

and the boundaries separating the accommodation spaces from the machinery, cargo and service spaces and others. In addition, and supplementary to the patrol systems, alarm systems and fire extinguishing apparatus required by Part E of this Chapter, either of the following methods of protection, or a combination of these methods to the satisfaction of the Administration, shall be adopted in accommodation and service spaces with a view to preventing the spread of incipient fires from the spaces of their origin:—

Method I.—The construction of internal divisional bulkheading of “B” class divisions (as defined later) generally without the installation of a detection or sprinkler system in the accommodation and service spaces; or

Method II.—The fitting of an automatic sprinkler and fire alarm system for the detection and extinction of fire in all spaces in which a fire might be expected to originate generally with no restriction on the type of internal divisional bulkheading in spaces so protected; or

Method III.—A system of subdivision within each main vertical zone using “A” and “B” class divisions distributed according to the importance, size, and nature of the various compartments, with an automatic fire detection system in all spaces in which a fire might be expected to originate, and with restricted use of combustible and highly inflammable materials and furnishings; but generally without the installation of a sprinkler system.

The detailed requirements are set out in Regulations 27 to 44. The heading of each indicates under which method or methods the Regulation is a requirement.

Regulation 26

Definitions

Wherever the phrases defined below occur throughout this Part of this Chapter they shall be interpreted in accordance with the following definitions:—

(a) “Incombustible Material” means a material which neither burns nor gives off inflammable vapours in sufficient quantity to ignite at a pilot flame when heated to approximately 1382° F. (or 750° C.). Any other material is a “Combustible Material.”

(b) “A Standard Fire Test” is one which develops in the test furnace a series of time temperature relationships approximately as follows:—

At the end of the first 5 minutes—	1,000° F. (or 538° C.)
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ 10 “	1,300° F. (or 704° C.)
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ 30 “	1,550° F. (or 843° C.)
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ 60 “	1,700° F. (or 927° C.)

(c) “‘A’ Class or Fire-resisting Divisions” are those divisions formed by bulkheads and decks which comply with the following:—

- (i) They shall be constructed of steel or other equivalent material.
- (ii) They shall be suitably stiffened.