

§ 58.16-1

(i) Excessive gas temperature, measured at the turbine inlet, gas generator, interstage turbine or turbine exhaust.

(ii) Excessive lubricating oil temperature.

(iii) Excessive speed.

(iv) Reduced lubricating oil pressure.

(3) A remote, manually operated shutdown device shall be provided. Such device may be totally mechanical or may be electrical with a manually actuated switch.

(g) *Drawings and design data.* Drawings and design data of the following components shall be submitted to substantiate their suitability and safety for the service intended:

(1) Combustion chamber.

(2) Regenerator or recuperator.

(3) Casing or piping conveying the gas from the combustion device to the gas turbine.

(h) *Fuel systems.* Gas turbine fuel systems shall meet the requirements of part 56 of this subchapter.

(i) *Fire extinguishing systems.* A special local fire extinguishing system may be required for gas turbine installations if considered necessary by the Commandant. Such a system would be in addition to any other required in the compartment in which the gas turbine is located.

[CGFR 68-82, 33 FR 18878, Dec. 18, 1968, as amended by CGFR 72-59R, 37 FR 6190, Mar. 25, 1972; CGD 73-251, 43 FR 56801, Dec. 4, 1978; CGD 83-043, 60 FR 24776, May 10, 1995]

Subpart 58.16—Liquefied Petroleum Gases for Cooking and Heating

§ 58.16-1 Scope.

(a) This subpart prescribes standards for the use of liquefied petroleum gas for heating and cooking on inspected vessels, except ferries.

(b) It is the intent of the regulations in this subpart to permit liquefied petroleum gas systems of the vapor withdrawal type only. Cylinders designed to admit liquid gas into any other part of the system are prohibited.

(c) Except as provided by § 58.16-7(b), all component parts of the system, except cylinders, appliances, and low pressure tubing, shall be designed to

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withstand a pressure of 500 pounds per square inch without failure.

[CGFR 68-82, 33 FR 18878, Dec. 18, 1968, as amended by CGD 83-013, 54 FR 6402, Feb. 10, 1989]

§ 58.16-5 Definition.

For the purpose of this subpart the term “liquefied petroleum gas” means any liquefied flammable gas which is composed predominantly of hydrocarbons or mixtures of hydrocarbons, such as propane, propylene, butane, butylene, or butadiene, and which has a Reid ASTM D 323 (incorporated by reference, see § 58.03-1). Method of test for Vapor Pressure of Petroleum Products (Reid Method) vapor pressure exceeding 40 pounds per square inch absolute at 100 °F.

[CGFR 68-82, 33 FR 18878, Dec. 18, 1968, as amended by USCG-2000-7790, 65 FR 58460, Sept. 29, 2000]

§ 58.16-7 Use of liquefied petroleum gas.

(a) Cooking equipment using liquefied petroleum gas on vessels of 100 gross tons or more that carry passengers for hire must meet the requirements of this subpart.

(b) Cooking equipment using liquefied petroleum gas on vessels of less than 100 gross tons that carry passengers for hire must meet the requirements of 46 CFR 25.45-2 or 184.05, as applicable.

(c) Systems using liquefied petroleum gas for cooking or heating on any other vessels subject to inspection by the Coast Guard must meet the requirements of this subpart.

[CGD 83-013, 54 FR 6402, Feb. 10, 1989]

§ 58.16-10 Approvals.

(a) *Gas appliances.* (1) All gas-consuming appliances used for cooking and heating shall be of a type approved by the Commandant, and shall be tested, listed and labeled by an acceptable laboratory, such as:

(i) The American Gas Association Testing Laboratories.

(ii) The Marine Department, Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. (formerly Yacht Safety Bureau).