

(ii) On the deck to a height of at least 152 mm (6 inches).

(2) For lead-acid batteries, the lining must be 1.6 mm ($\frac{1}{16}$ inch) thick lead or other material that is corrosion-resistant to the electrolyte of the battery.

(3) For alkaline batteries, the lining must be 0.8 mm ($\frac{1}{32}$ inch) thick steel or other material that is corrosion-resistant to the electrolyte of the battery.

(g) *Lining of battery boxes.* Each battery box must have a watertight lining to a height of at least 76 mm (3 inches) that meets paragraphs (f)(2) and (f)(3) of this section.

[CGD 74-125A, 47 FR 15236, Apr. 8, 1982, as amended by CGD 94-108, 61 FR 28278, June 4, 1996; 61 FR 36787, July 12, 1996; 62 FR 23908, May 1, 1997]

§ 111.15-10 Ventilation.

(a) *General.* Each room, locker, and box for storage batteries must be arranged or ventilated to prevent accumulation of flammable gas.

(b) *Power ventilation.* If power ventilation is required, the following must be met:

(1) The power ventilation system must be separate from ventilation systems for other spaces.

(2) Electric motors must be outside the duct and compartment and:

(i) Have an explosion-proof motor for a Class I, Division 1, Group B location; or

(ii) Be at least 10 ft. (3 m) from the exhaust end of the duct.

(3) Each blower must have a non-sparking fan.

(4) The power ventilation system must be interlocked with the battery charger so that the battery cannot be charged without ventilation.

(c) *Large battery installations.* Each battery room for large battery installations must have a power exhaust ventilation system and have openings for intake air near the floor that allow the passage of the quantity of air that must be expelled. The quantity of the air expelled must be at least:

$q=3.89(i)(n)$.

where: q =quantity of expelled air in cubic feet per hour.

i =Maximum charging current during gas formation, or one-fourth of the maximum obtainable charging cur-

rent of the charging facility, whichever is greater.

n =Number of cells.

(d) *Moderate and small battery installations.* Each battery room or battery locker for moderate or small battery installations must have louvers near the bottom of the room or locker for air, and must be ventilated by:

(1) Ventilation that meets paragraph (c) of this section;

(2) An exhaust duct:

(i) That ends in a mechanically ventilated space or in the weather;

(ii) That extends from the top of the room or locker to at least 3 ft. (1 m) above the top of the room or locker;

(iii) That is at an angle of 45 degrees or less from the vertical; and

(iv) That has no appliances, such as flame arresters, that impede free passage of air or gas mixtures; or

(3) A duct from the top of the room or locker to an exhaust ventilation duct.

(e) *Deck boxes.* Except for a deck box for a small battery installation, each deck box must have a duct from the top of the box to at least 4 ft. (1.2 m) above the box ending in a gooseneck or mushroom head that prevents entrance of water. Holes for air must be on at least two parallel sides of each box.

(f) *Weather-tight.* Each deck box must be weather-tight.

(g) *Boxes for small battery installations.* Each box for a small battery installation must have openings near the top to allow escape of gas. If the installation is in a non-environmentally-controlled location, the installation must prevent the ingress of water.

[CGD 74-125A, 47 FR 15236, Apr. 8, 1982, as amended by CGD 94-108, 61 FR 28278, June 4, 1996]

§ 111.15-20 Conductors.

(a) Each conductor penetration to a battery room must be made water-tight.

(b) The termination of each cable must be sealed to prevent the entrance of electrolyte by spray or creepage.

(c) Each connecting cable must have sufficient capacity to carry the maximum charging current or maximum

§ 111.15-25

discharge current, whichever is greater, while maintaining the proper voltage at the load end.

[CGD 94-108, 61 FR 28278, June 4, 1996, as amended at 62 FR 23908, May 1, 1997]

§ 111.15-25 Overload and reverse current protection.

(a) An overload protective device must be in each battery conductor, except conductors of engine cranking batteries and batteries with a nominal potential of 6 volts or less. For large storage battery installations, the overcurrent protective devices must be next to, but outside of, the battery room.

(b) Except when a rectifier is used, the charging equipment for all batteries with a nominal voltage more than 20 percent of line voltage must protect automatically against reversal of current.

§ 111.15-30 Battery chargers.

Each battery charger enclosure must meet § 111.01-9. Additionally, each charger must be suitable for the size and type of battery installation that it serves. Chargers incorporating grounded autotransformers must not be used. Except for rectifiers, chargers with a voltage exceeding 20 percent of the line voltage must be provided with automatic protection against reversal of current.

[CGD 94-108, 61 FR 28278, June 4, 1996; 61 FR 36787, July 12, 1996]

Subpart 111.20—Transformer Construction, Installation, and Protection

§ 111.20-1 General requirements.

Each transformer winding must be resistant to moisture, sea atmosphere, and oil vapor, unless special precautions are taken, such as enclosing the winding in an enclosure with a high degree of ingress protection.

[CGD 94-108, 61 FR 28278, June 4, 1996]

§ 111.20-5 Temperature rise.

(a) The temperature rise, based on an ambient temperature of 40 degrees C, must not exceed the following:

46 CFR Ch. I (10-1-02 Edition)

(1) For Class A insulation, 55 degrees C.

(2) For Class B insulation, 80 degrees C.

(3) For Class F insulation, 115 degrees C.

(4) For Class H insulation, 150 degrees C.

(b) If the ambient temperature is higher than 40 degrees C, the transformer must be derated so that the total temperature stated in this section is not exceeded. The temperature must be taken by the resistance method.

§ 111.20-10 Autotransformers.

An autotransformer must not supply feeders or branch circuits.

§ 111.20-15 Transformer overcurrent protection.

Each transformer must have protection against overcurrent that meets article 450 of the NEC or IEC 92-303.

[CGD 94-108, 61 FR 28278, June 4, 1996]

Subpart 111.25—Motors

§ 111.25-1 General requirements.

The requirements for generators contained in § 111.12-5 apply to motors.

[CGD 74-125A, 47 FR 15236, Apr. 8, 1982, as amended by CGD 94-108, 62 FR 23908, May 1, 1997]

§ 111.25-5 Marking.

(a) Each motor must have a marking or nameplate that meets either article 430-7 of the NEC or IEC 92-301 (clause 16).

(b) The marking or nameplate for each motor that is in a corrosive location must be corrosion-resistant.

[CGD 74-125A, 47 FR 15236, Apr. 8, 1982, as amended by CGD 94-108, 61 FR 28278, June 4, 1996]

§ 111.25-15 Duty cycle.

Each motor must be rated for continuous duty, except a motor for an application listed in Table 111.25-15 or a similar duty must meet the minimum short-time rating stated in the table.