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МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ

Ship's wheelhouse windows — Heating by hot air of glass panes

玻璃窗

Fenêtres de la timonerie des navires — Chauffage à l'air chaud des vitrages

Reference number
ISO 8863 :1987 (E)

Ship's wheelhouse windows — Heating by hot air of glass panes

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies design requirements and general considerations for hot-air heating of wheelhouse windows on board seagoing merchant ships to prevent condensation or frost, when specified by the shipowner.

This International Standard is based on an outdoor air temperature of $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and applies to all conditions except those encountered in extremely cold climates.

The annex gives recommendations regarding the air jets.

NOTES

- 1 For electrically heated glass panes, see ISO 3434, *Shipbuilding — Heated glass panes for ships' windows*.
- 2 Users of this International Standard should note that, while observing the requirements of the Standard, they should at the same time ensure compliance with such statutory requirements, rules and regulations as may be applicable to the individual ship concerned.

2 Design requirements

The heating capacity shall be designed for conditions as follows :

Air jet : $+42\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

Outdoor air : $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

Indoor air : $+22\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

NOTE — All temperatures stated are dry bulb temperatures.

3 Airflow

The airflow shall be $0,015\text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ per square metre of the area of the glass pane.

4 Sound

The system shall be so designed that the A-weighted sound level from the air distribution system measured 1 m from the air terminal device shall not exceed 55 dB(A) .

Annex

Air jets

(This annex does not form an integral part of the Standard.)

The core of the air jets should hit the glass pane 1,5 m above the level where the navigator normally stands, and have a velocity of $1,5\text{ m}$ per second at the glass pane.

It is recommended that the air jet should have its direction from top to bottom.