

BUITENGEWONE
OFFISIËLE KOERANT
VAN SUIDWES-AFRIKA.
OFFICIAL GAZETTE



UITGAWE OP GESAG.

EXTRAORDINARY
OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

10c Vrydag, 11 Oktober 1968 WINDHOEK Friday, 11 October 1968 No. 2931

INHOUD

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Goewermentskennisgewing.

Government Notice.

Die volgende Goewermentskennisgewing word vir algemene inligting gepubliseer.

The following Government Notice is published for general information.

J. J. KLOPPER,
Sekretaris van Suidwes-Afrika.

J. J. KLOPPER,
Secretary for South West Africa.

Kantoor van die Administrateur,
Windhoek.

Administrator's Office,
Windhoek.

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GOEWERMENSKENNESGEWING.

DEPARTEMENT VAN VERVOER.

No. R.1704.]

[27 September 1968.

DEPARTEMENT VAN VERVOER**LASLYNREGULASIES, 1968**

Die Minister van Vervoer het, kragtens die bepalings van artikel 356 van die Handelskeepvaartwet, 1951 (Wet No. 57 van 1951), soos gewysig, die Laslynregulasies, 1960, soos afgekondig by Goewermentskenningsgewing No. R.119 van 22 Januarie 1960, soos gewysig, herroep en kragtens genoemde artikel die regulasies in bygaande Bylae vervat, uitgevaardig met ingang, in beide gevalle, vanaf die datum van afkondiging hiervan.

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

No. R.1704.]

[27th September, 1968.

LOAD LINE REGULATIONS, 1968

The Minister of Transport has, under the provisions of section 356 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1951 (Act No. 57 of 1951), as amended, repealed the Load Line Regulations, 1960 promulgated by Government Notice No. R.119 dated 22nd January 1960, as amended, and has in terms of the said section, made the regulations contained in the Schedule hereto, with effect in each case from the date of promulgation hereof.

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INLEIDENDE BEPALINGS

1. TITEL VAN HIERDIE REGULASIES

Hierdie regulasies staan bekend as die Laslynregulasies, 1968.

2. WOORDBETEKENIS*

In hierdie regulasies beteken die uitdrukking „die Wet” die Handelskeepvaartwet, 1951 (Wet No. 57 van 1951) en, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, het enige uitdrukking waaraan daar in die Wet 'n betekenis toegeken is, wanneer dit in hierdie regulasies gebruik word, die aldus toegekende betekenis, en beteken—

- „midskeeps” die middel van die lengte (L);
 „goedgekeur” deur die Owerheid goedgekeur;

*Vir die toepassing van hierdie regulasies het die Minister die volgende beampptes as „bevoegde beampptes” in die Republiek aangewys:

- Te Kaapstad, Durban, Port Elizabeth, Walvisbaai en Saldanhaabaai: Die Eerste Beamppte van die Marineafdeling.
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PRELIMINARY

1. TITLE OF THESE REGULATIONS

These regulations are called the Load Line Regulations, 1968.

2. INTERPRETATION*

In these regulations the expression “the Act” means the Merchant Shipping Act, 1951 (Act No. 57 of 1951), and unless the context otherwise indicates, any expression used in these regulations to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act, bears the meaning as assigned, and—
 “amidships” means the middle of the length (L);
 “approved” means approved by the Authority;

*For the purposes of these regulations, the Minister has designated the following officers as “proper officers” in the Republic:

- At Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth, Walvis Bay and Saldanha Bay: The Principal Officer of the Marine Division.
 At East London, Mossel Bay, Port Nolloth and Luderitz: The Shipping Master.

† „Toewysende Owerheid” die Minister ten opsigte van ’n internasionale laslynskip, die Sekretaris ten opsigte van ’n plaaslike laslynskip, of enige organisasie wat deur die Minister goedgekeur is ten opsigte van enige skip;

„Owerheid” die Minister ten opsigte van ’n internasionale laslynskip of die Sekretaris ten opsigte van ’n plaaslike laslynskip;

„breedte (B)” die maksimum breedte van die skip midskeeps gemeet tot die buitekant van die spante by ’n skip met ’n huid van metaal en tot die buitevlak van die romp by ’n skip met ’n huid van enige ander materiaal;

„voorwaardes van toewysing” die voorwaardes van toewysing soos in dele II en III uiteengesit;

„gebou na of nie later as enige datum nie” dat die kiel van die skip gelê is of ’n ooreenstemmende konstruksiestadium bereik is na, of nie later nie, as daardie datum, na gelang van die geval;

„holte vir berekening van die vryboord (D)” die holte midskeeps plus die dikte van die vryboorddek-

$$\frac{T(L-S)}{L}$$

indien die blootgestelde vryboorddek bekleed is waarby—

T die gemiddelde dikte van die blootgestelde bekleding vry van dekopenings is, en

S die totale lengte van die bobou is.

By ’n skip wat ’n gezonde boordwand het met ’n straal van meer as 4 persent van die breedte (B) of met bokante van ’n ongewone vorm, is die holte vir die berekening van die vryboord die holte vir die berekening van die vryboord van ’n skip wat ’n grootspant het met vertikale bokante en met dieselfde dwarsbalkroning en oppervlakte van die boonste deel as dié van die werklike grootspant;

„ingeslote bobou” ’n bobou met—

- (i) eindbeskotte van doeltreffende konstruksie;
- (ii) toegangsoopenings, indien enige, in beskotte wat van deure voorsien is wat aan die vereistes van regulasie 21 voldoen of sluitingsmiddels wat aan die vereistes van regulasie 96 of 97 voldoen, na gelang van die geval;
- (iii) alle ander openings in sye of ente van die bobou wat van doeltreffende weervaste sluitingsmiddels voorsien is;

„bestaande skip” ’n skip wat nie ’n nuwe skip is nie; „gladdedekskip” ’n skip wat geen bobou op die vryboorddek het nie;

„vryboord” die vertikale afstand tussen die boonste rand van die vryboorddek aan die sy en die water waarin die skip dryf;

„vryboord toegewys” die afstand wat midskeeps vertikaal gemeet word vanaf die boonste rand van die dekllyn tot die boonste rand van die verwante laslyn;

„vryboorddek” normaalweg die boonste deurlopende dek wat aan wind en weer en die see blootgestel is, en wat permanente middels het vir die sluiting van alle openings in die deel wat aan weer en wind blootgestel is, en waaronder alle openings in die sykante van die skip toegerus is met permanente middels vir waterdigte afsluiting. By ’n skip wat ’n nie-deurlopende vryboorddek het, word die laagste

† “Assigning Authority” means the Minister in respect of an international load line ship, the Secretary in respect of a local load line ship, or any organization approved by the Minister in respect of any ship;

“Authority” means the Minister in respect of an international load line ship or the Secretary in respect of a local load line ship;

“breadth (B)” means the maximum breadth of the ship measured amidships to the moulded line of the frame in a ship with a metal shell and to the outer surface of the hull in a ship with a shell of any other material;

“conditions of assignment” means the conditions of assignment set out in Parts II and III;

“constructed after or not later than any date” means that the keel of the ship was laid, or a similar stage of construction was reached after, or not later than, that date, as the case may be;

“depth for freeboard (D)” means the moulded depth amidship plus the thickness of the freeboard deck stringer plate, where fitted, plus $\frac{T(L-S)}{L}$ if the

exposed freeboard deck is sheathed, where

T is the mean thickness of the exposed sheathing clear of deck openings, and

S is the total length of superstructures.

In a ship having a rounded gunwale with a radius greater than 4 per cent of the breadth (B) or having topsides of unusual form, the depth for freeboard shall be the depth for freeboard of a ship having a midship section with vertical topsides and with the same round of beam and area of topside section as that provided by the actual midship section;

“enclosed superstructure” means a superstructure having—

- (i) enclosing bulkheads of efficient construction;
- (ii) access openings, if any, in the bulkheads fitted with doors complying with the requirements of regulation 21 or closing appliances complying with regulation 96 or 97, as the case may be;
- (iii) all other openings in the sides or ends of the superstructure fitted with efficient weathertight means of closing;

“existing ship” means a ship which is not a new ship;

“flush deck ship” means a ship which has no superstructure upon the freeboard deck;

“freeboard” means the vertical distance between the upper edge of the freeboard deck at side and the water in which the ship is floating;

“freeboard assigned” means the distance measured vertically amidship from the upper edge of the deck line to the upper edge of the related load line;

“freeboard deck” means, normally, the uppermost complete deck exposed to weather and sea which has permanent means of closing all openings in the weather part thereof and below which all openings in the ship’s side are fitted with permanent means of watertight closing. In a ship having a discontinuous freeboard deck, the lowest line of the

†Vir die toepassing van hierdie regulasies het die Minister die volgende organisasies as Toewysende Owerhede goedgekeur:

Lloyd’s Register of Shipping.
 Bureau Veritas.
 American Bureau of Shipping.
 Germanischer Lloyd.
 Hellenic Register of Shipping.
 Det Norske Veritas.

†For the purposes of these regulations, the Minister has approved the following organisations as Assigning Authorities:

Lloyd’s Register of Shipping.
 Bureau Veritas.
 American Bureau of Shipping.
 Germanischer Lloyd.
 Hellenic Register of Shipping.
 Det Norske Veritas.

lyn van die blootgestelde dek en die voortsetting van daardie lyn parallel met die boonste deel van die dek, beskou as die vryboorddek. Volgens die keuse van die eienaar en onderworpe aan goedkeuring deur die Toewysende Owerheid, kan 'n tussendek as die vryboorddek aangedui word, mits dit 'n deurlopende en permanente dek is wat deurloop na agter en na voor tenminste tussen die masjienruimte en die boonste beskotte en wat ook dwarsskeeps deurloop. Wanneer hierdie tussendek trapvormig is, word die laagste lyn van die dek en die voortsetting van daardie lyn parallel met die boonste deel van die dek, beskou as die vryboorddek. Wanneer 'n tussendek as die vryboorddek aangedui word, word die deel van die romp wat bo die vryboorddek uitsteek, beskou as 'n bobou vir sover dit die toepassing van die voorwaardes van toewysing en die berekening van die vryboord betref;

„lengte (L)” die lengte wat in vryboordberekenings gebruik word en wat beskou word as 96 persent van die totale lengte op 'n waterlyn by 85 persent van die kleinste holte in die sye gemeet vanaf die bokant van die kiel, of die lengte van die voorkant van die voorstewe tot die as van die roerkoning op daardie waterlyn as dit groter is. In 'n skip wat met 'n helling van die kiel ontwerp is, moet die waterlyn waarlangs hierdie lengte gemeet word, parallel wees met die ontwerpwaterlyn;

„holte in die sye” die vertikale afstand vanaf die bokant van die kiel tot die bokant van die vryboorddekbalk aan die sykant. In 'n skip van hout of 'n skip van meer as een materiaal gemaak, word die afstand gemeet vanaf die onderste rand van die kielspanning. Wanneer die onderste deel van die midskeeps deel hol van vorm is, of waar dik bodemplanke aangebring is, word die afstand gemeet vanaf die punt waar die lyn van die plat gedeelte van die bodem wat inwaarts loop die sy van die kiel sny. By 'n skip met geronde boordwande, word die holte in die sye gemeet tot by die snypunt van die buitekante van die dek en sye, waarby hierdie buitekante deurloop asof die boordwand 'n hoekige ontwerp het. Waar die vryboorddek trapvormig is en die verhoogde deel van die dek verby die punt strek waar die holte in die sye bepaal moet word, word die holte in die sye gemeet tot by 'n verwysingslyn wat van die onderste deel van die dek al langs 'n lyn parallel met die verhoogde deel loop.

„nuwe skip” 'n skip waarvan die kiel gelê is of wat 'n ooreenstemmende konstruksiestadium bereik het op of na 21 Julie 1968;

„loodlyne” die loodlyne by die voorste en agterste punte van die lengte (L). Die voorste loodlyn moet saamval met die voorkant van die voorstewe op die waterlyn waarlangs die lengte gemeet word.

„seilskip” 'n skip wat van 'n voldoende seiloppervlakte voorsien is om uitsluitlik deur middel van seile voortbeweeg te word, ongeag of dit met meganiese aandryfmiddels toegerus is;

„bobou” 'n oordekte konstruksie op die vryboorddek wat van kant tot kant van die skip strek of met sypate wat nie meer as 4 persent van die breedte (B) binneboords van die huidbeplating is nie, en sluit 'n verhoogde agterdek in.

„boboudek” die dek wat die bokant van 'n bobou uitmaak;

„tenkskip” 'n bestaande skip wat spesiaal gebou is vir die vervoer van onverpakte vloeistowwe;

„deklading hout” 'n lading hout wat op 'n onoordekte deel van 'n vryboord- of boboudek vervoer word, maar omvat nie 'n houtpap of 'n dergelike stof nie;

exposed deck and the continuation of that line parallel to the upper part of the deck shall be taken as the freeboard deck. At the option of the owner, and subject to the approval of the Assigning Authority, a lower deck may be designated as the freeboard deck provided it is a complete and permanent deck continuous in a fore and aft direction at least between the machinery space and peak bulkheads, and continuous athwartships. When such lower deck is stepped, the lowest line of the deck and the continuation of that line parallel to the upper part of the deck shall be taken as the freeboard deck. When the lower deck is designated as the freeboard deck, that part of the hull which extends above the freeboard deck shall be treated as a superstructure as far as concerns the application of the conditions of assignment and the calculation of freeboard;

“length (L)” means the length used in freeboard calculations and shall be taken as 96 per cent of the total length on a waterline at 85 per cent of the least moulded depth measured from the top of the keel, or as the length from the fore side of the stem to the axis of the rudder stock on that waterline, if that be greater. In a ship designed with a rake of keel, the waterline on which this length is measured shall be parallel to the designed waterline;

“moulded depth” means the vertical distance from the top of the keel to the top of the freeboard deck beam at side. In a wood or composite ship the distance shall be measured from the lower edge of the keel rabbet. Where the form at the lower part of the midship section is of a hollow character, or where thick garboards are fitted, the distance shall be measured from the point where the line of the flat of the bottom, continued inwards, cuts the keel. In a ship having rounded gunwales, the moulded depth shall be measured to the point of intersection of the moulded lines of the deck and sides, the lines extending as if the gunwale were of angular design. Where the freeboard deck is stepped and the raised part of the deck extends over the point at which the moulded depth is to be determined, the moulded depth shall be measured to a line of reference extending from the lower part of the deck along a line parallel with the raised part;

“new ship” means a ship the keel of which was laid, or which was at a similar stage of construction, on or after 21 July 1968;

“perpendiculars” means the perpendiculars at the forward and after ends of the length (L). The forward perpendicular shall coincide with the forside of the stem on the waterline on which the length is measured;

“sailing ship” means a ship provided with sufficient sail area for navigation under sail alone whether or not fitted with mechanical means of propulsion;

“superstructure” means a decked structure on the freeboard deck, extending from side to side of the ship or with the side plating not being inboard of the shell plating more than 4 per cent of the breadth (B), and includes a raised quarter deck;

“superstructure deck” means the deck forming the top of a superstructure;

“tanker” means an existing ship specially constructed for the carriage of liquids in bulk;

“timber deck cargo” means a cargo of timber carried on an uncovered part of a freeboard deck or a superstructure deck, but does not include a cargo of wood pulp or similar substance;

„houtvaartvryboord” ’n vryboord wat in Hoofstuk V van Deel II of Hoofstuk IV van Deel III toegewys is;

„weervas” dat onder enige omstandighede op see geen water in die skip sal indring nie.

3. TOEPASSING VAN HIERDIE REGULASIES

Hierdie regulasies is van toepassing op—

(a) elke laslynskip wat in die Republiek geregistreer is; en

(b) elke laslynskip wat nie in die Republiek geregistreer is nie ten opsigte waarvan ’n spesiale laslynsertifikaat kragtens die bepalings van artikel 217 van die Wet uitgereik is,

soos in die onderskeie Dele uiteengesit.

DEEL I

HOOFSTUK I: TOEPASSING

4. TOEPASSING VAN DEEL I

Hierdie Hoofstuk is, tensy anders daarin aangedui, van toepassing op elke skip.

HOOFSTUK II: ONDERSOEKE

5. AANSOEK OM ONDERSOEK VOOR DIE UITREIKING OF HERNUWING VAN ’N LASLYNSERTIFIKAAT

Elke aansoek om die ondersoek van ’n skip voor die uitreiking of hernuwing van ’n laslynsertifikaat moet by die bevoegde beampte of Toewysende Owerheid gedoen word en moet vergesel word deur sodanige inligting as wat die bevoegde beampte of Toewysende Owerheid mag verlang.

6. LASLYNONDERSOEK VOOR DIE UITREIKING OF HERNUWING VAN ’N LASLYNSERTIFIKAAT

By ontvangs van die aansoek om ondersoek voor die uitreiking of hernuwing van ’n laslynsertifikaat, laat die bevoegde beampte of Toewysende Owerheid, na gelang van die geval, die skip ondersoek deur ’n bevoegde opnemer. By voltooiing van die ondersoek moet die opnemer ’n verslag, in die vorm soos in Aanhangsel 1 uiteengesit, voltooi.

7. AANSOEK OM ’N LASLYNSERTIFIKAAT

Aansoek om die uitreiking of hernuwing van ’n laslynsertifikaat moet deur die eienaar van die skip by die bevoegde beampte gedoen word.

8. TUSSENTYDSE ONDERSOEKE

(1) Die eienaar van elke skip ten opsigte waarvan ’n laslynsertifikaat uitgereik is, moet so lank die sertifikaat van krag bly, die skip jaarliks laat ondersoek om vas te stel of sy sertifikaat van krag moet bly.

(2) Elke aansoek om die ondersoek van ’n skip ooreenkomstig hierdie regulasie moet by die Toewysende Owerheid gedoen word wat die laslynsertifikaat ten opsigte van die betrokke skip uitgereik het.

(3) Die opnemer moet die skip ondersoek en homself oortuig dat—

(a) aan die voorwaardes van toewysing steeds voldoen word;

(b) geen wesentliche veranderings aan die romp of bobou van die skip plaasgevind het wat die posisie van die laslyne kan affekteer nie; en

(c) die posisie van die laslyne met die sertifikaat ooreenstem,

“timber freeboard” means a freeboard assigned under Chapter V of Part II or Chapter IV of Part III.

“weathertight” means that in any sea condition water will not penetrate into the ship.

3. APPLICATION OF THESE REGULATIONS

These regulations apply to—

(a) every load line ship registered in the Republic; and

(b) every load line ship not registered in the Republic in respect of which a special load line certificate is issued under the provisions of section 217 of the Act,

as set forth in the respective Parts.

PART I

CHAPTER I: APPLICATION

4. APPLICATION OF PART I

This Part, unless otherwise indicated therein, applies to every ship.

CHAPTER II: SURVEYS

5. APPLICATION FOR SURVEY PRIOR TO THE ISSUE OR RENEWAL OF A LOAD LINE CERTIFICATE

Every application for the survey of a ship prior to the issue or renewal of a load line certificate shall be made to the proper officer or Assigning Authority and shall be accompanied by such information as the proper officer or Assigning Authority may require.

6. LOAD LINE SURVEY PRIOR TO THE ISSUE OR RENEWAL OF A LOAD LINE CERTIFICATE

The proper officer or Assigning Authority, as the case may be, shall upon receipt of the application for survey prior to the issue or renewal of a load line certificate, cause the ship to be surveyed by a qualified surveyor. The surveyor shall, on completion of the survey, complete a report in the form set forth in Annex 1.

7. APPLICATION FOR A LOAD LINE CERTIFICATE

Every application for the issue or renewal of a load line certificate shall be made by the owner of the ship to the proper officer.

8. INTERMEDIATE SURVEYS

(1) The owner of every ship in respect of which a load line certificate has been issued shall, so long as the certificate remains in force, cause the ship to be surveyed annually for the purpose of seeing whether the certificate should remain in force.

(2) Every application for the survey of a ship in accordance with this regulation shall be made to the Assigning Authority who issued the load line certificate in respect of the ship concerned.

(3) The surveyor shall survey the ship and satisfy himself that—

(a) the conditions of assignment continue to be complied with;

(b) no material alterations have been made to the hull or superstructures of the ship that could affect the position of the load lines; and

(c) the position of the load lines corresponds with the certificate,

en moet die betrokke laslynsertifikaat endosseer soos daarin bepaal.

(4) By voltooiing van die ondersoek moet die opnemer 'n verslag, in die vorm soos in Aanhangsel 1 uiteengesit, voltooi.

HOOFSTUK III: LASLYNMERKE

9. SKIP MOET GEMERK WORD

By ontvangs van die Toewysende Owerheid van die besonderhede aangaande die deklyn en laslyne, laat die eienaar die toepaslike merke op die skip aanbring in ooreenstemming met hierdie Hoofstuk: Met dien verstande dat die Noord-Atlantiese wintermerke nie op 'n plaaslike laslynskip of op enige skip wat op internasionale reise tussen naburige hawens van twee of meer lande vaar, hoef aangebring te word nie.

10. METODEDE VAN MERKING VAN 'N SKIP

Die sirkel, lyne en letters moet in wit of geel op 'n donker agtergrond of swart op 'n ligte agtergrond geverf word. Hulle moet ook permanent aangebring word op die sykante van die skip, tot tevredenheid van die Toewysende Owerheid. Die merke moet duidelik leesbaar wees en, indien nodig, moet spesiale maatreëls vir hierdie doel getref word.

11. MERKE OP 'N SKIP

(1) Behoudens die bepalings van regulasies 9, 12, 13 en 15, moet 'n skip aan weerskante met 'n deklyn, 'n laslynmerk en laslyne as volg gemerk word—

- (a) 'n deklyn wat 'n horisontale lyn 12 duim lank en 1 duim breed moet wees, midskeeps aangebring, waarvan die bokant deur die punt loop waar die uitwaartse voortsetting van die bovlak van die vryboorddek die buitevlak van die huid sny, soos in figuur 1 aangetoon: Met dien verstande dat die deklyn aangebring mag word met verwysing na 'n ander vaste punt op die skip op voorwaarde dat die vryboord dienooreenkomstig aangepas word. Die plek van die verwysingspunt en die identifikasie van die vryboorddek moet altyd op die internasionale laslynsertifikaat (1966) of plaaslike laslynsertifikaat aangegee word;
- (b) 'n laslynmerk wat 'n sirkel moet wees met 'n buitendiameter van 12 duim en wat 1 duim breed is wat gesny word deur 'n horisontale lyn met 'n lengte van 18 duim en 'n breedte van 1 duim en waarvan die middelpunt van die bokant deur die middelpunt van die sirkel loop. Die middelpunt van die sirkel word midskeeps geplaas op 'n vertikale afstand wat gelyk is aan die toegewese somervryboord onder die bokant van die deklyn, soos in figuur 2 aangetoon;
- (c) horisontale lyne 9 duim lank en 1 duim breed wat tensy uitdruklik anders bepaal, begin by en loodreg staan op 'n vertikale lyn 1 duim breed en aangebring is op 'n afstand van 21 duim voor die middelpunt van die sirkel, soos in figuur 2 aangetoon. Hierdie lyne is—
 - (i) die Somerlaslyn, aangedui deur die letter S. Hierdie lyn moet op dieselfde horisontale vlak wees as die lyn wat deur die middelpunt van die sirkel loop;
 - (ii) die Winterlaslyn, aangedui deur die letter W;
 - (iii) die Noord-Atlantiese Winterlaslyn, aangedui deur die letters WNA;
 - (iv) die Tropiese Laslyn, aangedui deur die letter T;
 - (v) die Soetwaterlaslyn in die Somer, aangedui deur die letters SW. Hierdie lyn moet agter die vertikale lyn aangebring word;

and shall endorse the relative load line certificate as provided thereon.

(4) The surveyor shall, on completion of the survey, complete a report in the form set forth in Annex 1.

CHAPTER III: LOAD LINE MARKS

9. SHIP TO BE MARKED

On receiving from the Assigning Authority the particulars as to the deck line and load lines, the owner shall cause the appropriate marks to be marked on the ship in accordance with this Chapter: Provided that the Winter North Atlantic marking need not be made on a local load line ship or on any ship plying on international voyages between near neighbouring ports of two or more countries.

10. METHOD OF MARKING OF SHIP

The ring, lines and letters shall be painted in white or yellow on a dark ground or in black on a light ground. They shall also be permanently marked on the sides of the ship to the satisfaction of the Assigning Authority. The marks shall be plainly visible and, if necessary, special arrangements shall be made to this end.

11. MARKS ON A SHIP

(1) Subject to the provisions of regulations 9, 12, 13 and 15, a ship shall be marked on each side with a deck line, a load line mark and load lines as follows—

- (a) a deck line, which shall be a horizontal line 12 inches in length and 1 inch in breadth marked amidship with its upper edge passing through the point where the continuation outwards of the upper surface of the freeboard deck intersects the outer surface of the shell, as reflected in figure 1: Provided that the deck line may be placed with reference to another fixed point on the ship on condition that the freeboard is adjusted accordingly. The location of the reference point and the identification of the freeboard deck shall in all cases be indicated on the International Load Line Certificate (1966) or Local Load Line Certificate;
- (b) a load line mark, which shall be a ring 12 inches in outside diameter and 1 inch wide which is intersected by a horizontal line 18 inches in length and 1 inch in breadth the midpoint of the upper edge of which passes through the centre of the ring. The centre of the ring shall be placed amidships and at a vertical distance equal to the assigned summer freeboard below the upper edge of the deck line, as reflected in figure 2;
- (c) horizontal lines 9 inches in length and 1 inch in breadth which extend forward of, unless expressly provided otherwise, and at right angles to, a vertical line 1 inch in breadth marked at a distance of 21 inches forward of the centre of the ring, as reflected in figure 2. These lines are—
 - (i) the Summer Load Line, indicated by the letter S. This line shall be on the same horizontal level as the line through the centre of the ring;
 - (ii) the Winter Load Line, indicated by the letter W;
 - (iii) the Winter North Atlantic Load Line, indicated by the letters WNA;
 - (iv) the Tropical Load Line, indicated by the letter T;
 - (v) the Fresh Water Load Line in summer, indicated by the letter F. This line shall be marked abaft the vertical line;

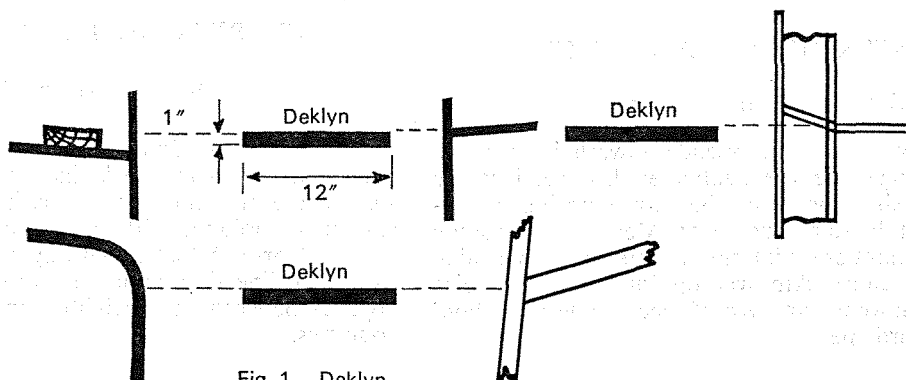


Fig. 1. Deklyn.

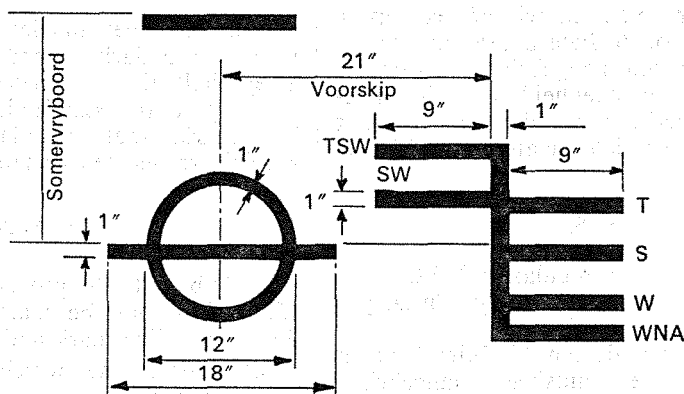


Fig. 2. Laslynmerk en lyne vir gebruik saam met hierdie merk.

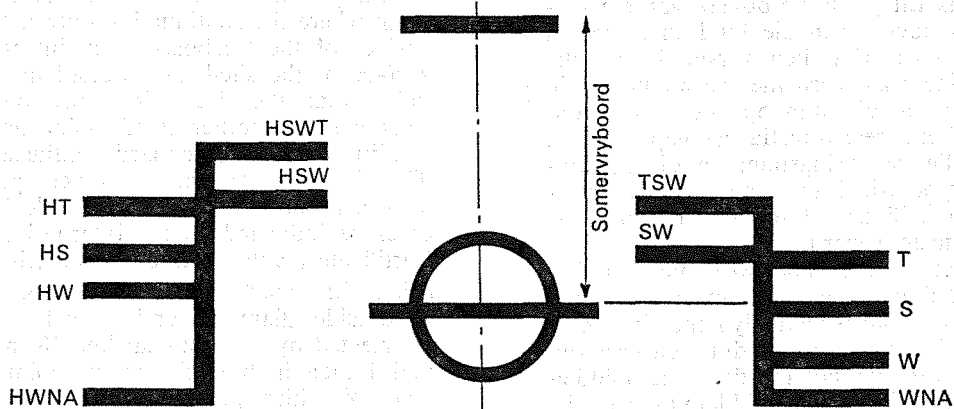


Fig. 3. Houtmaatlaslynmerk en lyne vir gebruik saam met hierdie merk.

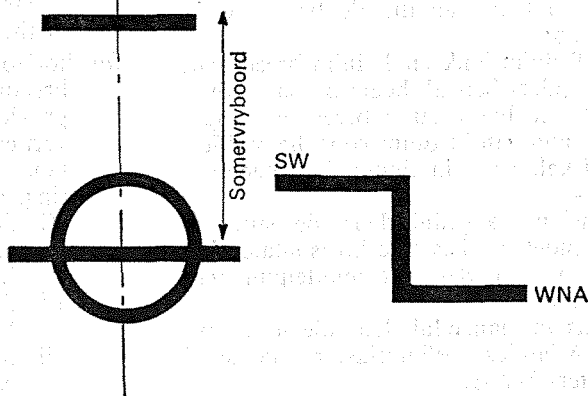


Fig. 4. Laslynmerk op seilskape en lyne vir gebruik saam met hierdie merk.

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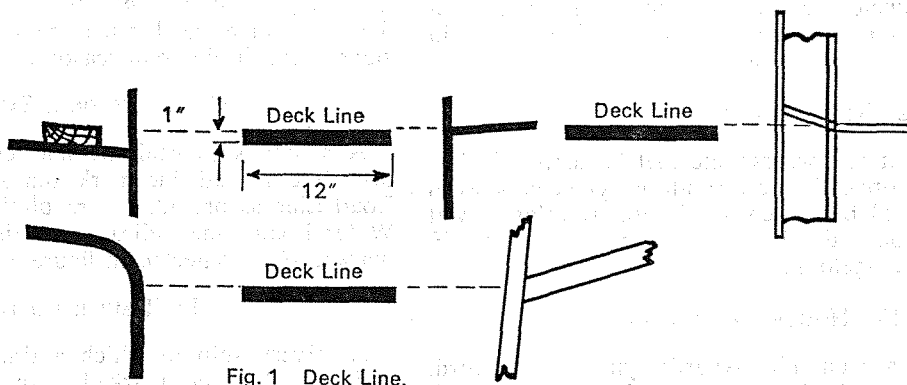


Fig. 1 Deck Line.

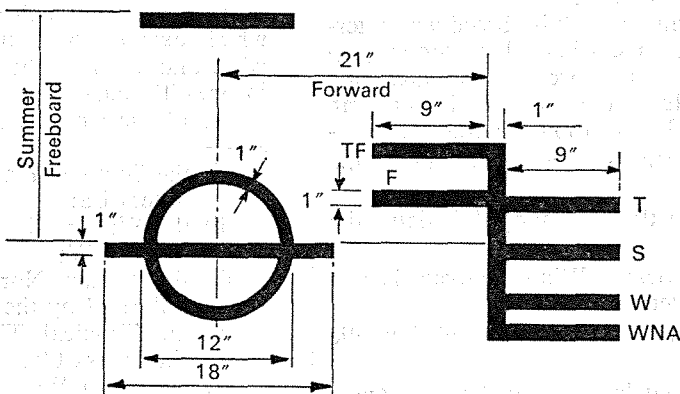


Fig. 2. Load Line Mark and lines to be used with this mark.

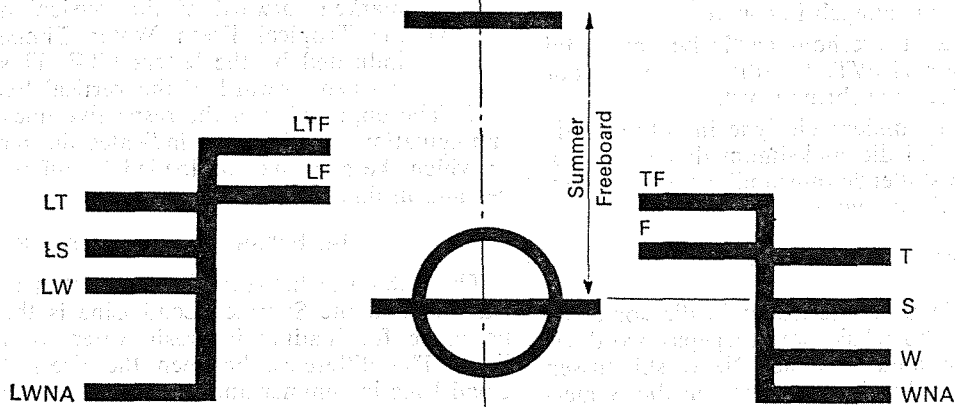


Fig. 3. Timber Load Line Mark and lines to be used with this mark.

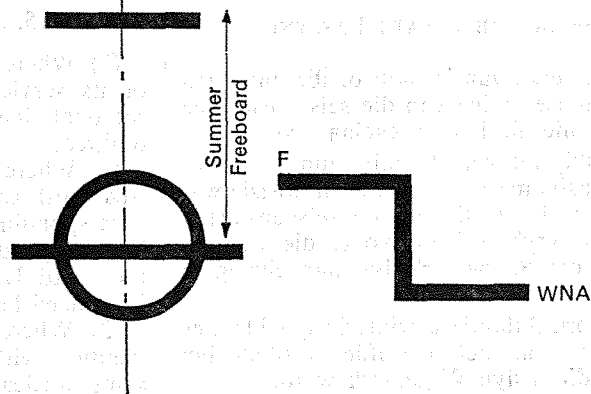


Fig. 4. Load Line Mark on sailing ships and lines to be used with this mark.

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(vi) die Tropiese Soetwaterlaslyn, aangedui deur die letters TSW. Hierdie lyn moet agter die vertikale lyn aangebring word.

(2) Die bokant van die onderskeie lyne in subregulasie (1) (b) en (c) gemeld, dui die maksimum diepte aan tot waar die skip onder verskillende omstandighede en in verskillende seisoene gelaai mag word.

12. MERKE OP 'N SEILSKIP

'n Seilskip moet aan weerskante met 'n deklin, 'n laslynmerk en 'n Noord-Atlantiese Winterlaslyn gemerk word soos in regulasie 11 bepaal en met 'n Soetwaterlaslyn wat aangedui word deur die bokant van 'n lyn gemerk F, soos in figuur 4 aangetoon.

13. HOUTVAARTLASLYNE

(1) Elke skip waaraan 'n houtvaartlaslyn toegewys word, moet bo en behalwe die lyne by regulasie 11 voorgeskryf, met die volgende lyne gemerk word—

horisontale lyne 9 duim lank en 1 duim breed wat agtertoe loop, tensy uitdruklik anders bepaal, en loodreg op 'n vertikale lyn staan wat 1 duim breed is en aangebring is op 'n afstand van 21 duim agter die middelpunt van die sirkel, soos in figuur 3 aangetoon. Hierdie lyne is—

- (i) die Somerhoutvaartlaslyn, aangedui deur die letters HS;
 - (ii) die Winterhoutvaartlaslyn, aangedui deur die letters HW;
 - (iii) die Noord-Atlantiese Winterhoutvaartlaslyn, aangedui deur die letters HUNA;
 - (iv) die Tropiese Houtvaartlaslyn, aangedui deur die letters HT;
 - (v) die Soetwaterhoutvaartlaslyn in die Somer, aangedui deur die letters HSW. Hierdie lyn moet voor die vertikale lyn aangebring word;
 - (vi) die Tropiese Soetwaterhoutvaartlaslyn, aangedui deur die letters HSWT. Hierdie lyn moet voor die vertikale lyn aangebring word.
- (2) Die bokant van die onderskeie lyne in subregulasie (1) (i) tot (vi) gemeld, dui die maksimum diepte aan tot waar die skip onder verskillende omstandighede en in verskillende seisoene gelaai mag word.

14. SOETWATER-TOELATING

Die verskil tussen die Soetwaterlaslyn in die somer en die Somerlaslyn is die korreksie wat toegepas word vir die laai in soetwater by ander laslyne. Die verskil tussen die Soetwaterhoutvaartlaslyn in die somer en die Somerhoutvaartlaslyn is die korreksie wat toegepas word vir laai in soetwater by die ander houtvaartlaslyne.

15. BYKOMSTIGE OF WEGGELATE LASLYNE

(1) Wanneer die kenmerke van 'n skip of die aard van sy diens of navigasiegrense, enige van die seisoenslaslyne ontoepaslik maak, kan hierdie lyne weggelaat word.

(2) Wanneer aan 'n skip meer as die minimum vryboord toegewys is sodat die laslynmerk verskyn in 'n posisie wat ooreenstem met, of laer is as die laagste seisoenslaslyn toegewys by minimum vryboord ingevolge die Laslynkonvensie, hoef slegs die Soetwaterlaslyn aangebring te word.

(3) Wanneer die Noord-Atlantiese winterlaslyn identies is met die Winterlaslyn wat met dieselfde vertikale lyn ooreenstem, moet hierdie laslyn W gemerk word.

(4) Laslyne, bykomstig by dié wat in hierdie regulasies voorgeskryf word, wat vereis word deur 'n internasionale konvensie, behalwe die Laslynkonvensie, mag loodreg op en agter die vertikale lyn in regulasie 11 (1) (c) vereis, aangebring word.

(vi) the Tropical Fresh Water Load Line, indicated by the letters TF. This line shall be marked abaft the vertical line.

(2) The upper edge of the respective lines mentioned in subregulation (1) (b) and (c) indicates the maximum depth to which the ship may be loaded in different circumstances and in different seasons.

12. MARKS ON A SAILING SHIP

A sailing ship shall be marked on each side with a deck line, a load line mark and a Winter North Atlantic Load Line as provided in regulation 11 and with a Fresh Water Load Line indicated by the upper edge of a line marked F, as reflected in figure 4.

13. TIMBER LOAD LINES.

(1) Every ship to which a timber load line has been assigned shall be marked with the following lines in addition to those required by regulation 11—

horizontal lines 9 inches in length and 1 inch in breadth which extend abaft, unless expressly provided otherwise, and are at right angles to, a vertical line 1 inch in breadth marked at a distance of 21 inches abaft the centre of the ring, as reflected in figure 3. These lines are—

- (i) the Summer Timber Load Line, indicated by the letters LS;
 - (ii) the Winter Timber Load Line indicated by the letters LW;
 - (iii) the Winter North Atlantic Timber Load Line indicated by the letters LUNA;
 - (iv) the Tropical Timber Load Line indicated by the letters LT;
 - (v) the Fresh Water Timber Load Line in summer indicated by the letters LF. This line shall be marked forward of the vertical line;
 - (vi) the Tropical Fresh Water Timber Load Line indicated by the letters LTF. This line shall be marked forward of the vertical line.
- (2) The upper edge of the respective lines mentioned in subregulation (1) (i) to (vi) indicates the maximum depth to which the ship may be loaded in different circumstances and in different seasons.

14. FRESH WATER ALLOWANCE

The difference between the Fresh Water Load Line in summer and the Summer Load Line is the allowance to be made for loading in fresh water to the other load lines. The difference between the Fresh Water Timber Load Line in summer and the Summer Timber Load Line is the allowance to be made for loading in fresh water at the other timber load lines.

15. ADDITIONAL OR OMITTED LOAD LINES

(1) Where the characteristics of a ship or the nature of its service, or navigational limits, make any of the seasonal load lines inapplicable, these lines may be omitted.

(2) Where a ship is assigned a greater than minimum freeboard so that the load line mark is at a position corresponding to, or lower than, the lowest seasonal load line assigned at minimum freeboard in accordance with the Load Line Convention, only the Fresh Water Load Line need be marked.

(3) Where the Winter North Atlantic Load Line is identical with the Winter Load Line corresponding to the same vertical line, this load line shall be marked W.

(4) Load lines, additional to those prescribed in these regulations, which are required by an international convention other than the Load Line Convention, may be marked at right angles to and abaft the vertical line required by regulation 11 (1) (c).

16. MERKE VAN TOEWYSENDE OWERHEID

(1) Elke Suid-Afrikaanse skip moet gemerk word met die letters „S.A.”, een aan elke kant van die sirkel van die laslynmerk en bokant die lyn wat deur die middelpunt van die sirkel loop. Elke letter moet ongeveer $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ duim wees.

(2) Letters wat die naam aandui van die Toewysende Owerheid, behalwe die Minister of Sekretaris, kan onder die lyn wat deur die middelpunt van die sirkel loop aangebring word. Sodanige letters mag nie meer as 4 in getal wees nie en elk moet van die grootte wees soos in subregulasie (1) gespesifiseer.

17. VORM VAN LASLYNSERTIFIKATE

(1) Elke internasionale laslynsertifikaat moet in die vorm wees soos in Aanhangsel 2 uiteengesit of in sodanige ander vorm wat wesenlik dieselfde is soos die Minister van tyd tot tyd mag gelas.

(2) Elke internasionale laslynvrystellingsertifikaat moet in die vorm wees soos in Aanhangsel 3 uiteengesit of in sodanige ander vorm wat wesenlik dieselfde is soos die Minister van tyd tot tyd mag gelas.

(3) Elke plaaslike laslynsertifikaat moet in die vorm wees soos in Aanhangsel 4 uiteengesit.

(4) Elke plaaslike laslynvrystellingsertifikaat moet in die vorm wees soos in Aanhangsel 5 uiteengesit.

HOOFSTUK V: INLIGTING VIR DOELEINDES VAN LAAI EN BALLAS

18. INLIGTING WAT AAN GESAGVOERDER VERSTREK MOET WORD

Aan die gesagvoerder van elke skip moet voldoende inligting verstrekkend word, in 'n goedgekeurde vorm, om hom in staat te stel om reëlings te tref vir die laai en ballas van die skip op so 'n manier dat die skepping van enige onaanneemlike spannings in die skip se konstruksie vermy word: Met dien verstande dat die Owerheid van hierdie vereiste kan afsien indien sodanige vereiste ten opsigte van enige skip onnodig geag word.

DEEL II

HOOFSTUK I: TOEPASSING

19. TOEPASSING VAN DEEL II

Hierdie Deel is van toepassing op elke nuwe skip en, indien 'n bestaande skip volgens die mening van die Toewysende Owerheid in staat is om aan al die voor-skrifte daarvan te voldoen, ook op elke sodanige bestaande skip.

HOOFSTUK II: VOORWAARDES VAN TOEWYSING

20. STERKTE

Die romp, bobou, skagte en luikhoofde en luike na blootgestelde luikopenings op die dek moet, tensy in hierdie Deel anders bepaal, gebou word ooreenkomstig die hoogste standaard van die vereistes van die Toewysende Owerheid. Die Toewysende Owerheid kan verslapping van die vereistes toelaat ten opsigte van 'n skip waaraan 'n groter vryboord as die minimum toegewys is.

21. DEURE

(1) Alle toegangsopenings in entbeskotte van 'n ingeslote bobou moet van staaldeure of deure van 'n gelykwaardige materiaal voorsien wees wat permanent en stewig aan die beskot bevestig is en van kosyne en verstywingsstyle voorsien wees en so aangebring dat die

16. MARKS OF ASSIGNING AUTHORITY

(1) Every South African ship shall be marked with the letters "SA", one on either side of the ring of the load line mark and above the line through the centre of the ring. Each letter shall measure approximately $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ ".

(2) Letters indicating the name of the Assigning Authority other than the Minister or Secretary, may be marked under the line through the centre of the ring. Such letters shall not exceed 4 in number and each shall be of the size specified in subregulation (1).

CHAPTER IV: CERTIFICATES

17. FORM OF LOAD LINE CERTIFICATES

(1) Every international load line certificate shall be in the form set forth in Annex 2 or in such other form substantially to the like effect as the Minister may from time to time direct.

(2) Every international load line exemption certificate shall be in the form set forth in Annex 3 or in such other form substantially to the like effect as the Minister may from time to time direct.

(3) Every local load line certificate shall be in the form set forth in Annex 4.

(4) Every local load line exemption certificate shall be in the form set forth in Annex 5.

CHAPTER V: INFORMATION FOR PURPOSES OF LOADING AND BALLASTING

18. INFORMATION TO BE SUPPLIED TO MASTER

The master of every ship shall be supplied with sufficient information, in an approved form, to enable him to arrange for the loading and ballasting of the ship in such a way as to avoid the creation of any unacceptable stresses in the ship's structure: Provided that the Authority may waive this requirement if it is considered unnecessary in the case of any ship.

PART II

CHAPTER I: APPLICATION

19. APPLICATION OF PART II

This Part applies to every new ship and, if in the opinion of the Assigning Authority an existing ship is capable of complying with all the provisions thereof, also to every such latter ship.

CHAPTER II: CONDITIONS OF ASSIGNMENT

20. STRENGTH

Unless otherwise provided for in this Part, the hull, superstructures, trunks and coamings and hatchway covers to exposed hatchways on deck shall be constructed in conformity with the highest standard of the requirements of the Assigning Authority. The Assigning Authority may grant relaxations from the requirements in respect of a ship to which a greater than minimum freeboard is assigned.

21. DOORS

(1) All access openings in bulkheads at ends of enclosed superstructures shall be fitted with doors of steel or other equivalent material, permanently and strongly attached to the bulkhead, and framed, stiffened and fitted so that the whole structure is of equivalent strength to the unpierced bulkhead and weathertight when closed.

hele konstruksie net so sterk is as die beskot sonder openings, en verder moet hulle wanneer gesluit teen wind en weer bestand wees. Die middels om hierdie deure so te bevestig dat hulle teen wind en weer bestand is, moet bestaan uit pakstukke en klampinrigtings of ander gelykwaardige middels, en moet blywend aan die beskot of aan die deure self bevestig wees, en die deure moet so gehang word dat hul van weerskante van die beskot oop en toe-gmaak kan word.

(2) Behalwe wanneer andersins in hierdie Deel bepaal, moet die hoogte van die drempels van toegangsopenings in entbeskotte van 'n ingeslote bobou minstens 15 duim bo die dek wees.

22. POSISIE VAN LUIK- EN DEUROPENINGS EN VAN LUGKOKERS

Vir die doel van hierdie Deel is twee posisies van luik- en deuropenings en van lugkokers as volg:

Posisie 1—op 'n blootgestelde vryboord- en verhoogde agterdek, en op 'n blootgestelde boboudek voor 'n punt geleë wat hom bevind op 'n kwart van die skip se lengte gemeet vanaf die voorste loodlyn;

Posisie 2—op 'n blootgestelde boboudek geleë agter 'n kwart van die skip se lengte, gemeet vanaf die voorste loodlyn.

23. VRAG- EN ANDER LUIKOPENINGS

Die bou en middels om die weerbestandheid van vrag- en ander luikopenings in posisies 1 en 2 te verseker, moet minstens gelyk wees aan die vereistes van regulasies 24 en 25.

24. LUIKOPENINGS MET VERPLAASBARE LUIKE GESLUIT EN WEERBESTAND BEVESTIG MET TEERSEILE EN VASKEG-INRIGTINGS

(1) Luikhoofde

Die hoofde van luikopenings met verplaasbare luike toegemaak en weerbestand bevestig deur middel van teerseile en vaskeg-inrigtings moet stewig gebou wees, en hul hoogte bo die dek moet minstens soos volg wees:

indien in posisie 1, $23\frac{1}{2}$ duim;

indien in posisie 2, $17\frac{1}{2}$ duim;

(2) Luike

(a) Die breedte van elke dravlak vir luike moet minstens $2\frac{1}{2}$ duim wees.

(b) Wanneer die luike van hout gemaak is, moet die afgewerkte dikte minstens $2\frac{3}{8}$ duim wees by 'n spanwydte van minstens 4.9 voet.

(c) Wanneer die luike van sagtestaal gemaak is, word die sterkte bereken met veronderstelde ladinge van minstens 358 pond per vierkante voet op luikopenings in posisie 1, en minstens 266 pond per vierkante voet op luikopenings in posisie 2, en die produk van die maksimum spanning aldus bereken en die faktor 4.25 mag nie die minimum breeksterkte van die materiaal oorskry nie. Hulle moet so ontwerp wees dat die deurbuiging beperk word tot hoogstens 0.0028 maal die spanwydte onder hierdie ladinge.

(d) Die veronderstelde ladinge op luikopenings in posisie 1 mag tot 205 pond per vierkante voet verminder word in die geval van 'n skip wat 79 voet lank is en moet minstens 358 pond per vierkante voet wees in die geval van 'n skip wat 328 voet lank is. Die ooreenstemmende ladinge op luikopenings in posisie 2 mag onderskeidelik tot 154 pond per vierkante voet en 266 pond per vierkante voet verminder word. In alle gevalle moet waardes by tussenliggende lengtes deur interpolasie verkry word.

The means of securing these doors weathertight shall consist of gaskets and clamping devices or other equivalent means and shall be permanently attached to the bulkhead or to the doors themselves, and the doors shall be so arranged that they can be operated from both sides of the bulkhead.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this Part, the height of the sills of access openings in bulkheads at ends of enclosed superstructures shall be at least 15 inches above the deck.

22. POSITION OF HATCHWAYS, DOORWAYS AND VENTILATORS

For the purpose of this Part, two positions of hatchways, doorways and ventilators shall be as follows:

Position 1—upon exposed freeboard and raised quarter decks, and upon exposed superstructure decks situated forward of a point located a quarter of the ship's length from the forward perpendicular;

Position 2—upon exposed superstructure decks situated abaft a quarter of the ship's length from the forward perpendicular.

23. CARGO AND OTHER HATCHWAYS

The construction and means for securing the weathertightness of cargo and other hatchways in positions 1 and 2 shall be at least equivalent to the requirements of regulations 24 and 25.

24. HATCHWAYS CLOSED BY PORTABLE COVERS AND SECURED WEATHERTIGHT BY TARPAULINS AND BATTENING DEVICES

(1) Hatchway Coamings

The coamings of hatchways closed by portable covers secured weathertight by tarpaulins and battening devices shall be of substantial construction, and their height above the deck shall be at least as follows:—

if in position 1, $23\frac{1}{2}$ inches;

if in position 2, $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

(2) Hatchway Covers

(a) The width of each bearing surface for hatchway covers shall be at least $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

(b) Where covers are made of wood, the finished thickness shall be at least $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in association with a span of not more than 4.9 feet.

(c) Where covers are made of mild steel, the strength shall be calculated with assumed loads not less than 358 lbs. per square foot on hatchways in position 1, and not less than 266 lbs. per square foot on hatchways in position 2, and the product of the maximum stress thus calculated and the factor 4.25 shall not exceed the minimum ultimate strength of the material. They shall be so designed as to limit the deflection to not more than 0.0028 times the span under these loads.

(d) The assumed loads on hatchways in position 1 may be reduced to 205 lbs. per square foot for a ship of 79 feet in length and shall be not less than 358 lbs. per square foot for a ship of 328 feet in length. The corresponding loads on hatchways in position 2 may be reduced to 154 lbs. per square foot and 266 lbs. per square foot respectively. In all cases values at intermediate lengths shall be obtained by interpolation.

(3) Verplaasbare luikskilde

Waar verplaasbare skilde vir stutting van luike van sagtestaal gemaak is, moet die sterkte bereken word met veronderstelde ladings van minstens 358 pond per vierkante voet op luikopenings in posisie 1, en minstens 266 pond per vierkante voet op luikopenings in posisie 2, en die produk van die maksimum spanning aldus bereken en die faktor 5 mag nie die minimum breeksterkte van die materiaal oorskry nie. Hulle moet so ontwerp wees dat die deurbuiging beperk is tot hoogstens 0.0022 maal die spanwydte onder hierdie ladings. In die geval van 'n skip wat hoogstens 328 voet lank is, geld die bepalings van subregulasie (2) (d).

(4) Pontonluike

(a) Waar pontonluike wat in plaas van verplaasbare skilde en luike gebruik word, van sagtestaal gemaak is, moet die sterkte bereken word met die veronderstelde ladings in subregulasie (2) (c) vermeld, en die produk van die maksimum spanning aldus bereken en die faktor 5 mag nie die minimum breeksterkte van die materiaal oorskry nie. Hulle moet so ontwerp wees dat die deurbuiging beperk word tot hoogstens 0.0022 maal die spanwydte. Plate van sagtestaal gebruik vir die bokant van luike mag nie minder dik wees nie as een persent van die spasiëring van verstyngstyle of 0.24 duim indien laasgenoemde waarde groter is. In die geval van 'n skip wat hoogstens 328 voet lank is, geld die bepalings van subregulasie (2) (d).

(b) Die sterkte en styfheid van luike wat van ander as sagtestaal gemaak is, moet gelyk wees aan dié van sagtestaal.

(5) Stroppe of skoene vir skilde

Stroppe of skoene vir verplaasbare skilde moet stewig gemaak wees en moet middels vorm vir die doeltreffende aanbring en vasmaak van die skilde. Waar 'n rollende soort skild gebruik word, moet die rangskikking so wees dat verseker word dat die skilde behoorlik op hul plek bly wanneer die luikopening gesluit word.

(6) Klampe

Klampe moet gestel word om by die tapsheid van die kegge te pas. Hulle moet minstens $2\frac{1}{2}$ duim breed wees en op afstande van hoogstens $23\frac{1}{2}$ duim van hart tot hart aangebring word; die klampe aan elke kant of ent mag nie meer as 6 duim van die luikopeninghoeke af wees.

(7) Skalmatte en kegge

Skalmatte en kegge moet doeltreffend en in goeie toestand wees. Keggioet van harde hout of 'n gelykwaardige materiaal gemaak wees. Keggioe se tapsheid moet hoogstens 1 op 6 wees, en hulle moet minstens $\frac{1}{2}$ duim dik wees by die punt.

(8) Teerseile

Ten minste twee lae teerseil in goeie toestand moet verskaf word vir elke luikopening in posisie 1 of 2. Die teerseile moet waterdig en goed sterk wees en moet van materiaal gemaak wees van minstens 'n goedgekeurde standaardgewig en -kwaliteit.

(9) Bevestiging van luike

Vir alle luikopenings in posisie 1 of 2 moet staalstawe of dergelike middels voorsien word om elke luikdeel nadat die teerseile vasgekeg is, doeltreffend en selfstandig te bevestig. Luike wat langer as 4.9 voet is moet met minstens twee sulke bevestigingsmiddels vasgemaak word.

(3) Portable Beams

Where portable beams for supporting hatchway covers are made of mild steel, the strength shall be calculated with assumed loads not less than 358 lbs. per square foot on hatchways in position 1 and not less than 266 lbs. per square foot on hatchways in position 2, and the product of the maximum stress thus obtained and the factor 5 shall not exceed the minimum ultimate strength of the material. They shall be so designed as to limit the deflection to not more than 0.0022 times the span under these loads. For a ship of not more than 328 feet in length the requirements of subregulation (2) (d) are applicable.

(4) Pontoon Covers

(a) Where pontoon covers used in place of portable beams and covers are made of mild steel, the strength shall be calculated with the assumed loads given in subregulation (2) (c), and the product of the maximum stress thus calculated and the factor 5 shall not exceed the minimum ultimate strength of the material. They shall be so designed as to limit the deflection to not more than 0.0022 times the span. Mild steel plating forming the tops of covers shall be not less in thickness than one per cent of the spacing of stiffeners or 0.24 inches if that be greater. For a ship of not more than 328 feet in length, the requirements of subregulation (2) (d) are applicable.

(b) The strength and stiffness of covers made of materials other than mild steel, shall be equivalent to those of mild steel.

(5) Carriers or Sockets

Carriers or sockets for portable beams shall be of substantial construction and shall provide means for the efficient fitting and securing of the beams. Where rolling types of beams are used, the arrangements shall ensure that the beams remain properly in position when the hatchway is closed.

(6) Cleats

Cleats shall be set to fit the taper of the wedges. They shall be at least $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and spaced not more than $23\frac{1}{2}$ inches centre to centre; the cleats along each side or end shall be not more than 6 inches from the hatch corners.

(7) Battens and Wedges

Battens and wedges shall be efficient and in good condition. Wedges shall be of tough wood or other equivalent material. Wedges shall have a taper of not more than 1 in 6 and shall be not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick at the toes.

(8) Tarpaulins

At least two layers of tarpaulin in good condition shall be provided for each hatchway in position 1 or 2. The tarpaulins shall be waterproof and of ample strength and shall be of a material of at least an approved standard weight and quality.

(9) Security of hatchway covers

For all hatchways in position 1 or 2 steel bars or other equivalent means shall be provided in order efficiently and independently to secure each section of hatchway covers after the tarpaulins are battened down. Hatchway covers of more than 4.9 feet in length shall be secured by at least two such securing appliances.

25. LUIKOPENINGS GESLUIT MET WEERBESTANDE LUIKE VAN STAAL OF 'N GELYKWAARDIGE MATERIAAL EN BEVESTIG MET PAKSTUKKE EN KLAMPINRIGTINGS

(1) Luikhoofde

In posisies 1 en 2 moet die hoogte bo die dek van luikhoofde met weerbestande luike van staal of 'n gelykwaardige materiaal en bevestig met pakstukke en klampinrigtings wees soos in regulasie 24 (1) gespesifiseer. Die hoogte van hierdie luikhoofde mag verminder word, of hulle kan heeltemal weggelaat word, op voorwaarde dat die Toewysende Owerheid oortuig is dat die veiligheid van die skip by enige segesteldheid nie daardeur in gevaar gestel word nie. Wanneer luikhoofde voorsien word, moet hul stewig gemaak wees.

(2) Weerbestande luike

(a) Wanneer weerbestande luike van sagtestaal gemaak is, moet die sterkte bereken word met veronderstelde ladings van minstens 358 pond per vierkante voet op luikopenings in posisie 1, en minstens 266 pond per vierkante voet op luikopenings in posisie 2, en die produk van die maksimum spanning aldus bereken en die faktor 4.25 mag nie die minimum breeksterkte van die materiaal oorskry nie. Hulle moet so ontwerp wees dat die deurbuiging beperk word tot hoogstens 0.0028 maal die spanwydte onder hierdie ladings. Plate van sagte staal wat die bokant van luike vorm, moet nie minder dik wees nie as een persent van die afstand tussen die verstywingstyle of 0.24 duim, as laasgenoemde waarde groter is. Die bepaling van regulasie 24 (2) (d) geld vir 'n skip wat nie langer as 328 voet is nie.

(b) Die sterkte en styfheid van luike van ander as sagte staal gemaak moet gelyk wees aan dié van sagte staal.

(3) Middels om weerbestandheid te verseker

Die middels om weerbestandheid te verseker en te handhaaf moet tot tevreedenheid van die Toewysende Owerheid wees. Die maatreëls moet verseker dat die bestandheid by enige segesteldheid gehandhaaf bly, en met hierdie doel voor oë moet bestandheidstoets 'n vereiste by die eerste ondersoek wees, en kan ook by periodieke ondersoeke of met korter tussenpose verlang word.

26. OPENINGS BO MASJENRUIMTES

(1) Openings bo die masjenruimte in posisie 1 of 2 moet rondom behoorlik versterk en op doeltreffende wyse deur staalomkastings van voldoende sterkte omsluit wees, en wanneer die omkastings nie deur ander konstruksies beskerm is nie, moet hul sterkte besondere aandag geniet. Toegangsopenings in sulke omkastings moet van deure voorsien wees wat aan die bepaling van regulasie 21 (1) voldoen, en waarvan die drempels minstens 23½ duim bo die dek is indien in posisie 1, en minstens 15 duim bo die dek indien in posisie 2. Ander openings in sulke omkastings moet van gelykwaardige luike voorsien wees wat permanent in hul regte posisie bevestig is.

(2) Die omranding van enige lugrooster van die stookruimte, skoorsteen of masjenruimtelugkoker in 'n blootgestelde posisie op die vryboord- of boboudek moet 'n redelike en praktiese afstand bo die dek uitsteek. Stookruimtelugroosteropenings moet voorsien wees van sterk luike van staal of 'n gelykwaardige materiaal, wat permanent in hul regte posisie geheg is en weerbestand bevestig kan word.

27. DIVERSE OPENINGS IN DIE VRYBOORD- EN DIE BOBOUDEKKE

(1) Mangate en gladde koolstortgate in posisie 1 of 2 of in 'n ander bobou as 'n ingeslote bobou, moet met stewige

25. HATCHWAYS CLOSED BY WEATHERTIGHT COVERS OF STEEL OR OTHER EQUIVALENT MATERIAL FITTED WITH GASKETS AND CLAMPING DEVICES

(1) Hatchway Coamings

At positions 1 and 2 the height above the deck of hatchway coamings fitted with weathertight hatch covers of steel or other equivalent material fitted with gaskets and clamping devices shall be as specified in regulation 24 (1). The height of these coamings may be reduced, or the coamings omitted entirely, on condition that the Assigning Authority is satisfied that the safety of the ship is not thereby impaired in any sea conditions. Where coamings are provided they shall be of substantial construction.

(2) Weathertight Covers

(a) Where weathertight covers are of mild steel, the strength shall be calculated with assumed loads not less than 358 lbs. per square foot on hatchways in position 1, and not less than 266 lbs. per square foot on hatchways in position 2, and the product of the maximum stress thus calculated and the factor 4.25 shall not exceed the minimum ultimate strength of the material. They shall be so designed as to limit the deflection to not more than 0.0028 times the span under these loads. Mild steel plating forming the tops of covers shall be not less in thickness than one per cent of the spacing of stiffeners or 0.24 inches if that be greater. The provisions of regulation 24 (2) (d) are applicable to a ship of not more than 328 feet in length.

(b) The strength and stiffness of covers made of materials other than mild steel shall be equivalent to those of mild steel.

(3) Means for Securing Weathertightness

The means for securing and maintaining weathertightness shall be to the satisfaction of the Assigning Authority. The arrangements shall ensure that the tightness can be maintained in any sea conditions, and for this purpose tests for tightness shall be required at the initial survey and may be required at periodical inspections or at more frequent intervals.

26. MACHINERY SPACE OPENINGS

(1) Machinery space openings in position 1 or 2 shall be properly framed and efficiently enclosed by steel casings of ample strength, and where the casings are not protected by other structures their strength shall be specially considered. Access openings in such casings shall be fitted with doors complying with the requirements of regulation 21 (1), the sills of which shall be at least 23½ inches above the deck if in position 1, and at least 15 inches above the deck if in position 2. Other openings in such casings shall be fitted with equivalent covers permanently attached in their proper positions.

(2) Coamings of any fiddley, funnel or machinery space ventilator in an exposed position on the freeboard or superstructure deck shall be as high above the deck as is reasonable and practicable. Fiddley openings shall be fitted with strong covers of steel or other equivalent material permanently attached in their proper positions and capable of being secured weathertight.

27. MISCELLANEOUS OPENINGS IN FREEBOARD AND SUPERSTRUCTURE DECKS

(1) Manholes and flush scuttles in position 1 or 2 or within superstructures other than enclosed superstruc-

luike gesluit word wat waterdig gemaak kan word. Tensy met bonte op kort afstande bevestig, moet die luike permanent vasgemaak wees.

(2) Ander openings in vryboorddekke as luikopenings, masjienruimte-openings, mangate en gladde koolstortgate, moet deur 'n ingeslote bobou beskerm word, of deur 'n dekhuis of 'n kap van dieselfde sterkte en weerbestandheid. Enige sodanige opening in 'n blootgestelde boboudek of in die bodeel van 'n dekhuis op die vryboorddek wat toegang verleen tot 'n ruimte onder die vryboorddek of 'n ruimte binne 'n ingeslote bobou, moet deur 'n doeltreffende dekhuis of kap beskerm wees. Deuropenings in sulke dekhuisse of kappe moet van deure voorsien wees wat aan die vereistes van regulasie 21 (1) voldoen.

(3) In posisie 1 moet die hoogte bo die dek van drempels van deuropenings in kappe minstens 23½ duim wees. In posisie 2 moet die hoogte minstens 15 duim wees.

28. LUGKOKERS

(1) Lugkokers in posisie 1 of 2 na ruimtes onder 'n vryboorddek of dekke van 'n ingeslote bobou moet omrandings van staal of ander gelykwaardige materiaal hê, wat stewig gemaak en doeltreffend aan die dek bevestig is. Waar die omranding van 'n lugkoker hoër as 35½ duim bo die dek is, moet dit spesiaal gestut word.

(2) Lugkokers wat dwarsdeur 'n ander bobou as 'n ingeslote bobou heen gaan, moet van stewige omrandings van staal of 'n gelykwaardige materiaal op die vryboorddek voorsien wees.

(3) Lugkokers in posisie 1 met omrandings wat meer as 14.8 voet bo die dek uitsteek, en in posisie 2 met omrandings wat meer as 7.5 voet bo die dek uitsteek, hoef nie van sluitinrigtings voorsien te wees nie tensy die Toewysende Owerheid dit uitdruklik vereis.

(4) Behalwe soos in subregulasie (3) bepaal, moet lugkokeropenings van doeltreffende weerbestande sluitinrigtings voorsien wees. In die geval van 'n skip wat nie langer as 328 voet is nie, moet sulke sluitinrigtings permanent bevestig wees; waar hulle in enige ander skip nie so bevestig is nie, moet hulle gerieflik naby die lugkokers wat daarmee gesluit moet word, gebêre word. Lugkokers in posisie 1 moet omrandings hê wat minstens 35½ duim bo die dek uitsteek; in posisie 2 moet die omrandings minstens 30 duim bo die dek uitsteek.

(5) In blootgestelde posisies kan hoër omrandings vereis word tot tevredenheid van die Toewysende Owerheid.

29. LUGPYPE

Wanneer lugpype wat na ballas- en ander tenks lei bo die vryboord- of boboudek uitsteek, moet die blootgestelde dele van die pype van voldoende sterkte wees; die hoogte van die dek tot die punt waaronder water moontlik kan binnekom, moet minstens 30 duim in die geval van die vryboorddek en 17½ duim in die geval van die boboudek wees. Wanneer hierdie hoogtes miskien hinderlik by die werk op die skip is, mag 'n kleiner hoogte aanvaar word, mits die Toewysende Owerheid oortuig is dat die sluitinrigtings en ander omstandighede 'n kleiner hoogte regverdig. Bevredigende permanent bevestigde middels moet voorsien word vir die sluiting van lugpypopenings.

30. LAAIPOORTE EN ANDER DERGELIKE OPENINGS

(1) Laai-poorte en ander dergelike openings in die sy-kante van 'n skip onder die vryboorddek, moet van deure voorsien wees wat so ontwerp is dat waterdigtheid en strukturele volkomenheid eweredig met die omringende huidbeplating verseker is. Die aantal van sulke openings moet die minimum wees wat verenigbaar is met die ontwerp en behoorlike funksionering van die skip.

tures, shall be closed by substantial covers capable of being made watertight. Unless secured by closely spaced bolts, the covers shall be permanently attached.

(2) Openings in freeboard decks other than hatchways, machinery space openings, manholes and flush scuttles, shall be protected by an enclosed superstructure or by a deckhouse or companionway of equivalent strength and weathertightness. Any such opening in an exposed superstructure deck or in the top of a deckhouse on the freeboard deck which gives access to a space below the freeboard deck or a space within an enclosed superstructure, shall be protected by an efficient deckhouse or companionway. Doorways in such deckhouses or companionways shall be fitted with doors complying with the requirements of regulation 21 (1).

(3) In position 1, the height above the deck of sills to the doorways in companionways shall be at least 23½ inches. In position 2 the height shall be at least 15 inches.

28. VENTILATORS

(1) Ventilators in position 1 or 2 to spaces below the freeboard deck or decks of enclosed superstructures shall have coamings of steel or other equivalent material, substantially constructed and efficiently connected to the deck. Where the coaming of any ventilator exceeds 35½ inches in height above the deck, it shall be specially supported.

(2) Ventilators passing through superstructures other than enclosed superstructures shall have substantially constructed coamings of steel or other equivalent material at the freeboard deck.

(3) Ventilators in position 1 the coamings of which extend to more than 14.8 feet above the deck and in position 2 the coamings of which extend to more than 7.5 feet above the deck, need not be fitted with closing arrangements unless specifically required by the Assigning Authority.

(4) Except as provided in subregulation (3), ventilator openings shall be provided with efficient weathertight closing appliances. In a ship of not more than 328 feet in length, the closing appliances shall be permanently attached; where not so attached in any other ship, they shall be conveniently stowed near the ventilators to which they are to be fitted. Ventilators in position 1 shall have coamings of a height of at least 35½ inches above the deck; in position 2 the coamings shall be of a height at least 30 inches above the deck.

(5) In exposed positions, the height of coamings may be required to be increased to the satisfaction of the Assigning Authority.

29. AIR PIPES

Where air pipes to ballast tanks and other tanks extend above the freeboard or superstructure decks, the exposed parts of the pipes shall be of substantial construction; the height from the deck to the point where water may have access below shall be at least 30 inches on the freeboard deck and 17½ inches on the superstructure deck. Where these heights may interfere with the working of the ship a lower height may be accepted, provided the Assigning Authority is satisfied that the closing arrangements and other circumstances justify a lower height. Satisfactory means permanently attached, shall be provided for closing the openings of the air pipes.

30. CARGO PORTS AND OTHER SIMILAR OPENINGS

(1) Cargo ports and other similar openings in the sides of a ship below the freeboard deck shall be fitted with doors so designed as to ensure watertightness and structural integrity commensurate with the surrounding shell plating. The number of such openings shall be the minimum compatible with the design and proper working of the ship.

(2) Tensy deur die Owerheid toegelaat, mag die onderste rand van sulke openinge nie onder 'n lyn wees wat ewewydig met die vryboorddek aan die sykant getrek is nie, wat as laagste punt die borand van die boonste laslyn het.

31. SPUIPYPE, INLAATOPENINGS EN AFVOERPYPE

(1) Afvoerpype wat deur die huid loop, hetsy vanaf ruimtes onder die vryboorddek of van binne 'n bobou en dekhuis op die vryboorddek met deure wat aan die vereistes van regulasie 21 voldoen, moet van doeltreffende en toeganklike middels voorsien wees om te verhoed dat water die skip binnedring. Normaalweg moet elke afsonderlike afvoerpyp een outomatiese terugslagklop hê wat met 'n regstreekse inrigting verbind is om dit vanaf 'n posisie bo die vryboorddek te kan sluit. Wanneer egter die vertikale afstand van die somerlaswaterlyn tot die binneboord-ent van die afvoerpyp meer is as 0.01L, mag die afvoerpyp twee outomatiese terugslagkleppe hê sonder 'n regstreekse sluitinrigting, met dien verstande dat die binneboordse klap altyd bereikbaar moet wees om gedurende normale diens nagesien te word; wanneer die vertikale afstand 0.02L te bowe gaan, mag 'n enkele outomatiese terugslagklep sonder regstreekse sluitinrigting aanvaar word onderworpe aan goedkeuring deur die Toewysende Owerheid. Die inrigting vir die bediening van die regstreekse werkende klep moet maklik bereikbaar en voorsien wees van 'n wyser wat aantoon of die klep oop of toe is.

(2) In bemande masjienuimtes mag hoof- en hulpinrigtings om seewater in en uit te laat in verband met die werking van masjinerie plaaslik beheer word. Die beheertoestelle moet maklik bereikbaar en van wysers voorsien wees wat aantoon of die kleppe oop of toe is.

(3) Spui- en afvoerpype wat op enige hoogte begin en hetsy meer as 17½ duim onder die vryboorddek of minder as 23½ duim bo die somerlaswaterlyn deur die huid loop, moet by die huid van 'n terugslagklep voorsien wees. Behalwe wanneer hierdie klep vereis word ingevolge subregulasie (1), mag hy weggelaat word as die pyp van aansienlike dikte is.

(4) Spuipype wat afgelei word van 'n bobou of dekhuis wat nie van deure ingevolge die vereistes van regulasie 21 voorsien is nie, moet oorboord uitloop.

(5) Alle kleppe en huidbeslag deur hierdie regulasie vereis, moet van staal, brons of ander goedgekeurde rek-bare materiaal gemaak wees. Kleppe van gewone gietyster of soortgelyke materiaal is nie aanvaarbaar nie. Alle pype waarna hierdie regulasie verwys, moet van staal of 'n ekwivalente materiaal gemaak wees.

32. PATRYSPOORTE

(1) Patryspoorte in ruimtes onder die vryboorddek of in ruimtes binne 'n ingeslote bobou moet voorsien wees van doeltreffende geskarnierde inwendige stormklappe wat so aangebring is dat hulle behoorlik toegemaak en waterdig afgesluit kan word.

(2) Geen patryspoort mag so aangebring wees nie dat sy drempel onder 'n lyn lê wat ewewydig aan die vryboorddek op die sykant getrek is en waarvan die laagste punt 2.5 persent van die breedte (B) bo die laswaterlyn, of 19½ duim is, watter van die twee ook al die grootste afstand is.

(3) Patryspoorte, saam met hul vensters, indien daarin aangebring, en stormklappe, moet van stewige goedgekeurde konstruksie wees.

33. WATERAFVOERPOORTE

(1) Wanneer verskansings op aan wind en weer blootgestelde gedeeltes van vryboord- of boboudekke kuile vorm, moet genoegsame voorsiening gemaak word om die dekke vinnig van water te bevry en om die water af te

(2) Unless permitted by the Authority, the lower edge of such openings shall not be below a line drawn parallel to the freeboard deck at side, which has at its lowest point the upper edge of the uppermost load line.

31. SCUPPERS, INLETS AND DISCHARGES

(1) Discharges led through the shell either from spaces below the freeboard deck or from within superstructures and deckhouses on the freeboard deck fitted with doors complying with the requirements of regulation 21 shall be fitted with efficient and accessible means for preventing water from passing inboard. Normally each separate discharge shall have one automatic non-return valve with a positive means of closing it from a position above the freeboard deck. Where, however, the vertical distance from the summer load waterline to the inboard end of the discharge pipe exceeds 0.01 L, the discharge may have two automatic non-return valves without positive means of closing, provided that the inboard valve is always accessible for examination under service conditions where the vertical distance exceeds 0.02 L, a single automatic non-return valve without positive means of closing may be accepted subject to the approval of the Assigning Authority. The means for operating the positive action valve shall be readily accessible and provided with an indicator showing whether the valve is open or closed.

(2) In manned machinery spaces, main and auxiliary sea inlets and discharges in connection with the operation of machinery may be controlled locally. The controls shall be readily accessible and shall be provided with indicators showing whether the valves are open or closed.

(3) Scuppers and discharge pipes originating at any level and penetrating the shell either more than 17½ inches below the freeboard deck or less than 23½ inches above the summer load waterline, shall be provided with a non-return valve at the shell. Such valve, unless required by subregulation (1), may be omitted if the piping is of substantial thickness.

(4) Scuppers leading from superstructures or deck houses not fitted with doors complying with the requirements of regulation 21 shall be led overboard.

(5) All valves and shell fittings required by this regulation shall be of steel, bronze or other approved ductile material. Valves of ordinary cast iron or other similar material are not acceptable. All pipes to which this regulation refers, shall be of steel or other equivalent material.

32. SIDE SCUTTLES

(1) Side scuttles to spaces below the freeboard deck or to spaces within enclosed superstructures, shall be fitted with efficient hinged inside deadlights arranged so that they can be effectively closed and secured watertight.

(2) No side scuttle shall be fitted in a position so that its sill is below a line drawn parallel to the freeboard deck at side and having its lowest point 2.5 per cent of the breadth (B) above the load waterline, or 19½ inches, whichever is the greater distance.

(3) The side scuttles, together with their glasses, if fitted, and deadlights, shall be of substantial and approved construction.

33. FREEING PORTS

(1) Where bulwarks on the weather portions of freeboard decks or superstructure decks form wells, ample provision shall be made for rapidly freeing the decks of water and for draining them. Except as provided in subregulations (2) and (3), the minimum freeing port area

voer. Behalwe soos in subregulasies (2) en (3) bepaal, moet die minimum oppervlakte vir die waterafvoerpoorte (A) aan weerskante van die skip vir elke kuil op die vryboorddek dié wees wat deur middel van onderstaande formules gegee word in gevalle waar die seeg by die plek van die kuil standaard of groter as standaard is. Die minimum oppervlakte van elke kuil op boboudekke moet die helfte wees van die oppervlakte deur die formules gegee—

wanneer die lengte van 'n verskansing (1) in die kuil 66 voet of minder is, dan is

$$A = 7.6 + 0.115 l \text{ vierkante voet;}$$

wanneer l meer as 66 voet is, dan is

$$A = 0.23 l \text{ vierkante voet.}$$

l hoef nooit as groter dan 0.7 L aangeneem te word nie.

Indien die verskansing se gemiddelde hoogte meer as 3.9 voet is, moet die vereiste oppervlakte met 0.04 vierkante voet per voet kuillengte vir elke voet verskil in hoogte vermeerder word. Indien die verskansing se gemiddelde hoogte minder as 3 voet is, mag die vereiste oppervlakte met 0.04 vierkante voet per voet kuillengte vir elke voet verskil in hoogte verminder word.

(2) In 'n skip sonder seeg moet die oppervlakte wat ooreenkomstig subregulasie (1) bereken word met 50 per sent vermeerder word. Wanneer die seeg minder as standaard is, moet die persentasie deur lineêre interpolasie verkry word.

(3) Wanneer 'n skip, toegerus met 'n skag, nie aan die vereistes van regulasie 51 (1) (e) voldoen nie of waar deurlopende of so goed as deurlopende sydellingse luikhoofde aangebring is tussen losstaande boboue, moet die minimum oppervlakte van die openinge van waterafvoerpoorte met behulp van onderstaande tabel bereken word:

| Breedte van luikopening of skag in verhouding tot die breedte van die skip. | Oppervlakte van waterafvoerpoorte in verhouding tot die totale oppervlakte van verskansings. |
|---|--|
| 40% of minder | 20% |
| 75% of meer | 10% |

Die oppervlakte van waterafvoerpoorte op tussenliggende breedtes moet deur lineêre interpolasie verkry word.

(4) In die geval van 'n skip met boboue wat aan een of albei kante oop is, moet afdoende voorsiening gemaak word vir afvoer van water uit die ruimte binne die boboue tot tevredenheid van die Toewysende Owerheid.

(5) Die onderste rande van waterafvoerpoorte moet so na as moontlik by die dek wees. Twee derdes van die vereiste poortoppervlakte moet binne die helfte van die kuil wat die naaste by die onderste punt van die seegkromming is, lê.

(6) Al sulke openinge in die verskansings moet deur traliewerk of stawe omtrent 9 duim van mekaar af, beskerm word. Indien luike aan waterafvoerpoorte aangebring is, moet vir ruim speling gesorg word om klemming te voorkom. Skarniere moet van penne of laers van nie-korroderende materiaal voorsien word. Indien luike van bevestigingsmiddels voorsien is, moet hierdie middels tot tevredenheid van die Toewysende Owerheid wees.

34. BESKERMING VAN DIE BEMANNING

(1) Die sterkte van dekhuse vir die verblyf van die bemanning moet tot tevredenheid van die Toewysende Owerheid wees.

(2) Doeltreffende relingwerk of verskansings moet op alle blootgestelde gedeeltes van vryboord- en boboudekke aangebring word. Die hoogte van die verskansings of relingwerk bo die dek moet minstens 39½ duim wees, met dien verstande dat waar hierdie hoogte 'n hindernis vir die normale werking van die skip sou vorm, 'n kleiner hoogte

(A) on each side of the ship for each well on the freeboard deck shall be that given by the following formulae in cases where the sheer in way of the well is standard or greater than standard. The minimum area for each well on superstructure decks shall be one-half of the area given by the formulae—

where the length of bulwark (1) in the well is 66 feet or less

$$A = 7.6 + 0.115 l \text{ square feet;}$$

where l exceeds 66 feet

$$A = 0.23 l \text{ square feet.}$$

l need in no case be taken as greater than 0.7 L.

If the bulwark is more than 3.9 feet in average height, the required area shall be increased by 0.04 square feet per foot of length of well for each foot difference in height. If the bulwark is less than 3 feet in average height, the required area may be decreased by 0.04 square feet per foot of length for each foot difference in height.

(2) In a ship with no sheer, the area calculated in accordance with subregulation (1) shall be increased by 50 per cent. Where the sheer is less than the standard, the percentage shall be obtained by linear interpolation.

(3) Where a ship fitted with a trunk does not comply with the requirements of regulation 51 (1) (e) or where continuous or substantially continuous hatchway side coamings are fitted between detached superstructures, the minimum area of the freeing port openings shall be calculated from the following table:

| Breadth of hatchway or trunk in relation to the breadth of ship. | Area of freeing ports in relation to the total area of the bulwarks. |
|--|--|
| 40% or less | 20% |
| 75% or more | 10% |

The area of freeing ports at intermediate breadths shall be obtained by linear interpolation.

(4) In a ship having superstructures which are open at either or both ends, adequate provision for freeing the space within such superstructures shall be provided to the satisfaction of the Assigning Authority.

(5) The lower edges of the freeing ports shall be as near the deck as practicable. Two-thirds of the freeing port area required shall be provided in the half of the well nearest the lowest point of the sheer curve.

(6) All such openings in the bulwarks shall be protected by rails or bars spaced approximately 9 inches apart. If shutters are fitted to freeing ports, ample clearance shall be provided to prevent jamming. Hinges shall have pins or bearings of non-corrodible material. If shutters are fitted with securing appliances, such appliances shall be to the satisfaction of the Assigning Authority.

34. PROTECTION OF THE CREW

(1) The strength of the deckhouses used for the accommodation of the crew shall be to the satisfaction of the Assigning Authority.

(2) Efficient guard rails or bulwarks shall be fitted on all exposed parts of the freeboard and superstructure decks. The height of the bulwarks or guard rails shall be at least 39½ inches from the deck, provided that where this height would interfere with the normal operation of

aanvaar kan word mits die Toewysende Owerheid oortuig is dat voldoende beskerming verleen word.

(3) Die opening onder die laagste tralie van die relingwerk mag nie meer as 9 duim wees nie. Die ander tralies moet hoogstens 15 duim van mekaar wees. In die geval van 'n skip met 'n ronde boordwand, moet die relingwerkstutte op die plat gedeelte van die dek geplaas word.

(4) Behoorlike voorsiening (in die vorm van relingwerk, reddingslyne, loopbrûe of onderdekse gange, ens.) moet vir die beskerming van die bemanning gemaak word sodat hulle veilig na hul kwartiere, die masjienruimte en alle ander dele wat gebruik word vir die nodige bediening van die skip, kan gaan of daarvandaan kan kom.

(5) Dekladings deur 'n skip vervoer moet so gestu word dat enige opening wat in die omgewing van die vrag is en toegang verleen tot en van die bemanning se kwartiere, die masjienruimte en alle ander dele wat vir die nodige bediening van die skip gebruik word, behoorlik gesluit en teen die binnedringing van water beskerm kan word. Doeltreffende beskerming vir die bemanning in die vorm van relingwerk of reddingslyne moet bo die deklading voorsien word as daar geen geskikte gang op of onder die dek van die skip bestaan nie.

HOOFSTUK III: SPESIALE VOORWAARDES VAN TOEWYSING VIR SKEPE VAN TIPE „A”

35. SKAGTE BO DIE MASJENRUIM

Skagte bo die masjienruim op 'n skip van tipe „A” soos in regulasie 39 omskryf, moet deur 'n ingeslote kampanje of brughuis van minstens standaardhoogte beskerm word, of deur 'n dekhuis van gelyke hoogte en ooreenkomstige sterkte, met dien verstande dat skagte bo die masjienruim blootgestel mag wees indien daar geen openings is wat regstreeks toegang van die vryboorddek na die masjienruimte verleen nie. 'n Deur wat aan die vereistes van regulasie 21 voldoen mag egter in die skag bo die masjienruim toegelaat word, mits dit na 'n ruimte of gang lei wat net so sterk gebou is as die skag en van die trap na die masjienkamer geskei is deur 'n tweede weervaste deur van staal of gelykwaardige materiaal.

36. LOOPBRUG EN TOEGANG

(1) 'n Deugdelik geboude permanente voor- en agterloopbrug van voldoende sterkte moet aan 'n skip van tipe „A” aangebring word op die hoogte van die boboudek tussen die kampanje en die midskeepse brughuis of dekhuis as daar is, of 'n gelykwaardige toegangsmiddel moet voorsien word om dieselfde doel te dien as die loopbrug, soos bv. gange onder die dek. Elders, en op 'n skip van tipe „A” sonder 'n midskeepse brughuis, moet maatreëls tot tevredenheid van die Toewysende Owerheid getref word om die bemanning te beveilig as hulle na dele van die skip gaan wat gebruik word vir die nodige bediening van die skip.

(2) Veilige en bevredigende toegang van die loopbrughoogte moet beskikbaar wees tussen afsonderlike dele van bemanningsverblywe en ook tussen bemanningsverblywe en die masjienruimte.

37. LUIKOPENINGS

Blootgestelde luikopenings op die vryboord- en voor-kasteeldekke of bo in ekspansiekokers op 'n skip van tipe „A” moet van doeltreffende waterdigte luike van staal of 'n gelykwaardige materiaal voorsien wees.

38. WATERAFVOERREËLINGS

(1) 'n Skip van tipe „A” met verskansings moet oor minstens die halwe lengte van die blootgestelde dele van die oopdek van oop relings of van ander effektiewe water-

the ship, a lesser height may be accepted if the Assigning Authority is satisfied that adequate protection is provided.

(3) The opening below the lowest course of the guard rails shall not exceed 9 inches. The other courses shall be not more than 15 inches apart. In the case of a ship with a rounded gunwale, the guard rail supports shall be placed on the flat of the deck.

(4) Satisfactory means (in the form of guard rails, life lines, gangways or underdeck passages, etc.) shall be provided for the protection of the crew in getting to and from their quarters, the machinery space and all other parts used in the necessary work of the ship.

(5) Deck cargo carried on any ship shall be so stowed that any opening which is in way of the cargo and which gives access to and from the crew's quarters, the machinery space and all other parts used in the necessary work of the ship, can be properly closed and secured against the admission of water. Effective protection for the crew in the form of guard rails or life lines shall be provided above the deck cargo if there is no convenient passage on or below the deck of the ship.

CHAPTER III: SPECIAL CONDITIONS OF ASSIGNMENT FOR TYPE „A” SHIPS

35. MACHINERY CASINGS

Machinery casings on a Type „A” ship as defined in regulation 39 shall be protected by an enclosed poop or bridge of at least standard height, or by a deckhouse of equal height and equivalent strength, provided that machinery casings may be exposed if there are no openings giving direct access from the freeboard deck to the machinery space. A door complying with the requirements of regulation 21 may, however, be permitted in the machinery casing provided that it leads to a space or passageway which is as strongly constructed as the casing and is separated from the stairway to the engine room by a second weathertight door of steel or other equivalent material.

36. GANGWAY AND ACCESS

(1) An efficiently constructed fore and aft permanent gangway of sufficient strength shall be fitted on a Type „A” ship at the level of the superstructure deck between the poop and the midship bridge or deckhouse where fitted, or equivalent means of access shall be provided to carry out the purpose of the gangway, such as passages below deck. Elsewhere, and on a Type „A” ship without an amidships bridge, arrangements to the satisfaction of the Assigning Authority shall be provided to safeguard the crew in reaching all parts used in the necessary work of the ship.

(2) Safe and satisfactory access from the gangway level shall be available between separate parts of crew accommodation and also between crew accommodation and the machinery space.

37. HATCHWAYS

Exposed hatchways on the freeboard and fore-castle decks or on the tops of expansion trunks on a Type „A” ship shall be provided with efficient watertight covers of steel or other equivalent material.

38. FREEING ARRANGEMENTS

(1) A Type „A” ship with bulwarks shall have open rails fitted for at least half the length of the exposed parts of the weather deck, or other effective freeing ar-

afvoerreeflings voorsien wees. Die boonste rand van die berghoutgang moet so laag moontlik gehou word.

(2) Waar boboue deur skagte verbind is, moet oop relings aangebring word oor die hele lengte van die blootgestelde dele van die vryboorddek.

HOOFSTUK IV: VRYBOORDE

39. Tipes Skepe

(1) Vir die doeleindes van vryboordberekening word skepe verdeel in tipe „A” en tipe „B”.

(2) ’n Skip van tipe „A” is ’n skip wat ontwerp is om slegs onverpakte vloeistofladinge te vervoer en waarin die ladingtenks slegs klein toegangsopenings het wat deur middel van waterdigte deksels van staal of gelykwaardige materiaal met pakkings afgesluit is. So ’n skip het noodsaaklikerwys die volgende inherente kenmerke—

- (a) hoë betroubaarheid van die blootgestelde dek; en
- (b) ’n hoë graad van veiligheid teen volloop met water as gevolg van lae vulbaarheid van gelaaiete laai-ruimtes en die mate van onderverdeling wat gewoonlik voorsien word.

(3) ’n Skip van tipe „A” met ’n lengte van meer as 492 voet en so ontwerp dat dit leë afdelings het wanneer tot die somerlaswaterlyn gelaai word, moet in staat wees om wanneer enigeen van hierdie leë afdelings by ’n veronderstelde vulbaarheid van 0.95 vol water loop, vlot te bly in ’n ewewigstoestand wat deur die Toewysende Owerheid as bevredigend beskou word. In so ’n skip, indien meer as 738 voet lank, moet die masjienruimte as ’n afdeling wat vol water kan loop beskou word, dog met ’n vulbaarheid van 0.85. Die onderstaande grense word as bevredigend beskou—

- (a) die finale waterlyn na volloping moet onder die onderste rand van enige opening waardeur progressiewe volloping plaas kan vind, wees;
- (b) die maksimum slagsyhoek te wyte aan onsimmetriese volloping moet om en by 15° wees;
- (c) die metasentriese hoogte in die volgelope toestand moet positief wees.

(4) ’n Skip wat nie binne die bepalings ten opsigte van ’n skip van tipe „A” val nie soos in subregulasies (2) en (3) uiteengesit, word as ’n skip van tipe „B” beskou.

40. TOEWYSING VAN VRYBOORD AAN SKEPE VAN TIEPE „A” EN TIEPE „B”

(1) Aan ’n skip van tipe „A”, moet ’n vryboord toegewys word van minstens dié gebaseer op tabel A in regulasie 42 (1).

(2) Aan ’n skip van tipe „B” wat in posisie 1 luikopenings met luike het wat aan die vereistes van regulasie 24 (4) of 25 voldoen, moet behalwe in gevalle waarvoor in subregulasies (3) tot en met (7) voorsiening gemaak is, vryboorde gebaseer op tabel B in regulasie 42 (2) toegewys word.

(3) Aan ’n skip van tipe „B” met ’n lengte van meer as 328 voet mag kleiner vryboorde toegewys word as dié ingevolge subregulasie (2) vereis, mits met betrekking tot die toegelate vermindering, die Toewysende Owerheid oortuig is dat—

- (a) die maatreëls vir beskerming van die bemanning getref, afdoende is;
- (b) die waterafvoerreeflings afdoende is;
- (c) die luike in posisies 1 en 2 voldoen aan die bepalings van regulasie 25 en sterk genoeg is, waarby spesiale aandag geskenk moet word aan hul digtings- en bevestigingsinrigtings;
- (d) die skip wanneer tot die somerlaswaterlyn gelaai, vlot sal bly in ’n bevredigende ewewigstoestand nadat enige enkel beskadigde afdeling vol water geloop het by ’n veronderstelde vulbaarheid van 0.95, met uitsluiting van die masjienruimte; en

rangements. The upper edge of the sheerstrake shall be kept as low as practicable.

(2) Where superstructures are connected by trunks, open rails shall be fitted for the whole length of the exposed parts of the freeboard deck.

CHAPTER IV: FREEBOARDS

39. TYPES OF SHIPS

(1) For the purpose of freeboard computation, ships shall be divided into Type “A” and Type “B”.

(2) A Type “A” ship is one which is designed to carry only liquid cargoes in bulk, and in which the cargo tanks have only small access openings closed by watertight gasketed covers of steel or equivalent material. Such a ship necessarily has the following inherent features—

- (a) high integrity of the exposed deck; and
- (b) high degree of safety against flooding, resulting from the low permeability of loaded cargo spaces and the degree of sub-division usually provided.

(3) A Type “A” ship, if of over 492 feet in length and designed to have empty compartments when loaded to its summer load waterline, shall be able to withstand the flooding of any one of these empty compartments at an assumed permeability of 0.95, and remain afloat in a condition of equilibrium considered to be satisfactory by the Assigning Authority. In such a ship, if over 738 feet in length, the machinery space shall be treated as a floodable compartment but with a permeability of 0.85. The following limits are considered satisfactory—

- (a) the final water line after flooding shall be below the lower edge of any opening through which progressive flooding might occur;
- (b) the maximum angle of heel due to unsymmetrical flooding shall be of the order of 15°;
- (c) the metacentric height in the flooded condition shall be positive.

(4) Any ship which does not come within the provisions relating to a Type “A” ship as set forth in subregulations (2) and (3), shall be considered a Type “B” ship.

40. FREEBOARD ASSIGNMENT TO TYPE “A” AND “B” SHIPS

(1) A Type “A” ship shall be assigned a freeboard not less than that based on Table A in regulation 42 (1).

(2) A Type “B” ship which has in position 1 hatchways fitted with hatch covers complying with the requirements of regulation 24 (4) or 25 shall, except as provided in subregulations (3) to (7) be assigned freeboards based on Table B in regulation 42 (2).

(3) A Type “B” ship of over 328 feet in length may be assigned freeboards less than those required under subregulation (2) provided that, in relation to the reduction granted, the Assigning Authority is satisfied that—

- (a) the measures provided for the safety of the crew are adequate;
- (b) the freeing arrangements are adequate;
- (c) the covers in positions 1 and 2 comply with the provisions of regulation 25 and have adequate strength, special care being given to their sealing and securing arrangements;
- (d) the ship, when loaded to its summer load waterline, will remain afloat in a satisfactory condition of equilibrium after flooding of any single damaged compartment at an assumed permeability of 0.95 excluding the machinery space; and

(e) indien die skip 'n lengte van meer as 738 voet het, die masjienruimte as 'n afdeling wat vol water kan loop, beskou moet word dog met 'n vulbaarheid van 0.85.

(4) By ooreweging van subregulasies (3) (d) en (e), moet die grense in regulasie 39 (3) (a), (b) en (c) genoem as bevredigend beskou word. Die betrokke berekenings moet op onderstaande hoofveronderstellings gebaseer word, nl. dat—

- (a) die vertikale omvang van beskadiging gelyk is aan die diepte van die skip;
- (b) die mate van deurdringing van die beskadiging hoogstens B/5 is;
- (c) geen transversale hoofverskansing beskadig is nie;
- (d) die hoogte van die swaartepunt bo die basislyn geskat word deur rekening te hou met die homogene lading van laairuime en met 50 persent van die ontwerpinhoudsvermoë aan verbruikbare vloeistowwe en voorrade, ens.

(5) By die berekening van die vryboord vir 'n skip van tipe „B” wat aan die vereistes van subregulasies (3) en (4) voldoen, mag die waardes verkry uit tabel B met hoogstens 60 persent van die verskil tussen die „B”- en „A”-tabelwaardes vir die passende skeepslengete verminder word.

(6) Die vermindering in tabulêre vryboord wat toegelaat is ingevolge subregulasie (5) mag verhoog word tot die totale verskil tussen die waardes in tabel A en dié in tabel B op voorwaarde dat die skip voldoen aan die vereistes van regulasies 35, 36 en 38, asof dit 'n skip van tipe „A” was en bowendien voldoen aan die bepalinge van subregulasie (3) (a) tot en met (e) behalwe dat die verwysing in subregulasie (3) (d) in verband met die volloop van enige enkele beskadigde afdeling beskou moet word as 'n verwysing na die volloop van enige twee aangrensende voor- en agterafdelings, wat geen van twee die masjienruimte is nie. Ook moet enige sodanige skip wat meer as 738 voet lank is, wanneer tot die somerlaswaterlyn gelaaie, in 'n bevredigende ewewigstoestand vlot bly nadat die masjienruimte op sigself beskou, volgehoop het, by 'n veronderstelde vulbaarheid van 0.85.

(7) Aan 'n skip van tipe „B” wat in posisie 1 luikopenings het met luike wat aan die vereistes van regulasie 24, behalwe subregulasie (4) (a), voldoen, moet vryboorde toegewys word gebaseer op die waardes in tabel B aangegee, plus die waardes in onderstaande tabel verstrekk—

VRYBOORDVERMEERDERING BO TABULÊRE VRYBOORD VIR 'N SKIP VAN TIEPE „B” WAT BETREFF 'N SKIP MET LUIKE WAT NIE AAN REGULASIE 24 (4) (a) OF 25 VOLDOEN NIE.

| Lengte van skip. (voet) | Vryboord-vermeerdering (duim) | Lengte van skip. (voet) | Vryboord-vermeerdering (duim) |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 350 of minder | 2.0 | 510 | 9.6 |
| 360 | 2.3 | 520 | 10.0 |
| 370 | 2.6 | 530 | 10.4 |
| 380 | 2.9 | 540 | 10.7 |
| 390 | 3.3 | 550 | 11.0 |
| 400 | 3.7 | 560 | 11.4 |
| 410 | 4.2 | 570 | 11.8 |
| 420 | 4.7 | 580 | 12.1 |
| 430 | 5.2 | 590 | 12.5 |
| 440 | 5.8 | 600 | 12.8 |
| 450 | 6.4 | 610 | 13.1 |
| 460 | 7.0 | 620 | 13.4 |
| 470 | 7.6 | 630 | 13.6 |
| 480 | 8.2 | 640 | 13.9 |
| 490 | 8.7 | 650 | 14.1 |
| 500 | 9.2 | 660 | 14.3 |

Vryboorde by tussenliggende skeepslengete moet deur lineêre interpolasie verkry word.
'n Skip wat langer as 660 voet is, is onderworpe aan beslissing deur die Owerheid.

(e) if the ship is over 738 feet in length, the machinery space shall be treated as a floodable compartment but with a permeability of 0.85.

(4) In considering subregulation (3) (d) and (e) the limits given in regulation 39 (3) (a), (b) and (c) shall be regarded as satisfactory. The relevant calculations shall be based upon the following main assumptions—

- (a) the vertical extent of damage is equal to the depth of the ship;
- (b) the penetration of damage is not more than B/5;
- (c) no main transverse bulkhead is damaged;
- (d) the height of the centre of gravity above the base line is assessed allowing for homogeneous loading of cargo holds, and for 50 per cent of the designed capacity of consumable fluids and stores, etc.

(5) In calculating the freeboard of a Type „B” ship which complies with requirements of subregulations (3) and (4), the values from Table B shall not be reduced by more than 60 per cent of the difference between the „B” and „A” tabular values for the appropriate ship length.

(6) The reduction in tabular freeboard allowed under subregulation (5) may be increased up to the total difference between the values in Table A and those in Table B on condition that the ship complies with the requirements of regulations 35, 36 and 38, as if it were a Type „A” ship, and further complies with the provisions of subregulation (3) (a) to (e) except that the reference in subregulation (3) (d) to the flooding of any single damaged compartment shall be treated as a reference to the flooding of any two adjacent fore and aft compartments, neither of which is the machinery space. Also, any such ship of over 738 feet in length, when loaded to its summer load waterline, shall remain afloat in a satisfactory condition of equilibrium after flooding of the machinery space, taken alone, at an assumed permeability of 0.85.

(7) A Type „B” ship which in position 1 has hatchways fitted with hatch covers which comply with the requirements of regulation 24, other than subregulation (4) (a) thereof, shall be assigned freeboards based upon the values given in Table B increased by the values given in the following table:

FREEBOARD INCREASE OVER TABULAR FREEBOARD FOR A TYPE „B” SHIP, FOR A SHIP WITH HATCH COVERS NOT COMPLYING WITH REGULATION 24 (4) (a) OR 25.

| Length of ship. (feet) | Freeboard increase. (inches) | Length of ship. (feet) | Freeboard increase. (inches) |
|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| 350 or below | 2.0 | 510 | 9.6 |
| 360 | 2.3 | 520 | 10.0 |
| 370 | 2.6 | 530 | 10.4 |
| 380 | 2.9 | 540 | 10.7 |
| 390 | 3.3 | 550 | 11.0 |
| 400 | 3.7 | 560 | 11.4 |
| 410 | 4.2 | 570 | 11.8 |
| 420 | 4.7 | 580 | 12.1 |
| 430 | 5.2 | 590 | 12.5 |
| 440 | 5.8 | 600 | 12.8 |
| 450 | 6.4 | 610 | 13.1 |
| 460 | 7.0 | 620 | 13.4 |
| 470 | 7.6 | 630 | 13.6 |
| 480 | 8.2 | 640 | 13.9 |
| 490 | 8.7 | 650 | 14.1 |
| 500 | 9.2 | 660 | 14.3 |

Freeboards at intermediate lengths of ship shall be obtained by linear interpolation.
A ship above 660 feet in length shall be dealt with by the Authority.

41. SKEPE SONDER SELFSTANDIGE VOORTBEWEGINGS-MIDDELS

Aan 'n ligter, trekskuit of ander skip sonder selfstandige voortbewegingsmiddel moet 'n vryboord ooreenkomstig die bepalings van hierdie Deel toegewys word. In die geval van 'n onbemande trekskuit, is die vereistes van regulasies 34, 36 en 54 egter nie van toepassing nie. Aan so 'n onbemande trekskuit, wat in die vryboorddek slegs klein toegangsopenings het, gesluit met waterdigte luke van staal of 'n gelykwaardige materiaal, met pakings, mag 'n vryboord van 25 persent minder as dié volgens hierdie Deel bereken toegewys word.

41. SHIPS WITHOUT INDEPENDENT MEANS OF PROPULSION

A lighter, barge or other ship without independent means of propulsion, shall be assigned a freeboard in accordance with the provisions of this Part. However, in the case of a barge which is unmanned, the requirements of regulations 34, 36 and 54 shall not apply. Such an unmanned barge which has on the freeboard deck only small access openings closed by watertight gasketed covers of steel or other equivalent material may be assigned freeboards 25 per cent less than those calculated in accordance with this Part.

42. VRYBOORDTABELLE VIR SKEPE VAN TIBE „A” EN TIBE „B”

(1) *Skip van tipe „A”*. Die tabulêre vryboord vir 'n skip van tipe „A” moet ooreenkomstig onderstaande tabel bepaal word.

TABEL A.

| Lengte van skip (voet). | Vryboord (duim) | Lengte van skip (voet). | Vryboord (duim). | Lengte van skip (voet). | Vryboord (duim). |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| 80 of minder | 8·0 | 460 | 71·1 | 840 | 120·1 |
| 90 | 8·9 | 470 | 73·1 | 850 | 120·7 |
| 100 | 9·8 | 480 | 75·1 | 860 | 121·4 |
| 110 | 10·8 | 490 | 77·1 | 870 | 122·1 |
| 120 | 11·9 | 500 | 79·0 | 880 | 122·7 |
| 130 | 13·0 | 510 | 80·9 | 890 | 123·4 |
| 140 | 14·2 | 520 | 82·7 | 900 | 124·0 |
| 150 | 15·5 | 530 | 84·5 | 910 | 124·6 |
| 160 | 16·9 | 540 | 86·3 | 920 | 125·2 |
| 170 | 18·3 | 550 | 88·0 | 930 | 125·7 |
| 180 | 19·8 | 560 | 89·6 | 940 | 126·2 |
| 190 | 21·3 | 570 | 91·1 | 950 | 126·7 |
| 200 | 22·9 | 580 | 92·6 | 960 | 127·2 |
| 210 | 24·5 | 590 | 94·1 | 970 | 127·7 |
| 220 | 26·2 | 600 | 95·5 | 980 | 128·1 |
| 230 | 27·8 | 610 | 96·9 | 990 | 128·6 |
| 240 | 29·5 | 620 | 98·3 | 1,000 | 129·0 |
| 250 | 31·1 | 630 | 99·6 | 1,010 | 129·4 |
| 260 | 32·8 | 640 | 100·9 | 1,020 | 129·9 |
| 270 | 34·6 | 650 | 102·1 | 1,030 | 130·3 |
| 280 | 36·3 | 660 | 103·3 | 1,040 | 130·7 |
| 290 | 38·0 | 670 | 104·4 | 1,050 | 131·0 |
| 300 | 39·7 | 680 | 105·5 | 1,060 | 131·4 |
| 310 | 41·4 | 690 | 106·6 | 1,070 | 131·7 |
| 320 | 43·2 | 700 | 107·7 | 1,080 | 132·0 |
| 330 | 45·0 | 710 | 108·7 | 1,090 | 132·3 |
| 340 | 46·9 | 720 | 109·7 | 1,100 | 132·6 |
| 350 | 48·8 | 730 | 110·7 | 1,110 | 132·9 |
| 360 | 50·7 | 740 | 111·7 | 1,120 | 133·2 |
| 370 | 52·7 | 750 | 112·6 | 1,130 | 133·5 |
| 380 | 54·7 | 760 | 113·5 | 1,140 | 133·8 |
| 390 | 56·8 | 770 | 114·4 | 1,150 | 134·0 |
| 400 | 58·8 | 780 | 115·3 | 1,160 | 134·3 |
| 410 | 60·9 | 790 | 116·1 | 1,170 | 134·5 |
| 420 | 62·9 | 800 | 117·0 | 1,180 | 134·7 |
| 430 | 65·0 | 810 | 117·8 | 1,190 | 135·0 |
| 440 | 67·0 | 820 | 118·6 | 1,200 | 135·2 |
| 450 | 69·1 | 830 | 119·3 | | |

Vryboorde by tussenliggende skeeps lengtes moet deur lineêre interpolasie verkry word.
 'n Skip wat langer as 1,200 voet is, is onderworpe aan beslissing deur die Owerheid.

42. FREEBOARD TABLES FOR TYPE „A” AND „B” SHIPS

(1) *Type „A” Ship*. The tabular freeboard for a type „A” ship shall be determined from the following table:—

TABLE A.

| Length of ship (feet). | Freeboard (inches). | Length of ship (feet). | Freeboard (inches). | Length of ship (feet). | Freeboard (inches). |
|------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 80 or less | 8·0 | 460 | 71·1 | 840 | 120·1 |
| 90 | 8·9 | 470 | 73·1 | 850 | 120·7 |
| 100 | 9·8 | 480 | 75·1 | 860 | 121·4 |
| 110 | 10·8 | 490 | 77·1 | 870 | 122·1 |
| 120 | 11·9 | 500 | 79·0 | 880 | 122·7 |
| 130 | 13·0 | 510 | 80·9 | 890 | 123·4 |
| 140 | 14·2 | 520 | 82·7 | 900 | 124·0 |
| 150 | 15·5 | 530 | 84·5 | 910 | 124·6 |
| 160 | 16·9 | 540 | 86·3 | 920 | 125·2 |
| 170 | 18·3 | 550 | 88·0 | 930 | 125·7 |
| 180 | 19·8 | 560 | 89·6 | 940 | 126·2 |
| 190 | 21·3 | 570 | 91·1 | 950 | 126·7 |
| 200 | 22·9 | 580 | 92·6 | 960 | 127·2 |
| 210 | 24·5 | 590 | 94·1 | 970 | 127·7 |
| 220 | 26·2 | 600 | 95·5 | 980 | 128·1 |
| 230 | 27·8 | 610 | 96·9 | 990 | 128·6 |
| 240 | 29·5 | 620 | 98·3 | 1,000 | 129·0 |
| 250 | 31·1 | 630 | 99·6 | 1,010 | 129·4 |
| 260 | 32·8 | 640 | 100·9 | 1,020 | 129·9 |
| 270 | 34·6 | 650 | 102·1 | 1,030 | 130·3 |
| 280 | 36·3 | 660 | 103·3 | 1,040 | 130·7 |
| 290 | 38·0 | 670 | 104·4 | 1,050 | 131·0 |
| 300 | 39·7 | 680 | 105·5 | 1,060 | 131·4 |
| 310 | 41·4 | 690 | 106·6 | 1,070 | 131·7 |
| 320 | 43·2 | 700 | 107·7 | 1,080 | 132·0 |
| 330 | 45·0 | 710 | 108·7 | 1,090 | 132·3 |
| 340 | 46·9 | 720 | 109·7 | 1,100 | 132·6 |
| 350 | 48·8 | 730 | 110·7 | 1,110 | 132·9 |
| 360 | 50·7 | 740 | 111·7 | 1,120 | 133·2 |
| 370 | 52·7 | 750 | 112·6 | 1,130 | 133·5 |
| 380 | 54·7 | 760 | 113·5 | 1,140 | 133·8 |
| 390 | 56·8 | 770 | 114·4 | 1,150 | 134·0 |
| 400 | 58·8 | 780 | 115·3 | 1,160 | 134·3 |
| 410 | 60·9 | 790 | 116·1 | 1,170 | 134·5 |
| 420 | 62·9 | 800 | 117·0 | 1,180 | 134·7 |
| 430 | 65·0 | 810 | 117·8 | 1,190 | 135·0 |
| 440 | 67·0 | 820 | 118·6 | 1,200 | 135·2 |
| 450 | 69·1 | 830 | 119·3 | | |

Freeboards at intermediate lengths shall be obtained by linear interpolation.
 A ship of more than 1,200 feet in length shall be dealt with by the Authority.

(2) *Skip van tipe „B”*. Die tabulêre vryboord vir 'n skip van tipe „B” moet ooreenkomstig onderstaande tabel bepaal word:—

TABEL B.

| Lengte van skip (voet). | Vryboord (duim). | Lengte van skip (voet). | Vryboord (duim). | Lengte van skip (voet). | Vryboord (duim). |
|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| 80 | | | | | |
| of minder | 8.0 | 460 | 83.1 | 840 | 161.2 |
| 90 | 8.9 | 470 | 85.6 | 850 | 162.8 |
| 100 | 9.8 | 480 | 88.1 | 860 | 164.3 |
| 110 | 10.8 | 490 | 90.6 | 870 | 165.9 |
| 120 | 11.9 | 500 | 93.1 | 880 | 167.4 |
| 130 | 13.0 | 510 | 95.6 | 890 | 168.9 |
| 140 | 14.2 | 520 | 98.1 | 900 | 170.4 |
| 150 | 15.5 | 530 | 100.6 | 910 | 171.8 |
| 160 | 16.9 | 540 | 103.0 | 920 | 173.3 |
| 170 | 18.3 | 550 | 105.4 | 930 | 174.7 |
| 180 | 19.8 | 560 | 107.7 | 940 | 176.1 |
| 190 | 21.3 | 570 | 110.0 | 950 | 177.5 |
| 200 | 22.9 | 580 | 112.3 | 960 | 178.9 |
| 210 | 24.7 | 590 | 114.6 | 970 | 180.3 |
| 220 | 26.6 | 600 | 116.8 | 980 | 181.7 |
| 230 | 28.5 | 610 | 119.0 | 990 | 183.1 |
| 240 | 30.4 | 620 | 121.1 | 1,000 | 184.4 |
| 250 | 32.4 | 630 | 123.2 | 1,010 | 185.8 |
| 260 | 34.4 | 640 | 125.3 | 1,020 | 187.2 |
| 270 | 36.5 | 650 | 127.3 | 1,030 | 188.5 |
| 280 | 38.7 | 660 | 129.3 | 1,040 | 189.8 |
| 290 | 41.0 | 670 | 131.3 | 1,050 | 191.0 |
| 300 | 43.3 | 680 | 133.3 | 1,060 | 192.3 |
| 310 | 45.7 | 690 | 135.3 | 1,070 | 193.5 |
| 320 | 48.2 | 700 | 137.1 | 1,080 | 194.8 |
| 330 | 50.7 | 710 | 139.0 | 1,090 | 196.1 |
| 340 | 53.2 | 720 | 140.9 | 1,100 | 197.3 |
| 350 | 55.7 | 730 | 142.7 | 1,110 | 198.6 |
| 360 | 58.2 | 740 | 144.5 | 1,120 | 199.9 |
| 370 | 60.7 | 750 | 146.3 | 1,130 | 201.2 |
| 380 | 63.2 | 760 | 148.1 | 1,140 | 202.3 |
| 390 | 65.7 | 770 | 149.8 | 1,150 | 203.5 |
| 400 | 68.2 | 780 | 151.5 | 1,160 | 204.6 |
| 410 | 70.7 | 790 | 153.2 | 1,170 | 205.8 |
| 420 | 73.2 | 800 | 154.8 | 1,180 | 206.9 |
| 430 | 75.7 | 810 | 156.4 | 1,190 | 208.1 |
| 440 | 78.2 | 820 | 158.0 | 1,200 | 209.3 |
| 450 | 80.7 | 830 | 159.6 | | |

(2) *Type “B” Ship*. The tabular freeboard for a type “B” ship shall be determined from the following table:—

TABLE B.

| Length of ship (feet). | Freeboard (inches). | Length of ship (feet). | Freeboard (inches). | Length of ship (feet). | Freeboard (inches). |
|------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 80 | | | | | |
| or less | 8.0 | 460 | 83.1 | 840 | 161.2 |
| 90 | 8.9 | 470 | 85.6 | 850 | 162.8 |
| 100 | 9.8 | 480 | 88.1 | 860 | 164.3 |
| 110 | 10.8 | 490 | 90.6 | 870 | 165.9 |
| 120 | 11.9 | 500 | 93.1 | 880 | 167.4 |
| 130 | 13.0 | 510 | 95.6 | 890 | 168.9 |
| 140 | 14.2 | 520 | 98.1 | 900 | 170.4 |
| 150 | 15.5 | 530 | 100.6 | 910 | 171.8 |
| 160 | 16.9 | 540 | 103.0 | 920 | 173.3 |
| 170 | 18.3 | 550 | 105.4 | 930 | 174.7 |
| 180 | 19.8 | 560 | 107.7 | 940 | 176.1 |
| 190 | 21.3 | 570 | 110.0 | 950 | 177.5 |
| 200 | 22.9 | 580 | 112.3 | 960 | 178.9 |
| 210 | 24.7 | 590 | 114.6 | 970 | 180.3 |
| 220 | 26.6 | 600 | 116.8 | 980 | 181.7 |
| 230 | 28.5 | 610 | 119.0 | 990 | 183.1 |
| 240 | 30.4 | 620 | 121.1 | 1,000 | 184.4 |
| 250 | 32.4 | 630 | 123.2 | 1,010 | 185.8 |
| 260 | 34.4 | 640 | 125.3 | 1,020 | 187.2 |
| 270 | 36.5 | 650 | 127.3 | 1,030 | 188.5 |
| 280 | 38.7 | 660 | 129.3 | 1,040 | 189.8 |
| 290 | 41.0 | 670 | 131.3 | 1,050 | 191.0 |
| 300 | 43.3 | 680 | 133.3 | 1,060 | 192.3 |
| 310 | 45.7 | 690 | 135.3 | 1,070 | 193.5 |
| 320 | 48.2 | 700 | 137.1 | 1,080 | 194.8 |
| 330 | 50.7 | 710 | 139.0 | 1,090 | 196.1 |
| 340 | 53.2 | 720 | 140.9 | 1,100 | 197.3 |
| 350 | 55.7 | 730 | 142.7 | 1,110 | 198.6 |
| 360 | 58.2 | 740 | 144.5 | 1,120 | 199.9 |
| 370 | 60.7 | 750 | 146.3 | 1,130 | 201.2 |
| 380 | 63.2 | 760 | 148.1 | 1,140 | 202.3 |
| 390 | 65.7 | 770 | 149.8 | 1,150 | 203.5 |
| 400 | 68.2 | 780 | 151.5 | 1,160 | 204.6 |
| 410 | 70.7 | 790 | 153.2 | 1,170 | 205.8 |
| 420 | 73.2 | 800 | 154.8 | 1,180 | 206.9 |
| 430 | 75.7 | 810 | 156.4 | 1,190 | 208.1 |
| 440 | 78.2 | 820 | 158.0 | 1,200 | 209.3 |
| 450 | 80.7 | 830 | 159.6 | | |

Vryboord by tussenliggende skeeps lengtes moet deur lineêre interpolasie verkry word.
 'n Skip wat langer as 1,200 voet is, is onderworpe aan beslissing deur die Owerheid.

Freeboards at intermediate lengths shall be obtained by linear interpolation.
 A ship of more than 1,200 feet in length shall be dealt with by the Authority.

43. KORREKSIE AAN VRYBOORD VIR SKEPE MET 'N LENGTE VAN MINDER AS 328 VOET

43. CORRECTIONS TO THE FREEBOARD FOR SHIPS UNDER 328 FEET IN LENGTH

Die tabulêre vryboord vir 'n skip van tipe „B” met 'n lengte tussen 79 voet en 328 voet en met 'n ingeslote bobou met 'n effektiewe lengte van tot 35 persent van die lengte van die skip, moet verhoog word met—

The tabular freeboard for a Type “B” ship of between 79 feet and 328 feet in length having enclosed superstructures with an effective length of up to 35 per cent of the length of the ship shall be increased by—

$$0.09 (328 - L) (0.35 \frac{E}{L}) \text{ duim}$$

$$0.09 (328 - L) (0.35 \frac{E}{L}) \text{ inches}$$

waarby
 L = lengte van skip in voet,
 E = effektiewe lengte van bobou in voet soos gedefinieer in regulasie 50.

where
 L = length of ship in feet,
 E = effective length of superstructures in feet as defined in regulation 50.

44. KORREKSIE VIR BLOKKOËFFISIËNT

44. CORRECTION FOR BLOCK COEFFICIENT

Wanneer die blokkoeffisiënt (C_b) meer as 0.68 is, moet die tabulêre vryboorde gespesifiseer in regulasie 42 soos gewysig, indien toepaslik, deur regulasies 40 (5) en (7) en 43, vermenigvuldig word met die faktor

Where the block coefficient (C_b) exceeds 0.68, the tabular freeboards specified in regulation 42 as modified, if applicable, by regulations 40 (5) and (7) and 43, shall be multiplied by the factor

$$\frac{C_b + 0.68}{1.36}$$

$$\frac{C_b + 0.68}{1.36}$$

waar (C_b) gegee word deur—

where (C_b) is given by—

$$C_b = \frac{\nabla}{L.B.d_1}; \text{ waarby}$$

$$C_b = \frac{\nabla}{L.B.d_1}; \text{ where}$$

▽ die volume is van die waterverplasing van die skip ooreenkomstig die mal, met uitsluiting van skroef-asverdikking, by 'n skip met 'n huid van metaal, en die volume van die waterverplasing na die buitevlak van die romp by 'n skip met 'n huid van 'n ander materiaal, albei geneem by 'n diepgang ooreenkomstig die mal van d_1 ; en waarby d_1 85 persent van die kleinste holte in die sye is.

45. KORREKSIE VIR DIEPTE

(1) Wanneer D meer is as $\frac{L}{15}$, moet die vryboord verhoog word met $(D - \frac{L}{15})R$ duim, waarby R gelyk is aan $\frac{L}{131.2}$ by lengtes van minder as 393.6 voet en 3 by lengtes van 393.6 voet en meer.

(2) Wanneer D minder as $\frac{L}{15}$ is, moet geen vermindering gemaak word nie, behalwe in die geval van 'n skip met 'n ingeslote bobou wat minstens 0.6L midskeeps beslaan, met 'n volledige skag, of 'n kombinasie van losstaande ingeslote boboue en skagte wat oor die hele voor- en agterkant strek, wanneer die vryboord verminder moet word soos in subregulasie (1) voorgeskryf.

(3) Wanneer die hoogte van 'n bobou of skag minder is as die standaardhoogte, moet die vermindering gemaak word volgens die verhouding van die werklike hoogte tot die standaardhoogte soos in regulasie 48 (2) aangetoon.

46. KORREKSIE VIR POSISIE VAN DEKLYN

Wanneer die werklike diepte na die bokant van die deklyn groter of kleiner as D is, moet die verskil tussen die dieptes by die vryboord gevoeg of afgetrek word.

47. ANDER KORREKSIES

Op versoek van die eienaar of om voldoende te vergoed vir versuim om aan die hoogste standaard van die Toewysende Owerheid te voldoen, kan die Toewysende Owerheid 'n vryboord toewys wat groter is as die minimum wat van hierdie Deel afgelei word.

48. HOOGTE VAN BOBOU

(1) Die hoogte van 'n bobou is die kleinste vertikale afstand aan die sykant gemeet van die bokant van die boboudekbalke tot die bokant van die vryboorddekbalkes.

(2) Die standaardhoogte van 'n bobou moet wees soos in onderstaande tabel aangetoon.

| Standaardhoogte (in voet). | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| L in voet. | Verhoogde agterdek. | Alle ander boboue. |
| 98.5 of minder | 3.0 | 5.9 |
| 246 | 3.9 | 5.9 |
| 410 of groter | 5.9 | 7.5 |

Die standaardhoogtes by tussenliggende skepslengtes moet deur lineêre interpolasie verkry word.

49. LENGTE VAN BOBOU

(1) Behalwe soos in subregulasie (2) bepaal, is die lengte van 'n bobou (S) die gemiddelde lengte van die dele van die bobou wat binne die lengte (L) lê.

(2) Waar die eindbeskot van 'n ingeslote bobou in die vorm van 'n skoon konvekse kromme uitsteek verby sy

▽ is the volume of the moulded displacement of the ship, excluding bossing, in a ship with a metal shell, and is the volume of displacement to the outer surface of the hull in a ship with a shell of any other material, both taken at a moulded draught of d_1 ; and where d_1 is 85 per cent of the least moulded depth.

45. CORRECTION FOR DEPTH

(1) Where D exceeds $\frac{L}{15}$ the freeboard shall be increased by $(D - \frac{L}{15})R$ inches where R is $\frac{L}{131.2}$ at lengths less than 393.6 feet and 3 at 393.6 feet length and above.

(2) Where D is less than $\frac{L}{15}$ no reduction shall be made except in a ship with an enclosed superstructure covering at least 0.6 L amidships, with a complete trunk, or combination of detached enclosed superstructures and trunks which extend all fore and aft, where the freeboard shall be reduced at the rate prescribed in subregulation (1).

(3) Where the height of superstructure or trunk is less than the standard height, the reduction shall be in the ratio of the actual to the standard height as given in regulation 48 (2).

46. CORRECTION FOR POSITION OF DECK LINE

Where the actual depth to the upper edge of the deck line is greater or less than D, the difference between the depths shall be added to or subtracted from the freeboard.

47. OTHER CORRECTIONS

The Assigning Authority may assign a freeboard greater than the minimum derived from this Part at the request of the owner or to compensate adequately for any failure to comply with the highest standard of the Assigning Authority.

48. HEIGHT OF SUPERSTRUCTURE

(1) The height of a superstructure is the least vertical height measured at side from the top of the superstructure deck beams to the top of the freeboard deck beams.

(2) The standard height of a superstructure shall be as given in the following table:

| Standard height (in feet). | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| L in feet. | Raised Quarter Deck. | All other Superstructures. |
| 98.5 or less | 3.0 | 5.9 |
| 246 | 3.9 | 5.9 |
| 410 or greater | 5.9 | 7.5 |

The standard heights at intermediate lengths of ship shall be obtained by linear interpolation.

49. LENGTH OF SUPERSTRUCTURE

(1) Except as provided in subregulation (2), the length of a superstructure (S) shall be the mean length of the parts of the superstructure which lie within the length (L).

(2) Where the end bulkhead of an enclosed superstructure extends in a fair convex curve beyond its intersec-

snylyn met die sykante van die bobou, mag die lengte van die bobou vermeerder word. Hierdie vermeerdering moet twee derdes van die voor- en agteromvang van die deel van die bobou wees wat deur die krom beskot gevorm word. Die maksimum kromming wat in aanmerking geneem mag word by die bepaling van hierdie vermeerdering is die helfte van die breedte van die bobou by die sny-punt van die krom ent van die bobou en die sykant.

50. EFFEKTIEWE LENGTE VAN BOBOU

(1) Behalwe soos in subregulasie (2) bepaal, is die effektiwiteit (E) van 'n ingeslote bobou van standaardhoogte sy lengte.

(2) In alle gevalle waar 'n ingeslote bobou van standaardhoogte inspring van die kante van die skip soos in die omskrywing van bobou in regulasie 2 toegelaat, is die effektiwiteit lengte die lengte gewysig deur die verhouding van b tot B_s , waarby

' b ' die breedte is van die bobou by die middel van sy lengte; en

' B_s ' die breedte is van die skip by die middel van die lengte van die bobou.

Wanneer 'n bobou slegs oor 'n gedeelte van sy lengte inspring, word hierdie wysiging slegs op die inspringende deel toegepas.

(3) Waar die hoogte van 'n ingeslote bobou minder as die standaardhoogte is, is die effektiwiteit lengte sy lengte verminder in die verhouding van die werklike hoogte tot die standaardhoogte. Wanneer die hoogte die standaard oorskry, word die effektiwiteit lengte van die bobou nie vermeerder nie.

(4) Die effektiwiteit lengte van 'n verhoogde agterdek, indien van 'n intakte voorbeskot voorsien, is sy lengte tot op 'n maksimum van 0.6L. Wanneer die beskot nie intak is nie, moet die verhoogde agterdek as 'n kampanje van minder as standaardhoogte beskou word.

(5) 'n Bobou wat nie ingeslote is nie, het geen effektiwiteit lengte nie.

51. SKAGTE

(1) 'n Skag of soortgelyke konstruksie wat nie van die een kant van die skip tot die ander strek nie, word as doeltreffend beskou mits—

(a) die skag minstens net so sterk as die bobou is;

(b) die luikopenings in die skagdek is en die luikhooftede en luike aan die vereistes van regulasies 22 tot en met 25 voldoen, en die breedte van die stringerplaat van die skagdek 'n bevredigende loopbrug en toereikende dwarsskeepse styfheid verseker. Klein toegangsoopenings met waterdigte deksels mag egter in die vryboorddek toegelaat word;

(c) die skagdek of losstaande skagte wat deur middel van doeltreffende blywende loopbrûe met die bobou verbind is, voorsien is van 'n blywende begaanbare platform voor en agter met relingwerk toegerus;

(d) lugkokers deur die skag en waterdigte deksels beskerm is indien die hoogte van die omrandings laer is as dié in regulasie 28 (3) gespesifiseer;

(e) naas die skag op die gedeeltes van die vryboorddek wat aan wind en weer blootgestel is, oop relingwerk oor minstens die helfte van hul lengte aangebring is;

(f) die masjienruimskagte deur die skag, 'n bobou van minstens standaardhoogte, of 'n dekhuis van dieselfde hoogte en gelyke sterkte, beskerm is;

(g) die breedte van die skag minstens gelyk is aan 60 persent van die breedte van die skip; en

(h) wanneer daar geen bobou is nie, die lengte van die skag minstens 0.6L is.

(2) Die volle lengte van 'n doeltreffende skag verminder in die verhouding van sy gemiddelde breedte tot B , is sy effektiwiteit lengte.

tion with the superstructure sides, the length of the superstructure may be increased. This increase shall be two-thirds of the fore and aft extent of the portion of superstructure formed by the curved bulkhead. The maximum curvature which may be taken into account in determining this increase is one-half the breadth of the superstructure at the point of intersection of the curved end of the superstructure with its side.

50. EFFECTIVE LENGTH OF SUPERSTRUCTURE

(1) Except as provided for in subregulation (2), the effective length (E) of an enclosed superstructure of standard height shall be its length.

(2) In all cases where an enclosed superstructure of standard height is set in from the sides of the ship as permitted in the definition of a superstructure in regulation 2, the effective length shall be the length modified by the ratio of b to B_s , where

' b ' is the breadth of the superstructure at the middle of its length; and

' B_s ' is the breadth of the ship at the middle of the length of the superstructure.

Where a superstructure is set in for part of its length, this modification shall be applied only to the part set in.

(3) Where the height of an enclosed superstructure is less than the standard height, the effective length shall be its length reduced in the ratio of the actual height to the standard height. Where the height exceeds the standard, no increase shall be made to the effective length of the superstructure.

(4) The effective length of a raised quarter deck, if fitted with an intact front bulkhead, shall be its length up to a maximum of 0.6L. Where the bulkhead is not intact, the raised quarter deck shall be treated as a poop of less than standard height.

(5) Superstructures which are not enclosed shall have no effective length.

51. TRUNKS

(1) A trunk or similar structure which does not extend to the sides of the ship shall be regarded as efficient on the following conditions—

(a) the trunk is at least as strong as the superstructure;

(b) the hatchways are in the trunk deck, and the hatchway coamings and covers comply with the requirements of regulations 22 to 25 and the width of the trunk deck stringer provides a satisfactory gangway and sufficient lateral stiffness. However, small access openings with watertight covers may be permitted in the freeboard deck;

(c) a permanent working platform fore and aft fitted with guard rails is provided by the trunk deck or by detached trunks connected to superstructures by efficient permanent gangways;

(d) ventilators are protected by the trunk and watertight covers, if the height of the coamings is below that specified in regulation 28 (3);

(e) open rails are fitted on the weather parts of the freeboard deck in way of the trunk for at least half their length;

(f) the machinery casings are protected by the trunk, by a superstructure of at least standard height, or by a deckhouse of the same height and equivalent strength;

(g) the breadth of the trunk is at least 60 per cent of the breadth of the ship; and

(h) where there is no superstructure, the length of the trunk is at least 0.6L.

(2) The full length of an efficient trunk reduced in the ratio of its mean breadth to B shall be its effective length.

(3) Die standaardhoogte van 'n skag is gelyk aan die standaardhoogte van 'n ander bobou as 'n verhoogde agterdek.

(4) Wanneer die hoogte van 'n skag minder as die standaardhoogte is, word sy effektiewe lengte in die verhouding van die werklike hoogte tot die standaardhoogte verminder. Wanneer die hoogte van luikhoofde op die skagdek minder is as dié ingevolge regulasie 24 (1) vereis, word die werklike hoogte van die skag met 'n hoeveelheid verminder wat ooreenkom met die verskil tussen die werklike hoogte van die luikhoof en sy vereiste hoogte.

52. AFTREKKING VIR BOBOU EN SKAGTE

(1) Waar die effektiewe lengte van 'n bobou en skag 1.0L is, moet 14 duim by 'n skeeps lengte van 79 voet, 34 duim by 'n lengte van 279 voet, en 42 duim by 'n lengte van 400 voet en meer van die vryboord afgetrek word; aftrekkings by tussenliggende lengtes moet deur lineêre interpolasie verkry word.

(2) Waar die totale effektiewe lengte van bobou en skag minder as 1.0L is, moet die aftrekking 'n persentasie beloop wat uit een van onderstaande tabelle verkry word:

PERSENTASIE AFTREKKING VIR 'N SKIP VAN TIBE „A”.

| Persentasie aftrekking vir alle boboutipes | Totale effektiewe lengte van bobou en skag. | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 0 | 0.1L | 0.2L | 0.3L | 0.4L | 0.5L | 0.6L | 0.7L | 0.8L | 0.9L | 1.0L |
| | 0 | 7 | 14 | 21 | 31 | 41 | 52 | 63 | 75.3 | 87.7 | 100 |

Persentasies by tussenliggende lengtes van boboue en skagte moet deur lineêre interpolasie verkry word.

PERSENTASIE AFTREKKING VIR 'N SKIP VAN TIBE „B”.

| Skepe sonder voor-kasteel en sonder vrystaande brughuis | Lyn | Totale effektiewe lengte van bobou en skag. | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | | 0 | 0.1L | 0.2L | 0.3L | 0.4L | 0.5L | 0.6L | 0.7L | 0.8L | 0.9L | 1.0L |
| I | 0 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 23.5 | 32 | 46 | 63 | 75.3 | 87.7 | 100 | |
| Skepe met 'n voor-kasteel en vrystaande brughuis. | II | 0 | 6.3 | 12.7 | 19 | 27.5 | 36 | 46 | 63 | 75.3 | 87.7 | 100 |

Persentasies by tussenliggende lengtes van boboue en skagte moet deur lineêre interpolasie verkry word.

PERCENTAGE OF DEDUCTION FOR A TYPE "A" SHIP.

| Percentage of deduction for all types of superstructures | Total effective length of superstructures and trunks. | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 0 | 0.1L | 0.2L | 0.3L | 0.4L | 0.5L | 0.6L | 0.7L | 0.8L | 0.9L | 1.0L |
| | 0 | 7 | 14 | 21 | 31 | 41 | 52 | 63 | 75.3 | 87.7 | 100 |

Percentages at intermediate lengths of superstructures and trunks shall be obtained by linear interpolation.

PERCENTAGE OF DEDUCTION FOR A TYPE "B" SHIP.

| Ships with forecastle and without detached bridge. | Line | Total effective length of superstructures and trunks. | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | | 0 | 0.1L | 0.2L | 0.3L | 0.4L | 0.5L | 0.6L | 0.7L | 0.8L | 0.9L | 1.0L |
| I | 0 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 23.5 | 32 | 46 | 63 | 75.3 | 87.7 | 100 | |
| Ships with forecastle and detached bridge | II | 0 | 6.3 | 12.7 | 19 | 27.5 | 36 | 46 | 63 | 75.3 | 87.7 | 100 |

Percentages at intermediate lengths of superstructures and trunks shall be obtained by linear interpolation.

(3) The standard height of a trunk is the standard height of a superstructure other than a raised quarter-deck.

(4) Where the height of a trunk is less than the standard height, its effective length shall be reduced in the ratio of the actual to the standard height. Where the height of hatchway coamings on the trunk deck is less than that required by regulation 24 (1), a reduction from the actual height of trunk shall be made which corresponds to the difference between the actual and the required height of coaming.

52. DEDUCTION FOR SUPERSTRUCTURES AND TRUNKS

(1) Where the effective length of superstructures and trunks is 1.0L, the deduction from the freeboard shall be 14 inches at 79 feet length of ship, 34 inches at 279 feet length, and 42 inches at 400 feet length and above; deductions at intermediate lengths shall be obtained by linear interpolation.

(2) Where the total effective length of superstructures and trunks is less than 1.0L the deduction shall be a percentage obtained from one of the following tables:

- (3) Vir 'n skip van tipe „B”—
- (a) wanneer die effektiewe lengte van 'n brughuis minder as 0.2L is, moet die persentasies verkry word deur lineêre interpolasie tussen lyn I en II;
- (b) wanneer die effektiewe lengte van 'n voorkasteel meer as 0.4L is, moet die persentasies van lyn II verkry word;
- (c) wanneer die effektiewe lengte van 'n voorkasteel minder as 0.07L is, moet bovermelde persentasies verminder word met:

$$5 \times \frac{(0.07L - f)}{0.07L}$$

waarby f die effektiewe lengte van die voorkasteel is.

53. SEEG

(1) Die seeg word aan die sykant gemeet vanaf die dek tot 'n verwysingslyn wat midskeeps parallel aan die kiel deur die seeglyn getrek is.

(2) In die geval van 'n skip wat met 'n helling van die kiel ontwerp is, word die seeg gemeet in verhouding tot 'n verwysingslyn wat parallel aan die ontwerpplaswaterlyn getrek is.

(3) In die geval van 'n gladdekskip en 'n skip met vrystaande bobou, word die seeg by die vryboorddek gemeet.

(4) In die geval van 'n skip waarvan die bokant 'n buitengewone vorm het en waarby 'n terugwyking of verspringing in die bokant voorkom, word die seeg beskou in verhouding tot die gelykwaardige holte midskeeps.

(5) In die geval van 'n skip met 'n bobou van standaardhoogte oor die hele lengte van die vryboorddek, word die seeg op die boboudek gemeet. Wanneer die hoogte die standaard oorskry, word die kleinste verskil (Z) tussen die werklike en die standaardhoogte by elke eindordinaat gevoeg. Insgelyks moet die tussenliggende ordinate op afstande van $\frac{1}{2}L$ en $\frac{1}{3}L$ van elke loodregte lyn, vermeerder word met 0.444Z en 0.111Z onderskeidelik.

(6) Wanneer die dek van 'n ingeslote bobou minstens dieselfde seeg het as die blootgestelde vryboorddek, word die seeg van die ingeslote gedeelte van die vryboorddek nie in aanmerking geneem nie.

(7) Wanneer 'n ingeslote kampanje of voorkasteel van standaardhoogte is met 'n groter seeg as dié van die vryboorddek, of wanneer dit hoër as die standaard is, word 'n bedrag by die seeg van die vryboorddek gevoeg soos in subregulasie (12) bepaal indien subregulasie (6) nie gebruik is nie.

(8) Die ordinate van die standaardseeglyn word in onderstaande tabel aangegee:

STANDAARDSEEGLYN.

| | Plek waar gemeet word. | Ordinaat (in duim). | Faktor. |
|------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Agterste helfte. | Agterste Loodlyn | 0.1 L + 10 | 1 |
| | $\frac{1}{2}L$ van A.L. | 0.0444 L + 4.44 | 3 |
| | $\frac{1}{3}L$ van A.L. | 0.0111 L + 1.11 | 3 |
| | Midskeeps | 0 | 1 |
| Voorste helfte. | Midskeeps | 0 | 1 |
| | $\frac{1}{2}L$ van V.L. | 0.0222 L + 2.22 | 3 |
| | $\frac{1}{3}L$ van V.L. | 0.0888 L + 8.88 | 3 |
| | Voorste Loodlyn | 0.2 L + 20 | 1 |

(9) Wanneer die seeglyn nie met die standaard saamval nie, word die vier ordinate van elke lyn in die voorste of agterste helfte vermenigvuldig met die toepaslike faktore in die ordinatetabel aangegee. Die verskil tussen die somme van die onderskeie produkte en dié van die standaard gedeel deur 8, gee die seegtekort of -oormaat in die voorste en agterste helfte aan. Die rekenkundige gemiddelde van die oormaat of tekort in die voorste en agterste helfte gee die seegoormaat of -tekort aan.

- (3) For a ship of Type "B"—
- (a) where the effective length of a bridge is less than 0.2L the percentages shall be obtained by linear interpolation between lines I and II;
- (b) where the effective length of a forecastle is more than 0.4L the percentages shall be obtained from line II;
- (c) where the effective length of a forecastle is less than 0.07L, the above percentages shall be reduced by

$$5 \times \frac{(0.07L - f)}{0.07L}$$

where f is the effective length of the forecastle.

53. SHEER

(1) The sheer shall be measured from the deck at side to a line of reference drawn parallel to the keel through the sheer line amidships.

(2) In a ship designed with a rake of keel, the sheer shall be measured in relation to a reference line drawn parallel to the design load water line.

(3) In a flush deck ship and in a ship with a detached superstructure, the sheer shall be measured at the freeboard deck.

(4) In a ship with a topside of unusual form in which there is a step or break in the topside, the sheer shall be considered in relation to the equivalent depth amidships.

(5) In a ship with a superstructure of standard height which extends over the whole length of the freeboard deck, the sheer shall be measured at the superstructure deck. Where the height exceeds the standard, the least difference (Z) between the actual and standard heights shall be added to each end ordinate. Similarly, the intermediate ordinates at distances of $\frac{1}{2}L$ and $\frac{1}{3}L$ from each perpendicular shall be increased by 0.444 Z and 0.111 Z respectively.

(6) Where the deck of an enclosed superstructure has at least the same sheer as the exposed freeboard deck, the sheer of the enclosed portion of the freeboard deck shall not be taken into account.

(7) Where an enclosed poop or forecastle is of standard height with greater sheer than that of the freeboard deck, or is of more than standard height if sub-regulation (6) has not been used an addition to the sheer of the freeboard deck shall be made as provided for in sub-regulation (12).

(8) The ordinates of the standard sheer profile are given in the following table:

STANDARD SHEER PROFILE.

| | Station. | Ordinate (in inches). | Factor |
|--------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------|
| After half | After perpendicular | 0.1 L + 10 | 1 |
| | $\frac{1}{2}L$ from A.P. | 0.0444 L + 4.44 | 3 |
| | $\frac{1}{3}L$ from A.P. | 0.0111 L + 1.11 | 3 |
| | Amidships | 0 | 1 |
| Forward half | Amidships | 0 | 1 |
| | $\frac{1}{2}L$ from F.P. | 0.0222 L + 2.22 | 3 |
| | $\frac{1}{3}L$ from F.P. | 0.0888 L + 8.88 | 3 |
| | Forward perpendicular | 0.2 L + 20 | 1 |

(9) Where the sheer profile differs from the standard, the four ordinates of each profile in the forward or after half shall be multiplied by the appropriate factors given in the table of ordinates. The difference between the sums of the respective products and those of the standard divided by 8 measures the deficiency or excess of sheer in the forward or after half. The arithmetical mean of the excess or deficiency in the forward and after halves measures the excess or deficiency of sheer.

(10) Wanneer die agterste helfte van die seeg 'n oormaat en die voorste helfte van die seeg 'n tekort het, word die oormaat nie in aanmerking geneem nie en slegs die tekort gemeet.

(11) Wanneer daar 'n oormaat in die voorste helfte van die seeg is en in die agterste helfte 'n tekort wat nie 25 persent te bowe gaan nie, word die oormaat in aanmerking geneem. Wanneer die tekort in die agterste deel van die seeg 50 persent te bowe gaan, word geen rekening gehou met die voorste seegoormaat nie. Wanneer die tekort in die agterste seeg tussen 25 persent en 50 persent is, kan tussenliggende korreksies vir die voorste seegoormaat toegestaan word.

(12) Wanneer die werklike hoogte van 'n kampanje of voorkasteel by die entordinaat die standaard oorskry, moet die volgende formule gebruik word—

$$s = \frac{y L'}{3 L}$$

waarby

s = die seegkrediet wat van die seegtekort afgetrek of by die oormaat bygevoeg moet word;

y = die verskil tussen die werklike en die standaard-hoogte van die bobou aan die entordinaat in duim;

L' = die gemiddelde ingeslote lengte van die kampanje of voorkasteel tot 'n maksimum lengte van 0.5L;

L = die lengte van die skip soos in regulasie 2 omskryf.

Bostaande formule gee 'n kromme wat die vorm het van 'n parabooltangens op die werklike seegkromme by die vryboorddek en die entordinaat sny by 'n punt onder die boboudek op 'n afstand gelyk aan die standaardhoogte van 'n bobou. Die bobou mag nêrens minder as standaard-hoogte bo hierdie kurwe wees nie. Hierdie kromme word gebruik om die seeglyn vir die voorste en die agterste helfte van die skip te bepaal.

(13) Die korreksie vir seeg is die seegtekort of -oormaat soos bepaal ooreenkomstig subregulasies (9) tot en met (12) vermenigvuldig met—

$$0.75 - \frac{S}{2L}$$

waarby S die totale lengte van ingeslote boboue is.

(14) Wanneer die seeg minder as die standaard is, word die korreksie vir seegtekort soos bepaal ooreenkomstig subregulasie (13), by die vryboord gevoeg.

(15) In die geval van 'n skip waarvan 'n ingeslote bobou 0.1L voor en 0.1L agter die middel van die skip beslaan, word die korreksie vir seegoormaat, soos ooreenkomstig die bepalings van subregulasie (13) bereken, van die vryboord afgetrek; in die geval van 'n skip wat geen ingeslote bobou midsheeps het nie, word niks van die vryboord afgetrek nie; wanneer 'n ingeslote bobou minder as 0.1L voor en 0.1L agter die middel van die skip beslaan, word die aftrekking deur lineêre interpolasie verkry. Die maksimum aftrekking vir seegoormaat is 1½ duim per 100 voet lengte.

54. MINIMUM BOEGHOOGTE

(1) Die boeghoogte wat gedefinieer word as die vertikale afstand by die voorste loodlyn tussen die waterlyn wat ooreenstem met die toegewese somervryboord en die ontwerpte stuurilas, en die bokant van die blootgestelde dek aan die sykant, mag nie minder as die volgende wees nie—

(a) vir 'n skip met 'n lengte van minder as 820 voet—

$$0.672L \left(1 - \frac{L}{1640}\right) \frac{1.36}{C_b + 0.68} \text{ duim;}$$

(b) vir 'n skip met 'n lengte van 820 voet of meer—

$$275.6 \frac{1.36}{C_b + 0.68} \text{ duim;}$$

(10) Where the after half of the sheer has an excess and the forward half of the sheer has a deficiency, no credit shall be allowed for the part in excess and deficiency only shall be measured.

(11) Where there is an excess in the forward half of the sheer and in the after half there is a deficiency which does not exceed 25 per cent, credit shall be allowed for the excess. When the deficiency in the after part of the sheer exceeds 50 per cent, then no credit shall be given for the excess sheer forward. When the deficiency of the after sheer is between 25 per cent and 50 per cent, intermediate allowances may be granted for excess sheer forward.

(12) When the actual height of a poop or foreccastle at the end ordinate exceeds the standard, the following formula shall be used—

$$s = \frac{y L'}{3 L}$$

where s = sheer credit, to be deducted from the deficiency or added to the excess of sheer;

y = difference between actual and standard height of superstructure at the end ordinate in inches;

L' = mean enclosed length of poop or foreccastle up to a maximum length of 0.5L;

L = length of ship as defined in regulation 2.

The above formula provides a curve in the form of a parabola tangent to the actual sheer curve at the freeboard deck and intersecting the end ordinate at a point below the superstructure deck a distance equal to the standard height of a superstructure. The superstructure shall be not less than standard height above this curve at any point. This curve shall be used in determining the sheer profile for forward and after halves of the ship.

(13) The correction for sheer shall be the deficiency or excess of sheer determined in accordance with subregulations (9) to (12) inclusive, multiplied by—

$$0.75 - \frac{S}{2L}$$

where S is the total length of enclosed superstructures.

(14) Where the sheer is less than the standard, the correction for deficiency in sheer determined in accordance with subregulation (13), shall be added to the freeboard.

(15) In a ship where an enclosed superstructure covers 0.1L before and 0.1L abaft amidships, the correction for excess of sheer as calculated under the provisions of subregulation (13) shall be deducted from the freeboard; in a ship where no enclosed superstructure covers amidships, no deduction shall be made from the freeboard; where an enclosed superstructure covers less than 0.1L before and 0.1L abaft amidships, the deduction shall be obtained by linear interpolation. The maximum deduction for excess sheer shall be at the rate of 1½ inches per 100 feet of length.

54. MINIMUM BOW HEIGHT

(1) The bow height, defined as the vertical distance at the forward perpendicular between the waterline corresponding to the assigned summer freeboard and the designed trim and the top of the exposed deck at side, shall be not less than—

(a) for a ship below 820 feet in length—

$$0.672L \left(1 - \frac{L}{1640}\right) \frac{1.36}{C_b + 0.68} \text{ inches;}$$

(b) for a ship of 820 feet or above in length—

$$275.6 \frac{1.36}{C_b + 0.68} \text{ inches;}$$

waarby

L die lengte van die skip in voet is,

C_b die blokkoeffisiënt is soos in regulasie 44 aangegee en wat as minstens 0.68 geneem moet word.

(2) Wanneer die boeghoogte volgens subregulasie (1) vereis, deur middel van seeg verkry word, moet die seeg minstens oor 15 persent van die lengte van die skip vanaf die voorste loodlyn gemeet strek. Wanneer die boeghoogte verkry word deur 'n bobou aan te bring, moet so 'n bobou van die voorstewe tot 'n punt op minstens $0.07L$ agter die voorste loodlyn strek en aan onderstaande vereistes voldoen—

(a) in die geval van 'n skip met 'n lengte van hoogstens 328 voet, moet dit ingeslote wees ooreenkomstig die omskrywing van „ingeslote bobou” in regulasie 2; en

(b) in die geval van 'n skip met 'n lengte van meer as 328 voet, hoef dit nie omslote ooreenkomstig die omskrywing van „ingeslote bobou” in regulasie 2 te wees nie, maar moet van sluitinrigtings voorsien wees tot tevredenheid van die Toewysende Owerheid.

(3) Aan 'n skip wat, om by buitengewone werkvereistes aan te pas, nie aan die vereistes van subregulasies (1) en (2) kan voldoen nie, mag die Owerheid spesiale ooringewing skenk.

55. MINIMUM VRYBOORDE

(1) Somervryboord

(a) Die minimum vryboord in die somer, is die vryboord verkry uit die tabelle in regulasie 42, soos gewysig deur die korreksies in regulasie 40, waar toepaslik, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 52, 53 en, indien van toepassing, 54.

(b) Die vryboord in soutwater, soos bereken volgens paragraaf (a), maar sonder die korreksie vir deklyn, soos in regulasie 46 bepaal, moet minstens 2 duim wees. In die geval van 'n skip wat in posisie 1 luikopenings met luike het wat nie aan die vereistes van regulasies 24 (4) (a), 25 of 35 tot 38 voldoen nie, moet die vryboord minstens 6 duim wees.

(2) Tropiese vryboord

(a) Die minimum Tropiese vryboord word verkry deur een ag-en-veertigste van die somerdiepgang gemeet van die bokant van die kiel tot die middelpunt van die sirkel van die laslynmerk, af te trek van die Somervryboord.

(b) Die vryboord in soutwater bereken volgens subregulasie (1) (a), maar sonder die korreksie vir deklyn, soos in regulasie 46 bepaal, moet minstens 2 duim wees. In die geval van 'n skip wat in posisie 1 luikopenings met luike het wat nie aan die vereistes van regulasies 24 (4) (a), 25 of 35 tot 38 voldoen nie, moet die vryboord minstens 6 duim wees.

(3) Wintervryboord

Die minimum Wintervryboord word verkry deur een ag-en-veertigste van die somerdiepgang gemeet van die bokant van die kiel tot die middelpunt van die sirkel van die laslynmerk, by die Somervryboord by te reken.

(4) Wintervryboord in die Noord-Atlantiese Oseaan

Die minimum vryboord vir 'n skip met 'n lengte van hoogstens 328 voet wat enige deel van die Noord-Atlantiese Oseaan soos in paragraaf 8 van Aanhangsel 6 uiteengesit gedurende die winterseisoen binnevaar, is die Wintervryboord plus 2 duim. Vir enige ander skip is die Wintervryboord in die Noord-Atlantiese oseaan, die Wintervryboord.

(5) Vryboord in soetwater

(a) Die minimum vryboord in soetwater met 'n soort-

where L is the length of the ship in feet,

C_b is the block coefficient as given in regulation 44 and is to be taken as not less than 0.68.

(2) Where the bow height required by subregulation (1) is obtained by sheer, the sheer shall extend for at least 15% of the length of the ship measured from the forward perpendicular. Where the bow height is obtained by fitting a superstructure, such superstructure shall extend from the stem to a point at least $0.07L$ abaft the forward perpendicular, and shall comply with the following requirements:—

(a) for a ship not over 328 feet in length, it shall be enclosed in accordance with the definition of “enclosed superstructure” in regulation 2; and

(b) for a ship over 328 feet in length, it need not be enclosed in accordance with the definition of “enclosed superstructure” in regulation 2 but shall be fitted with closing appliances to the satisfaction of the Assigning Authority.

(3) A ship which, to suit exceptional operational requirements, cannot meet the requirements of subregulations (1) and (2), may be given special consideration by the Authority.

55. MINIMUM FREEBOARDS

(1) Summer Freeboard

(a) The minimum freeboard in summer shall be the freeboard derived from the tables in regulation 42 as modified by the corrections in regulations 40, as applicable, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 52, 53 and, if applicable 54.

(b) The freeboard in salt water, as calculated in accordance with paragraph (a), but without the correction for deck line, as provided by regulation 46, shall not be less than 2 inches. For a ship having in position 1 hatchways with covers which do not comply with the requirements of regulations 24 (4) (a), 25 or 35 to 38, the freeboard shall be not less than 6 inches.

(2) Tropical Freeboard

(a) The minimum Tropical freeboard shall be the freeboard obtained by a deduction from the Summer freeboard of one forty-eighth of the Summer draught measured from the top of the keel to the centre of the ring of the load line mark.

(b) The freeboard in salt water, as calculated in accordance with subregulation (1) (a), but without the correction for deck line, as provided by regulation 46, shall not be less than 2 inches. For a ship having in position 1 hatchways with covers which do not comply with the requirements of regulations 24 (4) (a), 25 or 35 to 38, the freeboard shall be not less than 6 inches.

(3) Winter Freeboard

The minimum Winter freeboard shall be the freeboard obtained by an addition to the Summer freeboard of one forty-eighth of the Summer draught, measured from the top of the keel to the centre of the ring of the load line mark.

(4) Winter North Atlantic Freeboard

The minimum freeboard for a ship of not more than 328 feet in length, which enters any part of the North Atlantic set forth in paragraph 8 of Annex 6 during the winter seasonal period shall be the Winter freeboard plus 2 inches. For any other ship the Winter North Atlantic Freeboard shall be the Winter freeboard.

(5) Fresh Water Freeboard

(a) The minimum freeboard in fresh water of unit

like gewig gelyk aan 1, word verkry deur die volgende van die Somervryboord in soutwater af te trek:—

$$\frac{\Delta}{40 T} \text{ duim,}$$

waarby

Δ = die waterverplasing in soutwater in tonne by die somerlaswaterlyn,

T = tonne per duim indompeling in soutwater by die somerlaswaterlyn.

(b) Wanneer die waterverplasing by die somerlaswaterlyn nie vasgestel kan word nie, moet die aftrekking een ag-en-veertigste van die somerdiepgang wees gemeet van die bokant van die kiel tot die middelpunt van die sirkel van die laslynmerk.

HOOFSTUK V: SPESIALE VEREISTES VIR SKEPE WAARAAN HOUTVAARTVRYBOORDE TOEGEWYS IS

56. TOEPASSING VAN HOOFSTUK V

Hierdie Hoofstuk is van toepassing op 'n skip waaraan houtvaartlaslyne toegewys is.

57. ALGEMEEN

Aan 'n skip met 'n deklading hout kan 'n reduksie van vryboord verleen word bereken volgens die bepalinge van regulasie 63 en op die skip se sykant gemerk volgens die bepalinge van regulasie 13. Vir die toewysing en gebruik van so 'n vryboord, moet die deklading hout egter aan die voorwaardes voldoen wat in regulasies 59 tot en met 62 aangegee word, en die skip self moet ook aan die voorwaardes voldoen wat in regulasie 58 uiteengesit word.

58. KONSTRUKSIE VAN SKIP

(1) Ten einde vir die toewysing van 'n houtvaartlaslyn te kwalifiseer, moet 'n skip 'n voorkasteel hê van minstens standaardhoogte en 'n lengte van minstens 0.07L. Bowendien, as die skip se lengte minder as 328 voet is, moet 'n kampanje van minstens standaardhoogte, of 'n verhoogde agterdek met of 'n dekhuis of 'n sterk staalkap van minstens dieselfde totale hoogte agter aangebring word.

(2) Wanneer dubbelboomtenks oor die middel van die helfte van die skeeps lengte aangebring is, moet hulle in die langkant 'n toereikende waterdigte tussenskot bevat.

(3) Die skip moet voorsien wees of van 'n vaste verskansing minstens 39½ duim hoog, waarvan die borand spesiaal verstyf is en wat gestut word deur sterk verskansingstutte aan die dek bevestig, en voorsien is van die nodige waterafvoerpoorte, of van deugdelike relingwerk van dieselfde hoogte en van 'n besonder sterk konstruksie.

59. STUWING

(1) Openings in die oopdek waaroorheen 'n lading gestu word, moet stewig toegemaak en vasgekeg word. Die lugkokers moet doeltreffend beskerm word.

(2) 'n Deklading hout moet oor minstens die hele beskikbare lengte, wat gelyk is aan die lengte van die kuil of kuile tussen boboue, strek. Wanneer daar geen beperkende bobou op die agterste ent is nie, moet die hout minstens tot die agterste ent van die agterste luik strek. Die hout moet so dig moontlik gestu word tot minstens die standaardhoogte van 'n bobou behalwe 'n verhoogde agterdek.

density shall be obtained by deducting from the Summer freeboard in salt water:—

$$\frac{\Delta}{40 T} \text{ inches,}$$

where Δ = displacement in salt water in tons at the summer load waterline,

T = tons per inch immersion in salt water at the summer load waterline.

(b) Where the displacement at the summer load waterline cannot be certified, the deduction shall be one forty-eighth of summer draught, measured from the top of the keel to the centre of the ring of the load line mark.

CHAPTER V: SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR SHIPS ASSIGNED TIMBER FREEBOARDS

56. APPLICATION OF CHAPTER V

This Chapter applies to a ship to which timber load lines are assigned.

57. GENERAL

A ship carrying a timber deck cargo may be granted a reduction of freeboard calculated according to the provisions of regulation 63 and marked on the ship's side in accordance with the provisions of regulation 13. However, in order that such freeboard may be assigned and used, the timber deck cargo shall comply with the conditions laid down in regulations 59 to 62 and the ship itself shall comply with the conditions set out in regulation 58.

58. CONSTRUCTION OF SHIP

(1) In order to qualify for the assignment of a timber load line, a ship shall have a forecastle of at least standard height and a length of at least 0.07L. In addition, if the ship is less than 328 feet in length, a poop of at least standard height, or a raised quarter-deck with a deckhouse or a strong steel hood of at least the same total height, shall be fitted aft.

(2) Double bottom tanks where fitted within the mid-ship half length of the ship shall have adequate watertight longitudinal subdivision.

(3) The ship shall be fitted either with permanent bulwarks at least 39½ inches in height, specially stiffened on the upper edge and supported by strong bulwark stays attached to the deck and provided with necessary freeing ports, or with efficient rails of the same height and of specially strong construction.

59. STOWAGE

(1) Openings in the weather deck over which cargo is stowed shall be securely closed and battened down. The ventilators shall be efficiently protected.

(2) The timber deck cargo shall extend over at least the entire available length which is the total length of the well or wells between superstructures. Where there is no limiting superstructure at the after end, the timber shall extend at least to the after end of the aftermost hatchway. The timber shall be stowed as solidly as possible to at least the standard height of a superstructure other than a raised quarter-deck.

(3) Op 'n skip wat hom in die winter in 'n winterseisoen sone bevind, mag die hoogte van die deklading bo die oopdek een derde gedeelte van die grootste breedte van die skip nie te bowe gaan nie.

(4) Die deklading hout moet vas opmekaar gepak, gesjor en vasgemaak word. Dit mag op generlei wyse die navigasie en die nodige bediening van die skip belemmer nie.

(5) Wanneer stutte weens die aard van die houtlading nodig is, moet hulle sterk genoeg wees in verhouding tot die breedte van die skip; die spasiëring moet aangepas word by die lengte en die aard van die hout, maar mag nie 9.8 voet oorskry nie. Sterk hoekstale of metaalpotte of ander ewe doeltreffende middels moet aangebring word om die stutte vas te maak.

(6) (a) 'n Deklading hout moet op deugdelike wyse vasgemaak word oor die hele lengte deur onafhanklike sjorrings wat oor die deklading gespan is op afstande van hoogstens 9.8 voet van mekaar. Oogplate vir hierdie sjorrings moet deugdelik op afstande van hoogstens 9.8 voet aan die berghoutgang of aan die dekstringerplaat bevestig word. Die afstand van 'n eindbeskot van 'n bobou tot die eerste oogplaat mag hoogstens 6.6 voet wees. Waar daar geen beskot is nie, moet oogplate en sjorrings 23½ duim en 4.9 voet van die ente van die dekladingshout af aangebring word.

(b) Sjorrings moet bestaan uit 'n digte ketting van minstens ¾ duim of uit buigsame staalkabel van gelyke sterkte wat voorsien is van gliphake en spanskroewe wat te alle tye bereikbaar moet wees. Staalkabelsjorrings moet 'n kort stukkie ketting met lang skakels bevat om dit moontlik te maak om die lengte van die sjorrings te reguleer.

(c) Wanneer die houtlengtes korter as 11.8 voet is, moet die spasiëring van die sjorrings verminder word om by die lengte van die hout aan te pas of ander geskikte voorsiening moet gemaak word.

(d) Alle toerusting wat nodig is vir die vasmaak van die sjorrings moet van 'n sterkte wees wat ooreenkom met die sterkte van die sjorrings.

60. STABILITEIT

Daar moet voorsiening gemaak word vir 'n veilige stabiliteitsgrens tydens alle stadiums van die reis met inaanmerkingneming van gewigstoename, soos byvoorbeeld weens die absorpsie van water en ysvorming, en van gewigsverlies soos dié te wyte aan die verbruik van brandstof en voorrade.

61. BESKERMING VAN DIE BEMANNING, TOEGANG TOT MASJENRUIMTES, ENS.

Buiten en behalwe die vereistes van regulasie 34 (5) moet aan weerskante van die deklading tot 'n hoogte van minstens 39½ duim bo die lading, relings of reddingslyne op vertikale afstande van hoogstens 13 duim vanmekaar aangebring word.

62. STUURINRIGTINGS

Die stuurinrigting moet op doeltreffende wyse teen beskadiging deur die lading beskerm wees en, vir sover dit uitvoerbaar is, toeganklik wees. Doeltreffende voorsiening moet vir die stuur van die skip gemaak word vir die geval dat die hoofstuurinrigting beskadig word.

63. BEREKENING VIR VRYBOORD

(1) Die minimum Somervryboord word bereken volgens regulasies 39 (4), 40 (2), 41 tot en met 46, 52 en 53,

(3) On a ship within a seasonal winter zone in winter, the height of the deck cargo above the weather deck shall not exceed one-third of the extreme breadth of the ship.

(4) The timber deck cargo shall be compactly stowed, lashed and secured. It shall not interfere in any way with the navigation and necessary work of the ship.

(5) Uprights, when required by the nature of the timber, shall be of adequate strength considering the breadth of the ship; the spacing shall be suitable for the length and character of timber carried, but shall not exceed 9.8 feet. Strong angles or metal sockets or equally efficient means shall be provided for securing the uprights.

(6) (a) The timber deck cargo shall be efficiently secured throughout its length by independent over-all lashings spaced not more than 9.8 feet apart. Eye-plates for these lashings shall be efficiently attached to the sheer strake or to the deck stringer plates at intervals of not more than 9.8 feet. The distance from an end bulkhead of a superstructure to the first eye-plate shall be not more than 6.6 feet. Eye-plates and lashings shall be provided 23½ inches and 4.9 feet from the ends of timber deck cargoes where there is no bulkhead.

(b) Lashings shall be not less than ¾ inch close link chain or flexible wire rope of equivalent strength, fitted with sliphooks and turnbuckles, which shall be accessible at all times. Wire rope lashings shall have a short length of long link chain to permit the length of lashings to be regulated.

(c) When timber is in lengths less than 11.8 feet, the spacing of the lashings shall be reduced or other suitable provisions made to suit the length of timber.

(d) All fittings required for securing the lashings shall be of strength corresponding to the strength of the lashings.

60. STABILITY

Provision shall be made for a safe margin of stability at all stages of the voyage regard being given to additions of weight such as those due to absorption of water and icing and to losses of weight such as those due to consumption of fuel and stores.

61. PROTECTION OF CREW, ACCESS TO MACHINERY SPACES, ETC.

In addition to the requirements of regulation 34 (5), guard rails or life lines spaced not more than 13 inches apart vertically shall be provided on each side of the deck cargo to a height of at least 39½ inches above the cargo.

62. STEERING ARRANGEMENTS

Steering arrangements shall be effectively protected from damage by cargo and, as far as practicable, shall be accessible. Efficient provision shall be made for steering in the event of a breakdown in the main steering arrangements.

63. COMPUTATION FOR FREEBOARD

(1) The minimum Summer freeboard shall be computed in accordance with regulations 39 (4), 40 (2), 41 to 46, 52

behalwe dat regulasie 52 gewysig moet word deur onderstaande persentasies te gebruik pleks van dié in regulasie 52 aangegee:

and 53, except that regulation 52 is modified by the substitution of the following percentages for those given in regulation 52:—

| | Totale effektiewe lengte van bobou. | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 0 | 0·1L | 0·2L | 0·3L | 0·4L | 0·5L | 0·6L | 0·7L | 0·8L | 0·9L | 1·0L |
| Persentasie aftrekking vir alle boboutipes. | 20 | 31 | 42 | 53 | 64 | 70 | 76 | 82 | 88 | 94 | 100 |

Persentasies by tussenliggende lengtes van die bobou moet deur lineêre interpolasie verkry word.

| | Total effective length of superstructures. | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 0 | 0·1L | 0·2L | 0·3L | 0·4L | 0·5L | 0·6L | 0·7L | 0·8L | 0·9L | 1·0L |
| Percentage of deduction for all types of superstructure . . . | 20 | 31 | 42 | 53 | 64 | 70 | 76 | 82 | 88 | 94 | 100 |

Percentages at intermediate lengths of superstructures shall be obtained by linear interpolation.

(2) Die Wintervryboord vir die houtvaart word verkry deur een ses-en-dertigste van die Somerhoutvaartdiepgang tot die bokant van die kiel gemeet by die Somerhoutvaartvryboord te tel.

(2) The Winter Timber Freeboard shall be obtained by adding to the Summer Timber Freeboard one thirty-sixth of the moulded summer timber draught.

(3) Die Winterhoutvaartvryboord in die Noord-Atlantiese Oseaan is dieselfde as die Wintervryboord in die Noord-Atlantiese Oseaan soos voorgeskryf in regulasie 55 (4).

(3) The Winter North Atlantic Timber Freeboard shall be the same as the Winter North Atlantic Freeboard prescribed in regulation 55 (4).

(4) Die Tropiese houtvaartvryboord word verkry deur een ag-en-veertigste van die Somerhoutvaartdiepgang tot die bokant van die kiel gemeet van die Somerhoutvaartvryboord af te trek.

(4) The Tropical Timber Freeboard shall be obtained by deducting from the Summer Timber Freeboard one forty-eighth of the moulded summer timber draught.

(5) Die Soetwaterhoutvaartvryboord word bereken ooreenkomstig regulasie 55 (5) (a) of (b) gebaseer op die somerhoutvaartlaswaterlyn.

(5) The Fresh Water Timber Freeboard shall be computed in accordance with regulation 55 (5) (a) or (b) based on the summer timber load waterline.

DEEL III

HOOFSTUK I: TOEPASSING

64. TOEPASSING VAN DEEL III

Hierdie Deel is van toepassing op 'n bestaande skip wat nie in staat is om aan al die voorskrifte van Deel II te voldoen nie.

PART III

CHAPTER I: APPLICATION

64. APPLICATION OF PART III

This Part applies to an existing ship which is not capable of complying with all the provisions of Part II.

HOOFSTUK II: VOORWAARDES VAN TOEWYSING

OPENINGS IN VRYBOORD- EN BOBOUDEKKE

65. LUIKOPENINGS WAT NIE DEUR 'N BOBOU BESKERM IS NIE

Die bou en uitrusting van vrag- en ander luikopenings op blootgestelde plekke op die vryboord en boboudekke moet minstens gelykwaardig wees met die standaard soos in regulasies 66 tot 72 bepaal word.

CHAPTER II: CONDITIONS OF ASSIGNMENT

OPENINGS IN FREEBOARD AND SUPERSTRUCTURE DECKS

65. HATCHWAYS NOT PROTECTED BY SUPERSTRUCTURES

The construction and fitting of cargo and other hatchways in exposed positions on freeboard and superstructure decks shall be at least equivalent to the standards laid down in regulations 66 to 72.

66. LUIKHOOFDE

(1) Die hoogte van luikhoofde op vryboorddekke moet minstens 24 duim bo die dek wees. Die hoogte van hoofde op boboudekke moet minstens 24 duim bo die dek wees wanneer hulle binne 'n kwart van die skepslengte van die voorstewe geleë is en minstens 18 duim indien hulle elders geleë is.

66. HATCHWAY COAMINGS

(1) The height of hatchway coamings on freeboard decks shall be at least 24 inches above the deck. The height of coamings on superstructure decks shall be at least 24 inches above the deck if situated within a quarter of the ship's length from the stem, and at least 18 inches if situated elsewhere.

(2) Die hoofde moet van staal en stewig gebou wees en wanneer hulle 24 duim hoog moet wees, moet hulle voorsien wees van 'n doeltreffende horisontale verstywing wat nie laer as 10 duim onderkant die borand aangebring moet wees nie en wat op afstande van hoogstens 10 voet van doeltreffende klampe of stutte tussen die verstywing en die dek voorsien moet wees.

(2) Coamings shall be of steel, shall be substantially constructed and where required to be 24 inches high, shall be fitted with an efficient horizontal stiffener placed not lower than 10 inches below the upper edge, and with efficient brackets or stays from the stiffener to the deck, at intervals of not more than 10 feet.

67. LUIKE

Luike vir blootgestelde luikopenings moet doeltreffend wees en indien hulle uit hout vervaardig is, moet die dikte na afwerking minstens 2 3/8 duim wees met 'n spanning van nie meer as 5 voet nie. Die ente van houtluike

67. HATCHWAY COVERS

Covers to exposed hatchways shall be efficient, and where they are made of wood, the finished thickness shall be at least 2 3/8 inches in association with a span of not more than 5 feet. The ends of the wood covers shall be

moet deur gegalvaniseerde staalbande, wat doeltreffend bevestig is, beskerm word: Met dien verstande dat waar luikopenings gemaak is met goed geronde hoeke en dit nie doenlik is om op die end van die luik by die geronde hoek 'n gegalvaniseerde staalband aan te bring nie, die band weggelaat kan word. Die breedte van elke draagvlak vir sodanige luike moet minstens 2½ duim wees.

68. LUIKSKILDE EN LANGSMERKELS

Wanneer houtluike aangebring word, moet die luikskilde en langsmerkels die afmetings hê en gespaseer wees soos in tabel 1 hieronder uiteengesit wanneer luikhoofde van 24 duim hoog vereis word en soos in tabel 2 hieronder uiteengesit indien luikhoofde van 18 duim hoog vereis word. Die versterkingshoekstale op die borand moet onafgebroke oor die hele lengte van elke skild deurloop. Houtlangsmerkels moet op alle draagvlakke van staalbe-
slag voorsien wees.

protected by galvanised steel bands efficiently secured: Provided that where hatchways are constructed with corners which are well rounded, and it is not practicable to fit a galvanised steel band on the end of the hatch cover at the rounded corner, the protection band may be omitted. The width of each bearing surface for such hatchway covers shall be at least 2½ inches.

68. HATCHWAY BEAMS AND FORE-AND-AFTERS

Where wood hatchway covers are fitted, the hatchway beams and fore-and-afters shall be of the scantlings and spacing given in Table 1 hereinafter contained where coamings 24 inches high are required, and as given in Table 2 hereinafter contained where coamings 18 inches high are required. Angle bar mountings on the upper edge shall extend continuously for the full length of each beam. Wood fore-and-afters shall be steel shod at all bearing surfaces.

TABEL 1.
(Luikhoofde met 'n Hoogte van 24 duim).

LUIKSKILDE EN LANGSMERKELS VIR 'N SKIP MET 'N LENGTE VAN 200 VOET OF MEER.*

LUIKSKILDE.

| Wydte van Luikopening. | Beslag. | Skilde met langsmerkels. | | | Skilde sonder langsmerkels. | |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|----------|----------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| | | Afstand van hart tot hart. | | | Afstand van hart tot hart. | |
| | | 6' 0" | 8' 0" | 10' 0" | 4' 0" | 5' 0" |
| | dm. | dm. | dm. | dm. | dm. | dm. |
| 10' 0" | 3 × 3 × 40HS | 11 × 30P | 12 × 32P | 14 × 34P | 9 × 46BP | 10 × 50BP |
| 12' 0" | 3 × 3 × 40HS | 12 × 32P | 14 × 34P | 17 × 36P | 11 × 50BP | 12 × 50BP |
| 14' 0" | 3 × 3 × 42HS | 14 × 34P | 17 × 36P | 20 × 38P | 12 × 50BP | 12 × 32P |
| 16' 0" | 3½ × 3 × 42HS | 16 × 36P | 19 × 38P | 22 × 38P | 12 × 32P | 14 × 34P |
| 18' 0" | 4 × 3 × 44HS | 18 × 36P | 21 × 38P | 25 × 40P | 14 × 34P | 16 × 36P |
| 20' 0" | 4 × 3 × 44HS | 20 × 38P | 24 × 40P | 28 × 42P | 15 × 34P | 18 × 36P |
| 22' 0" | 4½ × 3 × 46HS | 22 × 38P | 26 × 42P | 30 × 44P | 16 × 36P | 19 × 36P |
| 24' 0" | 5 × 3½ × 46HS | 23 × 40P | 28 × 42P | 32 × 44P | 17 × 36P | 20 × 38P |
| 26' 0" | 5½ × 3½ × 48HS | 24 × 40P | 29 × 42P | 34 × 46P | 18 × 36P | 21 × 38P |
| 28' 0" | 6 × 3½ × 50HS | 25 × 40P | 31 × 44P | 36 × 48P | 19 × 38P | 22 × 38P |
| 30' 0" | 6 × 3½ × 52HS | 26 × 42P | 32 × 44P | 38 × 48P | 20 × 38P | 23 × 40P |

*In 'n skip met 'n lengte van hoogstens 100 voet mag die hoogte van skilde wat uit plaat en hoekstale saamgestel is 60 persent van die bovermelde hoogtes bedra; die hoogte van skilde en staallangsmerkels wat uit bulbhoekstale of bulbplaat saamgestel is, mag 80 persent van die bovermelde hoogtes bedra; die diktes van plate, bulbhoekstale en bulbplate moet ooreenkom met die diktes wat in die tabel vir die gereduseerde hoogtes, maar met 'n minimum van 30 duim, aangegee is. Die hoogtes en breedtes van houtlangsmerkels mag 80 persent bedra van dié wat in die tabelle vir symerkels aangegee is, maar die middemerkels mag nie minder as 6½ duim breed wees nie. In 'n skip met 'n lengte van 100 voet tot 200 voet moet die afmetings van die skilde en langsmerkels deur lineêre interpolasie bepaal word.

TABEL 1.
(Coamings 24 inches in height.)
HATCHWAY BEAMS AND FORE-AND-AFTERS FOR A SHIP 200 FEET OR MORE IN LENGTH.*

HATCHWAY BEAMS.

| Breadth of Hatchway. | Mounting. | Beams with Fore-and-Afters. | | | Beams without Fore-and-Afters. | |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| | | Spacing Centre to Centre. | | | Spacing Centre to Centre. | |
| | | 6' 0" | 8' 0" | 10' 0" | 4' 0" | 5' 0" |
| | Ins. | Ins. | Ins. | Ins. | Ins. | Ins. |
| 10' 0" | 3 × 3 × 40A | 11 × 30P | 12 × 32P | 14 × 34P | 9 × 46BP | 10 × 50BP |
| 12' 0" | 3 × 3 × 40A | 12 × 32P | 14 × 34P | 17 × 36P | 11 × 50BP | 12 × 50BP |
| 14' 0" | 3 × 3 × 42A | 14 × 34P | 17 × 36P | 20 × 38P | 12 × 50BP | 12 × 32P |
| 16' 0" | 3½ × 3 × 42A | 16 × 36P | 19 × 38P | 22 × 38P | 12 × 32P | 14 × 34P |
| 18' 0" | 4 × 3 × 44A | 18 × 36P | 21 × 38P | 25 × 40P | 14 × 34P | 16 × 36P |
| 20' 0" | 4 × 3 × 44A | 20 × 38P | 24 × 40P | 28 × 42P | 15 × 34P | 18 × 36P |
| 22' 0" | 4½ × 3 × 46A | 22 × 38P | 26 × 42P | 30 × 44P | 16 × 36P | 19 × 36P |
| 24' 0" | 5 × 3½ × 46A | 23 × 40P | 28 × 42P | 32 × 44P | 17 × 36P | 20 × 38P |
| 26' 0" | 5½ × 3½ × 48A | 24 × 40P | 29 × 42P | 34 × 46P | 18 × 36P | 21 × 38P |
| 28' 0" | 6 × 3½ × 50A | 25 × 40P | 31 × 44P | 36 × 48P | 19 × 38P | 22 × 38P |
| 30' 0" | 6 × 3½ × 52A | 26 × 42P | 32 × 44P | 38 × 48P | 20 × 38P | 23 × 40P |

*In a ship not exceeding 100 feet in length, the depths of beams which are formed of plates and angles may be 60 per cent of the depths given above; the depths of beams and steel fore-and-afters formed of bulb angle or bulb plate section may be 80 per cent of the depths given above; the thickness of plates, bulb angles and bulb plates should correspond to the thickness tabulated for the reduced depths with a minimum thickness of 30 inch; the depths and breadths of wood fore-and-afters may be 80 per cent of those given in the tables for side fore-and-afters, but the centre fore-and-afters shall be not less than 6½ inches wide. In a ship between 100 feet and 200 feet in length, the sizes of the beams and fore-and-afters shall be determined by linear interpolation.

LANGSMERKELS

| Lengte van langsmarkels | Beslag. | Bulbplaat. Middelmerkels. | | | | | | Bulbhoekstaal. Symerkels. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|----------------------------|-------|---------------------------|------|----------|------|-------------------------------|-------|---|------|--------------------------------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|--|--|--|--|
| | | Afstand van hart tot hart. | | | | | | Afstand van hart tot hart. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 3' 0" | | 4' 0" | | 5' 0" | | 3' 0" | | 4' 0" | | 5' 0" | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Duim | | Duim | | Duim | | Duim | | Duim | | Duim | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6' 0" | $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times .36$ | 6 × .36 | | $6\frac{1}{2} \times .38$ | | 7 × .38 | | 6 × 3 × .36 | | $6\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times .38$ | | 7 × $3\frac{1}{2} \times .38$ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8' 0" | $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times .38$ | 7 × .42 | | 8 × .44 | | 9 × .44 | | 7 × $3\frac{1}{2} \times .42$ | | 8 × 3 × .44 | | 9 × $3\frac{1}{2} \times .44$ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10' 0" | $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times .40$ | 8 × .50 | | $9\frac{1}{2} \times .50$ | | 11 × .50 | | 8 × $3\frac{1}{2} \times .50$ | | $9\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times .50$ | | 11 × $3\frac{1}{2} \times .50$ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Houtmiddemerkels | | | | | | | | | | | | Houtsymmerkels | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afstand van hart tot hart | | | | | | | | | | | | Afstand van hart tot hart | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3' 0" | | | 4' 0" | | | 5' 0" | | | 3' 0" | | | 4' 0" | | | 5' 0" | | | | | | | | |
| H | | B | | H | | B | | H | | B | | H | | B | | H | | B | | | | | |
| 6' 0" | Duim | Duim | Duim | Duim | Duim | Duim | Duim | Duim | Duim | Duim | Duim | Duim | Duim | Duim | Duim | Duim | Duim | Duim | Duim | | | | |
| 8' 0" | 5½ | 7 | 6 | 7 | 6½ | 7 | 5½ | 5½ | 6 | 6 | 6½ | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6½ | 6 | 6 | 6 | | | | |
| 10' 0" | 6½ | 7 | 7½ | 7 | 8 | 7 | 6½ | 6½ | 7½ | 7 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | | | | |
| 10' 0" | 8 | 7 | 8½ | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 8½ | 8 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | | | | |

HS = Hoekstaal. BP = Bulbplaat. P = Plaat. H = Hoogte. B = Breedte.

Die hoogtes van luikskilde is die hoogtes in die middel van hul lengte en word gemeet vanaf die boonste beslag tot die onderste rand. Die hoogtes van langsmarkels word gemeet van die onderkant van die luik tot die onderste rand. Vir tussengeleë lengtes en afstande word die afmetings deur interpolasie bepaal. Wanneer plate voorgeskryf is moet twee hoekstale van 'n grootte soos vir die beslag aangegee aan die bokant en aan die onderkant van die skild aangebring word. Wanneer bulbplate voorgeskryf is moet twee hoekstale van 'n grootte soos vir die beslag aangegee aan die bokant van die skild of die merk aangebring word. Wanneer bulbhoekstale voorgeskryf is moet een hoekstaal van 'n grootte soos vir die beslag aangegee aan die bokant van die deursnee aangebring word. Wanneer die voorgeskrewe fiense van 'n hoekstaal verskillende afmetings het moet die grootste fiens horisontaal wees.

FORE-AND-AFTERS.

| Length of Fore-and-Afters. | Mounting. | Bulb Plate. Centre Fore-and-Afters. | | | | | | Bulb Angle. Side Fore-and-Afters. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------|----------|--------|-----------------------------------|--------|---|--------|--------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--|--|--|--|
| | | Spacing Centre to Centre. | | | | | | Spacing Centre to Centre. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 3' 0" | | 4' 0" | | 5' 0" | | 3' 0" | | 4' 0" | | 5' 0" | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Ins. | | Ins. | | Ins. | | Ins. | | Ins. | | Ins. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6' 0" | $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times .36$ | 6 × .36 | | $6\frac{1}{2} \times .38$ | | 7 × .38 | | 6 × 3 × .36 | | $6\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times .38$ | | 7 × $3\frac{1}{2} \times .38$ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8' 0" | $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times .38$ | 7 × .42 | | 8 × .44 | | 9 × .44 | | 7 × $3\frac{1}{2} \times .42$ | | 8 × 3 × .44 | | 9 × $3\frac{1}{2} \times .44$ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10' 0" | $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times .40$ | 8 × .50 | | $9\frac{1}{2} \times .50$ | | 11 × .50 | | 8 × $3\frac{1}{2} \times .50$ | | $9\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times .50$ | | 11 × $3\frac{1}{2} \times .50$ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wood Centre Fore-and-Afters | | | | | | | | | | | | Wood Side Fore-and-Afters. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spacing Centre to Centre. | | | | | | | | | | | | Spacing Centre to Centre | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3' 0" | | | 4' 0" | | | 5' 0" | | | 3' 0" | | | 4' 0" | | | 5' 0" | | | | | | | | |
| D | | B | | D | | B | | D | | B | | D | | B | | D | | B | | | | | |
| 6' 0" | Inches | Inches | Inches | Inches | Inches | Inches | Inches | Inches | Inches | Inches | Inches | Inches | Inches | Inches | Inches | Inches | Inches | Inches | Inches | | | | |
| 8' 0" | 5½ | 7 | 6 | 7 | 6½ | 7 | 5½ | 5½ | 6 | 6 | 6½ | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6½ | 6 | 6 | 6 | | | | |
| 10' 0" | 6½ | 7 | 7½ | 7 | 8 | 7 | 6½ | 6½ | 7½ | 7 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | | | | |
| 10' 0" | 8 | 7 | 8½ | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 8½ | 8 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | | | | |

A = Plain angle. BP = Bulb Plate. P = Plate. D = Depth. B = Breadth.

Depths for hatchway beams are at the middle of the length and shall be measured from the top mounting to the lower edge. Depths for fore-and-afters shall be measured from the underside of the hatch covers to the lower edge. Sizes for intermediate lengths and spacing shall be obtained by interpolation. Where plates are specified, two angles, of the size given for mountings, shall be fitted at the upper and at the lower part of the beam. Where bulb plates are specified, two angles, of the size given for mountings, shall be fitted at the upper part of the beam or fore-and-afters. Where bulb angles are specified, one angle, of the size given for mountings, shall be fitted at the upper part of the section. Where the specified flanges of an angle are of different dimensions, the larger flange shall be horizontal.

TABEL 2.

(Luikhoofde met 'n hoogte van 18 duim.)

LUIKSKILDE EN LANGSMERKELS VIR 'N SKIP MET 'N LENGTE VAN 200 VOET OF MEER.*

LUIKSKILDE.

| Wydte van luik-opening. | Beslag. | Skilde met langsmarkels. | | | Skilde sonder langsmarkels. | |
|-------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| | | Afstand van hart tot hart. | | | Afstand van hart tot hart. | |
| | | 6' 0" | 8' 0" | 10' 0" | 4' 0" | 5' 0" |
| | Duim. | Duim. | Duim. | Duim. | Duim. | Duim. |
| 10' 0" | 3 × 3 × 40HS | 9½ × 46BP | 10½ × 50BP | 11½ × 52BP | 8 × 40BP | 9 × 44BP |
| 12' 0" | 3 × 3 × 40HS | 11 × 50BP | 11 × 30P | 13 × 34P | 9 × 44BP | 10 × 50BP |
| 14' 0" | 3 × 3 × 42HS | 11 × 30P | 13 × 32P | 15 × 34P | 10 × 50BP | 11½ × 50BP |
| 16' 0" | 3½ × 3 × 42HS | 12 × 32P | 15 × 34P | 17 × 36P | 11 × 30P | 11 × 30P |
| 18' 0" | 4 × 3 × 44HS | 14 × 34P | 17 × 36P | 19 × 38P | 11 × 30P | 12 × 32P |
| 20' 0" | 4 × 3 × 44HS | 16 × 36P | 19 × 38P | 21 × 38P | 12 × 32P | 13 × 34P |
| 22' 0" | 4½ × 3 × 46HS | 17 × 36P | 20 × 38P | 23 × 40P | 12½ × 32P | 14 × 34P |
| 24' 0" | 5 × 3½ × 46HS | 18 × 36P | 21 × 38P | 25 × 40P | 13 × 34P | 14½ × 34P |
| 26' 0" | 5½ × 3½ × 48HS | 19 × 38P | 22 × 38P | 26 × 42P | 13½ × 34P | 15 × 34P |
| 28' 0" | 6 × 3½ × 50HS | 20 × 38P | 23 × 40P | 27 × 42P | 14 × 34P | 16 × 36P |
| 30' 0" | 6 × 3½ × 52HS | 21 × 38P | 24 × 40P | 28 × 42P | 15 × 34P | 17 × 36P |

*In 'n skip met 'n lengte van hoogstens 100 voet mag die hoogte van skilde wat uit plaat en hoekstale saamgestel is 60 persent van die bovermelde hoogtes bedra; die hoogte van skilde en staallangsmarkels wat uit bulbhoekstale of bulbplaat saamgestel is, mag 80 persent van bovermelde hoogtes bedra; die diktes van plate, bulbhoekstale en bulbplate moet ooreenkom met die diktes wat in die tabel vir die gereduseerde hoogtes, maar met 'n minimum van 30 duim, aangegee is. Die hoogtes en breedtes van houtlangsmarkels mag 80 persent bedra van dié wat in die tabelle vir symarkels aangegee is, maar die middemarkels mag nie minder as 6½ duim breed wees nie. In 'n skip met 'n lengte van 100 voet tot 200 voet moet die afmetings van die skilde en langsmarkels deur lineêre interpolasie bepaal word.

TABLE 2.

(Coamings 18 inches in height).

HATCHWAY BEAMS AND FORE-AND-AFTERS FOR A SHIP 200 FEET OR MORE IN LENGTH*.

HATCHWAY BEAMS.

| Breadth of Hatchway. | Mounting. | Beams with Fore-and-Afters. | | | Beams without Fore-and-Afters. | |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|------------|------------|--------------------------------|------------|
| | | Spacing Centre to Centre. | | | Spacing Centre to Centre. | |
| | | 6' 0" | 8' 0" | 10' 0" | 4' 0" | 5' 0" |
| | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. |
| 10' 0" | 3 × 3 × 40A | 9½ × 46BP | 10½ × 50BP | 11½ × 52BP | 8 × 40BP | 9 × 44BP |
| 12' 0" | 3 × 3 × 40A | 11 × 50BP | 11 × 30P | 13 × 34P | 9 × 44BP | 10 × 50BP |
| 14' 0" | 3 × 3 × 42A | 11 × 30P | 13 × 32P | 15 × 34P | 10 × 50BP | 11½ × 50BP |
| 16' 0" | 3½ × 3 × 42A | 12 × 32P | 15 × 34P | 17 × 36P | 11 × 30P | 11 × 30P |
| 18' 0" | 4 × 3 × 44A | 14 × 34P | 17 × 36P | 19 × 38P | 11 × 30P | 12 × 32P |
| 20' 0" | 4 × 3 × 44A | 16 × 36P | 19 × 38P | 21 × 38P | 12 × 32P | 13 × 34P |
| 22' 0" | 4½ × 3 × 46A | 17 × 36P | 20 × 38P | 23 × 40P | 12½ × 32P | 14 × 34P |
| 24' 0" | 5 × 3½ × 46A | 18 × 36P | 21 × 38P | 25 × 40P | 13 × 34P | 14½ × 34P |
| 26' 0" | 5½ × 3½ × 48A | 19 × 38P | 22 × 38P | 26 × 42P | 13½ × 34P | 15 × 34P |
| 28' 0" | 6 × 3½ × 50A | 20 × 38P | 23 × 40P | 27 × 42P | 14 × 34P | 16 × 36P |
| 30' 0" | 6 × 3½ × 52A | 21 × 38P | 24 × 40P | 28 × 42P | 15 × 34P | 17 × 36P |

*In a ship not exceeding 100 feet in length, the depths of beams which are formed of plates and angles may be 60 per cent of the depths given above; the depths of beams and steel fore-and-afters formed of bulb angle or bulb plate section may be 80 per cent of the depths given above; the thickness of plates, bulb angles and bulb plates should correspond to the thickness tabulated for the reduced depths with a minimum thickness of 30 inch; the depths and breadths of wood fore-and-afters may be 80 per cent of those given in the tables for side fore-and-afters, but the centre fore-and-afters shall be not less than 6½ inches wide. In a ship between 100 feet and 200 feet in length, the sizes of the beams and fore-and-afters shall be determined by linear interpolation.

LANGSMERKELS

| Lengte van langsmarkels. | Beslag. | Bulbplaat. Middemerkels. | | | | Bulbhoekstaal. Symerkels. | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------------------|-----------|---------------------|------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|---|
| | | Afstand van hart tot hart. | | | | Afstand van hart tot hart. | | | | | | | |
| | | 3' 0" | | 4' 0" | | 5' 0" | | 3' 0" | | 4' 0" | | 5' 0" | |
| 6' 0" | Duim 2½ × 2½ × .36 | Duim 5 × .34 | Duim 5½ × .34 | Duim 6 × .36 | Duim 5 × 3 × .34 | Duim 5½ × 3 × .34 | | Duim 6 × 3 × .36 | | Duim 6 × 3 × .36 | | | |
| 8' 0" | 2½ × 2½ × .38 | 6 × .38 | 7 × .40 | 7½ × .42 | 6 × 3 × .38 | 7 × 3 × .40 | | 7 × 3 × .40 | | 7½ × 3½ × .42 | | | |
| 10' 0" | 2½ × 2½ × .40 | 7 × .44 | 8 × .46 | 9 × .50 | 7 × 3 × .44 | 8 × 3½ × .46 | | 8 × 3½ × .46 | | 9 × 3½ × .50 | | | |
| | | Houtmiddemerkels. | | | | Houtsymkels. | | | | | | | |
| | | Afstand van hart tot hart. | | | | Afstand van hart tot hart. | | | | | | | |
| | | 3' 0" | | 4' 0" | | 5' 0" | | 3' 0" | | 4' 0" | | 5' 0" | |
| | | H | B | H | B | H | B | H | B | H | B | H | B |
| 6' 0" | Duim 5 | Duim 7 | Duim 5½ | Duim 7 | Duim 6 | Duim 7 | Duim 5 | Duim 5 | Duim 5½ | Duim 5 | Duim 6 | Duim 5 | |
| 8' 0" | 6 | 7 | 6½ | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 6½ | 6 | 7 | 6 | |
| 10' 0" | 7 | 7 | 7½ | 7 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 7½ | 7 | 8 | 7 | |

HS = Hoekstaal. BP = Bulbplaat. P = Plaat. H = Hoogte. B = Breedte.

Die hoogtes van skilde is die hoogtes in die middel van hul lengte en word gemeet vanaf die boonste beslag tot die onderste rand. Die hoogtes van langsmarkels word gemeet van die onderkant van die luik tot die onderste rand. Vir tussengeleë lengtes en afstande word die afmetings deur interpolasie bepaal. Wanneer plate voorgeskryf is, moet twee hoekstale van 'n grootte soos vir die beslag aangegee, aan die bokant en aan die onderkant van die skild aangebring word. Wanneer bulbplate voorgeskryf is, moet twee hoekstale van 'n grootte soos vir die beslag aangegee, aan die bokant van die skild of die merkel aangebring word. Wanneer bulbhoekstale voorgeskryf is, moet een hoekstaal van 'n grootte soos vir die beslag aangegee, aan die bokant van die deursnee aangebring word. Wanneer die voorgeskrewe flense van 'n hoekstaal verskillende afmetings het moet die grootste flens horisontaal wees.

FORE-AND-AFTERS

| Length of Fore-and-Afters | Mounting | Bulb Plate. Centre Fore-and-Afters. | | | | Bulb Angle. Side Fore-and-Afters. | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|---|
| | | Spacing Centre to Centre | | | | Spacing Centre to Centre | | | | | | | |
| | | 3' 0" | | 4' 0" | | 5' 0" | | 3' 0" | | 4' 0" | | 5' 0" | |
| 6' 0" | Inches 2½ × 2½ × .36 | Inches 5 × .34 | Inches 5½ × .34 | Inches 6 × .36 | Inches 5 × 3 × .34 | | Inches 5½ × 3 × .34 | | Inches 6 × 3 × .36 | | Inches 6 × 3 × .36 | | |
| 8' 0" | 2½ × 2½ × .38 | 6 × .38 | 7 × .40 | 7½ × .42 | 6 × 3 × .38 | | 7 × 3 × .40 | | 7½ × 3½ × .42 | | 7½ × 3½ × .42 | | |
| 10' 0" | 2½ × 2½ × .40 | 7 × .44 | 8 × .46 | 9 × .50 | 7 × 3 × .44 | | 8 × 3½ × .46 | | 8 × 3½ × .46 | | 9 × 3½ × .50 | | |
| | | Wood Centre Fore-and-Afters | | | | Wood Side Fore-and-Afters | | | | | | | |
| | | Spacing Centre to Centre | | | | Spacing Centre to Centre | | | | | | | |
| | | 3' 0" | | 4' 0" | | 5' 0" | | 3' 0" | | 4' 0" | | 5' 0" | |
| | | D | B | D | B | D | B | D | B | D | B | D | B |
| 6' 0" | Inches 5 | Inches 7 | Inches 5½ | Inches 7 | Inches 6 | Inches 7 | Inches 5 | Inches 5 | Inches 5½ | Inches 5 | Inches 6 | Inches 5 | |
| 8' 0" | 6 | 7 | 6½ | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 6½ | 6 | 7 | 6 | |
| 10' 0" | 7 | 7 | 7½ | 7 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 7½ | 7 | 8 | 7 | |

A = Plain Angle. BP = Bulb plate. P = Plate. D = Depth. B = Breadth.

Depths for hatchway beams are at the middle of the length and shall be measured from the top mounting to the lower edge. Depths for fore-and-afters shall be measured from the under side of the hatch covers to the lower edge. Sizes for intermediate lengths and spacing shall be obtained by interpolation. Where plates are specified, two angles, of the sizes given for mountings, shall be fitted at the upper and at the lower part of the beam. Where bulb plates are specified, two angles, of the size given for mountings shall be fitted at the upper part of the beam or fore-and-afters. Where bulb angles are specified, one angle, of the size given for mountings, shall be fitted at the upper part of the section. Where the specified flanges of angles are of different dimensions, the large flange shall be horizontal.

69. STROPPE EN SKOENE VIR SKILDE

Stroppe of skoene vir skilde en langsmarkels moet van staal wees wat minstens 'n ½ duim dik is en die draagvlak moet minstens 3 duim breed wees.

70. KLAMPE

(1) Sterk klampe minstens 2½ duim breed moet op afstande van hoogstens 2 voet van hart tot hart aangebring word; die entklampe mag nie meer as 6 duim van elke hoek van die luikopening geplaas word nie.

(2) Klampe moet van 'n model wees wat vir die Toewysende Owerheid aanvaarbaar is en moet gestel word om by die tapsheid van die kegge te pas.

69. CARRIERS OR SOCKETS

Carriers or sockets for hatchway beams and fore-and-afters shall be of steel at least ½ inch thick, and shall have a width of bearing surface of at least 3 inches.

70. CLEATS

(1) Strong cleats at least 2½ inches wide shall be fitted at intervals of not more than 2 feet from centre to centre; the end cleats shall be placed not more than 6 inches from each corner of the hatchway.

(2) Cleats shall be of a pattern acceptable to the Assigning Authority and shall be set to fit the taper of the wedges.

71. SKALMLATTE, KEGGE EN TEERSEILE

(1) Skalmatte en kegge moet doeltreffend en in goeie toestand wees.

(2) Kegge moet gemaak word van harde hout met 'n tapsheid van 1 op 6 gesaag en moet minstens $\frac{1}{2}$ duim dik by die punt wees.

(3) Ten minste twee teerseile wat in 'n goeie toestand, behoorlik waterdig en sterk genoeg is, moet verskaf word in elke blootgestelde luikopening op vryboord- en boboudekke. Die materiaal moet gewaarborg wees as vry van jute en die minimum gewig van die materiaal, voor behandeling, moet 19 ons per vierkante jaart wees as dit geteer moet word, 18 ons per vierkante jaart as dit chemies behandel moet word of 16 ons per vierkante jaart as dit met swart olie behandel moet word.

72. BEVESTIGING VAN LUIKE

(1) Waar die luikhoofde 24 duim hoog moet wees, moet staalstawe of ander gelykwaardige middels aangebring word vir die doeltreffende en selfstandige bevestiging van elke deel van die luike nadat die teerseile vassege is.

(2) By alle ander luikopenings op blootgestelde plekke op die vryboord en boboudekke moet ringboute of ander uitrusting vir sjorrings aangebring word.

(3) Waar die luike oor die tussenstutte oorsteek, moet staalstawe of gelykwaardige stawe by elke end en elke deel van die luike aangebring word.

73. LUIKHOOFDE EN SLUITINGSMIDDELS BINNE 'N BOBOU WAT VOORSIEN IS VAN SLUITINGSMIDDELS WAT MINDER DOELTREFFEND IS AS DIË VAN KLAS 1

(1) Vrag-, kool- en ander luikopenings in die vryboorddek binne 'n bobou wat uitgerus is met sluitingsmiddels wat minder doeltreffend is as dié van klas 1 maar nie minder as dié van klas 2 nie, moet luikhoofde hê van minstens 9 duim hoog en sluitingsmiddels wat net so doeltreffend is as dié wat vereis word vir blootgestelde vragluikopenings waarvan die luikhoofde 18 duim hoog is.

(2) In die geval van luikhoofde in die vryboorddek binne oop skuilussendekruimtes waar geen luikhoofde verlang word nie, word die volgende as gelykwaardige reëlins aanvaar, onderworpe aan die voorwaardes soos gespesifiseer—

- (a) gladde metaalluik moet aangebring word;
- (b) die tonnemaatluikopening in die skuildek moet van doeltreffende tydelike sluitingsinrigtings voorsien word;
- (c) 'n tonnemaatkuil moet onder die tonnemaatluikopening aangebring word, met 'n oorboordse spuipyp van 5 duim deursnee, voorsien van 'n neerskroefbare terugslagklep aangebring aan die skuildek. Die tonnemaatopening in die tussendekbeskotte tussen die kuil en die gladde luikopenings moet van plaatstaalluik met haakboute of van los planke voorsien word;
- (d) openinge in die kante van die skuilussendekruimtes moet voorsien word van waterdigte deure of luike wat met hulle bevestigingsinrigtings van voldoende sterkte moet wees. Spuipype wat deur die kante van die skuilussendekruimtes gaan moet elk voorsien word van 'n neerskroefbare terugslagklep, aangebring aan die skuildek;
- (e) die luikdeksels en voegstroke moet sorgvuldig vervaardig word en so bevestig word dat hulle goed waterdig is;
- (f) pype wat in verband met die gladde luikinrigtings aangebring is, mag na die lensleiding buitekant die hoofmasjienruimte aangelê word mits neerskroefbare kleppe wat aan die skuildek aangebring is, op die pype bevestig word;

71. BATTENS, WEDGES AND TARPULINS

(1) Battens and wedges shall be efficient and in good condition.

(2) Wedges shall be made from tough wood cut to a taper of 1 in 6 and shall be not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick at the toe.

(3) At least two tarpaulins in good condition, thoroughly water-proofed and of ample strength, shall be provided for each hatchway in an exposed position on freeboard and superstructure decks. The material of the tarpaulins shall be guaranteed free from jute, and the minimum weight of the material, before treatment, shall be 19 oz. per square yard if to be tarred, 18 oz. per square yard if to be chemically dressed or 16 oz. per square yard for black oil dressing.

72. SECURITY OF HATCHWAY COVERS

(1) Where the coamings are required to be 24 inches high, steel bars or other equivalent means shall be provided for efficiently and independently securing each section of hatchway covers after the tarpaulins are battened down.

(2) At all other hatchways in exposed positions on freeboard and superstructure decks, ring bolts or other fittings for lashings shall be provided.

(3) Where the hatchway covers extend over intermediate supports, steel bars or their equivalents shall be fitted at each end of each section of the covers.

73. HATCHWAY COAMINGS AND CLOSING ARRANGEMENTS WITHIN SUPERSTRUCTURES FITTED WITH CLOSING APPLIANCES LESS EFFICIENT THAN CLASS 1

(1) Cargo, coaming and other hatchways in the freeboard deck within superstructures which are fitted with closing appliances less efficient than Class 1 but not less efficient than Class 2 shall have coamings at least 9 inches in height and closing arrangements as effective as those required for exposed cargo hatchways with coamings 18 inches high.

(2) In the case of hatchways in the freeboard deck within open shelter 'tween deck spaces where it is desired to have no coamings, the following shall be accepted as equivalent arrangements subject to the conditions specified—

- (a) flush metal hatch covers shall be fitted;
- (b) the tonnage hatchway in the shelter deck shall be fitted with efficient temporary closing appliances;
- (c) a tonnage well shall be provided below the tonnage hatchway having on each side a 5 inches diameter scupper overboard fitted with a screw down non-return valve geared to the shelter deck. The tonnage opening in the 'tween deck bulkheads between the well and the flush hatchways, shall be provided with steel plate covers with hook bolts or with wood shifting boards;
- (d) openings in the sides of the shelter 'tween deck spaces shall be fitted with water-tight doors or covers which, with their securing appliances, shall be of sufficient strength. Scuppers led through the sides of the shelter 'tween deck spaces shall each be fitted with a screw down non-return valve geared to the shelter deck;
- (e) the hatch covers and jointing strips shall be carefully constructed and fitted so that they are substantially water-tight;
- (f) drains fitted in connection with the flush hatchway arrangements, may be led to the bilges outside of the main machinery space, provided that screw down valves geared to the shelter deck are fitted in the pipes;

(g) die gelykwaardige reëlings word slegs op 'n oop skuldekskip aanvaar waarin tonnemaatvrystelling van die tussendeek toegelaat word. Dit word nie aanvaar op 'n skip waarin tonnemaatvrystelling van die tussendeek verlang word vanweë tonnemaat-openinge in die huidbeplating nie;

(h) doeltreffende relingswerk of afrastering moet verskaf word vir oprigting rondom elke gladde luik-opening wanneer dit oop is, tot 'n hoogte van minstens 3 voet en 'n sterk verplaasbare voetstop moet verskaf word vir oprigting rondom die luik-opening by die relingwerk of afrastering;

(3) Waar sluitingsmiddels minder doeltreffend is as dié van klas 2, moet die luikopenings voorsien wees van omrandings wat minstens 18 duim hoog is, met uitrustings en sluitinrigtings wat net so doeltreffend is as dié wat vir blootgestelde vragluikopenings vereis word.

74. OPENINGS BO MASJENRUIMTES OP VRYBOORDDEKKE EN VERHOOGDE AGTERDEKKE

(1) Openings bo die masjenruimte op blootgestelde plekke op vryboorddekke en verhoogde agterdekke moet behoorlik versterk en op doeltreffende wyse deur staalomkastings van voldoende sterkte omsluit wees. Deure in sulke omkastings moet uit staal vervaardig, op doeltreffende wyse verstyf, blywend bevestig en ingerig wees om aan albei kante gesluit en bevestig te word. Die drempels van die openings moet minstens 24 duim bo die vryboorddek en minstens 18 duim bo die verhoogde agterdek wees.

(2) Omrandings van openings vir lugroosters bo stookruimtes, skoorstene en lugkokers moet so hoog bo die dek wees as wat redelik en prakties uitvoerbaar is. Stookruimtelugroosteropenings moet van sterk staalluik voorsien wees wat in hul behoorlike posisies blywend bevestig is.

75. OPENINGS BO MASJENRUIMTES OP BOBOUDEKKE MET UITSONDERING VAN VERHOOGDE AGTERDEKKE

(1) Openings bo die masjenruimte op blootgestelde plekke op boboudekke, met uitsondering van verhoogde agterdekke, moet behoorlik versterk en op doeltreffende wyse deur sterk staalomkastings omsluit wees. Deure in sulke omkastings moet sterk gebou, blywend bevestig en ingerig wees om aan albei kante gesluit en bevestig te word. Die drempels van die openings moet minstens 15 duim bo die boboudekke wees.

(2) Omrandings van openings vir lugroosters bo stookruimtes, skoorstene en lugkokers moet so hoog bo die dek wees as wat redelik en prakties uitvoerbaar is. Stookruimtelugroosteropenings moet van sterk staalluik voorsien wees wat in hul behoorlike posisies blywend bevestig is.

76. OPENINGS BO MASJENRUIMTES BINNE 'N BOBOU WAT VOORSIEN IS VAN SLUITINGSMIDDELS WAT MINDER DOELTREFFEND IS AS DIÉ VAN KLAS 1

Masjenruimteopenings in die vryboorddek binne 'n bobou wat voorsien is van sluitingsmiddels wat minder doeltreffend is as dié van klas 1 moet behoorlik versterk en op doeltreffende wyse deur staalomkastings omsluit wees. Deure in sulke omkastings moet sterk gebou, blywend bevestig en ingerig wees om behoorlik gesluit te kan word. Die drempels van die openings moet minstens 9 duim bo die dek wees wanneer die bobou deur sluitingsmiddels van klas 2 gesluit word en minstens 15 duim bo die dek wanneer die sluitingsmiddels minder doeltreffend is as dié van klas 2.

77. GLADDE KOOLSTORTGATRANDE

(1) Gladde koolstortgatrane mag slegs in boboudekke aangebring word, behalwe in die geval van 'n klein skip

(g) the equivalent arrangements shall be accepted only on an open shelter deck ship in which tonnage exemption of the 'tween deck is allowed. It shall not be accepted on a ship in which tonnage exemption of the 'tween deck is claimed because of tonnage openings in the shell plating;

(h) efficient guard rails or fencing shall be provided for erection around each flush hatchway, when it is open, to a height of at least 3 feet and a substantial portable foot stop shall be provided for erection around the hatchway in way of the guard rails or fencing.

(3) Where the closing appliances are less efficient than Class 2, the hatchways shall have coamings at least 18 inches in height, and shall have fittings and closing arrangements as effective as those required for exposed cargo hatchways.

74. MACHINERY SPACE OPENINGS ON FREEBOARD AND RAISED QUARTER-DECKS

(1) Machinery space openings in exposed positions on freeboard and raised quarter-decks shall be properly framed and efficiently enclosed by steel casings of ample strength. Doors in such casings shall be of steel, efficiently stiffened, permanently attached, and capable of being closed and secured from both sides. The sills of openings shall be at least 24 inches above the freeboard deck and at least 18 inches above the raised quarter-deck.

(2) Fiddle, funnel and ventilator coamings shall be as high above the deck as is reasonable and practicable. Fiddle openings shall have strong steel covers permanently attached in their proper positions.

75. MACHINERY SPACE OPENINGS ON SUPERSTRUCTURE DECKS OTHER THAN RAISED QUARTER-DECKS

(1) Machinery space openings in exposed positions on superstructure decks other than raised quarter-decks shall be properly framed and efficiently enclosed by strong steel casings. Doors in such casings shall be strongly constructed, permanently attached, and capable of being closed and secured from both sides. The sills of the openings shall be at least 15 inches above superstructure decks.

(2) Fiddle, funnel and ventilator coamings shall be as high above the deck as is reasonable and practicable. Fiddle openings shall have strong steel covers permanently attached in their proper positions.

76. MACHINERY SPACE OPENINGS WITHIN SUPERSTRUCTURES WITH CLOSING APPLIANCES LESS EFFICIENT THAN CLASS 1

Machinery space openings in the freeboard deck within superstructures which are fitted with closing appliances less efficient than Class 1 shall be properly framed and efficiently enclosed by steel casings. Doors in such casings shall be strongly constructed, permanently attached and capable of being securely closed. The sills of the openings shall be at least 9 inches above the deck where the superstructures are closed by Class 2 closing appliances, and at least 15 inches above the deck where the closing appliances are less efficient than Class 2.

77. FLUSH BUNKER SCUTTLES

(1) Flush bunker scuttles may only be fitted in superstructure decks, except in the case of a small ship in

in spesiale ondernemings, wanneer hulle met toestemming van die Toewysende Owerheid in ander posisies aangebring mag word.

(2) Sulke deksels moet van yster of staal wees, van stewige bou, met skroef- of bajonetsluiting. Wanneer 'n deksel nie van skarniere voorsien is nie, moet dit blywend deur middel van 'n ketting bevestig word.

78. TOEGANGSTRAPPE

Toegangstrappe op blootgestelde plekke op vryboord-dekke en op dekke van 'n geslote bobou moet stewig gebou wees. Die drempels van die deuropenings moet so hoog wees as wat vir luikhoofde in regulasies 66 en 73 voorgeskryf is. Die deure moet sterk gebou wees en ingegrig wees om van albei kante gesluit en bevestig te word. Wanneer die toegangstrap binne 'n kwart van die skeeps-lengte van die voorstewe geleë is, moet dit van staal ver-vaardig en aan die dekplating geklink wees.

79. LUGKOKERS

(1) Lugkokers op blootgestelde plekke op vryboord- en boboudekke wat verbind is met ruimtes onder vryboord-dekke of die dek van 'n bobou wat geheel geslote is of wat voorsien is van sluitingsmiddels van klas 1, moet voorsien wees van staalomrandings wat stewig gemaak is en op deugdelike wyse deur middel van klinknaels met 'n steek van vier diameters, hart op hart gemeet, of deur ewe deugdelike middels aan die dek bevestig is. Die dekbeplating waarop die omranding bevestig is, moet op deugdelike wyse tussen die dekbalkes verstyf word. Die lugkokeropening moet van doeltreffende sluitingsmiddels voorsien wees.

(2) Wanneer sulke lugkokers geleë is op die vryboord-dek of binne 'n kwart van die voorstewe op die boboudek en die sluitingsmiddels van 'n tydelike aard is, moet die omrandings minstens 36 duim hoog wees; op ander bloot-gestelde plekke op die boboudek moet hulle minstens 30 duim hoog wees. Wanneer 'n lugkokeromranding hoër is as 36 duim, moet dit spesiaal gestut en bevestig word.

80. LUGPYPE

Wanneer die lugpype wat na ballas- en ander tenks lei bo die vryboord- of boboudek uitsteek, moet die bloot-gestelde dele van die pype van voldoende sterkte wees; die hoogte van die dek na die opening moet minstens 36 duim in kuile op vryboorddekke, 30 duim op verhoogde agterdekke en 18 duim op ander boboudekke wees. Daar moet doeltreffende middels wees vir die sluiting van lug-pypopenings.

OPENINGS IN DIE SKEEPSBOORDE

81. DEURGANGS-, VRAG-, STEENKOOLPOORTE, ENS.

Openings in die skeepsboorde onder die vryboorddek moet voorsien wees van waterdigte deure of deksels wat, tesame met hul bevestigingsmiddels, van voldoende sterkte moet wees.

82. SUIPYPE EN SANITÊRE AFVOERPYPE

(1) Afvoerpype wat deur die skeepsboorde loop vanaf ruimtes onder die vryboorddek moet voorsien wees van doeltreffende en toeganklike middels wat verhoed dat water die skip binnedring. Elke afsonderlike afvoerpyp moet of voorsien wees van 'n outomatiese terugslagklep met 'n regstreekse verbinding om dit vanaf 'n posisie bo die vryboorddek te kan sluit of van twee outomatiese terugslagkleppe sonder 'n regstreekse sluitinrigting, met dien verstande dat die boonste klep sodanig geleë is dat dit altyd bereikbaar sal wees om gedurende normale diens

special trades when they may be fitted in other positions by permission of the Assigning Authority.

(2) Such scuttles shall be of iron or steel, of substantial construction, with screw or bayonet joints. Where a scuttle is not secured by hinges, a permanent chain attachment shall be provided.

78. COMPANIONWAYS

Companionways in exposed positions on freeboard decks and on decks of enclosed superstructures shall be of substantial construction. The sills of the doorways shall be of the heights specified for hatchway coamings in regulations 66 and 73. The doors shall be strongly constructed and capable of being closed and secured from both sides. Where the companionway is situated within a quarter of the ship's length from the stem, it shall be of steel and riveted to the deck plating.

79. VENTILATORS

(1) Ventilators in exposed positions on freeboard and superstructure decks to spaces below freeboard decks or decks of superstructures which are intact or fitted with Class 1 closing appliances shall have coamings of steel, substantially constructed, and efficiently connected to the deck by rivets spaced 4 diameters apart centre to centre, or by equally effective means. The deck plating at the base of the coaming shall be efficiently stiffened between the deck beams. The ventilator opening shall be provided with efficient closing arrangements.

(2) Where such ventilators are situated on the freeboard deck, or on the superstructure deck within a quarter of the ship's length from the stem, and the closing arrangements of the ventilators are of a temporary character, the coamings shall be at least 36 inches in height; in other exposed positions on the superstructure deck they shall be at least 30 inches in height. Where the coaming of any ventilator exceeds 36 inches in height, it shall be specially supported and secured.

80. AIR PIPES

Where the air pipes to ballast and other tanks extend above freeboard or superstructure decks, the exposed parts of the pipes shall be of substantial construction; the height from the deck to the opening shall be at least 36 inches in wells on freeboard decks, 30 inches on raised quarter-decks, and 18 inches on other superstructure decks. Efficient means shall be provided for closing the openings of the air pipes.

OPENINGS IN THE SIDES OF SHIPS

81. GANGWAY, CARGO, COALING PORTS, ETC.

Openings in the sides of a ship below the freeboard deck shall be fitted with watertight doors or covers which, with their securing appliances, shall be of sufficient strength.

82. SCUPPERS AND SANITARY DISCHARGE PIPES

(1) Discharges led through the ship's sides from spaces below the freeboard deck shall be fitted with efficient and accessible means for preventing water from passing in-board. Each separate discharge shall have either an automatic non-return valve with a positive means of closing it from a position above the freeboard deck, or two automatic non-return valves without positive means of closing, provided the upper valve is situated so that it is always accessible for examination under service conditions. The

nagesien te kan word. Die klep wat regstreeks beweeg word, moet maklik toeganklik wees en voorsien wees van middels wat aanwys of die klep oop of toe is.

(2) Subregulasie (1) is van toepassing op afvoerpype uit ruimtes binne 'n ingeslote bobou as, en in sover die Toewysende Owerheid, met inagneming van die tipe en die ligging van die binneboordse ente van sulke openings, dit nodig ag.

(3) Wanneer spuipe aangebring is in 'n bobou wat nie van sluitingsmiddels van klas 1 voorsien is nie, moet hulle van doeltreffende middels voorsien word om te verhoed dat water per ongeluk tot onder die vryboorddek binnedring.

(4) Gegote yster mag nie vir kleppe en afvoerpype gebruik word wanneer hulle deur die skeepsboorde onder die vryboorddek of deur die kante van 'n ingeslote bobou loop nie.

83. PATRYSPOORTE

(1) Patryspoorte in ruimtes onder die vryboorddek of in ruimtes onder die boboudek van 'n bobou wat deur sluitingsmiddels van klas 1 of klas 2 gesluit word, moet voorsien wees van doeltreffende inwendige stormklappe wat blywend in hul behoorlike posisies bevestig is sodat hulle behoorlik toegemaak en waterdig afgesluit kan word.

(2) Wanneer sulke ruimtes in die bobou egter bestem is vir passasiers of vir die bemanning, mag die patryspoorte voorsien wees van verplaasbare stormklappe wat in die nabyheid van die patryspoorte gebêre word, mits hulle te alle tye op diens gereedelik toeganklik is.

(3) Die patryspoorte en stormklappe moet van deugdelike konstruksie en tipe wees wat vir die Toewysende Owerheid aanvaarbaar is.

DIVERSE BEPALINGS

84. RELINGWERK

Doeltreffende relingwerk of verskansings moet op alle blootgestelde gedeeltes van vryboord- en boboudekke aangebring word.

85. WATERAFVOERPOORTE

(1) Wanneer verskansings op aan wind en weer blootgestelde gedeeltes van vryboord- en boboudekke „kuile” vorm, moet genoegsame voorsiening gemaak word om die dekke van water te bevry en dit af te voer. Die minimum oppervlakte vir die waterafvoerpoorte aan elke skeepsboord vir elke kuil op die vryboorddek en op die verhoogde agterdek moet wees soos aangegee in onderstaande tabel; die minimum oppervlakte vir elke kuil op enige boboudek, behalwe 'n verhoogde agterdek, moet die helfte wees van die oppervlakte wat in die tabel aangegee is. Wanneer die lengte van die kuil sewe-tiendes van die lengte van die skip oorskry, kan die Toewysende Ower-

TABEL VAN OPPERVLAKTES VAN WATERAFVOERPOORTE.

| Lengte van verskansings in „kuil” in voet. | Oppervlakte van waterafvoerpoorte aan elke boord in vierkante voet. |
|--|--|
| 15 | 8.0 |
| 20 | 8.5 |
| 25 | 9.0 |
| 30 | 9.5 |
| 35 | 10.0 |
| 40 | 10.5 |
| 45 | 11.0 |
| 50 | 11.5 |
| 55 | 12.0 |
| 60 | 12.5 |
| 65 | 13.0 |
| Bo 65 | 1 vierkante voet vir elke addisionele 5 voet lengte van verskansing. |

positive action valve shall be readily accessible and shall be provided with means for showing whether the valve is open or closed.

(2) Sub-regulation (1) shall apply to discharges from spaces within enclosed superstructures if, and to the extent that, the Assigning Authority consider necessary having regard to the type and location of the inboard ends of such openings.

(3) Where scuppers are fitted in superstructures not fitted with Class 1 closing appliances, they shall have efficient means for preventing the accidental admission of water below the freeboard deck.

(4) Cast iron shall not be accepted for valves and discharges led through the ship's sides below the freeboard deck or through the sides of enclosed superstructures.

83. SIDE SCUTTLES

(1) Side scuttles to spaces below the freeboard deck, or to spaces below the superstructure deck of superstructures closed by Class 1 or 2 closing appliances, shall be fitted with efficient inside deadlights permanently attached in the proper positions so that they can be effectively closed and secured watertight.

(2) Where, however, such spaces in superstructures are appropriated to passengers or to crew, the side scuttles may have portable deadlights stowed adjacent to the side scuttles, provided they are readily accessible at all times on service.

(3) The side scuttles and deadlights shall be of substantial construction and of types acceptable to the Assigning Authority.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

84. GUARD RAILS

Efficient guard rails or bulwarks shall be fitted on all exposed portions of freeboard and superstructure decks.

85. FREEING PORTS

(1) Where bulwarks on the weather portions of freeboard or superstructure decks form “wells”, ample provision shall be made for rapidly freeing the decks of water and for draining them. The minimum freeing port area on each side of the ship for each “well” on freeboard decks and on raised quarter-decks shall be that given by the following scale; the minimum area for each well on any superstructure deck other than a raised quarter-deck shall be one-half the area given by that scale. Where the length of the well exceeds seven-tenths

SCALE OF FREEING PORT AREA.

| Length of Bulwarks in “Well” in Feet, | Freeing Port Area on each side in Square Feet. |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 15 | 8.0 |
| 20 | 8.5 |
| 25 | 9.0 |
| 30 | 9.5 |
| 35 | 10.0 |
| 40 | 10.5 |
| 45 | 11.0 |
| 50 | 11.5 |
| 55 | 12.0 |
| 60 | 12.5 |
| 65 | 13.0 |
| Above 65 | 1 square foot for each additional 5 feet length of bulwark. |

heid sodanige tabel wysig. In 'n skip met 'n seeg wat kleiner as die standaard is, moet die oppervlakte van die waterafvoerpoorte vergroot word soos deur die Toewysende Owerheid vereis word.

(2) Die onderkant van die waterafvoerpoorte moet so na aan die dek wees as wat prakties moontlik is en oor die algemeen nie hoër as die bokant van die stringerhoekstaal nie. Twee-derdes van die voorgeskrewe oppervlakte van die waterafvoerpoorte moet aangebring word in die midskeepse helfte van die kuil.

(3) Al sulke openings in die verskansings moet deur traliewerk of stawe, omtrent 9 duim van mekaar, beskerm word. Indien luuke aan waterafvoerpoorte aangebring word, moet vir ruim speling gesorg word ten einde klemming te vermy. Die skarniere moet van geelkopperenne voorsien word.

86. BESKERMING VAN DIE BEMANNING

(1) Loopbrûe, reddingslyne of ander bevredigende middels moet aangebring word om die bemanning te beskerm wanneer hulle na hulle kwartiere gaan of daarvandaan kom.

(2) Die sterkte van die dekhuse van die akkommodasie vir die bemanning op 'n gladdedekskip moet gelykwaardig wees aan dié wat vir die beskotte van die bobou vereis word.

87. SPESIALE BEPALING VIR BUITENGEWONE SKEPE

Die Owerheid kan, nieteenstaande enigiets in die voorafgaande bepalinge van hierdie Deel vervat, in enige buitengewone geval afwykings van die genoemde bepalinge vergun.

HOOFSTUK III: BEREKENING VAN VRYBOORDE

88. VRYBOORDE VIR 'N SKIP BEHALWE 'N TENKSKIP OF 'N SKIP VAN 'N BESONDERE TIFE

Behoudens die bepalinge van artikel 207 (b) (ii) van die Wet en regulasie 87, word die vryboorde vir 'n skip, behalwe 'n tenkskip of 'n skip van 'n besondere tipe waaraan vryboorde kragtens Hoofstukke V en VI toegewys word, ooreenkomstig hierdie Hoofstuk bereken.

89. KORREKSIE VIR DIEPTE (D)

In die geval van 'n skip sonder 'n ingeslote bobou wat minstens .6L midskeeps beslaan en sonder 'n volledige skag of sonder 'n kombinasie van intakte gedeeltelike boboue en skag wat oor die hele voor en agterkant strek,

mag, wanneer D kleiner as $\frac{L}{15}$ is, die diepte wat met die

tabel in regulasie 121 gebruik word nie kleiner as $\frac{L}{15}$ geneem word nie.

90. VOLHEIDSKOËFFISIËNT

Die volheidskoëffisiënt (c) word verkry van die formule—

$$c = \frac{35\Delta}{L.B.d_1}$$

waarby Δ die skip se waterverplasing ooreenkomstig die mal in ton (met uitsluiting van skroefasverdikking) is by 'n gemiddelde diepgang ooreenkomstig die mal van d_1 wat 85 persent van die holte in die sye is.

Die koëffisiënt (c) mag nie kleiner as .68 geneem word nie.

of the length of the ship the Assigning Authority may modify such scale. In a ship with less than the standard sheer, the freeing port area shall be increased as required by the Assigning Authority.

(2) The lower edges of the freeing ports shall be as near the deck as practicable and as a general rule shall not be higher than the upper edge of the gunwale bar. Two-thirds of the freeing port area required shall be provided in the midship half of the well.

(3) All such openings in the bulwarks shall be protected by rails or bars spaced about 9 inches apart. If shutters are fitted to freeing parts, ample clearance shall be provided to prevent jamming. Hinges shall have brass pins.

86. PROTECTION OF CREW

(1) Gangways, lifelines or other satisfactory means shall be provided for the protection of the crew in getting to and from their quarters.

(2) The strength of houses for the accommodation of the crew on a flush deck ship shall be equivalent to that required for superstructure bulkheads.

87. SPECIAL PROVISION FOR EXCEPTIONAL SHIPS

Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Part the Authority may, in any exceptional case, allow departures from the said provisions.

CHAPTER III: COMPUTATION OF FREEBOARDS

88. FREEBOARDS FOR A SHIP OTHER THAN A TANKER OR A SHIP OF SPECIAL TYPE

Subject to the provisions of section 207 (b) (ii) of the Act and of regulation 87, the freeboards for a ship other than a tanker or a ship of special type to which freeboards are assigned under Chapters V and VI, shall be computed in accordance with this Chapter.

89. CORRECTION FOR DEPTH (D)

In a ship without an enclosed superstructure covering at least .6L amidships, without a complete trunk or without a combination of intact partial superstructures and

trunk extending all fore and aft, where D is less than $\frac{L}{15}$,

the depth used with the table contained in regulation 121 shall not be taken as less than $\frac{L}{15}$.

90. COEFFICIENT OF FINENESS

The coefficient of fineness (c) shall be obtained from the formula:—

$$c = \frac{35\Delta}{L.B.d_1}$$

where Δ is the ship's moulded displacement in tons (excluding bossing) at a mean moulded draught d_1 which is 85 per cent of the moulded depth.

The coefficient (c) shall not be taken as less than .68.

91. STERKTE

(1) Die Toewysende Owerheid moet met die strukturele sterkte van 'n skip tevrede wees voordat 'n vryboord toegewys word. 'n Skip wat aan die hoogste standarde van die vereistes van die Toewysende Owerheid voldoen, word as sterk genoeg beskou vir die minimum vryboorde wat kragtens hierdie Deel toegelaat word.

(2) 'n Skip wat nie aan die hoogste standarde van die vereistes in subregulasie (1) gemeld voldoen nie, word soveel groter vryboorde toegewys as wat die Toewysende Owerheid mag bepaal, met inagneming van die mate waarin die skip voldoen aan die onderstaande weerstandsmomente:

(a) *Material.*—By die vasstelling van die weerstandsmomente word uitgegaan van die veronderstelling dat vir die bouwerk gebruik gemaak is van vloei-staal wat volgens die opehardproses (suur of basies) vervaardig is en wat 'n treksterkte het van 26 tot 32 ton per vierkantduim en 'n verlenging van minstens 16 persent oor 'n lengte van 8 duim.

Sterkte dek.—Die sterkte dek is die boonste dek wat ingesluit is by en 'n integrerende deel uitmaak van die langsdraer binne die halwe lengte mid-skeeps.

Holte tot sterkte dek (Ds).—Die holte tot die sterkte dek is die vertikale afstand in voet mid-skeeps gemeet van die bokant van die kiel tot die bokant van die dekbalk van die sterkte dek aan die kant.

Diepgang (d).—Die diepgang is die vertikale afstand in voet mid-skeeps gemeet van die bokant van die kiel tot die middelpunt van die sirkel.

(b) *Weerstandsmoment vir langsskeeps sterkte.*—Die weerstandsmoment vir langsskeeps sterkte — is die traagheidsmoment I van die grootspant ten opsigte van die neutrale as, gedeel deur die afstand y , gemeet van die neutrale as tot die bokant van die dekbalk van die sterkte dek aan die kant, bereken by die openings maar sonder aftrekking van naelgate. Oppervlaktes word in vierkante duim en afstande in voet bereken.

Onder die sterkte dek word alle deurlopende langverbandele inbegryp met uitsondering van dié dele van onderdeklangdraers wat uitsluitlik vir studoeleindes gebruik word. Bo die sterkte dek is die stringerhoekstaal en die bogedeelte van die bergshoutsgang die enigste dele wat inbegryp word.

Die vereiste weerstandsmoment vir langsskeeps sterkte van die werklike materiaaldeursnee word uitgedruk deur f.d.B waarin f die faktor is wat uit die onderstaande tabel verkry word:—

| L. | f. | L. | f. |
|-----|------|-----|-------|
| 100 | 1.80 | 360 | 9.40 |
| 120 | 2.00 | 380 | 10.30 |
| 140 | 2.35 | 400 | 11.20 |
| 160 | 2.70 | 420 | 12.15 |
| 180 | 3.15 | 440 | 13.10 |
| 200 | 3.60 | 460 | 14.15 |
| 220 | 4.20 | 480 | 15.15 |
| 240 | 4.80 | 500 | 16.25 |
| 260 | 5.45 | 520 | 17.35 |
| 280 | 6.20 | 540 | 18.45 |
| 300 | 6.95 | 560 | 19.60 |
| 320 | 7.70 | 580 | 20.80 |
| 340 | 8.55 | 600 | 22.00 |

Vir tussenliggende lengtes word die waarde van f deur interpolasie bepaal.

91. STRENGTH

(1) The Assigning Authority shall be satisfied with the structural strength of any ship before assigning to it a freeboard. A ship which complies with the highest standards of the requirements of the Assigning Authority shall be regarded as having sufficient strength for the minimum freeboards allowed under this Part.

(2) A ship which does not comply with the highest standards of the requirements mentioned in subregulation (1), shall be assigned such increased freeboards as shall be determined by the Assigning Authority, having regard to the extent to which the ship complies with the following strength moduli:—

(a) *Material.*—The strength moduli are based on the assumption that the structure is built of mild steel, manufactured by the open hearth process (acid or basic), and having a tensile strength of 26 to 32 tons per square inch, and an elongation of at least 16 per cent on a length of 8 inches.

Strength Deck.—The strength deck is the uppermost deck which is incorporated into and forms an integral part of the longitudinal girder within the half-length amidships.

Depth to Strength Deck (Ds).—The depth to strength deck is the vertical distance in feet amidships from the top of the keel to the top of the strength deck beam at side.

Draught (d).—The draught is the vertical distance in feet amidships from the top of the keel to the centre of the ring.

(b) *Longitudinal Modulus.*—The longitudinal modulus I — is the moment of inertia I of the midship section about the neutral axis divided by the distance y measured from the neutral axis to the top of the strength deck beam at side, calculated in way of openings but without deductions for rivet holes. Areas are measured in square inches and distances in feet.

Below the strength deck, all continuous longitudinal members other than such parts of the under deck girders as are required entirely for supporting purposes, are included. Above the strength deck, the gunwale angle bar and the extension of the sheer-strake are the only members included.

The required longitudinal modulus for effective material is expressed by the formula f.d.B., where f is the factor obtained from the following table:—

| L. | f. | L. | f. |
|-----|------|-----|-------|
| 100 | 1.80 | 360 | 9.40 |
| 120 | 2.00 | 380 | 10.30 |
| 140 | 2.35 | 400 | 11.20 |
| 160 | 2.70 | 420 | 12.15 |
| 180 | 3.15 | 440 | 13.10 |
| 200 | 3.60 | 460 | 14.15 |
| 220 | 4.20 | 480 | 15.15 |
| 240 | 4.80 | 500 | 16.25 |
| 260 | 5.45 | 520 | 17.35 |
| 280 | 6.20 | 540 | 18.45 |
| 300 | 6.95 | 560 | 19.60 |
| 320 | 7.70 | 580 | 20.80 |
| 340 | 8.55 | 600 | 22.00 |

For intermediate lengths, the value of f is determined by interpolation.

Hierdie formule is van toepassing wanneer L nie 600 voet oorskry nie, die waarde van B geleë is tussen—

$$\frac{L}{10} + 5 \text{ en } \frac{L}{10} + 20, \text{ albei ingesluit, en } \frac{L}{D_s} \text{ geleë is tussen } 10 \text{ en } 13.5, \text{ albei ingesluit.}$$

(c) *Spant*.—Vir die berekening van die weerstandsmoment van die spant, word aangeneem dat die spant bestaan uit 'n spanthoekstaal en 'n keer-spanthoekstaal wat elk van dieselfde afmetings en dikte is.

Weerstandsmoment van die Spant.—Die weerstandsmoment $\frac{I}{y}$ van die middelste spant onder

die onderste ry balke is die traagheidsmoment I van die spantdeursnee ten opsigte van die neutrale as, gedeel deur die afstand y, gemeet vanaf die neutrale as tot die uiteinde van die spantdeursnee en bereken sonder aftrekking van nael- en boutgate. Die weerstandsmoment word in duimeenhede uitgedruk.

Die vereiste weerstandsmoment van die spant word aangedui deur die formule—

$$\frac{s(d - t)(f_1 + f_2)}{1,000} \text{ waarin—}$$

- s die spantafstand in duime is;
- t is die vertikale afstand in voet midskeeps vanaf die bokant van die kiel tot 'n punt halfpad tussen die bokant van die binneboom aan die kant en die bokant van die kimknieplaat soos in die figuur aan die einde van hierdie regulasie. Wanneer daar geen dubbelboom is nie, word t gemeet tot 'n punt halfpad tussen die bokant van die wrang in die middel en die bokant van die wrang aan die kant;
- f₁ is 'n koëffisiënt wat afhanklik is van H, wat in 'n skip met 'n dubbelboom die vertikale afstand in voet is van die middel van die balkbord van die onderste ry balke aan die kant tot 'n punt halfpad tussen die bokant van die binneboom aan die kant en die kimknieplaat soos in die figuur. Wanneer daar geen dubbelboom is nie, word H gemeet tot 'n punt halfpad tussen die bokant van die wrang in die middel en die bokant van die wrang aan die kant. Wanneer die spant as gevolg van die vorm van die skip ekstra sterkte verkry, moet by die bepaling van die waarde van f₁ hiermee rekening gehou word.
- f₂ is 'n koëffisiënt wat afhanklik is van K wat die vertikale afstand in voet is vanaf die bokant van die onderste ry balke aan die kant tot 'n punt 7 voet 6 duim bokant die vryboorddek aan die kant of, indien daar 'n bobou is, tot 'n punt 12 voet 6 duim bo die vryboorddek aan die kant soos in die figuur. Die waardes van f₁ en f₂ word uit die volgende tabelle verkry:—

This formula applies where L does not exceed

$$600 \text{ feet, } B \text{ is between } \frac{L}{10} + 5 \text{ and } \frac{L}{10} + 20,$$

both inclusive, and $\frac{L}{D_s}$ is between 10 and 13.5, both inclusive.

(c) *Frame*.—For the purpose of the frame modulus, the frame is regarded as composed of a frame angle and a reverse angle each of the same size and thickness.

Frame Modulus.—The modulus $\frac{I}{y}$ of the

midship frame below the lowest tier of beams is the moment of inertia I of the frame section about the neutral axis divided by the distance y measured from the neutral axis to the extremity of the frame section, calculated without deduction for rivet and bolt holes. The modulus is measured in inch units.

The required frame modulus is expressed by the formula

$$\frac{s(d - t)(f_1 + f_2)}{1,000} \text{ where—}$$

- s is the frame spacing in inches;
- t is the vertical distance in feet measured at amidships from the top of the keel to a point midway between the top of the inner bottom at side and the top of the heel bracket as in the figure appearing at the end of this regulation; where there is no double bottom, t is measured to a point midway between the top of the floor at centre and the top of the floor at side;
- f₁ is a coefficient depending on H, which, in a ship fitted with a double bottom, is the vertical distance in feet from the middle of the beam bracket of the lowest tier of beams at side to a point midway between the top of the inner bottom at side and the top of the heel bracket as in the figure. Where there is no double bottom, H is measured to a point midway between the top of the floor at centre and the top of the floor at side. Where the frame obtains additional strength from the form of the ship, due allowance is made in the value of f₁;
- f₂ is a coefficient depending on K, which is the vertical distance in feet from the top of the lowest tier of beams at side to a point 7 feet 6 inches above the freeboard deck at side, or, if there is a superstructure, to a point 12 feet 6 inches above the freeboard deck at side as in the figure. The values of f₁ and f₂ are obtained from the following tables:—

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|------|----|----|
| H in voet. | 0 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 13 | 15 | 17 | 19 | 21 | 23 | 25 |
| f ₁ | 9 | 11 | 12.5 | 15 | 19 | 24 | 29.5 | 36 | 43 | 51 | 59 |
| K in voet. | 0 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | | |
| f ₂ | 0 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 4.5 | 6.5 | 9.0 | 12.0 | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|------|----|----|
| H in feet | 0 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 13 | 15 | 17 | 19 | 21 | 23 | 25 |
| f_1 | 9 | 11 | 12.5 | 15 | 19 | 24 | 29.5 | 36 | 43 | 51 | 59 |
| K in feet | 0 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | | |
| f_2 | 0 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 4.5 | 6.5 | 9.0 | 12.0 | | |

Tussenliggende waardes word deur interpolasie verkry.

Hierdie formule is van toepassing wanneer D geleë is tussen 15 voet en 60 voet, albei ingesluit,

$$B \text{ geleë is tussen } \frac{L}{10} + 5 \text{ en } \frac{L}{10} + 20,$$

albei ingesluit, — geleë tussen 10 en 13.5, albei

ingesluit, en die horisontale afstand van die buitekant van die spant tot die middel van die eerste ry stutte 20 voet nie te bowe gaan nie.

In 'n enkeldekskip van gewone vorm, wanneer H nie groter as 18 voet is nie, word die weerstandsmoment van die spant wat volgens die voorafgaande metode bepaal is, met die faktor f_3 vermenigvuldig waarby $f_3 = .50 + .05 (H - 8)$.

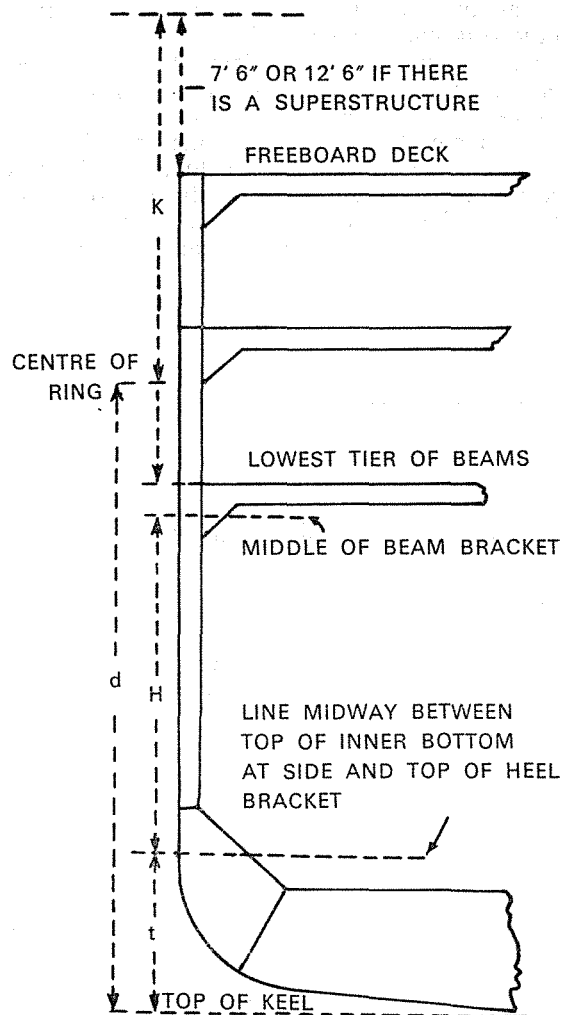
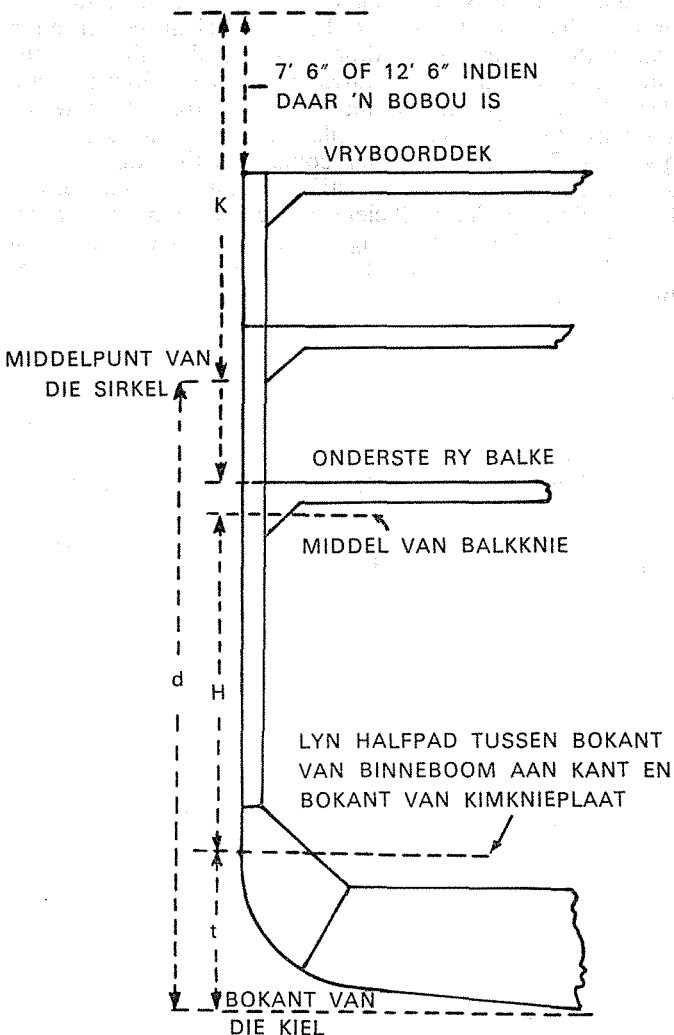
Wanneer die horisontale afstand van die buitekant van die spant tot die middel van die eerste ry stutte 20 voet te bowe gaan, moet voldoende ekstra sterkte tot tevredenheid van die Toewysende Owerheid voorsien word.

Intermediate values are obtained by interpolation.

This formula applies where D is between 15 feet and 60 feet, both inclusive, B is between $\frac{L}{10} + 5$ and $\frac{L}{10} + 20$, both inclusive, $\frac{L}{D_s}$ is between 10 and 13.5, both inclusive; and the horizontal distance from the outside of the frame to the centre of the first row of pillars does not exceed 20 feet.

In a single deck ship of ordinary form, where H does not exceed 18 feet, the frame modulus determined by the preceding method is multiplied by the factor f_3 where $f_3 = .50 + .05 (H - 8)$.

Where the horizontal distance from the outside of the frame to the centre of the first row of pillars exceeds 20 feet, sufficient additional strength shall be provided to the satisfaction of the Assigning Authority.



92. HOOGTE VAN BOBOU

Die hoogte van 'n bobou is die kleinste vertikale hoogte gemeet vanaf die bokant van die boboudek tot die bokant van die vryboorddekbalk min die verskil tussen D en die holte in die sye.

93. STANDAARDHOOGTE VAN 'N BOBOU OF 'N SKAG

Die standaardhoogte van 'n verhoogte agterdek is 3 voet vir 'n skip met 'n lengte tot en met 100 voet, 4 voet vir 'n skip met 'n lengte van 250 voet en 6 voet vir 'n skip met 'n lengte van 400 voet of meer. Die standaardhoogte van enige ander bobou of van 'n skag is 6 voet vir 'n skip met 'n lengte tot en met 250 voet en 7 voet 6 duim vir 'n skip met 'n lengte van 400 voet of meer. Die standaardhoogte vir tussenliggende lengtes word deur interpolasie verkry.

94. LENGTE VAN BOBOU

Die lengte van 'n bobou (S) is die gemiddelde bedekte lengte van die dele van die bobou wat hulle uitstrek van boord tot boord en geleë is binne lyne wat loodreg getrek is op die uiteindes van die somerlaswaterlyn.

95. BESKOTTE VAN DIE BOBOU

Beskotte aan die blootgestelde eindes van kampanjes, brughuise en voorkastele word geag van deugdelike konstruksie te wees wanneer die Toewysende Owerheid oortuig is dat hulle onder die omstandighede gelykwaardig is aan die volgende standaard vir 'n skip met 'n minimum vryboord. Volgens hierdie standaard het die verstywingstyle en die beplating die afmetings soos in onderstaande tabel 3 vasgestel, is die style 30 duim van mekaar gespasieer, het die style op die beskotte aan die voorkant van die kampanje en van die brughuis deugdelike eindverbindings en loop die style op die beskotte aan die agterkant van die brughuis en van die voorkasteel oor die hele afstand tussen die randhoekstale van die beskotte deur.

92. HEIGHT OF SUPERSTRUCTURES

The height of a superstructure shall be the least vertical height measured from the top of the superstructure deck to the top of the freeboard deck beams minus the difference between D and the moulded depth.

93. STANDARD HEIGHT OF A SUPERSTRUCTURE OR OF A TRUNK

The standard height of a raised quarter-deck shall be 3 feet for a ship up to and including 100 feet in length, 4 feet for a ship 250 feet in length and 6 feet for a ship 400 feet in length or above. The standard height of any other superstructure or of a trunk shall be 6 feet for a ship up to and including 250 feet in length and 7 feet 6 inches for a ship 400 feet in length or above. The standard height at intermediate lengths shall be obtained by interpolation.

94. LENGTH OF SUPERSTRUCTURE

The length of a superstructure (S) shall be the mean covered length of the parts of the superstructure which extend to the sides of the ship and lie within lines drawn perpendicular to the extremities of the summer load waterline.

95. SUPERSTRUCTURE BULKHEADS

Bulkheads at exposed ends of poops, bridges and fore-castles shall be deemed to be of efficient construction where the Assigning Authority is satisfied that, in the circumstances, they are equivalent to the following standard for a ship with minimum freeboards under which standard the stiffeners and plating are of the scantlings given in Table 3 hereinafter contained, the stiffeners are spaced 30 inches apart, the stiffeners on poop and bridge front bulkheads have efficient end connections, and those on after bulkheads of bridges and fore-castles extend for the whole distance between the margin angles of the bulkheads.

TABEL 3.

BLOOTGESTELDE BESKOTTE VAN 'N BOBOU MET STANDAARDHOOGTE.

| Beskotte aan die voorkant van 'n brughuis. Onbeskermdes beskotte van 'n kampanje met 'n lengte van $\cdot 4L$ of groter. | | Beskotte van 'n kampanje wat gedeeltelik beskerm is of 'n lengte het van minder as $\cdot 4L$. | | Beskotte aan die agterkant van 'n brughuis of 'n voorkasteel. | |
|--|---|---|--|---|--|
| Lengte van skip. | Style van bulhoekstale. | Lengte van skip. | Style van gewone hoekstale. | Lengte van skip. | Style van gewone hoekstale. |
| Voet. | Duim. | Voet. | Duim. | Voet. | Duim. |
| Minder as 160 | $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times \cdot 30$ | Minder as 150 | $3 \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times \cdot 30$ | Minder as 150 | $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times \cdot 26$ |
| 160 | $6 \times 3 \times \cdot 32$ | 150 | $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times \cdot 32$ | 150 | $3 \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times \cdot 28$ |
| 200 | $6\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times \cdot 34$ | 200 | $4 \times 3 \times \cdot 34$ | 250 | $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times \cdot 30$ |
| 240 | $7 \times 3 \times \cdot 36$ | 250 | $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times \cdot 36$ | 350 | $4 \times 3 \times \cdot 32$ |
| 280 | $7\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times \cdot 38$ | 300 | $5 \times 3 \times \cdot 38$ | | |
| 320 | $8 \times 3 \times \cdot 40$ | 350 | $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times \cdot 42$ | | |
| 360 | $8\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times \cdot 42$ | 400 | $6 \times 3 \times \cdot 44$ | | |
| 400 | $9 \times 3 \times \cdot 44$ | 450 | $6\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \cdot 46$ | | |
| 440 | $9\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \cdot 46$ | 500 | $7 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \cdot 48$ | | |
| 480 | $10 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \cdot 48$ | 550 | $7 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \cdot 50$ | | |
| 520 | $10\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \cdot 50$ | | | | |
| 560 | $11 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \cdot 52$ | | | | |
| Lengte van skip. | Beskotbeplating. | Lengte van skip. | Beskotbeplating. | Lengte van skip. | Beskotbeplating. |
| Voet. | Duim. | Voet. | Duim. | Voet. | Duim. |
| 200 en kleiner | $\cdot 3$ | 160 en kleiner | $\cdot 24$ | 160 en kleiner | $\cdot 20$ |
| 380 en groter | $\cdot 44$ | 400 en groter | $\cdot 38$ | 400 en groter | $\cdot 30$ |

Vir 'n skip met 'n tussenliggende lengte moet die dikte van die beskotbeplating deur interpolasie verkry word.

TABLE 3.

EXPOSED BULKHEADS OF SUPERSTRUCTURES OF STANDARD HEIGHT.

| Bridge front bulkheads. Unprotected bulkheads of poops $\geq 4L$ or more in length. | | Bulkheads of poops partially protected or less in length than $\cdot 4L$. | | After bulkheads of bridges and forecastles. | |
|---|---|--|--|---|--|
| Length of ship. | Bulb Angle stiffeners. | Length of ship. | Plain angle stiffeners. | Length of ship. | Plain angle stiffeners. |
| Feet. | Inches. | Feet. | Inches. | Feet. | Inches. |
| Under 160 | $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times \cdot 30$ | Under 150 | $3 \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times \cdot 30$ | Under 150 | $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times \cdot 26$ |
| 160 | $6 \times 3 \times \cdot 32$ | 150 | $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times \cdot 32$ | 150 | $3 \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times \cdot 28$ |
| 200 | $6\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times \cdot 34$ | 200 | $4 \times 3 \times \cdot 34$ | 250 | $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times \cdot 30$ |
| 240 | $7 \times 3 \times \cdot 36$ | 250 | $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times \cdot 36$ | 350 | $4 \times 3 \times \cdot 32$ |
| 280 | $7\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times \cdot 38$ | 300 | $5 \times 3 \times \cdot 38$ | | |
| 320 | $8 \times 3 \times \cdot 40$ | 350 | $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times \cdot 42$ | | |
| 360 | $8\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times \cdot 42$ | 400 | $6 \times 3 \times \cdot 44$ | | |
| 400 | $9 \times 3 \times \cdot 44$ | 450 | $6\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \cdot 46$ | | |
| 440 | $9\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \cdot 46$ | 500 | $7 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \cdot 48$ | | |
| 480 | $10 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \cdot 48$ | 550 | $7 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \cdot 50$ | | |
| 520 | $10\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \cdot 50$ | | | | |
| 560 | $11 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \cdot 52$ | | | | |
| Length of ship. | Bulkhead plating. | Length of ship. | Bulkhead plating. | Length of ship. | Bulkhead plating. |
| Feet. | Inches. | Feet. | Inches. | Feet. | Inches. |
| 200 and under | $\cdot 3$ | 160 and under | $\cdot 24$ | 160 and under | $\cdot 20$ |
| 380 and above | $\cdot 44$ | 400 and above | $\cdot 38$ | 400 and above | $\cdot 30$ |

For a ship intermediate in length, the thicknesses of bulkhead plating shall be obtained by interpolation.

INRIGTINGS OM DIE TOEGANGSOPENINGS IN BESKOTTE AAN DIE ENTE VAN VRYSTAANDE BOBOU AF TE SLUIT

96. SLUITINGSMIDDELS VAN KLAS 1

Sluitingsmiddels van klas 1 moet sluitingsmiddels wees wat aan die volgende voorwaardes voldoen: Hulle moet van yster of staal wees, hulle moet in alle gevalle blywend en stewig aan die beskot bevestig wees, hulle moet geraam, verstyf en sodanig aangebring wees dat die hele struktuur net so sterk is as die beskot sonder openinge en hulle moet dig wees teen wind en weer wanneer hulle gesluit is. Die middels waardeur hierdie inrigtings bevestig word, moet blywend aan die beskot of aan die inrigtings bevestig wees en die inrigtings moet sodanig wees dat hulle aan beide kante van die beskot of van die dek daarbo gesluit en bevestig kan word. Die drempels van die toegangsopenings moet minstens 15 duim bo die dek wees.

97. SLUITINGSMIDDELS VAN KLAS 2

Die volgende sluitingsmiddels is sluitingsmiddels van klas 2—

- (a) stewig geraamde skarnierdeure van harde hout, wat hoogstens 30 duim breed en minstens 2 duim dik is;
- (b) los planke wat oor die volle hoogte van die opening aangebring is tussen kanaalysters wat op die beskot vasgeklink is. Hierdie los planke moet minstens 2 duim dik wees wanneer die wydte van die opening 30 duim of minder is en waarvan die dikte vermeerder moet word in die verhouding van 1 duim vir elke vermeerdering van 15 duim in die wydte; of
- (c) verplaasbare plate wat netso doeltreffend is as die middels in paragraaf (a) of (b) gespesifiseer.

TYDELIKE INRIGTINGS VIR DIE AFSLUIT VAN OPENINGS IN BOBOUDEKKE

98. TYDELIKE SLUITINGSMIDDELS

Tydlike sluitingsmiddels vir openinge in die middevlak in die dek van 'n ingeslote bobou word doeltreffend geag as hulle bestaan uit—

- (a) 'n staalluikhoof van minstens 9 duim hoog wat op deugdelike wyse op die dek vasgeklink is;

APPLIANCES FOR CLOSING ACCESS OPENINGS IN BULKHEADS AT ENDS OF DETACHED SUPERSTRUCTURES

96. CLASS 1 CLOSING APPLIANCES

Class 1 closing appliances shall be closing appliances which comply with the following conditions: They shall be constructed of iron or steel, they shall in all cases be permanently and strongly attached to the bulkhead, they shall be framed, stiffened and fitted so that the whole structure is of equivalent strength to the unpierced bulkhead, and they shall be weathertight when closed. The means for securing these appliances shall be permanently attached to the bulkhead or to the appliances and the latter shall be so arranged that they can be closed and secured from both sides of the bulkhead or from the deck above. The sills of the access openings shall be at least 15 inches above the deck.

97. CLASS 2 CLOSING APPLIANCES

The following closing appliances shall be Class 2 closing appliances—

- (a) strongly framed hardwood hinged doors, which are not more than 30 inches wide or less than 2 inches thick;
- (b) shifting boards fitted for the full height of the opening in channels riveted to the bulkheads, the shifting boards being at least 2 inches thick where the width of opening is 30 inches or less, and increased in thickness at the rate of 1 inch for each additional 15 inches of width; or
- (c) portable plates of efficiency equal to the appliances specified in paragraph (a) or (b).

TEMPORARY APPLIANCES FOR CLOSING OPENINGS IN SUPERSTRUCTURE DECKS

98. TEMPORARY CLOSING APPLIANCES

Temporary closing appliances for middle line openings in the deck of an enclosed superstructure shall be regarded as efficient if they consist of—

- (a) a steel coaming not less than 9 inches in height efficiently riveted to the deck;

- (b) luike soos vereis in regulasie 67 wat bevestig is deur middel van hennepsjorrings; en
 (c) luikstutte soos vereis in regulasies 68 en 69 en in tabel 1 of 2 in regulasie 68.

99. VASSTELLING VAN EFFEKTIEWE LENGTE VAN 'N VRYSTAANDE BOBOU

Ten einde die effektiwe lengte van 'n vrystaande bobou te bepaal, is regulasies 100 tot 105 van toepassing.

100. ALGEMEEN

(1) Wanneer blootgestelde eindbeskotte van kampanjes, brughuise en voorkastele nie doeltreffend gebou is nie word hulle as nie-bestaande beskou.

(2) Wanneer daar in die sybeplating van 'n bobou 'n opening aangebring is wat nie van permanente sluitingsmiddels voorsien is nie, word geag dat die gedeelte van die bobou dwars van die opening geen effektiwe lengte het nie.

(3) Wanneer die hoogte van 'n bobou kleiner as standaard is, word die lengte daarvan in verhouding van die werklike tot die standaardhoogte verminder. Wanneer die hoogte die standaard oorskry, word die lengte van die bobou nie vermeerder nie.

101. KAMPANJE

(1) Wanneer daar 'n doeltreffende beskot is en die toegangsopenings van sluitingsmiddels van klas 1 voorsien is, is die lengte van die kampanje tot by die beskot die effektiwe lengte.

(2) Wanneer die toegangsopenings in 'n doeltreffende beskot van sluitingsmiddels van klas 2 voorsien is en die lengte van die kampanje tot by die beskot .5 L of minder is, is 100 persent van daardie lengte die effektiwe lengte; wanneer die lengte .7 L of meer is, is 90 persent van daardie lengte die effektiwe lengte; wanneer die lengte tussen .5 L en .7 L geleë is, is 'n tussengeleë persentasie van daardie lengte die effektiwe lengte; maar wanneer in enige van hierdie gevalle 'n vermindering toegestaan word vir 'n doeltreffende aangrensende skag, word slegs 90 persent van die lengte tot by die beskot as die effektiwe lengte beskou.

(3) Van die lengte van 'n oop kampanje of van 'n oop verlenging van 'n kampanje anderkant 'n doeltreffende beskot, is 50 persent die effektiwe lengte.

102. VERHOOGDE AGTERDEK

Wanneer daar 'n doeltreffende intakte beskot is, is die lengte van die verhoogde agterdek tot by die beskot die effektiwe lengte. Indien die beskot nie intak is nie, word die bobou as 'n kampanje van minder as standaardhoogte beskou.

103. BRUGHUIS

(1) Wanneer daar 'n doeltreffende beskot aan elke ent van die brughuis is en die toegangsopenings in die beskotte voorsien is van sluitingsmiddels van klas 1, is die lengte tussen die beskotte die effektiwe lengte.

(2) Wanneer die toegangsopenings in die frontbeskot van sluitingsmiddels van klas 1 en die toegangsopenings in die agterbeskot van sluitingsmiddels van klas 2 voorsien is, is die lengte tussen die beskotte die effektiwe lengte; maar wanneer 'n vermindering toegestaan word vir 'n doeltreffende skag wat aangrensend is aan die agterbeskot is 90 persent van die lengte die effektiwe lengte. Wanneer die toegangsopenings in beide beskotte van sluitingsmiddels van klas 2 voorsien is, is 90 persent van die lengte tussen die beskotte die effektiwe lengte. Wanneer die toegangsopenings in die frontbeskot van sluitings-

- (b) hatchway covers as required by regulation 67 secured by hemp lashings; and
 (c) hatchway supports as required by regulations 68 and 69 and table 1 or 2 in regulation 68.

99. DETERMINATION OF EFFECTIVE LENGTH OF DETACHED SUPERSTRUCTURES

For the purposes of determining the effective length of detached superstructures regulations 100 to 105 shall apply.

100. GENERAL

(1) Where the exposed bulkheads at the ends of poops, bridges and forecastles are not of efficient construction, they shall be treated as non-existent.

(2) Where in the side-plating of a superstructure there is an opening not provided with permanent means of closing, the part of the superstructure in the way of the opening shall be regarded as having no effective length.

(3) Where the height of a superstructure is less than the standard, its length shall be reduced in the ratio of the actual to the standard height. Where the height exceeds the standard, no increase shall be made in the length of the superstructure.

101. POOP

(1) Where there is an efficient bulkhead and the access openings are fitted with Class 1 closing appliances, the length of the poop to the bulkhead shall be the effective length.

(2) Where the access openings in an efficient bulkhead are fitted with Class 2 closing appliances and the length of the poop to the bulkhead is .5L or less, 100 per cent of that length shall be the effective length: where the length is .7L or more, 90 per cent of that length shall be the effective length; where the length is between .5L and .7L an intermediate percentage of that length shall be the effective length; but where in any of these cases an allowance is made for an efficient adjacent trunk, only 90 per cent of the length to the bulkhead shall be the effective length.

(3) Fifty per cent of the length of an open poop or of an open extension of a poop beyond an efficient bulkhead shall be the effective length of the open poop or of the extension, as the case may be.

102. RAISED QUARTER-DECK

Where there is an efficient intact bulkhead, the length of the raised quarter-deck to the bulkhead shall be the effective length. Where the bulkhead is not intact, the superstructure shall be regarded as a poop of less than standard height.

103. BRIDGE

(1) Where there is an efficient bulkhead at each end of the bridge and the access openings in the bulkheads are fitted with Class 1 closing appliances, the length between the bulkheads shall be the effective length.

(2) Where the access openings in the forward bulkhead are fitted with Class 1 closing appliances and the access openings in the after bulkhead with Class 2 closing appliances, the length between the bulkheads shall be the effective length; but where an allowance is made for an efficient trunk adjacent to the after bulkhead, 90 per cent of the length shall be the effective length. Where the access openings in both bulkheads are fitted with Class 2 closing appliances, 90 per cent of the length between the bulkheads shall be the effective length. Where the access openings in the forward bulkhead are fitted

middels van klas 1 of klas 2 voorsien is en die toegangsopenings in die agterbeskot geen sluitingsmiddels het nie, is 75 persent van die lengte tussen die beskotte die effektiewe lengte. Wanneer die toegangsopenings in beide beskotte geen sluitingsmiddels het nie, of sluitingsmiddels wat minder doeltreffend is as dié van klas 2, is 50 persent van die lengte die effektiewe lengte.

(3) 75 persent van die lengte van 'n oop verlenging agter die agterbeskot en 50 persent van 'n oop verlenging voor die frontbeskot is die effektiewe lengte.

104. VOORKASTEEL

(1) Wanneer daar 'n doeltreffende beskot is en die toegangsopenings voorsien is van sluitingsmiddels van klas 1 of klas 2, is die lengte van die voorkasteel tot by die beskot die effektiewe lengte. Wanneer daar geen sluitingsmiddels aangebring is nie en die seeg vóór die middel van die lengte nie kleiner is as die standaardseeg nie, is 100 persent van die lengte van die voorkasteel vóór .1 L van die vóórlodlyn gemeet, die effektiewe lengte.

(2) Wanneer die seeg in die voorskip gelyk is aan of minder is as die helfte van die standaardseeg, is 50 persent van die lengte vóór .1 L van die vóórlodlyn gemeet, die effektiewe lengte; en wanneer die seeg in die voorskip 'n waarde het wat tussen die standaardseeg en die helfte van die standaardseeg geleë is, is 'n tussengeleë persentasie van daardie lengte die effektiewe lengte.

(3) 50 persent van die lengte van 'n oop verlenging anderkant die beskot of anderkant .1 L gemeet vanaf die vóórlodlyn, is die effektiewe lengte.

105. SKAG

(1) 'n Skag of soortgelyke konstruksie wat nie van die een kant van die skip tot die ander strek nie, word as doeltreffend beskou mits—

- (a) die skag minstens net so sterk as die bobou is;
- (b) die luikopenings in die skagdek is en aan die vereistes van regulasies 65 tot 73 voldoen en die breedte van die stringerplaat van die skagdek 'n bevredigende loopbrug en toereikende dwarsseepse styfheid verseker;
- (c) die skagdek of losstaande skagte wat deur middel van doeltreffende loopbrûe met 'n ander bobou verbind is, voorsien is van 'n blywende begaanbare platform voor en agter met relingwerk toegerus;
- (d) lugkokers deur die skag, waterdigte deksels of gelykwaardige middels beskerm is;
- (e) naas die skag op die gedeeltes van die vryboorddek wat aan wind en weer blootgestel is, oop relingwerk oor minstens die helfte van hul lengte aangebring is;
- (f) die masjienruimskagte deur die skag, 'n bobou van standaardhoogte, of 'n dekhuis van dieselfde hoogte en gelyke sterkte, beskerm is.

(2) Wanneer toegangsopenings in beskotte van die kampanje of van die brug van sluitingsmiddels van klas 1 voorsien is, word 100 persent van die lengte van 'n doeltreffende skag verminder in verhouding van sy gemiddelde breedte tot B by die effektiewe lengte van die bobou gevoeg. Wanneer die toegangsopenings in hierdie beskotte nie van sluitingsmiddels van klas 1 voorsien is nie, word 90 persent van die lengte, verminder soos hierbo gemeld, bygetel.

(3) Wanneer die hoogte van die skag minder is as die standaardhoogte soos ooreenkomstig regulasie 93 bepaal, word die toevoeging waarna in subregulasie (2) verwys word, in die verhouding van die werklike tot die standaardhoogte verminder; wanneer die hoogte van luikhoofde op die skagdek minder is as die hoogte van luikhoofde wat ingevolge regulasie 66 vereis word, word die

with Class 1 or Class 2 closing appliances and the access openings in the after bulkhead have no closing appliances, 75 per cent of the length between the bulkheads shall be the effective length. Where the access openings in both bulkheads have no closing appliances or closing appliances less effective than Class 2 closing appliances, 50 per cent of the length shall be the effective length.

(3) Seventy-five per cent of the length of an open extension beyond the after bulkhead, and 50 per cent of that beyond the forward bulkhead, shall be the effective length.

104. FORECASTLE

(1) Where there is an efficient bulkhead and the access openings are fitted with Class 1 or Class 2 closing appliances, the length of the forecastle to the bulkhead shall be the effective length. Where no closing appliances are fitted and the sheer forward amidships is not less than the standard sheer, 100 per cent of the length of the forecastle forward of .1L from the forward perpendicular shall be the effective length.

(2) Where the sheer forward is half the standard sheer or less, 50 per cent of the length forward of .1L from the forward perpendicular shall be the effective length; and where the sheer forward is intermediate between the standard and half the standard sheer, an intermediate percentage of that length shall be the effective length.

(3) 50 per cent of the length of an open extension beyond the bulkhead or beyond .1L from the forward perpendicular shall be the effective length.

105. TRUNK

(1) A trunk or similar structure which does not extend to the sides of the ship shall be regarded as efficient provided that—

- (a) the trunk is at least as strong as a superstructure;
- (b) the hatchways are in the trunk deck and comply with the requirements of regulations 65 to 73 and the width of the trunk deck stringer provides a satisfactory gangway and sufficient lateral stiffness;
- (c) a permanent working platform fore and aft fitted with guard rails is provided by the trunk deck or by detached trunks connected to other superstructures by efficient permanent gangways;
- (d) ventilators are protected by the trunk, by watertight covers or by equivalent means;
- (e) open rails are fitted on the weather portions of the freeboard deck in way of the trunk for at least half their length;
- (f) the machinery casings are protected by the trunk, by a superstructure of standard height, or by a deck house of the same height and of equivalent strength.

(2) Where access openings in poop and bridge bulkheads are fitted with Class 1 closing appliances, 100 per cent of the length of an efficient trunk reduced in the ratio of its mean breadth to B shall be added to the effective length of the superstructures. Where the access openings in these bulkheads are not fitted with Class 1 closing appliances 90 per cent of the length reduced as above shall be added.

(3) Where the height of the trunk is less than the standard height as determined in accordance with regulation 93, the addition referred to in subregulation (2) shall be reduced in the ratio of the actual to the standard height; where the height of hatchway coamings on the trunk deck is less than the height of coamings required by

werklike hoogte van die skag met 'n hoeveelheid verminder wat ooreenkom met die verskil tussen die werklike hoogte van die luikhoofde en die hoogte wat in regulasie 66 vereis word.

EFFEKTIEWE LENGTE VAN 'N INGESLOTE BOBOU MET OPENINGS WAT IN DIE HARTLYN GELEË IS

106. INGESLOTE BOBOU MET OPENINGS IN DIE HARTLYN GELEË WAT NIE VAN BLYWENDE SLUITINGSMIDDELS VOORSIEN IS NIE

In die geval van 'n ingeslote bobou met een of meer openings in die middevlak in die dek wat nie van blywende sluitingsmiddels ooreenkomstig regulasies 65 tot 72 voorsien is nie, word die effektielike lengte van die bobou as volg bepaal:

(a) Wanneer daar nie vir doeltreffende tydelike sluitingsmiddels van die openings in die middevlak in die dek ooreenkomstig regulasie 98 voorsiening gemaak is nie of die breedte van die opening 80 persent of meer bedra van die breedte (B_1) van die boboudek op die middel van die opening gemeet, word dit beskou dat die skip ter plaatse van elke opening 'n oop kuil het en moet waterafvoerpoorte op die plek van hierdie kuil aangebring word. Die effektielike lengte van die bobou tussen openings word bepaal deur regulasies 101, 103 en 104 toe te pas.

(b) Wanneer doeltreffende tydelike sluitingsmiddels van die openings in die middevlak in die dek aangebring is en die breedte van die opening minder is as $.8B_1$, word die effektielike lengte van 'n bobou tussen openings bepaal deur regulasies 101, 103, en 104 toe te pas, behalwe dat, wanneer toegangsoopenings in beskotte van tussendekke deur sluitingsmiddels van klas 2 gesluit is, daar geag word dat hulle deur sluitingsmiddels van klas 1 gesluit is. Die totale effektielike lengte word verkry deur by die lengte aldus bepaal, die verskil tussen daardie lengte en die skeeps lengte by te reken, gewysig in die verhouding—

$$\frac{B_1 - b}{B_1} \text{ waar } b = \text{die breedte van die dekopening;}$$

wanneer $\frac{B_1 - b}{B_1}$ groter is as .5 word dit beskou as .5.

AFTREKKING VIR BOBOU

107. AFTREKKINGS

Wanneer die effektielike lengte van 'n bobou 1.0L is, moet 14 duim by 'n skeeps lengte van 80 voet, 34 duim by 'n lengte van 280 voet en 42 duim by 'n lengte van 400 of meer van die vryboord afgetrek word; aftrekkings by tussenliggende lengtes moet deur interpolasie verkry word. Wanneer die totale effektielike lengte van 'n bobou minder as 1.0L is, moet die aftrekking 'n persentasie beloop wat uit onderstaande tabel verkry word:

regulation 66, a reduction from the actual height of trunk shall be made corresponding to the difference between the actual height of the coamings and the height required by regulation 66.

EFFECTIVE LENGTH OF ENCLOSED SUPERSTRUCTURES WITH MIDDLE LINE OPENINGS

106. ENCLOSED SUPERSTRUCTURES HAVING MIDDLE LINE OPENINGS WITHOUT PERMANENT MEANS OF CLOSING

Where there is an enclosed superstructure with one or more middle line openings in the deck not provided with permanent means of closing in accordance with regulations 65 to 72, the effective length of the superstructure is determined as follows:

(a) Where efficient temporary closing appliances are not provided for the middle line deck openings in accordance with regulation 98, or the breadth of opening is 80 per cent or more of the breadth (B_1) of the superstructure deck at the middle of the opening, the ship shall be regarded as having an open well in way of each opening, and freeing ports shall be provided in way of this well. The effective length of superstructure between openings shall be ascertained by applying regulations 101, 103 and 104.

(b) Where efficient temporary closing appliances are provided for middle line deck openings and the breadth of opening is less than $.8 B_1$, the effective length of superstructure between openings shall be ascertained by applying regulations 101, 103 and 104, except that where access openings in 'tween deck bulkheads are closed by Class 2 closing appliances, they shall be regarded as being closed by Class 1 closing appliances. The total effective length shall be obtained by adding to the length thus determined the difference between that length and the length of the ship, modified in the ratio of—

$$\frac{B_1 - b}{B_1} \text{ where } b = \text{breadth of deck opening;}$$

where $\frac{B_1 - b}{B_1}$ is greater than .5 it is taken as .5.

DEDUCTIONS FOR SUPERSTRUCTURES

107. DEDUCTIONS

Where the effective length of superstructures is 1.0L, the deduction from the freeboard shall be 14 inches at 80 feet length of ship, 34 inches at 280 feet length, and 42 inches at 400 feet length or above; deductions at intermediate lengths shall be obtained by interpolation. Where the total effective length of superstructures is less than 1.0L, the deduction shall be a percentage obtained from the following Table:

| Bobou. | Totale effektielike lengte van bobou (E). | | | | | | | | | | | Lyn. |
|--|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|
| | 0. | .1L. | .2L. | .3L. | .4L. | .5L. | .6L. | .7L. | .8L. | .9L. | 1.0L. | |
| | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| Alle tipes met voorkasteel en sonder vrystaande brughuis | 0 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 23.5 | 32 | 46 | 63 | 75.3 | 87.7 | 100 | A |
| Alle tipes met voorkasteel en vrystaande brughuis* | 0 | 6.3 | 12.7 | 19 | 27.5 | 36 | 46 | 63 | 75.3 | 87.7 | 100 | B |

*Wanneer die effektielike lengte van 'n vrystaande brughuis minder is as $.2L$, word die persentasie deur interpolasie tussen die lyne B en A verkry.
 Wanneer daar geen voorkasteel aangebring is nie, word bogenoemde persentasies met 5 verminder.
 Persentasies vir tussenliggende lengtes van bobou word deur interpolasie verkry.

| Superstructures. | Total effective length of superstructures (E). | | | | | | | | | | | Line. |
|---|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| | 0. | ·1L. | ·2L. | ·3L. | ·4L. | ·5L. | ·6L. | ·7L. | ·8L. | ·9L. | 1·0L. | |
| All types with forecastle and without detached bridge | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| All types with forecastle and detached bridge* | 0 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 23·5 | 32 | 46 | 63 | 75·3 | 87·7 | 100 | A |
| | 0 | 6·3 | 12·7 | 19 | 27·5 | 36 | 46 | 63 | 75·3 | 87·7 | 100 | B |

*Where the effective length of a detached bridge is less than ·2L, the percentages shall be obtained by interpolation between lines B and A. Where no forecastle is fitted, the above percentages shall be reduced by 5. Percentages for intermediate lengths of superstructures shall be obtained by interpolation.

SEEG

108. ALGEMEEN

(1) Die seeg word aan die sykant gemeet vanaf die dek tot 'n verwysingslyn wat midskeeps parallel aan die kiel deur die seeglyn getrek is.

(2) In die geval van 'n gladdedekskip en 'n skip met vrystaande bobou, word die seeg by die vryboorddek gemeet.

(3) In die geval van 'n skip waarvan die bokant 'n buitengewone vorm het en waarby 'n terugwyking of verspringsing in die bokant voorkom, word die seeg beskou in verhouding tot die gelykwaardige holte midskeeps.

(4) In die geval van 'n skip met 'n bobou van standaardhoogte oor die hele lengte van die vryboorddek, word die seeg op die boboudek gemeet; wanneer die hoogte die standaard oorskry, mag die seeg in verhouding tot die standaardhoogte beskou word.

(5) Wanneer 'n bobou intak is of toegangsopenings in sy begrensende beskotte het wat met sluitingsmiddels van klas 1 voorsien is en die boboudek minstens dieselfde seeg het as die blootgestelde vryboorddek, word die seeg van die ingeslote gedeelte van die vryboorddek nie in ag geneem nie.

109. STANDAARDSEEGLYN

Die ordinate (in duim) van die standaardseeglyn word in onderstaande tabel aangegee:

| Plek waar gemeet. | Ordinaat. | Faktor. |
|--------------------------|----------------|---------|
| A.L. | ·1 L + 10 | 1 |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ L van A.L. | ·0445 L + 4·45 | 4 |
| $\frac{1}{3}$ L van A.L. | ·011 L + 1·1 | 2 |
| Midskeeps | 0 | 4 |
| $\frac{1}{3}$ L van V.L. | ·022 L + 2·2 | 2 |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ L van V.L. | ·089 L + 8·9 | 4 |
| V.L. | ·2 L + 20 | 1 |

A.L. = agterent van die somerlaswaterlyn.
V.L. = voorent van die somerlaswaterlyn.

110. METING VAN AFWYKINGS VAN DIE STANDAARDSEEGLYN

(1) Wanneer die seeglyn nie met die standaard saamval nie, word die sewe ordinate van elke lyn vermenigvuldig met die toepaslike faktore in die ordinatetabel aangegee. Die verskil tussen die somme van die onderskeie produkte, gedeel deur 18, gee die seegtekort of -oormaat aan.

(2) Wanneer die agterste helfte van die seeglyn groter is as die standaard en die voorste helfte kleiner is as die standaard, word die oormaat nie in aanmerking geneem nie.

(3) Wanneer die voorste helfte van die seeglyn die standaard oorskry, en die agterste gedeelte van die seeglyn minstens gelyk is aan 75 persent van die standaard, word die oormaat in aanmerking geneem; wanneer die agterste gedeelte minder as 50 persent van die standaard is, word geen rekening gehou met die voorste seegoor-

SHEER

108. GENERAL

(1) The sheer shall be measured from the deck at side to a line of reference drawn parallel to the keel through the sheer line at amidships.

(2) In a flush deck ship and in a ship with a detached superstructure the sheer shall be measured at the freeboard deck.

(3) In a ship with topsides of unusual form in which there is a step or break in the topsides, the sheer shall be considered in relation to the equivalent depth amidships.

(4) In a ship with a superstructure of standard height which extends over the whole length of the freeboard deck, the sheer shall be measured at the superstructure deck; where the height exceeds the standard, the sheer may be considered in relation to the standard height.

(5) Where a superstructure is intact or has access openings in its enclosing bulkheads fitted with Class 1 closing appliances and the superstructure deck has at least the same sheer as the exposed freeboard deck, the sheer of the enclosed portion of the freeboard deck shall not be taken into account.

109. STANDARD SHEER PROFILE

The ordinates (in inches) of the standard sheer profile are given in the following Table:

| Station. | Ordinate. | Factor. |
|---------------------------|----------------|---------|
| A.P. | ·1 L + 10 | 1 |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ L from A.P. | ·0445 L + 4·45 | 4 |
| $\frac{1}{3}$ L from A.P. | ·011 L + 1·1 | 2 |
| Amidships | 0 | 4 |
| $\frac{1}{3}$ L from F.P. | ·022 L + 2·2 | 2 |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ L from F.P. | ·089 L + 8·9 | 4 |
| F.P. | ·2 L + 20 | 1 |

A.P. = After end of summer load waterline.
F.P. = Fore end of summer load waterline.

110. MEASUREMENT OF VARIATIONS FROM STANDARD SHEER PROFILE

(1) Where the sheer profile differs from the standard, the seven ordinates of each profile shall be multiplied by the appropriate factors given in the table of ordinates. The difference between the sums of the respective products, divided by 18, measures the deficiency or excess of sheer.

(2) Where the after half of the sheer profile is greater than the standard and the forward half is less than the standard, no credit shall be allowed for the part in excess.

(3) Where the forward half of the sheer profile exceeds the standard, and the after portion of the sheer profile is not less than 75 per cent of the standard, credit shall be allowed for the part in excess; where the after part is less than 50 per cent of the standard, no credit shall be given for the excess sheer forward. Where the after sheer

maat nie. Wanneer die agterste seeg tussen 50 persent en 75 persent van die standaard lê, kan 'n tussenliggende korreksie vir die voorste seegoormaat toegestaan word.

111. KORREKSIE VIR AFWYKING VAN DIE STANDAARDSEEGLYN

Die korreksie vir seeg is die seegtekort of -oormaat soos bepaal ooreenkomstig regulasie 110 vermenigvuldig met $.75 - \frac{S}{2L}$ waarby S die totale lengte van die bobou is.

112. BYVOEGING VIR TEKORT AAN SEEG

Wanneer die seeg minder as die standaard is, word die korreksie vir seegtekort soos bepaal ooreenkomstig regulasie 111, by die vryboord gevoeg.

113. AFTREKKING VIR OORMAAT VAN SEEG

In die geval van 'n gladdedekskip en 'n skip waar 'n ingeslote bobou .1L voor en .1L agter die middel van die skip beslaan, word die korreksie vir seegoormaat soos bepaal ooreenkomstig regulasie 111, van die vryboord afgetrek; in die geval van 'n skip met 'n vrystaande bobou wat geen ingeslote bobou midskeeps het nie, word niks van die vryboord afgetrek nie; wanneer 'n ingeslote bobou minder as .1L voor en .1L agter die middel van die skip beslaan, word die aftrekking deur interpolasie verkry. Die maksimum aftrekking vir seegoormaat is $1\frac{1}{2}$ duim per 100 voet skeeps lengte en neem toe met $1\frac{1}{2}$ duim vir elke vermeerdering van 100 voet in die lengte van die skip.

DWARSBALKRONDING

114. STANDAARDDWARSBALKRONDING

Die standaarddwarsbalkroning van die vryboorddek is een vyftigste van die skeepsbreedte.

115. KORREKSIE VIR DWARSBALKRONDING

Wanneer die dwarsbalkroning van die vryboorddek groter of kleiner is as die standaard, word die vryboord onderskeidelik verklein of vergroot met 'n kwart van die verskil tussen die werklike en die standaarddwarsbalkroning, vermenigvuldig met die breuk van die lengte van die vryboorddek wat nie deur 'n ingeslote bobou bedek is nie. Tweemaal die standaarddwarsbalkroning is die maksimum waarvoor aftrekking toegestaan mag word.

MINIMUM VRYBOORDE

116. SOMERVRYBOORD

Die minimum vryboord in die somer is die vryboord verkry uit die vryboordtabel wat in regulasie 121 verskyn nadat korreksies vir afwykings van die standaardgroottes en nadat aftrekking vir bobou ooreenkomstig hierdie Deel gemaak is, sodanig egter dat indien die vryboord bereken ooreenkomstig hierdie Deel maar voordat die korreksie in regulasie 121 (e) vereis gemaak is, minder as 2 duim is, 2 duim daarvoor in die plek gestel moet word.

117. TROPIESE VRYBOORD

Die minimum vryboord in die tropiese vaargebied is die vryboord wat verkry word deur $\frac{1}{4}$ duim per voet van die

is between 50 per cent and 75 per cent of the standard, an intermediate allowance may be granted for excess sheer forward.

111. CORRECTION FOR VARIATION FROM STANDARD SHEER PROFILE

The correction for sheer shall be the deficiency or excess of sheer determined in accordance with regulation 110, multiplied by $.75 - \frac{S}{2L}$ where S is the total length of superstructure.

112. ADDITION FOR DEFICIENCY OF SHEER

Where the sheer is less than the standard, the correction for deficiency in sheer, determined in accordance with regulation 111, shall be added to the freeboard.

113. DEDUCTION FOR EXCESS SHEER

In a flush deck ship and in a ship where an enclosed superstructure covers .1L before and .1L abaft amidships, the correction for excess of sheer determined in accordance with regulation 111, shall be deducted from the freeboard; in a ship with detached superstructures, where no enclosed superstructure covers amidships, no deduction shall be made from the freeboard; where an enclosed superstructure covers less than .1L before and .1L abaft amidships, the deduction shall be obtained by interpolation. The maximum deduction for excess sheer shall be $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches at 100 feet length of ship and shall increase at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches for each additional 100 feet in the length of the ship.

ROUND OF BEAM

114. STANDARD ROUND OF BEAM

The standard round of beam of the freeboard deck is one-fiftieth of the breadth of the ship.

115. ROUND OF BEAM CORRECTION

Where the round of beam of the freeboard deck is greater or less than the standard, the freeboard shall be decreased or increased respectively by one-fourth of the difference between the actual and the standard round of beam, multiplied by the proportion of the length of the freeboard deck not covered by enclosed superstructures. Twice the standard round of beam is the maximum for which allowance may be given.

MINIMUM FREEBOARDS

116. SUMMER FREEBOARD

The minimum freeboard in summer shall be the freeboard derived from the Freeboard Table set out in regulation 121 after corrections for departures from the standards and after deduction for superstructures in accordance with this Part, so, however, that if the freeboard, calculated in accordance with this Part but before the correction required by regulation 121 (e) is made, be less than 2 inches, 2 inches shall be substituted therefor.

117. TROPICAL FREEBOARD

The minimum freeboard in the Tropical Zone shall be the freeboard obtained by a deduction from the Summer

somerdiepgang gemeet vanaf die bokant van die kiel tot die middelpunt van die sirkel van die laslynmerk, af te trek van die Somervryboord, sodanig egter dat indien die vryboord bereken ooreenkomstig hierdie Deel maar voordat die korreksie in regulasie 121 (e) vereis gemaak is, minder as 2 duim is, 2 duim daarvoor in die plek gestel word.

118. WINTERVRYBOORD

Die minimum vryboord in die winter is die vryboord wat verkry word deur $\frac{1}{4}$ duim per voet van die somerdiepgang gemeet vanaf die bokant van die kiel tot die middelpunt van die sirkel van die laslynmerk, by die Somervryboord by te reken.

119. WINTERVRYBOORD IN DIE NOORD-ATLANTIESE OSEAAN

Die minimum Wintervryboord in die Noord-Atlantiese Oseaan vir 'n skip met 'n lengte van hoogstens 330 voet, is die Wintervryboord plus 2 duim; vir 'n skip wat langer as 330 voet is, is die minimum Wintervryboord in die Noord-Atlantiese Oseaan die Wintervryboord.

120. VRYBOORD IN SOETWATER

Die minimum vryboord in soetwater met 'n soortlike gewig gelyk aan 1, is die vryboord wat verkry word deur $\frac{\Delta}{40T}$ duim van die minimum vryboord in soutwater af te trek, waarby—

Δ = die waterverplasing in soutwater in tonne by die somerlaswaterlyn; en

T = tonne per duim indompeling in soutwater by die somerlaswaterlyn.

Wanneer die waterverplasing by die somerlaswaterlyn nie vasgestel kan word nie, moet die aftrekking 'n $\frac{1}{4}$ duim per voet van die somerdiepgang wees, gemeet van die bokant van die kiel tot die middelpunt van die sirkel van die laslynmerk.

121. VRYBOORDTABEL

Die basiese minimum Somervryboord vir 'n skip wat aan die standaarde voldoen wat in hierdie Deel voorgeskryf word, word volgens die onderstaande tabel bepaal.

| L. | Vryboord | L. | Vryboord | L. | Vryboord | L. | Vryboord | L. | Vryboord | L. | Vryboord |
|------|----------|------|----------|------|----------|------|----------|------|----------|-------|----------|
| Voet | Duim | Voet | Duim | Voet | Duim | Voet | Duim | Voet | Duim | Voet | Duim |
| 80 | 8.0 | 250 | 32.3 | 420 | 77.8 | 590 | 127.0 | 760 | 164.4 | 930 | 194.1 |
| 90 | 9.0 | 260 | 34.4 | 430 | 80.9 | 600 | 129.5 | 770 | 166.3 | 940 | 195.7 |
| 100 | 10.0 | 270 | 36.5 | 440 | 84.0 | 610 | 132.0 | 780 | 168.2 | 950 | 197.3 |
| 110 | 11.0 | 280 | 38.7 | 450 | 87.1 | 620 | 134.4 | 790 | 170.1 | 960 | 198.9 |
| 120 | 12.0 | 290 | 41.0 | 460 | 90.2 | 630 | 136.8 | 800 | 172.0 | 970 | 200.4 |
| 130 | 13.0 | 300 | 43.4 | 470 | 93.3 | 640 | 139.1 | 810 | 173.8 | 980 | 201.9 |
| 140 | 14.2 | 310 | 45.9 | 480 | 96.3 | 650 | 141.4 | 820 | 175.6 | 990 | 203.4 |
| 150 | 15.5 | 320 | 48.4 | 490 | 99.3 | 660 | 143.7 | 830 | 177.4 | 1,000 | 204.9 |
| 160 | 16.9 | 330 | 51.0 | 500 | 102.3 | 670 | 145.9 | 840 | 179.2 | | |
| 170 | 18.3 | 340 | 53.7 | 510 | 105.2 | 680 | 148.1 | 850 | 180.9 | | |
| 180 | 19.8 | 350 | 56.5 | 520 | 108.1 | 690 | 150.2 | 860 | 182.6 | | |
| 190 | 21.4 | 360 | 59.4 | 530 | 110.9 | 700 | 152.3 | 870 | 184.3 | | |
| 200 | 23.1 | 370 | 62.4 | 540 | 113.7 | 710 | 154.4 | 880 | 186.0 | | |
| 210 | 24.8 | 380 | 65.4 | 550 | 116.4 | 720 | 156.4 | 890 | 187.7 | | |
| 220 | 26.6 | 390 | 68.4 | 560 | 119.1 | 730 | 158.5 | 900 | 189.3 | | |
| 230 | 28.5 | 400 | 71.5 | 570 | 121.8 | 740 | 160.5 | 910 | 190.9 | | |
| 240 | 30.3 | 410 | 74.6 | 580 | 124.4 | 750 | 162.5 | 920 | 192.5 | | |

freeboard of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch per foot of Summer draught measured from the top of the keel to the centre of the ring of the load line mark, so however that if the freeboard, calculated in accordance with this Part but before the correction required by regulation 121 (e) is made, be less than 2 inches, 2 inches shall be substituted therefor.

118. WINTER FREEBOARD

The minimum freeboard in Winter shall be the freeboard obtained by an addition to the Summer freeboard of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch per foot of Summer draught, measured from the top of the keel to the centre of the ring of the load line mark.

119. WINTER NORTH ATLANTIC FREEBOARD

The minimum Winter North Atlantic freeboard for a ship not exceeding 330 feet in length shall be the Winter freeboard plus 2 inches; for a ship over 330 feet in length the minimum Winter North Atlantic Freeboard shall be the Winter freeboard.

120. FRESH WATER FREEBOARD

The minimum freeboard in fresh water of unit density shall be the freeboard obtained by deducting from the

minimum freeboard in salt water $\frac{\Delta}{40T}$ inches, where—

Δ = displacement in salt water in tons at the summer load waterline; and

T = tons per inch immersion in salt water at the summer load waterline.

Where the displacement at the summer load waterline cannot be certified, the deduction shall be $\frac{1}{4}$ inch per foot of summer draught measured from the top of the keel to the centre of the ring of the load line mark.

121. FREEBOARD TABLE

The basic minimum Summer freeboard for a ship which complies with the standards laid down in this Part shall be determined from the following table.

| L. | Freeboard | L. | Freeboard | L. | Freeboard | L. | Freeboard | L. | Freeboard | L. | Freeboard |
|------|-----------|------|-----------|------|-----------|------|-----------|------|-----------|-------|-----------|
| Feet | Inches | Feet | Inches | Feet | Inches | Feet | Inches | Feet | Inches | Feet | Inches |
| 80 | 8·0 | 250 | 32·3 | 420 | 77·8 | 590 | 127·0 | 760 | 164·4 | 930 | 194·1 |
| 90 | 9·0 | 260 | 34·4 | 430 | 80·9 | 600 | 129·5 | 770 | 166·3 | 940 | 195·7 |
| 100 | 10·0 | 270 | 36·5 | 440 | 84·0 | 610 | 132·0 | 780 | 168·2 | 950 | 197·3 |
| 110 | 11·0 | 280 | 38·7 | 450 | 87·1 | 620 | 134·4 | 790 | 170·1 | 960 | 198·9 |
| 120 | 12·0 | 290 | 41·0 | 460 | 90·2 | 630 | 136·8 | 800 | 172·0 | 970 | 200·4 |
| 130 | 13·0 | 300 | 43·4 | 470 | 93·3 | 640 | 139·1 | 810 | 173·8 | 980 | 201·9 |
| 140 | 14·2 | 310 | 45·9 | 480 | 96·3 | 650 | 141·4 | 820 | 175·6 | 990 | 203·4 |
| 150 | 15·5 | 320 | 48·4 | 490 | 99·3 | 660 | 143·7 | 830 | 177·4 | 1,000 | 204·9 |
| 160 | 16·9 | 330 | 51·0 | 500 | 102·3 | 670 | 145·9 | 840 | 179·2 | | |
| 170 | 18·3 | 340 | 53·7 | 510 | 105·2 | 680 | 148·1 | 850 | 180·9 | | |
| 180 | 19·8 | 350 | 56·5 | 520 | 108·1 | 690 | 150·2 | 860 | 182·6 | | |
| 190 | 21·4 | 360 | 59·4 | 530 | 110·9 | 700 | 152·3 | 870 | 184·3 | | |
| 200 | 23·1 | 370 | 62·4 | 540 | 113·7 | 710 | 154·4 | 880 | 186·0 | | |
| 210 | 24·8 | 380 | 65·4 | 550 | 116·4 | 720 | 156·4 | 890 | 187·7 | | |
| 220 | 26·6 | 390 | 68·4 | 560 | 119·1 | 730 | 158·5 | 900 | 189·3 | | |
| 230 | 28·5 | 400 | 71·5 | 570 | 121·8 | 740 | 160·5 | 910 | 190·9 | | |
| 240 | 30·3 | 410 | 74·6 | 580 | 124·4 | 750 | 162·5 | 920 | 192·5 | | |

(a) Minimum vryboord vir 'n gladdedekskip word verkry deur by die waardes volgens bostaande tabel $1\frac{1}{2}$ duim per 100 voet lengte by te tel.

(b) Die vryboord by tussenliggende lengtes word deur interpolasie verkry.

(c) Wanneer c groter is as .68 word die vryboord $c + .68$ vermenigvuldig met die faktor $\frac{L}{1.36}$.

(d) Wanneer D groter is as $\frac{L}{15}$ word die vryboord ver-

meerder met $\left(D - \frac{L}{15} \right) R$ duim, waar R gelyk is aan

$\frac{L}{130}$ by lengtes van minder as 390 voet en 3 by lengtes van 390 voet of meer.

In 'n skip met 'n ingeslote bobou wat minstens .6L midskeeps beslaan, met 'n volledige skag, of met 'n samestelling van intakte gedeeltelike boboue en skag wat van voor tot agter deurloop, word,

wanneer D kleiner is as $\frac{L}{15}$, die vryboord in bover-

melde mate verklein. Wanneer die hoogte van die bobou of van die skag kleiner is as die standaard-hoogte, soos ooreenkomstig regulasie 93 bepaal, word die vermindering gewysig in die verhouding van die werklike tot die standaardhoogte.

(e) Wanneer die werklike holte tot by die bovlak van die vryboorddek midskeeps groter of kleiner is as D, word die verskil (in duim) tussen hierdie twee holtes by die vryboord bygevoeg of daarvan afgetrek, na gelang van die geval.

HOOFSTUK IV: VRYBOORDE VIR SKEPE WAT DEKLADINGS HOUT VERVOER

122. TOEWYSING VAN HOUTVAARTVRYBOORDE

Houtvaartvryboorde word toegewys aan 'n skip as die skip wat andersins geregtig is op die toewysing van vryboorde, voldoen aan hierdie Hoofstuk in die mate soos wat in sy geval vereis word.

AANVULLENDE VOORWAARDES VAN TOEWYSING

123. Bou

Die bou van die skip moet sterk genoeg wees vir die groter diepgang wat toegestaan word en vir die gewig van die dekvrug.

(a) The minimum freeboard for a flush deck ship shall be obtained by an addition to the above table at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches for every 100 feet of length.

(b) The freeboards at intermediate lengths shall be obtained by interpolation.

(c) Where c exceeds .68, the freeboard shall be multiplied by the factor $\frac{c + .68}{1.36}$.

(d) Where D exceeds $\frac{L}{15}$ the freeboard shall be in-

creased by $\left(D - \frac{L}{15} \right) R$ inches, where R is $\frac{L}{130}$ at lengths of less than 390 feet, and 3 at 390 feet length or above.

In a ship with an enclosed superstructure covering at least .6L amidships, or with a complete trunk, or with a combination of intact partial superstructures and trunk which extends all fore

and aft, where D is less than $\frac{L}{15}$, the freeboard

shall be reduced at the above rate. Where the height of superstructures or trunk is less than the standard height, as determined in accordance with regulation 93, the reduction shall be modified in the ratio which the actual height bears to the standard height.

(e) Where the actual depth to the surface of the freeboard deck amidships is greater or less than D, the difference between these two depths (in inches) shall be added to or deducted from the freeboard, as the case may be.

CHAPTER IV: FREEBOARDS FOR SHIPS CARRYING TIMBER DECK CARGOES

122. ASSIGNMENT OF TIMBER FREEBOARDS

Timber freeboards shall be assigned to a ship if the ship, being otherwise entitled to have freeboards assigned to her, complies with this Chapter to the extent thereby required in her case.

SUPPLEMENTARY CONDITIONS OF ASSIGNMENT

123. CONSTRUCTION

The structure of the ship shall be of sufficient strength for the deeper draught allowed and for the weight of the deck cargo.

124. BOBOU

Die skip moet 'n voorkasteel hê van minstens standaard-hoogte en 'n lengte van minstens 7 persent van die skeeps-lengte en daarbenewens 'n kampanje of 'n verhoogde agterdek met 'n staalkap of dekhuis wat agter aangebring is.

125. SKAGTE BO DIE MASJENRUIM

Die skagte bo die masjenruim op die vryboorddek moet deur 'n bobou van minstens standaardhoogte beskerm word tensy hierdie skagte sterk en hoog genoeg is om die laai van hout langs hul sye toe te laat.

126. DUBBELBOOMTENKS

Wanneer dubbelboomtenks oor die middel van die helfte van die skeeps-lengte aangebring is, moet hulle toereikende langsskeeps indeling hê.

127. VERSKANSINGS

Die skip moet voorsien wees of van vaste verskansings minstens 3 voet 3 duim hoog, waarvan die borand spesiaal verstyf is en wat gestut word deur sterk verskansingstutte aan die dek bevestig op die dwarste van die dekbalk en voorsien van die nodige waterafvoerpoorte, of van deugdelike relingwerk van minstens 3 voet 3 duim hoog en van 'n besondere sterk konstruksie.

128. STUURINRIGTINGS

Die stuurinrigting moet op deugdelike wyse teen beskadiging deur die lading beskerm wees en, vir sover dit uitvoerbaar is, toeganklik wees. Doeltreffende voorsiening moet vir die stuur van die skip gemaak word vir die geval dat die hoofstuurinrigting beskadig word.

129. SJORRINGS

Oogplate vir sjorrings moet op afstande van hoogstens 10 voet aan die berghoutgang geheg word waarby die afstand van 'n eindbeskot van 'n bobou tot by die eerste oogplaat hoogstens 6 voet 6 duim moet wees. Ekstra oogplate kan op die stringerplaat aangebring word.

BEREKENING VAN VRYBOORD

130. BEREKENING VAN VRYBOORD

(1) Wanneer die Toewysende Owerheid oortuig is dat die skip geskik is en dat die voorwaardes en die inrigtings minstens voldoen aan die voorgaande vereistes van hierdie Hoofstuk vir die vervoer van dekvragte hout, mag die Somervryboord soos bereken volgens die regulasies en tabelle in Hoofstuk III gewysig word om besondere houtvaartvryboorde te gee deur die onderstaande persentasies in die plek te stel van dié in regulasie 107.

124. SUPERSTRUCTURES

The ship shall have a forecastle of at least standard height and at least 7 per cent of the length of the ship, and, in addition, a poop, or a raised quarter-deck with a strong steel hood or deck house fitted aft.

125. MACHINERY CASINGS

Machinery casings on the freeboard deck shall be protected by a superstructure of at least standard height, unless the machinery casings are of sufficient strength and height to permit of the carriage of timber alongside.

126. DOUBLE BOTTOM TANKS

Double bottom tanks where fitted within the midship half length of the ship shall have adequate longitudinal sub-division.

127. BULWARKS

The ship shall be fitted either with permanent bulwarks at least 3 feet 3 inches high, specially stiffened on the upper edge and supported by strong bulwark stays attached to the deck in way of the beams and provided with necessary freeing ports, or with efficient rails at least 3 feet 3 inches high and of specially strong construction.

128. STEERING ARRANGEMENTS

Steering arrangements shall be effectively protected from damage by cargo, and, as far as practicable, shall be accessible. Efficient provision shall be made for steering in the event of a breakdown in the main steering arrangements.

129. LASHINGS

Eye-plates for lashings shall be attached to the sheer-stake at intervals of not more than 10 feet, the distance from an end bulkhead of a superstructure to the first eye-plate being not more than 6 feet 6 inches. Additional eye-plates may be fitted on the stringer plate.

COMPUTATION OF FREEBOARD

130. COMPUTATION OF FREEBOARD

(1) Where the Assigning Authority is satisfied that the ship is suitable and that the conditions and arrangements are at least equal to the foregoing requirements of this Chapter for the carriage of timber deck cargo, the Summer freeboard computed in accordance with the regulations and Tables in Chapter III may be modified to give special timber freeboards, by substituting the following percentages for those in regulation 107.

TOTALE EFFEKTIEWE LENGTE VAN BOSBOU (E).

| | 0 | ·1L. | ·2L. | ·3L. | ·4L. | ·5L. | ·6L. | ·7L. | ·8L. | ·9L. | 1·0L. |
|----------------------|----|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| Alle Tipes | 20 | 30·75 | 41·5 | 52·25 | 63 | 69·25 | 75·5 | 81·5 | 87·5 | 93·75 | 100 |

TOTAL EFFECTIVE LENGTH OF SUPERSTRUCTURES (E).

| | 0 | ·1L. | ·2L. | ·3L. | ·4L. | ·5L. | ·6L. | ·7L. | ·8L. | ·9L. | 1·0L. |
|---------------------|----|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| All types | 20 | 30·75 | 41·5 | 52·25 | 63 | 69·25 | 75·5 | 81·5 | 87·5 | 93·75 | 100 |

(2) Die Wintervryboord vir die houtvaart word verkry deur een-derde van 'n duim per voet van die Somerhoutvaart diepgang tot die bokant van die kiel gemeet by die Somerhoutvaartvryboord te tel.

(3) Die Winterhoutvaartvryboord in die Noord-Atlantiese Oseaan is dieselfde as dié van die Wintervryboord in die Noord-Atlantiese Oseaan soos voorgeskryf in regulasie 119.

(4) Die Tropiese houtvaartvryboord word verkry deur 'n kwart duim per voet van die Somerhoutvaartdiepgang tot die bokant van die kiel gemeet van die Somerhoutvaartvryboord af te trek.

HOOFSTUK V: VRYBOORDE VIR TENKSKEPE

131. TOEWYSING VAN VRYBOORDE VIR TENKSKEPE

Tenkskipvryboorde word aan 'n tenkskip toegewys as dit aan die voorwaardes van toewysing in hierdie Deel voldoen en ook aan hierdie Hoofstuk voldoen in sover dit in sy geval vereis word.

AANVULLENDE VOORWAARDES VAN TOEWYSING

132. BOU VAN TENKSKIP

Die bou van 'n tenkskip moet sterk genoeg wees vir die groter diepgang wat ooreenstem met die toegewysde vryboord.

133. VOORKASTEEL

'n Tenkskip moet 'n voorkasteel hê waarvan die lengte nie minder as 7 persent van die lengte van die tenkskip en die hoogte nie minder as die standaardhoogte is nie.

134. SKAGTE BO DIE MASJENRUIM

Die openings in die skagte bo die masjenruim moet van staaldeure voorsien wees. Die skagte moet deur 'n ingeslote kampanje of brughuis van minstens die standaardhoogte of deur 'n dekhuis van gelyke hoogte en ooreenkomstige sterkte beskerm wees. Die beskotte aan die ente van hierdie bouwerke moet afmetings hê wat met dié van 'n frontbeskot van die brughuis ooreenkom. Alle ingange tot die bouwerke vanaf die vryboorddek moet van doeltreffende sluitingsmiddels voorsien wees en die drempels moet minstens 18 duim bo die dek wees. Blootgestelde skagte bo masjenruime op die boboudek moet sterk gebou wees en alle openings daarin moet voorsien wees van staalsluitingsmiddels wat blywend aan die skagte bevestig is en instaat is om aan albei kante gesluit en bevestig te word. Die drempels van hierdie openings moet minstens 15 duim bo die dek wees. Stookruimtelugroosteropenings moet so hoog bo die boboudek wees as wat redelik en prakties uitvoerbaar is en moet voorsien wees van sterk staaldeksels wat blywend op hul plek bevestig is: Met dien verstande dat in die geval van 'n plaaslike laslynskip, synde 'n tenkskip, wat nie later as 1 Januarie 1960 gebou is nie, die volgende inrigtings as gelykwaardig aanvaar mag word vir daardie gedeelte van hierdie regulasie wat betrekking het op skagte bo die masjenruim op die vryboorddek—

- (a) skagte bo die masjenruim mag opgetrek word tot by die frontbeskot van die kampanje as daardie gedeelte van die beskot gebou is met afmetings soos in hierdie Deel vir frontbeskotte vir brughuise en kampanjes voorgeskryf, maar met verstywer-spasiëring wat van 20 to 24 duim verminder is;
- (b) 'n waterdigte deur mag in daardie gedeelte van die kampanjebeskot aangebring word om toegang tot die masjenruimte te verleen, op voorwaarde dat 'n

(2) The Winter Timber freeboard shall be obtained by adding to the Summer Timber freeboard one-third of an inch per foot of the moulded Summer Timber draught.

(3) The Winter North Atlantic Timber freeboards shall be identical with the Winter North Atlantic freeboards prescribed in regulation 119.

(4) The Tropical Timber freeboard shall be obtained by deducting from the Summer Timber freeboard one-quarter of an inch per foot of the moulded Summer Timber draught.

CHAPTER V: FREEBOARDS FOR TANKERS

131. ASSIGNMENT OF TANKER FREEBOARDS

Tanker freeboards shall be assigned to a tanker if it complies with the Conditions of Assignment in this Part and also complies with this Chapter to the extent thereby required in her case.

SUPPLEMENTARY CONDITIONS OF ASSIGNMENT

132. CONSTRUCTION OF TANKER

The structure of the tanker shall be of sufficient strength for the draught corresponding to the freeboard assigned.

133. FORECASTLE

The tanker shall have a forecastle of which the length is not less than 7 per cent of the length of the tanker and the height is not less than the standard height.

134. MACHINERY CASINGS

The openings in machinery casings on the freeboard deck shall be fitted with steel doors. The casings shall be protected by an enclosed poop or bridge of at least standard height or by a deck house of equal height and of equivalent strength. The bulkheads at the ends of these structures shall be of the scantlings required for bridge front bulkheads. All entrances to the structures from the freeboard deck shall be fitted with effective closing appliances and the sills shall be at least 18 inches above the deck. Exposed machinery casings on the superstructure deck shall be of substantial construction, and all openings in them shall be fitted with steel closing appliances permanently attached to the casings and capable of being closed and secured from both sides; the sills of such openings shall be at least 15 inches above the deck. Fiddley openings shall be as high above the superstructure deck as is reasonable and practicable and shall have strong steel covers permanently attached in their proper positions. Provided that in the case of a local load line ship, being a tanker, constructed not later than 1 January 1960, the following arrangements may be accepted as equivalent to that part of this regulation which relates to machinery casings on the freeboard deck—

- (a) machinery casings may be carried to the poop front bulkhead if that part of the bulkhead is constructed of scantlings, as prescribed in this Part for bridges and poop front bulkheads but with stiffener spacing reduced from 30 inches to 24 inches;
- (b) a watertight door may be fitted in that part of the poop bulkhead to give access to the machinery space on the condition that a steel corridor of

staalgang van 'n sterkte wat gelyk is aan die van die omkasting self agter die deur voorsien word; die gang moet ook 'n ander deur hê wat toegang tot die masjienruimte verleen;

- (c) die drempel van die buitedeur moet minstens 24 duim hoog wees en die drempel van die binne deur moet minstens 9 duim hoog wees;
- (d) albei deure moet van staal wees en na buite oopgaan.

135. LOOPBRUG

'n Doeltreffend geboude permanente loopbrug van voldoende sterkte met die oog op sy blootgestelde posisie, moet voor en agter op die hoogte van die boboudek tussen die kampanje en die midskeepse brughuis en wanneer enige bemanningslede in die voorstewe gehuisves word, vanaf die brughuis na die voorkasteel, aangebring word, tensy ander gelykwaardige toegangsmiddels verskaf word om die doel van 'n loopbrug te dien soos gange onder die dek.

136. BESKERMING VAN DIE BEMANNING, TOEGANG TOT MASJENRUIMTE, ENS.

Veilige en bevredigende toegang van die hoogte waarop die loopbrug aangebring is, na die bemanningskwartiere, die masjienruimte en na alle ander dele wat vir die nodige bediening van die skip gebruik word, moet te alle tye beskikbaar wees. Hierdie regulasie is nie van toepassing op pompkamers nie as daar vanaf die vryboorddek geskikte toegangsmiddels is en die toegangsopeninge voorsien is van sluitingsmiddels van klas 1.

137. LUIKOPENINGS

Alle luikopenings op die vryboorddek en op die dek van ekspansiekokers moet deur middel van deugdelike staal- luike waterdig gesluit word.

138. LUGKOKERS

Lugkokers na ruimtes onder die vryboorddek moet van toereikende sterkte wees of moet deur boboue of ander ewe doeltreffende middels beskerm wees.

139. WATERAFVOERREËLINGS

(1) 'n Tenkskip met verskansings moet oor minstens die halwe lengte van die blootgestelde deel van die oopdek van oopreëlins of van sodanige ander waterafvoerreëlins wat na die mening van die Toewysende Owerheid vir die afvoer van water van die dekke doeltreffend is, voorsien wees. Die boonste rand van die berghoutsgang moet so laag moontlik gehou word en oor die algemeen nie hoër as die boonste rand van die stringerhoekstaal nie.

(2) Waar boboue deur skagte verbind is, moet ooprelings aangebring word oor die hele lengte van die vryboorddek wat aan wind en weer blootgestel is.

BEREKENING VAN VRYBOORD

140. BEREKENING VAN VRYBOORD

Wanneer die Toewysende Owerheid oortuig is dat aan die voorafgaande vereistes van hierdie Hoofstuk voldoen is, word vryboorde ooreenkomstig Hoofstuk III bereken, onderworpe aan die bepalinge van regulasies 141 tot 143 en die vervanging van die tabel in regulasie 121 deur die tabel in regulasie 144: Met dien verstande egter dat geen byvoeging ingevolge regulasie 121 (a) ten opsigte van 'n gladdedektenkskip gemaak mag word nie.

equivalent strength to the casing itself is provided behind the door; the corridor shall also have another door giving access to the machinery space;

- (c) the sill of the outer door shall be at least 24 inches in height and the sill of the inner door shall be at least 9 inches in height;
- (d) both doors shall be of steel and shall open outwards.

135. GANGWAY

An efficiently constructed permanent gangway of sufficient strength for its exposed position shall be fitted fore and aft at the level of the superstructure deck between the poop and midship bridge, and when any of the crew are berthed forward, from the bridge to the forecabin, unless other equivalent means of access are provided to carry out the purpose of the gangway, such as passages below deck.

136. PROTECTION OF CREW, ACCESS TO MACHINERY SPACES, ETC.

Safe and satisfactory access from the gangway level to the quarters of the crew, the machinery space and all other parts used in the necessary work of the ship, shall be available at all times. This regulation does not apply to pump rooms if suitable means of access are provided from the freeboard deck, and the access openings are fitted with Class 1 closing appliances.

137. HATCHWAYS

All hatchways on the freeboard deck and on the deck of expansion trunks shall be closed watertight by efficient steel covers.

138. VENTILATORS

Ventilators to spaces below the freeboard deck shall be of ample strength or shall be protected by superstructures or by equally efficient means.

139. FREEING ARRANGEMENTS

(1) A tanker with bulwarks shall have open rails fitted for at least half the length of the exposed portion of the weather deck or such other freeing arrangements as are in the opinion of the Assigning Authority effective for the purpose of freeing the decks of water. The upper edge of the sheerstrake shall be kept as low as practicable, and as a general rule shall not be higher than the upper edge of the gunwale bar.

(2) Where superstructures are connected by trunks, open rails shall be fitted for the whole length of the weather portions of the freeboard deck.

COMPUTATION OF FREEBOARD

140. COMPUTATION OF FREEBOARD

Where the Assigning Authority is satisfied that the foregoing requirements of this Chapter are fulfilled, the freeboards shall be computed in accordance with Chapter III, subject to the provisions of regulations 141 to 143 and to the substitution of the Table contained in regulation 144 for the Table contained in regulation 121: Provided, however, that no addition shall be made under regulation 121 (a) in respect of a flush deck tanker.

141. AFTREKKING VIR VRYSTAANDE BOBOU

Wanneer die totale effektiwiteit van 'n bobou minder as 1.0L is, is die aftrekking 'n persentasie van die aftrekking vir 'n bobou met 'n lengte van 1.0L wat uit onderstaande tabel verkry word:—

TOTALE EFFEKTIEWE LENGTE VAN BOBOU.

| | 0 | .1 L. | .2 L. | .3 L. | .4 L. | .5 L. | .6 L. | .7 L. | .8 L. | .9 L. | 1.0 L. |
|----------------------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| Alle Tipes | 0 | 7 | 14 | 21 | 31 | 41 | 52 | 63 | 75.3 | 87.7 | 100 |

141. DEDUCTION FOR DETACHED SUPERSTRUCTURES

When a total effective length of superstructure is less than 1.0L the deduction shall be a percentage of the deduction for a superstructure of length 1.0L, obtained from the following table:—

TOTAL EFFECTIVE LENGTH OF SUPERSTRUCTURE.

| | 0 | .1 L. | .2 L. | .3 L. | .4 L. | .5 L. | .6 L. | .7 L. | .8 L. | .9 L. | 1.0 L. |
|---------------------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| ALL TYPES | 0 | 7 | 14 | 21 | 31 | 41 | 52 | 63 | 75.3 | 87.7 | 100 |

142. AFTREKKING VIR OORMAAT VAN SEEG

Wanneer die seeg groter as die standaard is, word die korreksie vir seegoormaat soos ingevolge regulasie 111 bepaal, van die vryboord van elke tenkskip afgetrek. Regulasie 113 is nie van toepassing nie behalwe dat die maksimum aftrekking vir seegoormaat 1½ duim per 100 voet tenkskiplengte is en toeneem met 1½ duim vir elke vermeerdering van 100 voet in die lengte van die tenkskip.

142. DEDUCTION FOR EXCESS SHEER

Where the sheer is greater than the standard, the correction for excess sheer as determined under regulation 111 shall be deducted from the freeboard for every tanker. Regulation 113 shall not apply except that the maximum deduction for excess sheer shall be 1½ inches at 100 feet length of tanker and shall increase at the rate of 1½ inches for each additional 100 feet in the length of the tanker.

143. WINTERVRYBOORD IN DIE NOORD-ATLANTIESE OSEAAN

Die minimum Wintervryboord in die Noord-Atlantiese Oseaan is die Wintervryboord plus 'n byvoeging van 1 duim per 100 voet skeeps lengte.

143. WINTER NORTH ATLANTIC FREEBOARD

The minimum Winter North Atlantic freeboard shall be the Winter freeboard plus an addition at the rate of 1 inch per 100 feet in length.

144. VRYBOORDTABEL VIR 'N TENKSKIP

Die basiese minimum Somervryboord vir 'n tenkskip wat aan die standaarde voldoen wat in hierdie Deel voorgeskryf word, word volgens die onderstaande tabel bepaal.

144. FREEBOARD TABLE FOR A TANKER

The basic minimum Summer freeboard for a tanker which complies with the standards laid down in this Part, shall be determined from the following table:

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------|
| 190 | 21.5 | 400 | 62.5 | 610 | 110.3 | 820 | 142.3 |
| 200 | 23.1 | 410 | 64.9 | 620 | 112.2 | 830 | 143.5 |
| 210 | 24.7 | 420 | 67.4 | 630 | 114.0 | 840 | 144.7 |
| 220 | 26.3 | 430 | 69.9 | 640 | 115.8 | 850 | 145.8 |
| 230 | 28.0 | 440 | 72.5 | 650 | 117.6 | 860 | 146.9 |
| 240 | 29.7 | 450 | 75.1 | 660 | 119.3 | 870 | 148.0 |
| 250 | 31.5 | 460 | 77.7 | 670 | 121.0 | 880 | 149.1 |
| 260 | 33.3 | 470 | 80.2 | 680 | 122.6 | 890 | 150.1 |
| 270 | 35.2 | 480 | 82.7 | 690 | 124.2 | 900 | 151.1 |
| 280 | 37.1 | 490 | 85.1 | 700 | 125.8 | 910 | 152.1 |
| 290 | 39.1 | 500 | 87.5 | 710 | 127.3 | 920 | 153.1 |
| 300 | 41.1 | 510 | 89.8 | 720 | 128.8 | 930 | 154.1 |
| 310 | 43.1 | 520 | 92.1 | 730 | 130.3 | 940 | 155.1 |
| 320 | 45.1 | 530 | 94.3 | 740 | 131.8 | 950 | 156.1 |
| 330 | 47.1 | 540 | 96.5 | 750 | 133.2 | 960 | 157.1 |
| 340 | 49.2 | 550 | 98.6 | 760 | 134.6 | 970 | 158.0 |
| 350 | 51.3 | 560 | 100.7 | 770 | 135.9 | 980 | 158.9 |
| 360 | 53.5 | 570 | 102.7 | 780 | 137.2 | 990 | 159.8 |
| 370 | 55.7 | 580 | 104.6 | 790 | 138.5 | 1,000 | 159.8 |
| 380 | 57.9 | 590 | 106.5 | 800 | 139.8 | | 160.7 |
| 390 | 60.2 | 600 | 108.4 | 810 | 141.1 | | |

Vryboorde by tussenliggende lengtes moet deur lineêre interpolasie verkry word.

| L in feet. | Freeboard in inches. | L in feet. | Freeboard in inches. | L in feet. | Freeboard in inches. | L in feet. | Freeboard in inches. |
|------------|----------------------|------------|----------------------|------------|----------------------|------------|----------------------|
| 190 | 21.5 | 400 | 62.5 | 610 | 110.3 | 820 | 142.3 |
| 200 | 23.1 | 410 | 64.9 | 620 | 112.2 | 830 | 143.5 |
| 210 | 24.7 | 420 | 67.4 | 630 | 114.0 | 840 | 144.7 |
| 220 | 26.3 | 430 | 69.9 | 640 | 115.8 | 850 | 145.8 |
| 230 | 28.0 | 440 | 72.5 | 650 | 117.6 | 860 | 146.9 |
| 240 | 29.7 | 450 | 75.1 | 660 | 119.3 | 870 | 148.0 |
| 250 | 31.5 | 460 | 77.7 | 670 | 121.0 | 880 | 149.1 |
| 260 | 33.3 | 470 | 80.2 | 680 | 122.6 | 890 | 150.1 |
| 270 | 35.2 | 480 | 82.7 | 690 | 124.2 | 900 | 151.1 |
| 280 | 37.1 | 490 | 85.1 | 700 | 125.8 | 910 | 152.1 |
| 290 | 39.1 | 500 | 87.5 | 710 | 127.3 | 920 | 153.1 |
| 300 | 41.1 | 510 | 89.8 | 720 | 128.8 | 930 | 154.1 |
| 310 | 43.1 | 520 | 92.1 | 730 | 130.3 | 940 | 155.1 |
| 320 | 45.1 | 530 | 94.3 | 740 | 131.8 | 950 | 156.1 |
| 330 | 47.1 | 540 | 96.5 | 750 | 133.2 | 960 | 157.1 |
| 340 | 49.2 | 550 | 98.6 | 760 | 134.6 | 970 | 158.0 |
| 350 | 51.3 | 560 | 100.7 | 770 | 135.9 | 980 | 158.9 |
| 360 | 53.5 | 570 | 102.7 | 780 | 137.2 | 990 | 159.8 |
| 370 | 55.7 | 580 | 104.6 | 790 | 138.5 | 1,000 | 160.7 |
| 380 | 57.9 | 590 | 106.5 | 800 | 139.8 | | |
| 390 | 60.2 | 600 | 108.4 | 810 | 141.1 | | |

Freeboards at intermediate lengths shall be determined by linear interpolation.

HOOFSTUK VI: VRYBOORD VIR 'N SKIP VAN 'N BESONDERE TIEPE

145. BEPALING VIR 'N SKIP VAN 'N BESONDERE TIEPE

(1) In die geval van 'n skip van 'n besondere tipe met 'n lengte van meer as 300 voet waarvan die boukenmerke ooreenkoms toon met dié van 'n tenkskip waardeur, na die mening van die Owerheid, groter beveiliging teen die see verleen word, kan 'n vermindering van vryboord, bereken vir 'n skip kragtens Hoofstuk III, toegestaan word.

(2) Die mate van hierdie vermindering moet deur die Owerheid bepaal word met verwysing na die vryboord wat aan 'n tenkskip toegewys word met inagneming van die mate waarin die skip voldoen aan die voorwaardes van toewysing in hierdie Deel en aan die vereistes van Hoofstuk V en die mate van indeling wat in die skip verskaf is, maar die vryboorde wat aan so 'n skip toegewys word, mag in geen geval minder wees as die vryboord wat aan die skip as tenkskip toegewys sou word nie: Met dien verstande dat 'n skip wat erts vervoer 'n halwe van die vermindering van die toelating vir 'n tenkskip met dieselfde vryboordkenmerke toegestaan kan word, onderworpe aan onderstaande voorwaardes—

- (a) 'n waterdigte oorlangse beskot moet van bak- tot stuurboord oor die ertsvragruime aangebring word, elkeen vanaf die middellynvlak van die skip op 'n afstand van hoogstens 30 persent van die mid-skeepse grootspantbreedte van die skip;
- (b) waterdigte dwarsbeskotte moet in die kantafdelings voor die vragruime aangebring word op afstande van hoogstens $20 + \frac{L}{24}$ voet van mekaar;
- (c) 'n dubbelboom moet onder die sentrale afdelings aangebring word, van 'n hoogte wat minstens gelyk is aan 'n hoogte wat deur die Toewysende Owerheid vasgestel word;
- (d) die hoofvragluikopenings mag nie groter wees as wat vir die behoorlike werking van die skip en skeepvrag nodig is nie. Hulle moet in seksies gesluit word met waterdigte staalluik van 'n sterkte van 15 persent bo die sterkte wat kragtens hierdie Deel vereis word vir soortgelyke staalluik wat aangebring is in 'n skip wat met vryboorde ooreenkomstig Hoofstuk III gemerk is;
- (e) as vleueluikopenings aan die kant van afdelings aangebring is moet hulle klein wees, met goed ge-

CHAPTER VI: FREEBOARD FOR A SHIP OF SPECIAL TYPE

145. PROVISION FOR A SHIP OF SPECIAL TYPE

(1) In the case of a ship of special type over 300 feet in length possessing constructional features similar to those of a tanker which, in the opinion of the Authority afford extra invulnerability against the sea, a reduction in the freeboard computed for a ship under Chapter III may be granted.

(2) The amount of such reduction shall be determined by the Authority with reference to the freeboard assigned to a tanker, having regard to the extent to which the ship complies with the Conditions of Assignment in this Part and with the requirements of Chapter V and the degree of sub-division provided in the ship, but the freeboards assigned to such a ship shall in no case be less than the freeboard which would be assigned to her if she were a tanker:

Provided that an ore carrier may be allowed one half of the reduction of the allowance for a tanker of the same freeboard characteristics subject to the following conditions—

- (a) a longitudinal watertight bulkhead shall be fitted port and starboard over the range of the ore cargo holds, each to be fitted from the centre line plane of the ship at a distance not greater than 30 per cent of the midship moulded breadth of the ship;
- (b) transverse watertight bulkheads shall be fitted in the side compartments abreast the cargo holds spaced not more than $20 + \frac{L}{24}$ feet apart;
- (c) a double bottom shall be fitted under the central compartments of a height at least equal to a height determined by the Assigning Authority;
- (d) the main cargo hatchways shall not be larger than is necessary for the proper working of the ship and cargo. They shall be closed by watertight steel hatch covers in sections having a strength 15 per cent in excess of the strength required by this Part for similar steel hatch covers fitted in a ship marked with freeboards under Chapter III;
- (e) if wing hatchways to the side compartments are fitted, they shall be small with well rounded cor-

ronde hoeke en van die tenkskiptipe. Ander dek-openings moet so geplaas word dat konsentrasie van spanning voorkom word;

- (f) al die vereistes in hierdie Deel voorgeskryf in verband met die voorwaardes van toewysing van vryboord wat op 'n tenkskip met 'n tenkskipvryboord van toepassing is, moet nagekom word.

(3) Die volle vermindering van vryboord wat vir 'n tenkskip met dieselfde vryboordkenmerke toegestaan kan word, mag toegestaan word as, benewens die voorwaardes in subregulasie (2) gemeld, die sentrale vragafdeling deur waterdigte dwarsbeskotte so ingedeel is dat die vryboord-dek nie onder water sal raak ingeval engeen van die sentrale afdelings wat aldus gevorm is heeltemal met soutwater gevul sou word, by 'n veronderstelde deurdringbaarheid van 60 persent, wanneer die skip op die diepste toelaatbare diepgang in soutwater dryf.

DEEL IV

HOOFSTUK I: TOEPASSING

146. TOEPASSING VAN DEEL IV

Hierdie Deel is op elke skip van toepassing.

HOOFSTUK II: VAARSONES, VAARGEBIEDE EN SEISOENSPERIODES

147. VAARSONES, VAARGEBIEDE EN SEISOENSPERIODES

(1) Die vaarsones, vaargebiede en seisoensperiodes wat op hierdie regulasies betrekking het, is in Aanhangsel 6 uiteengesit.

(2) 'n Skip moet voldoen aan die vereistes wat vir hom geld in die sones en vaargebiede in Aanhangsel 6 uiteengesit.

(3) 'n Hawe wat op die grens tussen twee sones of vaargebiede geleë is, word beskou as geleë synde binne die sone of vaargebied vanwaar die skip hom of waarheen hy vertrek.

HOOFSTUK III: EKWIVALENTE

148. EKWIVALENTE WAT TOEGELAAT KAN WORD

Waar in hierdie regulasies voorgeskryf word dat 'n bepaalde uitrusting, materiaal, toestel of apparaat of tipe daarvan op 'n skip aangebring of aan boord daarvan moet wees, of dat 'n bepaalde voorsiening gemaak moet word, kan die owerheid toelaat dat 'n ander uitrusting, materiaal, toestel of apparaat of tipe daarvan aangebring of aan boord gehou word of ander voorsiening gemaak word, mits hy oortuig is dat sodanige ander uitrusting, materiaal, toestel of apparaat of tipe daarvan, of voorsiening, minstens net so doeltreffend is as dié wat by hierdie regulasies voorgeskryf word.

AANHANGSEL 1
(Regulasies 6 en 8 (4))

REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA
(Republiekwapen)

DEPARTEMENT VAN VERVOER—MARINE-AFDELING
(Handelskeepvaartwet, 1951 (Wet No. 57 van 1951), soos gewysig)

VERSLAG AANGAANDE LASLYNONDERSOEK

A. BESONDERHEDE VAN SKIP

| Naam | Amp- telike Nommer | Hawe waar geregi- streer | Bruto tonne- maat | Gebou van: | *Inter- nasio- nale/ plaa- like las- lynskip | Geklas- sifiseer deur |
|------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---|-----------------------------|
| | | | | | | |

ners and of the tanker type. Other deck openings shall be so disposed as to avoid stress concentra-tions;

- (f) all the requirements specified in this Part regarding the Conditions of Assignment of freeboard applic-able to a tanker having a tanker freeboard shall be complied with.

(3) The full reduction of the freeboard which could be allowed for a tanker of the same freeboard charac-teristics may be allowed if, in addition to the conditions mentioned in subregulation (2) the central cargo com-partment is so sub-divided by transverse watertight bulk-heads that the freeboard deck would not be submerged in the event of any one of the central compartmentnets so formed being completely filled with salt water, assuming a permeability of 60 per cent, with the ship floating at the deepest allowable draught in salt water.

PART IV

CHAPTER I: APPLICATION

146. APPLICATION OF PART IV

This Part applies to every ship.

CHAPTER II: ZONES, AREAS AND SEASONAL PERIODS

147. ZONES, AREAS AND SEASONAL PERIODS

(1) The zones, areas and seasonal periods which relate to these regulations are set forth in Annex 6.

(2) A ship shall comply with the requirements applic-able to it in the zone or area set forth in Annex 6.

(3) A port standing on the boundary lines between two zones or areas shall be regarded as within the zone or area from or into which the ship arrives or departs.

CHAPTER III: EQUIVALENTS

148. EQUIVALENTS WHICH MAY BE ALLOWED

Where these regulations require that a particular fitting, material, appliance or apparatus, or type thereof, shall be fitted or carried in a ship, or that any particular provision shall be made, the Authority may allow any other fitting, material, appliance or apparatus or type thereof to be fitted or carried or provision to be made, if he is satisfied that such other fitting, material, appliance or apparatus or type thereof, or provision, is at least as effective as that required by these regulations.

ANNEX. 1
(Regulations 6 and 8 (4))

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
(Coat of Arms)

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT—MARINE DIVISION
(Merchant Shipping Act, 1951 (Act No. 57 of 1951), as amended)

REPORT OF LOAD LINE SURVEY

A. PARTICULARS OF SHIP.

| Name | Official No. | Port of registry | Gross tonnage | Con- structed of:— | *Inter- national/ local load line ship | Classed by |
|------|-----------------|------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|--|---------------|
| | | | | | | |

B. BESONDERHEDE AANGAANDE EIENAAR

| Naam | Adres |
|------|-------|
| | |

C. OPNEMER SE VERKLARING

1. Ek verklaar hierby dat ek op.....
 * (a) die ondersoek van bogenoemde skip vir die uitreiking/her-nuwing van 'n internasionale laslynsertifikaat/plaaslike laslynsertifikaat;
 * (b) die periodieke ondersoek van bogenoemde skip, voltooi het.

2. Dit is gevind dat die skip aan die betrokke bepalings van die Laslynregulasies, 1968 voldoen het.
 Datum..... Plek.....

Handtekening van opnemer.

* Skrap watter ookal nie van toepassing is nie.

AANHANGSEL 2
(Regulasie 17)

REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA
(Republiekwapen)

DEPARTEMENT VAN VERVOER—MARINE-AFDELING
(Handelskeepvaartwet, 1951 (Wet No. 57 van 1951), soos gewysig)

INTERNASIONALE LASLYNSERTIFIKAAT (1966)

Uitgereik ingevolge die bepalings van die Internasionale Konvensie insake Laslyne, 1966 op gesag van die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika deur—

| Naam van Skip | Onderskeidingsnommer of -letters | Hawe waar geregistreer | Lengte (L) soos omskryf in artikel 2 (8) |
|---------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|--|
| | | | |

Vryboord toegewys as: Tipe skip:
 *'n nuwe skip Tipe 'A'
 *'n bestaande skip *) Tipe 'B'
) Tipe 'B' met verminderde vryboord.
) Tipe 'B' met vermeerderde vryboord.

* Skrap wat nie van toepassing is nie.

| Vryboord vanaf deklyn | Laslyn |
|---|--|
| Tropies.....duim (T) |duim bo (S) |
| Somer.....duim (S) | Boonste rand van lyn deur middelpunt van sirkel. |
| Winter.....duim (W) |duim onder (S) |
| Winter Noord-Atlantiese Oseaan.....duim (WNA) |duim onder (S) |
| Houtvaart-tropies.....duim (HT) |duim bo (HS) |
| Houtvaart-somer.....duim (HS) |duim bo (S) |
| Huoutvaart-winter.....duim (HW) |duim onder (HS) |
| Houtvaart-winter Noord-Atlantiese Oseaan.....duim (HWN) |duim onder (HS) |

N.B.

Vryboord en laslyne wat nie van toepassing is nie, hoef nie op die sertifikaat ingevul te word nie. Toelating vir soetwater vir alle vryboorde behalwe vir die houtvaart.....duim. Vir die houtvaartvryboorde.....duim. Die boonste rand van die deklyn vanwaar hierdie vryboorde gemeet word, is.....duim.....dek aan sykant.

B. PARTICULARS RELATING TO OWNER

| Name | Address |
|------|---------|
| | |

C. SURVEYOR'S DECLARATION

1. I hereby declare that on..... I completed—
 * (a) the survey of the abovementioned ship for the issue/renewal of an international load line certificate/a local load line certificate;
 * (b) the intermediate survey of the abovementioned ship.
 2. The ship was found to comply with the relevant provisions of the Load Line Regulations, 1968.

Date..... Place.....

Signature of Surveyor.

* Delete whichever is not applicable.

ANNEX. 2.
(Regulation 17).

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA.
(Coat of Arms)

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT—MARINE DIVISION
(Merchant Shipping Act, 1951 (Act No. 57 of 1951), as amended)

INTERNATIONAL LOAD LINE CERTIFICATE (1966)

Issued under the provisions of the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966 under the authority of the Government of the Republic of South Africa by.....

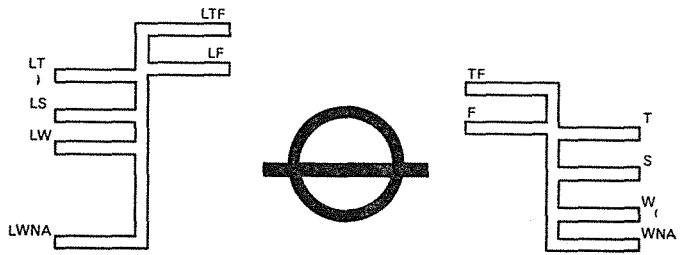
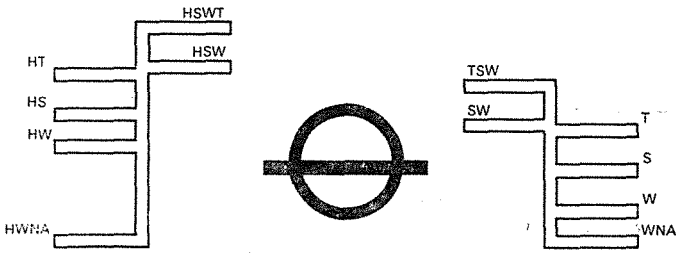
| Name of Ship | Distinctive Number or Letters | Port of Registry | Length (L) as defined in Article 2(8) |
|--------------|-------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | |

Freeboard assigned as: Type of ship:
 * { A new ship Type 'A'
 { An existing ship Type 'B'
 * { Type 'B' with reduced freeboard.
 { Type 'B' with increased freeboard.
 * Delete whatever is inapplicable.

| Freeboards from deck line | Load Line |
|--|--|
| Tropical.....inches (T) |inches above (S) |
| Summer.....inches (S) | Upper edge of the line through centre of ring. |
| Winter.....inches (W) |inches below (S) |
| Winter North Atlantic.....inches (WNA) |inches below (S) |
| Timber-tropical.....inches (LT) |inches above (LS) |
| Timber-summer.....inches (LS) |inches above (S) |
| Timber-winter..... (LW) |inches below (LS) |
| Timber-winter North Atlantic.....inches (LWNA) |inches below (LS) |

NOTE:

Freeboard and load lines which are not applicable need not be entered on the certificate. Allowance for fresh water for all freeboards other than timber.....inches. For timber freeboard.....inches. The upper edge of the deck line from which these freeboards are measured is.....inches.....deck at side.



Datum van aanvanklike of periodieke ondersoek.....

Hierby word gesertifiseer dat hierdie skip ondersoek is en dat die vryboorde toegewys en die laslyne wat hierbo aangegee is, ooreenkomstig die Internasionale Konvensie insake Laslyne, 1966 gemerk is.

Hierdie sertifikaat bly van krag tot..... onderworpe aan periodieke ondersoeke kragtens artikel 14 (1) (c) van die Konvensie.

Uitgereik te..... hierdie..... dag van..... 19.....

Die ondergetekende verklaar dat hy behoorlik deur genoemde Regering gemagtig is om hierdie sertifikaat uit te reik.

Handtekening.

N.B.

1. Wanneer 'n skip van 'n hawe vertrek wat aan 'n rivier of binnelandse water geleë is, is dit geoorloof om soveel dieper te laai as wat ooreenkom met die gewig van die brandstof en alle ander materiaal wat vir verbruik nodig is tussen die plek van afvaart en die see.

2. Wanneer 'n skip hom in soetwater bevind met 'n soortlike gewig gelyk aan een, mag die toepaslike laslyn sover onder water lê dat dit ooreenstem met bovermelde soetwatertoelating. Wanneer die soortlike gewig nie gelyk aan een is nie, moet 'n toelating gedoen word eweredig met die verskil tussen 1.025 en die werklike soortlike gewig.

AGTERKANT VAN SERTIFIKAAT

Hierby word gesertifiseer dat by 'n periodieke inspeksie soos voorgeskryf in artikel 14 (1) (c) van die Konvensie, geblyk het dat die skip aan die betrokke bepalings van die Konvensie voldoen.

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| Plek | Datum |
| Handtekening | |
| Plek | Datum |
| Handtekening | |
| Plek | Datum |
| Handtekening | |
| Plek | Datum |
| Handtekening | |
| Plek | Datum |
| Handtekening | |
| Plek | Datum |
| Handtekening | |

Aangesien die bepalings van hierdie Konvensie ten volle deur hierdie skip nagekom is, word die geldigheidsduur van hierdie sertifikaat, ingevolge artikel 19 (2) van die Konvensie, verleng tot.....

Date of initial or periodical survey.....

This is to certify that this ship has been surveyed and that the freeboards have been assigned and load lines shown above have been marked in accordance with the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966.

This certificate is valid until..... subject to periodical inspections in accordance with Article 14 (1) (c) of the Convention.

Issued at..... this..... day of..... 19.....

The undersigned declares that he is duly authorized by the said Government to issue this certificate.

Signature.

NOTES:

1. When a ship departs from a port situated on a river or inland waters, deeper loading shall be permitted corresponding to the weight of fuel and all other materials required for consumption between the point of departure and the sea.

2. When a ship is in fresh water of unit density, the appropriate load line may be submerged by the amount of the fresh water allowance shown above. Where the density is other than unity, an allowance shall be made proportional to the difference between 1.025 and the actual density.

REVERSE OF CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that at a periodical inspection required by Article 14 (1) (c) of the Convention, this ship was found to comply with the relevant provisions of the Convention.

| | |
|-----------|------|
| Place | Date |
| Signature | |
| Place | Date |
| Signature | |
| Place | Date |
| Signature | |
| Place | Date |
| Signature | |
| Place | Date |
| Signature | |
| Place | Date |
| Signature | |

The provisions of the Convention being fully complied with by this ship, the validity of this certificate is, in accordance with Article 19 (2) of the Convention, extended until.....

| | |
|-----------|------|
| Place | Date |
| Signature | |

AANHANGSEL 3
(Regulasie 17)

REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA
(Republiekwapen)

DEPARTEMENT VAN VERVOER—MARINE-AFDELING
(Handelskeepvaartwet, 1951 (Wet No. 57 van 1951), soos gewysig)

INTERNASIONALE LASLYNVRSTELLINGSERTIFIKAAT

Uitgereik ingevolge die bepalings van die Internasionale Konvensie insake Laslyne, 1966 op gesag van die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika deur

| Naam van skip | Onderskeidingsnommer of -letters | Hawe waar geregistreer |
|---------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| | | |

Hierby word gesertifiseer dat bovermelde skip vrygestel is van die bepalings van die 1966-Konvensie kragtens die bevoegdheid deur artikel 6 (2)/artikel 6 (4)* van bovermelde Konvensie verleen.

Die bepalings van die Konvensie waarvan die skip kragtens artikel 6 (2) vrygestel is, is:

Die reis ten opsigte waarvan vrystelling verleen is kragtens artikel 6 (4) is:

van
na

Eventuele voorwaardes waaronder die vrystelling verleen is kragtens artikel 6 (2) of artikel 6 (4):

* Skrap wat nie van toepassing is nie.

Hierdie sertifikaat bly van krag tot onderworpe, waar toepaslik, aan periodieke inspeksies ingevolge artikel 14 (1) (c) van die Konvensie.

Uitgereik te hierdie dag van 19.....

Die ondergetekende verklaar dat hy behoorlik deur genoemde Regering gemagtig is om hierdie sertifikaat uit te reik.

Handtekening

AGTERKANT VAN SERTIFKAAT

Hierby word gesertifiseer dat hierdie skip nog steeds voldoen aan die voorwaardes waaronder hierdie vrystelling verleen is.

| Plek | Datum |
|--------------|-------|
| Handtekening | |
| Plek | Datum |
| Handtekening | |
| Plek | Datum |
| Handtekening | |
| Plek | Datum |
| Handtekening | |

Hierdie skip voldoen nog steeds aan die voorwaardes waaronder hierdie vrystelling verleen is en die geldigheidsduur van die sertifikaat word derhalwe ingevolge artikel 19 (4) (a) van die Konvensie verleng tot.....

| Plek | Datum |
|--------------|-------|
| Handtekening | |

ANNEX. 3
(Regulation 17)

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
(Coat of Arms)

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT—MARINE DIVISION
(Merchant Shipping Act, 1951 (Act No. 57 of 1951), as amended)

INTERNATIONAL LOAD LINE EXEMPTION CERTIFICATE

Issued under the provisions of the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, under the authority of the Government of the Republic of South Africa by—

| Name of Ship | Distinctive number or letters. | Port of registry |
|--------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| | | |

This is to certify that the abovementioned ship is exempted from the provisions of the 1966 Convention under the authority conferred by Article 6 (2)/Article 6 (4)* of the Convention referred to above.

The provisions of the Convention from which the ship is exempted under Article 6 (2) are:

The voyage for which exemption is granted under Article 6 (4) is:

From
to

Conditions, if any, on which the exemption is granted under either Article 6 (2) or Article 6 (4):

* Delete whichever is inapplicable.

This certificate is valid until subject, where appropriate, to periodical inspections in accordance with Article 14 (1) (c) of the Convention.

Issued at this day of 19.....

The undersigned declares that he is duly authorised by the said Government to issue this certificate.

Signature.

REVERSE SIDE OF CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this ship continues to comply with the conditions under which this exemption is granted.

| Place | Date |
|-----------|------|
| Signature | |
| Place | Date |
| Signature | |
| Place | Date |
| Signature | |
| Place | Date |
| Signature | |
| Place | Date |
| Signature | |

This ship continues to comply with the conditions under which this exemption was granted and the validity of this certificate is, in accordance with Article 19 (4) (a) of the Convention, extended until.....

| Place | Date |
|-----------|------|
| Signature | |

AANHANGSEL 4
(Regulasie 17)

REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA
(Republiekwapen)

DEPARTEMENT VAN VERVOER—MARINE-AFDELING
(Handelskeepvaartwet, 1951 (Wet No. 57 van 1951), soos gewysig)

PLAASLIKE LASLYNSERTIFIKAAT
(Artikel 207 van Wet 57/1951)

| Naam van skip | Amptelike nommer | Hawe waar geregistreer | Bruto tonnemaat | Naam en adres van eienaar |
|---------------|------------------|------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| | | | | |

Vryboord vanaf dekllyn *Laslyn*
 Tropiesduim (T)duim bo S
 Somerduim (S) Boonste rand van lyn deur middelpunt van sirkel.
 Winterduim (W)duim onder S
 Toelating vir soetwater vir alle vryboordeduim.
 Die boonste rand van die dekllyn vanwaar hierdie vryboorde gemeet word isduimdek aan sykant.

Datum van aanvanklike of periodieke ondersoek
 Hierby word gesertifiseer dat hierdie skip ondersoek is en dat die vryboorde toegewys en die laslyne wat hierbo aangegee is, ooreenkomstig die Laslynregulasies, 1968 gemerk is.

Hierdie sertifikaat bly van krag totonderworpe aan periodieke ondersoeke kragtens die Laslynregulasies, 1968.

Uitgereik tehierdiedag van19

Handtekening en ampstitel.

Hierby word gesertifiseer dat by 'n periodieke inspeksie soos deur die Laslynregulasies, 1968 vereis, geblyk het dat die skip aan die betrokke bepalings van genoemde regulasies voldoen.

| | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| | |
| Plek | Datum |
| | |
| Handtekening en ampstitel | |
| | |
| Plek | Datum |
| | |
| Handtekening en ampstitel | |
| | |
| Plek | Datum |
| | |
| Handtekening en ampstitel | |
| | |
| Plek | Datum |
| | |
| Handtekening en ampstitel | |

ANNEX. 4
(Regulation 17)

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
(Coat of Arms)

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT—MARINE DIVISION
(Merchant Shipping Act, 1951 (Act No. 57 of 1951), as amended)

LOCAL LOAD LINE CERTIFICATE
(Section 207 of Act 57/1951)

| Name of Ship | Official No. | Port of registry | Gross tonnage | Name and address of owner |
|--------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| | | | | |

Freeboard from deck line *Load line*
 Tropicalinches (T)inches above S.
 Summerinches (S) Upper edge of line through centre of ring.
 Winterinches(W)inches below S.
 Allowance for fresh water for all freeboardsinches.
 The upper edge of the deck line from which these freeboards are measured isinchesdeck at side.
 Date of initial or periodical survey.....

This is to certify that this ship has been surveyed and that the freeboards have been assigned and load lines shown above have been marked in accordance with the Load Line Regulations, 1968.

This certificate is valid untilsubject to periodical inspections in accordance with the Load Line Regulations, 1968.

Issued atthisday of19

Signature and designation

This is to certify that at a periodical inspection required by the Load Line Regulations, 1968, this ship was found to comply with the relevant provisions of the said regulations.

| | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| | |
| Place | Date |
| | |
| Signature and designation | |
| | |
| Place | Date |
| | |
| Signature and designation | |
| | |
| Place | Date |
| | |
| Signature and designation | |
| | |
| Place | Date |
| | |
| Signature and designation | |

AANHANGSEL 5
(Regulasie 17)

REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA
(Republiekwapen)

DEPARTEMENT VAN VERVOER—MARINE-AFDELING
(Handelskeepvaartwet, 1951 (Wet No. 57 van 1951), soos gewysig)

PLAASLIKE LASLYNVRSTELLINGSERTIFIKAAT

| Naam van skip | Amptelike nommer | Hawe waar geregistreer | Bruto tonnemaat | Naam en adres van eienaar |
|---------------|------------------|------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| | | | | |

Hierby word gesertifiseer dat bovermelde skip vrygestel is van die bepaling van kragtens die bevoegdheid verleen deur

Voorwaardes:
Hierdie sertifikaat bly van krag tot
Uitgereik te hierdie dag van 19.....

Handtekening en amptitel

AANHANGSEL 6
(Regulasie 147)

VAARSONES, VAARGEBIEDE EN SEISOENSPERIODES

1. INLEIDENDE OPMERKINGS

(1) Die volgende uittreksel uit die Laslynkonvensie word vir algemene inligting aangehaal:

„Die vaarsones en -gebiede is oor die algemeen gebaseer op onderstaande maatstawwe:

Somer—hoogstens 10 persent winde van krag 8 Beaufort, (34 knope) of meer.

Tropies—hoogstens 1 persent winde van krag 8 Beaufort (34 knope) of meer. Hoogstens een tropiese storm in 10 jaar in 'n gebied van 5° in die vierkant in enige afsonderlike kalendermaand.

In sekere spesiale gebiede is 'n mate van verslapping om praktiese redes aanneemlik bevind”.

(2) 'n Kaart wat die vaarsones en seisoensgebiede aantoon soos in hierdie Aanhangsel uiteengesit, is verkrygbaar van die Sekretaris van Vervoer, Pretoria, of van enige bevoegde beampte in die Republiek.

2. NOORDELIKE WINTERSEISOENSONES EN -GEBIEDE

(1) *Winterseisoensones I en II in die Noord-Atlantiese Oseaan.*

(a) Noord-Atlantiese winterseisoensone I lê binne die meridiaan van 50° westerlengte van die kus van Groenland tot 45° noorderbreedte, vandaar die parallel van 45° noorderbreedte tot 15° westerlengte, vandaar die meridiaan van 15° westerlengte tot 60° noorderbreedte, vandaar die parallel van 60° noorderbreedte tot die meridiaan van Greenwich, vandaar hierdie meridiaan noordwaarts.

Seisoensperiodes:

Winter: 16 Oktober tot 15 April.

Somer: 16 April tot 15 Oktober.

(b) Noord-Atlantiese winterseisoensone II lê binne die meridiaan van 68° 30' westerlengte van die kus van die Verenigde State tot 40° noorderbreedte, vandaar die loksodroom tot die punt 36° noorderbreedte, 73° westerlengte, vandaar die parallel van 36° noorderbreedte tot 25° westerlengte en vandaar die loksodroom tot Kaap Torinana. Nie by hierdie sone inbegryp nie is die Noord-Atlantiese winterseisoensone I en die Oossee begrens deur die parallel van die breedte van Kaap Skagen in die Skagerrak.

Seisoensperiodes:

Winter: 1 November tot 31 Maart.

Somer: 1 April tot 31 Oktober

(2) *Noord-Atlantiese winterseisoensgebied.*

Die grens van die Noord-Atlantiese winterseisoensgebied is— die meridiaan van 68° 30' westerlengte van die kus van die Verenigde State tot 40° noorderbreedte, vandaar die loksodroom na die suidelikste snypunt van die meridiaan van 61° westerlengte met die kus van Kanada en vandaar die ooskus van Kanada en die Verenigde State.

ANNEX. 5
(Regulation 17)

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
(Coat of Arms)

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT—MARINE DIVISION
(Merchant Shipping Act, 1951 (Act No. 57 of 1951), as amended)

LOCAL LOAD LINE EXEMPTION CERTIFICATE

| Name of Ship | Official No. | Port of registry | Gross tonnage | Name and address of owner |
|--------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| | | | | |

This is to certify that the abovementioned ship is exempted from the provisions of under the authority conferred by

Conditions:

This Certificate is valid until

Issued at this day of 19.....

Signature and designation

ANNEX 6

(Regulation 147)

ZONES, AREAS AND SEASONAL PERIODS

1. INTRODUCTORY NOTES

(1) The following extract from the Load Line Convention is quoted for general information:

“The zones and areas are, in general, based on the following criteria:

Summer—not more than 10 per cent winds of force 8 Beaufort (34 knots) or more.

Tropical—not more than 1 per cent winds of force 8 Beaufort (34 knots) or more. Not more than one tropical storm in 10 years in an area of 5° square in any one separate calendar month.

In certain special areas, for practical reasons, some degree of relaxation has been found acceptable”.

(2) A chart showing the zones and seasonal areas set forth in this Annex is obtainable from the Secretary for Transport, Pretoria, or from any proper officer in the Republic.

2. NORTHERN WINTER SEASONAL ZONES AND AREAS

(1) *North Atlantic Winter Seasonal Zones I and II*

(a) The North Atlantic Winter Seasonal Zone I lies within the meridian of longitude 50°W from the coast of Greenland to 45°N, thence the parallel of latitude 45°N to longitude 15°W, thence the meridian of longitude 15°W to latitude 60°N, thence the parallel of latitude 60°N to the Greenwich meridian, thence this meridian northwards.

Seasonal periods:

Winter: 16 October to 15 April.

Summer: 16 April to 15 October.

(b) The North Atlantic Winter Seasonal Zone II lies within the meridian of longitude 68° 30'W from the coast of the United States to latitude 40°N, thence the rhumb line to the point latitude 36°N, longitude 73°W, thence the parallel of latitude 36°N to longitude 25°W and thence the rhumb line to Cape Torinana. Excluded from this zone are the North Atlantic Winter Seasonal Zone I and the Baltic Sea bounded by the parallel of the latitude of The Skaw in the Skagerrak.

Seasonal periods:

Winter: 1 November to 31 March.

Summer: 1 April to 31 October.

(2) *North Atlantic Winter Seasonal Area*

The boundary of the North Atlantic Winter Seasonal Area is— the meridian of longitude 68° 30'W from the coast of the United States to latitude 40°N, thence the rhumb line to the southernmost intersection of the meridian of longitude 61°W with the coast of Canada and thence the east coasts of Canada and the United States.

Seisoensperiodes:

Vir 'n skip met 'n lengte van meer as 328 voet:
 Winter: 16 Desember tot 15 Februarie.
 Somer: 16 Februarie tot 15 Desember.
 Vir 'n skip met 'n lengte van 328 voet of minder:
 Winter: 1 November tot 31 Maart.
 Somer: 1 April tot 31 Oktober.

(3) Winterseisoensone in die Noordelike Stille Oseaan.

Die suidelike grens van die winterseisoensone in die Noordelike Stille Oseaan is—

die parallel van 50° noorderbreedte van die ooskus van die USSR tot die weskus van Sakhalin, vandaar die weskus van Sakhalin tot die suidpunt van Kaap Kril'on, vandaar die loksodroom tot Wakkanai, Hokkaido, Japan, vandaar die oos- en die weskus van Hokkaido tot 145° oosterlengte, vandaar die meridiaan van 145° oosterlengte tot 35° noorderbreedte, vandaar die parallel van 35° noorderbreedte tot 150° westerlengte en vandaar die loksodroom tot die suidpunt van Dall-eiland, Alaska.

Seisoenperiodes:

Winter: 16 Oktober tot 15 April.
 Somer: 16 April tot 15 Oktober.

3. SUIDELIKE WINTERSEISOENSGBIED

Die noordelike grens van die suidelike winterseisoensgebied is— die loksodroom van die ooskus van die Amerikaanse kontinent by Kaap Tres Puntas tot 'n punt op 34° suiderbreedte en 50° westerlengte, vandaar die parallel van 34° suiderbreedte tot 17° oosterlengte, vandaar die loksodroom tot 'n punt op 35° 10' suiderbreedte en 20° oosterlengte, vandaar die loksodroom tot 'n punt op 34° suiderbreedte en 28° oosterlengte, vandaar langs die loksodroom tot 'n punt op 35° 30' suiderbreedte en 118° oosterlengte, en vandaar die loksodroom tot Kaap Grim aan die noordweskus van Tasmanië; vandaar langs die noord- en die ooskus van Tasmanië tot die suiderlikste punt van Bruny-eiland, vandaar die loksodroom tot Black Rock Point op Stewart-eiland, vandaar die loksodroom tot 'n punt op 47° suiderbreedte en 170° oosterlengte; vandaar langs die loksodroom tot 'n punt op 33° suiderbreedte en 170° westerlengte, en vandaar die parallel van 33° suiderbreedte tot die weskus van die Amerikaanse kontinent. Valparaiso moet geag word op die grenslyn te wees van die somer- en winterseisoensones.

Seisoenperiodes:

Winter: 16 April tot 15 Oktober.
 Somer: 16 Oktober tot 15 April.

4. TROPIESE SONE**(1) Noordelike grens van die tropiese sone.**

Die noordelike grens van die tropiese sone is— die parallel van 13° noorderbreedte van die ooskus van die Amerikaanse kontinent tot 60° westerlengte, vandaar die loksodroom tot 'n punt op 10° noorderbreedte en 58° westerlengte, vandaar die parallel van 10° noorderbreedte tot 20° westerlengte, vandaar die meridiaan van 20° westerlengte tot 30° noorderbreedte, en vandaar die parallel van 30° noorderbreedte tot die weskus van Afrika; van die ooskus van Afrika die parallel van 8° noorderbreedte tot 70° oosterlengte, vandaar die meridiaan van 70° oosterlengte tot 13° noorderbreedte, vandaar die parallel van 13° noorderbreedte tot die weskus van Indië; vandaar die suidkust van Indië tot 10° 30' noorderbreedte aan die ooskus van Indië, vandaar die loksodroom tot 'n punt op 9° noorderbreedte en 82° oosterlengte, vandaar die meridiaan van 82° oosterlengte tot 8° noorderbreedte, vandaar die parallel van 8° noorderbreedte tot die weskus van Maleisië, vandaar die kus van suidoos-Asië tot die ooskus van Viëtnam op 10° noorderbreedte, vandaar die parallel van 10° noorderbreedte tot 145° oosterlengte, vandaar die meridiaan van 145° oosterlengte tot 13° noorderbreedte en vandaar die parallel van 13° noorderbreedte tot die weskus van die Amerikaanse kontinent. Saigon moet geag word op die grenslyn te wees van die tropiese sone en die tropiese seisoensgebied.

(2) Suidelike grens van die tropiese sone.

Die suidelike grens van die tropiese sone is— die loksodroom van die hawe van Santos, Brasilië tot die punt waar die meridiaan van 40° westerlengte die steenbokskeerkring sny; vandaar die steenbokskeerkring tot die weskus van Afrika; van die ooskus van Afrika die parallel van 20° suiderbreedte tot die weskus van Madagaskar, vandaar die wes- en die noordkus van Madagaskar tot 50° oosterlengte, vandaar die meridiaan van 50° oosterlengte tot 10° suiderbreedte, vandaar die parallel van 10° suiderbreedte

Seasonal periods:

For a ship over 328 feet in length:
 Winter: 16 December to 15 February.
 Summer: 16 February to 15 December.
 For a ship of 328 feet or under in length:
 Winter: 1 November to 31 March.
 Summer: 1 April to 31 October.

(3) North Pacific Winter Seasonal Zone

The Southern boundary of the North Pacific Winter Seasonal Zone is—

the parallel of latitude 50°N from the east coast of the USSR to the west coast of Sakhalin, thence the west coast of Sakhalin to the southern extremity of Cape Kril'on, thence the rhumb line to Wakkanai, Hokkaido, Japan, thence the east and south coasts of Hokkaido to longitude 145°E, thence the meridian of longitude 145°E to latitude 35°N, thence the parallel of latitude 35°N to longitude 150°W and thence the rhumb line to the southern extremity of Dall Island, Alaska.

Seasonal periods:

Winter: 16 October to 15 April.
 Summer: 16 April to 15 October.

3. SOUTHERN WINTER SEASONAL ZONE

The Northern boundary of the Southern Winter Seasonal Zone is—

the rhumb line from the east coast of the American continent at Cape Tres Puntas to the point latitude 34°S, longitude 50°W, thence the parallel of latitude 34°S to longitude 17°E, thence the rhumb line to the point latitude 35° 10'S, longitude 20°E, thence the rhumb line to the point latitude 34°S, longitude 28°E, thence along the rhumb line to the point latitude 35° 30'S, longitude 118°E, and thence the rhumb line to Cape Grim on the northwest coast of Tasmania; thence along the north and east coasts of Tasmania to the southernmost point of Bruny Island, thence the rhumb line to Black Rock Point on Stewart Island, thence the rhumb line to the point latitude 47°S, longitude 170°E, thence along the rhumb line to the point latitude 33°S, longitude 170°W, and thence the parallel of latitude 33°S to the west coast of the American continent. Valparaiso is to be considered as being on the boundary line of the Summer and Winter Seasonal Zones.

Seasonal periods:

Winter: 16 April to 15 October.
 Summer: 16 October to 15 April.

4. TROPICAL ZONE**(1) Northern Boundary of the Tropical Zone**

The Northern boundary of the Tropical Zone is— the parallel of latitude 13°N from the east coast of the American continent to longitude 60°W, thence the rhumb line to a point latitude 10°N, longitude 58°W, thence the parallel of latitude 10°N to longitude 20°W, thence the meridian of longitude 20°W to latitude 30°N and thence the parallel of latitude 30°N to the west coast of Africa; from the east coast of Africa the parallel of latitude 8°N to longitude 70°E, thence the meridian of longitude 70°E to latitude 13°N, thence the parallel of latitude 13°N to the west coast of India, thence the south coast of India to latitude 10° 30'N on the east coast of India, thence the rhumb line to a point in latitude 9°N, longitude 82°E, thence the meridian of longitude 82°E to latitude 8°N, thence the parallel of latitude 8°N to the west coast of Malaysia, thence the coast of South-East Asia to the east coast of Vietnam at latitude 10°N, thence the parallel of latitude 10°N to longitude 145°E, thence the meridian of longitude 145°E to latitude 13°N and thence the parallel of latitude 13°N to the west coast of the American continent. Saigon is to be considered as being on the boundary line of the Tropical Zone and the Seasonal Tropical Area.

(2) Southern Boundary of the Tropical Zone

The Southern boundary of the Tropical Zone is— the rhumb line from the Port of Santos, Brazil, to the point where the meridian of longitude 40°W intersects the Tropic of Capricorn; thence the Tropic of Capricorn to the west coast of Africa; from the east coast of Africa the parallel of latitude 20°S to the west coast of Madagascar, thence the west and north coasts of Madagascar to longitude 50°E, thence the meridian of longitude 50°E to latitude 10°S, thence the parallel of latitude 10°S to longitude 98°E, thence

tot 98° oosterlengte, vandaar die loksodroom tot Port Darwin, Australië, vandaar die kuste van Australië en Wessel-eiland ooswaarts tot Kaap Wessel, vandaar die parallel van 11° suiderbreedte tot die westekant van Kaap York; van die oostekant van Kaap York die parallel van 11° suiderbreedte tot 150° westerlengte, vandaar die loksodroom tot 'n punt op 26° suiderbreedte en 75° westerlengte, en vandaar die loksodroom tot die weskus van die Amerikaanse kontinent op 30° suiderbreedte.

Coquimbo en Santos moet geag word op die grenslyn te wees van die tropiese en die somersone.

(3) *Gebiede wat by die tropiese sone inbegryp moet word.*

Onderstaande gebiede moet behandel word as inbegryp in die tropiese sone:

- (a) Die Kanaal van Suez, die Rooisee en die Golf van Aden, van Port-Said tot die meridiaan van 45° oosterlengte. Aden en Berbera moet geag word op die grenslyn te wees van die tropiese sone en die tropiese seisoensgebied.
- (b) Die Persiese Golf tot die meridiaan van 59° oosterlengte.
- (c) Die gebied begrens deur die parallel van 22° suiderbreedte van die ooskus van Australië tot die Grootkoraalrif, vandaar die Grootkoraalrif tot 11° suiderbreedte. Die noordelike grens van die gebied is die suidelike grens van die tropiese sone.

5. TROPIESE SEISOENSGBIEDE

Die onderstaande is tropiese seisoensgebiede:

- (a) *In die Noord-Atlantiese oseaan*, 'n gebied begrens—
in die noorde deur die loksodroom van Kaap Catoche, Yucatan, tot Kaap San Antonio, Kuba, die noordkus van Kuba tot 20° noorderbreedte en vandaar die parallel van 20° noorderbreedte tot 20° westerlengte;
in die weste deur die kus van die Amerikaanse kontinent; in die suide en ooste deur die noordelike grens van die tropiese sone.
Seisoensperiodes:
Tropies: 1 November tot 15 Julie.
Somer: 16 Julie tot 31 Oktober.
- (b) *In die Arabiese See*, 'n gebied begrens—
in die weste deur die kus van Afrika, die meridiaan van 45° oosterlengte in die Golf van Aden, die kus van Suid-Arabië en die meridiaan van 59° oosterlengte in die Golf van Oman; in die noorde en ooste deur die kuste van Pakistan en Indië; in die suide deur die noordelike grens van die tropiese sone.
Seisoensperiodes:
Tropies: 1 September tot 31 Mei.
Somer: 1 Junie tot 31 Augustus.
- (c) *In die Baai van Bengale*, die baai van Bengale ten noorde van die noordelike grens van die tropiese sone.
Seisoensperiodes:
Tropies: 1 Desember tot 30 April.
Somer: 1 Mei tot 30 November.
- (d) *In die Suidelike Indiese Oseaan.*
 - (i) 'n Gebied begrens—
in die noorde en weste deur die suidelike grens van die tropiese sone en die ooskus van Madagaskar;
in die suide deur die parallel van 20° suiderbreedte;
in die ooste deur die loksodroom van 'n punt op 20° suiderbreedte en 50° oosterlengte, tot 'n punt op 15° suiderbreedte en 51° 30' oosterlengte, en vandaar deur die meridiaan van 51° 30' oosterlengte tot 10° suiderbreedte.
Seisoensperiodes:
Tropies: 1 April tot 30 November.
Somer: 1 Desember tot 31 Maart.
 - (ii) 'n Gebied begrens—
in die noorde deur die suidelike grens van die tropiese sone;
in die ooste deur die kus van Australië;
in die suide deur die parallel van 15° suiderbreedte en 51° 30' oosterlengte tot 120° oosterlengte en vandaar die meridiaan van 120° oosterlengte tot die kus van Australië;
in die weste deur die meridiaan van 51° 30' oosterlengte.
Seisoensperiodes:
Tropies: 1 Mei tot 30 November.
Somer: 1 Desember tot 30 April.

the rhumb line to Port Darwin, Australia, thence the coasts of Australia and Wessel Island eastwards to Cape Wessel, thence the parallel of latitude 11°S to the west side of Cape York; from the east side of Cape York the parallel of latitude 11°S to longitude 150°W, thence the rhumb line to the point latitude 26°S, longitude 75°W, and thence the rhumb line to the west coast of the American continent at latitude 30°S.

Coquimbo and Santos are to be considered as being on the boundary line of the Tropical and Summer Zones.

(3) *Areas to be included in the Tropical Zone.*

The following areas are to be treated as included in the Tropical Zone:

- (a) The Suez Canal, the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden, from Port Said to the meridian of longitude 45°E. Aden and Berbera are to be considered as being on the boundary line of the Tropical Zone and Seasonal Tropical Area.
- (b) The Persian Gulf to the meridian of longitude 59°E.
- (c) The area bounded by the parallel of latitude 22°S from the east coast of Australia to the Great Barrier Reef, thence the Great Barrier Reef to latitude 11°S. The northern boundary of the area is the southern boundary of the Tropical Zone.

5. SEASONAL TROPICAL AREAS

The following are the Seasonal Tropical Areas:

- (a) *In the North Atlantic*, an area bounded—
on the north by the rhumb line from Cape Catoche, Yucatan, to Cape San Antonio, Cuba, the north coast of Cuba to latitude 20°N and thence the parallel of latitude 20°N to longitude 20°W;
on the west by the coast of the American continent;
on the south and east by the northern boundary of the Tropical Zone.
Seasonal periods:
Tropical: 1 November to 15 July.
Summer: 16 July to 31 October.
- (b) *In the Arabian Sea*, an area bounded—
on the west by the coast of Africa, the meridian of longitude 45°E in the Gulf of Aden, the coast of South Arabia and the meridian of longitude 59°E in the Gulf of Oman;
on the north and east by the coasts of Pakistan and India;
on the south by the northern boundary of the Tropical Zone.
Seasonal periods:
Tropical: 1 September to 31 May.
Summer: 1 June to 31 August.
- (c) *In the Bay of Bengal*, the Bay of Bengal north of the northern boundary of the Tropical Zone.
Seasonal periods:
Tropical: 1 December to 30 April.
Summer: 1 May to 30 November.
- (d) *In the South Indian Ocean.*
 - (i) An area bounded—
on the north and west by the southern boundary of the Tropical Zone and the east coast of Madagascar;
on the south by the parallel of latitude 20°S;
on the east by the rhumb line from a point in latitude 20°S, longitude 50°E, to a point in latitude 15°S, longitude 51° 30'E, and thence by the meridian of longitude 51° 30'E to latitude 10°S.
Seasonal periods:
Tropical: 1 April to 30 November.
Summer: 1 December to 31 March.
 - (ii) An area bounded—
on the north by the southern boundary of the Tropical Zone;
on the east by the coast of Australia;
on the south by the parallel of latitude 15°S from longitude 51° 30'E to longitude 120°E and thence the meridian of longitude 120°E to the coast of Australia;
on the west by the meridian of longitude 51° 30'E.
Seasonal periods:
Tropical: 1 May to 30 November.
Summer: 1 December to 30 April.

- (e) *In die Chinese See, 'n gebied begrens—*
in die weste en noorde deur die kuste van Viëtnam en China van 10° noorderbreedte tot Hong Kong;
aan die kus deur die loksodroom van Hong Kong tot die hawe van Sual (Luzon-eiland) en die weskuste van die eilande Luzon, Samar en Leyte tot 10° noorderbreedte;
in die suide deur die parallel van 10° noorderbreedte.
Hong Kong en Sual moet geag word op die grens te wees van die tropiese seisoensgebied en die somersone.

Seisoensperiodes:

Tropies: 21 Januarie tot 30 April.

Somer: 1 Mei tot 20 Januarie.

- (f) *In die Noordelike Stille Oseaan.*

- (i) 'n Gebied begrens—

in die noorde deur die parallel van 25° noorderbreedte;
in die weste deur die meridiaan van 160° oosterlengte;
in die suide deur die parallel van 13° noorderbreedte;
in die ooste deur die meridiaan van 130° westerlengte.

Seisoensperiodes:

Tropies: 1 April tot 31 Oktober.

Somer: 1 November tot 31 Maart.

- (ii) 'n Gebied begrens—

in die noorde en ooste deur die weskus van die Amerikaanse kontinent;
in die weste deur die meridiaan van 123° westerlengte van die kus van die Amerikaanse kontinent tot 33° noorderbreedte en deur die loksodroom van 'n punt op 33° noorderbreedte en 123° westerlengte, tot 'n punt op 13° noorderbreedte en 105° westerlengte;
in die suide deur die parallel van 13° noorderbreedte.

Seisoensperiodes:

Tropies: 1 Maart tot 30 Junie en 1 November tot 30 November

Somer: 1 Julie tot 31 Oktober en 1 Desember tot 28/29 Februarie.

- (g) *In die Suidelike Stille Oseaan.*

- (i) Die Golf van Carpentaria besuide 11° suiderbreedte.

Seisoensperiodes:

Tropies: 1 April tot 30 November.

Somer: 1 Desember tot 31 Maart.

- (ii) 'n Gebied begrens—

in die noorde en die ooste deur die suidelike grens van die tropiese sone;
in die suide deur die steenbokskeerkring van die ooskus van Australië tot 150° westerlengte, vandaar deur die meridiaan van 150° westerlengte tot 20° suiderbreedte en vandaar deur die parallel van 20° suiderbreedte tot die punt waar dit die suidelike grens van die tropiese sone sny;
in die weste deur die grense van die gebied binne die Groot Koraalrif wat in die tropiese sone lê en deur die ooskus van Australië.

Seisoensperiodes:

Tropies: 1 April tot 30 November.

Somer: 1 Desember tot 31 Maart.

6. SOMERSONES

Die orige gebiede d.w.s. dié wat nie in paragrawe 2 tot 5 gemeld word nie, vorm die somersone. Vir 'n skip met 'n lengte van 328 voet of minder, is die gebied wat begrens word—

in die noorde en die weste deur die ooskus van die Verenigde State;
in die ooste deur die meridiaan van 68° 30' westerlengte van die kus van die Verenigde State tot 40° noorderbreedte en vandaar deur die loksodroom tot 'n punt op 36° noorderbreedte en 73° westerlengte;
in die suide deur die parallel van 36° noorderbreedte

egter 'n winterseisoensgebied.

Seisoensperiodes:

Winter: 1 November tot 31 Maart.

Somer: 1 April tot 31 Oktober.

7. INGESLOTE SEE

- (1) *Die Oossee*

Hierdie see begrens deur die parallel van die breedtegraad van Kaap Skagen in die Skagerrak is ingesluit in die somersone. Vir 'n skip met 'n lengte van 328 voet of minder, is dit egter 'n winterseisoensgebied.

Seisoensperiodes:

Winter: 1 November tot 31 Maart.

Somer: 1 April tot 31 Oktober.

- (e) *In the China Sea, an area bounded—*
on the west and north by the coasts of Vietnam and China from latitude 10°N to Hong Kong;

on the east by the rhumb line from Hong Kong to the port of Sual (Luzon Island) and the West coasts of the Islands of Luzon, Samar and Leyte to latitude 10°N;

on the south by the parallel of latitude 10°N.

Hong Kong and Sual are to be considered as being on the boundary of the Seasonal Tropical Area and Summer Zone.

Seasonal periods:

Tropical: 21 January to 30 April.

Summer: 1 May to 20 January.

- (f) *In the North Pacific.*

- (i) An area bounded—

on the north by the parallel of latitude 25°N;
on the west by the meridian of longitude 160°E;
on the south by the parallel of latitude 13°N;
on the east by the meridian of longitude 130°W.

Seasonal periods:

Tropical: 1 April to 31 October.

Summer: 1 November to 31 March.

- (ii) An area bounded—

on the north and east by the west coast of the American continent;

on the west by the meridian of longitude 123°W from the coast of the American continent to latitude 33°N and by the rhumb line from the point latitude 33°N, longitude 123°W, to the point latitude 13°N, longitude 105°W;

on the south by the parallel of latitude 13°N.

Seasonal periods:

Tropical: 1 March to 30 June, and

1 November to 30 November.

Summer: 1 July to 31 October, and

1 December to 28/29 February.

- (g) *In the South Pacific.*

- (i) The Gulf of Carpentaria south of latitude 11°S.

Seasonal periods:

Tropical: 1 April to 30 November.

Summer: 1 December to 31 March;

- (ii) an area bounded—

on the north and east by the southern boundary of the Tropical Zone;

on the south by the Tropic of Capricorn from the east coast of Australia to longitude 150°W, thence by the meridian of longitude 150°W to latitude 20°S and thence by the parallel of latitude 20°S to the point where it intersects the southern boundary of the Tropical Zone;

on the west by the boundaries of the area within the Great Barrier Reef included in the Tropical Zone and by the east coast of Australia.

Seasonal periods:

Tropical: 1 April to 30 November.

Summer: 1 December to 31 March.

6. SUMMER ZONES

The remaining areas, that is those not mentioned in paragraphs 2 to 5 constitute the Summer Zones. However, for a ship of 328 feet or under in length, the area bounded—

on the north and west by the east coast of the United States;

on the east by the meridian of longitude 68° 30'W from the coast of the United States to latitude 40°N and thence by the rhumb line to the point latitude 36°N, longitude 73°W;
on the south by the parallel of latitude 36°N

is a Winter Seasonal Area.

Seasonal periods:

Winter: 1 November to 31 March.

Summer: 1 April to 31 October.

7. ENCLOSED SEAS

- (1) *Baltic Sea*

This sea bounded by the parallel of latitude of The Skaw in the Skagerrak is included in the Summer Zones. However for a ship of 328 feet or under in length, it is a Winter Seasonal Area.

Seasonal periods:

Winter: 1 November to 31 March.

Summer: 1 April to 31 October.

(2) Die Swartsee

Hierdie see val onder die somersones. Vir 'n skip met 'n lengte van 328 voet of minder, is die gebied ten noorde van 44° noorderbreedte egter 'n winterseisoensgebied.

Seisoensperiodes:

Winter: 1 Desember tot 28/29 Februarie.
Sommer: 1 Maart tot 30 November.

(3) Die Middellandse See

Hierdie see val onder die somersones. Vir 'n skip met 'n lengte van 328 voet of minder, is die gebied begrens—

in die noorde en die weste deur die kus van Frankryk en van Spanje en die meridiaan van 3° oosterlengte van die kus van Spanje tot 40° noorderbreedte;
in die suide deur die parallel van 40° noorderbreedte van 3° oosterlengte tot die westkus van Sardinië;
in die ooste deur die westkus en die noordkus van Sardinië van 40° noorderbreedte tot 9° oosterlengte, vandaar deur die meridiaan van 9° oosterlengte tot die suidkus van Korsika, vandaar deur die westkus en die noordkus van Korsika tot 9° oosterlengte en vandaar deur die loksodroom tot Kaap Sicié;

egter 'n winterseisoensgebied.

Seisoensperiodes:

Winter: 16 Desember tot 15 Maart.
Sommer: 16 Maart tot 15 Desember.

(4) Die Japanse see

Hierdie see besuide die parallel van 50° noorderbreedte val onder die somersones. Vir 'n skip met 'n lengte van 328 voet of minder is die gebied tussen die parallel van 50° noorderbreedte en die loksodroom van die ooskus van Korea op 38° noorderbreedte tot die westkus van Hokkaido, Japan, op 43° 12' noorderbreedte egter 'n winterseisoensgebied.

Seisoensperiodes:

Winter: 1 Desember tot 28/29 Februarie.
Sommer: 1 Maart tot 30 November.

8. DIE NOORD-ATLANTIESE WINTERLASLYN

Die deel van die Noord-Atlantiese oseaan in regulasie 55 (4) genoem, omvat—

- (a) dié deel van die Noord-Atlantiese winterseisoensone II wat tussen die meridiane van 15°W en 50°W lê;
- (b) die hele Noord-Atlantiese winterseisoensone I, waarby beskou moet word dat die Shetland Eilande op die grens lê.

(2) Black Sea

This sea is included in the Summer Zones. However, for a ship of 328 feet or under in length, the area North of latitude 44°N is a Winter Seasonal Area.

Seasonal periods:

Winter: 1 December to 28/29 February.
Summer: 1 March to 30 November.

(3) Mediterranean

This sea is included in the Summer Zones. However, for a ship of 328 feet in length or under the area bounded—

on the north and west by the coasts of France and Spain and the meridian of longitude 3°E from the coast of Spain to latitude 40°N;

on the south by the parallel of latitude 40°N from longitude 3°E to the west coast of Sardinia;

on the east by the west and north coasts of Sardinia from latitude 40°N to longitude 9°E, thence by the meridian of longitude 9°E to the south coast of Corsica, thence by the west and north coasts of Corsica to longitude 9°E and thence by the rhumb line to Cape Sicié

is a Winter Seasonal Area.

Seasonal periods:

Winter: 16 December to 15 March.
Summer: 16 March to 15 December.

(4) Sea of Japan

This sea south of the parallel of latitude 50°N is included in the Summer Zones. However, for a ship of 328 feet or under in length, the area between the parallel of latitude 50°N and the rhumb line from the east coast of Korea at latitude 38°N to the west coast of Hokkaido, Japan, at latitude 43° 12'N is a Winter Seasonal Area.

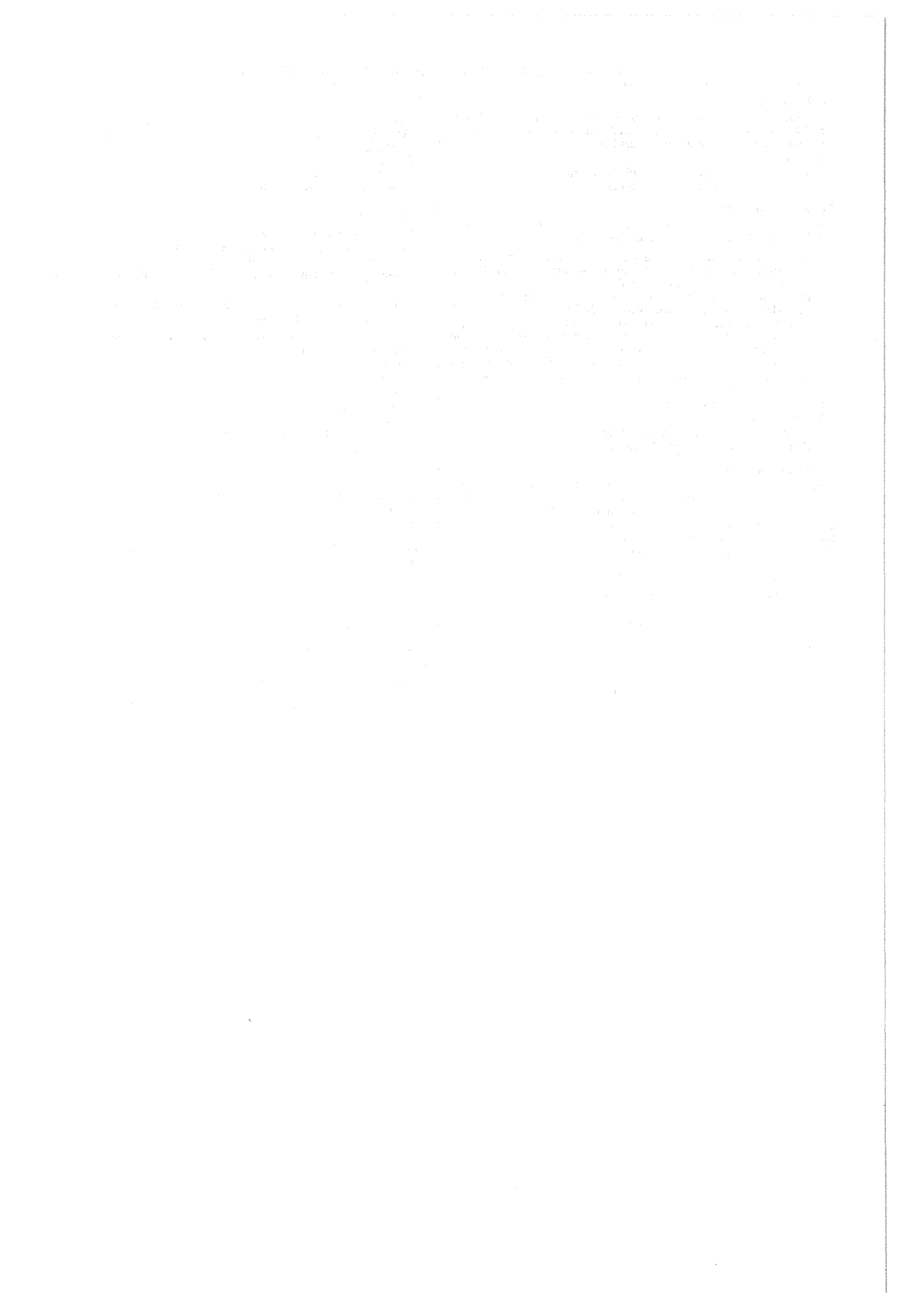
Seasonal periods:

Winter: 1 December to 28/29 February.
Summer: 1 March to 30 November.

8. WINTER NORTH ATLANTIC LOAD LINE

The part of the North Atlantic referred to in regulation 55 (4) comprises—

- (a) that part of the North Atlantic Winter Seasonal Zone II which lies between the meridians of 15°W and 50°W;
- (b) the whole of the North Atlantic Winter Seasonal Zone I, the Shetland Islands to be considered as being on the boundary.



INHOUD.

Departement van Vervoer.
GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING.

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