§ 111.75–16 Lighting of survival craft and rescue boats.

(a) During preparation, launching, and recovery, each survival craft and rescue boat, its launching appliance, and the area of water into which it is to be launched or recovered must be adequately illuminated by lighting supplied from the emergency power source.

(b) The arrangement of circuits must be such that the lighting for adjacent launching stations for survival craft or rescue boats is supplied by different branch circuits.


§ 111.75–17 Navigation lights.

Each navigation light system must meet the following:

(a) Feeders. On vessels required to have a final emergency power source by §112.05–5(a) of this chapter, each navigation light panel must be supplied by a feeder from the emergency switchboard (see §112.43–13). The feeder must be protected by overcurrent devices rated or set at a value of at least twice that of the navigation light panel main fuses.

(b) Navigation light indicator panel. Each self-propelled vessel must have a navigation light indicator panel in the navigating bridge to control side, masthead, and stern lights. The panel must visually and audibly signal the failure of each of these navigation lights. Each light source must be connected to a separate fused branch circuit. The panel must have a fused feeder disconnect switch, and the fuses must have at least twice the rating of the largest branch circuit fuse and must be greater than the maximum panel load.

(c) Dual light sources. Each self-propelled vessel must have duplicate light sources for the side, masthead, and stern lights.
light or, for permanently mounted fixtures, by direct run of fixed cable; and
(4) If it is a double-lens, two-lamp type, have each lamp connected to its branch circuit conductors either by an individual flexible cable and watertight receptacle plug or, for permanently mounted fixtures, by an individual direct run of fixed cable.


§ 111.75–18 Signaling lights.
Each self-propelled vessel over 150 gross tons when engaged on an international voyage must have on board an efficient daylight signaling lamp that may not be solely dependent upon the vessel’s main source of electrical power and that meets the following:
(a) The axial luminous intensity of the beam must be at least 60,000 candelas.
(b) The luminous intensity of the beam in every direction within an angle of 0.7 degrees from the axial must be at least 50 percent of the axial luminous intensity.


§ 111.75–20 Lighting fixtures.
(a) The construction of each lighting fixture for a non-hazardous location must meet UL 1598A or IEC 60092–306 (both incorporated by reference; see 46 CFR 110.10–1).


Subpart 111.77—Appliances and Appliance Circuits

§ 111.77–1 Overcurrent protection.
If a circuit supplies only one appliance or device, the rating or setting of the branch circuit overcurrent device must not be more than 150 percent of the rating of the appliance or device, or 15 amperes, whichever is greater.

§ 111.77–3 Appliances.
All electrical appliances, including, but not limited to, cooking equipment, dishwashers, refrigerators, and refrigerated drinking water coolers, must meet UL safety and construction standards or equivalent standards under § 110.20–1 of this chapter. Also, this equipment must be suitably installed for the location and service intended.