The Merchant Shipping (Tonnage Measurement of Sailing Vessels) Rules, 1960

UNION OF INDIA
India

The Merchant Shipping (Tonnage Measurement of Sailing Vessels) Rules, 1960

Rule
THE-MERCHANT-SHIPPING-TONNAGE-MEASUREMENT-OF-SAILING- of 1960

- Published on 17 December 1960
- Commenced on 17 December 1960
- [This is the version of this document from 17 December 1960.]
- [Note: The original publication document is not available and this content could not be verified.]

The Merchant Shipping (Tonnage Measurement of Sailing Vessels) Rules, 1960Published vide Notification Gazette of India, Part 2, Section 3(i), page 2071.

1906.

G.S.R. 1555 dated 17th December, 1960. - In exercise of the powers conferred by Cls. (b) and (o) of sub-section (2) of Section 435 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 (44 of 1958), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, namely :-

1. Short title and commencement.

(1)These rules may be called the Merchant Shipping (Tonnage Measurement of Sailing Vessels) Rules, 1960.(2)They shall come into force on the 1st January, 1961.

2. Definitions.

- In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires-(a)"breadth" means the breadth taken horizontally athwart measured from inside of frame timbers,(b)"break" means the space above the line of the upper deck, when the deck is cut off and continued at a higher elevation;(c)"depth" means(i)in the case of decked vessels, the vertical distance at the centre line from the top of the floor timber at centre to the inside of the tonnage deck at side;(ii)in the case of open vessels, the vertical distance measured from the top of the floor timber to the upper strake of hull planking;(d)"gross

tonnage" means the sum total of the cubic capacity of spaces below the upper deck and spaces permanently covered and closed-in-spaces on or above the upper deck;(e)"length" means the length as described in Schedule 'A';(f)"register tonnage" or "net tonnage" means the tonnage arrived at after allowing from the gross tonnage of a vessel the deductions permissible under these rules;(g)"Schedule" means a Schedule to these rules;(h)"ton" means a unit of volume equal to 100 cubic feet or 2-83 cubic metres;(i)"tonnage deck" in the case of decked vessels, means the uppermost continuous deck having permanent means of closing the openings on deck;(j)"vessel" means a sailing vessel.

3. Gross tonnage.

(1)The gross tonnage of a vessel shall be determined by the appropriate method outlined in Schedule 'A'.(2)All measurements for the purpose of ascertaining the tonnage of a vessel shall be in metres and fractions of a metre or in feet and fractions of a foot expressed in decimals.

4. Deduction from gross tonnage.

- The register or net tonnage of a vessel shall be arrived at after making from the gross tonnage determined in accordance with the provisions of Rule 3 deductions on account of the following spaces, provided they are reasonable in extent, namely :(i)space occupied solely by the crew and their personal effects;(ii)spaces occupied by vessel's stores, crew's provisions, fresh water, sails, ropes and tackles and space required for navigation of the vessel;(iii)space for machinery and fittings :Provided that no deductions shall be made on account of any space, unless it has previously been included in the gross tonnage.

5. Fees.

- Fees shall be levied under these rules at the rates and for the purposes specified in Schedule 'B'.

6. Tonnage form.

- The tonnage measurements of a vessel shall be entered in the Tonnage Form as shown in Schedule 'C'.

A

[See rule 3(1)]Rules As To The Measurement Of Tonnage Of Wooden Sailing Vessels Method I, When The Hold Is ClearA-For decked vessels(1)Length. - Measure the length of a decked vessel in a straight line along the upper side of the tonnage deck at such a parallel distance from the middle line of the vessel as to dear the several hatchways and other obstacles that may present themselves. Having fixed upon the ends of this parallel line as far both forward and aft, as may be found convenient, mark them on deck, and transfer them on the middle line of the ship from inside of the stem to the inside of the midship stern timber or plank, as the case may be. Deduct from this length

what is due to the rake of the bow in the thickness of deck, and what is due to the rake of the stem timber in the thickness of the deck. Thus the required length is obtained.Where on account of obstruction by hatches, deck houses, etc., the length cannot be taken in one measurement, then the same can be taken in parts depending on the number of obstructions and these parts subsequently added together to obtain the length.Divide the length so obtained into the number of equal parts required by the following table:Table(a)Vessels of which the tonnage deck is according to the above measurements 50 feet long or under into 4 equal parts.(b)Vessels of which the tonnage deck is according to the above measurements above 50 feet long and not exceeding 180 feet, into 6 equal parts.(2)Depths. - The depth of the midship area is to be taken from the underside of the tonnage deck to the upper side of the floor timber, placing the depth measuring rod parallel to the middle plane of the ship and also square to the keel by means of a square placed on the upper side of the keel on the keelson. The depths at the other areas to be taken in a similar manner, taking care where the keel or keelson curves upwards.(3)Breadths. - The depths at any area being ascertained as above directed, and divided into required number of equal parts, the points of division at which the breadths are to be taken are to be marked on the rod, and the rod being fixed in its original position, the breadths of the areas are to be taken by extending a tape horizontally athwart through each point, from plank to plank to its average thickness between the respective point of measurements or from inside of frame timbers. When a batten or spar ceiling is fitted of a greater thickness than three inches, then three inches is to be regarded as maximum for which allowance is to be made when measuring the horizontal breadths, but when the thickness is less than this, the actual thickness only is to be allowed.(4)Transverse Areas. - The hold being first sufficiently cleared to admit of the required depths and breadths being properly taken, find the transverse area of the ship at each point of division of the length. The depth is measured at each point of division. In case of a break in the deck. the depth to be measured below or line stretched in continuation thereof. If the depth at the midship division of the length does not exceed 16 ft. divide each depth into 4 equal parts and measure the inside horizontal breadth as mentioned in (3), at the five points. Measure the inside horizontal breadths along the horizontal slide of the measuring rod (Part C), which is to be shifted to the points of divisions. Number these breadths from above, i.e., numbering the upper breadth one, and soon down to the fifth breadth, multiply the second and fourth by four, the third by two, add these products together and to the sum add the first breadth and the fifth. Multiply the quantity thus obtained by one-third of the common interval of depth between the breadths, and the product shall be deemed the transverse area of the section.(5)Computation from areas. - Having thus ascertained the Transverse area at each point of division of the length of the ship as required by the table, proceed to ascertain the gross tonnage, under the tonnage deck in the following manner : Number the areas respectively 1, 2, 3, etc., No.1 being the extreme limit at bow and the last number at the extreme limit of the stem, then multiply the second and every even number area by four and odd number area by two (except the first and the last), add these products together, and to the sum add the first and last if they have any value; multiply the quantity thus obtained by one-third of the common interval of the length between the areas, and the product will be the cubical contents of the space; divide this product by 100, and the quotient being the tonnage under the tonnage deck, shall be deemed to be the gross tonnage of the vessel, subject to any additions or deduction under these Rules.(6)If there be a break, a poop, or any other permanent closed-in-space on the upper deck available for cargo or accommodation of passengers, the tonnage of that space shall be ascertained as follows :Measure the internal mean length of the space and divide it into two equal parts;

measure at the middle of its height three inside breadths; namely one at each end and the other at the middle of the length, then to the sum of the end breadths add four times the middle breadth, and multiply the whole sum by one third of the common interval between the breadths, the product will give the mean horizontal area of the space; then measure the mean height, and multiply by it the mean horizontal area; divide the product by one hundred and the quotient shall he deemed the tonnage of the space.(7)Measurement of machinery space. - Measure the mean length, breadth and depth of the machinery space, multiply together these dimensions and divide the product by one hundred, and the result shall be deemed the tonnage of the machinery space.B-For undecked vesselsThe tonnage of undecked vessels shall be determined as in the case of a decked vessel, excepting the measurement of the length and depth. The length of the vessel is to be measured from the meeting of the upper strake to the stem and the stem. The depth shall be measured from the top edge of the uppermost strake at each division of length in accordance with the table laid down under para 1.Method II, When The Hold Is Not ClearFor both decked and open type of vessels. - Multiply the length for tonnage measurement by the "breadth registered" and also "depth registered". Divide the product by 100 and multiply the quotient by 0.7. The result so obtained will be the tonnage of the vessel. Calculations for other enclosed spaces for the purpose of arriving at the net tonnage will be the same as in the case of method I.

B

(See rule 5)

(a)	Forfirst measurement for determining tonnage	Rs.
	(i)For vessels under 50 tons gross	20
	(ii)For vessels of 50 tons and over but under 100 tons gross	30
	(iii)For vessels of 100 tons gross and over.	40
(b)	Forre-measurements	Halfof the fee prescribed at(a) above.

C

(See rule 6)Tonnage FormTo be used for calculating the Sailing Vessel's Tonnage under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 (44 of 1958)

Nameof Vessel	Nameand Address of owner	dateand place of build	officialNo.& port
1	2	3	4
Area1	Area2	Area3	Area4

DepthsCom, Int. bet. Bths

No.of Bths	Multipilers	Bths	Products
123451/3Com.Int.bet.Bths	14241		

Particularsof tonnage

Allmeasurement to be in metres and fractions of a metre or in feetand decimals of a foot.

Breakand Erections e.g. Poop etc.MeanLength (1) -Breadths,b1 =; b2 = b3 =;Meandepth (d)Horizontalarea (a) :-1/3½(b1+4b2+b3)Tonnage=a × d100

MachinerySpacesMeanLength (1) .....MeanbreadthBths (b).....Meandepth(d).....Tonnage:- a×b×d100

UnderdeckForec

GrossTonnageAllowanceforMachinerySpaceandFittingsAllo
4 (ii)RegisterTonnage

Wheremeasured:-DateofMeansurment:

Signatureof Registrar of Sailing Vessels/SurveyorCheckedby-

*N.B. - The measurements to be entered in columns-(10) to (12) :Col. (10)-Length registered, that is the length from foreside of stem at extreme top to the after side of the rudder or stem post;Col. (11)-Breadth registered, that is, the maximum breadth of the vessel measured horizontally athwart to the outside of hull planking but disregarding rubbing stakes or permanent feeders;Col. (12)-Depth registered, that is depth as stated in clause (c) of rule 2 measured at half-length of length registered.