids  
Metal Trades Industry Association of Australia  
National Safety Council of South Australia  
New South Wales Police Department  
Royal Volunteer Coastal Patrol

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by Aids. It was  
Australia on

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION  
OF AUSTRALIA

Date 870424 File No.....

Memo. by Kathryn To John Henry

Re Letter..... of date.....

The State Govt is bringing in regulations requiring additional retroreflective material to be sewn or stuck on existing life jackets etc.

As far as SAA goes, this could invalidate our approvals of life jackets etc.

A committee meeting is to be held on 28, 29 April to discuss the regulations.

Retroreflective material can be stuck on life jackets etc as long as it passes the different tests specified in AS 2259.

~~from John Henry~~  
1987.09.30 Victoria has gone ahead with Regs. Can stick on only if existing jacket - not completely satisfactory as can come off & can invalidate approval  
Inquiries → RFD Safety marine OR  
A31 Mr. Alex Shaw, Marine Board of Vic 641377 (SAA Ctee) on

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**AUSTRALIAN STANDARD**

# **LIFEJACKETS**

**AS 1512—1984**

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## PREFACE

This edition of this standard was prepared by the Association's Committee on Buoyancy Aids to supersede AS 1512—1983.

This edition incorporates the use of an artificial light rather than sunlight in the test for colourfastness. The use of kapok or cork has been banned for children's lifejackets and several changes have been made to the marking clause. The special requirement for fastenings on children's lifejackets has been deleted as this is now covered by the use of positive locking devices on all straps necessary for security of fit, specified in AS 2259—1984.

This standard relates to lifejackets suitable for use in many recreational activities.

Guidance on the selection and care of lifejackets is given in AS 2258, Code for Selection and Care of Buoyancy Aids. Other related Australian standards are—

AS 1499 Buoyancy Vests

AS 2260 Buoyancy Garments

AS 2261 Rescue Buoys

AS 2262 Float-off Buoyancy Aids

Those requirements which are common to all buoyancy aids are consolidated into a separate standard, viz AS 2259, General Requirements for Buoyancy Aids.

Some statutory authorities and boating organizations may require evidence from manufacturers that their product complies with the provisions of this standard for lifejackets. The Standards Mark certification trademark of the Standards Association of Australia (see Clause 3.6) on a lifejacket is an independent assurance of such compliance.

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**STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA**

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**Australian Standard**  
**for**  
**LIFEJACKETS**

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**SECTION 1. SCOPE AND GENERAL**

**1.1 SCOPE.** This standard specifies requirements for lifejackets anticipated for use in small boats in waters where early rescue may be expected.

**1.2 APPLICATION.** Lifejackets shall comply with the requirements of this standard in addition to the relevant requirements of AS 2259.

**1.3 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS.** The following standards are referred to in this standard:

- AS 2001    Methods of Test for Textiles  
          2001.4.14—Part 4—Colourfastness Tests—Determination of Colourfastness to Seawater  
          2001.4.21—Part 4—Colourfastness Tests—Determination of Colourfastness to Light Using an Artificial Light Source (Mercury Vapour, Tungsten Filament, Internally Phosphor-coated Lamp)
- AS 2259    General Requirements for Buoyancy Aids
- AS K185    Colours for Specific Purposes.

**1.4 CLASSIFICATION.** Inherently buoyant lifejackets shall be classified in terms of the minimum buoyancy deemed to be adequate for intended wearers, within the ranges of body mass as follows:

- Body mass 40 kg and over
- Body mass 22 kg to 40 kg
- Body mass 12 kg to 25 kg
- Body mass 10 kg to 15 kg

NOTE: Owing to the difficulties in design and testing, this standard does not include lifejackets for body mass below 10 kg.

Jackets in the two lower ranges of body mass shall be considered to be 'children's lifejackets'.

Lifejackets relying on inflatable chambers as a source of buoyancy shall be provided only in the two upper ranges of body mass.