

(1) When the manufacturer does not desire to retain the service.

(2) When the listed product is no longer being manufactured.

(3) When the manufacturer's own program does not provide suitable assurance of the quality of the listed or labeled product being manufactured.

(4) When the product manufactured no longer conforms to the current applicable requirements.

(5) When service experience or laboratory or U.S. Coast Guard reports indicate a product is unsatisfactory.

(b) [Reserved]

[CGFR 60-36, 25 FR 10640, Nov. 5, 1960, as amended by CGD 72-214R, 38 FR 6880, Mar. 14, 1973]

Subpart 162.039—Extinguishers, Fire, Semiportable, Marine Type

SOURCE: CGFR 65-9, 30 FR 11487, Sept. 8, 1965, unless otherwise noted.

§ 162.039-1 Applicable specifications.

(a) There are no other Coast Guard specifications applicable to this subpart.

(b) [Reserved]

§ 162.039-2 Classification.

(a) Every semiportable fire extinguisher shall be classified as to type and size as specified in §76.50-5 (Subchapter H—Passenger Vessels) of this chapter.

(b) [Reserved]

§ 162.039-3 Requirements.

(a) *General.* Every semiportable fire extinguisher shall conform to the requirements for listing and labeling by a recognized laboratory and shall be of such design, materials, and construction as to meet the requirements specified in this section.

(b) *Design.* Every semiportable extinguisher shall be fitted with hose of sufficient length to a nozzle or nozzles to provide for suitable application of the extinguishing agent to any part of the space protected (a length of pipe may connect the outlet of the supply to the hose connection); shall weigh more than 55 pounds when fully charged; shall be self-contained, i.e., when charged, it shall not require any addi-

tional source of extinguishing agent or expellent energy for its operation; and shall provide simple means for immediate operation by a single operator. The design, materials and construction shall provide reliability of operation and performance after non-use for long periods under conditions encountered in marine service.

(c) *Materials.* Materials used for exposed working parts, except those used for inversion mechanism or similar purposes, shall be corrosion-resistant to salt water and spray. Materials used for other exposed parts shall be either corrosion-resistant or shall be protected by a suitable corrosion-resistant coating.

(1) *Corrosion-resistant materials.* The materials which are considered to be corrosion-resistant are copper, brass, bronze, certain copper-nickel alloys, certain alloys of aluminum, certain plastics, and certain stainless steels.

(2) *Corrosion-resistant coatings.* (i) The following systems of organic or metallic coatings for exposed nonworking ferrous parts except for ICC cylinders, when applied on properly prepared surfaces after all cutting, forming, and bending operations are completed, are considered to provide suitable corrosion resistance:

(a) Bonderizing, followed by the application of zinc chromate primer, followed by one or more applications of enamel; or,

(b) Inorganic zinc coatings; or,

(c) Hot-dipped or electrodeposited zinc in thicknesses not less than 0.002 inch; or,

(d) Electrodeposited Cadmium in thicknesses not less than 0.001 inch; or,

(e) Hot-dipped or sprayed aluminum in thicknesses not less than 0.002 inch; or,

(f) Copper plus nickel in total thicknesses not less than 0.003 inch, or which the nickel is not less than 0.002 inch, plus any thickness of chrome.

(ii) The metallic platings of less than the thicknesses specified in this paragraph are not acceptable for the protection against corrosion of ferrous parts.

(3) *Decorative platings.* Decorative platings in any thicknesses applied over corrosion-resistant materials and