INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 6425

Third edition
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Divers' watches

Montres de plongée

Reference number
ISO 6425:1996(E)

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 6425 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 114, *Horology*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Water resistant watches*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 6425:1984), which has been technically revised.

Annex A forms an integral part of this International Standard.

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Divers' watches

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies requirements and test methods for divers' watches and for divers' watches for use in deep diving (see annex A which deals with watches for mixed-gas diving).

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 764:1984, *Horology — Antimagnetic watches.*

ISO 1413:1984, *Horology — Shock-resistant watches.*

ISO 2859-1:1989, *Sampling procedures for inspection by attributes — Part 1: Sampling plans indexed by acceptable quality level (AQL) for lot-by-lot inspection.*

ISO 2859-2:1985, *Sampling procedures for inspection by attributes — Part 2: Sampling plans indexed by limiting quality (LQ) for isolated lot inspection.*

ISO 2859-3:1991, *Sampling procedures for inspection by attributes — Part 3: Skip-lot sampling procedures.*

3 Definition

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following definition applies.

3.1 diver's watch: A watch designed to withstand diving in water at depths of at least 100 m and processing a system to control the time.

NOTE 1 Hereafter "diver's watch" is referred to simply as "watch".

4 Designation

Any watch bearing the designation "diver's watch" in relation to diving depths of 100 m and beyond, or any other similar term, shall satisfy the minimum requirements laid down in clause 6.

5 Practical meaning

All operations described are intended to simulate conditions in which watches will remain undamaged and still operate after diving at

a) L m of water for 1 h per dive ($\Delta p = L/10$ bar[1)]) followed by

b) 3 m of water for 1 h per dive (Δp = 0,3 bar).

NOTES

2 L is the depth of dive guaranteed by the manufacturer.

3 Crowns can be manipulated at atmospheric pressure.

1) 1 bar = 10^5 Pa = 10^5 N/m^2