

1142
Marine (1896) Department.

G.O., No. 753. Marine

DATED 5th November 1896

[Despatch Abstract.]

Ships' Side lights - Letter from the King: Port Officer
requesting that the various Translators to Govt
may be authorised to favour him with the
nacular translations of a Notice he is issuing
in respect to the regulations regarding - Combs
for Translators to Govt for compliance

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
651	mis	maine	25-7-96
		Thames	

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

NOTICE.

1. The attention of owners and tindals of Native sailing vessels is called to the absolute necessity of the side lights of such vessels being of the description and power specified in the existing regulations for preventing collisions at sea, that is to say, that each side light is so constructed as to show an uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of ten points of the compass; and so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on the side it is placed; and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere at a distance of at least 2 miles.

2. Attention is also directed to the following points in connection with these lights as required by the Board of Trade Regulations on the subject, viz. :—

(a) the width of the back and side of the lantern should not be less than 9 inches, and their height should not be less than 11 inches.

(b) the passages for the admission of air to the interior should have ample area, and be so arranged that the flame of the lamp will not be extinguished or caused to smoke by the wind or motion of the vessel in rough weather. The lantern should be so constructed as to preclude the possibility of spray or broken water obtaining access to its interior in such quantity as to in any way interfere with the efficiency of the light.

(c) the arm or bracket by which the lantern is clamped to the screen should not be less than 3/8 inch in thickness by 2 inches in breadth; it should be a fairly good fit in the socket of the lantern, and be secured in such a manner that the tightening of the clamping screw will bring the side of the lantern parallel with the side of the screen. The clamping screw should be brass, T-shaped, and not less than 3/8 inch in diameter. Or else, which is preferable, the lamp should be cleated to the screen top and bottom.

(d) the lenses should be made of crown or flint glass, highly polished, and free from air-bubbles or other visible defects. Plano-convex and dioptric lenses should be made as thin as practicable consistently with efficiency and durability.

In order to insure the light being equally visible at all the required angles, it is desirable—

(1) that the lens should be the arc of a circle, and

(2) that the radius which describes it should be measured from the centre of the flame, so as to insure the latter being horizontally equidistant from every part of the lens; the lens should embrace an angle of not less than 120°; and its height must in no case be less than the length of the radius.

The curvature of the outer face of plano-convex lenses and of the respective parts of the outer face of dioptric lenses should be arranged to give the desired concentration of the rays of light, subject to the condition that the light must be visible in a clear atmosphere on a dark night at a distance of at least 1 sea mile, when the lamp is heeled 20° either above or below the horizontal plane. The cistern of the lamps should contain sufficient oil to last for at least twelve hours; it should not intercept any of the rays that would otherwise fall on the lower half of the lens, and its height should be such that the most luminous part of the flame will be level with the centre of the lens. The centre of the wick, or system of wicks when there are more than one, should coincide with the centre of the curvature of the inner face of the lens; and the base of the lamp should be so arranged, constructed, and fitted in the lantern as to render it practically impossible for the lamp to be accidentally or carelessly placed in, or to shift to, any position

other than that which it would occupy when the foregoing conditions are fulfilled. The wicks of paraffin lamps should not be less than 1 inch, and those of colza or cocoanut oil lamps not less than $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in breadth. The wick-holder should be placed in the position of greatest efficiency, and means should be provided for preventing it from being accidentally or carelessly put in, or moved to, any other position.

The objects of this requirement are twofold, viz., (1) to preserve the efficiency of the lamp, and (2) to insure the constancy of the angle at which the most divergent ray crosses ahead of the vessel. The wicks of anchor lights should not be less than $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches broad for oil and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch for paraffin.

(e) when lamps are fitted with glass chimneys, these should be of plain white glass of the best quality and form, and there should be at least five spare ones on board for each lamp carried. Coloured chimneys will not be passed for side lights.

(f) a substantial metal spherical reflector, silver plated and highly polished, should be fitted to each lamp.

(g) side lights are always to be screened to an angle of 4° .

3. At the expiration of four months from the date of issue of this notice, vessels which have lights that do not comply with the above conditions will not be granted permission to obtain port clearance.

PRESIDENCY PORT OFFICE,
MADRAS, 15th September 1896.

H. A. STREET, Commander, R.I.M.,
Presidency Port Officer.

Heading.

No. 498
341 9

PRESIDENCY PORT OFFICE,
MADRAS, 22nd October 1896.

From

Commander H. A. Street R.I.M.

PRESIDENCY PORT OFFICER,

MADRAS,

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

MARINE DEPARTMENT,

Chepak.

SIR,

With reference to the concluding sentence of para 1 of G. O. Marine No. 549 dated 12th August 1896, I have the honor to forward, for the information of Government, a copy of a notice I am issuing, in respect to the Regulations regarding Ships' side lights, and to request that the Canarese, Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu and Hindustani Translators to Government may be authorized to favor me with Vernacular translations of the same, to be printed and circulated.

2 A dozen spare copies
of the notice are sent for the use
of the translators.

I have the honor to be,
Sir

Your Obedient Servant

A. A. Street
Commander R. I. M.
Presy. Port Officer

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NOTICE.

1. The attention of owners and tinders of Native sailing vessels is called to the absolute necessity of the side lights of such vessels being of the description and power specified in the existing regulations for preventing collisions at sea, that is to say, that each side light is so constructed as to show an uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of ten points of the compass; and so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on the side it is placed; and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere at a distance of at least 2 miles.

2. Attention is also directed to the following points in connection with these lights as required by the Board of Trade Regulations on the subject, viz.:—

(a) the width of the back and side of the lanthorn should not be less than 9 inches, and their height should not be less than 11 inches.

(b) the passages for the admission of air to the interior should have ample area, and be so arranged that the flame of the lamp will not be extinguished or caused to smoke by the wind or motion of the vessel in rough weather. The lanthorn should be so constructed as to preclude the possibility of spray or broken water obtaining access to its interior in such quantity as to in any way interfere with the efficiency of the light.

(c) the arm or bracket by which the lanthorn is clamped to the screen should not be less than $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in thickness by 2 inches in breadth; it should be a fairly good fit in the socket of the lanthorn, and be secured in such a manner that the tightening of the clamping screw will bring the side of the lanthorn parallel with the side of the screen. The clamping screw should be brass, T-shaped, and not less than $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter. Or else, which is preferable, the lamp should be cleated to the screen top and bottom.

(d) the lenses should be made of crown or flint glass, highly polished, and free from air-bubbles or other visible defects. Plano-convex and dioptric lenses should be made as thin as practicable consistently with efficiency and durability.

In order to insure the light being equally visible at all the required angles, it is desirable—

(1) that the lens should be the arc of a circle, and

(2) that the radius which describes it should be measured from the centre of the flame, so as to insure the latter being horizontally equidistant from every part of the lens; the lens should embrace an angle of not less than 120° ; and its height must in no case be less than the length of the radius.

The curvature of the outer face of plano-convex lenses and of the respective parts of the outer face of dioptric lenses should be arranged to give the desired concentration of the rays of light, subject to the condition that the light must be visible in a clear atmosphere on a dark night at a distance of at least 1 sea mile, when the lamp is heeled 20° either above or below the horizontal plane. The cistern of the lamps should contain sufficient oil to last for at least twelve hours; it should not intercept any of the rays that would otherwise fall on the lower half of the lens, and its height should be such that the most luminous part of the flame will be level with the centre of the lens. The centre of the wick, or system of wicks when there are more than one, should coincide with the centre of the curvature of the inner face of the lens; and the base of the lamp should be so arranged, constructed, and fitted in the lanthorn as to render it practically impossible for the lamp to be accidentally or carelessly placed in, or to shift to, any position

other than that which it would occupy when the foregoing conditions are fulfilled. The wicks of paraffin lamps should not be less than 1 inch, and those of colza or cocoanut oil lamps not less than $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in breadth. The wick-holder should be placed in the position of greatest efficiency, and means should be provided for preventing it from being accidentally or carelessly put in, or moved to, any other position.

The objects of this requirement are twofold, viz., (1) to preserve the efficiency of the lamp, and (2) to insure the constancy of the angle at which the most divergent ray crosses ahead of the vessel. The wicks of anchor lights should not be less than $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches broad for oil and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch for paraffin.

(e) when lamps are fitted with glass chimneys, these should be of plain white glass of the best quality and form, and there should be at least five spare ones on board for each lamp carried. Coloured chimneys will not be passed for side lights.

(f) a substantial metal spherical reflector, silver plated and highly polished, should be fitted to each lamp.

(g) side lights are always to be screened to an angle of 4° .

3. At the expiration of four months from the date of issue of this notice, vessels which have lights that do not comply with the above conditions will not be granted permission to obtain port clearance.

PRESIDENCY PORT OFFICE,
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(c) the arm or bracket by which the lanthorn is clamped to the screen should not be less than $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in thickness by 2 inches in breadth; it should be a fairly good fit in the socket of the lanthorn, and be secured in such a manner that the tightening of the clamping screw will bring the side of the lanthorn parallel with the side of the screen. The clamping screw should be brass, T-shaped, and not less than $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter. Or else, which is preferable, the lamp should be cleated to the screen top and bottom.

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