

# REPORT ON ELECTRIC LIGHTING INSTALLATION. No. 72877.

Port of Liverpool Date of First Survey \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Last Survey Mar 9/15 No. of Visits \_\_\_\_\_  
 No. in Reg. Book 252 on the Iron or Steel s/s "Lapland" Port belonging to Liverpool  
 Built at Belfast By whom Harland & Wolff, Ltd. When built 1908  
 Owners International Navigation Co. Ltd. Owners' Address \_\_\_\_\_ When fitted 1908  
 Yard No. 393 Electric Light Installation fitted by Harland & Wolff Ltd

**DESCRIPTION OF DYNAMO, ENGINE, ETC.** Four open type compound engines having cylinders 12" x 20" by 12" stroke direct coupled to four compound wound dynamo having an output of 750 amps. at 100 volts when running at 230 R.P.M.

Capacity of Dynamo 750 Amperes at 100 Volts, whether continuous or alternating current Continuous

Where is Dynamo fixed at after end of Engine Room. Whether single or double wire system is used Single

Position of Main Switch Board in gallery in Engine Room having switches to groups I - XVIII of lights, &c., as below

Positions of auxiliary switch boards and numbers of switches on each 7. Master fuse boards on Saloon Deck.

6. Master fuse boards on Upper Deck. 2 Master fuse boards on Stater Deck.

1 Master fuse board on Promenade Deck. (all foregoing without switches)

If fuses are fitted on main switch board to the cables of main circuit Yes and on each auxiliary switch board to the cables of auxiliary circuits Yes and at each position where a cable is branched or reduced in size Yes and to each lamp circuit Yes

If vessel is wired on the double wire system are fuses fitted to both flow and return wires or cables of all circuits including lamp circuits -

Are the fuses of non-oxidizable metal Yes and constructed to fuse at an excess of 100-150 per cent over the normal current

Are all fuses fitted in easily accessible positions Yes Are the fuses of standard dimensions Yes If wire fuses are used

are permanent instructions fitted on or near each switch board giving particulars of proper size of fuse for each circuit Yes

Are all switches and fuses constructed of incombustible materials and fitted on incombustible bases Yes

Total number of lights provided for 2944 arranged in the following groups: - (See list attached)

A \_\_\_\_\_ lights each of \_\_\_\_\_ candle power requiring a total current of \_\_\_\_\_ Amperes

B \_\_\_\_\_ lights each of \_\_\_\_\_ candle power requiring a total current of \_\_\_\_\_ Amperes

C \_\_\_\_\_ lights each of \_\_\_\_\_ candle power requiring a total current of \_\_\_\_\_ Amperes

D \_\_\_\_\_ lights each of \_\_\_\_\_ candle power requiring a total current of \_\_\_\_\_ Amperes

E \_\_\_\_\_ lights each of \_\_\_\_\_ candle power requiring a total current of \_\_\_\_\_ Amperes

1 Mast head light with 1 lamp each of 32 candle power requiring a total current of 1.2 Amperes

2 Side lights with 1 lamp each of 32 candle power requiring a total current of 1.2 Amperes

11 Cargo lights of 7 of 160 C.P. each 4 of 10 amp. inc. lamps. ~~incandescent~~, whether incandescent or arc lights Both.

If arc lights, what protection is provided against fire, sparks, &c. The arcs are enclosed in strong glass globes protected by wire guards.

Where are the switches controlling the masthead and side lights placed in Wheel House

## DESCRIPTION OF CABLES.

Main cable carrying 750 Amperes, comprised of 91 wires, each 11 S.W.G. diameter, 1.0 square inches total sectional area

Branch cables carrying 31.8 Amperes, comprised of 19 wires, each 16 S.W.G. diameter, .06 square inches total sectional area

Branch cables carrying 18.5 Amperes, comprised of 7 wires, each 16 S.W.G. diameter, .022 square inches total sectional area

Leads to lamps carrying 2.8 Amperes, comprised of 7 wires, each 22 S.W.G. diameter, .0042 square inches total sectional area

Cargo light cables carrying 4.2 Amperes, comprised of 145 wires, each 38 S.W.G. diameter, .0041 square inches total sectional area

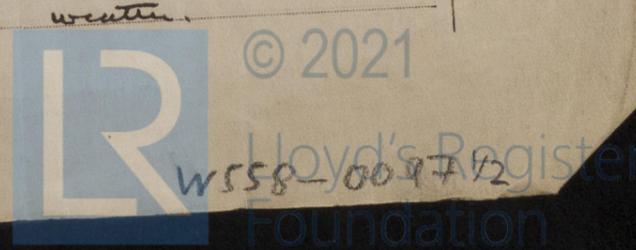
**DESCRIPTION OF INSULATION, PROTECTION, ETC.** The cables throughout are of 2500  $\Omega$  grade C.M.A standard. On deck the conductor is covered with one layer pure Para rubber, the coils of vulcanizing rubber, one layer of prepared tape & the whole vulcanized together & braided. In Machy spaces after vulcanizing the cables are lead covered, raised spirally armoured with G.I. wire & finally braided.

Joints in cables, how made, insulated, and protected Well soldered using resin as a flux & insulated with pure rubber & prepared tapes.

Are all the joints of cables thoroughly soldered, and the flux used not containing acids or other corrosive substances Yes Are all joints in accessible positions, none being made in bunkers, cargo spaces, or spaces which may at any time be used for carrying cargo, stores, or baggage Yes.

Are there any joints in or branches from the cable leading from dynamo to main switch board No.

How are the cables led through the ship, and how protected In strong wood casing in accommodation & in solid drawn steel tube when exposed to weather.



**DESCRIPTION OF INSULATION, PROTECTION, ETC.—continued.**

Are they in places always accessible Yes

What special protection has been provided for the cables in open alleyways or where exposed to weather or moisture. Cables are carried in solid drawn steel tube

What special protection has been provided for the cables near galleys or oil lamps or other sources of heat } Cables are lead covered  
 What special protection has been provided for the cables near boiler casings } covered + covered with G.I. wire + braided.

What special protection has been provided for the cables in engine room

How are cables carried through beams in fibre bushes through bulkheads, &c. if w.t. in w.t. glands otherwise in fibre bushes.

How are cables carried through decks in G.I. pipes lined with fibre

Are any cables run through coal bunkers Yes or cargo spaces No or spaces which may be used for carrying cargo, stores, or baggage Yes.

If so, how are they protected Cables are carried in solid drawn steel tube.

Are any lamps fitted in coal bunkers or spaces which may at times be used for cargo, coals, or baggage Yes

If so, how are the lamp fittings and cable terminals specially protected by heavy C.I. Burke fittings with strong glands.

Where are the main switches and fuses for these lights fitted in storeroom.

If in the spaces, how are they specially protected -

Are any switches or fuses fitted in bunkers No.

Cargo light cables, whether portable or permanently fixed Permanently How fixed in strong wood casing

In vessels fitted on the single wire system, how is the dynamo terminal fixed to the hull of vessel by cast terminal.

How are the returns from the lamps connected to the hull connected to 3/8" brass screws tapped into beams.

Are all the joints with the hull in accessible positions Yes

Is the installation supplied with a voltmeter Yes, and with an amperemeter to read dynamo, fixed on main switchboard

**VESSELS BUILT FOR CARRYING PETROLEUM.**

In vessels built for carrying petroleum, are all switches and fuses fitted in positions not liable to the accumulation of petroleum vapour or gas -

Are any switches, fuses, or joints of cables fitted in the pump room or companion -

How are the lamps specially protected in places liable to the accumulation of vapour or gas -

The copper used is guaranteed to have a conductivity of not less than that of the Engineering Standards Committee's standard, and the wires are protected by tinning from the sulphur compounds present in the insulating material.

Insulation of cables is guaranteed to have a resistance of not less than 2500 megohms per statute mile at 60° Fahrenheit after 24 hours' immersion in water, the test being made after one minute's electrification at not less than 500 volts and while the cable is still immersed.

The foregoing statements are a correct description of the Electric Light installation fitted by us on this vessel and we declare that it is at this date in good order and safe working condition.

In Hauland & Wolff to

W. J. D.

Electrical Engineers

Date 2. March 1915

**COMPASSES.**

Distance between dynamo or electric motors and standard compass to dynamo 279 ft to nearest water 32 ft

Distance between dynamo or electric motors and steering compass 282 - - - 30

The nearest cables to the compasses are as follows:—

A cable carrying	<u>31.8</u>	Ampères	<u>10</u>	feet from standard compass	<u>7</u>	feet from steering compass
A cable carrying	<u>25</u>	Ampères	<u>32</u>	feet from standard compass	<u>30</u>	feet from steering compass
A cable carrying	<u>49.5</u>	Ampères	<u>37</u>	feet from standard compass	<u>35</u>	feet from steering compass

Have the compasses been adjusted with and without the electric installation at work at full power Yes

The maximum deviation due to electric currents, etc., was found to be Nil degrees on every course in the case of the standard compass and Nil degrees on every course in the case of the steering compass.

In Hauland & Wolff to

W. J. D.

Builder's Signature.

Date 2. March 1915.

**GENERAL REMARKS.**

In my opinion, this installation is eligible to be recorded "Electric Light"

It is submitted that this vessel is eligible for THE RECORD. Elec. light.

W. J. D.  
25/3/15

B. G. Oxford

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

Committee's Minute LIVERPOOL. 19 MAR 1915

Electric Light.

H77

Im. 914.—Transfer.

THE SURVEYORS ARE REQUESTED NOT TO WRITE ACROSS THIS MARGIN.



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