



INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA, 1974
Agenda item 7

IMCO

CONSIDERATION OF A DRAFT INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA, 1974

Texts of Regulations of the 1960 Safety Convention which have been amended by the Assembly

Corrigenda

Chapter III

Regulation 36(o) -

At the end of the second sentence replace the word "slip" by "ship".

Chapter IV

Regulation 9(a)(i) -

Between the words "a main installation and" and "reserve installation"
insert the word "a".

Regulation 9(b) -

Replace the text by the following:

"(b) In installations on cargo ships (except those on cargo ships
of 1600 tons gross tonnage and upwards installed on or after
19 November 1952), if the main transmitter complies with all
the requirements for the reserve transmitter, the latter is
not obligatory."

Regulation 9(e) -

The sequence of the tables and notes on page 28 is incorrect. Substitute
page 28 by the new page attached to this document.

Chapter V

Regulation 17(a)(v) -

In the third line replace the word "joins" by "joints".

(g) The main and reserve transmitters shall, when connected to the main aerial, have a minimum normal range as specified below, that is to say, they must be capable of transmitting clearly perceptible signals from ship to ship by day and under normal conditions and circumstances over the specified ranges*. (Clearly perceptible signals will normally be received if the R.M.S. value of the field strength at the receiver is at least 50 microvolts per metre.)

	<u>Minimum normal range in miles</u>	
	<u>Main transmitter</u>	<u>Reserve transmitter</u>
All passenger ships, and cargo ships of 1,600 tons gross tonnage and upwards	150	100
Cargo ships below 1,600 tons gross tonnage	100	75

* In the absence of a direct measurement of the field strength the following data may be used as a guide for approximately determining the normal range:

<u>Normal range in miles</u>	<u>Metre-amperes†</u>	<u>Total aerial power (watts)‡</u>
200	128	200
175	102	125
150	76	71
125	58	41
100	45	25
75	34	14

† This figure represents the product of the maximum height of the aerial above the deepest load water line in metres and the aerial current in amperes (R.M.S. value).

The values given in the second column of the table correspond to an average value of the ratio

$$\frac{\text{effective aerial height}}{\text{maximum aerial height}} = 0.47$$

This ratio varies with local conditions of the aerial and may vary between about 0.3 and 0.7

‡ The values given in the third column of the table correspond to an average value of the ratio

$$\frac{\text{radiated aerial power}}{\text{total aerial power}} = 0.08$$

This ratio varies considerably according to the values of effective aerial height and aerial resistance.