

## § 193.30-1

deck forming the hatch opening divided by 22.

(5) In miscellaneous spaces other than cargo or main machinery spaces the number of pounds of carbon dioxide required shall be equal to the gross volume of the space divided by 22.

(6) Branch lines to the various spaces other than cargo and similar spaces shall be as noted in Table 193.15-90(a)(6). This table is based on cylinders having discharge outlets and siphon tubes of 3/8-inch diameter.

TABLE 193.15-90(a)(6)

Number of cylinders		Nominal pipe size, inches
Over	Not over	
.....	2	1/2—standard.
2 .....	4	3/4—standard.
4 .....	6	1—extra heavy.
6 .....	12	1 1/4—extra heavy.
12 .....	16	1 1/2—extra heavy.
16 .....	27	2—extra heavy.
27 .....	39	2 1/2—extra heavy.
39 .....	60	3—extra heavy.
60 .....	80	3 1/2—extra heavy.
80 .....	104	4—extra heavy.
104 .....	165	5—extra heavy.

## Subpart 193.30—Automatic Sprinkler Systems

### § 193.30-1 Application.

Automatic sprinkling systems shall comply with NFPA 13-1996.

[CGD 95-028, 62 FR 51220, Sept. 30, 1997]

## Subpart 193.50—Hand Portable Fire Extinguishers and Semiportable Fire Extinguishing Systems, Arrangements and Details

### § 193.50-1 Application.

(a) The provisions of this subpart, with the exception of §193.50-90, shall apply to all vessels, including non-self-propelled vessels of less than 300 gross tons, contracted for on or after March 1, 1968.

(b) All vessels other than unmanned barges contracted for prior to March 1, 1968, shall meet the requirements of §193.50-90.

(c) All unmanned barges are exempted from the requirements in this subpart. However, if such barges carry on board hand portable fire extinguishers

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and semiportable fire extinguishing systems, then such equipment shall be in accordance with this subpart for manned barges.

### § 193.50-5 Classification.

(a) Hand portable fire extinguishers and semiportable fire extinguishing systems shall be classified by a combination letter and number symbol. The letter indicating the type of fire which the unit could be expected to extinguish and the number indicating the relative size of the unit.

(b) The types of fire will be designated as follows:

(1) “A” for fires in ordinary combustible materials where the quenching and cooling effects of quantities of water, or solutions containing large percentages of water, are of first importance.

(2) “B” for fires in flammable liquids, greases, etc., where a blanketing effect is essential.

(3) “C” for fires in electrical equipment where the use of nonconducting extinguishing agent is of first importance.

(c) The number designations for size will start with “I” for the smallest to “V” for the largest. Sizes I and II are considered hand portable fire extinguishers and sizes III, IV, and V are considered semiportable fire extinguishing systems which shall be fitted with suitable hose and nozzle or other practicable means so that all portions of the space concerned may be covered. Examples of size graduations for some of the typical hand portable and semiportable fire extinguishing systems are set forth in Table 193.50-5(c).

TABLE 193.50-5(c)

Classification		Soda-acid and water, gals.	Foam, gals.	Carbon dioxide, lbs.	Dry chemical, lbs.
Type	Size				
A .....	II .....	2 1/2	2 1/2	.....	.....
B .....	I .....	.....	1 1/4	4	2
B .....	II .....	.....	2 1/2	15	10
B .....	III .....	.....	12	35	20
B .....	IV .....	.....	20	50	30
B .....	V .....	.....	40	100	50
C .....	I .....	.....	.....	4	2
C .....	II .....	.....	.....	15	10