

## § 111.52-5

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

### § 111.52-5 Systems 1500 kilowatts or above.

Short-circuit calculations must be submitted for systems with an aggregate generating capacity of 1500 kilowatts or more by utilizing one of the following methods:

- (a) Exact calculations using actual impedance and reactance values of system components.
- (b) Estimated calculations using the Naval Sea Systems Command Design Data Sheet DDS 300-2.
- (c) Estimated calculations using IEC 363.
- (d) The estimated calculations using a commercially established analysis procedure for utility or industrial applications.

[CGD 94-108, 61 FR 28279, June 4, 1996]

### Subpart 111.53—Fuses

#### § 111.53-1 General.

- (a) Each fuse must—
  - (1) Meet the general provisions of article 240 of the NEC or IEC 92-202 as appropriate;
  - (2) Have an interrupting rating sufficient to interrupt the asymmetrical RMS short-circuit current at the point of application; and
  - (3) Be listed by an independent laboratory.
- (b) Renewable link cartridge-type fuses must not be used.
- (c) Each fuse installation must provide for ready access to test the condition of the fuse.

[CGD 94-108, 61 FR 28279, June 4, 1996; 61 FR 33045, June 26, 1996]

### Subpart 111.54—Circuit Breakers

#### § 111.54-1 Circuit breakers.

- (a) Each Circuit breaker must—
  - (1) Meet the general provision of article 240 of the NEC or IEC 92-202, as appropriate;
  - (2) Meet subpart 111.55 of this part; and
  - (3) Have an interrupting rating sufficient to interrupt the maximum asymmetrical short-circuit current available at the point of application.
- (b) Molded case circuit breakers must not be used in circuits having a nominal voltage of more than 600 volts (1,000

volts for circuits containing circuit breakers manufactured to IEC requirements). Each molded case circuit breaker must meet UL 489 and its marine supplement 489 SA or IEC 947-2 Part 2, except as noted in paragraph (e) of this section.

(c) Circuit breakers, other than the molded case type, that are for use in one of the following systems must meet the following requirements:

(1) An alternating current system having a nominal voltage of 600 volts or less, or 1,000 volts for IEC standard circuit breakers must meet—

- (i) IEEE C37.13;
- (ii) IEEE Std 331; or
- (iii) IEC 947-2, Part 2.

(2) A direct current system of 3,000 volts or less must meet ANSI C37.14 or IEC 947-2, Part 2.

(3) An alternating current system having a nominal voltage greater than 600 volts, or greater than 1,000 volts for IEC standard circuit breakers must meet—

(i) ANSI/IEEE C37.04 including all referenced supplements, IEEE Std 320 including all referenced supplements, and ANSI C37.12; or

(ii) IEC 56.

(d) A circuit breaker must not:

- (1) Be dependent upon mechanical cooling to operate within its rating; or
- (2) Have a long-time-delay trip element set above the continuous current rating of the trip element or of the circuit breaker frame.

(e) Each circuit breaker located in an engine room, boiler room, or machinery space must be calibrated for a 50 degree C ambient temperature. If the circuit breaker is located in an environmentally controlled machinery control room where provisions are made for ensuring an ambient temperature of 40 degree C or less, a circuit breaker must have at least the standard 40 degrees C ambient temperature calibration.

[CGD 74-125A, 47 FR 15236, Apr. 8, 1982, as amended by CGD 94-108, 61 FR 28279, June 4, 1996; 61 FR 33045, June 26, 1996; 62 FR 23908, May 1, 1997]

#### § 111.54-3 Remote control.

Remotely controlled circuit breakers must have local manual means of operation.

[CGD 81-030, 53 FR 17847, May 18, 1988]