Regulation 9 or be lifeboats fitted with other approved means of mechanical propulsion complying with the requirements of Regulation 10.

(*e*) All lifeboats must be of sufficient strength to enable them to be safely lowered into the water when loaded with their full complement of persons and equipment.

(*f*) All lifeboats must have a mean sheer at least equal to 4 per cent. of their length.

(*g*) In lifeboats certified to carry 100 or more persons the volume of the buoyancy shall be increased to the satisfaction of the Administration.

(*h*) The buoyancy of a wooden lifeboat shall be provided by watertight air-cases, the total volume of which shall be at least equal to one-tenth of the cubic capacity of the boat.

(*i*) The buoyancy of a metal lifeboat shall not be less than that required above for a wooden lifeboat of the same cubic capacity, the volume of watertight air-cases being increased accordingly.

(*j*) All thwarts and side-seats shall be fitted as low in the lifeboat as practicable, and bottom boards shall be fitted so that the thwarts shall not be more than 2 feet 9 inches (or 84 centimetres) above them.

Regulation 6

Cubic Capacity of Lifeboats

(*a*) The cubic capacity of a lifeboat shall be determined by Stirling's (Simpson's) Rule or by any other method giving the same degree of accuracy. The capacity of a square-sterned lifeboat shall be calculated as if the lifeboat had a pointed stern.

(*b*) For example, the capacity in cubic feet (or cubic metres) of a lifeboat, calculated by the aid of Stirling's Rule, may be considered as given by the following formula :—

$$\text{Capacity} = \frac{L}{12}(4A + 2B + 4C)$$

L being the length of the lifeboat in feet (or metres) from the inside of the planking or plating at the stem to the corresponding point at the stern post; in the case of a lifeboat with a square stern, the length is measured to the inside of the transom.

A, B, C denote respectively the areas of the cross-sections at the quarter-length forward, amidships, and the quarter-length aft, which corespond to the three points obtained by dividing L into four equal parts (the areas corresponding to the two ends of the lifeboat are considered negligible).

The areas A, B, C shall be deemed to be given in square feet (or cross square metres) by the successive application of the following formula to each of the three cross-sections—

$$\text{Area} = \frac{h}{12}(a + 4b + 2c + 4d + e)$$

h being the depth measured in feet (or in metres) inside the planking or plating from the keel to the level of the gunwale, or, in certain cases, to a lower level as determined hereafter.

a, b, c, d, e denote the horizontal breadths of the lifeboat measured in feet (or in metres) at the upper and lower points of the depth and at the three points obtained by dividing h into four equal parts (a and e being the breadths at the extreme point, and c at the middle point of h).