

REPORT of SURVEY for REPAIRS, &c.

Received in London Office, 2 JUL 90

Port of Glasgow

Date of Writing Report 29/29 18

Survey held at Glasgow Date, First Survey 2nd April, Last Survey 27th June 1890.

on the Steel S.O. "City of Vienna" Master Anderson

ANNAGE:—

Built at Belfast By whom Northman Clark & Co.

Owners G. Smith & Sons Port belonging to Glasgow.

Owner's Address (if not already recorded in Appendix to Register Book.)

Surveyed Afloat or in Dry Dock Afloat Name of Dock Queens

Destined Voyage Calcutta via Liverpool

ft.: of Forecastle ft.: of Raised Or. Deck ft.: Moulded Depth ft. ins.

Classed Contemplated 100A1

Survey, No. Port

Clearly the cause of Repairs if any, and, in detail, the nature and extent of Examinations and subsequent Repairs. Society's Freeboard (if assigned) in Summer ft. ins.

as painted on Ship in Winter ft. ins.

REPAIRS, OR EXAMINATION AS PER RULE, FOR Completion of vessel after machinery was put in place & of part equipment.

The engine & boiler hatchway coverings & casing and deck plates in way of same fitted & permanently fastened in place.

The following steel hawsers put on board

Fath	Supplied by	Reg'd by rules
100 5	59	Equipment - letter - 2/4
120 ... 4	33	90 Fath 4 3/4
120 ... 4	33	120 — 4 3/4
120 ... 3	18	90 — 4
		90 — 3 1/4

120 Fath of 1 3/4 is to be put on board at Liverpool immediately which has been sent to the Overseas Bureaus at that port.

Electric Lighting:— There are two dynamo electric machines of the same type each capable of supplying current for 120 lamps:—

Good	Plank (Bottom) & Counter	Good	Ceiling	Good	Boats
Good	Trunnels or Rivets	Good	Rudder	Good	Masts, Yards, &c.
Good	Breasthooks and Stemson	Good	Windlass & Capstan	Good	Condition, how ascertained
Good	Transoms, Pointers, & Crutches	Good	Pumps	Good	Sails
Good	Timbers of Frame at the opening	Good	Cement (if Iron Ship)	Good	Anchors No. of
Good	Ditto ditto at other places	Good	Caulking of Bot'm, D'k, & Watrways	Good	Cables
Good	Keelsons	Good	Copper, or Y.M. (State if on Felt.)	Good	Hawsers & Warps
Good	Clamps & Shelves	Good	When put on	Good	Standing & Running Rigging
Good	Room Skylights	Good	Scuppers	Good	Hatches
Good	Coal Bunker, Openings, Lids, &c.	Good	Cargo & Main Hatchways	Good	

General Observations, Opinion as to Class, Recommendation, &c.:—

The work referred to above has been satisfactorily effected & the vessel's equipment will, after the Steel hawser is put on board at Liverpool, be complete.

Fee (if chargeable) per Scale I., Sec. 27... £

Fee (if chargeable) per Scale II., Sec. 27... £

Fee (per Section 28) ... £

on Damage, Fee (if any) (per Sec. 28) ... £

cate (if required) to be sent as per margin ... £

ing Expenses (if chargeable) ... £

Surveyor's Fee (if any) ... £

Fees applied for, 18

Received by me, 18

Surveyor to Lloyd's Register of British & Foreign Shipping.

Committee's Minute FRI 4 JULY 1890

Character assigned See First history Report

Steel S. S. City of Vienna.

Both dynamos are driven by link leather belts from separate engines and each is capable of lighting the ship for ordinary purposes. The machines are also arranged that they may be run together should occasion require. On the sole plates of the machines there are sliding rails fitted so that the belts may be tightened without a stoppage. The Dynamos are both bedded on a strong wood foundation.

Switchboards & Instruments: - Close to the Dynamos the main switches & fuses are fitted for controlling the five different circuits into which the lighting is divided. The Switchboard is made of plate $1\frac{1}{2}$ thick and about 3 ft square. The switches are of the "snap action" type & have a large rubbing surface securing a good contact without fear of sticking partway. The name of each section is engraved on the switch & are "Port," "Starboard," "Amidships," "Fore" & "Engine room". Above the switches are mounted the safety cut-outs, one for each dynamo. On the Switchboard is also fitted an Am meter for each dynamo & a Volt meter common to both. By these instruments it is claimed that the risk of fire arising from leakage can be entirely avoided, as by periodical tests made of each section & the readings of the Am-meter taken the proper amount of current passing would be ascertained & registered according to the lamps burning, and any adjustment of pressure, if needed, effected by the Voltmeter.

Conductors: - The wiring is entirely on the "double system" (ad & return) separate positive & negative wires being led to each of the five sections direct from the Switchboard. The covering of the wire is composed of vulcanized india rubber, pure rubber, prepared tape & braided lamp; the insulation resistance is said to be about 600 megohms per mile, & both positive & negative wires are of the same quality. The wires are all of 96 or pure copper & twisted. From the Engine room to the various points of distribution the wires are all enclosed in wood casing, the covers of the casing being all fixed with brass screws. In conveying the wires through the decks a brass tube having wooden core - as per sample - is secured by means of flange at middle and a hole bored so as to allow the wires to pass through the centre. Instead of carrying the wires below the deck twin wire is carried through galvanized iron piping (this being in short-lengths joined by ~~union~~ couplings) under iron covers at sides of hatchways at upper decks.

Branch Switches & Fuses: - Wherever the diameter of the wire is decreased or a branch joined to a main wire a visible cut out is fitted as near as possible to the junction.

Glasgow

Continuation of Report No.

9929

dated

24th

June

1890

on the

37/145

S.S. City of Vienna

in such a position that they can be readily got at. In the Engine room about the decks where porcelain fuse boxes would be apt to get broken the safety fuse is fitted on a small slate base with brass cover & in the staterooms & berths porcelain fuse boxes are used; branch switches are also connected for each lamp & for groups; The action of the switch being quick breaking to cause as little sparking as possible.

The fittings are all made of sufficient size to allow both positive & negative wires being carried right through to the lampholders. The lampholders are of the bayonet-joint pattern with double spring contacts fitted to a centre piece of slate. The fittings in exposed places like the wires are all made perfectly watertight & every precaution taken to guard against water damaging the insulation.

The fittings for the mast & side lights are of the portable form. The Connectors being fitted in watertight teak-wood boxes & from these a flexible wire ^{is connected} & running up each night when the lanterns are fixed in their places.

In each of the lanterns (which are the ships ordinary regulation type) there are two lamps of 16 C. Peab. For Cargo work there are four portable clusters with 5 lamps in each and these are supplied by flexible wires fixed to connectors which are fitted near the hatchways.

A special test was made with the machines running at full load for 6 hours continuous run & the lights were maintained throughout without any heating of the coils or sparking at the brushes.

Samples of the various fittings referred to in the report are being forwarded today (10th July).

The installation has been fitted by Messrs Patterson & Cooper of London & Glasgow.

J.R.



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BEL57-0046(3)