AUTHORITY: 46 U.S.C. 4302; 49 CFR 1.46.

SOURCE: CGD 72–61R, 37 FR 15782, Aug. 4, 1972, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General

§ 183.1 Purpose and applicability.

This part prescribes standards and regulations for boats and associated equipment to which 46 U.S.C. Chapter 43 applies and to which certification requirements in Part 181 of this subchapter apply.

[CGD 85–098, 52 FR 19728, May 27, 1987]

§ 183.3 Definitions.

Beam means the transverse distance between the outer sides of the boat excluding handles, and other similar fittings, attachments, and extensions.

Boat means any vessel manufactured or used primarily for noncommercial use; leased, rented, or chartered to another for the latter's noncommercial use; or engaged in the carrying of six or fewer passengers.

Full transom means a transom with a maximum width which exceeds one-half the maximum beam of the boat.

Length means the straight line horizontal measurement of the overall length from the foremost part of the boat to the aftermost part of the boat, measured from end to end over the deck excluding sheer, and measured parallel to the centerline. Bow sprits, bumpkins, rudders, outboard motor brackets, handles, and other similar fittings, attachments, and extensions are not included in the measurement.

Monohull boat means a boat on which the line of intersection of the water surface and the boat at any operating draft forms a single closed curve. For example, a catamaran, trimaran, or a pontoon boat is not a monohull boat.

Motorwell means any arrangement of bulkheads or structures that prevents water from entering the passenger carrying area of the boat through any cutout area in the transom for mounting an outboard motor.

Motorwell height means the vertical distance from the lowest point of water ingress along the top of the motorwell to a line representing a longitudinal extension of the centerline of the boat's bottom surface, excluding keels. This distance is measured as a projection on the centerline plane of the boat. See Figure 183.3.

Permanent appurtenances means equipment that is mounted or fastened, so that it is not removable without the use of tools. Seats, inboard engines, windshields, helm stations, or hardtops are permanent appurtenances. Outboard motors, controls, batteries, and portable fuel tanks are not permanent appurtenances.

Remote steering means any mechanical assist device which is rigidly attached to the boat and used in steering the vessel, including but not limited to

mechanical, hydraulic, or electrical control systems.

Sailboat means a boat designed or intended to use sails as the primary means of propulsion.

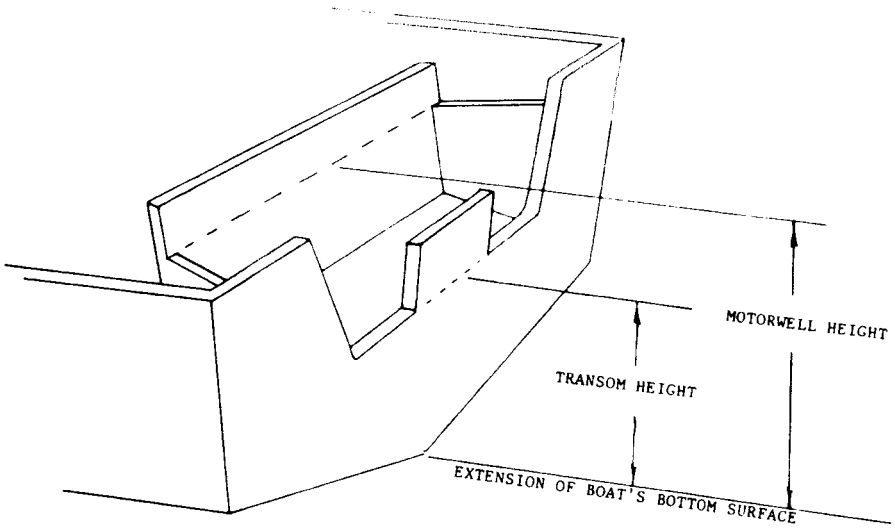
Sheer means the topmost line in a boat's side. The sheer intersects the vertical centerline plane of the boat at the forward end and intersects the transom (stern) at the aft end. For the purposes of this definition, the topmost line in a boat's side is the line defined by a series of points of contact with the boat structure, by straight lines at 45 degree angles to the horizontal and contained in a vertical plane normal to the outside edge of the boat as seen from above and which are brought into contact with the outside of the horizontal boat. A boat is horizontal when it is transversely level and when the lowest points at 40 percent and 75 percent of the boat's length behind the most forward point of the boat are level.

Transom means the surface at the stern of a boat projecting or facing aft. The upper boundary of the transom is the line defined by a series of points of contact, with the boat structure, by straight lines at 45 degree angles to the horizontal and contained in a vertical longitudinal plane and which are brought into contact with the stern of the horizontal boat. A boat is horizontal when it is transversely level and when the lowest points at 40 percent and 75 percent of the boat's length behind the most forward point of the boat are level.

Transom height means the vertical distance from the lowest point of water ingress along the top of the transom to a line representing a longitudinal extension of the centerline of the boat's bottom surface, excluding keels. This distance is measured as a projection on the centerline plane of the boat. See Figure 183.3.

Vessel includes every description of watercraft, other than a seaplane on the water, used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on the water.

Figure 183.3.—Transom and Motorwell Height



[CGD 73–250, 40 FR 43856, Sept. 23, 1975, as amended by CGD 75–176, 42 FR 2681, Jan. 13, 1977; CGD 85–002, 51 FR 37574, Oct. 23, 1986; CGD 96–026, 61 FR 33669, June 28, 1996; 61 FR 36629, July 12, 1996]

§ 183.5 Incorporation by reference.

(a) Certain materials are incorporated by reference into this part with the approval of the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a). To enforce any edition other than the one listed in paragraph (b) of this section, notice of change must be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER and the material made available to the public. All approved material is on file at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., suite 700, Washington, DC, and at the Recreational Boating Product Assurance Division, Washington, DC 20593–0001, and is available from the sources listed in paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) The materials approved for incorporation by reference in this part, and the sections affected are:

Air Movement and Control Association, 30 W. University Drive, Arlington Heights, IL 60004:

AMCA 210–74: Laboratory Methods of Testing Fans for Ratings—1974.	§ 183.610

American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428–2959:

ASTM D 471–96, Standard Test Method for Rubber Property—Effect of Liquids.	§§ 183.114; 183.516; 183.607; 183.620
ASTM D 1621–94, Standard Test Method for Compressive Properties of Rigid Cellular Plastics.	§ 183.516
ASTM D 1622–93, Standard Test Method for Apparent Density of Rigid Cellular Plastics.	§ 183.516
ASTM D 2842–97, Standard Test Method for Water Absorption of Rigid Cellular Plastics.	§ 183.114

Institute of Electrical and Electronics, Engineers, Inc., 445 Hoes Lane, Piscataway, NJ 08854:

IEEE 45 IEEE Recommended Practice for Electrical Installations on Shipboard—1983. Cable Construction.	§ 183.435

National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269:

NFPA No. 70 National Electrical Code—1987. Articles 310 & 400.	§ 183.435

Naval Publications Forms Center, Customer Service—Code 1052, 5801 Tabor Avenue, Philadelphia, PA 19120:

MILSPEC–P–21929B Plastic Material, Cellular Polyurethane, Foam-In-Place, Rigid—1970.	§ 183.516

Society of Automotive Engineers, Inc., 400 Commonwealth Drive, Warrendale, PA 15096:

SAE J378 Marine Engine Wiring—1984.	§ 183.430
SAE J557 High Tension Ignition Cable—1968.	§ 183.440
SAE J1127 Battery Cable—1980.	§ 183.430
SAE J1128 Low Tension Primary Cable—1975.	§ 183.430
SAE J1527DEC85 Marine Fuel Hoses—1985.	§ 183.540

Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. (UL), 12 Laboratory Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709–3995:

UL 1114 Marine (USCG Type A) Flexible Fuel Line Hose—1987.	§ 183.540
UL 1128 Marine Blowers—1977.	§ 183.610
UL 1426 Cables for Boats—1987.	§ 183.435

[CGD 87–009, 53 FR 36971, Sept. 23, 1988, as amended by CGD 96–026, 61 FR 33670, June 28, 1996; USCG–1999–5151, 64 FR 67176, Dec. 1, 1999; USCG–2000–7223, 65 FR 40059, June 29, 2000]

Subpart B—Display of Capacity Information

§ 183.21 Applicability.

This subpart applies to monohull boats less than 20 feet in length, except sailboats, canoes, kayaks, and inflatable boats.

§ 183.23 Capacity marking required.

Each boat must be marked in the manner prescribed in §§ 183.25 and 183.27 with the maximum persons capacity in whole numbers of persons and in pounds, the maximum weight capacity in pounds, determined under §§ 183.33 through 183.43, and the maximum horsepower capacity determined under