§ 117.71 Life jackets.
(a) An adult life jacket must be provided for each person carried on board a vessel.
(b) In addition, a number of child-size life jackets equal to at least 10% of the number of persons permitted on board must be provided, or such greater number as necessary to provide a life jacket for each person being carried that is smaller than the lower size limit of the adult life jackets provided to meet this section, except that:
   (1) Child-size life jackets are not required if the vessel’s Certificate of Inspection is endorsed for the carriage of adults only, or
   (2) When all “extended size” life preservers (those with a lower size limit for persons of 1,195 millimeters (47 inches) in height or weighing 20.4 kilograms (45 pounds)) are carried on board, a minimum of only 5% additional child size devices need be carried.
(c) Except as allowed by paragraph (d) of this section, each life jacket must be approved in accordance with either §§ 160.002, 160.005, or 160.055 in subchapter Q of this chapter, or other standard specified by the Commandant.
(d) Cork and balsa wood life jackets previously approved in accordance with §§ 106.003, or 160.004 in subchapter Q of this chapter, on board an existing vessel prior to March 11, 1996, may continue to be used to meet the requirements of this section until March 11, 1999, provided the life jackets are maintained in good and serviceable condition.
(e) Each life jacket carried on board the vessel must be marked in accordance with § 122.604 of this chapter.

§ 117.72 Personal flotation devices carried in addition to life jackets.
(a) Equipment carried under this section is not acceptable in lieu of any portion of the required number of approved life jackets and must not be substituted for the approved life jackets required to be worn during drills and emergencies.
(b) Wearable marine buoyant devices that include “ski vests,” “boating
Coast Guard, DHS § 117.100

§ 117.130 Stowage of survival craft.

(a) Each survival craft must be:
(1) Secured to the vessel by a painter with a float-free link permanently attached to the vessel except that a float-free link is not required if the vessel operates only on waters not as deep as the length of the painter;
(2) Stowed so that when the vessel sinks the survival craft floats free and, if inflatable, inflates automatically;
(3) Stowed in a position that is readily accessible to crew members for launching, or else provided with a remotely operated device that releases the survival craft into launching position or into the water;
(4) Stowed in a way that permits manual release from its securing arrangements;
(5) Ready for immediate use so that crew members can carry out preparations for embarkation and launching in less than 5 minutes;
(6) Provided with means to prevent shifting;

§ 117.130 Stowage of survival craft.

(a) Each survival craft must be:
(1) Secured to the vessel by a painter with a float-free link permanently attached to the vessel except that a float-free link is not required if the vessel operates only on waters not as deep as the length of the painter;
(2) Stowed so that when the vessel sinks the survival craft floats free and, if inflatable, inflates automatically;
(3) Stowed in a position that is readily accessible to crew members for launching, or else provided with a remotely operated device that releases the survival craft into launching position or into the water;
(4) Stowed in a way that permits manual release from its securing arrangements;
(5) Ready for immediate use so that crew members can carry out preparations for embarkation and launching in less than 5 minutes;
(6) Provided with means to prevent shifting:

§ 117.75 Life jacket lights.

(a) Each life jacket carried on a vessel on an oceans, coastwise, or Great Lakes route, must have a life jacket light approved in accordance with §160.077–29 in subchapter Q of this chapter. Each life jacket light must be securely attached to the front shoulder area of the life jacket.

(b) Notwithstanding the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section, life jacket lights are not required for life jackets on:
(1) Ferries; and
(2) Vessels with Certificates of Inspection endorsed only for routes that do not extend more than 20 miles from a harbor of safe refuge.

§ 117.78 Stowage of life jackets.

(a) General. Unless otherwise stated in this section, life jackets must be stored in convenient places distributed throughout accommodation spaces.

§ 117.78 Stowage of life jackets.

(a) General. Unless otherwise stated in this section, life jackets must be stored in convenient places distributed throughout accommodation spaces.

(1) Each stowage container for life jackets must not be capable of being locked. If practicable, the container must be designed to allow the life jackets to float free.

(2) Each life jacket kept in a stowage container must be readily available.

(3) Each life jacket stowed overhead must be supported in a manner that allows quick release for distribution.

(a) Each survival craft must be:
(1) Secured to the vessel by a painter with a float-free link permanently attached to the vessel except that a float-free link is not required if the vessel operates only on waters not as deep as the length of the painter;
(2) Stowed so that when the vessel sinks the survival craft floats free and, if inflatable, inflates automatically;
(3) Stowed in a position that is readily accessible to crew members for launching, or else provided with a remotely operated device that releases the survival craft into launching position or into the water;
(4) Stowed in a way that permits manual release from its securing arrangements;
(5) Ready for immediate use so that crew members can carry out preparations for embarkation and launching in less than 5 minutes;
(6) Provided with means to prevent shifting:

§ 117.75 Life jacket lights.

(a) Each life jacket carried on a vessel on an oceans, coastwise, or Great Lakes route, must have a life jacket light approved in accordance with §160.077–29 in subchapter Q of this chapter. Each life jacket light must be securely attached to the front shoulder area of the life jacket.

§ 117.130 Stowage of survival craft.

(a) Each survival craft must be:
(1) Secured to the vessel by a painter with a float-free link permanently attached to the vessel except that a float-free link is not required if the vessel operates only on waters not as deep as the length of the painter;
(2) Stowed so that when the vessel sinks the survival craft floats free and, if inflatable, inflates automatically;
(3) Stowed in a position that is readily accessible to crew members for launching, or else provided with a remotely operated device that releases the survival craft into launching position or into the water;
(4) Stowed in a way that permits manual release from its securing arrangements;
(5) Ready for immediate use so that crew members can carry out preparations for embarkation and launching in less than 5 minutes;
(6) Provided with means to prevent shifting:

§ 117.78 Stowage of life jackets.

(a) General. Unless otherwise stated in this section, life jackets must be stored in convenient places distributed throughout accommodation spaces.

§ 117.78 Stowage of life jackets.

(a) General. Unless otherwise stated in this section, life jackets must be stored in convenient places distributed throughout accommodation spaces.

(1) Each stowage container for life jackets must not be capable of being locked. If practicable, the container must be designed to allow the life jackets to float free.

(2) Each life jacket kept in a stowage container must be readily available.

(3) Each life jacket stowed overhead must be supported in a manner that allows quick release for distribution.

§ 117.75 Life jacket lights.

(a) Each life jacket carried on a vessel on an oceans, coastwise, or Great Lakes route, must have a life jacket light approved in accordance with §160.077–29 in subchapter Q of this chapter. Each life jacket light must be securely attached to the front shoulder area of the life jacket.

§ 117.78 Stowage of life jackets.

(a) General. Unless otherwise stated in this section, life jackets must be stored in convenient places distributed throughout accommodation spaces.

(1) Each stowage container for life jackets must not be capable of being locked. If practicable, the container must be designed to allow the life jackets to float free.

(2) Each life jacket kept in a stowage container must be readily available.

(3) Each life jacket stowed overhead must be supported in a manner that allows quick release for distribution.

(a) Each survival craft must be:
(1) Secured to the vessel by a painter with a float-free link permanently attached to the vessel except that a float-free link is not required if the vessel operates only on waters not as deep as the length of the painter;
(2) Stowed so that when the vessel sinks the survival craft floats free and, if inflatable, inflates automatically;
(3) Stowed in a position that is readily accessible to crew members for launching, or else provided with a remotely operated device that releases the survival craft into launching position or into the water;
(4) Stowed in a way that permits manual release from its securing arrangements;
(5) Ready for immediate use so that crew members can carry out preparations for embarkation and launching in less than 5 minutes;
(6) Provided with means to prevent shifting: