

(5) Each control valve to branch lines must be labeled to indicate the space served.

(d) *Piping.* (1) The pipe and fittings for the extinguishing systems must be in accordance with the system manufacturer's approved design manual.

(2) Each pipe, valve, and fitting of ferrous materials must be galvanized.

(3) Each dead-end line must extend at least 2 inches beyond the last orifice and must be closed with cap or plug.

(4) Each pipe, valve, and fitting must be securely supported and, where necessary, protected against injury.

(5) Drains and dirt traps must be fitted where necessary to prevent accumulation of dirt or moisture. Each drain and dirt trap must be located in accessible locations but not in accommodation spaces.

(e) *Discharge outlets.* (1) The area of discharge outlets shall be as specified in the manufacturer's approved design manual.

(2) The discharge of the required amount of carbon dioxide must be complete within two minutes.

(f) *Cylinders.* (1) Each cylinder must be securely fastened and supported, and where necessary protected against injury. Cylinders must be located outside the space protected.

(2) Each cylinder must be mounted in an upright position or inclined not more than 30° from the vertical, except that cylinders which are fitted with

flexible or bent siphon tubes may be inclined not more than 80° from the vertical.

(3) Each cylinder used for storing extinguishing agent must be approved and marked in accordance with Department of Transportation regulations.

(4) Each cylinder must be mounted so it is readily accessible and capable of easy removal for recharging and inspection. Cylinders must be capable of being weighed in place.

(5) Where subject to moisture, cylinders must be installed so that a space of at least 2 inches is provided between the flooring and the bottom of the cylinders.

(6) Each cylinder storage area must be properly ventilated and the temperature inside must not exceed 130 °F.

(g) Provision must be made by means of plugs, covers, dampers, etc., to prevent the admission of air into the space protected.

(h) Systems must be fitted with a delayed discharge and an alarm bell arranged so the alarm sounds for at least twenty seconds before the carbon dioxide is released into the space.

**§ 169.567 Portable extinguishers.**

(a) The minimum number of portable fire extinguishers required on each vessel is determined by the Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection, in accordance with Table 169.567(a) and other provisions of this subpart.

TABLE 169.567(a)

Space protected	Total number extinguishers required	Type extinguishers permitted		Coast Guard classification
		Medium	Minimum size	
Living space and open boats.	1 per 1000 cu. ft. of space.	Halon 1211 or 1301 .....	2½ pounds.	B-I.
		Foam .....	1¼ gallons .....	
		Carbon dioxide .....	4 pounds .....	
		Dry chemical .....	2 pounds.	
Propulsion machinery space with fixed CO <sub>2</sub> or halon system.	1 .....	Foam .....	1¼ gallons.	B-I.
		Carbon dioxide. 4 pounds .....		
		B-I..		
		Dry chemical .....	2 pounds.	
Propulsion machinery space without fixed CO <sub>2</sub> or halon system.	2 .....	Halon 1211 or 1301 .....	2½ pounds.	B-II.
		Foam .....	2½ gallons.	
		Carbon dioxide. 15 pounds .....		
		B-II..		

TABLE 169.567(a)—Continued

Space protected	Total number extinguishers required	Type extinguishers permitted		Coast Guard classification
		Medium	Minimum size	
Galley (without fixed system).	1 per 500 cu. ft .....	Dry chemical .....	10 pounds .....	B-II.
		Halon 1211 or 1301 .....	10 pounds .....	
		Foam .....	2½ gallons.	
		Carbon dioxide .....	15 pounds .....	
		Dry chemical .....	10 pounds.	
		Halon 1211 or 1301 .....	10 pounds .....	

(b) The Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection, may permit the use of any approved fire extinguishers, including semiportable extinguishers, which provide equivalent fire protection.

(c) All portable fire extinguishers installed on vessels must be of an approved type.

(d) Portable fire extinguishers must be stowed in a location convenient to the space protected.

(e) Portable fire extinguishers must be installed and located to the satisfaction of the Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection.

(f) Portable fire extinguishers which are required to be protected from freezing must not be located where freezing temperatures may be expected.

(g) Each vessel must carry spare charges for at least 50 percent of each size and variety of hand portable extinguishers required. For units that can not be readily recharged on the vessel, one spare extinguisher for each classification carried onboard must be provided in lieu of spare charges.

[CGD 83–005, 51 FR 897, Jan. 9, 1986; 51 FR 3785, Jan. 30, 1986]

**§ 169.569 Fire axes.**

(a) Each vessel must carry at least the number of fire axes set forth in Table 169.569(a). The Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection may require additional fire axes necessary for the proper protection of the vessel.

TABLE 169.569(a)

Length		Number of axes
Over	Not over	
	65	0
65	90	1
90	120	2
120	150	3

TABLE 169.569(a)—Continued

Length		Number of axes
Over	Not over	
150	.....	4

(b) Fire axes must be stowed so as to be readily available in the event of emergency.

(c) If fire axes are not located in the open or behind glass, they must be placed in marked enclosures containing the fire hose.

**§ 169.570 Lockout valves.**

(a) A lockout valve must be provided on any carbon dioxide extinguishing system protecting a space over 6,000 cubic feet in volume and installed or altered after [July 9, 2013. “Altered” means modified or refurbished beyond the maintenance required by the manufacturer’s design, installation, operation and maintenance manual.

(b) The lockout valve must be a manually operated valve located in the discharge manifold prior to the stop valve or selector valves. When in the closed position, the lockout valve must provide complete isolation of the system from the protected space or spaces, making it impossible for carbon dioxide to discharge in the event of equipment failure during maintenance.

(c) The lockout valve design or locking mechanism must make it obvious whether the valve is open or closed.

(d) A valve is considered a lockout valve if it has a hasp or other means of attachment to which, or through which, a lock can be affixed, or it has a locking mechanism built into it.

(e) The master or person-in-charge must ensure that the valve is locked