

§ 108.209 Hospital spaces.

(a) Each unit carrying twelve or more persons on a voyage of more than three days must have a hospital space.

(b) Each hospital space must be suitably separated from other spaces.

(c) No hospital space may be used for any other purpose, when used for care of the sick.

(d) An entrance to each hospital space must be wide enough and arranged to readily admit a person on a stretcher.

(e) Each berth in a hospital space must be made of metal.

(f) Each upper berth must be hinged and arranged so that it can be secured clear of the lower berth.

(g) Each hospital space must have at least one berth that is accessible from both sides.

(h) Each hospital space must have one berth for every 12 persons or portion thereof on board, who are not berthed in single occupancy rooms, but the number of berths need not exceed six.

(i) Each hospital space must have a toilet, washbasin, and bathtub or shower accessible from the hospital space.

(j) Each hospital space must have clothes lockers, a table, and seats.

§ 108.210 Hospital space not required.

(a) The hospital space required under § 108.209 is not required on a unit if one single or double occupancy sleeping space, designated and equipped as a treatment or isolation room or both is available for immediate medical use, and has—

(1) An entrance that is wide enough and arranged to readily admit a person on a stretcher;

(2) A single berth or examination table that is accessible from both sides; and

(3) A washbasin in or immediately adjacent to it.

§ 108.211 Miscellaneous accommodation spaces.

(a) Each unit must have enough facilities for personnel to wash their own clothes, including at least one tub or sink that has hot and cold running water.

(b) Each unit must have enough equipment or space for the personnel to dry their own clothes.

(c) Each unit must have an accommodation space that can be used for recreation.

§ 108.213 Heating requirements.

(a) Each accommodation space must be heated by a heating system that can maintain at least 20°C. (68°F.).

(b) Radiators and other heating apparatuses must be constructed, located or shielded so as to avoid risk of—

- (1) Fire;
- (2) Danger; and
- (3) Discomfort

to the occupants of each accommodation space.

(c) Each exposed pipe in an accommodation space, leading to a radiator or other heating apparatus must be insulated.

§ 108.215 Insect screens.

(a) Accommodation spaces must be protected against the admission of insects.

(b) Insect screens must be installed when natural ventilation is provided.

RAILS

§ 108.217 Guardrails and bulwarks.

(a) Each unit must have guardrails or bulwarks along the edge of the bridge, of each deck, and of each deck opening.

(b) Each guardrail and bulwark must extend at least one meter (39.37 inches) above the deck except where this height may interfere with the normal operation of the unit, a lesser height may be approved.

(c) Removable guardrails may be installed where operating conditions warrant their use.

§ 108.219 Guardrails.

(a) Except for exposed peripheries of a freeboard or superstructure deck, each guardrail must have at least two evenly spaced courses.

(b) At exposed peripheries of a freeboard or superstructure deck, each guardrail must have at least three courses not more than 38 centimeters (15 in.) apart with the lowest course

§ 108.221

not more than 23 centimeters (9 in.) above the deck.

(c) For a rounded gunwale, the guard-rail must be at the edge of the flat of the deck.

§ 108.221 Storm rails.

Each unit must have a storm rail in the following locations:

(a) On each deckhouse side that is normally accessible.

(b) On each side of each passageway that is wider than 1.83 meters (6 feet).

(c) On at least one side of each passageway that is less than 1.83 meters (6 feet) wide.

§ 108.223 Guards on exposed equipment.

Each unit must have hand covers, guards, or rails installed on all belts, gears, shafts, pulleys, sprockets, spindles, flywheels or other reciprocating, rotating or moving parts of machinery or equipment normally exposed to contact by personnel.

HELICOPTER FACILITIES

§ 108.231 Application.

Sections 108.231 through 108.241 apply to each unit with a helicopter landing facility.

§ 108.233 Location and size.

(a) Each helicopter deck must be—

(1) At least the size of the rotor diameter of the largest single main rotor helicopter that will be used on the facility; or

(2) If tandem main rotor helicopters use the facility, at least of a size to provide a longitudinal axis of $\frac{3}{4}$ the overall length of the helicopter, and a width of $\frac{3}{4}$ of the overall length of the helicopter.

NOTE: For the purpose of paragraph (a)(2) the overall length is measured across both main rotors in the fore and aft line.

(b) Each helicopter deck must be located so as to provide clear approach/departure paths to enable the largest helicopter using the facility to operate in all weather conditions which allow helicopter operations.

§ 108.235 Construction.

(a) Each helicopter deck must be designed to accommodate the loadings

46 CFR Ch. I (10–1–11 Edition)

(static and dynamic) imposed by operation and stowage of helicopters intended to use the facility as well as environmental loadings (wind, wave, water, snow, etc.) anticipated for the unit.

(b) The adequacy of each helicopter deck for the loadings required in paragraph (a) of this section must be shown by design calculations. Where the placement of a load affects the suitability of a structural member, the load must be evaluated in the most unfavorable position for each member.

(c) The analysis required in paragraph (b) of this section must be based on the dead load of the structure, existing stresses in the deck when it is an integral part of a unit's structure, and each of the following loading conditions:

(1) *Uniform distributed loading.* A loading of 2kg/m^2 (42 lb/ft^2) applied to the helicopter deck area.

(2) *Helicopter landing impact loading.* The limit load established by the limit drop test in 14 CFR 29.725, or a load of not less than 75 percent of the helicopter maximum weight taken on a square area of $0.3 \times 0.3\text{ m}$ ($1\text{ ft.} \times 1\text{ ft.}$) under each main landing gear unit applied anywhere on the helicopter deck area.

(3) *Stowed helicopter loading.* The helicopter maximum weight plus inertial forces from the helicopter due to anticipated unit motions, and applicable environmental loadings including wind loads.

(d) The landing area of each helicopter facility must—

(1) Have a non-skid surface;

(2) Have drainage facilities that prevent the collection of liquids and prevent liquids from spreading to or falling on other parts of the unit;

(3) Have recessed tie-down points; and

(4) Be free of projections, except that landing lights or other projections may be installed around the periphery of the landing deck provided they do not interfere with landing and take-off operations.

(e) The unprotected perimeter of each helicopter facility must have a safety net at least 1.5 meters (4.92 ft.) wide. The outer edge of the net must