alarm systems are usually combined
with automatic fire detecting systems.

d) Sample extraction smoke detection
systems. For the purpose of this sub-
part, Sample extraction smoke detect-
tion systems will be considered to con-
sist of a control unit, a blower box, and
a piping system to conduct air samples
from the protected spaces to the con-
trol unit.

(e) Watchman’s supervisory systems.
For the purpose of this subpart, Sample
extraction smoke detection
systems will be considered to consist of a
control unit, a blower box, and
a piping system to conduct air samples
from the protected spaces to the con-
trol unit.

§ 161.002–3 Materials and workman-
ship.

(a) Suitability. All materials used in
the construction of fire-protective
equipment shall be of the quality best
suited for the purpose intended.

(b) Materials covered by reference speci-
fications. Where specifications are re-
tered to for a given material, it is in-
tended to require that the quality of
material used shall be at least equal to
that covered in the reference specifica-
tions.

[21 FR 9032, Nov. 21, 1956, as amended by CGD
94–108, 61 FR 28292, June 4, 1996]

§ 161.002–4 General requirements.

(a) Introduction. The purpose of fire-
protective systems is to give warning
of the presence of fire in the protected
spaces. To meet this end, the basic re-
quirements of the fire-protective sys-
tems are reliability, sturdiness, sim-
plicity of design, ease of servicing, and
the ability to withstand shipboard
shock and vibration and the adverse ef-
fects of sea humidity.

(b) Standards. (1) All fire-protective
systems must be designed, constructed,
tested, marked, and installed according
to the applicable standards under
§ 161.002–1 and subchapter J (Electrical
Engineering) of this chapter.

(2) All systems must be listed or cer-
tified as meeting these standards by an
independent laboratory that is accept-
ed by the Commandant under part 159
of this chapter for the testing and list-
ing or certification of fire detection
equipment and systems.

(3) All parts of the system must pass
the environmental tests for control and
monitoring equipment in either ABS
Rules for Building and Classing Steel
Vessels Table 4/11.1 or pass the CAT-
egory ENV3 tests of Lloyd’s Register
Type Approval System, Test Specifica-
tion Number 1, as appropriate.

(4) Those parts of the system that are
to be installed in locations requiring
exceptional degrees of protection (de-
efined in §110.15–1 of this chapter) must
also pass the salt spray (mist) test in
either ABS Rules for Building and
Classing Steel Vessels Table 4/11.1;
Lloyd’s Register Type Approval Sys-
tem, Test Specification No. 1; or ASTM
B 117 (incorporated by reference, see
§161.002–1) with results as described in
corrosion-resistant finish in §110.15–1 of
this chapter.

[21 FR 9032, Nov. 21, 1956, as amended by CGD
94–108, 61 FR 28292, June 4, 1996; 62 FR 23910,
May 1, 1997; USCG–2000–7790, 65 FR 58464,
Sept. 29, 2000; USCG–2004–18884, 69 FR 58350,
Sept. 30, 2004]

§ 161.002–8 Automatic fire detecting
systems, general requirements.

(a) General. An automatic fire detect-
ing system shall consist of a power sup-
ply; a control unit on which are located
visible and audible fire and trouble sig-
nalling devices; and fire detector cir-

cuits, as required, originating from the
control unit. Power failure alarm de-

vices may be separately housed from
the control unit and may be combined
with other power failure alarm systems
when specifically approved.

(b) [Reserved]

[21 FR 9032, Nov. 21, 1956, as amended by CGD
94–108, 61 FR 28292, June 4, 1996]

§ 161.002–9 Automatic fire detecting
system, power supply.

The power supply for an automatic
fire detecting system must meet the
requirements of §113.10–9 of subchapter
J (Electrical Engineering Regulations)
of this chapter.

[CGD 74 FR 125a, 47 FR 15279, Apr. 8, 1982]