

§ 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:

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(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.

TABLE 111.25-15

Application of motor	Minimum short-time rating of motor, in hours
Deck winch and direct acting capstan.	Half.
Deck winch with hydraulic transmission.	Continuous at no load followed by ½ hr. at full load.
Direct acting windlass	One fourth.
Windlass with hydraulic transmission.	Half hour idle pump operation, followed by ¼ hr. full load operation.
Steering gear, direct acting ...	One.
Steering gear, indirect drive ..	Continuous operation at 15 pct. load followed by 1 hr. at full load.
Watertight door operators	½.
Boat winches	½.

Subpart 111.30—Switchboards

§ 111.30-1 Location and installation.

Each switchboard must meet the location and installation requirements of section 17.1 of IEEE Std 45 or IEC 92-302, as applicable.

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

§ 111.30-3 Accessibility of switchboard components and connections.

Each component and bus bar connection on a switchboard that is not accessible from the rear, except a bus bar connection for a draw-out type circuit breaker, must be within 0.5 m (20 in.) of the front of the switchboard.

§ 111.30-4 Circuit breakers removable from the front.

Circuit breakers, when installed on generator or distribution switchboards, must be mounted or arranged in such a manner that the circuit breaker may be removed from the front without unbolting bus or cable connections or deenergizing the supply, unless the switchboard is divided into sections, such that each section is capable of providing power to maintain the vessel in a navigable condition, and meets § 111.30-24 (a) and (b).

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

§ 111.30-5 Construction.

(a) All low voltage and medium voltage switchboards (as low and medium are determined within the standard used) must meet—

(1) For low voltages, either section 17.2 of IEEE Std 45 or IEC 92-302, clause 6; or

(2) For medium voltages, either section 17.3 of IEEE Std 45 or IEC 92-503, as appropriate.

(b) Each switchboard must be fitted with a dripshield unless the switchboard is a deck-to-overhead mounted type which cannot be subjected to leaks or falling objects.

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

§ 111.30-11 Deck coverings.

Non-conducting deck coverings, such as non-conducting mats or gratings, suitable for the specific switchboard voltage must be installed for personnel protection at the front and rear of the switchboard and must extend the entire length of, and be of sufficient width to suit, the operating space.

[CGD 94-108, 62 FR 23908, May 1, 1997]

§ 111.30-15 Nameplates.

(a) Each device must have a nameplate showing the device's function.

(b) Each nameplate for a circuit breaker must show the electrical load served and the setting of the circuit breaker.

§ 111.30-17 Protection of instrument circuits.

(a) Each circuit that supplies a device on a switchboard, except a circuit under paragraph (b) of this section, must have overcurrent protection.

(b) A circuit that supplies a device on a switchboard must not have overload protection if it supplies:

- (1) An electric propulsion control;
- (2) A voltage regulator;
- (3) A ship's service generator circuit breaker tripping control; or
- (4) A device that creates a hazard to the vessel if deenergized.

(c) If short circuit protection is used in any of the circuits listed in paragraph (b) of this section, it must be set at not less than 500% of the expected current.

(d) A secondary circuit of a current transformer must not be fused, and the circuit from a current transformer to a device that is not in the switchboard must have a high voltage protector to short the transformer during an open circuit.