

SC 163 Emergency fire pumps in cargo ships - sea suction and sea valve

(Feb 2002)
(Rev.1 Nov 2005)
(Rev.2 Sept 2009)

(FSS Code, Ch. 12, 2.2.1.1)
(SOLAS Chapter II-2, Reg.10, 2.2.3.1)
(SOLAS Chapter II-2, Reg.10, 2.2.4.2)

~~If the emergency fire pump is the main supply of water for any fixed fire extinguishing system provided to protect the space where the main fire pumps are located, the pump should have the capacity for this system and, in addition, the capacity required by FSS Code, Ch. 12, 2.2.1.1.~~

The emergency fire pump shall as a minimum comply with paragraph 2.2.1.1 of FSS Code, Ch.12.

Where a fixed water-based fire extinguishing system installed for the protection of the machinery space in accordance with SOLAS regulation II-2/Reg.10.4.1.1, is supplied by the emergency fire pump, the emergency fire pump capacity shall be adequate to supply the fixed fire extinguishing system at the required pressure plus two jets of water.

The capacity of the two jets shall in any case be calculated by that emanating from the biggest nozzle size available onboard from the following table (*note), but shall not be less than 25 m³/h.

Capacity of single jet

<u>Nozzle size</u>	<u>16 mm</u>	<u>19 mm</u>
<u>Pressure at Hydrant</u>		
<u>0.27 N/mm²</u>	<u>16 m³/h</u>	<u>23.5 m³/h</u>

*note: When selecting the biggest nozzle size available onboard, the nozzles located in the space where the main fire pumps are located can be excluded.

Note:

1. Changes introduced in Rev.2 are to be uniformly implemented by IACS Members and Associates to ships contracted for construction on/after 1 January 2010.
2. The "contracted for construction" date means the date on which the contract to build the vessel is signed between the prospective owner and the shipbuilder. For further details regarding the date of "contract for construction", refer to IACS Procedural Requirement (PR) No. 29.

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