

### § 111.95-3

must be adapted to the installation if there are no gravity davits.

(b) The provisions of this subpart supplement the requirements for boat winches in other parts of this chapter under which vessels are certificated and in subchapter Q, Equipment approvals.

[CGD 74-125A, 47 FR 15236, Apr. 8, 1982, as amended by CGD 94-108, 61 FR 28283, June 4, 1996]

#### § 111.95-3 General requirements.

(a) Each electrical component (e.g., enclosure, motor controller, or motor) must be constructed to the appropriate NEMA or IEC degree of protection requirement for the service and environment in which it is installed.

(b) Each main line emergency disconnect switch, if accessible to an unauthorized person, must have a means to lock the switch in the open-circuit position with a padlock or its equivalent. The switch must not lock in the closed-circuit position.

[CGD 94-108, 61 FR 28283, June 4, 1996]

#### § 111.95-7 Wiring of boat winch components.

(a) If the motor controller of a boat winch power unit is next to the winch, the main line emergency switch must disconnect all parts of the boat winch power unit, including the motor controller and limit switches, from all sources of potential. Other power circuit switches must be connected in series with the main line emergency switch and must be ahead of the motor controller. The main line emergency switch must be the motor and controller disconnect required by Subpart 111.70 and must have a horsepower rating of at least that of the winch motor.

(b) If the motor controller of a boat winch power unit is remote from the winch, there must be a switch at the controller that can disconnect the entire winch electric installation from all sources of potential. The switch must be in series with and on the supply side of the main line emergency switch.

(c) Each davit arm limit switch, whether connected in the power circuit or in the control circuit, must disconnect all ungrounded conductors of the circuit controlled.

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(d) If one motor is used with two winches, there must be a main line emergency switch, a clutch interlock switch, and a master switch for each winch, except that a single main line emergency switch located as required by paragraph (e) of this section may be used for both winches. The main line emergency switches must be connected, in series, ahead of the motor controller. The master switches must be connected in parallel and each, in series, with the corresponding clutch interlock switch for that winch. Each clutch interlock switch must open the circuit to its master switch, except when the power unit is clutched to the associated winch. There must be a means to prevent the power unit from being clutched to both winches simultaneously.

(e) The main line emergency disconnect switch must be adjacent to the master switch, within reach of the winch operator, accessible to the person in charge of the boat stowage, and for gravity davit installations, in a position from which the movement of boat davit arms can be observed as they approach the final stowed position.

[CGD 74-125A, 47 FR 15236, Apr. 8, 1982, as amended by CGD 94-108, 61 FR 28283, June 4, 1996]

### Subpart 111.97—Electric Power-Operated Watertight Door Systems

#### § 111.97-1 Applicability.

This subpart applies to electric power-operated watertight door systems required under Subpart H of Part 170 of this chapter.

[CGD 79-023, 48 FR 51008, Nov. 4, 1983]

#### § 111.97-3 General requirements.

Each watertight door operating system must meet Subpart H, § 170.270 of this chapter.

[CGD 74-125A, 47 FR 15236, Apr. 8, 1982, as amended by USCG-2000-7790, 65 FR 58462, Sept. 29, 2000]

#### § 111.97-5 Electric and hydraulic power supply.

(a) Each electric motor-driven door operating system must have the same

source of power as the emergency lighting and power system.

(b) The temporary emergency power source and the final emergency power source must each be capable of operating all doors simultaneously or sequentially as allowed by § 170.270(c) of this chapter.

(c) The power supply for each hydraulically operated watertight door system that uses a hydraulic system common to more than one watertight door must be an accumulator tank with enough capacity to open all doors once and to close all doors two times and be supplied by one or more motor-driven hydraulic pumps that can operate from the final source of the emergency lighting and power system.

(d) The motor-driven hydraulic pumps must automatically maintain the accumulator tank pressure within the design limits, be above the uppermost continuous deck, and be controlled from above the uppermost continuous deck.

(e) The accumulator tank capacity required in paragraph (c) of this section must be available when the accumulator tank pressure is at the automatic pump "cut-in" pressure.

(f) The source of power for each hydraulically operated watertight door system using an independent hydraulic system for each door operator must meet paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.

(g) The power supply for other types of watertight door operators must be accepted by the Commandant.

[CGD 74-125A, 47 FR 15236, Apr. 8, 1982, as amended by CGD 94-108, 61 FR 28283, June 4, 1996; USCG-2000-7790, 65 FR 58462, Sept. 29, 2000]

#### § 111.97-7 Distribution.

(a) Each distribution panelboard for a watertight door system must be above the uppermost continuous deck and must have means for locking.

(b) Each feeder supplying a watertight door operating system must be above the uppermost continuous deck.

(c) Each watertight door operating system must have a separate branch circuit.

#### § 111.97-9 Overcurrent protection.

Overcurrent devices must be arranged to isolate a fault with as little disruption of the system as possible. The relationship between the load and the rating or setting of overcurrent devices must meet the following:

(a) The rating or setting of each feeder overcurrent device must be not less than 200 percent of its maximum load.

(b) The rating or setting of a branch circuit overcurrent device must be not more than 25 percent of that of the feeder overcurrent device.

### Subpart 111.99—Fire Door Holding and Release Systems

#### § 111.99-1 Applicability.

This subpart applies to fire door holding and release systems, if fitted.

[CGD 74-125A, 47 FR 15236, Apr. 8, 1982, as amended by CGD 94-108, 61 FR 28284, June 4, 1996]

#### § 111.99-3 Definitions.

As used in this subpart—

*Central control panel* means a manually-operated device on the navigating bridge or in the fire control room for releasing one or more fire doors.

*Fire door* means a door that is in a fire boundary, such as a stairway enclosure or main vertical zone bulkhead, that is not usually kept closed.

*Fire door holding magnet* means an electromagnet for holding a fire door open.

*Local control panel* means a manually-operated device next to a fire door for releasing the door so that the fire door self-closing mechanism may close the door.

[CGD 94-108, 61 FR 28284, June 4, 1996; 61 FR 33045, June 26, 1996; as amended by USCG-2004-18884, 69 FR 58348, Sept. 30, 2004]

#### § 111.99-5 General.

Fire door release systems, if installed, must meet SOLAS 74, regulation II-2/30.4.3.

[CGD 94-108, 61 FR 28284, June 4, 1996]