(a) A shore-power-connection box or receptacle must be permanently installed at a convenient location.

(b) A cable connecting the shore-power-connection box or receptacle to the switchboard or main distribution panel must be permanently installed.

(c) A circuit breaker must be provided at the switchboard or main distribution panel for the shore-power connection.

(d) The circuit breaker, required by paragraph (c) of this section, must be interlocked with the feeder circuit breakers for the vessel's power sources to preclude the vessel's power sources and shore power from energizing the vessel's switchboard simultaneously, except in cases where system devices permit safe momentary paralleling of OSV power with shore power.

§ 129.395 Radio installations.

A separate circuit, with overcurrent protection at the switchboard, must be provided for at least one radio installation. Additional radios, if installed, may be powered from a local lighting power source, such as the pilothouse lighting panel, provided each radio power source has a separate overcurrent protection device.

Subpart D—Lighting Systems

§ 129.410 Lighting fixtures.

(a) Each globe, lens, or diffuser of a lighting fixture must have a high-strength guard or be made of high-strength material, except in accommodations, the pilothouse, the galley, or similar locations where the fixture is not subject to damage.

(b) No lighting fixture may be used as a connection box for a circuit other than the branch circuit supplying the fixture.

(c) Each lighting fixture must be installed as follows:

(1) Each lighting fixture and lampholder must be fixed. No fixture may be supported by the screw shell of a lampholder.

(2) Each pendant-type lighting fixture must be suspended by and supplied through a threaded rigid-conduit stem.

(3) Each tablelamp, desklamp, floorlamp, or similar equipment must be so secured in place that it cannot be displaced by the roll, pitch, or heave or by the vibration of the vessel.

(d) Each lighting fixture in an electrical system operating at more than 50 volts must comply with UL 595, ''Marine Type Electric Lighting Fixtures.'' A lighting fixture in an accommodation space, radio room, galley, or similar interior space may comply with UL 57, ''Electric Lighting Fixtures,'' UL 1570, ''Fluorescent Lighting Fixtures,'' UL 1571, ''Incandescent Lighting Fixtures,'' UL 1572, ''High Intensity Discharge Lighting Fixtures,'' UL 1573, ''Stage and Studio Lighting Units,'' or UL 1574, ''Track Lighting Systems,'' as long as the general marine requirements of UL 595 are satisfied.

§ 129.420 Branch circuits for lighting on OSVs of 100 or more gross tons.

On each vessel of 100 or more gross tons, each branch circuit for lighting must comply with §111.75–5 of this chapter, except that—

(a) Appliance loads, electric-heater loads, and isolated small-motor loads may be connected to a lighting-distribution panelboard; and

(b) Branch circuits, other than for lighting, connected to the lighting-distribution panelboard permitted by paragraph (a) of this section may have fuses or circuit breakers rated at more than 30 amperes.

§ 129.430 Navigational lighting.

(a) Each vessel of less than 100 gross tons and less than 19.8 meters (65 feet) in length must have navigational lighting in compliance with the applicable navigation rules.

(b) Each vessel of 100 or more gross tons, or 19.8 meters (65 feet) or more in length, must have navigational lighting in compliance with the applicable navigation rules and with §111.75–17(d) of this chapter.

§ 129.440 Emergency lighting.

(a) A vessel of less than 100 gross tons must have adequate emergency lighting fitted along the line of escape to the main deck from accommodations and working (machinery) spaces below the main deck.

(b) The emergency lighting required by paragraph (a) of this section must