

§ 34.15–60

(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 open at all times, except while maintenance is being performed on the extinguishing system, when the valve must be locked in the closed position.

(f) Lockout valves added to existing systems must be approved by the Commandant as part of the installed system.

[USCG–2006–24797, 77 FR 33873, June 7, 2012]

§ 34.15–60 Odorizing units—T/ALL.

Each carbon dioxide extinguishing system installed or altered after July 9, 2013, must have an approved odorizing unit to produce the scent of wintergreen, the detection of which will serve as an indication that carbon dioxide gas is present in a protected area and any other area into which the carbon dioxide may migrate. “Altered” means modified or refurbished beyond the maintenance required by the manufacturer’s design, installation, operation and maintenance manual.

[USCG–2006–24797, 77 FR 33873, June 7, 2012]

§ 34.15–90 Installations contracted for prior to January 1, 1962—T/ALL.

(a) Installations contracted for prior to November 19, 1952, shall meet the requirements of this paragraph.

(1) Existing arrangements, materials, and facilities previously approved shall be considered satisfactory so long as they meet the minimum requirements of this paragraph and they are maintained in good condition 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) The details of the systems shall be in general agreement with §§ 34.15–5 through 34.15–40 insofar as is reasonable and practicable, with the exception of § 34.15–5(d)(1) through (3) covering spaces other than cargo spaces, which systems may be installed in ac-

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cordance with paragraphs (a) (4) through (7) of this section.

(3) For cargo tanks at least one pound of carbon dioxide shall be available for each 30 cubic feet of the largest cargo tank. The discharge of the required amount of carbon dioxide shall be complete within 5 minutes.

(4) In boiler rooms, the bilges shall be protected by a system discharging principally below the floor plates. Perforated pipe may be used in lieu of discharge nozzles for such systems. The number of pounds of carbon dioxide shall be equal to the gross volume of the boiler room taken to the top of the boilers divided by 36. In the event of an elevated boiler room which drains to the machinery space, the system shall be installed in the engine room bilge and the gross volume shall be taken to the flat on which the boilers are installed.

(5) In machinery spaces where main propulsion internal combustion machinery is installed, the number of pounds of carbon dioxide required shall be equal to the gross volume of the space taken to the underside of the deck forming the hatch opening divided by 22.

(6) 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.

(7) Branch lines to the various spaces other than cargo and similar spaces shall be as noted in table 34.15–90(a)(7). This table is based on cylinders having discharge outlets and siphon tubes of 3/8-inch diameter.

TABLE 34.15–90(a)(7)

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.

(b) Installations contracted for on or after November 19, 1952, but prior to

January 1, 1962, shall meet the requirements of this paragraph.

(1) Existing arrangements, materials, and facilities previously approved shall be considered satisfactory so long as they meet the minimum requirements of this paragraph and they are maintained in good condition 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) The details of the systems shall be in general agreement with §§ 34.15-5 through 34.15-40 insofar as is reasonable and practicable with the exception that delayed discharges need not be provided for installations made prior to July 1, 1957.

[CGFR 65-50, 30 FR 16694, Dec. 30, 1965, as amended by CGFR 66-33, 31 FR 15268, Dec. 6, 1966; USCG-1999-6216, 64 FR 53223, Oct. 1, 1999]

Subpart 34.17—Fixed Foam Extinguishing Systems, Details

§ 34.17-1 Application—T/ALL.

(a) Where a fixed foam extinguishing system is installed, the provisions of this subpart with the exception of § 34.17-90, shall apply to all installations contracted for on or after January 1, 1962.

(b) Installations contracted for prior to January 1, 1962, shall meet the requirements of § 34.17-90.

§ 34.17-5 Quantity of foam required—T/ALL.

(a) *Area protected.* (1) For machinery spaces and pumprooms, the system shall be so designed and arranged as to spread a blanket of foam over the entire tank top or bilge of the space protected. The arrangement of piping shall be such as to give a relatively uniform distribution over the entire area protected.

(2) Where an installation is made to protect an oil-fired boiler installation on a flat which is open to or can drain to the lower engine room or other space, both the flat and the lower space shall be protected simultaneously. The flat shall be fitted with suitable coamings on all openings other than deck drains to properly restrain the oil and foam at that level. Other installa-

tions of a similar nature will be considered in a like manner.

(b) *Rate of application.* (1) The rate of discharge to foam outlets protecting the hazard shall be at least as set forth in this paragraph.

(2) For chemical foam systems with stored “A” and “B” solutions, a total of at least 1.6 gallons per minute of the two solutions shall be discharged for each 10 square feet of area protected.

(3) For other types of foam systems, the water rate to the dry-powder generators or air foam production equipment shall be at least 1.6 gallons per minute for each 10 square feet of area protected.

(c) *Supply of foam-producing material.* (1) There shall be provided a quantity of foam-producing material sufficient to operate the equipment at the minimum discharge rate specified in paragraph (b) of this section for a period of at least 3 minutes.

(d) *Separate supply of foam-producing material.* (1) A separate supply of foam-producing material need not be provided for each space protected. This includes a deck foam system. The total available supply shall be at least sufficient for the space requiring the greatest amount.

(e) *Water supply for required pumps.* (1) The water supply shall be from outside and completely independent of the space protected.

§ 34.17-10 Controls—T/ALL.

(a) The foam agent, its container, measuring devices, and other items peculiar to the system shall be of an approved type.

(b) The foam-producing material container and all controls and valves for the operation of the system shall be outside the space protected and shall not be located in such space as might be cut off or made inaccessible in the event of fire in any of the spaces protected. The control space shall be as convenient as practicable to one of the main escapes from the spaces protected, and shall be marked as required by § 35.40-10 of this subchapter. Where pumps are required, it shall not be necessary that they be started from the control space.

(c) Complete, but simple instructions for the operation of the system shall be