

**BAB IV**  
**RENCANA KONSTRUKSI**  
**(PROFILE CONSTRUCTION)**

Perhitungan profile construction (rencana konstruksi) berdasarkan ketentuan BKI (Biro Klasifikasi Indonesia) Th. 2006 Volume II.

**A. PERKIRAAN BEBAN**

**A.1 Beban geladak cuaca (Load and Weather Deck)**

Yang dianggap sebagai geladak cuaca adalah semua geladak yang bebas kecuali bangunan atas yang tidak efektif yang terletak di belakang 0,5L dari garis tengah.

$$P_D = P_o \frac{20T}{(10+Z-T) \times H} \times c_D \quad [\text{KN/m}^2]$$

(Ref : BKI Th. 2006 Vol. II Sec. 4 B.1.1)

Dimana :

$P_o$  = Basis Eksternal dinamic Load

$$P_o = 2,1 \times (C_b + 0,7) \times C_o \times C_L \times f \times C_{RW} \quad \text{KN/m}^2$$

$c_D$  = 1 untuk  $L > 50$

$C_b$  = koefisien block 0,68

$$C_o = 10,75 - \left( \frac{300 - L}{100} \right)^{1,5} \quad \text{for } 90 \leq L \leq 300 \text{ M}$$

$$= 10,75 - \left( \frac{300 - 114,5}{100} \right)^{1,5}$$

$$= 8,224$$

$C_L$  = 1,0 for  $L \geq 90 \text{ M}$

$f_1$  = 1,0 Untuk tebal plat Geladak Cuaca

$f_2$  = 0,75 Untuk Main Frame, Stiffener, dan Deck Beam

$f_3$  = 0,6 Untuk SG, CG, CDG, Web Frame, Stringers, Grillage

$C_{rw}$  = 1,0 untuk pelayaran nasional

(Ref : BKI Th. 2006 Vol. II Sec. 4.A.2.2)

Jadi :

untuk plat Geladak Cuaca ( $Po_1$ )

$$\begin{aligned} Po_1 &= 2,1 \times (Cb + 0,7) \times Co \times C_L \times f_1 \times C_{rw} \\ &= 2,1 \times (0,68 + 0,7) \times 8,224 \times 1,0 \times 1,0 \times 1,0 \\ &= \mathbf{23,832 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

untuk Main Frame, Deck Beam ( $Po_2$ )

$$\begin{aligned} Po_2 &= 2,1 \times (Cb + 0,7) \times Co \times C_L \times f_2 \times C_{rw} \\ &= 2,1 \times (0,68 + 0,7) \times 8,224 \times 1,0 \times 0,75 \times 1,0 \\ &= \mathbf{17,874 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

untuk Web Frame, Strong Beam, Girder, Stringer, dan Grillage ( $Po_3$ )

$$\begin{aligned} Po_3 &= 2,1 \times (Cb + 0,7) \times Co \times C_L \times f_3 \times C_{rw} \\ &= 2,1 \times (0,68 + 0,7) \times 8,224 \times 1,0 \times 0,6 \times 1,0 \\ &= \mathbf{14,299 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

Z = jarak vertikal dari pusat beban ke base line

$$\begin{aligned} Z &= H \\ &= 9,80 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$C_D$  = faktor penambahan / pengurangan untuk daerah

$$\begin{aligned} C_{D1} &= 1,2 - X/L \quad (\text{untuk } 0 \leq \frac{X}{L} \leq 0,2 ; \text{buritan kapal}) \\ &= 1,2 - 0,1 \\ &= 1,1 \end{aligned}$$

$$C_{D2} = 1,0 \quad (\text{untuk } 0,2 \leq \frac{X}{L} \leq 0,7 ; \text{tengah kapal})$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_{D3} &= 1,0 + \frac{C}{3} \left\{ \frac{X}{L} - 0,7 \right\} \quad (\text{untuk } 0,7 \leq \frac{X}{L} \leq 1,0 ; \text{haluan kapal}) \\ &= 1,0 + \frac{5}{3} (0,93 - 0,7) \\ &= 1,383 \end{aligned}$$

Dimana :

Nilai C :  $0,15 L - 10$

Apabila L min = 100 M

Lmax = 200 M

Diambil 100 M

$$\begin{aligned} C &= (0,15 \times 100) - 10 \\ &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

(Ref : BKI Th. 2006 Vol. II Sec. 4 Tabel. 4.1)

### a. Beban Geladak Cuaca untuk menghitung plat Geladak

1) Pada daerah buritan

$$\begin{aligned} P_{D1} &= P_{o1} \frac{20T}{(10+Z-T) \times H} \times C_{D1} \\ &= 23,832 \times \frac{20 \times 7,2}{[10+9,8-7,2] \times 9,8} \times 1,1 \\ &= \mathbf{30,572 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

2) Pada daerah midship

$$\begin{aligned} P_{D2} &= P_{o1} \frac{20T}{(10+Z-T) \times H} \times C_{D2} \\ &= 23,832 \times \frac{20 \times 7,2}{[10+9,8-7,2] \times 9,8} \times 1,0 \\ &= \mathbf{27,792 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

3) Pada daerah Haluan

$$\begin{aligned} P_{D3} &= P_{o1} \frac{20T}{(10+Z-T) \times H} \times C_{D3} \\ &= 23,832 \times \frac{20 \times 7,2}{[10+9,8-7,2] \times 9,8} \times 1,383 \\ &= \mathbf{38,437 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

### b. Beban Geladak untuk menghitung Deck Beam, Main frame, Stiffener

1) Pada daerah buritan

$$\begin{aligned} P_{D1} &= P_{o2} \frac{20T}{(10+Z-T) \times H} \times C_{D1} \\ &= 17,874 \times \frac{20 \times 7,2}{[10+9,8-7,2] \times 9,8} \times 1,1 \\ &= \mathbf{22,929 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

2) Pada daerah Midship kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_{D2} &= P_{o_2} \frac{20T}{(10+Z-T) \times H} \times C_{D2} \\ &= 17,874 \times \frac{20 \times 7,2}{[10 + 9,8 - 7,2] \times 9,8} \times 1,0 \\ &= \mathbf{20,844 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

3) Pada daerah Haluan kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_{D3} &= P_{o_2} \frac{20T}{(10+Z-T) \times H} \times C_{D3} \\ &= 17,874 \times \frac{20 \times 7,2}{[10 + 9,8 - 7,2] \times 9,8} \times 1,383 \\ &= \mathbf{28,827 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

**c. Beban Geladak untuk menghitung CDG, SDG dan SG**

1) Pada daerah buritan

$$\begin{aligned} P_{D1} &= P_{o_3} \frac{20T}{(10+Z-T) \times H} \times C_{D1} \\ &= 14,299 \times \frac{20 \times 7,2}{[10 + 9,8 - 7,2] \times 9,8} \times 1,1 \\ &= \mathbf{18,343 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

2) Pada daerah Midship kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_{D2} &= P_{o_3} \frac{20T}{(10+Z-T) \times H} \times C_{D2} \\ &= 14,299 \times \frac{20 \times 7,2}{[10 + 9,8 - 7,2] \times 9,8} \times 1,0 \\ &= \mathbf{16,675 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

3) Pada daerah Haluan kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_{D3} &= P_{o_3} \frac{20T}{(10+Z-T) \times H} \times C_{D3} \\ &= 14,299 \times \frac{20 \times 7,2}{[10 + 9,8 - 7,2] \times 9,8} \times 1,383 \\ &= \mathbf{23,062 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

## A.2 Beban Geladak pada bangunan atas (Superstructures Decks) dan rumah geladak (Deck Houses)

Beban Geladak pada bangunan atas dan rumah geladak dihitung berdasarkan formula sebagai berikut :

$$P_{DA} = P_D \times n \quad [\text{KN/m}^2]$$

(Ref : BKI Th. 2006 Vol. II Sec.4. B.5.1)

Dimana :

$P_{DA}$  = Beban geladak pada buritan

$$n = \left[ 1 - \frac{Z - H}{10} \right] \quad Z = H + h$$

$n = 1$  untuk Forecastle Deck

$$n_{\min} = 0,5$$

$$h_1, h_2, h_3 = 2,2 \text{ m}$$

$$H = 9,80 \text{ m}$$

Nilai "Z" bangunan atas & rumah geladak untuk beban geladak :

1.  $Z_1 = H + 1,1 = 10,90 \text{ m}$  (Poop Deck)
2.  $Z_2 = Z_1 + 2,2 = 13,10 \text{ m}$  (Boat Deck)
3.  $Z_3 = Z_2 + 2,2 = 15,30 \text{ m}$  (Navigation Deck)
4.  $Z_4 = Z_3 + 2,2 = 17,50 \text{ m}$  (Compass Deck)
5.  $Z_5 = H + 1,1 = 10,90 \text{ m}$  (Forecastle Deck)

### a. Beban geladak bangunan atas pada Geladak Kimbul [poop deck]

$$Z_1 = 10,90 \text{ m}$$

$$n = \left[ 1 - \frac{10,90 - 9,80}{10} \right]$$

$$= 0,89$$

$$P_{D1} = 30,572 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$P_{D1} = 22,929 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$P_{D1} = 18,343 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

- 1) Untuk menghitung plat geladak.

$$\begin{aligned} P_{DA} &= 30,572 \times 0,89 \\ &= \mathbf{22,209 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

- 2) Untuk menghitung deck beam.

$$\begin{aligned} P_{DA} &= 22,929 \times 0,89 \\ &= \mathbf{20,407 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

- 3) Untuk menghitung CDG, SDG dan strong beam.

$$\begin{aligned} P_{DA} &= 18,343 \times 0,89 \\ &= \mathbf{16,325 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

**b. Beban geladak rumah geladak pada Geladak Sekoci [boat deck]**

$$Z_2 = 13,10 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \left[ 1 - \frac{13,10 - 9,20}{10} \right] \\ &= 0,610 \end{aligned}$$

$$P_{D1} = \mathbf{30,571 \text{ KN/m}^2}$$

$$P_{D1} = \mathbf{22,929 \text{ KN/m}^2}$$

$$P_{D1} = \mathbf{18,343 \text{ KN/m}^2}$$

- 1) Untuk menghitung plat geladak.

$$\begin{aligned} P_{DA} &= 30,572 \times 0,61 \\ &= \mathbf{18,649 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

- 2) Untuk menghitung deck beam.

$$\begin{aligned} P_{DA} &= 22,929 \times 0,61 \\ &= \mathbf{13,987 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

- 3) Untuk menghitung CDG, SDG dan strong beam.

$$\begin{aligned} P_{DA} &= 18,343 \times 0,61 \\ &= \mathbf{11,189 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

**c. Beban geladak rumah geladak pada Geladak Kemudi  
[Navigation deck]**

$$Z_3 = 15,30 \text{ m}$$

$$n = \left[ 1 - \frac{15,30 - 9,20}{10} \right]$$

$$= 0,39 \approx n_{\min} = 0,5$$

$$P_{D1} = 30,572 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$P_{D1} = 22,929 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$P_{D1} = 18,343 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

1) Untuk menghitung plat geladak.

$$P_{DA} = 30,572 \times 0,5$$

$$= \mathbf{15,286 \text{ KN/m}^2}$$

2) Untuk menghitung deck beam.

$$P_{DA} = 22,929 \times 0,5$$

$$= \mathbf{11,465 \text{ KN/m}^2}$$

3) Untuk menghitung CDG, SDG dan strong beam.

$$P_{DA} = 18,343 \times 0,5$$

$$= \mathbf{9,172 \text{ KN/m}^2}$$

**d. Beban geladak rumah geladak pada geladak kompas [Compass  
deck]**

$$Z_4 = 17,50 \text{ m}$$

$$n = \left[ 1 - \frac{17,50 - 9,20}{10} \right]$$

$$= 0,17 \approx n_{\min} = 0,5$$

$$P_{D1} = 30,572 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$P_{D1} = 22,929 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$P_{D1} = 18,343 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

1) Untuk menghitung plat geladak.

$$P_{DA} = 30,572 \times 0,5$$

$$= \mathbf{15,286 \text{ KN/m}^2}$$

2) Untuk menghitung deck beam.

$$\begin{aligned} P_{DA} &= 22,929 \times 0,5 \\ &= \mathbf{11,465 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

3) Untuk menghitung CDG, SDG dan strong beam.

$$\begin{aligned} P_{DA} &= 18,343 \times 0,5 \\ &= \mathbf{9,172 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

**e. Beban geladak bangunan atas pada Geladak Akil [Fore Castle deck]**

$$n = 1$$

$$P_{D3} = 38,437 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$P_{D3} = 28,827 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$P_{D3} = 23,062 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

1) Untuk menghitung plat geladak.

$$\begin{aligned} P_{DA} &= 38,437 \times 1,0 \\ &= \mathbf{38,437 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

2) Untuk menghitung deck beam.

$$\begin{aligned} P_{DA} &= 28,827 \times 1,0 \\ &= \mathbf{28,827 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

3) Untuk menghitung CDG, SDG dan strong beam.

$$\begin{aligned} P_{DA} &= 23,062 \times 1,0 \\ &= \mathbf{23,062 \text{ KN/ m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

**f. Beban geladak rumah geladak pada Geladak Derek [Winch deck]**

$$Z_5 = Z_1 = 10,90 \text{ m}$$

$$n = \left[ 1 - \frac{10,90 - 9,20}{10} \right]$$

$$= 0,89$$

$$P_{D2} = 27,792 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$P_{D2} = 20,844 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$P_{D2} = 16,675 \text{ KN/m}^2$$



1) Untuk menghitung plat geladak.

$$\begin{aligned} P_{DA} &= 27,792 \times 0,78 \\ &= \mathbf{24,735 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

2) Untuk menghitung deck beam.

$$\begin{aligned} P_{DA} &= 20,844 \times 0,78 \\ &= \mathbf{18,551 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

3) Untuk menghitung CDG, SDG dan strong beam.

$$\begin{aligned} P_{DA} &= 16,675 \times 0,78 \\ &= \mathbf{14,841 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

### A.3 Beban sisi kapal

a. Beban sisi kapal dibawah garis air muat tidak boleh kurang dari rumus sebagai berikut :

$$P_s = 10 \times (T - Z) + P_o \times C_F \left(1 + \frac{Z}{T}\right) \text{ KN/m}^2$$

(Ref : BKI Th. 2006 Vol. II Sec.4. B.2.1.1)

Dimana :

$$P_{o1} = 23,832 \text{ KN/m}^2 \text{ (untuk plat geladak dan geladak cuaca)}$$

$$P_{o2} = 17,874 \text{ KN/m}^2 \text{ (untuk stiffener, main frame, deck beam)}$$

$$P_{o3} = 14,299 \text{ KN/m}^2 \text{ (untuk web, stringer, girder)}$$

z = Jarak tengah antara pusat beban ke base line

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times T = \frac{1}{3} \times 7,2$$

$$= 2,4 \text{ m}$$

$$CF_1 = 1,0 + \frac{5}{Cb} \left[0,2 - \frac{X}{L}\right] \text{ (buritan kapal)}$$

$$= 1,0 + \frac{5}{0,68} [0,2 - 0,1]$$

$$= 1,735$$

$$CF_2 = 1,0 \text{ untuk } 0,2 \leq \frac{X}{L} \leq 0,7 \text{ (tengah kapal)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 CF_3 &= 1,0 + \frac{20}{Cb} \left[ \frac{X}{L} - 0,7 \right]^2 \quad (\text{haluan kapal}) \\
 &= 1,0 + \frac{20}{0,68} [0,93 - 0,7]^2 \\
 &= 2,556
 \end{aligned}$$

### 1) Beban sisi kapal di bawah garis air muat untuk pelat sisi

a) Untuk buritan kapal

$$\begin{aligned}
 Ps_1 &= 10 \times (T - Z) + Po_1 \times C_{F1} \left( 1 + \frac{Z}{T} \right) \\
 &= 10 (7,2 - 2,4) + 23,832 \times 1,735 \left[ 1 + \frac{2,4}{7,2} \right] \\
 &= \mathbf{103,131 \text{ KN/m}^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

b) Untuk midship kapal

$$\begin{aligned}
 Ps_2 &= 10 \times (T - Z) + Po_1 \times C_{F2} \left( 1 + \frac{Z}{T} \right) \\
 &= 10 (7,2 - 2,4) + 23,832 \times 1,0 \left[ 1 + \frac{2,4}{7,2} \right] \\
 &= \mathbf{79,776 \text{ KN/m}^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

c) Untuk haluan kapal

$$\begin{aligned}
 Ps_3 &= 10 \times (T - Z) + Po_1 \times C_{F3} \left( 1 + \frac{Z}{T} \right) \\
 &= 10 (7,2 - 2,4) + 23,832 \times 2,556 \left[ 1 + \frac{2,4}{7,2} \right] \\
 &= \mathbf{129,219 \text{ KN/m}^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

### 2) Beban sisi kapal di bawah garis air muat untuk main frame.

a) Untuk buritan kapal

$$\begin{aligned}
 Ps_1 &= 10 \times (T - Z) + Po_2 \times C_{F1} \left( 1 + \frac{Z}{T} \right) \\
 &= 10 (7,2 - 2,4) + 17,874 \times 1,735 \left[ 1 + \frac{2,4}{7,2} \right] \\
 &= \mathbf{89,349 \text{ KN/m}^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

b) Untuk midship kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S_2} &= 10 \times (T - Z) + P_{O_2} \times C_{F_2} \left(1 + \frac{Z}{T}\right) \\ &= 10 (7,2 - 2,4) + 17,874 \times 1,0 \left[1 + \frac{2,4}{7,2}\right] \\ &= 71,832 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

c) Untuk haluan kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S_3} &= 10 \times (T - Z) + P_{O_2} \times C_{F_3} \left(1 + \frac{Z}{T}\right) \\ &= 10 (7,2 - 2,4) + 17,874 \times 2,556 \left[1 + \frac{2,4}{7,2}\right] \\ &= 108,915 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

### 3) Beban sisi kapal di bawah garis air muat untuk web frame dan stringers.

a) Untuk buritan kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S_1} &= 10 \times (T - Z) + P_{O_3} \times C_{F_1} \left(1 + \frac{Z}{T}\right) \\ &= 10 (7,2 - 2,4) + 14,299 \times 1,735 \left[1 + \frac{2,4}{7,2}\right] \\ &= \mathbf{81,078 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

b) Untuk midship kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S_2} &= 10 \times (T - Z) + P_{O_3} \times C_{F_2} \left(1 + \frac{Z}{T}\right) \\ &= 10 (7,2 - 2,4) + 14,299 \times 1,0 \left[1 + \frac{2,4}{7,2}\right] \\ &= \mathbf{67,065 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

c) Untuk haluan kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S_3} &= 10 \times (T - Z) + P_{O_3} \times C_{F_3} \left(1 + \frac{Z}{T}\right) \\ &= 10 (7,2 - 2,4) + 14,299 \times 2,556 \left[1 + \frac{2,4}{7,2}\right] \\ &= \mathbf{96,731 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

- b. Beban sisi kapal di atas garis air muat tidak boleh kurang dari rumus sebagai berikut :**

$$P_s = P_o \times CF \times \left( \frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \text{ KN/m}^2$$

(Ref : BKI Th.2006 Vol. II Sec. 4.B.2.1.2)

Dimana :

$$P_{o1} = 23,832 \text{ KN/m}^2 \quad \text{untuk plat kulit dan geladak cuaca}$$

$$T = 7,2 \text{ m}$$

$$Z = T + \frac{1}{2} (H - T)$$

$$Z = 7,2 + \frac{1}{2} (9,80 - 7,2)$$

$$= 8,5 \text{ m}$$

$$Cf_1 = 1,735 \quad \text{Untuk Buritan Kapal}$$

$$Cf_2 = 1,0 \quad \text{Untuk Midship}$$

$$Cf_3 = 2,556 \quad \text{Untuk Haluan Kapal}$$

- 1) Beban sisi kapal di atas garis air muat untuk menghitung ketebalan plat sisi :**

- a) Untuk Buritan kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_{s1} &= P_{o1} \times CF_1 \times \left( \frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 23,832 \times 1,735 \left[ \frac{20}{10+8,5-7,2} \right] \\ &= 73,182 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

- b) Untuk Midship kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_{s2} &= P_{o1} \times CF_2 \times \left( \frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 23,832 \times 1,0 \times \left[ \frac{20}{10+8,5-7,2} \right] \\ &= 42,180 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

c) Untuk haluan kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S_3} &= P_{O_1} \times C_{F_3} \left( \frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 23,832 \times 2,556 \times \left[ \frac{20}{10+8,5-7,2} \right] \\ &= 107,812 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

**c. Beban sisi kapal di atas Garis air muat pada bangunan atas (Superstructure Decks) dan rumah geladak (Deck Houses).**

Beban geladak pada bangunan atas dan rumah geladak dihitung berdasarkan formula sbb :

$$P_s = P_o \times C_f \times \left[ \frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right] \quad [\text{KN/m}^2]$$

(Ref : BKI Th. 2006 Vol. II Sec. 2.1.2)

Dimana :

$P_{O_1} = 23,832 \text{ KN/m}^2$                       untuk plat kulit dan geladak cuaca

$P_{O_2} = 17,874 \text{ KN/m}^2$                       untuk main frame dan deck beam

$P_{O_3} = 14,299 \text{ KN/m}^2$                       untuk web frame

$h_1, h_2, h_3 = 2,2 \text{ m}$

$H = 9,80 \text{ m}$

**1) Beban sisi di atas garis air muat pada Geladak Kimbul (Poop Deck) :**

a) Untuk menghitung Plat kulit :

Dimana :

$Z_1 = 10,90 \text{ m}$

$C_{F_1} = 1,735$

$P_{O_1} = 23,823 \text{ KN/m}^2$

Sehingga :

$$P_{S_1} = P_{O_1} \times C_{F_1} \times \left( \frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right)$$

$$= 23,832 \times 1,735 \times \left[ \frac{20}{10 + 10,90 - 7,2} \right]$$

$$= 60,363 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

b) Untuk menghitung Main Frame :

Dimana :

$$Z_1 = 10,90 \text{ m}$$

$$C_{F1} = 1,735$$

$$P_{O2} = 17,874 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Sehingga :

$$P_{S1} = P_{O2} \times C_{F1} \times \left( \frac{20}{10 + Z - T} \right)$$

$$= 17,874 \times 1,735 \times \left[ \frac{20}{10 + 10,90 - 7,2} \right]$$

$$= 45,272 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

c) Untuk menghitung web frame :

Dimana :

$$Z_1 = 10,30 \text{ m}$$

$$C_{F1} = 1,735$$

$$P_{O3} = 12,788 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Sehingga :

$$P_{S1} = P_{O3} \times C_{F1} \times \left( \frac{20}{10 + Z - T} \right)$$

$$= 12,788 \times 1,735 \times \left[ \frac{20}{10 + 10,90 - 7,2} \right]$$

$$= 36,217 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

## 2) Beban sisi di atas garis air muat pada Geladak Sekoci (Boat Deck)

a) Untuk menghitung Plat sisi :

Dimana :

$$Z_2 = 13,1 \text{ m}$$

$$C_{F1} = 1,735$$

$$P_{O1} = 23,832 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S1} &= P_{O1} \times C_{F1} \times \left( \frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 23,823 \times 1,735 \times \left[ \frac{20}{10+13,1-7,2} \right] \\ &= 52,011 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

b) Untuk menghitung Main Frame :

Dimana :

$$Z_2 = 13,1 \text{ m}$$

$$C_{F1} = 1,735$$

$$P_{O2} = 17,874 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S1} &= P_{O2} \times C_{F1} \times \left( \frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 17,874 \times 1,735 \times \left[ \frac{20}{10+13,1-7,2} \right] \\ &= 39,008 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

c) Untuk menghitung web frame :

Dimana :

$$Z_2 = 13,1 \text{ m}$$

$$C_{F1} = 1,735$$

$$P_{O3} = 14,299 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S1} &= P_{O3} \times C_{F1} \times \left( \frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 14,299 \times 1,735 \times \left[ \frac{20}{10+13,1-7,2} \right] \\ &= 31,206 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

### 3) Beban sisi di atas garis air muat pada Deck Kemudi (navigasi deck)

a) Untuk menghitung Plat sisi :

Dimana :

$$Z_3 = 15,3 \text{ m}$$

$$C_{F1} = 1,735$$

$$P_{O1} = 23,832 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S1} &= P_{O1} \times C_{F1} \times \left( \frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 23,832 \times 1,735 \times \left[ \frac{20}{10+15,3-7,2} \right] \\ &= 45,689 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

b) Untuk menghitung Main Frame :

Dimana :

$$Z_3 = 15,3 \text{ m}$$

$$C_{F1} = 1,735$$

$$P_{O2} = 17,874 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S1} &= P_{O2} \times C_{F1} \times \left( \frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 17,874 \times 1,735 \times \left[ \frac{20}{10+15,3-7,2} \right] \\ &= 34,267 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

c) Untuk menghitung web frame :

Dimana :

$$Z_3 = 15,3 \text{ m}$$

$$C_{F1} = 1,735$$

$$P_{O3} = 14,299 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Sehingga :

$$P_{S1} = P_{O3} \times C_{F1} \times \left( \frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right)$$



$$= 14,299 \times 1,735 \times \left[ \frac{20}{10 + 15,3 - 7,2} \right]$$

$$= 27,413 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

**4) Beban sisi di atas garis air muat pada Deck Kompas (compass deck)**

a) Untuk menghitung Plat sisi :

Dimana :

$$Z_4 = 17,5 \text{ m}$$

$$C_{F1} = 1,735$$

$$P_{O1} = 23,832 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Sehingga :

$$P_{S1} = P_{O1} \times C_{F1} \times \left( \frac{20}{10 + Z - T} \right)$$

$$= 23,832 \times 1,735 \times \left[ \frac{20}{10 + 17,5 - 7,2} \right]$$

$$= 40,737 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

b) Untuk menghitung Main Frame :

Dimana :

$$Z_4 = 17,5 \text{ m}$$

$$C_{F1} = 1,735$$

$$P_{O2} = 17,874 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Sehingga :

$$P_{S1} = P_{O2} \times C_{F1} \times \left( \frac{20}{10 + Z - T} \right)$$

$$= 17,874 \times 1,735 \times \left[ \frac{20}{10 + 17,5 - 7,2} \right]$$

$$= 30,553 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

c) Untuk menghitung web frame :

Dimana :

$$Z_4 = 17,5 \text{ m}$$

$$C_{F1} = 1,735$$

$$P_{O_3} = 14,299 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S1} &= P_{O_3} \times CF_1 \times \left( \frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 14,299 \times 1,735 \times \left[ \frac{20}{10+17,5-7,2} \right] \\ &= 24,442 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

**5) Beban sisi di atas garis air muat untuk menghitung Geladak Akil (Fore Castle deck)**

a) Untuk menghitung Plat kulit :

Dimana :

$$Z_5 = Z_1 = 10,9 \text{ m}$$

$$C_{F3} = 2,556$$

$$P_{O_1} = 23,832 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S1} &= P_{O_1} \times C_{F3} \times \left( \frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 23,832 \times 2,556 \times \left[ \frac{20}{10+10,9-7,2} \right] \\ &= 88,926 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

b) Untuk menghitung Main Frame:

Dimana :

$$Z_5 = Z_1 = 10,9 \text{ m}$$

$$C_{F3} = 2,556$$

$$P_{O_2} = 17,874 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S1} &= P_{O_2} \times C_{F3} \times \left( \frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 17,874 \times 2,556 \times \left[ \frac{20}{10+10,9-7,2} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$= 66,695 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

c) Untuk menghitung web frame :

Dimana :

$$Z_5 = Z_1 = 10,9 \text{ m}$$

$$C_{F3} = 2,556$$

$$P_{O3} = 14,299 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S1} &= P_{O3} \times C_{F3} \times \left( \frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 14,299 \times 2,556 \times \left[ \frac{20}{10+10,9-7,2} \right] \\ &= 53,355 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

#### 6) Beban sisi di atas garis air muat untuk menghitung Winch Deck

a) Untuk menghitung Plat sisi :

Dimana :

$$Z_6 = Z_1 = 10,9 \text{ m}$$

$$C_{F2} = 1,0$$

$$P_{O1} = 23,832 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S1} &= P_{O1} \times C_{F3} \times \left( \frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 23,832 \times 1,0 \times \left[ \frac{20}{10+10,9-7,2} \right] \\ &= 34,791 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

b) Untuk menghitung Main Frame :

Dimana :

$$Z_6 = Z_1 = 10,9 \text{ m}$$

$$C_{F2} = 2,556$$

$$P_{O2} = 17,874 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{S1} &= P_{O2} \times C_{F3} \times \left( \frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\
 &= 17,874 \times 1,0 \times \left[ \frac{20}{10+10,9-7,2} \right] \\
 &= 26,093 \text{ KN/m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

c) Untuk menghitung web frame :

Dimana :

$$Z_6 = Z_1 = 10,9 \text{ m}$$

$$C_{F2} = 2,556$$

$$P_{O3} = 14,299 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{S1} &= P_{O3} \times C_{F3} \times \left( \frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\
 &= 14,299 \times 1,0 \times \left[ \frac{20}{10+10,9-7,2} \right] \\
 &= 20,874 \text{ KN/m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

#### A.4 Beban Alas Kapal

Beban luar pada alas / dasar kapal adalah dihitung menurut formula sebagai berikut :

$$P_B = 10 \times T + P_o \times C_f \quad \text{KN/m}^2$$

(Ref : BKI Th. 2006 Vol. II Sec.4. B.3)

Dimana :

$$T = 7,2 \text{ m}$$

$$P_{O1} = 23,832 \text{ KN/m}^2 \quad \text{untuk plat kulit dan geladag cuaca}$$

$$P_{O2} = 17,874 \text{ KN/m}^2 \quad \text{untuk frame, deck beam dan bottom}$$

$$C_{f1} = 1,735 \quad \text{untuk buritan kapal}$$

$$C_{f2} = 1,0 \quad \text{untuk Midship kapal}$$

$$C_{f3} = 2,556 \quad \text{untuk Haluan kapal}$$

**a. Beban alas kapal untuk menghitung plat Alas**

1). Untuk Buritan kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_{B1} &= 10 \times T + P_{O1} \times C_{f1} \\ &= 10 \times 7,2 + 23,832 \times 1,735 \\ &= 113,349 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

2). Untuk Midship kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_{B2} &= 10 \times T + P_{O1} \times C_{f2} \\ &= 10 \times 7,2 + 23,832 \times 1,0 \\ &= 95,832 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

3). Untuk haluan kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_{B3} &= 10 \times T + P_{O1} \times C_{f3} \\ &= 10 \times 7,2 + 23,832 \times 2,556 \\ &= 132,915 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

**b. Beban alas untuk menghitung bottom frame**

1). Untuk Midship kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_{B2} &= 10 \times T + P_{O2} \times C_{f2} \\ &= 10 \times 7,2 + 17,874 \times 1,0 \\ &= 89,874 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

**A.5. Beban Alas Dalam (Load on inner bottom)**

Beban alas dalam dihitung dengan formula sebagai berikut :

$$P_B = 9,81 \times \frac{G}{V} \times h (1 + av) \quad \text{KN/m}^2$$

*(Ref : BKI Th. 2006 Vol. II Sec. 4.C.2.1)*

Dimana :

$$G = \text{Berat muatan bersih} = 5547,824 \text{ Ton}$$

$$V = \text{Volume muatan kapal} = 9431,301 \text{ m}^3$$

$$H = H - h_{DB \text{ KM}} \quad \text{untuk buritan, kamar mesin}$$

$$= 9,80 - 1,320$$

$$= 8,48 \text{ m}$$

$$H = H - h_{db} \quad \text{untuk midship dan haluan}$$

$$= 9,80 - 1,1$$

$$= 8,7 \text{ m}$$

$$av = F \times m$$

$$F = 0,11 \times \frac{Vo}{\sqrt{L}} \text{ dimana } Vo = 15,5 \text{ Knots}$$

Sehingga :

$$F = 0,11 \times \frac{15,5}{\sqrt{114,5}}$$

$$= 0,159$$

$$m_o = 1,5 + F$$

$$= 1,5 + 0,159$$

$$= 1,659$$

$$m_1 = m_o - 5 [m_o - 1] X/L$$

untuk Buritan kapal

$$= 1,659 - 5 [1,659 - 1] 0,1$$

$$= 1,329$$

$$m_2 = 1,0$$

untuk Midship

$$m_3 = 1 + \frac{m_o + 1}{0,3} (X/L - 0,7)$$

untuk Haluan kapal

$$= 1 + \frac{1,659 + 1}{0,3} \times (0,8 - 0,7)$$

$$= 1,886$$

sehingga ;

$$av_1 = F \times m_1$$

untuk buritan kapal

$$= 0,159 \times 1,329$$

$$= 0,211$$

$$av_2 = F \times m_2$$

untuk Midship

$$= 0,159 \times 1,0$$

$$= 0,159$$

$$av_3 = F \times m_3$$

untuk Haluan kapal

$$= 0,159 \times 1,886$$

$$= 0,299$$

Jadi beban alas dalam ( $P_B$ ) :

a). Untuk Buritan kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_B &= 9,81 \times \frac{G}{V} \times h (1 + av_1) \\ &= 9,81 \times \frac{5547,824}{9431,301} \times 9,80 (1 + 0,211) \\ &= 68,484 \quad \text{KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

b). Untuk Midship kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_B &= 9,81 \times \frac{G}{V} \times h (1 + av_2) \\ &= 9,81 \times \frac{5547,824}{9431,301} \times 9,80 (1 + 0,159) \\ &= 65,543 \quad \text{KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

c). Untuk haluan kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_B &= 9,81 \times \frac{G}{V} \times h (1 + av_3) \\ &= 9,81 \times \frac{5547,824}{9431,301} \times 9,80 (1 + 0,299) \\ &= 73,461 \quad \text{KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

## B. PERHITUNGAN PLAT KULIT DAN PLAT GELADAK KEKUATAN

### B.1. Menentukan Tebal Plat Geladak

#### a. Menentukan Tebal plat geladak Cuaca

Tebal plat geladak cuaca pada kapal tidak boleh kurang dari :

$$t_{G1} = 1,21 \times a \sqrt{P_D \times k} + tk \quad (\text{mm})$$

(Ref : *BKI Th. 2006 Vol. II Sec. 7.C.7.1*)

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{D1} &= 30,572 \text{ KN/m}^2 && \text{untuk buritan kapal} \\ P_{D2} &= 27,792 \text{ KN/m}^2 && \text{untuk midship kapal} \\ P_{D3} &= 38,437 \text{ KN/m}^2 && \text{untuk haluan kapal} \\ a &= \text{jarak antar gading} \\ &= 0,6 \text{ m (pada AP - fr 9 \& fr 152 - fr FP)} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,7 \text{ m (pada fr. 9 – fr. 152)}$$

$$k = 1,0 \text{ faktor bahan}$$

$$t_k = 1,5 \text{ untuk } t_B \leq 10 \text{ mm}$$

$$t_k = 0,5 \text{ untuk } t_B \geq 10 \text{ mm}$$

- 1) Tebal plat geladak pada 0,1 L pada buritan kapal tidak boleh kurang dari :

Tebal plat geladak pada 0,1L buritan untuk  $a = 0,6 \text{ m (AP – fr. 9)}$  :

$$t_{G_1} = 1,21 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{30,571x1} + 1,5$$

$$= \mathbf{5,514 \text{ mm} \approx 8 \text{ mm}} \quad (\text{diambil tebal minimum})$$

Tebal plat geladak pada 0,1L buritan untuk  $a = 0,7 \text{ (fr 10 – fr. 40)}$  m:

$$t_{G_1} = 1,21 \times 0,7 \times \sqrt{30,571x1} + 1,5$$

$$= \mathbf{6,183 \text{ mm} \approx 8 \text{ mm}} \quad (\text{diambil tebal minimum})$$

- 2) Tebal plat geladak pada daerah midship

$$t_{G_2} = 1,21 \times 0,7 \times \sqrt{27,792x1} + 1,5$$

$$= \mathbf{5,965 \text{ mm} \approx 6 \text{ mm}} \quad (\text{diambil tebal minimum})$$

- 3) Tebal plat geladak pada daerah haluan kapal

Tebal plat geladak pada haluan untuk  $a = 0,6 \text{ m (fr. 152 – fr. 167)}$  :

$$t_{G_3} = 1,21 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{38,437x1} + 1,5$$

$$= \mathbf{6,001 \text{ mm} \approx 11 \text{ mm}} \quad (\text{diambil tebal minimum})$$

$$t_{G_{\min}} = (4,5 + 0,05L)\sqrt{k} \quad (\text{Haluan \& buritan})$$

$$= (4,5 + 0,05 \times 114,5)\sqrt{1}$$

$$= \mathbf{10,225 \text{ mm} \approx 11 \text{ mm}}$$

$$t_{G_{\min}} = (5,5 + 0,02L)\sqrt{k} \quad (\text{Midship})$$

$$= (5,5 + 0,02 \times 112)\sqrt{1}$$

$$= \mathbf{7,790 \text{ mm} \approx 10 \text{ mm}}$$

#### b. Tebal plat geladak bangunan atas

$$t_G = 1,21 \times a \sqrt{P_D \times k} + t_k \quad (\text{mm})$$

(Ref : BKI Th. 2006 Vol. II Sec. 7.C.7.1)

- 1) Tebal plat geladak kimbul (poop deck)



Tebal plat geladak kimbul untuk a = 0,6 m (AP – fr. 9) :

$$\begin{aligned} t_{G_1} &= 1,21 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{30,571x1} + 1,5 \\ &= \mathbf{5,514 \text{ mm} \approx 8 \text{ mm}} \end{aligned}$$

Tebal plat geladak kimbul untuk a = 0,7 m (fr. 10 – fr. 40) :

$$\begin{aligned} t_{G_1} &= 1,21 \times 0,7 \times \sqrt{30,571x1} + 1,5 \\ &= \mathbf{6,183 \text{ mm} \approx 8 \text{ mm}} \end{aligned}$$

2) Tebal plat geladak sekoci ( Boat Deck)

Tebal plat geladak sekoci untuk a = 0,6 m (fr. 4 – fr. 9) :

$$\begin{aligned} t_{G_2} &= 1,21 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{30,571x1} + 1,5 \\ &= \mathbf{5,514 \text{ mm} \approx 8 \text{ mm}} \end{aligned}$$

Tebal plat geladak sekoci untuk a = 0,7 m (fr. 9 – fr. 40)

$$\begin{aligned} t_{G_2} &= 1,21 \times 0,7 \times \sqrt{30,571x1} + 1,5 \\ &= \mathbf{6,183 \text{ mm} \approx 8 \text{ mm}} \end{aligned}$$

3) Tebal plat geladak navigasi

$$\begin{aligned} t_{G_3} &= 1,21 \times 0,7 \times \sqrt{30,571x1} + 1,5 \\ &= \mathbf{6,183 \text{ mm} \approx 6 \text{ mm}} \end{aligned}$$

4) Tebal plat geladak kompas ( compass deck)

$$\begin{aligned} t_{G_4} &= 1,21 \times 0,7 \times \sqrt{30,571x1} + 1,5 \\ &= \mathbf{6,183 \text{ mm} \approx 6 \text{ mm}} \end{aligned}$$

5) Tebal plat geladak akil (fore castle deck)

Tebal plat geladak akil untuk a = 0,6 m (fr. 149 – fr. 161) :

$$\begin{aligned} t_{G_5} &= 1,21 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{38,437x1} + 1,5 \\ &= \mathbf{6,001 \text{ mm} \approx 8 \text{ mm}} \end{aligned}$$

6) Tebal plat geladak Derek (winch deck)

$$\begin{aligned} t_{G_6} &= 1,21 \times 0,7 \times \sqrt{27,792x1} + 1,5 \\ &= \mathbf{5,965 \text{ mm} \approx 8 \text{ mm}} \end{aligned}$$

**B.2. Menentukan Tebal Plat sisi Kapal****a. Tebal plat sisi kapal di bawah garis air muat adalah sbb :**

$$ts = 1,21 \times a \times \sqrt{P_s \times k} + tk \quad (\text{mm}), \text{ Untuk } L \geq 90 \text{ m}$$

(Ref : BKI Th. 2006 Vol. II Sec. 6.C.1.2)

Dimana :

$$P_{S1} = 103,131 \quad \text{KN/m}^2 \quad \text{untuk buritan kapal}$$

$$P_{S2} = 79,776 \quad \text{KN/m}^2 \quad \text{untuk midship kapal}$$

$$P_{S3} = 129,219 \quad \text{KN/m}^2 \quad \text{untuk haluan kapal}$$

a = jarak antar gading

$$= 0,6 \text{ m (pada AP – fr 9 \& fr 152 – fr 167)}$$

$$= 0,7 \text{ m (pada fr. 9 – fr. 152)}$$

k = 1,0 faktor bahan

tk = 1,5 untuk  $t_B \leq 10 \text{ mm}$

1) Tebal plat sisi kapal pada 0,05 L pada buritan kapal tidak boleh kurang dari :

$$\begin{aligned} ts_1 &= 1,21 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{103,131 \times 1} + 1,5 \\ &= \mathbf{8,873 \text{ mm} \approx 11 \text{ mm}} \end{aligned}$$

2) Tebal plat sisi pada daerah midship

$$\begin{aligned} ts_2 &= 1,21 \times 0,7 \times \sqrt{79,776 \times 1} + 1,5 \\ &= \mathbf{9,065 \text{ mm} \approx 10 \text{ mm}} \end{aligned}$$

3) Tebal plat sisi pada daerah haluan kapal

Tebal plat sisi haluan untuk a = 0,6 m (fr. 149 – fr. 161) :

$$\begin{aligned} ts_3 &= 1,21 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{129,219 \times 1} + 1,5 \\ &= \mathbf{9,753 \text{ mm} \approx 11 \text{ mm}} \end{aligned}$$

**b. Ketebalan plat sisi kapal di atas garis air muat adalah sbb :**

$$ts = 1,21 \times a \times \sqrt{P_s \times k} + tk \quad \text{Untuk } L \geq 90 \text{ m}$$

(Ref : BKI Th. 2006 Vol. II Sec. 6.C.1.2)

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{S1} &= 73,182 \text{ KN/m}^2 && \text{untuk buritan kapal} \\
 P_{S2} &= 42,180 \text{ KN/m}^2 && \text{untuk midship kapal} \\
 P_{S3} &= 107,812 \text{ KN/m}^2 && \text{untuk haluan kapal} \\
 a &= \text{jarak antar gading} \\
 &= 0,6 \text{ m (pada AP – fr 9 \& fr 152 – fr 167)} \\
 &= 0,7 \text{ m (pada fr. 9 – fr. 152)} \\
 k &= 1,0 && \text{faktor bahan} \\
 t_k &= 1,5 && \text{untuk } t_B \leq 10 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

jadi :

- 1) Tebal plat sisi pada 0,1 L pada buritan kapal tidak boleh kurang dari :

Tebal plat sisi pada 0,1L buritan untuk  $a = 0,6 \text{ m (AP – fr. 9)}$  :

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_{S1} &= 1,21 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{73,182 \times 1} + 1,5 \\
 &= \mathbf{7,711 \text{ mm} \approx 11 \text{ mm}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tebal plat geladak pada 0,1L buritan untuk  $a = 0,7 \text{ m}$  :

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_{S1} &= 1,21 \times 0,7 \times \sqrt{73,182 \times 1} + 1,5 \\
 &= \mathbf{8,746 \text{ mm} \approx 11 \text{ mm}}
 \end{aligned}$$

- 2) Tebal plat sisi pada daerah midship

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_{S2} &= 1,21 \times 0,7 \times \sqrt{42,180 \times 1} + 1,5 \\
 &= \mathbf{7,001 \text{ mm} \approx 10 \text{ mm}}
 \end{aligned}$$

- 3) Tebal plat sisi pada daerah haluan kapal

Tebal plat sisi haluan untuk  $a = 0,6 \text{ m (fr. 149 – fr. 161)}$  :

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_{S3} &= 1,21 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{107,812 \times 1} + 1,5 \\
 &= \mathbf{9,038 \text{ mm} \approx 11 \text{ mm}}
 \end{aligned}$$

### c. Tebal Plat Sisi Geladak Bangunan Atas

$$T_S = 1,21 \times a \times \sqrt{P_s \times k} + t_k \quad (\text{mm})$$

(Ref : BKI Th. 2006 Vol. II Sec. 6.C.1.2)

- 1) Tebal plat sisi geladak kimbul (poop deck)

Tebal plat sisi pada geladak kimbul untuk  $a = 0,6 \text{ m (AP – fr. 9)}$  :

$$t_{S1} = 1,21 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{60,363 \times 1} + 1,5$$

$$= 7,141 \text{ mm} \approx 8 \text{ mm}$$

Tebal plat sisi pada geladak kimbang untuk  $a = 0,7 \text{ m}$  (fr. 9 – fr. 40) :

$$t S_1 = 1,21 \times 0,7 \times \sqrt{60,363 \times 1} + 1,5$$

$$= 8,081 \text{ mm} \approx 8 \text{ mm}$$

2) Tebal plat sisi geladak sekoci ( Boat Deck)

Tebal plat sisi pada geladak sekoci untuk  $a = 0,6 \text{ m}$  (fr. 4 – fr. 9) :

$$t S_2 = 1,21 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{52,011 \times 1} + 1,5$$

$$= 6,736 \text{ mm} \approx 8 \text{ mm}$$

Tebal plat sisi pada geladak sekoci untuk  $a = 0,7 \text{ m}$  (fr. 9 – fr. 40) :

$$t S_2 = 1,21 \times 0,7 \times \sqrt{52,011 \times 1} + 1,5$$

$$= 7,608 \text{ mm} \approx 8 \text{ mm}$$

3) Tebal plat sisi geladak navigasi

$$t S_3 = 1,21 \times 0,7 \times \sqrt{45,689 \times 1} + 1,5$$

$$= 7,225 \text{ mm} \approx 8 \text{ mm}$$

4) Tebal plat sisi geladak kompas ( compass deck)

$$t S_4 = 1,21 \times 0,7 \times \sqrt{40,737 \times 1} + 1,5$$

$$= 6,906 \text{ mm} \approx 8 \text{ mm}$$

5) Tebal plat sisi geladak akil (fore castle deck)

Tebal plat geladak akil untuk  $a = 0,6 \text{ m}$  (fr. 152 – fr. 167) :

$$t S_5 = 1,21 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{88,926 \times 1} + 1,5$$

$$= 8,346 \text{ mm} \approx 10 \text{ mm}$$

6) Tebal plat sisi winch deck

$$t S_6 = 1,21 \times 0,7 \times \sqrt{34,791 \times 1} + 1,5$$

$$= 6,496 \text{ mm} \approx 8 \text{ mm}$$

### B.3. Menentukan Tebal Plat Alas Kapal (Bottom Plate)

$$T_B = 1,21 \times n_f \times a \times \sqrt{P_B \times k} + t_k \text{ (mm)}, \text{ Untuk } L \geq 90 \text{ m}$$

(Ref : BKI Th. 2006 Vol. II Sec. 6.B.1.1)

Dimana :

$$P_{B1} = 113,349 \text{ KN/m}^2 \quad \text{untuk buritan kapal}$$

$$P_{B2} = 95,832 \text{ KN/m}^2 \quad \text{untuk midship kapal}$$

$$P_{B3} = 132,915 \text{ KN/m}^2 \quad \text{untuk haluan kapal}$$

$$n_f = 1,0$$

$$a = \text{jarak antar gading}$$

$$= 0,6 \text{ m (pada AP – fr 9 \& fr 152 – fr 167)}$$

$$= 0,7 \text{ m (pada fr. 9 – fr. 152)}$$

$$k = 1$$

$$t_k = 1,5$$

1) Tebal plat alas pada daerah buritan kapal

Tebal plat alas pada buritan untuk  $a = 0,6 \text{ m}$  (AP – fr. 9) :

$$t_{B1} = 1,21 \times 1,0 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{113,349 \times 1} + 1,5$$

$$= \mathbf{9,229 \text{ mm} \approx 13 \text{ mm}} \quad (\text{diambil tebal minimum})$$

Tebal plat alas pada buritan untuk  $a = 0,7 \text{ m}$  :

$$t_{B1} = 1,21 \times 1,0 \times 0,7 \times \sqrt{113,349 \times 1} + 1,5$$

$$= \mathbf{10,518 \text{ mm} \approx 13 \text{ mm}} \quad (\text{diambil tebal minimum})$$

2) Tebal plat alas pada daerah midship

$$t_{B1} = 1,21 \times 1,0 \times 0,7 \times \sqrt{95,832 \times 1} + 1,5$$

$$= \mathbf{9,792 \text{ mm} \approx 12 \text{ mm}} \quad (\text{diambil tebal minimum})$$

3) Tebal plat alas pada daerah haluan kapal

Tebal plat alas pada haluan untuk  $a = 0,6 \text{ m}$  (fr. 152 – fr. 167) :

$$t_{B1} = 1,21 \times 1,0 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{132,915 \times 1} + 1,5$$

$$= \mathbf{9,870 \text{ mm} \approx 13 \text{ mm}} \quad (\text{diambil tebal minimum})$$

$$t_{min} = \sqrt{L \times k} \quad \text{Untuk } L \geq 50 \text{ m}$$

$$= \sqrt{114,5 \times 1,0}$$

$$= \mathbf{10,700 \text{ mm}}$$

**Sehingga tebal plat alas minimum :**

$$t_{min} + 1,5 = 10,700 + 1,5$$

$$= 12,2 \text{ mm}$$

$$= \mathbf{12 \text{ mm}} \quad (\text{tebal minimum})$$

**B.4. Menentukan Tebal Plat Lajur Bilga**

a. Tebal plat lajur bilga diambil harga terbesar dari harga tebal plat alas atau plat sisi (*BKI Th. 2006 Vol. II Sec 6.B.4.2*).

1) Tebal plat-plat lajur bilga pada daerah 0,05 L dari AP = 13 mm

2) Tebal plat-plat lajur bilga pada daerah 0,4 L midship = 12 mm

3) Tebal plat-plat lajur bilga pada daerah 0,1 L dari FP = 13 mm

b. Lebar lajur bilga tidak boleh kurang dari :

$$\begin{aligned} b &= 800 + 5 L \\ &= 800 + 5 (114,5) \\ &= 1372,5 \text{ mm} \approx 1400 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

(*Ref : BKI Th. 2006 Vol. II Sec. 6.B.4.2*)

**B.5 Menentukan Plat Lajur Atas (Sheer Strake)**

a. Lebar plat sisi lajur atas tidak boleh kurang dari :

$$\begin{aligned} b &= 800 + 5 L \\ &= 800 + 5 (114,5) \\ &= 1372,5 \text{ mm} \approx 1400 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

(*Ref : BKI Th. 2006 Vol. II Sec. 6.C.3.1*)

Tebal plat lajur atas di luar midship umumnya tebalnya sama dengan

$$t = 0,5 (t_D + t_S)$$

(*Ref : BKI Th. 2006 Vol. II Sec. 6.C.3.2*)

Dimana :

$t_D$  : Tebal plat geladak

$t_S$  : Tebal plat sisi

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \text{ Pada } 0,5L \text{ dari AP} & \quad t = 0,5 (11 + 11) \\ & \quad = 11 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2) \text{ Pada } 0,4L \text{ Midship} & \quad t = 0,5 (10 + 10) \\ & \quad = 10 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3) \text{ Pada } 0,5L \text{ dari FP} & \quad t = 0,5 (11 + 11) \\ & \quad = 11 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

### B.6. Plat penguat pada linggi buritan dan lunas, baling-baling dan lebar bilga

(Ref : BKI Th. 2006 Vol. II Sec. 6.F.1.1)

- a. Tebal plat kulit linggi buritan sekurang-kurangnya sama dengan plat sisi tengah kapal = 10 mm
- b. Tebal penyangga baling-baling harus dipertebal menjadi :

$$t = 1,5 + t_1$$

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned} t_1 &= \text{tebal plat sisi pada } 0,4 L \text{ tengah kapal} \\ &= 10 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Maka :

$$\begin{aligned} t &= 1,5 + 10 \\ &= 11,5 \text{ mm maka diambil } 12 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

- c. Tebal Plat lunas,  $t_k = t_a + 2 = 13 + 2 = 15 \text{ mm}$

Lebar plat lunas tidak boleh kurang dari) :

(Ref : BKI Th. 2006 Vol. II Sec. 6.B.5.1)

$$\begin{aligned} b &= 800 + 5 L \\ &= 800 + 5 (114,5) \\ &= 1372,5 \text{ mm} \approx 1400 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

- d. Lunas bilga dipasang pada plat kulit bagian bawah yang sekelilingnya dilas kedap air. Sehingga jika ada sentuhan dengan dasar laut plat kulit tidak akan rusak.
- e. Tebal pelat linggi haluan

Tebal plat linggi haluan tidak boleh kurang dari :

$$t = (0,6 + 0,4 aB) \times (0,08 L + 6) \sqrt{k} \quad (\text{mm})$$

(BKI Th. 2006 Vol II Sec 13.B.2.1)

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned} aB &= \text{spacing of fore hooks} \\ &= 0,9 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} t &= (0,6 + 0,4 \cdot 0,9) \times (0,08 \cdot 114,5 + 6) \sqrt{1} \\ &= 14,554 \text{ mm} \approx 20 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$t_{\max} = 25 \sqrt{1} \text{ mm} \\ = 25 \text{ mm}$$

**B.7. Bukaannya pada plat kulit**

- Bukan untuk jendela, lubang udara dan lubang pembuangan katub laut sudut-sudutnya harus dibulatkan dengan konstruksi kedap air.
- Pada lubang jangkar di haluan plat kulit harus dipertebal dengan doubling.
- Dibawah konstruksi pipa duga, pipa limbah, pipa udara dan alas diberi plat doubling.

**B.8. Kotak laut (Sea Chest)**

Tebal plat sea chest tidak boleh kurang dari :

$$T = 12 \times a \sqrt{P \times k} + t_k \quad (\text{mm})$$

(Ref : BKI Th. 2006 Vol. II Sec. 8.B.5.4.1)

Dimana :

$$P = 2 Mws$$

$$a = 0,7 \text{ m}$$

$$t = 12 \times 0,7 \times \sqrt{2 \times 1} + 1,5$$

$$= 13,379 \text{ mm} \approx \text{diambil } 14 \text{ mm}$$

**B.9. Kubu-kubu (Bulwark)**

- Tebal kubu-kubu untuk kapal > 100 m tidak boleh kurang dari :

(Ref : BKI Th. 2006 Vol. II Sec. 6.K.1)

$$t = 0,65 \sqrt{L}$$

$$= 0,65 \sqrt{114,5}$$

$$t = 6,955 \text{ mm} \approx 8 \text{ mm}$$

- Tinggi kubu-kubu minimal = 1000 mm

- Stay Bulwark

$$W = 4 \times P_s \times e \times (l^2) \quad \text{cm}^3$$

(BKl Th 2006 Vol II Sec 6.K.4)

Dimana :

$$P_s = 42,180 \text{ KN/m}^2$$



$$e = \text{jarak antar stay (m)}$$

$$= 2 \times 0,7 = 1,4 \text{ m}$$

$$l = \text{panjang stay (m)}$$

$$= 1 \text{ m}$$

Sehingga :

$$W = 4 \times 42,180 \times 1,4 \times (1^2)$$

$$= 236,208 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil T = 180 × 12 FP 100 × 12

Koreksi modulus :

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

$$f = 8 \times 1,2 = 12 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 18 \times 1,2 = 21,6 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 0,8 = 40 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,24$$

$$f_s/F = 0,432$$

$$w = 0,37$$

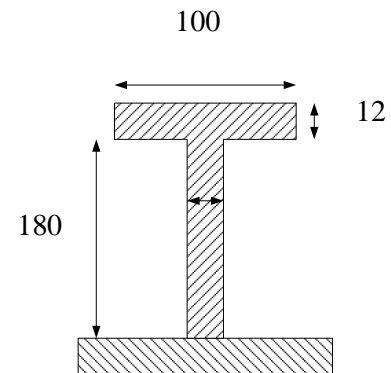
$$W = w \times F \times h$$

$$= 0,37 \times 40 \times 18$$

$$= 236,8 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$236,8 > 236,208 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$



#### d. Freeing Ports

$$A = 0,07 L \text{ Untuk } L > 20 \text{ m}$$

(BKI Th 2006 Vol II Sec 21.D.2.2)

Dimana :

A = panjang freeing ports (m)

L = panjang bulwark (m)

$$= 77,2 \text{ m}$$

Sehingga :

$$A = 0,07 \times 77,2$$

$$= 5,404 \text{ m}^2$$

**B.10. Tebal Plat Antara Lubang Palka**

Tebal plat geladak pada 0,1 L dari ujung dan antara lubang palka tidak boleh kurang dari :

(Ref : *BKI Th. 2006 Vol. II Sec. 7.A.7.1*)

$$T_{t1} = 1,21 \times a \sqrt{P_D \times K} + tk \quad (\text{mm})$$

$$P_D = \text{Beban geladak cuaca} \\ = \mathbf{24,735 \text{ KN/m}^2}$$

$$T_{t1} = 1,21 \times 0,7 \sqrt{24,735 \times 1} + 1,5 \quad (\text{mm}) \\ = \mathbf{5,712 \text{ mm} \approx 10 \text{ mm}}$$

$$t_{\text{min}} = 5,5 + 0,02 L \\ = 5,5 + (0,02 \times 114,5) \\ = \mathbf{7,79 \text{ mm} \approx 8 \text{ mm}}$$

**C. KONSTRUKSI DASAR GANDA****C.1. Secara umum**

- Pada kapal cargo, dasar ganda terletak antara sekat tubrukan dengan sekat buritan
- Dalam tangki ceruk haluan dan buritan tidak perlu dipasang alas ganda.

**C.2. Penumpu Tengah (Centre Girder)**

- Penumpu tengah harus kedap air, sekurang-kurangnya 0,5 L tengah kapal jika dasar ganda tidak dibagi kedap air oleh penumpu samping.
- Penumpu tengah pada 0,75 L di tengah kapal tidak boleh kurang dari :

(Ref : *BKI Th. 2006 Sec. 8.B.2.2*)

- Tinggi Penumpu tengah

$$h = 350 + 45 \times B \quad h_{\text{min}} = 600 \text{ mm} \\ = 350 + 45 \times 16,9$$

$$\mathbf{h = 1110,5 \text{ mm} \approx 1100 \text{ mm}}$$

- Tebal penumpu tengah

$$t = (h/100 + 1,0) \sqrt{tk} \\ = (1100/100 + 1,0) \sqrt{1} \\ = \mathbf{12 \text{ mm}}$$

untuk 0,15 L pada ujung kapal, tebal penumpu tengah ditambah 10%.

$$\begin{aligned} t &= 12 + 10\% \times 12 \\ &= \mathbf{13,2 \text{ mm} \approx 13 \text{ mm}} \end{aligned}$$

### C.3. Penumpu samping (Side Girder)

a. Penumpu samping (S.G) sekurang-kurangnya dipasang dalam kamar mesin dan 0,25 L, bagian haluan. Satu penumpu samping dipasang apabila lebar horizontal dari sisi bawah plat tepi ke penumpu tengah > dari 4,5 m.

b. Tebal penumpu samping tidak boleh kurang dari :

(Ref : BKI Th. 2006 Sec. 8.B.3.2)

$$\begin{aligned} t &= \left[ \frac{h^2}{120 \times h} \right] \cdot \sqrt{k} \quad (\text{mm}) \\ &= \left[ \frac{1100^2}{120 \times 1100} \right] \cdot \sqrt{1} \\ &= \mathbf{9,166 \text{ mm} \approx 9 \text{ mm}} \end{aligned}$$

untuk 0,15 L pada ujung kapal, tebal penumpu samping ditambah 10%.

$$\begin{aligned} t &= 9 + 10\% \times 9 \\ &= \mathbf{9,9 \text{ mm} \approx 10 \text{ mm}} \end{aligned}$$

c. Alas dalam

Tebal plat alas dalam (inner Bottom) tidak boleh kurang dari :

$$t = 1,1 \times a \sqrt{P \times k} + t_k$$

(Ref : BKI Th. 2006 Sec. 8.B.4.1)

Dimana :

P = Beban alas dalam (inner bottom, midship)

$$= 65,543 \quad \text{KN/m}^2$$

jadi,

$$t_B = 1,1 \times 0,7 \times \sqrt{65,543 \times 1} + 1,5$$

$$= \mathbf{7,73 \text{ mm} \approx 8 \text{ mm}}$$

#### C.4. Alas Ganda Sebagai Tangki

Tangki bahan bakar dan minyak lumas :

- a. Tangki alas ganda boleh digunakan untuk mengangkut minyak guna keperluan kapal yang titik nyalanya dibawah  $60^{\circ}$  C, tangki ini dipisahkan oleh cofferdam.
- b. Tangki minyak lumas, tangki buang, dan tangki sirkulasi harus dipisahkan oleh cofferdam.
- c. Minyak buang dan tangki sirkulasi minyak harus dibuat sedapat mungkin dipisahkan dari kulit kapal.
- d. Penumpu tengah harus dibuat kedap dan sempit diujung kapal jika alas ganda pada tempat tersebut tidak melebihi 4 m.
- e. Papan diatas alas ganda harus ditekan langsung diatas gelar-gelar guna mendapatkan celah untuk aliran air.

#### C.5. Dasar Ganda Dalam, Sistem Gading Melintang

##### a. Wrang alas penuh (Solid Floor)

- 1) Dianjurkan untuk memasang wrang pada setiap gading dimana sistem gadingnya adalah :
  - a) Dibagian penguat alas haluan
  - b) Didalam kamar mesin
  - c) Dibawah ruang muat
  - d) Pondasi Ketel
- 2) Wrang alas penuh harus dipasang sekat melintang di bawah topang ruang muat.
- 1) Dibagian lain D.G. jarak terbesar wrang alas penuh tidak boleh kurang dari 2,4 m untuk kapal  $L \leq 100$  m
- 2) Tebal wrang alas penuh, tidak boleh kurang dari :

(Ref : *BKI Th. 2006 Sec. 8.B.6.2*)

$$T_{pf} = (t_m - 2) \sqrt{k}$$

$t_m$  = tebal centre girder

$$= (12 - 2) \sqrt{1}$$

$$= 10 \text{ mm}$$

## 3) Lubang peringan

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) Panjang max} &= 0,75 \times h \\ &= 0,75 \times 1100 \\ &= 825 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Direncanakan} = 800 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) Tinggi max} &= 0,5 \times h \\ &= 0,5 \times 1100 \\ &= 550 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Direncanakan} = 500 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) Diameter} &= 1/3 \times 1100 \\ &= 366,6 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Direncanakan} = 360 \text{ mm}$$

d) Jarak max. Lubang peringan dari penumpu tengah dan plat tepi tidak boleh melebihi dari 0,4 tinggi penumpu tengah.

**b. Wrang Alas Kedap Air**

1) Tebal dari wrang alas kedap air tidak boleh kurang dari wrang alas penuh = 10 mm

2) Ukuran Stiffener pada wrang kedap air :

$$W = 0,55 \times k \times a \times l^2 \times P$$

(Ref: BKI Th. 2006 Sec. 8.B.6.4.3)

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned} l &= h_{DB} - 50 \\ &= 1100 - 50 \\ &= 1050 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \text{jarak antar stiffener} \\ &= 0,7 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$n = 0,55 \text{ jika } P = P_i$$

$$k = 1,0$$

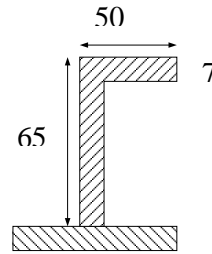
$$PB = 68,484 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Jadi,

$$W = 0,55 \times 1,0 \times 0,7 \times (1,050)^2 \times 68,484$$

$$= 29,069 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$L = 65 \times 50 \times 7$$



**c. Wrang alas terbuka**

Wrang alas terbuka terdiri dari gading-gading pada plat dasar dan gading balik pada plat alas dalam yang dihubungkan pada penumpu tengah dan plat tepi melalui plat penunjang.

Modulus penampang gading-gading alas tidak boleh kurang dari :

$$W = n \times c \times a \times l^2 \times P \times k \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

(Ref : BKI Th. 2006 Sec. 8.B.6.4.3)

1) Untuk gading balik

$$P = 68,484 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

l = Panjang tak ditumpu

$$= 3 - (0,75 \times h_{DB})$$

$$= 3 - (0,75 \times 1,1)$$

$$= 2,175 \text{ m}$$

$$n = 0,55$$

$$c = 0,65$$

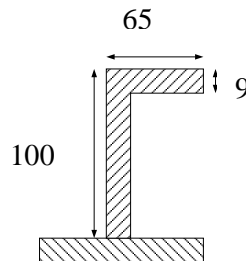
$$k = 1$$

$$a = 0,7 \text{ m}$$

$$W = 0,55 \times 0,65 \times 0,7 \times 68,484 \times (2,175)^2 \times 1,0$$

$$= \mathbf{81,074 \text{ cm}^3}$$

Profil perencanaan (L) = 100 × 65 × 9



2) Gading alas

$$P = 89,874 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

l = Panjang tak ditumpu

$$= 3 - (0,75 \times h_{DB})$$

$$= 3 - (0,75 \times 1,1)$$

$$= 2,175 \text{ m}$$

$$n = 0,55$$

$$c = 0,65$$

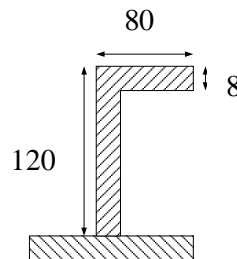
$$k = 1$$

$$a = 0,7$$

$$W = 0,55 \times 0,7 \times 0,65 \times (2,175)^2 \times 89,874 \times 1,0$$

$$= 106,396 \text{ KN/m}^3$$

Profil perencanaan (L) = 120 × 80 × 8



**C.6. Konstruksi alas ganda pada kamar mesin**

**Tinggi Alas Ganda pada Kamar Mesin**

Dasar ganda Ruang Mesin ditambah 20 %  $h_{DB}$  (ht) :

$$ht = (20\% \times 1100) + 1100$$

$$= 1320 \text{ mm}$$

**a. Tebal plat penumpu memanjang (pondasi mesin)**

(Ref : BKI Th. 2006 Sec. 8.C.3.2.1)

Tebal plat pondasi mesin tidak boleh kurang dari :

$$t = \frac{P}{750} + 14 \quad (\text{mm})$$

$$P = \text{daya mesin} \times 0,7355$$

$$= 4400 \times 0,7355$$

$$P = 3236,2 \text{ kW}$$

$$t = \frac{3236,2}{750} + 14$$

$$= 18,314 \approx \text{diambil } 20 \text{ mm}$$

**b. Tebal Top Plate**

(Ref : BKI Th. 2006 Sec. 8.C.3.2.3)

$$\begin{aligned} A_r &= \frac{P}{75} + 70 = \frac{3236,2}{75} + 70 \\ &= 113,149 \text{ cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Lebar Top Plate antara 200 s/d 400, diambil 400 mm

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jadi tebal top plate} &= \frac{A_r}{400} \\ &= \frac{113,149}{400} \\ &= 0,283 \text{ cm} = 28,3 \text{ mm} \approx \text{diambil } 30 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

**c. Tebal wrang alas penuh pada daerah kamar mesin diperkuat sebesar**

(Ref : BKI Th. 2006 Sec. 8.C.2.2)

$$\begin{aligned} t &= 3,6 + \frac{P}{500} (\%) \\ &= 3,6 + \frac{3236,2}{500} (\%) \end{aligned}$$

$$t = 10,072 \%$$

$$t = 10 \text{ mm} + (10,072 \% \times 10) \text{ mm}$$

$$= 11,007 \text{ mm} \approx 12 \text{ mm}$$

**D. PERHITUNGAN GADING-GADING**

Jarak Gading Normal

- Menurut BKI Th. 2006 jarak gading normal antara 0,2 L dari FP sampai sekat ceruk buritan adalah tidak boleh kurang dari 600 mm
- Di depan sekat tubrukan dan di belakang sekat ceruk buritan jarak gading normal maksimal 600 mm

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{L}{500} + 0,48 \\ &= \frac{114,5}{500} + 0,48 \\ &= 0,709 \text{ m} \approx \text{diambil } 0,7 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$



**D.1. Gading-gading utama pada kapal**

Modulus gading utama tidak boleh kurang dari :

$$W = n \times c \times a \times l^2 \times Ps \times Cr \times k \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$

(Ref : BKI Th. 2006 Sec. 9.A.2.1.1)

Dimana :

- k = 1
- n = 0,55 Untuk L ≥ 100 m
- a = jarak antar gading
  - = 0,6 m (AP – Fr 9) Buritan
  - = 0,7 m (Fr 9 – Fr 40) Buritan
  - = 0,7 m (Fr 40 – Fr 152) midship
  - = 0,6 m (Fr 152 – FP) Haluan
- l = panjang tak ditumpu
  - = 1/3 (H – h)
  - = 1/3 (9,80 – 1,10) = 2,9 m
- Ps<sub>1</sub> = 89,349 KN/ m<sup>2</sup> (untuk Buritan kapal)
- Ps<sub>2</sub> = 71,832 KN/ m<sup>2</sup> (untuk Midship Kapal)
- Ps<sub>3</sub> = 108,915 KN/ m<sup>2</sup> (untuk Haluan Kapal)
- Cr<sub>min</sub> = 0,75
- k = 1,0
- cmin = 0,6

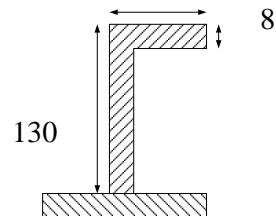
Jadi :

- a. Modulus gading utama pada daerah buritan a = 0,6 m (AP – Fr 9)

$$W = 0,55 \times 0,6 \times 0,6 \times (2,9)^2 \times 89,349 \times 0,75 \times 1,0$$

$$= \mathbf{111,587 \text{ cm}^3}$$

Profil yang direncanakan = L 130 × 65 × 8

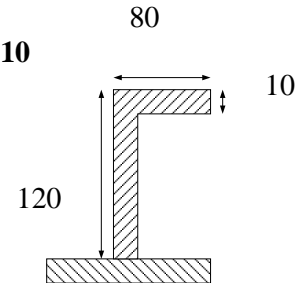


- b. Modulus gading utama pada daerah buritan a = 0,7 m (Fr 9 – Fr 40)

$$W = 0,55 \times 0,6 \times 0,7 \times (2,9)^2 \times 89,349 \times 0,75 \times 1,0$$

$$= \mathbf{130,184 \text{ cm}^3}$$

Profil yang direncanakan = L 120 × 80 × 10

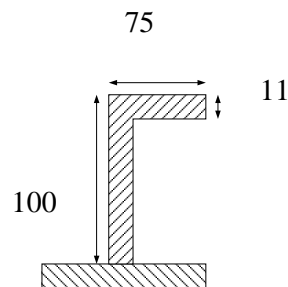


- c. Modulus gading utama pada daerah midship a = 0,7 m (Fr 40 – Fr 152)

$$W = 0,55 \times 0,6 \times 0,7 \times (2,9)^2 \times 71,832 \times 0,75 \times 1,0$$

$$= \mathbf{104,662 \text{ cm}^3}$$

Profil yang direncanakan = L 100 × 75 × 11

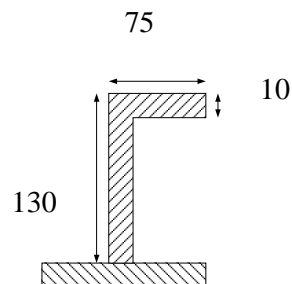


- d. Modulus penampang gading pada gading utama bagian haluan kapal a = 0,6 m (Fr 152 – FP)

$$W = 0,55 \times 0,6 \times 0,6 \times (2,9)^2 \times 108,915 \times 0,75 \times 1,0$$

$$= \mathbf{136,022 \text{ cm}^3}$$

Profil yang direncanakan = L 130 × 75 × 10



**D.2. Gading-gading bangunan atas & rumah geladak**

Modulus gading bangunan atas tidak boleh kurang dari:

(Ref : BKI Th. 2006 Sec. 9.A.3.2)

**a. Poop Deck**

$$W = 0,55 \times a \times l^2 \times Ps \times Cr \times k \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$

Dimana :

$$a = 0,6 \text{ m (AP – Fr 9)}$$

$$= 0,7 \text{ m (Fr 9 – Fr 40)}$$

$$l = \text{panjang tak ditumpu}$$

$$= 2,2 \text{ m}$$

$$Ps = 45,272 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$Cr = 0,75$$

$$k = 1,0$$

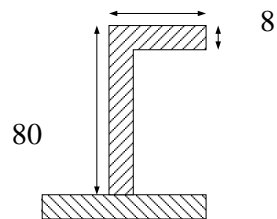
Jadi,

- 1) Modulus & perencanaan profil gading utama pada poop deck untuk jarak gading (a) = 0,6 m (AP – Fr 9) :

$$W = 0,55 \times 0,6 \times (2,2)^2 \times 45,272 \times 0,75 \times 1,0$$

$$= \mathbf{54,231 \text{ cm}^3}$$

Profil yang direncanakan = **L 80 × 65 × 8**

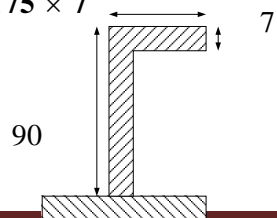


- 2) Modulus & perencanaan profil gading utama pada poop deck untuk jarak gading (a) = 0,7 m (Fr 9 – Fr 40) :

$$W = 0,55 \times 0,7 \times (2,2)^2 \times 45,272 \times 0,75 \times 1,0$$

$$= \mathbf{63,270 \text{ cm}^3}$$

Profil yang direncanakan = **L 90 × 75 × 7**



**b. Boat Deck**

$$W = 0,55 \times a \times l^2 \times ps \times Cr \times k \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

Dimana :

$$a = 0,6 \text{ m (Fr 4 – Fr 9)}$$

$$= 0,7 \text{ m (Fr 9 – Fr 40)}$$

$$l = \text{panjang tak ditumpu}$$

$$= 2,2 \text{ m}$$

$$Ps = 39,008 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$Cr = 0,75$$

$$k = 1,0$$

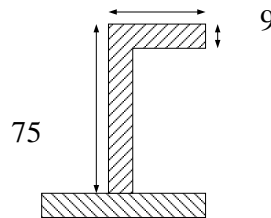
Jadi,

- 1) Modulus & perencanaan profil gading utama pada boat deck untuk jarak gading (a) = 0,6 m (Fr 4 – Fr 9) :

$$W = 0,55 \times 0,6 \times (2,2)^2 \times 39,008 \times 0,75 \times 1,0$$

$$= 46,728 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\text{Profil yang direncanakan} = \text{L } 75 \times 55 \times 9$$

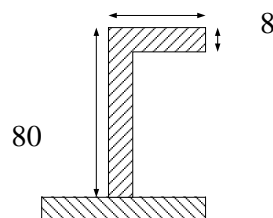


- 2) Modulus & perencanaan profil gading utama pada boat deck untuk jarak gading (a) = 0,7 m (Fr 9 – Fr 40) :

$$W = 0,55 \times 0,7 \times (2,2)^2 \times 39,008 \times 0,75 \times 1,0$$

$$= 54,516 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\text{Profil yang direncanakan} = \text{L } 80 \times 65 \times 8$$



**c. Navigation Deck**

$$W = 0,55 \times a \times l^2 \times Ps \times Cr \times k \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

Dimana :

$$a = 0,7 \text{ m}$$

$$l = \text{panjang tak ditumpu} \\ = 2,2 \text{ m}$$

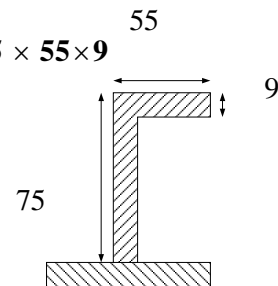
$$Ps = 34,267 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$Cr = 0,75$$

$$k = 1,0$$

$$W = 0,55 \times 0,7 \times (2,2)^2 \times 34,267 \times 0,75 \times 1,0 \\ = 47,890 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan = **L 75 × 55 × 9**



**d. Compass Deck**

$$W = 0,55 \times a \times l^2 \times Ps \times Cr \times k \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

Dimana :

$$a = 0,7 \text{ m}$$

$$l = \text{panjang tak ditumpu} \\ = 2,2 \text{ m}$$

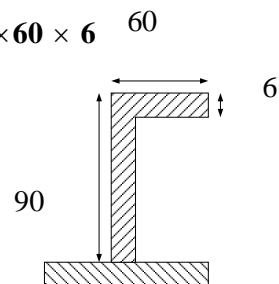
$$P = 30,553 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$Cr = 0,75$$

$$k = 1,0$$

$$W = 0,55 \times 0,7 \times (2,2)^2 \times 30,553 \times 0,75 \times 1,0 \\ = 42,699 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan = **L 90 × 60 × 6**



**e. Fore Castle Deck**

$$W = 0,55 \times a \times l^2 \times Ps \times Cr \times k \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

Dimana :

$$a = 0,6 \text{ m (Fr 152 – FP)}$$

$$= 0,7 \text{ m (Fr 150 – 152)}$$

$$l = \text{panjang tak ditumpu}$$

$$= 2,2 \text{ m}$$

$$P = 66,695 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$Cr = 0,75$$

$$k = 1,0$$

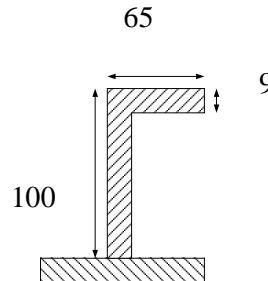
Jadi,

- 1) Modulus & perencanaan profil gading utama pada fore castle deck untuk jarak gading (a) = 0,6 m (Fr 152 – FP) :

$$W = 0,55 \times 0,6 \times (2,2)^2 \times 66,695 \times 0,75 \times 1,0$$

$$= \mathbf{79,894 \text{ cm}^3}$$

Profil yang direncanakan = **L 100 × 65 × 9**

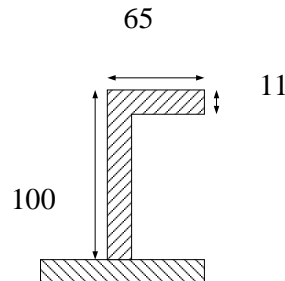


- 2) Modulus & perencanaan profil gading utama pada fore castle deck untuk jarak gading (a) = 0,7 m (Fr 150 – Fr 152) :

$$W = 0,55 \times 0,7 \times (2,2)^2 \times 26,093 \times 0,75 \times 1,0$$

$$= \mathbf{93,209 \text{ cm}^3}$$

Profil yang direncanakan = **L 100 × 65 × 11**



**f. Winch Deck**

$$W = 0,55 \times a \times l^2 \times Ps \times Cr \times k \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

Dimana :

$$l = \text{panjang tak ditumpu} \\ = 2,2 \text{ m}$$

$$P = 26,093 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$Cr = 0,75$$

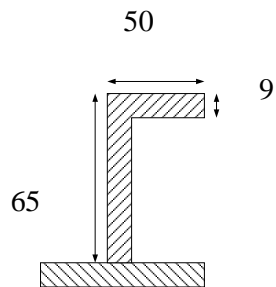
$$k = 1,0$$

Jadi,

1) Modulus & perencanaan profil gading utama pada Winch deck :

$$W = 0,55 \times 0,7 \times (2,2)^2 \times 26,093 \times 0,75 \times 1,0 \\ = 36,466 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan = **L 65 × 50 × 9**



**D.3. Gading-gading besar (web frame)**

Modulus gading Besar tidak boleh kurang dari :

(Ref : BKI Th. 2006 Sec. 9.A.5.3)

$$W = 0,55 \times e \times l^2 \times Ps \times n \times k$$

Dimana :

a = 0,6 m (AP – Fr 9)	buritan
= 0,7 m (Fr 9 – Fr 40)	buritan
= 0,7 m (Fr 40 – Fr 152)	midship
= 0,6 m (Fr 152 – FP)	haluan

$$e = 4 \times a \\ = 4 \times 0,6 = 2,4 \text{ m} \quad \text{untuk } a = 0,6$$

$$e = 4 \times a \\ = 4 \times 0,7 = 2,8 \text{ m} \quad \text{untuk } a = 0,7$$

$$l = 1/3 (H - h_{db})$$

$$= 1/3 (9,80 - 1,1)$$

$$= 2,9 \text{ m}$$

$$Ps_1 = 89,349 \text{ KN/ m}^2 \text{ (untuk Buritan kapal)}$$

$$Ps_2 = 71,832 \text{ KN/ m}^2 \text{ (untuk Midship Kapal)}$$

$$Ps_3 = 108,915 \text{ KN/ m}^2 \text{ (untuk Haluan Kapal)}$$

$$n = 1,0$$

$$k = 1,0$$

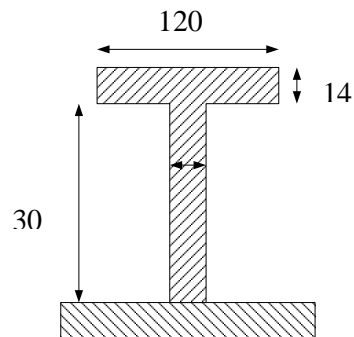
Jadi,

- 1) Modulus & perencanaan profil penampang gading besar pada daerah buritan  $a = 0,6 \text{ m}$  (AP- Fr 10)

$$W = 0,55 \times 2,4 \times (2,9)^2 \times 81,078 \times 1,0 \times 1,0$$

$$= 900,063 \text{ kN / m}^2$$

Profil yang direncanakan **T 300 × 14 FP 120 × 14**



**Koreksi modulus :**

Lebar berguna  $(40 - 50) = 50 \text{ cm}$

$$f = 12 \times 1,4 = 16,8 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 30 \times 1,4 = 42 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 1,1 = 55 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,30$$

$$f_s/F = 0,76$$

$$w = 0,55$$

$$W = w \times F \times h$$

$$= 0,55 \times 55 \times 30$$

$$= 907,5 \text{ cm}^3$$



W rencana > W perhitungan

$$759 > 742,110 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

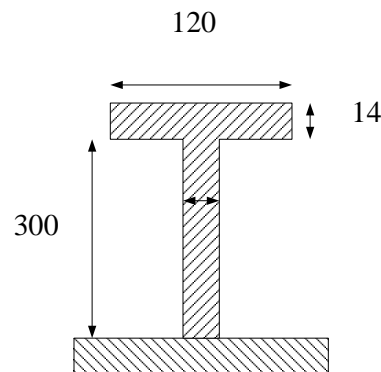
2) Modulus & perencanaan profil penampang gading besar pada daerah midship a = 0,7 m (Fr 45 – Fr 149)

$$P_{s2} = 67,065 \text{ kN / m}^2$$

$$W = 0,55 \times 2,8 \times (2,9)^2 \times 67,065 \times 1,0 \times 1,0$$

$$= 868,586 \text{ kN / m}^2$$

Profil yang direncanakan **T 300 × 14 FP 120 × 14**



Koreksi modulus :

$$\text{Lebar berguna } (40 - 50) = 50$$

$$f = 12 \times 1,4 = 16,8 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 30 \times 1,4 = 42 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 1,0 = 50 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,34$$

$$f_s/F = 0,84$$

$$w = 0,58$$

$$W = w \times F \times h$$

$$= 0,58 \times 50 \times 30$$

$$= 870 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$870 > 868,586 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

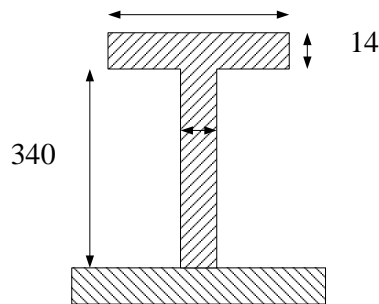
- 3) Modulus & perencanaan profil penampang gading besar pada daerah haluan a = 0,6 m (Fr 152 – FP)

$$Ps_3 = 96,731 \text{ kN / m}^2$$

$$W = 0,55 \times 2,4 \times (2,9)^2 \times 96,731 \times 1,0 \times 1,0$$

$$= 1073,830 \text{ kN / m}^2$$

Profil yang direncanakan = **T 340 × 14 FP 160 × 14**



Koreksi modulus :

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

$$f = 16 \times 1,4 = 19,6 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$fs = 34 \times 1,4 = 42 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 1,1 = 55 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,41$$

$$fs/F = 0,86$$

$$w = 0,58$$

$$W = w \times F \times h$$

$$= 0,58 \times 55 \times 34$$

$$= 1084,6 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$1084,6 > 1073,830 \quad \text{(memenuhi)}$$

- 4) Modulus penampang gading besar pada Kamar mesin a = 0,7 m (Fr 10 – Fr 45)

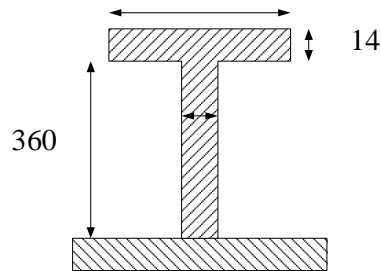
(Ref : BKI Th. 2006 Sec. 9.A.6.2.1)

$$W = 0,8 \times e \times l^2 \times Ps \times k$$

Dimana ;

$$\begin{aligned}
 a &= 0,7 \text{ m} \\
 e &= 4 \times a \\
 &= 4 \times 0,7 = 2,8 \text{ m} \\
 l &= 1/3 (H - h_{db \text{ kamar mesin}}) \\
 &= 1/3 (9,80 - 1,32) \\
 &= 2,827 \text{ m} \\
 P_s &= 81,078 \text{ kN / m}^2 \\
 W &= 0,8 \times 2,8 \times (2,827)^2 \times 81,078 \times 1,0 \\
 &= 1451,452 \text{ kN / m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan **T = 360 × 14 FP 180 × 14**  
180



Koreksi modulus :

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

$$f = 18 \times 1,4 = 25,2 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 36 \times 1,4 = 50,4 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 1,1 = 55 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,45$$

$$f_s/F = 0,86$$

$$w = 0,735$$

$$W = w \times F \times h$$

$$= 0,735 \times 55 \times 36$$

$$= 1455,3 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$1455,3 > 1451,452 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

**D.4. Modulus Gading besar pada bangunan atas & Rumah geladak :**

$$W = 0,55 \times e \times l^2 \times P_s \times n \times k$$

(Ref : BKI Th. 2006 Sec. 9.A.5.3.1)

**a) Pada poop deck**

$$P_s = 36,217 \quad \text{KN/m}^2$$

$$a = 0,6 \text{ m} \quad (\text{AP} - \text{Fr } 9)$$

$$a = 0,7 \text{ m} \quad (\text{Fr } 9 - \text{Fr } 40)$$

$$a = 0,7 \text{ m} \quad (\text{Fr } 40 - \text{Fr } 152)$$

$$a = 0,6 \text{ m} \quad (\text{Fr } 152 - \text{FP})$$

$$e = 4 \times a$$

$$= 4 \times 0,6 = 2,4 \text{ m} \quad \text{untuk } a = 0,6$$

$$e = 4 \times a$$

$$= 4 \times 0,7 = 2,8 \text{ m} \quad \text{untuk } a = 0,7$$

$$l = \text{panjang tak ditumpu}$$

$$= 2,2 \text{ m}$$

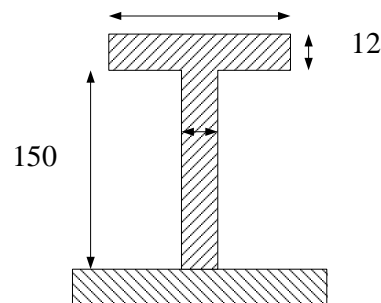
Jadi,

- 1) Modulus & perencanaan profil penampang gading besar pada poop deck untuk jarak gading  $a = 0,6 \text{ m}$  (AP – Fr 10) :

$$W = 0,55 \times 2,4 \times (2,2)^2 \times 36,217 \times 1,0 \times 1,0 \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

$$= 231,383 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan **T 150 × 12 FP 90 × 12**



Koreksi modulus :

$$\text{Lebar berguna } (40 - 50) = 50$$

$$f = 9 \times 1,2 = 10,8 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 15 \times 1,2 = 18 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 0,8 = 40 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,27$$

$$f_s/F = 0,45$$

$$w = 0,39$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,39 \times 40 \times 15 \\ &= 234 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

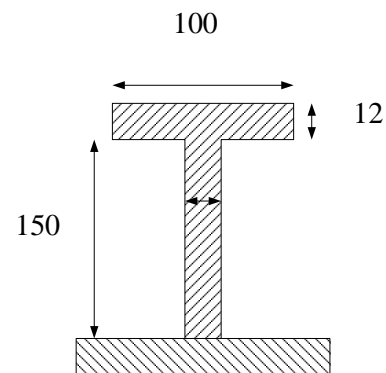
W rencana > W perhitungan

$$234 > 231,383 \text{ (memenuhi)}$$

2) Modulus & perencanaan profil penampang gading besar pada poop deck untuk jarak gading  $a = 0,7 \text{ m}$  (Fr 10 – Fr 45) :

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,55 \times 2,8 \times (2,2)^2 \times 36,217 \times 1,0 \times 1,0 \quad (\text{cm}^3) \\ &= 269,947 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan **T 150 × 12 FP 100 × 12**



Koreksi modulus :

Lebar berguna  $(40 - 50) = 50$

$$f = 10 \times 1,2 = 12 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 15 \times 1,2 = 18 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 0,8 = 40 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,3$$

$$f_s/F = 0,50$$

$$w = 0,45$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,45 \times 40 \times 15 \\ &= 270 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

**270 > 269,947 (memenuhi)**

**b) Pada Boat deck**

$$P_s = 31,206 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$e = 4 \times a$$

$$= 4 \times 0,6 = 2,4 \text{ m} \quad \text{untuk } a = 0,6 \text{ (Fr 5 – Fr 10)}$$

$$e = 4 \times a$$

$$= 4 \times 0,7 = 2,8 \text{ m} \quad \text{untuk } a = 0,7 \text{ (Fr 10 – Fr 45)}$$

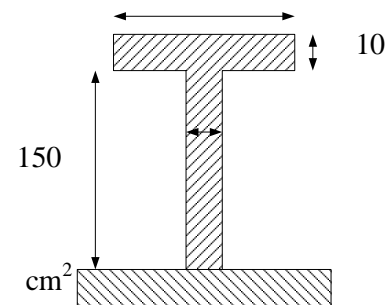
Jadi,

- 1) Modulus & perencanaan profil penampang gading besar pada boat deck untuk jarak gading (a) = 0,6 m (Fr 5 – Fr 10) :

$$W = 0,55 \times 2,4 \times (2,2)^2 \times 31,206 \times 1,0 \times 1,0 \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

$$= 199,369 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan **T 150 × 10 FP 90 × 10**  
90



Koreksi modulus :

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

$$f = 9 \times 1,0 = 9 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 15 \times 1,0 = 15 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 0,8 = 40 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,22$$

$$f_s/F = 0,37$$

$$w = 0,34$$

$$W = w \times F \times h$$

$$= 0,34 \times 40 \times 15$$

$$= 204 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

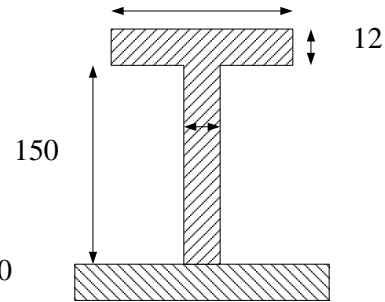
**204 > 199,369 (memenuhi)**

- 2) Modulus & perencanaan profil penampang gading besar pada boat deck untuk jarak gading (a) = 0,7 m (Fr 10 – Fr 45) :

$$W = 0,55 \times 2,8 \times (2,2)^2 \times 31,206 \times 1,0 \times 1,0 \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

$$= 232,597 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan **T 150 × 12 FP 90 × 12**  
90



Koreksi modulus :

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

$$f = 9 \times 1,2 = 10,8 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 15 \times 1,2 = 18 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 0,8 = 40 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,27$$

$$f_s/F = 0,45$$

$$w = 0,39$$

$$W = w \times F \times h$$

$$= 0,39 \times 40 \times 15$$

$$= 234 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$234 > 232,597 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

**c) Navigation Deck**

$$P_s = 27,413 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$e = 4 \times a$$

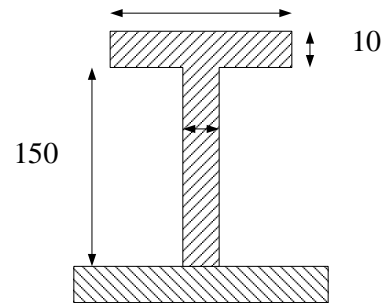
$$= 4 \times 0,7 = 2,8 \text{ m}$$

- 1) Modulus & perencanaan profil penampang gading besar pada navigation deck a = 0,7 m :

$$W = 0,55 \times 2,8 \times (2,2)^2 \times 27,413 \times 1,0 \times 1,0 \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

$$= 204,326 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan **T 150 × 10 FP 90 × 10**  
90



Koreksi modulus :

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

$$f = 9 \times 1,0 = 9 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 15 \times 1,0 = 15 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 0,8 = 40 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,22$$

$$f_s/F = 0,37$$

$$w = 0,32$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,35 \times 40 \times 15 \\ &= 210 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$210 > 204,326 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

**d) Compas Deck**

$$P_s = 24,442 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

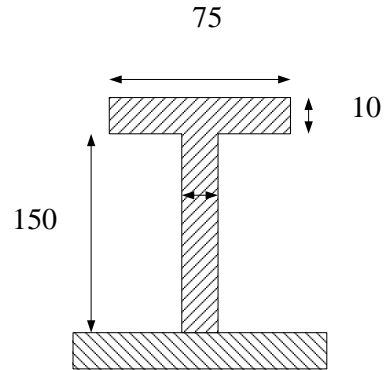
$$\begin{aligned} e &= 4 \times a \\ &= 4 \times 0,7 = 2,8 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

1) Modulus & perencanaan profil penampang gading besar pada compass deck a = 0,7 m:

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,55 \times 2,8 \times (2,2)^2 \times 24,442 \times 1,0 \times 1,0 \quad (\text{cm}^3) \\ &= 182,181 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan **T 150 × 10 FP 75 × 10**





Koreksi modulus :

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

$$f = 8 \times 1,0 = 8 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 15 \times 1,0 = 15 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 0,8 = 40 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,2$$

$$f_s/F = 0,37$$

$$w = 0,31$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,31 \times 40 \times 15 \\ &= 186 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$186 > 182,181 \text{ (memenuhi)}$$

**e) Fore Castle Deck**

$$P_s = 20,874 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$e = 4 \times a$$

$$= 4 \times 0,6 = 2,4 \text{ m} \quad \text{untuk } a = 0,6 \text{ (Fr 152 – FP)}$$

$$e = 4 \times a$$

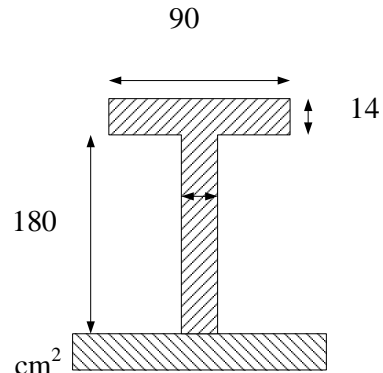
$$= 4 \times 0,7 = 2,8 \text{ m} \quad \text{untuk } a = 0,7 \text{ (Fr 150 – Fr 152)}$$

Jadi,

- 1) Modulus & perencanaan profil penampang gading besar pada fore castle deck untuk jarak gading  $a = 0,6 \text{ m}$  (Fr 149 – FP) :

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,55 \times 2,4 \times (2,2)^2 \times 20,874 \times 1,0 \times 1,0 \quad (\text{cm}^3) \\ &= 133,360 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan **T 180 × 14 FP 90 × 14**



Koreksi modulus :

Lebar berguna  $(40 - 50) = 50$

$$f = 9 \times 1,4 = 12,6 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 18 \times 1,4 = 25,2 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 1,0 = 50 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,25$$

$$f_s/F = 0,50$$

$$w = 0,36$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,36 \times 50 \times 18 \\ &= 324 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

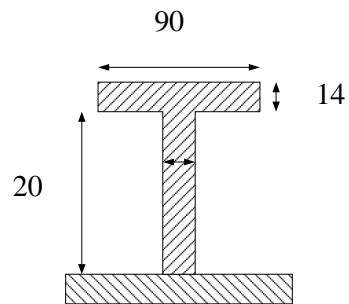
W rencana > W perhitungan

$$324 > 317,120 \text{ (memenuhi)}$$

2) Modulus & perencanaan profil penampang gading besar pada fore castle deck untuk jarak gading  $a = 0,7 \text{ m}$  (Fr 145 – Fr 149) :

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,55 \times 2,8 \times (2,2)^2 \times 20,874 \times 1,0 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)} \\ &= 369,974 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan **T 200 × 14 FP 90 × 14**



Koreksi modulus :

Lebar berguna  $(40 - 50) = 50$

$$f = 9 \times 1,4 = 12,6 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 20 \times 1,4 = 28 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 1,0 = 50 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f/F &= 0,25 \\
 fs/F &= 0,56 \\
 w &= 0,37 \\
 W &= w \times F \times h \\
 &= 0,37 \times 50 \times 20 \\
 &= 370 \text{ cm}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$370 > 369,974 \text{ (memenuhi)}$$

**f) Winch Deck**

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_s &= 20,874 \text{ KN/m}^2 \\
 e &= 4 \times a \\
 &= 4 \times 0,7 = 2,8 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

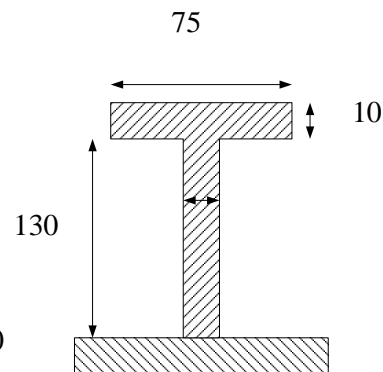
Jadi,

1) Modulus & perencanaan profil penampang gading besar pada

Winch deck a = 0,7 m :

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= 0,55 \times 2,8 \times (2,2)^2 \times 20,874 \times 1,0 \times 1,0 \quad (\text{cm}^3) \\
 &= 155,586 \text{ cm}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan **T 130 × 10 FP 75 × 10**



Koreksi modulus :

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

$$\begin{aligned}
 f &= 7,5 \times 1,0 &= 7,5 & \text{cm}^2 \\
 fs &= 14 \times 1,0 &= 14 & \text{cm}^2 \\
 F &= 50 \times 0,8 &= 40 & \text{cm}^2 \\
 f/F &= 0,18 \\
 fs/F &= 0,35 \\
 w &= 0,28
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= w \times F \times h \\
 &= 0,28 \times 40 \times 14 \\
 &= 156,8 \text{ cm}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$156,8 > 155,586 \text{ (memenuhi)}$$

### E. PERHITUNGAN SENTA SISI

Modulus senta sisi tidak boleh kurang dari :

$$W = 0,55 \times e \times l^2 \times P_s \times n \times k$$

*(Ref : BKI Th. 2006 Sec. 9.A.5.3)*

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned}
 k &= 1,0 \\
 n &= 1,0 \\
 e &= \text{lebar pembebanan} \\
 &= 1/3 (H - h) \\
 &= 1/3 (9,80 - 1,32) \\
 &= 2,827 \text{ m} \quad \text{(pada daerah kamar mesin)} \\
 e &= \text{lebar pembebanan} \\
 &= 1/3 (H - h) \\
 &= 1/3 (9,80 - 1,1) \\
 &= 2,9 \text{ m} \quad \text{(pada daerah midship \& haluan)} \\
 P_{s1} &= 89,349 \text{ KN/ m}^2 \text{ (untuk Buritan kapal)} \\
 P_{s2} &= 71,832 \text{ KN/ m}^2 \text{ (untuk Midship Kapal)} \\
 P_{s3} &= 108,915 \text{ KN/ m}^2 \text{ (untuk Haluan Kapal)} \\
 l &= \text{panjang tak di tumpu} \\
 &= 4 \times a \\
 &= 4 \times 0,7 = 2,8 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi :

a. Modulus senta sisi pada daerah buritan (pada kamar mesin)

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= 0,55 \times 2,827 \times (2,8)^2 \times 81,078 \times 1,0 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)} \\
 &= 988,343 \text{ cm}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan = **T 360 × 14 FP 100 × 14**

Koreksi modulus :

Lebar berguna  $(40 - 50) = 50$

$$f = 10 \times 1,4 = 14 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 36 \times 1,4 = 50,4 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 1,1 = 55 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,25$$

$$f_s/F = 0,91$$

$$w = 0,50$$

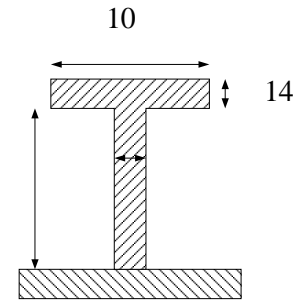
$$W = w \times F \times h$$

$$= 0,50 \times 55 \times 36$$

$$= 990 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

**990 > 988,343 (memenuhi)**



b. Modulus senta sisi pada daerah midship

$$W = 0,55 \times 2,9 \times (2,8)^2 \times 67,065 \times 1,0 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$

$$= 838,634 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan **T 300 × 14 FP 120 × 14**

120

Koreksi modulus :

Lebar berguna  $(40 - 50) = 50$

$$f = 12 \times 1,4 = 16,8 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 30 \times 1,4 = 42 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 1,0 = 50 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,34$$

$$f_s/F = 0,84$$

$$w = 0,56$$

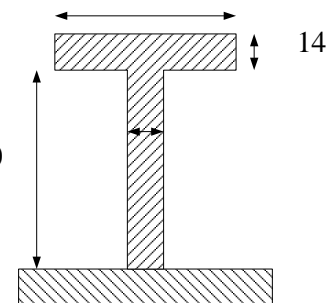
$$W = w \times F \times h$$

$$= 0,56 \times 50 \times 30$$

$$= 840 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

**840 > 838,634 (memenuhi)**

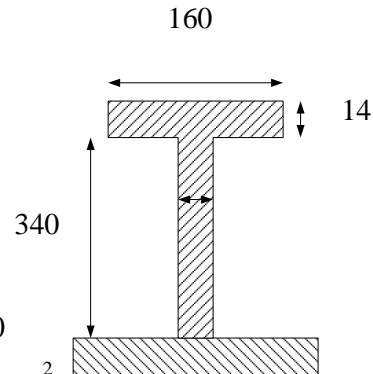


c. Modulus penampang senta sisi pada haluan kapal :

$$W = 0,55 \times 2,9 \times (2,8)^2 \times 96,731 \times 1,0 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$

$$= 1209,602 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan = **T 340 × 14 FP 160 × 14**



Koreksi modulus :

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

$$f = 16 \times 1,4 = 22,4 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 34 \times 1,4 = 47,6 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 1,0 = 50 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,44$$

$$f_s/F = 0,95$$

$$w = 0,71$$

$$W = w \times F \times h$$

$$= 0,715 \times 50 \times 34$$

$$= 1215,5 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$1215,5 > 1209,602 \text{ (memenuhi)}$$

## F. PERHITUNGAN BALOK GELADAK

### F.1. Balok geladak (Deck beam)

a. Modulus penampang balok geladak melintang tidak boleh kurang dari:

$$W = c \times a \times P_d \times I^2 \times k \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$

(Ref : BKI Th. 2006 Sec. 10.B.1)

dimana :

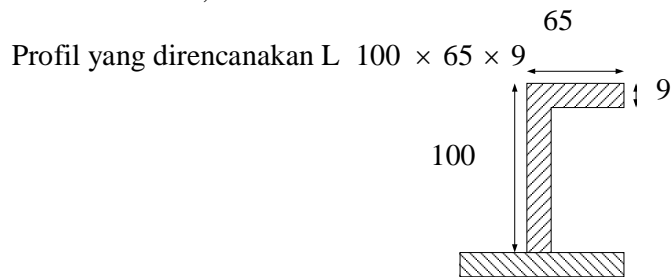
$$c = 0,75 \text{ untuk Beam}$$

- a = jarak gading
  - = 0,6 m (AP – Fr 9) buritan
  - = 0,7 m (Fr 9 – Fr 40) buritan
  - = 0,7 m (Fr 40 – Fr 152) midship
  - = 0,6 m (Fr 152 – FP) haluan
- $P_{D1} = 22,929 \text{ KN/m}^2$  untuk Buritan kapal
- $P_{D2} = 20,844 \text{ KN/m}^2$  untuk Midship kapal
- $P_{D3} = 28,827 \text{ KN/m}^2$  untuk Haluan kapal
- l = Panjang tak ditumpu
  - = 2,817 m
- k = 1,0

a) Modulus penampang deck beam pada buritan kapal a = 0,6 m (AP – Fr 9)

$$W = 0,75 \times 0,6 \times 22,929 \times (2,817)^2 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$

$$= 81,859 \text{ cm}^3$$

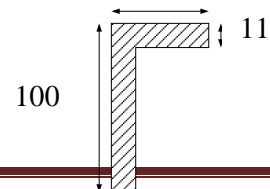


2) Modulus penampang deck beam pada buritan kapal a = 0,7 m (Fr 9 – Fr 40)

$$W = 0,75 \times 0,7 \times 22,929 \times (2,817)^2 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$

$$= 95,502 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan L 100 × 65 × 11

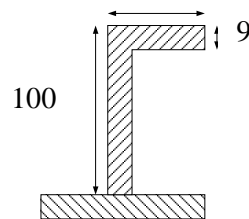


- 3) Modulus penampang deck beam pada Midship kapal a = 0,7 m  
(Fr 40 – Fr 152)

$$W = 0,75 \times 0,7 \times 20,844 \times (2,817)^2 \times 1,0 \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

$$= 86,818 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan L 100 × 75 × 9

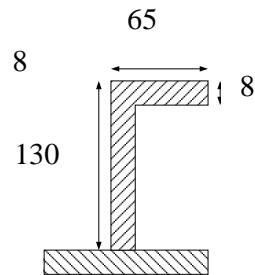


- 4) Modulus penampang deck beam pada haluan kapal a = 0,6 m  
(Fr 152 – FP)

$$W = 0,75 \times 0,6 \times 28,827 \times (2,817)^2 \times 1,0 \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

$$= 102,916 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan L 130 × 65 × 8



- b. Balok geladak bangunan atas

Modulus balok geladak bangunan atas :

$$W = c \times a \times P \times l^2 \times k \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

(Ref : BKI Th. 2006 Sec. 10.B.1)

- 1) Modulus Deck Beam pada geladak kimbul (Poop Deck)

$$c = 0,75$$

$$a = \text{jarak gading}$$

$$= 0,6 \text{ m (AP – Fr 9)}$$



$$= 0,7 \text{ m (Fr 9 – Fr 40)}$$

l = panjang tak ditumpu

$$= 2,817 \text{ m}$$

k = 1

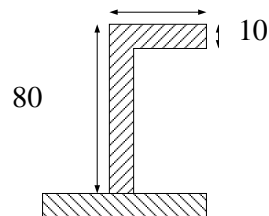
$$P = 17,884 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

a) Modulus Deck Beam pada geladak kembang (poop deck) untuk a = 0,6 m (AP – Fr 9)

$$W = 0,75 \times 0,6 \times 17,884 \times (2,817)^2 \times 1,0 \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

$$= 63,848 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan L 80 × 65 × 10

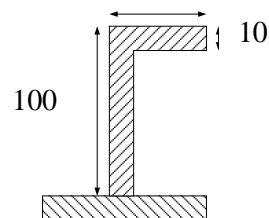


b) Modulus Deck Beam pada geladak kembang (poop deck) untuk a = 0,7 m (Fr 9 – Fr 40)

$$W = 0,75 \times 0,7 \times 17,884 \times (2,817)^2 \times 1,0 \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

$$= 74,489 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan L 100 × 50 × 10



2) Modulus Deck Beam pada geladak sekoci (Boat Deck)

$$c = 0,75$$

a = jarak gading

$$= 0,6 \text{ m (Fr 4 – Fr 9)}$$

$$= 0,7 \text{ m (Fr 9 – Fr 40)}$$

l = panjang tak ditumpu

$$= 2,817 \text{ m}$$

k = 1

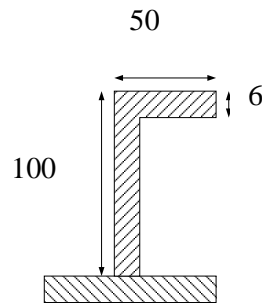
$$P = 12,840 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

a) Modulus Deck Beam pada geladak sekoci (boat deck) untuk a = 0,6 m (Fr 4 – Fr 9)

$$W = 0,75 \times 0,6 \times 12,840 \times (2,817)^2 \times 1,0 \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

$$= 45,840 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan L 100 × 50 × 6

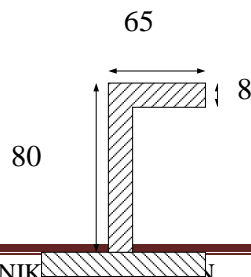


b) Modulus Deck Beam pada geladak sekoci (boat deck) untuk a = 0,7m (Fr 9 – Fr 40)

$$W = 0,75 \times 0,7 \times 12,840 \times (2,817)^2 \times 1,0 \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

$$= 53,480 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan L 80 × 65 × 8



3) Modulus deck beam pada geladak kemudi (navigation deck) a = 0,7 m

$$c = 0,75$$

$$a = 0,7 \text{ m}$$

l = panjang tak ditumpu

$$= 2,374 \text{ m}$$

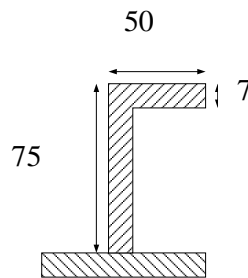
$$k = 1$$

$$P = 11,464 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$W = 0,75 \times 0,7 \times 11,464 \times (2,374)^2 \times 1,0 \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

$$= 33,920 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan L 75 × 50 × 7



4) Modulus Deck Beam pada geladak kompas (compass deck)

$$c = 0,75$$

$$a = 0,7 \text{ m}$$

l = panjang tak ditumpu

$$= 2,041 \text{ m}$$

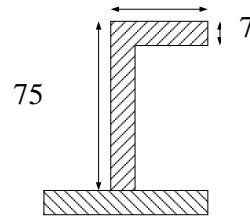
$$k = 1$$

$$P = 11,464 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$W = 0,75 \times 0,7 \times 11,464 \times (2,041)^2 \times 1,0 \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

$$= 33,920 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan L 75 × 50 × 7



5) Modulus Deck Beam pada Fore castle deck

$$c = 0,75$$

$$a = 0,6 \text{ m (Fr 152 – FP)}$$

$$= 0,7 \text{ m (Fr 150 – Fr 152)}$$

$$l = \text{panjang tak ditumpu}$$

$$= 2,817 \text{ m (diambil terbesar)}$$

$$k = 1$$

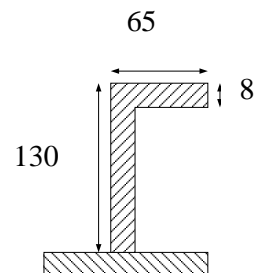
$$P = 28,827 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

a) Modulus Deck Beam pada geladak akil (fore castle deck) untuk a = 0,6m (Fr 152 – FP)

$$W = 0,75 \times 0,6 \times 28,827 \times (2,817)^2 \times 1,0 \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

$$= 102,916 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan L 130 × 65 × 8



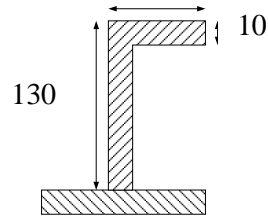
b) Modulus Deck Beam pada geladak akil (fore castle deck) untuk

$$a = 0,7\text{m (Fr 150 – 152)}$$

$$W = 0,75 \times 0,7 \times 28,389 \times (2,817)^2 \times 1,0 \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

$$= 134,138 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan I 130 × 75 × 10



6) Modulus Deck Beam pada Winch deck

$$c = 0,75$$

$$a = 0,7 \text{ m}$$

l = panjang tak ditumpu

$$= 2,817 \text{ m}$$

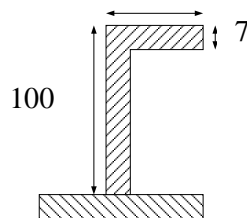
$$k = 1$$

$$P = 16,258 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$W = 0,75 \times 0,7 \times 16,258 \times (2,817)^2 \times 1,0 \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

$$= 67,717 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan L 100 × 75 × 7



**F.2. Balok Geladak Besar (Strong Beam)**

a. Modulus penampang strong beam tidak boleh kurang dari :

$$W = c \times e \times l^2 \times P_D \times k \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

Dimana,

$c = 0,75$                       untuk Beam  
 $e = \text{jarak gading besar}$   
 $= 4 \times a$   
 $= 4 \times 0,6 = 2,4 \text{ m}$       Untuk  $a = 0,6 \text{ m}$   
 $= 4 \times a$   
 $= 4 \times 0,7 = 2,8 \text{ m}$       Untuk  $a = 0,7 \text{ m}$

$l = \text{panjang tak di tumpu}$   
 $= 2,817 \text{ m}$

$P_{D1} = 18,343 \text{ KN/m}^2$       untuk Buritan kapal  
 $P_{D2} = 16,675 \text{ KN/m}^2$       untuk Midship kapal  
 $P_{D3} = 23,062 \text{ KN/m}^2$       untuk Haluan kapal

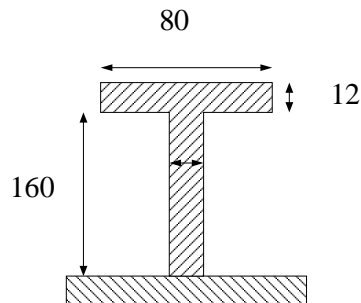
$k = 1,0$

jadi :

1) Modulus Strong beam pada buritan kapal  $a = 0,6 \text{ m}$  (AP – Fr 9)

$W = 0,75 \times 2,4 \times (2,817)^2 \times 18,343 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$   
 $= 261,947 \text{ cm}^3$

Profil yang direncanakan T 160 × 12 FP 80 × 12



Koreksi modulus :

Lebar berguna  $(40 - 50) = 50$

$f = 8 \times 1,2 = 9,6 \text{ cm}^2$

$f_s = 16 \times 1,2 = 19,2 \text{ cm}^2$

$$F = 50 \times 1,1 = 55 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,17$$

$$fs/F = 0,34$$

$$w = 0,30$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,30 \times 55 \times 16 \\ &= 264 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

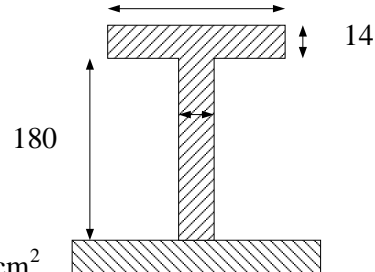
W rencana > W perhitungan

$$264 > 261,947 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

2) Modulus Strong beam pada buritan kapal a = 0,7 m (Fr 9 – Fr 40)

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,75 \times 2,8 \times (2,817)^2 \times 18,343 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)} \\ &= 305,605 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan T 180 × 14 FP 90 × 14  
90



Koreksi modulus :

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

$$f = 9 \times 1,4 = 12,6 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$fs = 18 \times 1,4 = 25,2 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 1,1 = 55 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,22$$

$$fs/F = 0,45$$

$$w = 0,31$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,31 \times 55 \times 18 \\ &= 306,9 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

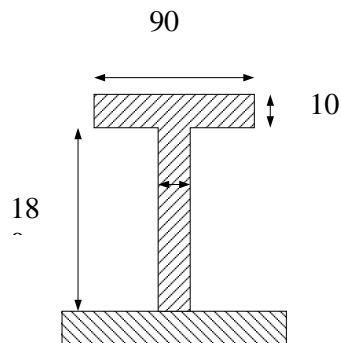
$$306,9 > 305,605 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

- 3) Modulus Strong beam pada midship kapal a = 0,7 m (Fr 40 – Fr 152)

$$W = 0,75 \times 2,8 \times (2,817)^2 \times 16,675 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$

$$= 277,815 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan T 180 × 10 FP 90 × 10



Koreksi modulus :

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

$$f = 9 \times 1,0 = 9 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 18 \times 1,0 = 18 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 1,0 = 50 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,20$$

$$f_s/F = 0,36$$

$$w = 0,31$$

$$W = w \times F \times h$$

$$= 0,31 \times 50 \times 18$$

$$= 279 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

**279 > 277,815 (memenuhi)**

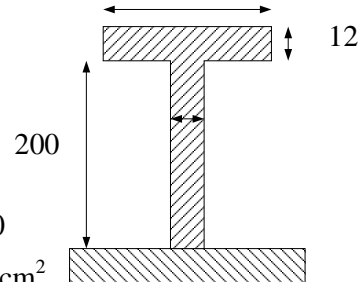
- 4) Strong beam pada Haluan kapal a = 0,6 m (Fr 152 – FP)

$$W = 0,75 \times 2,4 \times (2,817)^2 \times 23,062 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$



$$= 329,337 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan T 200 x 12 FP 100 x 12  
100



Koreksi modulus :

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

$$f = 10 \times 1,2 = 12 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 20 \times 1,2 = 24 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 1,1 = 55 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,21$$

$$f_s/F = 0,43$$

$$w = 0,30$$

$$W = w \times F \times h$$

$$= 0,30 \times 55 \times 20$$

$$= 330 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

**330 > 329,337 (memenuhi)**

1) Strong beam pada bangunan atas & rumah geladak

1) Pada Poop Deck

e = jarak gading besar

$$= 4 \times a$$

$$= 4 \times 0,6 = 2,4 \text{ m} \quad \text{Untuk } a = 0,6 \text{ m}$$

$$= 4 \times a$$

$$= 4 \times 0,7 = 2,8 \text{ m} \quad \text{Untuk } a = 0,7 \text{ m}$$

l = panjang tak di tumpu

$$= 2,817 \text{ m}$$

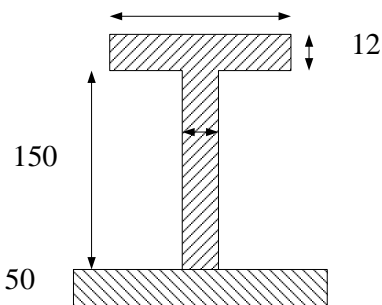
$$P_D = 14,307 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

- a) Modulus Strong Beam pada geladak kimbul (poop deck) untuk a = 0,6 m (AP – Fr 10)

$$W = 0,75 \times 2,4 \times (2,817)^2 \times 14,307 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$

$$= 204,311 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan T 150 × 12 FP 90 × 12  
90



Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

$$f = 9 \times 1,2 = 10,8 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 14 \times 1,2 = 16,8 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 0,8 = 40 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,27$$

$$f_s/F = 0,28$$

$$w = 0,38$$

$$W = w \times F \times h$$

$$= 0,38 \times 40 \times 14$$

$$= 231 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

**212 > 204,311 (memenuhi)**

- b) Modulus Strong Beam pada geladak kimbul (poop deck) untuk a = 0,7 m (Fr 10 – Fr 45)

$$W = 0,75 \times 2,8 \times (2,817)^2 \times 14,307 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$

$$= 238,363 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan T 160 × 14 FP 80 × 14

Koreksi modulus :

Lebar berguna  $(40 - 50) = 50$

$$f = 8 \times 1,4 = 11,2 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 16 \times 1,4 = 22,4 \text{ cm}^2$$

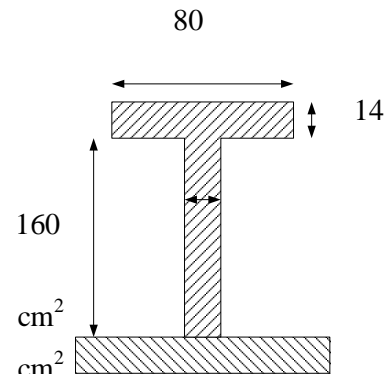
$$F = 45 \times 0,8 = 36 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,28$$

$$f_s/F = 0,56$$

$$w = 0,42$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,42 \times 36 \times 16 \\ &= 241 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$



W rencana > W perhitungan

**241 > 238,363 (memenuhi)**

2) Pada Boat Deck

e = jarak gading besar

$$= 4 \times a$$

$$= 4 \times 0,6 = 2,4 \text{ m} \quad \text{Untuk } a = 0,6 \text{ m}$$

$$= 4 \times a$$

$$= 4 \times 0,7 = 2,8 \text{ m} \quad \text{Untuk } a = 0,7 \text{ m}$$

l = panjang tak di tumpu

$$= 2,817 \text{ m}$$

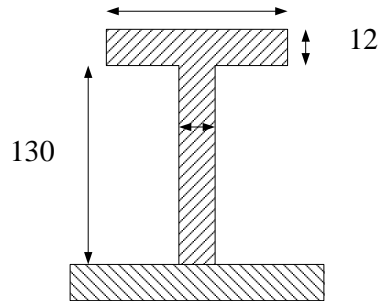
$$P_D = 10,272 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

a) Modulus Strong Beam pada geladak sekoci (boat deck) untuk a = 0,6 m (Fr 4 – Fr 9)

$$W = 0,75 \times 2,4 \times (2,817)^2 \times 10,272 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$

$$= 146,689 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan T 130 x 12 FP 75 x 12  
75



Koreksi modulus :

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

$$f = 7,5 \times 1,2 = 9 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 13 \times 1,2 = 15,6 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 45 \times 0,8 = 36 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,22$$

$$f_s/F = 0,39$$

$$w = 0,32$$

$$W = w \times F \times h$$

$$= 0,32 \times 36 \times 13$$

$$= 149 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

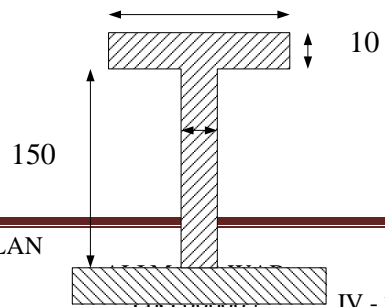
**149 > 146,689 (memenuhi)**

b) Modulus Strong Beam pada geladak sekoci (boat deck) untuk a = 0,7 m (Fr 9 – Fr 40)

$$W = 0,75 \times 2,8 \times (2,817)^2 \times 10,272 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$

$$= 171,138 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan T 150 x 10 FP 90 x 90



Koreksi modulus :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Lebar berguna } (40 - 50) &= 50 \\ f &= 9 \times 1,0 = 9 \quad \text{cm}^2 \\ f_s &= 14 \times 1,0 = 14 \quad \text{cm}^2 \\ F &= 50 \times 0,8 = 40 \quad \text{cm}^2 \\ f/F &= 0,22 \\ f_s/F &= 0,37 \\ w &= 0,32 \\ W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,32 \times 40 \times 14 \\ &= 192 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

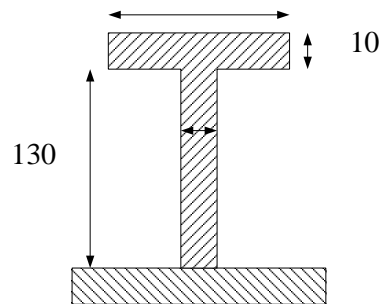
W rencana > W perhitungan

$$179 > 171,138 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

3) Pada Navigation Deck

$$\begin{aligned} P_d &= 9,171 \text{ KN/m}^2 \\ l &= \text{panjang tak di tumpu} \\ &= 2,374 \text{ m} \\ W &= 0,75 \times 2,8 \times (2,374)^2 \times 9,171 \times 1,0 \quad (\text{cm}^3) \\ &= 108,542 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan T 130 × 10 FP 65 × 10



Koreksi modulus :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Lebar berguna } (40 - 50) &= 50 \\ f &= 6,5 \times 1,0 = 6,5 \quad \text{cm}^2 \\ f_s &= 12 \times 1,0 = 12 \quad \text{cm}^2 \\ F &= 50 \times 0,6 = 30 \quad \text{cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f/F &= 0,21 \\
 f_s/F &= 0,43 \\
 w &= 0,33 \\
 W &= w \times F \times h \\
 &= 0,33 \times 30 \times 12 \\
 &= 128,7 \text{ cm}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

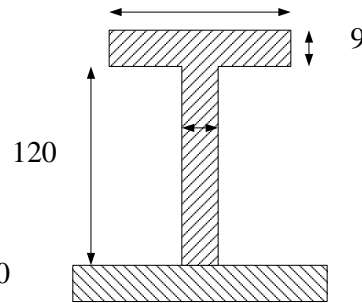
W rencana > W perhitungan

**118 > 108,542 (memenuhi)**

4) Pada Compass Deck

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_d &= 9,032 \text{ KN/m}^2 \\
 l &= \text{panjang tak di tumpu} \\
 &= 2,041 \text{ m} \\
 W &= 0,75 \times 2,8 \times (2,041)^2 \times 9,171 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)} \\
 &= 80,188 \text{ cm}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan T 120 × 9 FP 65 × 9  
65



Koreksi modulus :

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

$$f = 6,5 \times 0,9 = 5,85 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 11 \times 0,9 = 9,9 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 0,6 = 30 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,19$$

$$f_s/F = 0,36$$

$$w = 0,26$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= w \times F \times h \\
 &= 0,26 \times 30 \times 11
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 93,6 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$85,5 > 80,188 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

5) Fore castle Deck

e = jarak gading besar

$$= 4 \times a$$

$$= 4 \times 0,6 = 2,4 \text{ m} \quad \text{Untuk } a = 0,6 \text{ m (Fr 152 – FP)}$$

$$= 4 \times a$$

$$= 4 \times 0,7 = 2,8 \text{ m} \quad \text{Untuk } a = 0,7 \text{ m (Fr 150 – Fr 152)}$$

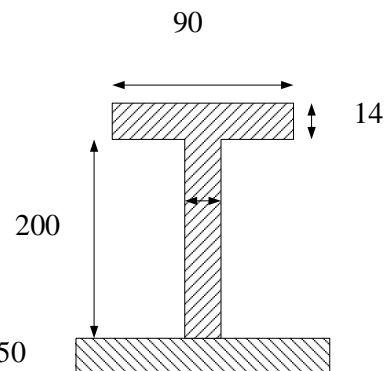
$$P_s = 23,062 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

a) Modulus Strong Beam pada geladak akil (fore castle deck) untuk a = 0,6 m (Fr 152 – FP)

$$W = 0,75 \times 2,4 \times (2,817)^2 \times 23,062 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$

$$= 329,337 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan T 200 × 14 FP 90 × 14



Koreksi modulus :

$$\text{Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50}$$

$$f = 90 \times 1,4 = 12,6 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 18 \times 1,4 = 25,2 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 0,8 = 40 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,31$$

$$f_s/F = 0,70$$

$$w = 0,46$$

$$W = w \times F \times h$$

$$= 0,46 \times 40 \times 18$$

$$= 368 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

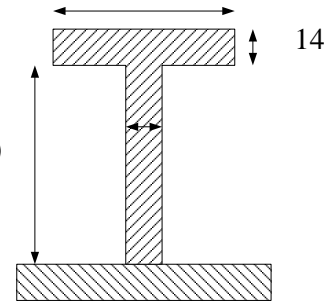
**331 > 329,337 (memenuhi)**

b) Modulus Strong Beam pada geladak akil (fore castle deck) untuk a = 0,7 m (Fr 150 – Fr 152)

$$W = 0,75 \times 2,8 \times (2,817)^2 \times 23,062 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$

$$= 384,226 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan T 200 × 14 FP 100 × 14  
100



Koreksi modulus :

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

$$f = 10 \times 1,4 = 14 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 18 \times 1,4 = 25,2 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 0,8 = 40 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,35$$

$$f_s/F = 0,70$$

$$w = 0,54$$

$$W = w \times F \times h$$

$$= 0,54 \times 40 \times 18$$

$$= 432 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

**388,8 > 386,226 (memenuhi)**

6) Strong beam pada Winch Deck

$$P_s = 13,007 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

l = panjang tak di tumpu

$$= 2,817 \text{ m}$$



$$W = 0,75 \times 2,8 \times (2,817)^2 \times 13,007 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$

$$= 216,704 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan T 150 × 12 FP 100 × 12  
100

Koreksi modulus :

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

$$f = 10 \times 1,2 = 12 \text{ cm}^2 \quad 150$$

$$f_s = 14 \times 1,2 = 16,8 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 0,8 = 40 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,30$$

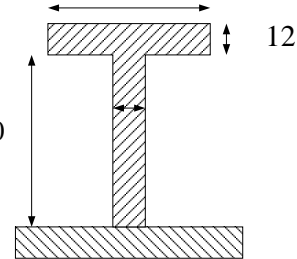
$$f_s/F = 0,45$$

$$w = 0,41$$

$$W = w \times F \times h$$

$$= 0,41 \times 40 \times 14$$

$$= 246 \text{ cm}^3$$



W rencana > W perhitungan

**119 > 216,704 (memenuhi)**

## G. PENUMPU GELADAK (DECK GIRDER)

Tinggi penumpu tidak boleh kurang dari 1/25 panjang tak ditumpu tinggi plat bilah hadap, penumpu yang dilubangi (lubang las) untuk balok geladak yang menerus minimal 1,5 × tinggi geladak.

### G.1. Modulus Penumpu tengah (Center Deck Girder)

$$W = c \times e \times l^2 \times Pd \times k \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

Dimana :

$$c = 0,75$$

$$e = \text{lebar pembebanan}$$

$$= 2,817 \text{ m}$$

$$l = \text{panjang tak di tumpu}$$

$$= 4 \times a$$

$$= 4 \times 0,6 = 2,4 \text{ m} \quad a = 0,6 \text{ m (AP – Fr 9 \& Fr 152 – FP)}$$

l = panjang tak di tumpu

$$= 4 \times a$$

$$= 4 \times 0,7 = 2,8 \text{ m} \quad a = 0,7 \text{ m (Fr 9 – 40 \& FR 40 – Fr 152)}$$

$$P_{Dl} = 18,343 \quad \text{KN/m}^2 \quad (\text{buritan})$$

$$P_{Dl} = 16,675 \quad \text{KN/m}^2 \quad (\text{midship})$$

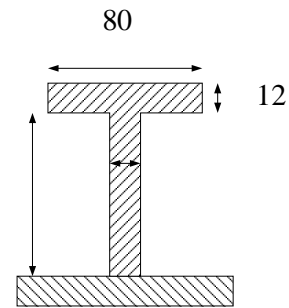
$$P_{Dl} = 23,062 \quad \text{KN/m}^2 \quad (\text{haluan})$$

$$k = 1,0$$

- a. Modulus penampang CDG pada daerah 0,1 L dari AP tidak boleh kurang dari :

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,75 \times 2,817 \times (2,4)^2 \times 18,343 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)} \\ &= 223,224 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan T 160 × 12 FP 80 × 12



Koreksi modulus :

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

$$f = 8 \times 1,2 = 9,6 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 16 \times 1,2 = 19,2 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 1,1 = 55 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,17$$

$$f_s/F = 0,35$$

$$w = 0,24$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,24 \times 55 \times 16 \\ &= 228,8 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$237,6 > 223,224 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

- b. Modulus penampang penumpu tengah (Centre Deck Girder) pada daerah 0,6 L, tengah kapal tidak boleh kurang dari :

$$W = 0,75 \times 2,817 \times (2,8)^2 \times 16,675 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$

$$= 276,204 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan T 180 × 10 FP 90 × 10  
90

Koreksi modulus :

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

$$f = 9 \times 1,0 = 9 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 18 \times 1,0 = 18 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 1,0 = 50 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,16$$

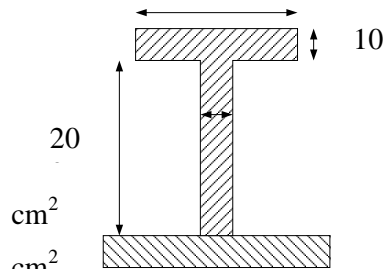
$$f_s/F = 0,38$$

$$w = 0,31$$

$$W = w \times F \times h$$

$$= 0,31 \times 50 \times 18$$

$$= 279 \text{ cm}^3$$



W rencana > W perhitungan

**290 > 289,684 (memenuhi)**

- c. Modulus penampang penumpu tengah (Center Deck Girder) pada 0,1 L dari FP tidak boleh kurang dari :

$$W = 0,75 \times 2,817 \times (2,4)^2 \times 23,062 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$

$$= 280,652 \text{ cm}^3$$

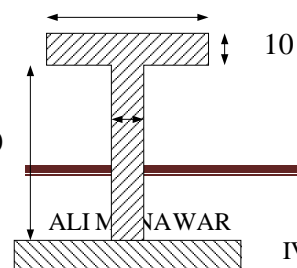
Profil yang direncanakan T 200 × 10 FP 90 × 10

Koreksi modulus :

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

$$f = 90 \times 1,0 = 9 \text{ cm}^2 \quad 200$$

90



$$f_s = 20 \times 1,0 = 24 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 1,1 = 55 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,16$$

$$f_s/F = 0,43$$

$$w = 0,26$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,26 \times 55 \times 20 \\ &= 286 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

**297 > 294,334 (memenuhi)**

➤ **Center Deck Girder (CDG) Pada Bangunan Atas**

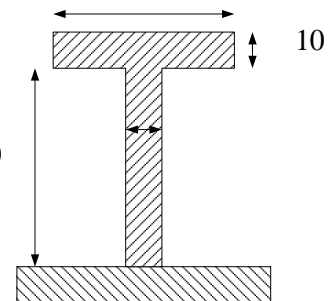
**a. Poop Deck**

1) Untuk a = 0,6 m :

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,75 \times 2,817 \times (2,4)^2 \times 14,307 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)} \\ &= 174,108 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan T 150 × 10 FP 90 × 10

90



Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

$$f = 9 \times 1,0 = 10 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 15 \times 1,0 = 15 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 0,8 = 40 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,25$$

$$f_s/F = 0,37$$

$$w = 0,38$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,32 \times 40 \times 15 \\ &= 192 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

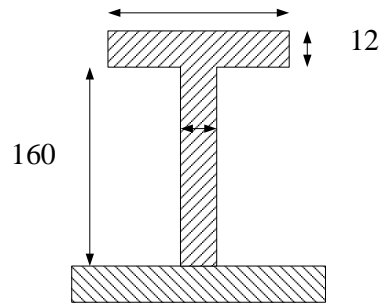
**192 > 182,593 (memenuhi)**

2) Untuk a = 0,7 m

$$W = 0,75 \times 2,817 \times (2,8)^2 \times 14,307 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$

$$= 236,981 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan T 160 × 12 FP 80 × 12  
80



Koreksi modulus :

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

$$f = 8 \times 1,2 = 9,6 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 16 \times 1,2 = 19,2 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 0,8 = 40 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,24$$

$$f_s/F = 0,48$$

$$w = 0,39$$

$$W = w \times F \times h$$

$$= 0,39 \times 40 \times 16$$

$$= 249,6 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

**249,6 > 248,529 (memenuhi)**

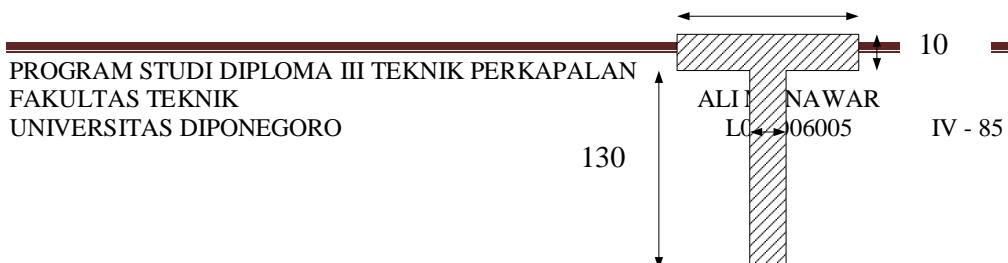
**b. Boat Deck**

**a. Untuk a = 0,6 m**

$$W = 0,75 \times 2,817 \times (2,4)^2 \times 10,272 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$

$$= 125,005 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan T 130 × 10 FP 75 × 10  
75



Koreksi modulus :

Lebar berguna  $(40 - 50) = 50$

$$f = 7,5 \times 1,0 = 7,5 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 13 \times 1,0 = 13 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 0,8 = 40 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,18$$

$$f_s/F = 0,32$$

$$w = 0,26$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,26 \times 40 \times 13 \\ &= 135,2 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

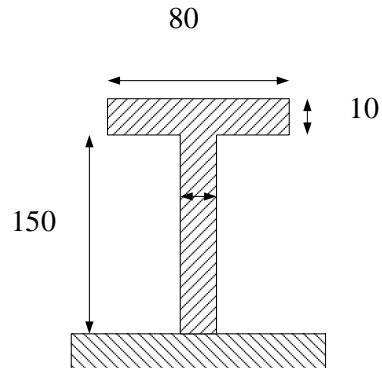
W rencana > W perhitungan

$$135,2 > 131,090 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

b. untuk  $a = 0,7 \text{ m}$  :

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,75 \times 2,817 \times (2,8)^2 \times 10,272 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)} \\ &= 170,145 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan T 150 × 10 FP 80 × 10



Koreksi modulus :

Lebar berguna  $(40 - 50) = 50$

$$f = 8 \times 1,0 = 8 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 15 \times 1,0 = 15 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 0,8 = 40 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,20$$

$$f_s/F = 0,37$$

$$w = 0,29$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,29 \times 40 \times 15 \\ &= 180 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

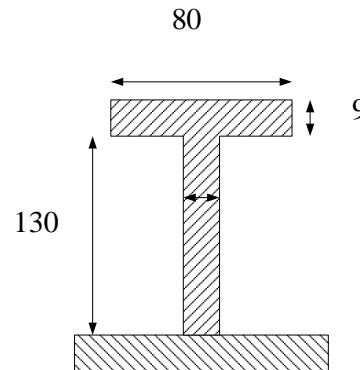
W rencana > W perhitungan

**180 > 178,428 (memenuhi)**

**c. Navigation Deck**

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,75 \times 2,374 \times (2,8)^2 \times 9,171 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)} \\ &= 128,019 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan T 130 x 9 FP 80 x 9



Koreksi modulus :

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

$$f = 80 \times 0,9 = 7,2 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 13 \times 0,9 = 11,7 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 0,6 = 30 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,24$$

$$f_s/F = 0,39$$

$$w = 0,36$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,36 \times 30 \times 13 \\ &= 140,4 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

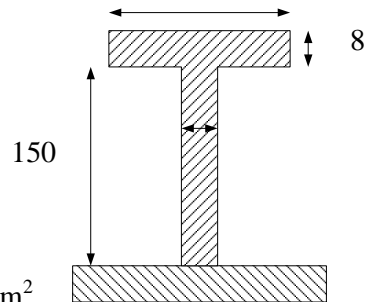
**140,4 > 138,081 (memenuhi)**

**d. Compas Deck**

$$W = 0,75 \times 2,041 \times (2,8)^2 \times 9,171 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$

$$= 110,062 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan T 150 × 8 FP 65 × 8



Koreksi modulus :

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

$$f = 6,5 \times 0,8 = 5,2 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 15 \times 0,8 = 12 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 0,6 = 30 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,17$$

$$f_s/F = 0,40$$

$$w = 0,36$$

$$W = w \times F \times h$$

$$= 0,36 \times 30 \times 15$$

$$= 117 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

**117 > 116,837 (memenuhi)**

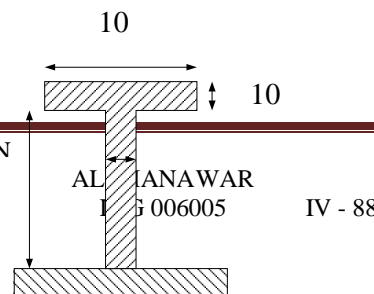
**e. Forecastle Deck**

**1) Untuk a = 0,6**

$$W = 0,75 \times 2,817 \times (2,4)^2 \times 23,062 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$

$$= 280,652 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan T 200 × 10 FP 100 × 10





Koreksi modulus :

$$\text{Lebar berguna } (40 - 50) = 50$$

$$f = 10 \times 1,0 = 10 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 20 \times 1,0 = 20 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 0,8 = 40 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,25$$

$$f_s/F = 0,50$$

$$w = 0,37$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,37 \times 40 \times 20 \\ &= 296 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

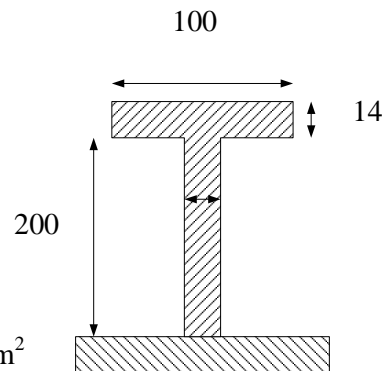
W rencana > W perhitungan

$$296 > 294,334 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

2) Untuk a = 0,7 m

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,75 \times 2,817 \times (2,8)^2 \times 23,062 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)} \\ &= 381,998 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan T 200 × 14 FP 100 × 14



Koreksi modulus :

$$\text{Lebar berguna } (40 - 50) = 50$$

$$f = 10 \times 1,4 = 14 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 20 \times 1,4 = 28 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 0,8 = 40 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,35$$

$$f_s/F = 0,70$$

$$w = 0,51$$

$$W = w \times F \times h$$

$$= 0,51 \times 40 \times 20$$

$$= 408 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$408 > 400,622 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

**f. Winch Deck**

$$W = 0,75 \times 2,817 \times (2,8)^2 \times 13,007 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$

$$= 215,447 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan T 150 x 12 FP 90 x 12

Koreksi modulus :

Lebar berguna (40 - 50) = 50

$$f = 9 \times 1,2 = 10,8 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 15 \times 1,2 = 18 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 0,8 = 40 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,27$$

$$f_s/F = 0,45$$

$$w = 0,38$$

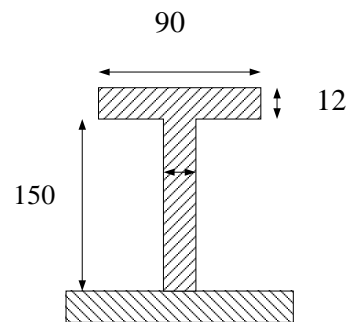
$$W = w \times F \times h$$

$$= 0,38 \times 40 \times 15$$

$$= 228 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$228 > 225,950 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$



**G.2. Modulus Penumpu samping (Side Deck Girder)**

$$W = c \times e \times I^2 \times Pd \times k \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

Dimana :

$$c = 0,75$$

e = lebar pembebanan

$$= 2,817 \text{ m}$$

$$l = \text{panjang tak di tumpu}$$

$$= 4 \times 0,6 = 2,4 \text{ m}$$

$$= 4 \times 0,7 = 2,8 \text{ m}$$

$$P_{D1} = 18,343 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$P_{D1} = 16,675 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$P_{D1} = 23,062 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$k = 1,0$$

- a. Modulus penampang SDG pada daerah 0,1 L dari AP tidak boleh kurang dari :

$$W = 0,75 \times 2,817 \times (2,4)^2 \times 18,343 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$

$$= 223,224 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil T = 160×10 FP 80 × 10

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

$$f = 9 \times 1,0 = 9 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 18 \times 1,0 = 18 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 1,1 = 55 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$f/F = 0,16$$

$$f_s/F = 0,32$$

$$w = 0,24$$

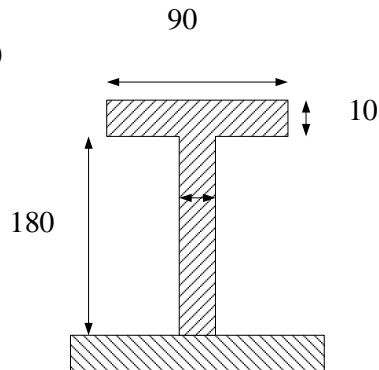
$$W = w \times F \times h$$

$$= 0,24 \times 55 \times 18$$

$$= 237,6 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

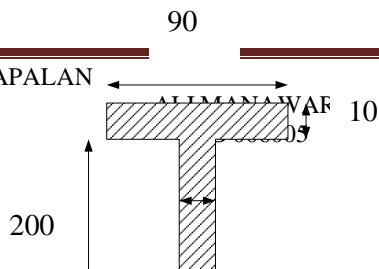
$$237,6 > 234,109 \text{ (memenuhi)}$$



- b. Modulus penampang penumpu samping (Side Deck Girder) pada daerah 0,6 L, tengah kapal tidak boleh kurang dari :

$$W = 0,75 \times 2,817 \times (2,8)^2 \times 16,675 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$

$$= 276,204 \text{ cm}^3$$



Profil T = 200 × 10 FP 90 × 10

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

$$f = 9 \times 1,0 = 9 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 20 \times 1,0 = 20 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 1,0 = 50 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$f/F = 0,18$$

$$f_s/F = 0,40$$

$$w = 0,29$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,29 \times 50 \times 20 \\ &= 290 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

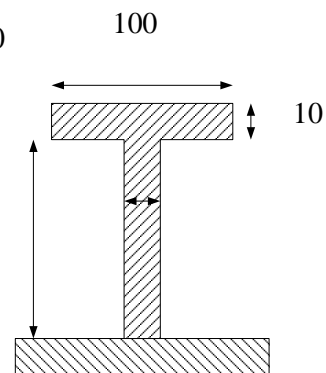
W rencana > W perhitungan

**290 > 289,684 (memenuhi)**

- c. Modulus penampang penumpu samping pada 0,1 L, dari FP tidak boleh kurang dari :

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,75 \times 2,817 \times (2,4)^2 \times 23,062 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)} \\ &= 280,652 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Profil T = 200 × 10 FP 100 × 10



Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

$$f = 10 \times 1,0 = 10 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 20 \times 1,0 = 20 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 1,1 = 55 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$f/F = 0,18$$

$$f_s/F = 0,36$$

$$w = 0,27$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,27 \times 55 \times 20 \\ &= 297 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$297 > 294,334 \text{ (memenuhi)}$$

- d. Modulus penampang penumpu samping pada Ambang Palka tidak boleh kurang dari :

$$W = c \times e \times l^2 \times P_{Dl} \times k \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$

Dimana :

$$c = 0,75$$

e = lebar pembebanan

$$= 2,817 + \left( \frac{2,817}{2} \right) \text{ m}$$

$$= 2,817 + 1,408$$

$$= 4,225 \text{ m}$$

l = panjang tak di tumpu

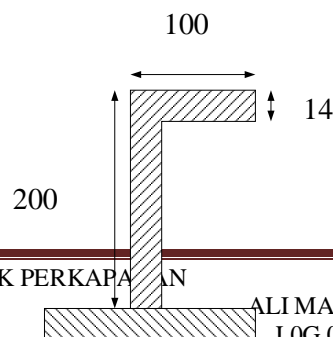
$$= 4 \times 0,7 = 2,8 \text{ m}$$

$$P_{Dl} = 16,675 \text{ kN/m}^2 \text{ (untuk daerah ruang muat tengah)}$$

- untuk daerah ruang muat tengah

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,75 \times 4,225 \times (2,8)^2 \times 16,675 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)} \\ &= 414,257 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Profil} = L 200 \times 100 \times 14$$



**H. BULKHEAD (SEKAT KEDAP)**

Sebuah kapal harus mempunyai sekat tubrukan pada haluan sekat buritan, sekat ruang mesin dan sekat antar ruang muat.

**H.1. Sekat Tubrukan pada haluan**

Tebal sekat kedap air :

$$t_s = C_p \times a \times \sqrt{P} + t_k \quad (\text{mm})$$

Dimana:

$$\begin{aligned} C_p &= 1,1 \sqrt{f}, \longrightarrow f = \frac{235}{\text{Re} \cdot H} \cdot \text{Re} \cdot H = 265 \text{ N/mm}^2 \\ &= 1,1 \sqrt{0,886} &= \frac{235}{265} \\ &= 1,035 &= 0,886 \text{ N/mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$a = 0,6 \text{ (stiffeners spacing)}$$

$$P = 9,81 \times h$$

Dimana,

$$\begin{aligned} h &= \left( \frac{H - h_{DB}}{2} \right) + 1 \text{ m} \\ &= 5,35 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P &= 9,81 \times h \\ &= 9,81 \times 5,35 = 52,484 \text{ kN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$t_k = 1,5$$

$$\begin{aligned} t_{\min} &= 6,0 \times \sqrt{f} \\ &= 6,0 \times \sqrt{0,886} \\ &= 6,0 \times 0,941 \\ &= 5,647 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

jadi,

$$t_{s1} = 1,035 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{52,484} + 1,5$$

$$= 5,999 \text{ mm} > t_{\min} \approx \text{diambil } 8 \text{ mm}$$

## H.2. Tebal sekat kedap lainnya

$$t_s = C_p \times a \times \sqrt{P} + t_k \quad (\text{mm})$$

Dimana:

$$\begin{aligned} C_p &= 0,9 \sqrt{f}, \longrightarrow f = \frac{235}{\text{Re} \cdot H} \cdot \text{Re} \cdot H = 265 \text{ N/mm}^2 \\ &= 0,9 \sqrt{0,886} &= \frac{235}{265} \\ &= 0,892 &= 0,886 \text{ N/mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$a = 0,6 \text{ (stiffeners spacing)}$$

$$P = 9,81 \times h$$

Dimana,

$$\begin{aligned} h &= \left( \frac{H - h_{DB}}{2} \right) + 1 \text{ m} \\ &= 5,35 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P &= 9,81 \times h \\ &= 9,81 \times 5,35 = 52,484 \text{ kN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$t_k = 1,5$$

$$\begin{aligned} t_{\min} &= 6,0 \times \sqrt{f} \\ &= 6,0 \times \sqrt{0,886} \\ &= 6,0 \times 0,941 \\ &= 5,647 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

jadi,

$$\begin{aligned} t_{s1} &= 0,892 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{52,484} + 1,5 \\ &= 5,377 \text{ mm} > t_{\min} \approx \text{diambil } 8 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

## H.3. Modulus Penampang Penegar Sekat Kedap Air

$$W = C_s \times a \times I^2 \times P \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

Dimana :

$$C_s = 0,33 \times f$$

$$= 0,33 \times 0,886$$

$$= 0,292$$

$$l = \left( \frac{H - h_{DB}}{3} \right)$$

$$= 2,9 \text{ m}$$

$$P = 52,484 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

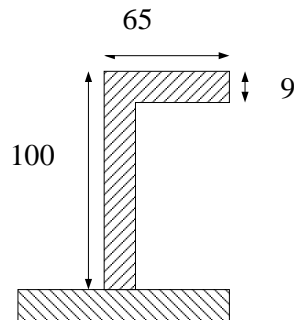
$$a = 0,6 \text{ m}$$

maka :

$$W = 0,292 \times 0,6 \times (2,9)^2 \times 52,484$$

$$= 77,332 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\text{Profil yang di rencanakan} = I. = 100 \times 65 \times 9$$



#### H.4. Stiffener pada sekat antara ruang muat

Modulus penampang stiffener antara ruang muat tidak boleh kurang dari :

$$W = C_s \times a \times l^2 \times P \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

Dimana :

$$C_s = 0,265 \times f$$

$$= 0,265 \times 0,886$$

$$= 0,234$$

$$l = \left( \frac{H - h_{DB}}{3} \right)$$

$$= 2,9 \text{ m}$$

$$P = 52,484 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$a = 0,6 \text{ m}$$

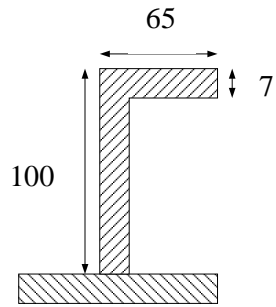
maka :

$$W = 0,234 \times 0,6 \times (2,9)^2 \times 52,484$$

$$= 61,971 \text{ cm}^3$$



Profil yang di rencanakan = L = 100 × 65 × 7



**H.5. Stiffener pada sekat antara ruang muat dengan kamar mesin**

Modulus penampang stiffener antara ruang muat dengan kamar mesin tidak boleh kurang dari :

$$W = C_s \times a \times I^2 \times P \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned} C_s &= 0,265 \times f \\ &= 0,265 \times 0,886 \\ &= 0,234 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \left( \frac{H - h_{DBKM}}{3} \right) \\ &= 2,826 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$P = 9,81 \times h$$

Dimana,

$$\begin{aligned} h &= \left( \frac{H - h_{DBKM}}{2} \right) + 1 \\ &= 5,24 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

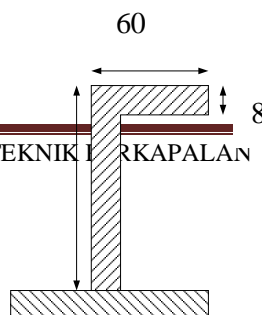
$$\begin{aligned} P &= 9,81 \times h \\ &= 9,81 \times 5,24 = 51,404 \text{ kN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$a = 0,6 \text{ m}$$

maka :

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,234 \times 0,6 \times (2,826)^2 \times 51,404 \\ &= 57,638 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang di rencanakan = L = 90 × 60 × 8

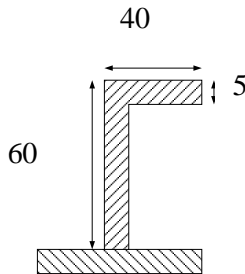


a. Penegar (stiffener) untuk Poop Deck

$$W = 0,234 \times 0,6 \times (2,2)^2 \times 17,884 \times 1$$

$$= 12,153 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang di rencanakan = L = 60 × 40 × 5

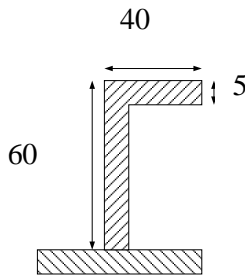


b. Penegar (stiffener) untuk Boat Deck

$$W = 0,234 \times 0,6 \times (2,2)^2 \times 12,840 \times 1$$

$$= 8,725 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang di rencanakan = L = 60 × 40 × 5

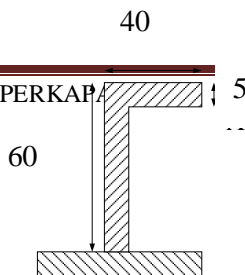


c. Penegar (stiffener) untuk Navigation Deck

$$W = 0,234 \times 0,6 \times (2,2)^2 \times 11,464 \times 1$$

$$= 7,790 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang di rencanakan = L = 60 × 40 × 5

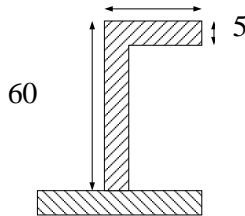


d. Penegar (stiffener) untuk Compass Deck

$$W = 0,234 \times 0,6 \times (2,2)^2 \times 11,464 \times 1$$

$$= 7,790 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang di rencanakan = L =  $\frac{60 \times 40 \times 5}{40}$

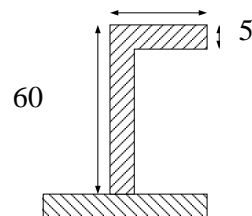


e. Penegar (stiffener) untuk winch Deck

$$W = 0,234 \times 0,6 \times (2,2)^2 \times 16,258 \times 1$$

$$= 11,048 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang di rencanakan = L =  $\frac{60 \times 40 \times 5}{40}$

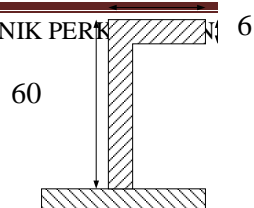


f. Penegar (stiffener) untuk Fore Castle Deck

$$W = 0,234 \times 0,6 \times (2,2)^2 \times 28,827 \times 1$$

$$= 19,589 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang di rencanakan = L =  $\frac{60 \times 40 \times 6}{40}$



**H.6. Web Stiffener pada Sekat**

a. Modulus web stiffener sekat tabrakan tidak boleh kurang dari :

$$W = C_s \times e \times l^2 \times P \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

Dimana :

$$C_s = 0,45 \times 0,886 = 0,40$$

$$e = \text{lebar pembebanan} = 2,817 \text{ m}$$

$$l = 1/3 (H - h)$$

$$= 1/3 (9,80 - 1,1) = 2,9 \text{ m}$$

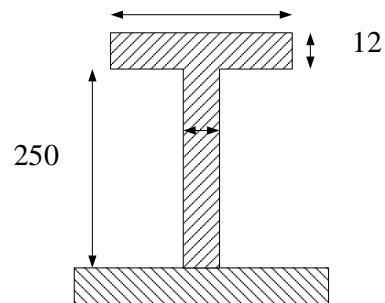
$$P_s = 42,180 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Maka :

$$W = 0,40 \times 2,817 \times (2,9)^2 \times 42,180$$

$$= 399,714 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan = T = 250 × 12 FP 90 × 12



Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

$$f = 9 \times 1,2 = 10,8 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 25 \times 1,2 = 30 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 0,8 = 40 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,27$$

$$f_s/F = 0,75$$

$$w = 0,44$$

$$W = w \times F \times h$$

$$= 0,44 \times 40 \times 25$$

$$= 440 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$440 > 433,375$$

b. Web stiffener daerah buritan kapal :

$$C_s = 0,36 \times 0,886 = 0,318$$

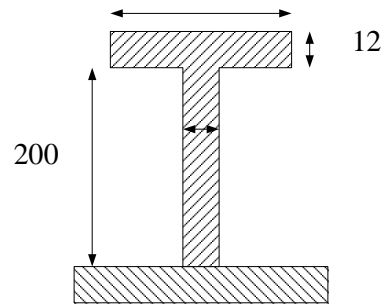
$$W = C_s \times e \times I^2 \times P \times k \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

$$= 0,318 \times 2,817 \times (2,626^2) \times 73,182 \times 1$$

$$= 452,072 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan = T = 200 x 12 FP 90 x 12

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50 90



Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

$$f = 9 \times 1,2 = 10,8 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 20 \times 1,2 = 24 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 0,8 = 40 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,27$$

$$f_s/F = 0,60$$

$$w = 0,41$$

$$W = w \times F \times h$$

$$= 0,41 \times 40 \times 20$$

$$= 328 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$W_{rencana} > W_{perhitungan}$$

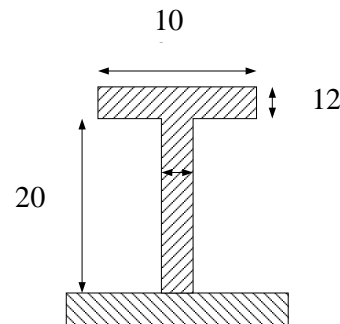
$$328 > 325,315 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

c. Web stiffener tengah kapal :

$$W = 0,318 \times 2,817 \times (2,9^2) \times 42,180 \times 1$$

$$= 317,773 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan = T = 200 x 12 FP 100 x 12



Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

$$f = 10 \times 1,2 = 12 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 20 \times 1,2 = 24 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 0,8 = 40 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$f/F = 0,30$$

$$f_s/F = 0,60$$

$$w = 0,44$$

$$W = w \times F \times h$$

$$= 0,44 \times 40 \times 20$$

$$= 352 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$W_{rencana} > W_{perhitungan}$$

$$352 > 344,533 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

## I. BRACKET

Untuk bracket biasanya digunakan untuk menghubungkan dua buah profil, yang mana diatur oleh bagian yang lebih kecil. (BKI 2001 Sec. 3 D.2.2)

1) Tebal dari bracket tidak boleh kurang dari : (tidak pakai flange)

$$t = c \times \sqrt[3]{\frac{W}{k1}} + tk$$

$$= 1,2 \times \sqrt[3]{\frac{W}{k1}} + tk$$

2) Tebal dari bracket tidak boleh kurang dari : (pakai flange)

$$t = c \times \sqrt[3]{\frac{W}{k1}} + tk$$

$$= 0,95 \times \sqrt[3]{\frac{W}{k1}} + tk$$

a) Tebal bracket antara gading utama (main frame) dengan balok geladak (deck beam) :

$$t = 1,2 \times \sqrt[3]{\frac{86,958}{1,0}} + 1,5$$

$$t = 6,8 \text{ mm diambil } 7 \text{ mm}$$

$$t \text{ min} = 6,5 \text{ mm}$$

Panjang lengan (l)

$$= 50,6 \times \sqrt[3]{\frac{W \cdot k2}{t \cdot k1}}$$

$$= 50,6 \times \sqrt[3]{\frac{86,958 \times 0,886}{7 \times 1,0}}$$

$$= 112,555 \text{ mm}$$

$$l \text{ min} = 100 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{direncanakan} = 200 \times 7$$

b) Tebal bracket antara gading utama (main frame) dengan inner bottom :

$$t = 1,2 \times \sqrt[3]{\frac{86,958}{1,0}} + 1,5$$

$$t = 6,816 \text{ mm diambil } 7 \text{ mm}$$

$$t \text{ min} = 6,5 \text{ mm}$$

Panjang lengan (l)

$$= 50,6 \times \sqrt[3]{\frac{86,958 \times 0,886}{7 \times 1,0}}$$

$$= 112,555 \text{ mm}$$

$$l \text{ min} = 100 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{direncanakan} = 150 \times 7$$

- c) Tebal bracket antara gading utama (main frame) dengan balok geladak (deck beam) pada bangunan atas :

$$t = 1,2 \times \sqrt[3]{\frac{50,450}{1,0}} + 1,5$$

$$t = 5,934 \text{ mm diambil } 7 \text{ mm}$$

$$t \text{ min} = 6,5 \text{ mm}$$

Panjang lengan (l)

$$= 50,6 \times \sqrt[3]{\frac{W \cdot k2}{t \cdot k1}}$$

$$= 50,6 \times \sqrt[3]{\frac{50,450 \times 0,886}{7 \times 1,0}}$$

$$= 93,874 \text{ mm}$$

$$l \text{ min} = 100 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{direncanakan} = 150 \times 7$$