

**§ 34.13-1**

**46 CFR Ch. I (10-1-12 Edition)**

through two combination solid stream and water spray firehose nozzles meeting paragraph (10) of this section.

(8) On oil-burning tankships, provided with two fire pumps, where the engine and fire rooms are not entirely separated by iron or steel bulkheads, or if fuel can drain from fireroom bilges into the engineroom, one of the fire pumps shall be located in an accessible space separate from the machinery compartment. On all tankships contracted for on or after November 19, 1952, the requirements of paragraph (f) of § 34.10-5 shall be met.

(9) Fire hydrant outlets shall have a minimum diameter of 1½ inches.

(10) Each fire station hydrant on a tankship of 500 gross tons or more must have at least 1 length of firehose. Each firehose on the hydrant must have a combination solid stream and water spray firehose nozzle that meets the requirements of subpart 162.027. Firehose nozzles previously approved under subpart 162.027 of this chapter may be retained so long as they are maintained in good condition to the satisfaction of the Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection.

(11) On each tankship of 1000 gross tons or more, the firehose nozzle required by paragraph (a)(10) of this section on each of the following hydrants must have a low-velocity water-spray applicator that was previously approved under subpart 162.027 and that connects to that nozzle when the nozzle itself was previously approved under subpart 162.027—

(i) At least two hydrants in the Machinery and boiler spaces; and

(ii) At least 25 percent of other hydrants.

(12) Vessels contracted for on or after July 1, 1954, shall meet the requirements of § 34.10-10(h).

(b) Installations contracted for on or after January 1, 1962, but prior to May 26, 1965, shall meet the following requirements:

(1) Existing arrangements, materials, facilities, and equipment, except firehose nozzles, previously approved shall be considered satisfactory as long as they meet the minimum requirements of this paragraph and they are maintained in good conditions to the satisfaction of the Officer in Charge, Marine

Inspection. Minor repairs and alterations may be made to the same standards as the original installation.

(2) Each fire station hydrant must have at least 1 length of firehose. Each firehose on the hydrant must have a combination solid stream and water spray firehose nozzle that meets the requirements of subpart 162.027. Firehose nozzles previously approved under subpart 162.027 of this chapter may be retained so long as they are maintained in good condition to the satisfaction of the Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection. If the firehose nozzles were previously approved under subpart 162.027, each of the number of hydrants in the locations listed in table 34.10-10(E) must have a low-velocity water spray applicator that—

(i) Was previously approved under subpart 162.027 of this chapter;

(ii) Is the length listed in table 34.10-10(E); and

(iii) Meets § 34.10-10(o).

[CGFR 65-50, 30 FR 16694, Dec. 30, 1965, as amended by CGD 76-086, 44 FR 2391, Jan. 11, 1979; CGD 95-027, 61 FR 25999, May 23, 1996]

**Subpart 34.13—Steam Smothering Systems**

SOURCE: CGD 95-027, 61 FR 25999, May 23, 1996, unless otherwise noted.

**§ 34.13-1 Application—T/ALL.**

Steam smothering fire extinguishing systems are not permitted on vessels contracted for on or after January 1, 1962. Previously approved installations may be retained as long as they are maintained in good condition to the satisfaction of the Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection.

**Subpart 34.15—Carbon Dioxide Extinguishing Systems, Details**

**§ 34.15-1 Application—T/ALL.**

(a) Where a carbon dioxide extinguishing system is installed, the provisions of this subpart, with the exception of § 34.15-90, shall apply to all installations contracted for on or after January 1, 1962. Installations contracted for prior to January 1, 1962, shall meet the requirements of § 34.15-90.

(b) The requirements of this subpart are based on a "high pressure system," i.e., one in which the carbon dioxide is stored in liquid form at atmospheric temperature. Details for "low pressure systems," i.e., those in which the carbon dioxide is stored in liquid form at a continuously controlled low temperature, may be specifically approved by the Commandant where it is demonstrated that a comparable degree of safety and fire extinguishing ability is achieved.

**§ 34.15-5 Quantity, pipe sizes, and discharge rates—T/ALL.**

(a) *General.* (1) The amount of carbon dioxide required for each space shall be as determined by paragraphs (b) through (d) of this section.

(b) *Total available supply.* (1) A separate supply of carbon dioxide need not be provided for each space protected. The total available supply shall be at least sufficient for the space requiring the greatest amount.

(c) *Dry cargo spaces.* (1) The number of pounds of carbon dioxide required for each space shall be equal to the gross volume of the space in cubic feet divided by 30.

(2) Although separate piping shall be led to each cargo hold and 'tween deck, for the purpose of determining the amount of carbon dioxide required, a cargo compartment will be considered as the space between watertight or firescreen bulkheads and from the tank top or lowest deck to the deck head of the uppermost space on which cargo may be carried. If a trunk extends beyond such deck, the trunk volume shall be included. Tonnage openings shall be considered as sealed for this purpose.

(3) Branch lines to the various cargo holds and 'tween decks shall not be less than 3/4-inch standard pipe size.

(4) No specific discharge rate need be applied to such systems.

(d) *Machinery spaces, pumprooms, paint lockers, and similar spaces.* (1) Except as provided in paragraph (d)(4) of this section, the number of pounds of carbon dioxide required for each space shall be equal to the gross volume of the space divided by the appropriate factor noted in Table 34.15-5(d)(1). If fuel can drain from the compartment being protected to an adjacent com-

partment, or if the compartments are not entirely separate, the requirements for both compartments shall be used to determine the amount of carbon dioxide to be provided. The carbon dioxide shall be arranged to discharge into both such compartments simultaneously.

TABLE 34.15-5(d)(1)

Gross volume of compartment, cubic feet		Factor
Over	Not Over	
	500	15
500	1,600	16
1,600	4,500	18
4,000	50,000	20
50,000	.....	22

(2) For the purpose of the above requirement of this paragraph, the volume of a machinery space shall be taken as exclusive of the normal machinery casing unless the boiler, internal combustion propelling machinery, or fuel oil installations subject to the discharge pressure of the fuel oil service pump extend into such space, in which case the volume shall be taken to the top of the casing or the next material reduction in casing area, whichever is lower. The terms "normal machinery casing" and "material reduction in casing area" shall be defined as follows:

(i) By "normal machinery casing" shall be meant a casing the area of which is not more than 40 percent of the maximum area of the machinery space.

(ii) By "material reduction in casing area" shall be meant a reduction to at least 40 percent of the casing area.

(3) For the purpose of the above requirements of this paragraph, the volume of a pumproom shall include the pumproom and all associated trunks up to the deck at which access from the weather is provided.

(4) For tankships on an international voyage contracted for on or after May 26, 1965, the amount of carbon dioxide required for a space containing propulsion boilers or internal combustion propulsion machinery shall be as given by paragraphs (d) (1) and (2) of this section or by dividing the entire volume, including the casing, by a factor of 25, whichever is the larger.