(j) If a survival craft is recovered by electric power, the electrical installation, including the electric power-operated boat winch, must meet the requirements in part 129 of this chapter. If a survival craft is recovered by any means of power, including a portable power source, safety devices must be provided which automatically cut off the power before the davit arms or falls reach the stops in order to avoid overstressing the falls or davits, unless the motor is designed to prevent such overstressing.

(k) Each launching appliance must be fitted with brakes that meet the following requirements:

(1) The brakes must be capable of stopping the descent of the survival craft or rescue boat and holding it securely when loaded with its full complement of persons and equipment.

(2) The brake pads must, where necessary, be protected from water and oil.

(3) Manual brakes must be arranged so that the brake is always applied unless the operator, or a mechanism activated by the operator, holds the brake control in the off position.

[CGD 84–069, 61 FR 25304, May 20, 1996; 61 FR 40281, Aug. 1, 1996]

§ 133.160 Rescue boat embarkation, launching and recovery arrangements.

(a) Each davit for a rescue boat must be approved under approval series 160.132 with a winch approved under approval series 160.115. If the launching arrangement uses a single fall, the davit may be of a type which is turned out manually, and the release mechanism may be an automatic disengaging apparatus approved under approval series 160.170 instead of a lifeboat release mechanism. Each rescue boat must be able to be boarded and launched directly from the stowed position with the number of persons assigned to crew the rescue boat on board. If the rescue boat is also a lifeboat and the other lifeboats are boarded and launched from an embarkation deck, the arrangements must be such that the rescue boat can also be boarded and launched from the embarkation deck.

(b) Each rescue boat must be capable of being launched with the OSV making headway of 5 knots in calm water. A painter may be used to meet this requirement.

(c) Each rescue boat embarkation and launching arrangement must permit the rescue boat to be boarded and launched in the shortest possible time.

(d) Rapid recovery of the rescue boat must be possible when loaded with its full complement of persons and equipment.

(e) Each rescue boat launching appliance must be fitted with a powered winch motor.

(f) Each rescue boat launching appliance must be capable of hoisting the rescue boat when loaded with its full rescue boat complement of persons and equipment at a rate of not less than 0.3 meters per second (59 feet per minute).

[CGD 84–069, 61 FR 25304, May 20, 1996, as amended at 63 FR 52816, Oct. 1, 1998]

§ 133.170 Line-throwing appliance.

(a) *General.* Each OSV must have a line-throwing appliance that is approved under approval series 160.031 or 160.040.

(b) *Stowage.* The line-throwing appliance and its equipment must be readily accessible for use.

(c) *Additional equipment.* Each OSV must carry the following equipment for the line-throwing appliance:

(1) The equipment on the list provided by the manufacturer with the approved appliance.

(2) An auxiliary line that—

(i) For an appliance approved under approval series 160.040, is at least 450 meters (1,500 feet) long;

(ii) For an appliance approved under approval series 160.031, is at least 150 meters (500 feet) long;

(iii) Has a breaking strength of at least 40 kiloNewtons (9,000 pounds-force); and

(iv) Is, if synthetic, a dark color or certified by the manufacturer to be resistant to deterioration from ultraviolet light.

§ 133.175 Survival craft and rescue boat equipment.

(a) All rescue boat equipment must be as follows:

(1) The equipment must be secured within the boat by lashings, storage in lockers or compartments, storage in