

(k) *Test No. 9BM.* (1) The steps described in paragraphs (c)(2) and (c)(3) of this section are repeated.

(2) An 80 p.p.m. mixture is fed to the bilge monitor for eight (8) hours. At the end of the eight (8) hour period, an oil content reading is obtained and recorded.

(3) The steps described in paragraphs (c)(2) and (c)(3) of this section are repeated.

(4) The monitor is fed with water until a steady reading is obtained and recorded.

(l) *Test No. 10BM.* (1) All power to the bilge monitor is shut off for one (1) week. After one week the monitor is started, zeroed, and calibrated.

(2) The monitor is fed with an 80 p.p.m. mixture for one (1) hour. An oil content reading is then obtained and recorded.

(3) The steps described in paragraphs (c)(2) and (c)(3) of this section are repeated.

(4) The monitor is fed with water for one (1) hour. An oil content reading is then obtained and recorded.

(5) The steps described in paragraphs (1)(2), (1)(3), and (1)(4) of this section are repeated three (3) additional times. During the last time that the step described in paragraph (i)(2) of this section is repeated, the monitor is inclined at an angle of 22.5° with the plane of its normal operating position.

§ 162.050-33 Bilge alarm: Design specification.

(a) This section contains requirements that apply to bilge alarms.

(b) Each bilge alarm must be designed to meet the requirements for a cargo monitor in §§ 162.050-25(b) through (g), § 162.050-25(i), and the requirements in this section.

(c) Each bilge alarm must have a device that produces a warning signal, and a signal that can be used to actuate stop valves in a vessel's fixed piping system, when—

(1) the oil content of the mixture being measured by the bilge alarm exceeds 15 p.p.m. ±5 p.p.m., and

(2) malfunction, breakdown, or other failure of the bilge alarm occurs.

§ 162.050-35 Bilge alarm: Approval tests.

(a) This section contains requirements that apply to bilge alarms.

(b) *Test Conditions.* (1) Each test must be conducted under the conditions prescribed for cargo monitors in §§ 162.050-27 (b)(1) through (b)(5), §§ 162.050-27 (b)(7), (b)(8), (b)(10), (b)(11), and (b)(13).

(2) Each test must be performed using a light distillate fuel oil having a relative density of approximately 0.83 at 15 °C.

(3) The oil content of each sample must be measured using the method described in § 162.050-39.

(c) *Test No. 1A.* The bilge alarm is calibrated and zeroed. The metering and water pumps of the test rig are started and the oil content of the mixture is increased until the alarm actuates. A sample of the mixture causing actuation of the alarm is taken. The alarm is then fed with water for fifteen (15) minutes.

(d) *Test No. 2A.* (1) The bilge alarm is fed with a 40 p.p.m mixture until the bilge alarm actuates. The time of turning on the metering pump of the test rig and the time of alarm actuation are recorded. The flow rate on the flow meter of the test rig is also recorded.

(2) The response time of the alarm is calculated as follows:

$$\text{response time} = T_2 - \left[T_1 + \frac{(\pi)(D^2)(L)}{4Q} \right]$$

T_2 =time of alarm actuation

T_1 =time of turning on the metering pump of the test rig

D =inside diameter of the mixture pipe (cm)

L =length of the mixture pipe (cm)

Q =flow rate (cm³/sec)

(e) *Test No. 3A.* (1) The metering and water pumps of the test rig are started and the oil content of the mixture is increased until the bilge alarm actuates. A sample of the mixture causing actuation of the alarm is taken.

(2) If the alarm has a positive displacement mixture pump, the mixture pressure is reduced to one-half (½) of the alarm's maximum design pressure. If the alarm has a centrifugal mixture pump or is not equipped with a mixture pump, the mixture flow rate is reduced