Coast Guard, DHS

§ 113.35–13 Mechanical engine order telegraph systems; operation.

If more than one transmitter operates a common indicator in the engine room, all the transmitters must be mechanically interlocked and operate in synchronism. A failure of the transmission wire or chain at any transmitter must not interrupt or disable any other transmitter.

§ 113.35–13

(f) Engine order telegraph and remote propulsion control systems must be electrically separate and independent, except that a single mechanical operator control device with separate transmitters and connections for each system may be used.


§ 113.35–5 Electric engine order telegraph systems.

(a) Each electric engine order telegraph system must have transmitters and indicators that are electrically connected to each other.

(b) Each engineroom indicator must be capable of acknowledgment of orders.

(c) There must be an audible signal at each instrument. The signal at both locations must sound continuously when the transmitter and the indicator do not show the same order.

(d) Each telegraph instrument must meet the protection requirements of §111.01–9 of this chapter.

(e) Each system must have an alarm which—

(1) Automatically sounds and visually signals a loss of power to the system;

(2) Is on the navigating bridge; and

(3) Has a means to reduce the audible signal from 100 percent to not less than 50 percent.


§ 113.35–7 Electric engine order telegraph systems; operations.

(a) Where two or more transmitters, located on or on top of, or on the wings of, the navigating bridge operate a common indicator in the engine room, the transmitters must:

(1) Operate in synchronism as required in paragraph (b) of this section; or

(2) Operate under the control of a transmitter transfer control in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section.

(b) All transmitter handles and pointers must operate in synchronism. Where the transmitters are mechanically interlocked to effect synchronous operation, the requirements of §113.35–13 must be met.

(c) Except for a transmitter in an unattended navigating bridge on a double-ended vessel, each transmitter must operate under the control of a transmitter transfer control so that movement of any one transmitter handle automatically connects that transmitter electrically to the engineroom indicator and simultaneously disconnects electrically all other transmitters. The reply pointers of all transmitters must operate in synchronism at all times.

(d) On a double-ended vessel that has two navigating bridges, a manually operated transfer switch which will disconnect the system in the unattended navigating bridge must be provided.