

turbine engine powered airplanes to provide equivalent safety, no person may conduct any operation under this part without the following engine instruments:

- (a) A carburetor air temperature indicator for each engine.
- (b) A cylinder head temperature indicator for each air-cooled engine.
- (c) A fuel pressure indicator for each engine.
- (d) A fuel flowmeter or fuel mixture indicator for each engine not equipped with an automatic altitude mixture control.
- (e) A means for indicating fuel quantity in each fuel tank to be used.
- (f) A manifold pressure indicator for each engine.
- (g) An oil pressure indicator for each engine.
- (h) An oil quantity indicator for each oil tank when a transfer or separate oil reserve supply is used.
- (i) An oil-in temperature indicator for each engine.
- (j) A tachometer for each engine.
- (k) An independent fuel pressure warning device for each engine or a master warning device for all engines with a means for isolating the individual warning circuits from the master warning device.
- (l) A device for each reversible propeller, to indicate to the pilot when the propeller is in reverse pitch, that complies with the following:
 - (1) The device may be actuated at any point in the reversing cycle between the normal low pitch stop position and full reverse pitch, but it may not give an indication at or above the normal low pitch stop position.
 - (2) The source of indication must be actuated by the propeller blade angle or be directly responsive to it.

§ 121.308 Lavatory fire protection.

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section, no person may operate a passenger-carrying airplane unless each lavatory in the airplane is equipped with a smoke detector system or equivalent that provides a warning light in the cockpit or provides a warning light or audio warning in the passenger cabin which would be readily detected by a flight attendant, taking into consideration the posi-

tioning of flight attendants throughout the passenger compartment during various phases of flight.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, no person may operate a passenger-carrying airplane unless each lavatory in the airplane is equipped with a built-in fire extinguisher for each disposal receptacle for towels, paper, or waste located within the lavatory. The built-in fire extinguisher must be designed to discharge automatically into each disposal receptacle upon occurrence of a fire in the receptacle.

(c) Until December 22, 1997, a certificate holder described in § 121.2(a) (1) or (2) may operate an airplane with a passenger seat configuration of 30 or fewer seats that does not comply with the smoke detector system requirements described in paragraph (a) of this section and the fire extinguisher requirements described in paragraph (b) of this section.

(d) After December 22, 1997, no person may operate a nontransport category airplane type certificated after December 31, 1964, with a passenger seat configuration of 10–19 seats unless that airplane complies with the smoke detector system requirements described in paragraph (a) of this section, except that the smoke detector system or equivalent must provide a warning light in the cockpit or an audio warning that would be readily detected by the flightcrew.

[Doc. No. 28154, 60 FR 65929, Dec. 20, 1995]

§ 121.309 Emergency equipment.

(a) *General:* No person may operate an airplane unless it is equipped with the emergency equipment listed in this section and in § 121.310.

(b) Each item of emergency and flotation equipment listed in this section and in §§ 121.310, 121.339, and 121.340—

- (1) Must be inspected regularly in accordance with inspection periods established in the operations specifications to ensure its condition for continued serviceability and immediate readiness to perform its intended emergency purposes;
- (2) Must be readily accessible to the crew and, with regard to equipment located in the passenger compartment, to passengers;