from the bridge or other suitable remote control position.

§ 32.56–40 Category A machinery spaces: Insulation—T/ALL.

Structural insulation within category A machinery spaces must have a barrier such as metal foil, sheet metal, cementitious coating, or other vapor barrier so that the surface of that insulation is impervious to oil and oil vapors.


§ 32.56–45 Draft stops—T/ALL.

(a) Where ceilings or linings are fitted in accommodation, service, or control spaces, “B” Class bulkheads, except those that form passageways, may stop at the ceiling or lining if draft stops of “B” Class construction are fitted between the ceiling or lining and the deck or shell at intervals of 14 meters (45 feet) or less.

(b) Spaces behind the linings of stairways and other trunks must have draft stops at each deck.

§ 32.56–50 Combustible veneers—T/ALL.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section combustible veneers on bulkheads, linings, and ceilings within accommodation, service, or control spaces must be 2 millimeters (.079 inches) or less in thickness.

(b) Veneers on bulkheads, linings, and ceilings in concealed spaces, corridors, stairway enclosures, or control spaces must be an approved interior finish material or a reasonable number of coats of paint.

§ 32.56–55 Control spaces—T/ALL.

Bulkheads and decks that separate control spaces from adjacent spaces must be “A” Class construction and insulated against fire. 46 CFR Table 72.05–10(e) of the Passenger Vessel Regulations may be used as a guide.

§ 32.56–60 Ventilation ducts—T/ALL.

(a) Each duct for ventilation of Category A machinery spaces that passes through accommodation, service, or control spaces must be:

(1) Constructed of steel and insulated to “A-60” Class; or

(2) Constructed of steel, fitted with an automatic fire damper at each boundary where it enters and leaves the Category A machinery space, and insulated to “A-60” Class for a distance of 5 meters (16.4 feet) beyond each machinery space boundary.

(b) Each duct for ventilation of accommodation, service, and control spaces that passes through Category A machinery spaces must be constructed of steel and be fitted with an automatic fire damper at each Category A machinery space boundary.

Subpart 32.57—Structural Fire Protection for Tank Vessels Contracted for On or After January 1, 1963

§ 32.57–1 Application—TB/ALL.

(a) The provisions of this subpart shall apply to all tank vessels contracted for on or after January 1, 1963.

(b) SOLAS-certificated vessels may be considered equivalent to the provisions of this subpart.


§ 32.57–5 Definitions—TB/ALL.

(a) Standard fire test. A “standard fire test” is one which develops in the test furnace a series of time temperature relationships as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Temperature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 minutes</td>
<td>1,000 °F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 minutes</td>
<td>1,300 °F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 minutes</td>
<td>1,550 °F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 minutes</td>
<td>1,700 °F</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) “A” Class divisions. “A” Class divisions such as bulkheads and decks, means divisions that are composed of steel or an equivalent metal, suitably stiffened, and made intact with the main structure of the vessel, including the shell, structural bulkheads, or decks. They are constructed so that, if subjected to the standard fire test, they are capable of preventing the passage of flame and smoke for one hour. In addition, they are insulated with approved structural insulation, bulkhead panels, or deck coverings so that the average temperature on the unexposed side does not rise more than 128 °C (250 °F) above the original temperature, nor