

BAB IV

PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

Perhitungan profile construction (rencana konstruksi) didasarkan pada ketentuan BKI (Biro Klasifikasi Indonesia) 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.

Beban geladak cuaca dihitung berdasar formula sebagai berikut (BKI Sec. 4. B 1.1):

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

Dimana

P_o = Basis Eksternal dinamic Load

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

C_b = koefisien block 0,70

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

$$= 10,75 - \left(\frac{300 - 96,05}{100} \right)^{1,5}$$

$$= 7,84$$

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

$$f_1 = 1,0 \quad \text{untuk plat kulit dan geladak cuaca}$$

$$f_2 = 0,75 \quad \text{untuk main frame, stiffener, dan balok geladak}$$

$$f_3 = 0,6 \quad \text{untuk SG, CG, CDG, SDG Web frame, Stringers, dan Grillage system}$$

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

Jadi,

untuk plat geladak cuaca (P_{o1})

$$\begin{aligned} P_{o1} &= 2,1 \times (C_b + 0,7) \times C_o \times C_L \times f_1 \times C_{RW} \\ &= 2,1 \times (0,70 + 0,7) \times 7,84 \times 1,0 \times 1,0 \times 1,0 \\ &= 23,04 \text{ KN} / \text{M}^2 \end{aligned}$$

untuk main frame, deck beam (P_{o2})

$$P_{o2} = 2,1 \times (C_b + 0,7) \times C_o \times C_L \times f_1 \times C_{RW}$$

$$= 2,1 \times (0,7 + 0,7) \times 7,84 \times 1,0 \times 0,75 \times 1,0$$

$$= \mathbf{17,28 \text{ KN} / \text{M}^2}$$

untuk web frame, strong beam, girder, stringers, dan grillage (P_{O3})

$$P_{O3} = 2,1 \times (C_b + 0,7) \times C_o \times C_L \times f_1 \times C_{RW}$$

$$= 2,1 \times (0,7 + 0,7) \times 7,84 \times 1,0 \times 0,60 \times 1,0$$

$$= \mathbf{13,83 \text{ KN} / \text{M}^2}$$

Z = jarak vertikal pada pusat beban dan base line

$$Z = H$$

$$= 8,75 \text{ M}$$

C_D = faktor penambahan / pengurangan untuk daerah

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

$$= 1,2 - 0,1$$

$$= 1,1$$

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

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

$$= 1,0 + \frac{5}{3} (0,93 - 0,7) = 1,38$$

Dimana : Nilai C : $0,15 L - 10$

Apabila $L_{\min} = 100 \text{ M}$ $L_{\max} = 200 \text{ M}$

$$C = 0,15 (100) - 10 = 5$$

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

a. Beban Geladag untuk menghitung plat geladag

1) Pada daerah buritan

$$P_{D1} = P_o \frac{20T}{(10 + Z - T) \times H} \times C_{D1}$$

$$= 23,04 \times \frac{20 \times 6,75}{[10 + 8,75 - 6,75] \times 8,75} \times 1,1$$

$$= \mathbf{32,59 \text{ KN} / \text{M}^2}$$

2) pada daerah midship

$$P_{D2} = P_o \frac{20T}{(10 + Z - T) \times H} \times C_{D2}$$

$$= 23,04 \times \frac{20 \times 6,75}{[10 + 8,75 - 6,75] \times 8,75} \times 1$$

$$= \mathbf{29,63 \text{ KN} / \text{M}^2}$$

3) pada daerah Haluan

$$\begin{aligned} P_{D3} &= P_o \frac{20T}{(10+Z-T) \times H} \times C_{D3} \\ &= 23,04 \times \frac{20 \times 6,75}{[10+8,75-6,75] \times 8,75} \times 1,38 \\ &= \mathbf{40,88 \text{ KN} / \text{M}^2} \end{aligned}$$

b. Beban Geladag untuk menghitung deck beam dan stiffner

1) Pada daerah buritan

$$\begin{aligned} P_{D1} &= P_o \frac{20T}{(10+Z-T) \times H} \times C_{D1} \\ &= 17,28 \times \frac{20 \times 6,75}{[10+8,75-6,75] \times 8,75} \times 1,1 \\ &= \mathbf{24,44 \text{ KN} / \text{M}^2} \end{aligned}$$

2) Pada daerah Midship kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_{D2} &= P_o \frac{20T}{(10+Z-T) \times H} \times C_{D2} \\ &= 17,28 \times \frac{20 \times 6,75}{[10+8,75-6,75] \times 8,75} \times 1 \\ &= \mathbf{22,22 \text{ KN} / \text{M}^2} \end{aligned}$$

3) Pada daerah Haluan kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_{D3} &= P_o \frac{20T}{(10+Z-T) \times H} \times C_{D3} \\ &= 17,28 \times \frac{20 \times 6,75}{[10+8,75-6,75] \times 8,75} \times 1,38 \\ &= \mathbf{23,14 \text{ KN} / \text{M}^2} \end{aligned}$$

c. Beban Geladag untuk menghitung CDG,SDG, SG

1) Pada daerah buritan

$$\begin{aligned} P_{D1} &= P_o \frac{20T}{(10+Z-T) \times H} \times C_{D1} \\ &= 13,83 \times \frac{20 \times 6,75}{[10+8,75-6,75] \times 8,75} \times 1,1 \\ &= \mathbf{19,55 \text{ KN} / \text{M}^2} \end{aligned}$$

2) Pada daerah Midship kapal

$$\begin{aligned} PD_2 &= P_o \frac{20T}{(10+Z-T) \times H} \times C_{D2} \\ &= 13,83 \times \frac{20 \times 6,75}{[10+8,75-6,75] \times 8,75} \times 1 \\ &= \mathbf{17,78 \text{ KN/M}^2} \end{aligned}$$

3) Pada daerah Haluan kapal

$$\begin{aligned} PD_3 &= P_o \frac{20T}{(10+Z-T) \times H} \times C_{D3} \\ &= 13,83 \times \frac{20 \times 6,75}{[10+8,75-6,75] \times 8,75} \times 1,38 \\ &= \mathbf{24,53 \text{ KN/M}^2} \end{aligned}$$

A.2 Beban Geladag pada bangunan atas (*Superstructures Decks*) dan rumah geladag (*Deck Houses*)

Beban Geladag pada bangunan atas dan rumah geladag dihitung berdasarkan formula sebagai berikut [BKI 2001 Sec.4.B.11]

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

Dimana

P_{DA} = Beban geladag pada buritan

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

n = 1 untuk forecastle deck

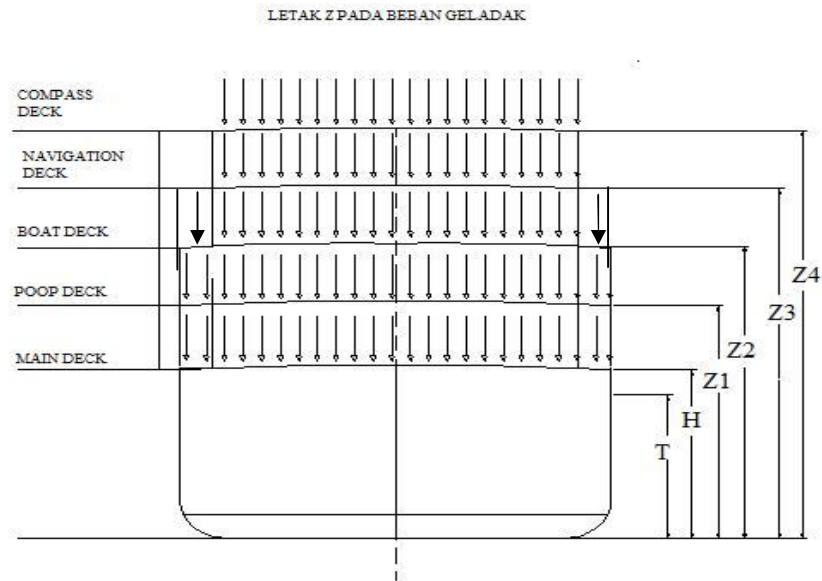
n_{\min} = 0,5

h_1, h_2, h_3 = 2,2 M

H = 8,75 M

Nilai "Z" bangunan atas untuk beban geladag;

1. $Z_1 = H + 2,2$ = 10,95 m (poop deck)
2. $Z_2 = H + 2,2 + 2,2$ = 13,15 m (Boat deck)
3. $Z_3 = H + 2,2 + 2,2 + 2,2$ = 15,35 m (Navigation Deck)
4. $Z_4 = H + 2,2 + 2,2 + 2,2 + 2,2$ = 17,55 m (Compas Deck)
5. $Z_5 = H + 2,2$ = 10,95 m (Forcastle deck)



a. Beban geladag bangunan atas pada Geladag Kimbul [poop deck]

$$Z_1 = 10,95 \text{ m}$$

$$n = \left[1 - \frac{10,95 - 8,75}{10} \right]$$

$$= 0,78$$

$$P_{D1} = 32,59 \quad \text{kN/m}^2$$

$$P_{D1} = 24,44 \quad \text{kN/m}^2$$

$$P_{D1} = 19,55 \quad \text{kN/m}^2$$

1) Untuk menghitung plat geladak.

$$P_{DA} = 32,59 \times 0,78$$

$$= \mathbf{25,418 \quad KN / M^2}$$

2) Untuk menghitung deck beam.

$$P_{DA} = 24,44 \times 0,78$$

$$= \mathbf{19,064 \quad KN / M^2}$$

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

$$P_{DA} = 19,55 \times 0,78$$

$$= \mathbf{15,251 \quad KN / M^2}$$

b. Beban geladag bangunan atas pada Geladag Skoci [boat deck]

$$Z_2 = 13,15 \quad \text{m}$$

$$n = \left[1 - \frac{13,15 - 8,75}{10} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 0,56 \\
 P_{D1} &= 32,59 \text{ kN/m}^2 \\
 P_{D1} &= 24,44 \text{ kN/m}^2 \\
 P_{D1} &= 19,55 \text{ kN/m}^2 \\
 1) &\text{ Untuk menghitung plat geladak.} \\
 P_{DA} &= 32.59 \times 0,56 \\
 &= \mathbf{18,249 \text{ KN / M}^2} \\
 2) &\text{ Untuk menghitung deck beam.} \\
 P_{DA} &= 24,44 \times 0,56 \\
 &= \mathbf{13,687 \text{ KN / M}^2} \\
 3) &\text{ Untuk menghitung CDG, SDG, dan strong beam..} \\
 P_{DA} &= 19,55 \times 0,56 \\
 &= \mathbf{10,949 \text{ KN / M}^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

c. Beban geladag Bangunan atas pada Geladag Akil [Fore Castle deck]

$$\begin{aligned}
 n &= 1 \\
 P_{D3} &= 40,88 \text{ kN/m}^2 \\
 P_{D3} &= 23,14 \text{ kN/m}^2 \\
 P_{D3} &= 24,53 \text{ kN/m}^2 \\
 1) &\text{ Untuk menghitung plat geladak.} \\
 P_{DA} &= 40.88 \times 1.0 \\
 &= 40.88 \text{ KN / M}^2 \\
 2) &\text{ Untuk menghitung deck beam.} \\
 P_{DA} &= 23.14 \times 1.0 \\
 &= 23.14 \text{ KN / M}^2 \\
 3) &\text{ Untuk menghitung CDG, SDG, dan strong beam..} \\
 P_{DA} &= 24.53 \times 1.0 \\
 &= 24.53 \text{ KN / M}
 \end{aligned}$$

d. Beban geladag rumah geladak pada Geladag Kemudi [Navigation deck]

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_3 &= 15,35 \text{ m} \\
 n &= \left[1 - \frac{15,35 - 8.75}{10} \right] \\
 &= 0,34 \quad n_{\min} = 0,5 \\
 P_{D1} &= 32.59 \text{ kN/m}^2 \\
 P_{D1} &= 24,44 \text{ kN/m}^2 \\
 P_{D1} &= 19,55 \text{ kN/m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

- 1) Untuk menghitung plat geladak.

$$\begin{aligned} P_{DA} &= 32,59 \times 0,5 \\ &= 16,294 \text{ KN/M}^2 \end{aligned}$$

- 2) Untuk menghitung deck beam.

$$\begin{aligned} P_{DA} &= 24,44 \times 0,5 \\ &= 12,22 \text{ KN/M}^2 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} P_{DA} &= 19,55 \times 0,5 \\ &= 9,776 \text{ KN/M}^2 \end{aligned}$$

e. Beban geladag Rumah Geladak pada Geladag kompas [Compass deck]

$$Z_4 = 17,55 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \left[1 - \frac{17,55 - 8,75}{10} \right] \\ &= 0,12 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$P_{D1} = 32,59 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$P_{D1} = 24,44 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$P_{D1} = 19,55 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

- 1) Untuk menghitung plat geladak.

$$\begin{aligned} P_{DA} &= 32,59 \times 0,5 \\ &= 16,294 \text{ KN/M}^2 \end{aligned}$$

- 2) Untuk menghitung deck beam.

$$\begin{aligned} P_{DA} &= 24,44 \times 0,5 \\ &= 12,22 \text{ KN/M}^2 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} P_{DA} &= 19,55 \times 0,5 \\ &= 9,776 \text{ KN/M}^2 \end{aligned}$$

f. Beban geladag Bangunan atas pada Geladag Akil [Fore Castle deck]

$$n = 1$$

$$P_{D3} = 40,88 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$P_{D3} = 23,14 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$P_{D3} = 24,53 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

- 4) Untuk menghitung plat geladak.

$$\begin{aligned} P_{DA} &= 40,88 \times 1,0 \\ &= 40,88 \text{ KN/M}^2 \end{aligned}$$

5) Untuk menghitung deck beam.

$$\begin{aligned} P_{DA} &= 23.14 \times 1.0 \\ &= 23.14 \text{ KN / M}^2 \end{aligned}$$

6) Untuk menghitung CDG, SDG, dan strong beam..

$$\begin{aligned} P_{DA} &= 24.53 \times 1.0 \\ &= 24.53 \text{ KN / M} \end{aligned}$$

g. Beban geladag Bangunan Atas pada Geladag Derek [Winch deck]

$$Z_5 = Z_1 = 10,95 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \left[1 - \frac{10.95 - 8.75}{10} \right] \\ &= 0.78 \end{aligned}$$

$$P_{D2} = 29.63 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$P_{D2} = 22.22 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$P_{D2} = 17.78 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

1) Untuk menghitung plat geladak.

$$\begin{aligned} P_{DA} &= 29.63 \times 0.78 \\ &= \mathbf{23.108 \text{ KN / M}^2} \end{aligned}$$

2) Untuk menghitung deck beam.

$$\begin{aligned} P_{DA} &= 22.22 \times 0.78 \\ &= \mathbf{17.331 \text{ KN / M}^2} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} P_{DA} &= 17.78 \times 0.78 \\ &= \mathbf{13.865 \text{ KN / M}^2} \end{aligned}$$

A.3 Beban sisi kapal

A.3.1 Beban sisi kapal dibawah garis air muat tidak boleh kurang dari rumus (BKI 2001 Sec. 4.2 - B.2.1.1) sebagai berikut :

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

Dimana :

$$P_{O1} = 23.04 \text{ KN/m}^2 \text{ (untuk plat kulit dan geladag cuaca)}$$

$$P_{O2} = 17.28 \text{ KN/m}^2 \text{ (untuk stiffener, main frame, deckbeam)}$$

$$P_{O3} = 13.83 \text{ KN/m}^2 \text{ (untuk web, stringer, girder, strong beam)}$$

z = Jarak tengah antara pusat beban ke base line

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times T$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times 6.75 = 2.25 \text{ m}$$

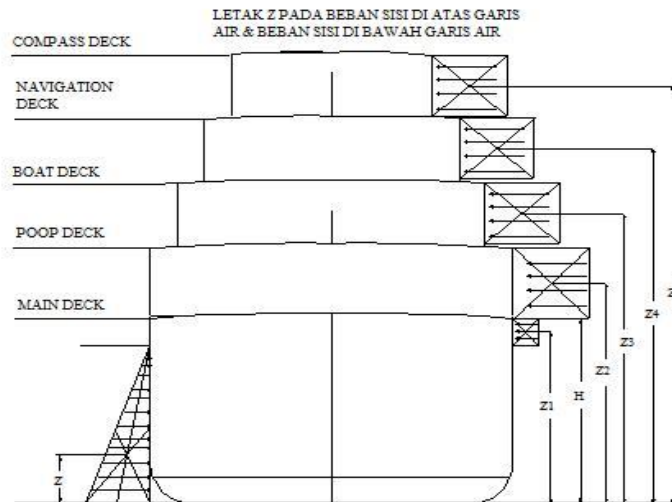
$$CF_1 = 1,0 + \frac{5}{Cb} \left[0,2 - \frac{X}{L} \right] \quad (\text{buritan kapal})$$

$$= 1,0 + \frac{5}{0,7} [0,2 - 0,1] = 1,715$$

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

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

$$= 1,0 + \frac{20}{0,7} [0,93 - 0,7]^2 = 2,511$$



Beban sisi kapal di bawah garis air muat untuk menghitung ketebalan pada plat.

1). Untuk buritan kapal

$$Ps_1 = 10 \times (T - Z) + Po_1 \times C_{F1} \left(1 + \frac{Z}{T} \right)$$

$$= 10 \times (6,75 - 2,25) + 23,04 \times 1,715 \left[1 + \frac{2,25}{6,75} \right]$$

$$= 97,69 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

2). Untuk midship kapal

$$Ps_2 = 10 \times (T - Z) + Po_1 \times C_{F2} \left(1 + \frac{Z}{T} \right)$$

$$= 10 \times (6,75 - 2,25) + 23,04 \times 1,0 \left[1 + \frac{2,25}{6,75} \right]$$

$$= 75,72 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

3). Untuk haluan kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S_3} &= 10 \times (T - Z) + P_{O_1} \times C_{F_3} \left(1 + \frac{Z}{T}\right) \\ &= 10 \times (6.75 - 2.25) + 23.04 \times 2.51 \left[1 + \frac{2.25}{6.75}\right] \\ &= \mathbf{122.11 \text{ kN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

a. **Beban sisi kapal di bawah garis air muat untuk menghitung main frame.**

1). Untuk buritan kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S_1} &= 10 \times (T - Z) + P_{O_2} \times C_{F_1} \left(1 + \frac{Z}{T}\right) \\ &= 10 \times (6.75 - 2.25) + 17.28 \times 1,715 \left[1 + \frac{2.25}{6.75}\right] \\ &= \mathbf{84.52 \text{ kN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

2). Untuk midship kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S_2} &= 10 \times (T - Z) + P_{O_2} \times C_{F_2} \left(1 + \frac{Z}{T}\right) \\ &= 10 \times (6.75 - 2.25) + 17.28 \times 1.0 \left[1 + \frac{2.25}{6.75}\right] \\ &= \mathbf{68.04 \text{ kN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

3). Untuk haluan kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S_3} &= 10 \times (T - Z) + P_{O_2} \times C_{F_3} \left(1 + \frac{Z}{T}\right) \\ &= 10 \times (6.75 - 2.25) + 17.28 \times 2.51 \left[1 + \frac{2.25}{6.75}\right] \\ &= \mathbf{102.84 \text{ kN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

b. **Beban sisi kapal di bawah garis air muat untuk menghitung web frame, dan stringers.**

1). Untuk buritan kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S_1} &= 10 \times (T - Z) + P_{O_3} \times C_{F_1} \left(1 + \frac{Z}{T}\right) \\ &= 10 \times (6.75 - 2.25) + 13.83 \times 1,715 \left[1 + \frac{2.25}{6.75}\right] \\ &= \mathbf{76.61 \text{ kN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

2). Untuk midship kapal

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{S2} &= 10 \times (T - Z) + P_{O3} \times C_{F2} \left(1 + \frac{Z}{T}\right) \\
 &= 10 \times (6.75 - 2.25) + 13.83 \times 1.0 \left[1 + \frac{2.25}{6.75}\right] \\
 &= \mathbf{63.43 \text{ kN/m}^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

3). Untuk haluan kapal

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{S3} &= 10 \times (T - Z) + P_{O3} \times C_{F3} \left(1 + \frac{Z}{T}\right) \\
 &= 10 \times (6.75 - 2.25) + 13.83 \times 2.51 \left[1 + \frac{2.25}{6.75}\right] \\
 &= \mathbf{91.27 \text{ kN/m}^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

A.3.2 Beban sisi kapal di atas garis air muat tidak boleh kurang dari BKI 2001 sec. 4 -2 B.2.12 sbb:

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

Dimana :

$P_{O1} = 23.04 \text{ KN/m}^2$ untuk plat kulit dan geladag cuaca

$P_{O2} = 17.28 \text{ KN/m}^2$ untuk untuk frame dan deck beam

$P_{O3} = 13.83 \text{ KN/m}^2$ untuk web, stringer, grillage sistem

$T = 6.75 \text{ M}$

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

$Z = 6.75 + \frac{1}{2} (8.75 - 6.75)$

$= 7.75 \text{ m}$

$C_{f1} = 1.715$ Untuk Buritan Kapal

$C_{f2} = 1.0$ Untuk Midship

$C_{f3} = 2.51$ Untuk Haluan Kapal

Beban sisi kapal di atas garis air muat untuk menghitung ketebalan plat:

1). Untuk Buritan kapal

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{S1} &= P_{O1} \times C_{F1} \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T}\right) \\
 &= 23.04 \times 1.715 \left[\frac{20}{10+7.75-7.65}\right] \\
 &= \mathbf{71.85 \text{ kN/m}^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

2). Untuk Midship kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S_2} &= P_{O_1} \times CF_2 \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 23.04 \times 1 \left[\frac{20}{10+7.75-7.65} \right] \\ &= 41.89 \text{ kN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

3). Untuk haluan kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S_3} &= P_{O_1} \times CF_3 \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 23.04 \times 2.51 \left[\frac{20}{10+7.75-7.65} \right] \\ &= 105.15 \text{ kN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

A.3.3 Beban sisi kapal di atas Garis air muat pada bangunan Atas (Superstruktire Decks) dan rumah geladag (Deck Houses).

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

$$P_s = P_o \times C_f \times \left[\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right]$$

Dimana;

$$\begin{aligned} P_{O_1} &= 23.04 \text{ KN/m}^2 \text{ untuk plat kulit dan geladag cuaca} \\ P_{O_2} &= 17.28 \text{ KN/m}^2 \text{ untuk untuk frame dan deck beam} \\ P_{O_3} &= 13.83 \text{ KN/m}^2 \text{ untuk web, stringer, grillage sistem} \\ h_1, h_2, h_3 &= 2,2 \text{ m} \\ H &= 8.75 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Nilai Z :

- Pada Main Deck

$$\begin{aligned} Z_1 &= T + (H-T) / 2 \\ &= 6.75 + \frac{1}{2} (8.75 - 6.75) \\ &= 7.75 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

-Pada Navigation Deck

$$\begin{aligned} Z_4 &= Z_3 + 2,2 \\ &= 12.05 + 2,2 \\ &= 14.25 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

- Pada Poop Deck (F C deck & Wins deck)

$$\begin{aligned} Z_2 &= H + 1/2 (2,2) \\ &= 8.75 + 1,1 \\ &= 9.85 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

- Pada Compas Deck

$$\begin{aligned} Z_5 &= Z_4 + 2,2 \\ &= 14.25 + 2,2 \\ &= 16.45 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

- Pada Boat Deck

$$\begin{aligned} Z_3 &= Z_2 + 2,2 \\ &= 9.85 + 2.2 \\ &= 12.05 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Maka,

a. Beban sisi di atas garis air muat pada Bangunan Atas Geladag Kimbul (Poop Deck) ;

1). Untuk menghitung Plat kulit :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dimana :} \quad Z_2 &= 9.85 && \text{M} \\ C_{F1} &= 1.7 \\ P_{O1} &= 23.04 && \text{KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S1} &= P_{O1} \times C_{F1} \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 23.04 \times 1.7 \left[\frac{20}{10+9.85-6.75} \right] \\ &= 60.331 \quad \text{kN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

2) Untuk menghitung frame :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dimana :} \quad Z_2 &= 9.85 && \text{M} \\ C_{F1} &= 1.7 \\ P_{O2} &= 17.28 && \text{KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S1} &= P_{O2} \times C_{F1} \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 17.28 \times 1.7 \left[\frac{20}{10+9.85-6.75} \right] \\ &= 45.248 \quad \text{kN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

3) Untuk menghitung web frame :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dimana :} \quad Z_2 &= 9.85 && \text{M} \\ C_{F1} &= 1.7 \\ P_{O3} &= 13.83 && \text{KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga :

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

$$= 13.83 \times 1.7 \left[\frac{20}{10 + 9.85 - 6.75} \right]$$

$$= \mathbf{36.199 \quad kN/m^2}$$

b. Beban sisi di atas garis air muat pada Bangunan Atas Geladag Sekoci (Boat Deck) ;

1). Untuk menghitung Plat sisi:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dimana : } Z_3 &= 12.05 \quad \text{M} \\ C_{F1} &= 1.7 \\ P_{O1} &= 23.04 \quad \text{KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga :

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

$$= 23.04 \times 1.7 \left[\frac{20}{10 + 12.05 - 6.75} \right]$$

$$= 51.656 \quad \mathbf{kN/m^2}$$

2) Untuk menghitung frame:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dimana :} \\ Z_3 &= 12.05 \quad \text{M} \\ C_{F1} &= 1.715 \\ P_{O2} &= 17.28 \quad \text{KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga :

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

$$= 17.28 \times 1.7 \left[\frac{20}{10 + 12.05 - 6.75} \right]$$

$$= \mathbf{38.742 \quad kN/m^2}$$

3) Untuk menghitung web frame :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dimana : } Z_3 &= 12.05 \quad \text{M} \\ C_{F1} &= 1.715 \\ P_{O3} &= 13.83 \quad \text{KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga :

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

$$= 13.83 \times 1.7 \left[\frac{20}{10 + 12.05 - 6.75} \right]$$

$$= 30.994 \quad \mathbf{kN/m^2}$$

c. Beban sisi di atas garis air muat pada Bangunan Atas Geladag Akil (Fore Castle deck);

1) Untuk menghitung Plat kulit:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dimana : } Z &= Z_2 = 9.85 \text{ M} \\ C_{F3} &= 2.51 \\ P_{O1} &= 23.04 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S1} &= P_{O1} \times C_{F3} \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 23.04 \times 2.51 \left[\frac{20}{10+9.85-6.75} \right] \\ &= \mathbf{88.298 \text{ kN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

2) Untuk menghitung frame:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dimana : } Z &= Z_2 = 9.85 \text{ M} \\ C_{F3} &= 2.51 \\ P_{O2} &= 17.28 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S1} &= P_{O2} \times C_{F3} \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 17.28 \times 2.51 \left[\frac{20}{10+9.85-6.75} \right] \\ &= \mathbf{66.223 \text{ kN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

3) Untuk menghitung web frame :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dimana : } Z &= Z_2 = 9.85 \text{ M} \\ C_{F3} &= 2.51 \\ P_{O3} &= 13.83 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S1} &= P_{O3} \times C_{F3} \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 13.83 \times 2.51 \left[\frac{20}{10+9.85-6.75} \right] \\ &= \mathbf{52.979 \text{ kN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

d. Beban sisi di atas garis air muat pada rumah geladak Deck Kompas (compass deck);

1) Untuk menghitung Plat sisi :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dimana : } Z_5 &= 16.45 \text{ M} \\ C_{F1} &= 1.715 \\ P_{O1} &= 23.04 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S1} &= P_{O1} \times C_{F1} \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 23.04 \times 1.7 \left[\frac{20}{10+16.45-6.75} \right] \\ &= \mathbf{40.119 \text{ kN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

2) Untuk menghitung frame:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dimana : } Z_4 &= 16.45 \text{ M} \\ C_{F1} &= 1.715 \\ P_{O2} &= 17.28 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S1} &= P_{O2} \times C_{F1} \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 17.28 \times 1.7 \left[\frac{20}{10+16.45-6.75} \right] \\ &= 30.089 \text{ kN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

3) Untuk menghitung web frame :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dimana : } Z_4 &= 16.45 \text{ M} \\ C_{F1} &= 1.715 \\ P_{O3} &= 13.83 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S1} &= P_{O3} \times C_{F1} \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 13.83 \times 1.7 \left[\frac{20}{10+16.45-6.75} \right] \\ &= 24.071 \text{ kN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

e. Beban sisi di atas garis air muat pada Rumah geladak Deck Kemudi (navigasi deck) ;

1). Untuk menghitung Plat sisi :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dimana : } Z_4 &= 14.25 \text{ M} \\ C_{F1} &= 1.715 \\ P_{O1} &= 23.04 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S1} &= P_{O1} \times C_{F1} \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 23.04 \quad \times \quad 1.7 \left[\frac{20}{10+14.25-6.75} \right] \\ &= \mathbf{45.162 \text{ kN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

2) Untuk menghitung frame:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dimana : } Z_4 &= 14.25 \text{ M} \\ C_{F1} &= 1.7 \\ P_{O2} &= 17.28 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S1} &= P_{O2} \times C_{F1} \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 17.28 \quad \times \quad 1.7 \left[\frac{20}{10+14.25-6.75} \right] \\ &= \mathbf{33.872 \text{ kN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

3) Untuk menghitung web frame :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dimana : } Z_4 &= 14.25 \text{ M} \\ C_{F1} &= 1.7 \\ P_{O3} &= 13.83 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S1} &= P_{O3} \times C_{F1} \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 13.83 \quad \times \quad 1.7 \left[\frac{20}{10+14.25-6.75} \right] \\ &= \mathbf{27.097 \text{ kN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

f. Beban sisi di atas garis air muat pada Rumah geladak winch deck

1) Untuk menghitung Plat sisi :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dimana : } Z &= Z_2 = 9.85 \text{ M} \\ C_{F2} &= 1 \\ P_{O1} &= 23.04 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S1} &= P_{O1} \times C_{F3} \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 23.04 \times 1 \times \left[\frac{20}{10+9.85-6.75} \right] \\ &= \mathbf{35.178 \text{ kN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

4) Untuk menghitung frame:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dimana : } Z &= Z_2 = 9.85 \text{ M} \\ C_{F2} &= 1 \\ P_{O2} &= 17.28 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S1} &= P_{O2} \times C_{F3} \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 17.28 \times 1 \times \left[\frac{20}{10+9.85-6.75} \right] \\ &= \mathbf{26.384 \text{ kN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

5) Untuk menghitung web frame :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dimana : } Z &= Z_2 = 9.85 \text{ M} \\ C_{F2} &= 1 \\ P_{O3} &= 13.83 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S1} &= P_{O3} \times C_{F3} \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 13.83 \times 1 \times \left[\frac{20}{10+9.85-6.75} \right] \\ &= \mathbf{21.107 \text{ kN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

A.4 Beban Alas Kapal (Load on the ship bottom)

Beban luar pada alas / dasar kapal adalah dengan tekun menurut formula (BKI 2001 Sec. 4-2. B.3)

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

Dimana :

T	=	6.75	m
P _{O1}	=	23.04	KN/m ² untuk plat kulit dan geladag cuaca
P _{O2}	=	17.28	KN/m ² untuk untuk frame dan deck beam
P _{O3}	=	13.83	KN/m ² untuk web, stringer, girder
C _{f1}	=	1.715	untuk buritan kapal
C _{f2}	=	1.0	untuk Midship kapal
C _{f3}	=	2.51	untuk Haluan kapal

a. Beban luar alas kapal (Load on the ship's bottom);

1). Untuk Buritan kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_{B1} &= 10 \times T + P_{O1} \times C_{f1} \\ &= 10 \times 6.75 + 23.04 \times 1.7 \\ &= \mathbf{107.017 \text{ kN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

2). Untuk Midship kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_{B2} &= 10 \times T + P_{O1} \times C_{f2} \\ &= 10 \times 6.75 + 23.04 \times 1.0 \\ &= \mathbf{90.542 \text{ kN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

3). Untuk haluan kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_{B3} &= 10 \times T + P_{O1} \times C_{f3} \\ &= 10 \times 6.75 + 23.04 \times 2.51 \\ &= \mathbf{125.335 \text{ kN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

b. Beban alas untuk mnghitung bottom frame

1). Untuk Buritan kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_{B1} &= 10 \times T + P_{O2} \times C_{f1} \\ &= 10 \times 6.75 + 17.28 \times 1,715 \\ &= \mathbf{97.138 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

2). Untuk Midship kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_{B2} &= 10 \times T + P_{O2} \times C_{f2} \\ &= 10 \times 6.75 + 17.28 \times 1,0 \\ &= \mathbf{84.781 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

3). Untuk haluan kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_{B3} &= 10 \times T + P_{O2} \times Cf_3 \\ &= 10 \times 6.75 + 17.28 \times 2,51 \\ &= \mathbf{110.876 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

c. Beban Alas Dalam (Load on inner bottom);

Beban alas dalam dihitung dengan formula sebagai berikut (Sec. 4.C.21)

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

Dimana :

$$G = \text{Berat muatan bersih} = 4592.059 \text{ Ton}$$

$$V = \text{Volume muatan kapal} = 5969.677 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} H &= H - h_{DB \text{ KM}} && \text{untuk buritan, kamar mesin} \\ &= 8.75 - 1.4 \\ &= 7.35 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H &= H - h_{db} && \text{untuk midship dan haluan} \\ &= 8.75 - 1.2 \\ &= 7.55 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$av = F \times m$$

$$F = 0,11 \times \frac{Va}{\sqrt{96.05}} \text{ dimana } Va = 14 \text{ knot}$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} F &= 0,11 \times \frac{14}{\sqrt{96.05}} \\ &= 0.15 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} m_0 &= 1,5 + F \\ &= 1.5 + 0.15 \\ &= 1.65 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} m_1 &= m_0 - 5 [m_0 - 1] X/L && \text{untuk Buritan kapal} \\ &= 1.65 - 5 [1.65 - 1] 0,15 \\ &= 1.16 \end{aligned}$$

$$m_2 = 1,0 \quad \text{untuk Midship}$$

$$m_3 = 1 + \frac{m_0 + 1}{0,3} (X/L - 0,7) \quad \text{untuk Haluan kapal}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1.65+1}{0.3} (0.8 - 0,7)$$

$$= 9.83$$

sehingga ;

$$av_1 = F \times m_1 \quad \text{untuk buritan kapal}$$

$$= 0.15 \times 1.16 \quad = 0.174$$

$$av_2 = F \times m_2 \quad \text{untuk Midship}$$

$$= 0.15 \times 1.0 \quad = 0.15$$

$$av_3 = F \times m_3 \quad \text{untuk Haluan kapal}$$

$$= 0.15 \times 9.83 \quad = 1.48$$

Jadi beban alas dalam (Pi) :

1). Untuk Buritan kapal

$$P_i = 9,81 \times \frac{G}{V} \times h (1 + av_1)$$

$$= 9,81 \times \frac{4592.059}{5969.677} \times 8.75 (1 + 0.174) = \mathbf{77.49 \quad kN/m^2}$$

2). Untuk Midship kapal

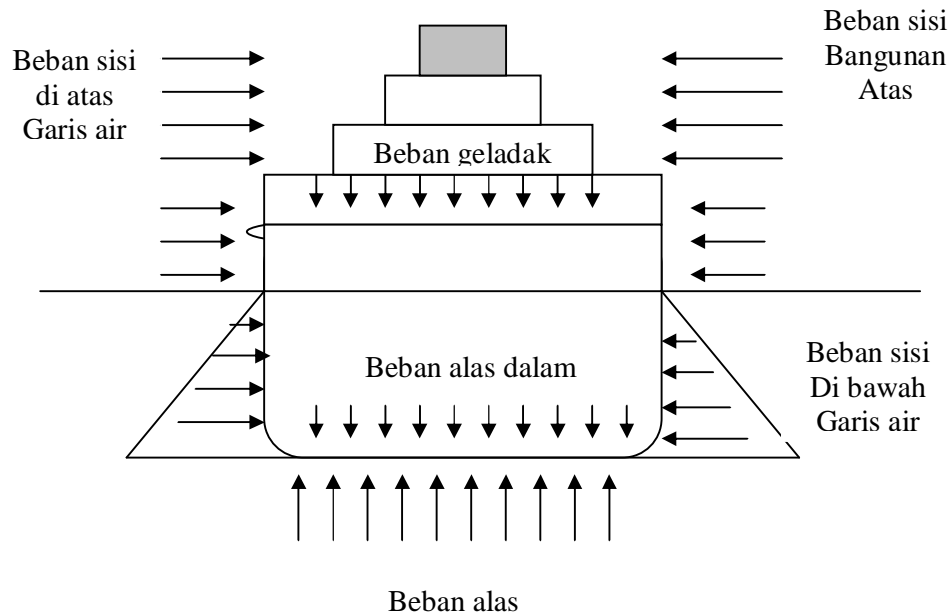
$$P_i = 9,81 \times \frac{G}{V} \times h (1 + av_2)$$

$$= 9,81 \times \frac{4592.059}{5969.677} \times 8.75 (1 + 0.15) = \mathbf{75.91 \quad kN/m^2}$$

3). Untuk haluan kapal

$$P_i = 9,81 \times \frac{G}{V} \times h (1 + av_3)$$

$$= 9,81 \times \frac{4592.059}{5969.677} \times 8.75 (1 + 1.48) = \mathbf{163.702 \quad kN/m^2}$$



B. PERHITUNGAN PLAT KULIT DAN PLAT GELADAG KEKUATAN

B.1 Menentukan Tebal Plat Geladak

a. Menentukan Tebal plat geladak Cuaca

Tebal plat geladak cuaca pada kapal tidak boleh kurang dari : (Sec 7.A.7.1)

$$t_D = 1,21 \times a \sqrt{P_B \times k} + tk \quad (mm)$$

Dimana :

P_{D1}	= 32.59 kN/m ²	untuk buritan kapal
P_{D2}	= 29.63 kN/m ²	untuk midship kapal
P_{D3}	= 40.88 kN/m ²	untuk haluan kapal
a	= 0.6 m (haluan & buritan)	
	= 0,65 m (midship)	
k	= 1,0 faktor bahan	
tk	= 1.5 untuk $t_B \leq 10$ mm	
tk	= 0.5 untuk $t_B \geq 10$ mm	

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

$$\begin{aligned} t_{D1} &= 1,21 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{32,59 \times 1} + 1,5 \\ &= \mathbf{5,64 \text{ mm}} \end{aligned}$$

Tebal minimum plat geladak pada daerah buritan adalah :

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_{dmin} &= (4,5 + 0,05 L) \times \sqrt{k} \\
 &= (4,5 + 0,05 \cdot 96,05) \times \sqrt{1} \\
 &= \mathbf{9.3025 \text{ mm}} \\
 t_d &= t_{dmin} + 1 \text{ mm} \\
 &= 9.3025 + 1 \\
 &= 10.3025 \text{ mm} \mathbf{ direncanakan = 11 \text{ mm}}
 \end{aligned}$$

2) Tebal plat geladak pada daerah midship

$$\begin{aligned}
 tD_1 &= 1,21 \times 0.65 \times \sqrt{29.63 \times 1} + 1.5 \\
 &= \mathbf{5.78 \text{ mm}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tebal minimum plat geladak pada daerah midship adalah

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_{dmin} &= (5,5 + 0,02 L) \times \sqrt{k} \\
 &= (5,5 + 0,02 \cdot 96,05) \times \sqrt{1} \\
 &= \mathbf{8.421 \text{ mm}} \\
 t_d &= t_{dmin} + 1 \text{ mm} \\
 &= 8.421 + 1 \\
 &= 9.421 \text{ mm} \mathbf{ direncanakan = 10 \text{ mm}}
 \end{aligned}$$

3) Tebal plat geladak pada daerah haluan kapal

$$\begin{aligned}
 tD_1 &= 1,21 \times 0.6 \times \sqrt{40.88 \times 1} + 1.5 \\
 &= \mathbf{6.14 \text{ mm}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tebal minimum plat geladak pada daerah haluan adalah

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_{dmin} &= (4,5 + 0,05 L) \times \sqrt{k} \\
 &= (4,5 + 0,05 \cdot 96,05) \times \sqrt{1} \\
 &= \mathbf{9.3025 \text{ mm}} \\
 t_d &= t_{dmin} + 1 \text{ mm} \\
 &= 9.3025 + 1 \\
 &= 10.3025 \text{ mm} \mathbf{ direncanakan = 11 \text{ mm}}
 \end{aligned}$$

b. Tebal plat geladak bangunan atas dan rumah geladak.

$$t G = 1,21 \times a \times \sqrt{P_D \times k} + tk$$

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

-Bangunan atas-

1) Tebal plat geladak kimbul (poop deck)

$$\begin{aligned}
 t G_1 &= 1,21 \times 0.65 \times \sqrt{25.418 \times 1} + 1.5 \\
 &= \mathbf{5.47 \text{ mm} \approx 8 \text{ mm}}
 \end{aligned}$$

2) Tebal plat geladak sekoci (Boat Deck)

$$\begin{aligned}
 t G_1 &= 1,21 \times 0.65 \times \sqrt{18.249 \times 1} + 1.5 \\
 &= \mathbf{4.86 \text{ mm} \approx 8 \text{ mm}}
 \end{aligned}$$

3) Tebal plat geladak akil (fore castle deck)

$$\begin{aligned} t_{G_1} &= 1,21 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{40.883 \times 1} + 1,5 \\ &= 6,14 \text{ mm} \approx \mathbf{8 \text{ mm}} \end{aligned}$$

-Rumah Geladak-

4) Tebal plat geladak navigasi

$$\begin{aligned} t_{G_1} &= 1,21 \times 0,65 \times \sqrt{16.294 \times 1} + 1,5 \\ &= \mathbf{4,67 \text{ mm}} \approx \mathbf{8 \text{ mm}} \end{aligned}$$

5) Tebal plat geladak kompas (compass deck)

$$\begin{aligned} t_{G_1} &= 1,21 \times 0,65 \times \sqrt{16.294 \times 1} + 1,5 \\ &= 4,67 \text{ mm} \approx \mathbf{8 \text{ mm}} \end{aligned}$$

6) Tebal plat geladak Derek (winch deck)

$$\begin{aligned} t_{G_1} &= 1,21 \times 0,65 \times \sqrt{23.108 \times 1} + 1,5 \\ &= \mathbf{5,28 \text{ mm}} \approx \mathbf{8 \text{ mm}} \end{aligned}$$

B.2 Menentukan Tebal Plat sisi Kapal

a. Tebal plat sisi kapal di bawah garis air muat adalah sbb :

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

Dimana :

$$P_{S1} = 97,69 \text{ kN/m}^2 \text{ (buritan)}$$

$$T_{smin} = \sqrt{L \times k}$$

$$P_{S2} = 75,72 \text{ kN/m}^2 \text{ (midship)}$$

$$= \sqrt{96,05 \times 1}$$

$$P_{S3} = 122,11 \text{ kN/m}^2 \text{ (haluan)}$$

$$= 9,802 \text{ mm}$$

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

$$T_s = T_{s \text{ min}} + (1,5-2)$$

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

$$= 11,8 \text{ mm}$$

jadi ;

$$= 12 \text{ mm}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} t_{s_1} &= 1,21 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{97,69 \times 1} + 1,5 \\ &= \mathbf{8,676 \text{ mm}} \end{aligned}$$

Tebal minimum plat sisi pada buritan :

$$t_{smin} = \sqrt{L \times k}$$

$$= \sqrt{96,05 \times 1}$$

$$= 9,802 \text{ mm}$$

$$t_s = T_{s \text{ min}} + (1,5 \approx 2)$$

$$= 9,802 + 2 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 11,8 \text{ mm direncanakan } \mathbf{12 \text{ mm}}$$

2) Tebal plat sisi pada daerah midship

$$\begin{aligned} ts_2 &= 1,21 \times 0,65 \times \sqrt{75,72 \times 1} + 1,5 \\ &= \mathbf{8,344 \quad mm} \end{aligned}$$

Tebal minimum plat sisi pada midship :

$$\begin{aligned} ts_{min} &= \sqrt{L \times k} \\ &= \sqrt{96,05 \times 1} \\ &= 9,802 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ts &= Ts_{min} + (1,5 \approx 2) \\ &= 9,802 + 2 \text{ mm} \\ &= 11,8 \text{ mm direncanakan } \mathbf{12 \text{ mm}} \end{aligned}$$

3) Tebal plat sisi pada daerah haluan kapal

$$\begin{aligned} ts_3 &= 1,21 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{122,11 \times 1} + 1,5 \\ &= \mathbf{9,523 \quad mm} \end{aligned}$$

Tebal minimum plat sisi pada haluan :

$$\begin{aligned} ts_{min} &= \sqrt{L \times k} \\ &= \sqrt{96,05 \times 1} \\ &= 9,802 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ts &= Ts_{min} + (1,5 \approx 2) \\ &= 9,802 + 2 \text{ mm} \\ &= 11,8 \text{ mm direncanakan } \mathbf{12 \text{ mm}} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

Dimana :

P_{S1}	= 71,85	kN/m ²	untuk buritan kapal
P_{S2}	= 41,89	kN/m ²	untuk midship kapal
P_{S3}	= 105,15	kN/m ²	untuk haluan kapal
k	= 1,0		faktor bahan
tk	= 1,5		untuk $t_B \leq 10 \text{ mm}$

jadi ;

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

$$\begin{aligned} ts_1 &= 1,21 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{71,85 \times 1} + 1,5 \\ &= \mathbf{7,653 \quad mm \text{ direncanakan } 10 \text{ mm}} \end{aligned}$$

- 2) Tebal plat sisi pada daerah midship

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_{s_2} &= 1,21 \times 0,65 \times \sqrt{41,89 \times 1} + 1,5 \\
 &= \mathbf{6,199} \quad \mathbf{mm} \text{ dirancanakan } \mathbf{10} \quad \mathbf{mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

- 3) Tebal plat sisi pada daerah haluan kapal

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_{s_3} &= 1,21 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{105,15 \times 1} + 1,5 \\
 &= \mathbf{8,944} \quad \mathbf{mm} \text{ dirancanakan } \mathbf{10} \quad \mathbf{mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

c. Tebal plat sisi Bangunan Atas dan Rumah geladak

- Bangunan atas -

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_{s_1} &= 1,21 \times 0,65 \times \sqrt{60,311 \times 1} + 1,5 \\
 &= \mathbf{7,61} \quad \mathbf{mm} \approx \mathbf{9} \quad \mathbf{mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

- 2) Tebal plat sisi geladag sekoci (Boat Deck)

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_{s_1} &= 1,21 \times 0,65 \times \sqrt{51,656 \times 1} + 1,5 \\
 &= \mathbf{7,15} \quad \mathbf{mm} \approx \mathbf{9} \quad \mathbf{mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

- 3) Tebal plat sisi geladak akil (fore castle deck)

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_{s_1} &= 1,21 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{88,298 \times 1} + 1,5 \\
 &= \mathbf{8,32} \quad \mathbf{mm} \approx \mathbf{9} \quad \mathbf{mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Rumah geladak-

- 4) Tebal plat sisi geladak navigasi

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_{s_1} &= 1,21 \times 0,65 \times \sqrt{45,162 \times 1} + 1,5 \\
 &= \mathbf{6,79} \quad \mathbf{mm} \approx \mathbf{8} \quad \mathbf{mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

- 5) Tebal plat sisi geladak kompas (compass deck)

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_{s_1} &= 1,21 \times 0,65 \times \sqrt{40,119 \times 1} + 1,5 \\
 &= \mathbf{6,48} \quad \mathbf{mm} \approx \mathbf{8} \quad \mathbf{mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

- 6) Tebal plat sisi geladak winch

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_{s_1} &= 1,90 \times 0,7 \sqrt{35,178 \times 1,0} + 1,5 \\
 &= \mathbf{6,16} \quad \mathbf{mm} \approx \mathbf{9} \quad \mathbf{mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

B.3 Menentukan Tebal Plat Alas Kapal

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

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

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{B1} &= 107,017 \quad \text{kN/m}^2 && \text{untuk buritan kapal} \\
 P_{B2} &= 90,542 \quad \text{kN/m}^2 && \text{untuk midship kapal} \\
 P_{B3} &= 125,335 \quad \text{kN/m}^2 && \text{untuk haluan kapal} \\
 n_f &= 1,0 \\
 a &= 0.60(\text{haluan \& buritan}) \\
 &= 0,65 (\text{midship}) \\
 k &= 1 \\
 tk &= 1.5
 \end{aligned}$$

1) Tebal plat alas pada daerah buritan kapal

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_{b1} &= 1,21 \times 1.0 \times 0.60 \times \sqrt{107,017 \times 1} + 1.5 \\
 &= \mathbf{9,01 \quad \text{mm}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tebal minimum plat alas pada buritan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 tb_{\min} &= \sqrt{L \times k} \\
 &= \sqrt{96,05 \times 1} \\
 &= 9,802 \text{ mm} \\
 tb &= tb_{\min} + (1,5 \approx 2) \\
 &= 9,802 + 2 \text{ mm} \\
 &= 11,8 \text{ mm direncanakan } \mathbf{12 \text{ mm}}
 \end{aligned}$$

2) Tebal plat alas pada daerah midship

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_{b1} &= 1,21 \times 1.0 \times 0.65 \times \sqrt{90,542 \times 1} + 1.5 \\
 &= \mathbf{8,98 \quad \text{mm}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tebal minimum plat alas pada midship :

$$\begin{aligned}
 tb_{\min} &= \sqrt{L \times k} \\
 &= \sqrt{96,05 \times 1} \\
 &= 9,802 \text{ mm} \\
 tb &= tb_{\min} + (1,5 \approx 2) \\
 &= 9,802 + 2 \text{ mm} \\
 &= 11,8 \text{ mm direncanakan } \mathbf{12 \text{ mm}}
 \end{aligned}$$

3) Tebal plat alas pada daerah haluan kapal

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_{b1} &= 1,21 \times 1.0 \times 0.60 \times \sqrt{125,335 \times 1} + 1.5 \\
 &= \mathbf{9,63 \quad \text{mm}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tebal minimum plat alas pada haluan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 tb_{\min} &= \sqrt{L \times k} \\
 &= \sqrt{96,05 \times 1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 9,802 \text{ mm} \\
 tb &= tb \text{ min} + (1,5 \approx 2) \\
 &= 9,802 + 2 \text{ mm} \\
 &= 11,8 \text{ mm direncanakan } \mathbf{12 \text{ mm}}
 \end{aligned}$$

B.4 Menentukan Tebal Plat Lajur Bilga

- a. Tebal plat lajur bilga diambil harga terbesar dari harga tebal plat alas atau plat sisi (Sec 6.2 – B.4.1).
 - 1) Tebal plat-plat lajur bilga pada daerah 0,05 L dari AP = 12 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 = 12 mm
- b. Lebar lajur bilga tidak boleh kurang dari :

$$\begin{aligned}
 b &= 800 + 5 L \\
 &= 800 + 5 (96,05) \\
 &= 1280,25 \text{ mm} \\
 &= 1300 \text{ mm} \approx 1,3 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

B.5 Menentukan Plat Lajur Atas (Sheer Strake)

- a. Lebar plat sisi lajur atas tidak boleh kurang dari (Sec 6.C.3)

$$\begin{aligned}
 b &= 800 + 5 L \\
 &= 800 + 5 (96,05) \\
 &= 1280,25 \text{ mm} \\
 &= 1300 \text{ mm} \approx 1,3 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$
- b. Untuk ketebalan dari plat lajur atas umumnya tidak kurang dari besar untuk dua nilai – nilai berikut : (BKI 2001 Sec. 6 c 3.2)

$$t = \frac{1}{2} (ts + td)$$
 - a = pada 0,5 L dari AP t = 10 mm
 - b = pada 0,4 L midship t = 10 mm
 - c = pada 0,1 L dari FP t = 10 mm

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

$$t_1 = \text{tebal plat sisi pada } 0,4 L \text{ tengah kapal} \\ = \mathbf{10} \text{ mm}$$

Maka :

$$t = 1,5 + 10 \\ = 11,5 \text{ mm maka diambil } \mathbf{12} \text{ mm}$$

- c. Tebal Plat lunas, $t_k = t_a + 2 = 12 + 2 = \mathbf{14}$ mm
 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.

B.7 Bukaan 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 (Sec. 8-4 B.5.3):

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

Dimana :

$$P = 2 Mws$$

$$a = 0,6 \text{ m}$$

Jadi :

$$t = 12 \times 0,65 \times 2 \times 1 + 1,5 \text{ mm} \\ = \mathbf{12,53 \text{ mm} \approx \text{diambil } 13 \text{ mm}}$$

B.9 Kubu-kubu

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

$$t = \left(0,75 - \frac{L}{1000} \right) \sqrt{L}$$

$$= \left(0,75 - \frac{96,05}{1000} \right) \sqrt{96.05}$$

$$t = 6.40 \quad \text{mm} \approx 10 \quad \text{mm}$$

- b. Tinggi kubu-kubu minimal = 1000 mm
Direncanakan = 1000 mm

C. KONSTRUKSI DASAR GANDA

1. Secara umum

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

2. Penumpu Tengah (Centre Girder)

- Penumpu tengah harus kedap air, sekurang-kurangnya 0,5 L tengah kapal jika dasar gandan tidak dibagi kedap air oleh penumpu samping.
- Penumpu tengah pada 0,7 L di tengah kapal tidak boleh kurang dari (Sec. 8-B.2.2):

- c. Tinggi Penumpu tengah

$$h = 350 + 45 \times B$$

$$= 350 + 45 \times 16,65$$

$$h = 1099.25 \quad \text{mm} \approx 1100 \quad \text{mm}$$

- a. Tebal penumpu tengah

$$t = (h/100 + 1,0) \sqrt{tk}$$

$$= (1100 / 100 + 1,0) \sqrt{1}$$

$$= 12 \text{ mm}$$

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

$$t = 10\% \times 12$$

$$= 1.2 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 12 + 1.2 = 13.2 \approx 13,5 \text{ mm}$$

3. Penumpu samping (Side Girder)

- Bila pada sutau kapal jarak antara sisi kapal dengan penumpu tengah kapal ($\frac{1}{2} B$) $\geq 4,5$ m maka dipasang 1 penumpu samping.
- Bila jarak antara sisi kapal dengan penumpu tengah kapal ($\frac{1}{2} B$) ≥ 8 m, maka dipasang 2 penumpu samping.

- c. Bila jarak antara sisi kapal dengan penumpu tengah kapal ($\frac{1}{2} B$) \geq 10,5 m, maka dipasang 3 penumpu samping.
(Ref: *BKI Th. 2006 Sec. 8.B.3.2*) dari 8.325 m (Sec. 8-B.3.2)

Karena ($\frac{1}{2} B$) \geq 8 m, sehingga dipasang 2 penumpu samping.

Alas dalam

Tebal plat alas dalam (inner Bottom) tidak boleh kurang dari (BKI Vol. II'01 Sec. 8-B.4.1)

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

Dimana :

p = tekanan perkiraan

$$p = P_i = 75,91 \text{ kN/m}^2 \text{ (beban alas dalam)}$$

jadi,

$$\begin{aligned} t_B &= 1,1 \times 0,65 \times \sqrt{75,91 \times 1} + 1,5 \\ &= 7,729 \quad \text{mm} \approx 8 \quad \text{mm} \end{aligned}$$

4. Alas Ganda Sebagai Tangki

Tangki bahan bakar dan minyak lumas :

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

5. Dasar Ganda Dalam, Sistem Gading Melintang

a. Wrang alas penuh (Solid Floor)

- Dianjurkan untuk memasang wrang pada setiap gading dimana sistem gadingnya adalah :
 - Dibagian penguat alas haluan
 - Didalam kamar mesin
 - Dibawah ruang muat

- d) Pondasi Ketel
- 2) Wrang alas penuh harus dipasang sekat melintang di bawah topang ruang muat.
 - 3) Dibagian lain D.G. jarak terbesar wrang alas penuh tidak boleh kurang dari 2,4 m untuk kapal $L \leq 100$ m
 - 4) **Tebal wrang alas penuh** Tidak boleh kurang dari :

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

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

Dimana :

$$t_m = 12 \text{ mm (tebal centre girder)}$$

$$T_{pf} = (12 - 2) \sqrt{1} = 10 \text{ mm}$$

- 5) Lubang peringan

- a) Panjang max = $0,75 \times h$
 $= 0,75 \times 1100 = 825 \text{ mm}$

Direncanakan = 800 mm

- b) Tinggi max = $0,5 \times h$
 $= 0,5 \times 1100 = 550 \text{ mm}$

Direncanakan = 500 mm

- c) Diameter max = $1/3 \times 1100$
 $= 366,66 \text{ m}$

Direncanakan = 350 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 = 11 mm
- 2) Ukuran Stiffener pada wrang kedap air :

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

(Ref : BKI Th. 2006 Sec. 12.B.3.1)

Dimana ;

$$l = \text{Panjang tak ditumpu} \\ = 1,1 \text{ m}$$

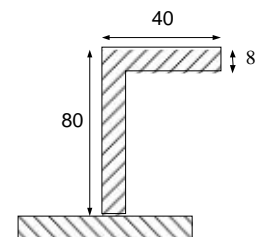
$$a = \text{(Jarak antar Stiffeners)} \\ = 0,65 \text{ m}$$

$$n = 0,55$$

$$k = 1,0$$

$$P_{B2} = 90,54 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

Jadi :



$$W = 0,55 \times 0,6 \times (1,1)^2 \times 90,54 \times 1$$

$$= 36,153 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$L = 80 \times 40 \times 8 \text{ (dari tabel)}$$

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 melauai plat penunjang.

Modulus penampang gading-gading alas tidak boleh kurang dari

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

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

a) Untuk gading balik

$$n = 0,55 \text{ (untuk } P = P_i \text{)}$$

$$c = 0,6$$

$$a = 0.65 \text{ m}$$

$$P = P_i \text{ (Beban alas dalam) kN/m}^2$$

$$= 90,542 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$l = \text{Panjang tak ditumpu } [3.000 - 0,75 \times h_{DB}]$$

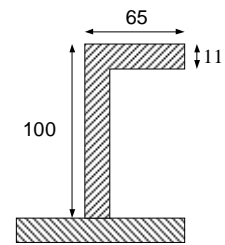
$$= [3.000 - 0,75 \times 1.10] = 2.175 \text{ m}$$

$$k = 1,0$$

$$W = 0,55 \times 0,6 \times 0,65 \times 90.542 \times (2.175)^2 \times 1$$

$$= \mathbf{91.8746 \text{ cm}^3}$$

$$L = 100 \times 65 \times 11 \text{ (dari tabel)}$$



b) Gading alas

$$P = P_B$$

$$= 75.91 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

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

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

$$n = 0.70$$

$$c = 0.6 \text{ m}$$

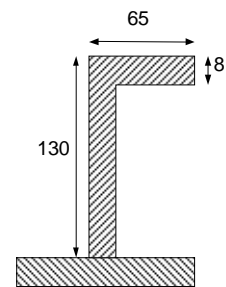
$$k = 1$$

$$a = 0.65$$

$$W = 0.7 \times 0.6 \times 0.65 \times (2,175)^2 \times 75.91 \times 1.0$$

$$= \mathbf{98.0348 \text{ cm}^3}$$

$$\text{Profil perencanaan (L) = } 130 \times 65 \times 8$$



6. Konstruksi alas ganda pada kamar mesin (Sec 8.3.2.1)**a. Tebal plat penumpu memanjang (pondasi mesin)**

Tebal plat pondasi mesin tidak boleh kurang dari :

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

$$= 3800 \times 0,7355$$

$$P = 2794,9 \text{ kW}$$

$$t = \frac{P}{750} + 14 \text{ (mm) for } 1500 \leq P < 7500 \text{ kW}$$

$$t = \frac{2794,9}{750} + 14 \text{ (mm)}$$

$$= 17,72 \approx \text{direncanakan } 18 \text{ mm}$$

b. Tebal Top Plate

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

$$A_r = \frac{P}{75} + 70$$

$$= \frac{2794,9}{75} + 70$$

$$= 107,26 \text{ cm}^2$$

Lebar Top Plate antara 200 s/d 400 diambil 400

$$\text{Jadi tebal top plate} = \frac{A_r}{400}$$

$$= \frac{107,26}{400}$$

$$= 0,268 \text{ cm} = 26,8 \text{ mm} \approx \text{diambil } 27 \text{ mm}$$

c. Tebal wrang alas penuh pada daerah kamar mesin diperkuat sebesar (BKI 2001, Sec. 8-7.C.2.2)

$$t = 3,6 + \frac{P}{500} \text{ (%)}$$

$$= 3,6 + \frac{2794,9}{500}$$

$$t = 9,188 \text{ \% diambil } 10 \text{ \%}$$

$$t = 18 \text{ mm} + (10 \text{ \%} \times 18) \text{ mm}$$

$$= 19,01 \text{ mm} \approx 20 \text{ mm}$$

D. PERHITUNGAN GADING-GADING

Jarak Gading Normal

- a. Menurut BKI '01 jarak gading normal antara 0,2 L dari FP sampai sekat ceruk buritan adalah tidak boleh kurang dari 600 mm
- b. Di depan sekat tubrukan dan di belakang sekat ceruk buritan jarak gading normal maksimal 650 mm

$$\begin{aligned}
 a &= \frac{L}{500} + 0,48 \\
 &= \frac{96,05}{500} + 0,48 \\
 &= 0,67 \quad \text{m di ambil} \approx 0,65 \quad \text{m}
 \end{aligned}$$

a. Gading-gading utama pada kapal (sec 9-1 A.2.1)

Modulus gading utama tidak boleh kurang dari:

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

Dimana :

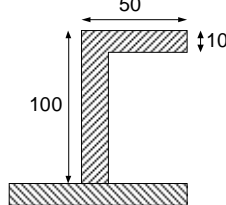
$$\begin{aligned}
 k &= 1 \\
 n &= 0,9 - 0,0035 L \\
 &= 0,56 \\
 a &= 0,65 \text{ m} \\
 l &= \text{panjang tak ditumpu} \\
 &= 1/3 (H - h) \\
 &= 1/3 (8,75 - 1,1) \\
 &= 2,55 \text{ m} \\
 P_{s1} &= 84,52 \quad \text{KN/ m}^2 \quad (\text{beban sisi kapal dibawah garis air}) \\
 P_{s2} &= 68,04 \quad \text{KN/ m}^2 \\
 P_{s3} &= 102,84 \quad \text{KN/ m}^2 \\
 C_{r_{\min}} &= 0,6 \\
 K &= 1,0 \\
 C &= 0,6
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi :

- 1) Modulus gading utama pada daerah buritan (sec 9-2. A.1.1)

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= 0,56 \times 0,6 \times 0,6 \times (2,55)^2 \times 84,52 \times 0,6 \times 1,0 \\
 &= 66.930 \text{ cm}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan = L = 100 × 50 × 10

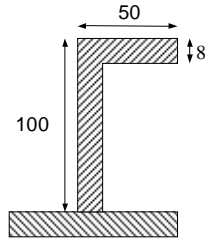


2) Modulus gading utama pada daerah midship (sec 9-2. A.1.1)

$$W = 0.56 \times 0.6 \times 0.65 \times (2.55)^2 \times 68,04 \times 0.6 \times 1.0$$

$$= 58.374 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan = L = 100 × 50 × 8

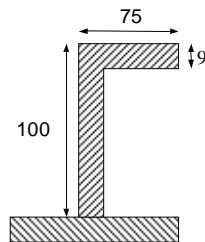


3) Modulus penampang gading pada gading utama bagian haluan kapal (sec. 9-A.4.1) :

$$W = 0.56 \times 0,6 \times 0,6 \times (2.55)^2 \times 102.84 \times 0.6 \times 1.0$$

$$= 81.437 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan = L = 100 × 75 × 9



b. Gading-gading bangunan atas dan rumah geladak(sec.9-A.3.2)

Modulus gading bangunan atas tidak boleh kurang dari:

1) Poop deck

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

Dimana :

$$a = 0.65 \text{ m}$$

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

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

$$P = 45.248 \text{ KN/m}^2 \text{ (beban sisi diatas garis air)}$$

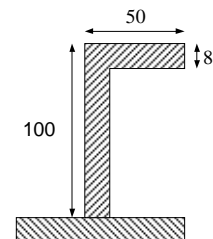
$$f = 0.75$$

$$k = 1.0$$

$$W = 0.55 \times 0.65 \times (2.2)^2 \times 45,248 \times 0,75 \times 1.0$$

$$= 58.72 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan = L = 100 × 50 × 8



2) Boat deck

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

Dimana :

$$a = 0.65 \text{ m}$$

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

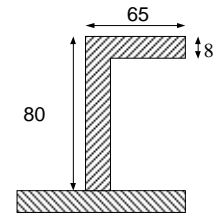
$$P = 38,47 \text{ KN/m}^2 \text{ (beban sisi diatas garis air)}$$

$$f = 0,75$$

$$k = 1.0$$

$$W = 0.55 \times 0.65 \times (2.2)^2 \times 38,472 \times 0,75 \times 1.0 \\ = 50.276 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan = L = 80 × 65 × 8



3) Fore Castle Deck

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

Dimana :

$$a = 0.6 \text{ m}$$

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

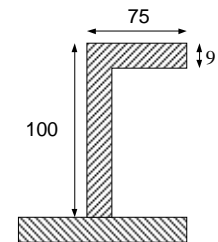
$$P = 66,223 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$f = 0,75$$

$$k = 1.0$$

$$W = 0.55 \times 0.6 \times (2.2)^2 \times 66,223 \times 0,75 \times 1.0 \\ = 79.329 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan = L = 100 × 75 × 9



-Gading Rumah Geladak-

4) Navigation Deck

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

Dimana :

$$a = 0.65 \text{ m}$$

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

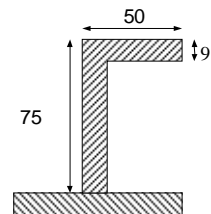
$$P = 33,872 \text{ KN/m}^2 \text{ (beban sisi diatas garis air)}$$

$$f = 0,75$$

$$k = 1.0$$

$$W = 0.55 \times 0.65 \times (2.55)^2 \times 33,872 \times 0,75 \times 1.0 \\ = 43.956 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan = L = 75 × 50 × 9



5) Compass Deck

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

Dimana :

$$a = 0.65 \text{ m}$$

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

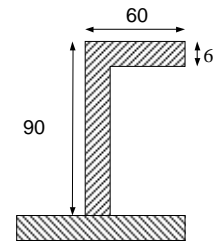
$$P = 30,089 \text{ KN/m}^2 \text{ (beban sisi diatas garis air)}$$

$$f = 0,75$$

$$k = 1.0$$

$$W = 0.55 \times 0.65 \times (2.2)^2 \times 30,089 \times 0,75 \times 1.0 \\ = 39.047 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan = L = 90 × 60 × 6



6) Winch deck

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

Dimana :

$$a = 0.65 \text{ m}$$

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

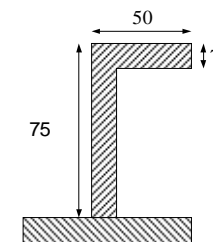
$$P = 26,384 \text{ KN/m}^2 \text{ (beban sisi diatas garis air)}$$

$$f = 0,75$$

$$k = 1.0$$

$$W = 0.55 \times 0.65 \times (2.2)^2 \times 26,384 \times 0,75 \times 1.0 \\ = 34.239 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan = L = 75 × 50 × 7



c. Gading-gading besar (web Frame)

Modulus gading Besar tidak boleh kurang dari :

$$W = 0,6 \times e \times l^2 \times Ps \times n \times k$$

Dimana ;

$$a = \text{haluan / buritan} = 0,6 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{midship} = 0.65 \text{ m}$$

$$e = 4 \times a$$

$$= 4 \times 0.6 \text{ (haluan buritan)} = 2,4 \text{ m}$$

$$= 4 \times 0,65 \text{ (midship)} = 2.6 \text{ m}$$

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

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

$$= 1/3 (8.75 - 1.1)$$

$$= 2,55 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{S1} &= 76,61 && \text{kN / m}^2 \text{ (beban sisi kapal dibawah garis air) ,} \\
 P_{S2} &= 63,43 && \text{kN / m}^2 \text{ , k = 1,0} \\
 P_{S3} &= 91,27 && \text{kN / m}^2 \text{ , n = 1,0}
 \end{aligned}$$

- 1) Modulus penampang gading besar pada buritan kapal (sec 9-4 A.6.2.1):

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= 0.6 \times 2.4 \times (2,51)^2 \times 76,61 \times 1,0 \times 1,0 \\
 &= \mathbf{717.378 \text{ cm}^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan = T = 300 × 12 FP 120 × 12

Koreksi modulus

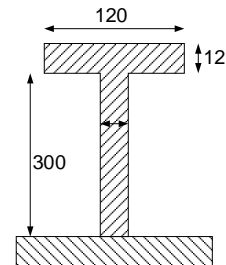
Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

$$f = 12 \times 1.2 = 14.4 \text{ cm}^2, \quad f/F = 0.24$$

$$f_s = 30 \times 1.2 = 36 \text{ cm}^2, \quad f_s/F = 0.6$$

$$F = 50 \times 1.2 = 60 \text{ cm}^3, \quad w = 0.4$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= w \times F \times h \\
 &= 0.4 \times 60 \times 30 \\
 &= \mathbf{720 \text{ cm}^3}
 \end{aligned}$$



W rencana > W perhitungan

$$717.378 > 720 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

- 2) Modulus penampang gading besar pada Midship (sec 9-4 A.6.2.1):

$$P_{S2} = 63.43 \text{ kN / m}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= 0.6 \times 2.6 \times (2,55)^2 \times 63,43 \times 1,0 \times 1,0 \\
 &= \mathbf{643.463 \text{ cm}^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan = T = 300 × 12 FP 100 × 12

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

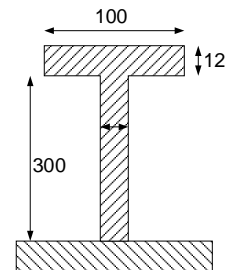
$$f = 10 \times 1.2 = 12 \text{ cm}^2,$$

$$f_s = 30 \times 1.2 = 39.2 \text{ cm}^2,$$

$$F = 50 \times 1.2 = 60 \text{ cm}^2,$$

$$f/F = 0,2. \quad f_s/F = 0,6. \quad w = 0,36$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= w \times F \times h \\
 &= 0.36 \times 60 \times 30 \\
 &= \mathbf{648 \text{ cm}^3}
 \end{aligned}$$



W rencana > W perhitungan

$$648 > 643.46 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

- 3) Modulus penampang gading besar pada Haluan kapal (sec 9-4 A.6.2.1):

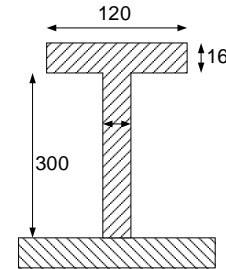
$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{s2} &= 91,27 \text{ kN / m}^2 \\
 W &= 0.6 \times 2.4 \times (2,55)^2 \times 91,27 \times 1,0 \times 1,0 \\
 &= \mathbf{925.814 \text{ cm}^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan = T = 300 × 16 FP 120 × 16

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

$$\begin{aligned}
 f &= 12 \times 1.6 = 19.2 \text{ cm}^2 \\
 f_s &= 30 \times 1.6 = 48 \text{ cm}^2 \\
 F &= 50 \times 1.2 = 60 \text{ cm}^2 \\
 f/F &= 0.32, \quad f_s/F = 0.8, \\
 w &= 0.52 \\
 W &= w \times F \times h \\
 &= 0.52 \times 60 \times 30 \\
 &= \mathbf{936 \text{ cm}^3}
 \end{aligned}$$



W rencana > W perhitungan

$$\mathbf{936 > 925.814} \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

- 4) Modulus penampang gading besar pada Kamar mesin

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

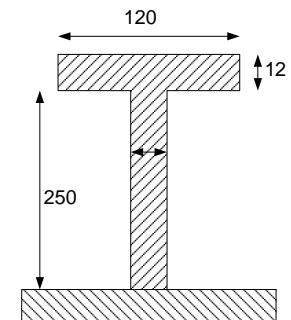
(Ref : BKI Th. 2006 Sec. 9.A.6.2.1)

Dimana ;

$$\begin{aligned}
 a &= 0,60 \text{ m} \\
 e &= 3 \times a \\
 &= 3 \times 0,65 \\
 &= 1,95 \text{ m} \\
 l &= 1/3 (H - h_{db \text{ kamar mesin}}) \\
 &= 1/3 (8,75 - 1.2) \\
 &= 2,51 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$P_s = 76,61 \text{ kN / m}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= 0,6 \times e \times l^2 \times P_s \times n \times k \\
 W &= 0,6 \times 1,95 \times (2,51)^2 \times 76.61 \times 1,0 \\
 &= \mathbf{538.05 \text{ cm}^2}
 \end{aligned}$$



Profil T = 250 × 12 FP 120 × 12

Koreksi modulus

$$\text{Lebar berguna (40 ~ 60)} = 50 \quad t = 1,2$$

$$F = 50 \times 1,2 = 60 \quad \text{cm}^3$$

$$f_s = 25 \times 1,2 = 30 \quad \text{cm}^2$$

$$f = 12 \times 1,2 = 14,4 \quad \text{cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,24$$

$$f_s/F = 0,5, \quad w = 0,36$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h_{ss} \\ &= 0,36 \times 60 \times 25 \\ &= \mathbf{540,00 \text{ cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$

$$540 > 538,05$$

W rencana > W perhitungan (memenuhi)

d. Modulus Gading besar pada bangunan atas dan rumah geladak sesuai dengan BKI 2001 Sec. 9. A.6.2.1

$$W = 0,6 \times e \times l^2 \times P_s \times n \times k \quad \text{KN/m}^2$$

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

Web Frame bangunan atas

1) Pada poop deck

$$P_{s2} = 36.199 \text{ kN / m}^2 \text{ (beban diatas garis air muat)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,6 \times 2,6 \times (2,2)^2 \times 36.199 \times 1,0 \times 1,0 \\ &= \mathbf{273.314 \text{ cm}^2} \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan = T = 200 × 12 FP 100 × 12

Koreksi modulus

$$\text{Lebar berguna (40 - 50)} = 50 \quad t = 9$$

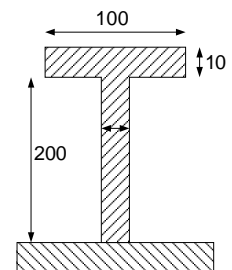
$$f = 10 \times 1 = 10 \quad \text{cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 20 \times 1 = 20 \quad \text{cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 0,9 = 45 \quad \text{cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,222, \quad f_s/F = 0,444, \quad w = 0,31$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,31 \times 45 \times 20 \\ &= \mathbf{279 \text{ cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$



$$W \text{ rencana} > W \text{ perhitungan}$$

$$279 > 273.314 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

2) Pada Boat deck

$$P_{s2} = 30.994 \text{ kN / m}^2$$

$$W = 0.6 \times 2.6 \times (2.2)^2 \times 30.994 \times 1,0 \times 1,0$$

$$= 234.01 \text{ cm}^2$$

Profil yang direncanakan = T = 200 × 12 FP 90 × 12

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

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

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

$$F = 50 \times 0.9 = 45 \text{ cm}^2$$

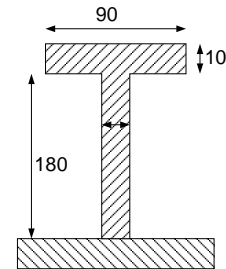
$$f/F = 0.2, \quad f_s/F = 0.4,$$

$$w = 0.3$$

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

$$= 0.3 \times 45 \times 18$$

$$= 243 \text{ cm}^3$$



$$W \text{ rencana} > W \text{ perhitungan}$$

$$243 > 234.01 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

3) Gading besar pada Fore Castle Deck

$$P_{s2} = 52.979 \text{ kN / m}^2$$

$$W = 0.6 \times 2.6 \times (2.2)^2 \times 52.979 \times 1,0 \times 1,0$$

$$= 400.01 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan = T = 220 × 12 FP 150 × 12

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

$$f = 15 \times 1 = 15 \text{ cm}^2$$

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

$$F = 50 \times 0.9 = 45 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0.333$$

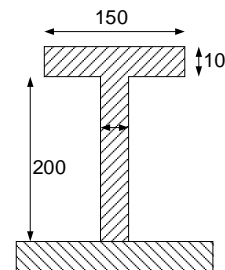
$$f_s/F = 0.444$$

$$w = 0.45$$

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

$$= 0.45 \times 45 \times 20$$

$$= 405 \text{ cm}^3$$



$$W \text{ rencana} > W \text{ perhitungan}$$

$$405 > 400.01 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

-Web Frame Rumah Geladak-

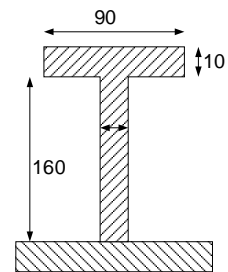
4) Gading besar pada Navigation Deck

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{s2} &= 27.097 \text{ kN / m}^2 \\
 W &= 0.6 \times 2.6 \times (2.2)^2 \times 27.097 \times 1,0 \times 1,0 \\
 &= \mathbf{204.595 \text{ cm}^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan = T = 180 × 12 FP 90 × 12

Koreksi modulus

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Lebar berguna (40 - 50)} &= 50 & t &= 8 \\
 f &= 9 \times 1 & &= 9 \text{ cm}^2 \\
 f_s &= 16 \times 1 & &= 16 \text{ cm}^2 \\
 F &= 50 \times 0.8 & &= 45 \text{ cm}^2 \\
 f/F &= 0.225 \\
 f_s/F &= 0.40 \\
 w &= 0.33 \\
 W &= w \times F \times h \\
 &= 0.33 \times 45 \times 16 \\
 &= \mathbf{211.2 \text{ cm}^3}
 \end{aligned}$$



W rencana > W perhitungan

$$\mathbf{211.2 > 204.595} \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

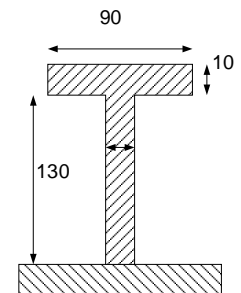
5) Modulus gading besar Besar pada Winch Deck

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_s &= 21.107 \text{ KN/m}^2 \\
 W &= 0,6 \times 2,6 \times (2.2)^2 \times 23.306 \times 1 \times 1 \quad (\text{cm}^3) \\
 &= \mathbf{159.367 \text{ cm}^3}
 \end{aligned}$$

Profil T = 150 × 12 FP 90 × 12

Koreksi modulus

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Lebar berguna (40 ~ 60)} &= 50 \\
 F &= 50 \times 0.9 = 45 \text{ cm}^3 \\
 f_s &= 13 \times 1 = 13 \text{ cm}^2 \\
 f &= 9 \times 1 = 9 \text{ cm}^2 \\
 f/F &= 0,2 \\
 f_s/F &= 0.289 \\
 w &= 0,28 \\
 W &= w \times F \times h \\
 &= 0,28 \times 45 \times 13 \\
 &= \mathbf{163.8 \text{ cm}^3}
 \end{aligned}$$



W rencana > W perhitungan (memenuhi)

$$\mathbf{163.8 > 159.367}$$

6) Gading besar pada compas Deck

$$P_{s2} = 24.071 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$W = 0.6 \times 2.6 \times (2.2)^2 \times 24.071 \times 1.0 \times 1.0$$

$$= \mathbf{181.747 \text{ cm}^3}$$

Profil yang direncanakan = T = 180 × 10 FP 90 × 10

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

$$f = 9 \times 1.0 = 9 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 15 \times 1.0 = 15 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 0.8 = 40 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0.225$$

$$f_s/F = 0.375$$

$$w = 0.31$$

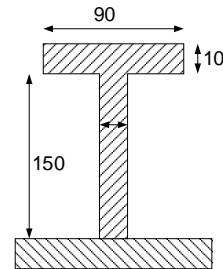
$$W = w \times F \times h$$

$$= 0.31 \times 40 \times 15$$

$$= \mathbf{186 \text{ cm}^3}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$\mathbf{186 > 181.747} \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$



E. PERHITUNGAN SENTA SISI

Modulus senta sisi tidak boleh kurang dari:

$$W = 0,6 \times e \times l^2 \times P_s \times k \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$

Dimana :

$$k = 1$$

e = lebar pembebanan

$$= 1/3 (H - h)$$

$$= 1/3 (8.75 - 1.1)$$

$$= 2.55 \text{ m}$$

$$P_{s1} = 76.61 \text{ KN/m}^2 \text{ (untuk daerah buritan kapal)}$$

$$P_{s2} = 63.43 \text{ KN/m}^2 \text{ (untuk daerah tengah kapal)}$$

$$P_{s3} = 91.27 \text{ KN/m}^2 \text{ (untuk daerah haluan kapal)}$$

l = panjang tak di tumpu

$$= 4 \times a$$

$$= 4 \times 0.6(\text{Haluan\&buritan}) = 2.4 \text{ m}$$

$$= 4 \times 0,65(\text{midship}) = 2,6 \text{ m}$$

Jadi :

1) Modulus senta sisi pada daerah buritan

$$W = 0.6 \times 2.55 \times (2.4)^2 \times 76.61 \times 1.0$$

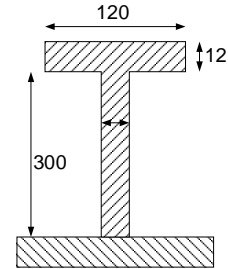
$$= \mathbf{675.18 \text{ cm}^3}$$

Profil yang direncanakan = T = 300 × 12 FP 120 × 12

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

$$\begin{aligned} f &= 12 \times 1.2 = 14.4 \text{ cm}^2 \\ f_s &= 30 \times 1.2 = 36 \text{ cm}^2 \\ F &= 50 \times 1.2 = 60 \text{ cm}^3 \\ f/F &= 0.24 \\ f_s/F &= 0.6 \\ w &= 0.38 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0.38 \times 60 \times 30 \\ &= \mathbf{684 \text{ cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan (memenuhi)
684 > 675.18 (memenuhi)

2) Modulus senta sisi pada daerah midship

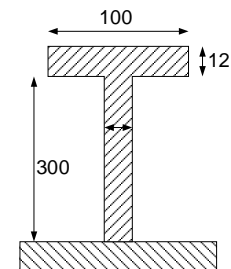
$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0.6 \times 2.55 \times (2.6)^2 \times 63.43 \times 1.0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)} \\ &= \mathbf{656.08 \text{ cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan = T = 300 × 12 FP 100 × 12

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

$$\begin{aligned} f &= 10 \times 1.2 = 14 \text{ cm}^2 \\ f_s &= 30 \times 1.2 = 39.2 \text{ cm}^2 \\ F &= 50 \times 1.2 = 60 \text{ cm}^3 \\ f/F &= 0.2 \\ f_s/F &= 0.6 \\ w &= 0.37 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0.37 \times 60 \times 30 \\ &= \mathbf{666 \text{ cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan (memenuhi)
666 > 656.08 (memenuhi)

3) Modulus penampang senta sisi pada haluan kapal :

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0.6 \times 2.55 \times (2.4)^2 \times 91.27 \times 1.0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)} \\ &= \mathbf{804.33 \text{ cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$

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

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna $(40 - 50) = 50$

$$f = 12 \times 1.4 = 16.8 \quad \text{cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 30 \times 1.4 = 42 \quad \text{cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 1.2 = 60 \quad \text{cm}^3$$

$$f/F = 0.28$$

$$f_s/F = 0.7$$

$$w = 0.45$$

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

$$= 0.45 \times 60 \times 30$$

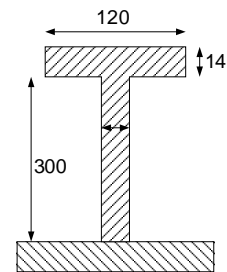
$$= \mathbf{810 \text{ cm}^3}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$\mathbf{810.0} > \mathbf{804.33}$$

(memenuhi)

(memenuhi)



F. PERHITUNGAN BALOK GELADAK

1. Balok geladak (Deck beam)

- a. Modulus penampang balok geladak melintang tidak boleh kurang dari (Sec.10. 1.B) :

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

dimana :

$$c = 0.75 \quad \text{untuk Beam}$$

$$a = 0.6 \text{ m} \quad \text{untuk buritan \& haluan}$$

$$= 0,65 \text{ m} \quad \text{untuk midship}$$

$$P_{D1} = 24.44 \text{ KN/m}^2 \quad (\text{untuk Buritan kapal})$$

$$P_{D2} = 22.22 \text{ KN/m}^2 \quad (\text{untuk Midship kapal})$$

$$P_{D3} = 23.14 \text{ KN/m}^2 \quad (\text{untuk Haluan kapal})$$

$$l = \text{Panjang tak ditumpu} = 3.00 \text{ m} \quad (\text{main ,poop, boat deck})$$

$$= \text{Panjang tak ditumpu} = 2,50 \text{ m} \quad (\text{navigation, compas deck})$$

$$k = 1,0$$

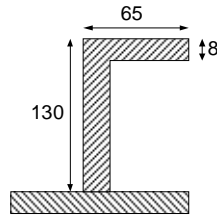
sehingga,

- 1) Modulus penampang deck beam pada buritan kapal

$$W = 0.75 \times 0.6 \times 24.44 \times (3)^2 \times 1,0$$

$$= \mathbf{98.985 \text{ cm}^3}$$

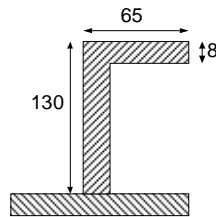
Profil yang direncanakan = L = 130 × 65 × 8



2) Modulus penampang deck beam pada Midship kapal

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0.75 \times 0.65 \times 22.22 \times (3)^2 \times 1,0 \\ &= \mathbf{97.486 \text{ cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$

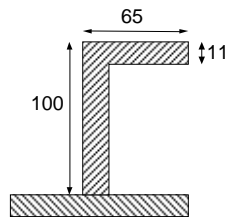
Profil yang direncanakan = L = 130 × 65 × 8



3) Modulus penampang deck beam pada haluan kapal

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0.75 \times 0.6 \times 23.14 \times (3)^2 \times 1,0 \\ &= \mathbf{93.717 \text{ cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan = L = 100 × 65 × 11



b. Balok geladak Bangunan Atas dan Rumah Geladak (Sec. 10-B.1)

Modulus balok Geladak Bangunan Atas Dan Rumah Geladak

(Sec. 10-B.1)

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

-Modulus balok geladak pada bangunan atas-

1) Modulus Deck Beam pada geladak kembang (Poop Deck)

Dimana

$$c = 0.75$$

$$a = 0.65 \text{ m}$$

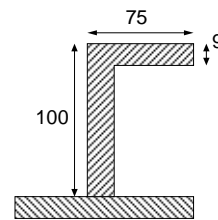
$$P = 19.064 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$l = \text{Panjang tak ditumpu} \\ = 3 \text{ m (diambil terbesar)}$$

$$k = 1,0$$

$$W = 0.75 \times 0.65 \times 19.064 \times (3)^2 \times 1,0 \\ = \mathbf{83.643 \text{ cm}^3}$$

$$\text{Profil} = L = 100 \times 75 \times 9$$



2) Modulus Deck Beam pada geladak sekoci (Boat Deck)

$$c = 0.75$$

$$a = 0.65 \text{ m}$$

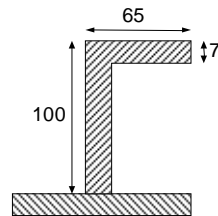
$$P = 13.687 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$l = \text{Panjang tak ditumpu} \\ = 3 \text{ m (diambil terbesar)}$$

$$k = 1,0$$

$$W = 0.75 \times 0.65 \times 13.687 \times (3)^2 \times 1,0 \\ = \mathbf{60.051 \text{ cm}^3}$$

$$\text{Profil} = L = 100 \times 65 \times 7$$



3) Modulus Deck Beam pada Fore castle deck

$$c = 0.75$$

$$a = 0.6 \text{ m}$$

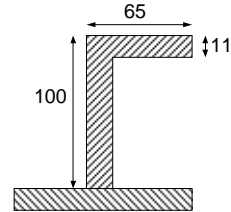
$$P = 23.140 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$l = \text{Panjang tak ditumpu} \\ = 3 \text{ m (diambil terbesar)}$$

$$k = 1,0$$

$$W = 0.75 \times 0.6 \times 23.140 \times (3)^2 \times 1,0 \\ = 93.717 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\text{Profil} = L = 100 \times 65 \times 11$$



-Modulus Balok Geladak Pada Rumah Geladak-

4) Modulus deck beam pada geladak kemudi

$$c = 0.75$$

$$a = 0.65 \text{ m}$$

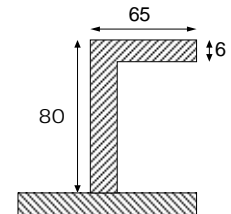
$$P = 12.220 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$l = \text{Panjang tak ditumpu} \\ = 2.5 \text{ m (diambil terbesar)}$$

$$k = 1,0$$

$$W = 0.75 \times 0.65 \times 12.22 \times (2.5)^2 \times 1,0 \\ = 37.234 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\text{Profil} = L = 80 \times 65 \times 6$$



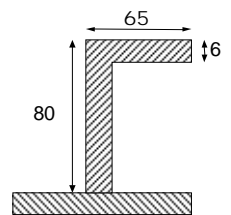
5) Modulus Deck Beam pada geladak kompas

$$c = 0.75$$

$$a = 0.65 \text{ m}$$

$$P = 12.22 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$l = \text{Panjang tak ditumpu} \\ = 2.5 \text{ m (diambil terbesar)}$$



$$k = 1,0$$

$$W = 0.75 \times 0.65 \times 12.22 \times (2.5)^2 \times 1,0$$

$$= 37.234 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\text{Profil} = L = 80 \times 65 \times 6$$

6) Modulus Deck Beam pada Winc deck

$$c = 0.75$$

$$a = 0.65 \text{ m}$$

$$P = 17.331 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

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

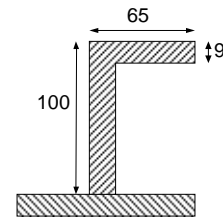
$$= 3 \text{ m (diambil terbesar)}$$

$$k = 1,0$$

$$W = 0.75 \times 0.65 \times 17.331 \times (3)^2 \times 1,0$$

$$= 76.039 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\text{Profil} = L = 100 \times 65 \times 9$$



2 Balok Geladak Besar (Strong Beam)

a. Modulus penampang strong beam tidak boleh kurang dari (Sec. 10.b.4.1)

$$W = C \times e \times l^2 \times P_D \times k \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

Dimana,

$$C = 0.75 \quad \text{untuk Beam (balok)}$$

$$e = 4 \times a = 4 \times 0.6 = 2.4 \text{ m (haluan \& buritan)}$$

$$e = 4 \times a = 4 \times 0,65 = 2,6 \text{ m (midship)}$$

$$l = \text{panjang tak di tumpu} = 3 \text{ m}$$

$$= \text{panjang tak di tumpu} = 2,5 \text{ m (navigation , compas deck)}$$

$$P_{D1} = 19.55 \text{ KN/m}^2 \quad \text{untuk Buritan kapal}$$

$$P_{D2} = 17.78 \text{ KN/m}^2 \quad \text{untuk Midship kapal}$$

$$P_{D3} = 24.53 \text{ KN/m}^2 \quad \text{untuk Haluan kapal}$$

$$k = 1.0$$

jadi :

1) Modulus Strong beam pada buritan kapal

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= 0.75 \times 2.4 \times (3)^2 \times 19,55 \times 1.0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)} \\
 &= \mathbf{316.75 \text{ cm}^3}
 \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan T = 160 × 14 FP 100 × 14

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50 t = 1,1

$$f = 10 \times 1.4 = 14 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 16 \times 1.4 = 224 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 1.1 = 55 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$f/F = 0.2545$$

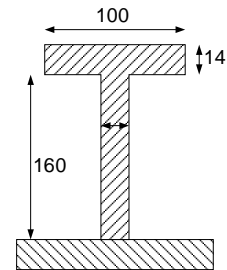
$$f_s/F = 0.407$$

$$w = 0.365$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= w \times F \times h \\
 &= 0.365 \times 55 \times 16 \\
 &= \mathbf{321.2 \text{ cm}^3}
 \end{aligned}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan (memenuhi)

$$\mathbf{321.2 > 316.75}$$



2) Modulus Strong beam pada midship kapal

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= 0.75 \times 2.6 \times (3)^2 \times 17.78 \times 1.0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)} \\
 &= \mathbf{311.95 \text{ cm}^3}
 \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan T = 160 × 14 FP 100 × 14

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50 t = 1,0

$$f = 10 \times 1.4 = 14 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 16 \times 1.4 = 22.4 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 1.0 = 50 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$f/F = 0.28$$

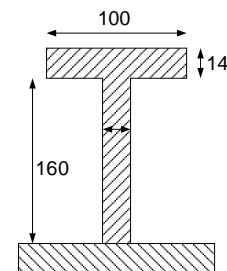
$$f_s/F = 0.448$$

$$w = 0.4$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= w \times F \times h \\
 &= 0.4 \times 50 \times 16 \\
 &= \mathbf{320 \text{ cm}^3}
 \end{aligned}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan (memenuhi)

$$\mathbf{320 > 311.95}$$



3) Strong beam pada Haluan kapal

$$W = 0.75 \times 2.4 \times ()^2 \times 24.53 \times 1.0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$

$$= 397.38 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan T = 180 × 14 FP 120 × 14

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50 t = 1,1

$$f = 12 \times 1.4 = 16.8 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 18 \times 1.4 = 25.2 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 1.1 = 55 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$f/F = 0.305$$

$$f_s/F = 0.458$$

$$w = 0.41$$

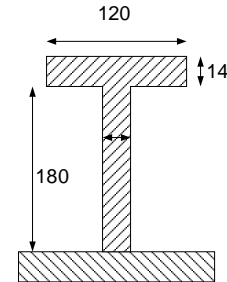
$$W = w \times F \times h$$

$$= 0.41 \times 55 \times 18$$

$$= 405.9 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$405.9 > 397.38 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$



b. -Strong Beam Pada Bangunan Atas-

1) Pada Poop Deck

$$P_D = 15.251 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$W = 0.75 \times 2.6 \times (3)^2 \times 15.2511 \times 1.0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$

$$= 267.66 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil = T = 160 × 12 FP 100 × 12

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50 t = 8

$$f = 10 \times 1.2 = 12 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 16 \times 1.2 = 19.2 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 0.8 = 40 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$f/F = 0.3$$

$$f_s/F = 0.48$$

$$w = 0.42$$

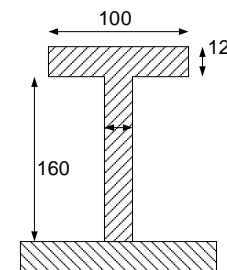
$$W = w \times F \times h$$

$$= 0.42 \times 40 \times 16$$

$$= 268.8 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$268.8 > 267.66 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$



2) Pada Boat Deck

$$P_D = 10.94 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$W = 0.75 \times 2.6 \times (3)^2 \times 10.94 \times 1.0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$

$$= \mathbf{192.16 \text{ cm}^3}$$

Profil = T = 140 × 10 FP 100 × 10

Koreksi modulus

$$\text{Lebar berguna (40 - 50) = 50} \quad t = 0.8$$

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

$$f_s = 14 \times 1 = 14 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 0.8 = 40 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$f/F = 0.25$$

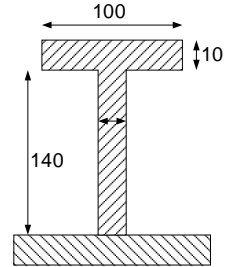
$$f_s/F = 0.35$$

$$w = 0.345$$

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

$$= 0.345 \times 40 \times 14$$

$$= \mathbf{193.2 \text{ cm}^3}$$



W rencana > W perhitungan

$$\mathbf{193.2 > 192.16} \text{ (memenuhi)}$$

3) Gading besar pada Fore castle Deck

$$P_s = 24.52 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$W = 0.75 \times 2.4 \times (3)^2 \times 24.52 \times 1.0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$

$$= \mathbf{397.38 \text{ cm}^3}$$

Profil = T = 180 × 14 FP 120 × 14

Koreksi modulus

$$\text{Lebar berguna (40 - 50) = 50} \quad t = 0.8$$

$$f = 12 \times 1.4 = 16.8 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 18 \times 1.4 = 25.2 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 0.8 = 40 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$f/F = 0.42$$

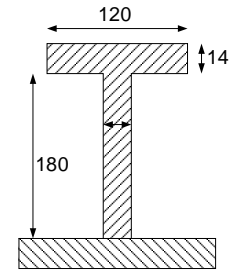
$$f_s/F = 0.63$$

$$w = 0.63$$

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

$$= 0.56 \times 40 \times 18$$

$$= \mathbf{403.2 \text{ cm}^3}$$



W rencana > W perhitungan

$$\mathbf{403.2 > 397.38} \text{ (memenuhi)}$$

-Strong Beam Pada Rumah geladak-

4) Pada Navigasi Deck

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_s &= 9.776 \text{ KN/m}^2 \\
 W &= 0.75 \times 2.6 \times (2.5)^2 \times 9.776 \times 1.0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)} \\
 &= \mathbf{119.15 \text{ cm}^3}
 \end{aligned}$$

Profil = T = 110 × 10 FP 90 × 10

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50 t = 0.8

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

$$f_s = 11 \times 1 = 11 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 0.8 = 40 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$f/F = 0.225$$

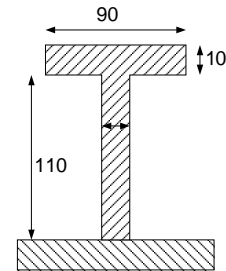
$$f_s/F = 0.275$$

$$w = 0.28$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= w \times F \times h \\
 &= 0.28 \times 40 \times 11 \\
 &= \mathbf{123.2 \text{ cm}^3}
 \end{aligned}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$\mathbf{123.2 > 119.15} \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$



5) Pada compas Deck

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_s &= 9.776 \text{ KN/m}^2 \\
 W &= 0.75 \times 2.6 \times (2.5)^2 \times 9.776 \times 1.0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)} \\
 &= \mathbf{119.15 \text{ cm}^3}
 \end{aligned}$$

Profil = T = 110 × 10 FP 90 × 10

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50 t = 0.8

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

$$f_s = 11 \times 1 = 11 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 0.8 = 40 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$f/F = 0.225$$

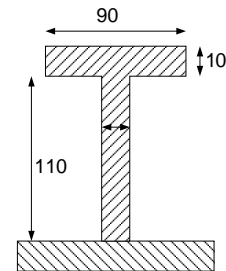
$$f_s/F = 0.275$$

$$w = 0.28$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= w \times F \times h \\
 &= 0.28 \times 40 \times 11 \\
 &= \mathbf{123.2 \text{ cm}^3}
 \end{aligned}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$\mathbf{123.2 > 119.15} \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$



6) Pada winch deck

$$\begin{aligned} P_s &= 13.86 \quad \text{KN/m}^2 \\ W &= 0.75 \times 2.6 \times (3)^2 \times 13.86 \times 1.0 \quad (\text{cm}^3) \\ &= \mathbf{243.32 \text{ cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$

Profil = T = 160 × 11 FP 100 × 11

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50 $t = 0.8$

$$f = 10 \times 1.1 = 11 \quad \text{cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 16 \times 1.1 = 17.6 \quad \text{cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 0.8 = 40 \quad \text{cm}^3$$

$$f/F = 0.275$$

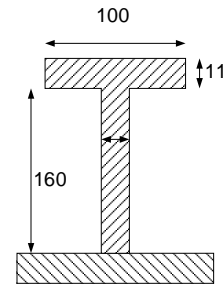
$$f_s/F = 0.440$$

$$w = 0.39$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0.39 \times 40 \times 16 \\ &= \mathbf{249.6 \quad \text{cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$\mathbf{249.6 > 243.32} \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$



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.

1. Modulus Penumpu tengah (Center Deck Girder)

$$W = c \times e \times l^2 \times P_{Dl} \times k \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

Dimana :

$$c = 0.75$$

$$l = 2.4 \text{ m} \quad \text{panjang tak di tumpu (haluan \& buritan)}$$

$$= 2,6 \text{ m} \quad \text{panjang tak di tumpu (midship)}$$

$$e = \text{lebar geladak yang ditumpu} = 3 \text{ m}$$

$$= \text{lebar geladak yang ditumpu} = 2,5 \text{ m (navigation, compass deck)}$$

$$P_{Dl} = 19.55 \quad \text{kN/m}^2$$

$$P_{Dl} = 17.78 \quad \text{kN/m}^2$$

$$P_{Dl} = 24.53 \quad \text{kN/m}^2$$

$$k = 1.0$$

a. Modulus penampang CDG pada daerah 0,1 L dari AP tidak boleh kurang dari (BKI 2001 Vol. II Sec. -10 B.4.1)

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0.75 \times 3 \times (2.4)^2 \times 19.55 \times 1.0 \quad (\text{cm}^3) \\ &= \mathbf{253.4 \text{ cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$

Profil = T = 160 × 12 FP 100 × 12

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50 t = 1,1

f = 10 × 1.2 = 12 cm²

f_s = 16 × 1.2 = 19.2 cm²

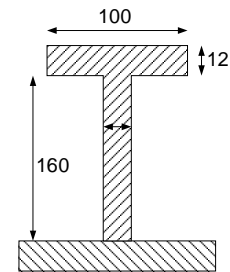
F = 50 × 1.1 = 55 cm³

f/F = 0.218

f_s/F = 0.349

w = 0.29

W = w × F × h
 = 0.29 × 55 × 16
 = **255.2 cm³**



W rencana > W perhitungan

255.2 > 253.4 (memenuhi)

- b. Modulus penampang penumpu tengah (Centre Deck Girder) pada daerah 0,6 L, tengah kapal tidak boleh kurang dari :

W = 0.75 × 3 × (2.6)² × 17.78 × 1.0 (cm³)
 = **270.36 cm³**

Profil = T = 160 × 12 FP 100 × 12

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50 t = 1,0

f = 10 × 1.2 = 12 cm²

f_s = 16 × 1.2 = 19.2 cm²

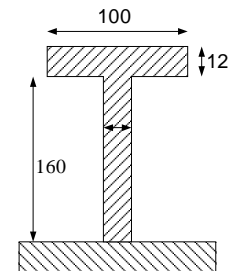
F = 50 × 1.0 = 50 cm³

f/F = 0.24

f_s/F = 0.384

w = 0.345

W = w × F × h
 = 0.345 × 50 × 16
 = **276 cm³**



W rencana > W perhitungan

276 > 270.36 (memenuhi)

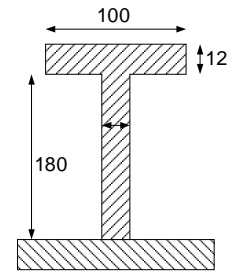
- c. Modulus penampang penumpu tengah pada 0,1 L, dari FP tidak boleh kurang dari :

W = 0.75 × 3 × (2.4)² × 24.53 × 1.0 (cm³)
 = **317.91 cm³**

Profil = T = 180 × 12 FP 100 × 12

Koreksi modulus

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Lebar berguna } (40 - 50) &= 50 & t &= 1,1 \\ f &= 10 \times 1.2 = 12 & \text{cm}^2 \\ f_s &= 18 \times 1.2 = 21.6 & \text{cm}^2 \\ F &= 50 \times 1.1 = 55 & \text{cm}^3 \\ f/F &= 0.218 \\ f_s/F &= 0.393 \\ w &= 0.325 \\ W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0.325 \times 55 \times 18 \\ &= \mathbf{321.75 \text{ cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$



W rencana > W perhitungan
321.75 > 317.91 (memenuhi)

d. Modulus penumpu tengah (Center Deck Girder) pada bangunan atas:

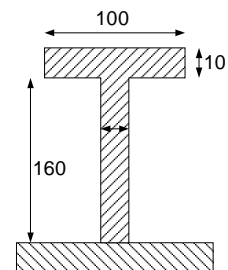
1. Penumpu tengah pada Poop Deck

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0.75 \times 3 \times (2.6)^2 \times 15.251 \times 1.0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)} \\ &= \mathbf{231.97 \text{ cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$

Profil = T = 160 × 10 FP 100 × 10

Koreksi modulus

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Lebar berguna } (40 - 50) &= 50 \\ f &= 10 \times 1 = 10 & \text{cm}^2 \\ f_s &= 16 \times 1 = 16 & \text{cm}^2 \\ F &= 50 \times 0.8 = 40 & \text{cm}^3 \\ f/F &= 0.25 \\ f_s/F &= 0.4 \\ w &= 0.363 \\ W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0.363 \times 40 \times 16 \\ &= \mathbf{232.32 \text{ cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$



W rencana > W perhitungan
232.32 > 231.97 (memenuhi)

2. Penumpu tengah pada Boat Deck

$$P_D = 10.949 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0.75 \times 3 \times (2.6)^2 \times 10.949 \times 1.0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)} \\ &= \mathbf{166.54 \text{ cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$

Profil = T = 140 × 10 FP 90 × 10

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

$$f = 9 \times 1.0 = 9 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 14 \times 1.0 = 14 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 0.8 = 40 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$f/F = 0.225$$

$$f_s/F = 0.35$$

$$w = 0.3$$

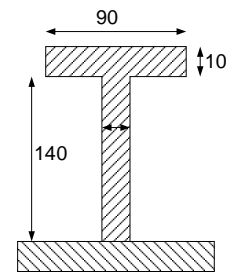
$$W = w \times F \times h$$

$$= 0.3 \times 40 \times 14$$

$$= \mathbf{168 \text{ cm}^3}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$\mathbf{168 > 166.54} \text{ (memenuhi)}$$



3. Penumpu tengah pada forecastle Deck

$$P_d = 24.53 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$W = 0.75 \times 3 \times (2.4)^2 \times 24.53 \times 1.0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$

$$= \mathbf{317.91 \text{ cm}^3}$$

$$\text{Profil} = T = 180 \times 12 \quad \text{FP} \quad 100 \times 12$$

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

$$f = 10 \times 1.2 = 12 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 18 \times 1.2 = 21.6 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 0.8 = 40 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$f/F = 0.3$$

$$f_s/F = 0.54$$

$$w = 0.445$$

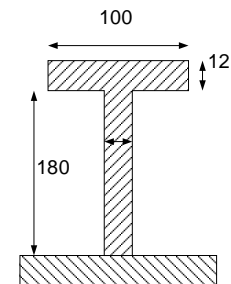
$$W = w \times F \times h$$

$$= 0.445 \times 40 \times 21.6$$

$$= \mathbf{320.4 \text{ cm}^3}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$\mathbf{320.4 > 317.91} \text{ (memenuhi)}$$



Modulus penampang penumpu tengah pada rumah geladak :

4. Penumpu tengah pada navigation Deck

$$P_d = 9.776 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

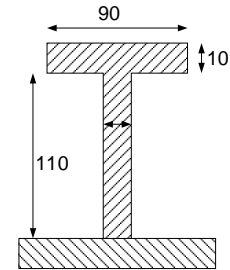
$$W = 0.75 \times 2.5 \times (2.6)^2 \times 9.776 \times 1.0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$

$$= \mathbf{123.92 \text{ cm}^3}$$

$$\text{Profil} = T = 110 \times 10 \quad \text{FP} \quad 90 \times 10$$

Koreksi modulus

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Lebar berguna (40 - 50)} &= 50 \\ f &= 9 \times 1.0 = 9 \text{ cm}^2 \\ f_s &= 11 \times 1.0 = 11 \text{ cm}^2 \\ F &= 50 \times 0.8 = 40 \text{ cm}^3 \\ f/F &= 0.225 \\ f_s/F &= 0.275 \\ w &= 0.29 \\ W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0.29 \times 40 \times 11 \\ &= \mathbf{127.6 \text{ cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$



W rencana > W perhitungan
127.6 > 123.92 (memenuhi)

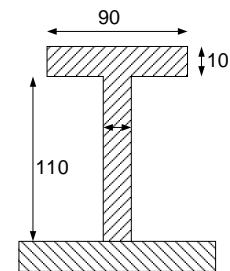
5. Penumpu tengah pada Compass Deck

$$\begin{aligned} P_d &= 9.776 \text{ KN/m}^2 \\ W &= 0.75 \times 2.5 \times (2.6)^2 \times 9.776 \times 1.0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)} \\ &= \mathbf{123.92 \text{ cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$

Profil = T = 110 × 10 FP 90 × 10

Koreksi modulus

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Lebar berguna (40 - 50)} &= 50 \\ f &= 9 \times 1.0 = 9 \text{ cm}^2 \\ f_s &= 11 \times 1.0 = 11 \text{ cm}^2 \\ F &= 50 \times 0.8 = 40 \text{ cm}^3 \\ f/F &= 0.225 \\ f_s/F &= 0.275 \\ w &= 0.29 \\ W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0.29 \times 40 \times 11 \\ &= \mathbf{127.6 \text{ cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$



W rencana > W perhitungan
127.6 > 123.92 (memenuhi)

6. Penumpu tengah pada Winch Deck

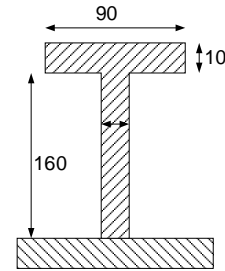
$$\begin{aligned} P_d &= 13.865 \text{ KN/m}^2 \\ W &= 0.75 \times 3 \times (2.6)^2 \times 13.865 \times 1.0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)} \\ &= \mathbf{210.88 \text{ cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$

Profil = T = 160 × 10 FP 90 × 10

Koreksi modulus

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 f &= 9 \times 1.0 = 9 \text{ cm}^2 \\
 f_s &= 16 \times 1.0 = 16 \text{ cm}^2 \\
 F &= 50 \times 0.8 = 40 \text{ cm}^3 \\
 f/F &= 0.225 \\
 f_s/F &= 0.4 \\
 w &= 0.33 \\
 W &= w \times F \times h \\
 &= 0.34 \times 40 \times 18 \\
 &= \mathbf{211.2 \text{ cm}^3}
 \end{aligned}$$



W rencana > W perhitungan

$$211.2 > 210.88 \text{ (memenuhi)}$$

2. Modulus Penumpu samping (Side Deck Girder)

$$W = c \times e \times l^2 \times P_{D1} \times k \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

Dimana :

$$c = 0.75$$

$$l = \text{panjang tak di tumpu} = 2.4 \text{ m (haluan, buritan)}$$

$$= \text{panjang tak di tumpu} = 2,6 \text{ m (midship)}$$

$$e = \text{lebar pembebanan} = 3 \text{ m}$$

$$= \text{lebar pembebanan} = 2,66 \text{ m}$$

$$P_{D1} = \mathbf{19.55} \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$P_{D1} = \mathbf{17.78} \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$P_{D1} = \mathbf{24.53} \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$k = 1.0$$

- a. pada daerah 0,1 L dari AP tidak boleh kurang dari (BKI 2001 Vol. II Sec. -10 B.4.1)

❖ Untuk $e = 3$

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= 0.75 \times 3 \times (2.4)^2 \times 19.55 \times 1.0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)} \\
 &= \mathbf{253.4 \text{ cm}^3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Profil} = T = 160 \times 12 \text{ FP } 100 \times 12$$

Koreksi modulus

$$\text{Lebar berguna (40 - 50)} = 50 \quad t = 1,1$$

$$f = 10 \times 1.2 = 12 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 16 \times 1.2 = 19.2 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 1.1 = 55 \text{ cm}^3$$

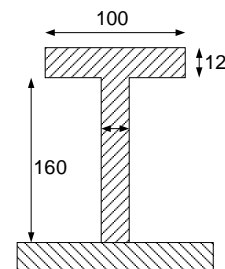
$$f/F = 0.218$$

$$f_s/F = 0.349$$

$$w = 0.29$$

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

$$= 0.29 \times 55 \times 16$$



$$= 255.2 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$255.2 > 253.4 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

❖ Untuk e = 2.66

$$W = 0.75 \times 2.66 \times (2.4)^2 \times 19.55 \times 1.0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$

$$= 224.68 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil = T = 150 × 12 FP 100 × 12

Koreksi modulus

$$\text{Lebar berguna (40 - 50) = 50} \quad t = 1,1$$

$$f = 10 \times 1.2 = 12 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 15 \times 1.2 = 19.2 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 1.1 = 55 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$f/F = 0.21$$

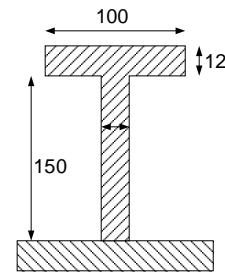
$$f_s/F = 0.32$$

$$w = 0.28$$

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

$$= 0.28 \times 55 \times 15$$

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



W rencana > W perhitungan

$$231 > 224.68 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

- b. Modulus penampang penumpu samping (Side Deck Girder) pada daerah 0,6 L, tengah kapal tidak boleh kurang dari :

❖ Untuk e = 3

$$W = 0.75 \times 3 \times (2.6)^2 \times 17.78 \times 1.0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$

$$= 270.36 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil = T = 160 × 12 FP 100 × 12

Koreksi modulus

$$\text{Lebar berguna (40 - 50) = 50} \quad t = 1,0$$

$$f = 10 \times 1.2 = 12 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 16 \times 1.2 = 19.2 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 1.0 = 50 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$f/F = 0.24$$

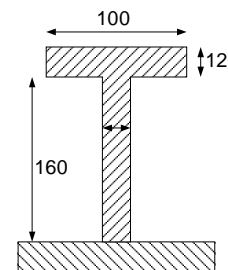
$$f_s/F = 0.384$$

$$w = 0.345$$

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

$$= 0.345 \times 50 \times 16$$

$$= 276 \text{ cm}^3$$



W rencana > W perhitungan

$$276 > 270.36 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

❖ Untuk $e = 2.66$

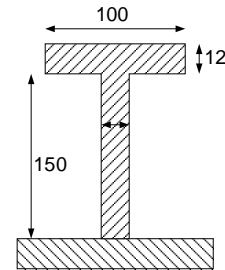
$$W = 0.75 \times 2.66 \times (2.6)^2 \times 19.55 \times 1.0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$

$$= 239.72 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil = T = 150 × 12 FP 100 × 12

Koreksi modulus

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Lebar berguna (40 - 50)} &= 50 & t &= 1,1 \\ f &= 10 \times 1.2 = 12 & \text{cm}^2 \\ f_s &= 15 \times 1.2 = 19.2 & \text{cm}^2 \\ F &= 50 \times 1.0 = 50 & \text{cm}^3 \\ f/F &= 0.24 \\ f_s/F &= 0.36 \\ w &= 0.232 \\ W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0.32 \times 50 \times 15 \\ &= 240 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$



W rencana > W perhitungan

$$240 > 239.72 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

c. Modulus penampang penumpu samping pada 0,1 L, dari FP tidak boleh kurang dari :

❖ Untuk $e = 3$

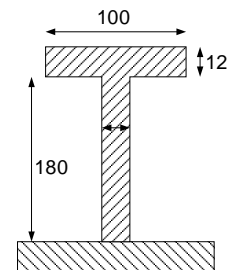
$$W = 0.75 \times 3 \times (2.4)^2 \times 24.53 \times 1.0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$

$$= 317.91 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil = T = 180 × 12 FP 100 × 12

Koreksi modulus

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Lebar berguna (40 - 50)} &= 50 & t &= 1,1 \\ f &= 10 \times 1.2 = 12 & \text{cm}^2 \\ f_s &= 18 \times 1.2 = 21.6 & \text{cm}^2 \\ F &= 50 \times 1.1 = 55 & \text{cm}^3 \\ f/F &= 0.218 \\ f_s/F &= 0.393 \\ w &= 0.325 \\ W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0.325 \times 55 \times 18 \\ &= 321.75 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$



W rencana > W perhitungan

$$321.75 > 317.91 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

❖ Untuk $e = 2.66$

$$W = 0.75 \times 2.66 \times (2.4)^2 \times 24.53 \times 1.0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$

$$= 281.88 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil = T = 170 × 12 FP 100 × 12

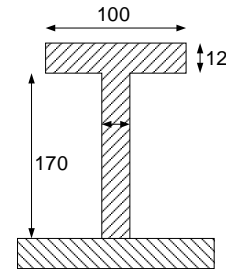
Koreksi modulus

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Lebar berguna (40 - 50)} &= 50 & t &= 1,1 \\ f &= 10 \times 1.2 = 12 & \text{cm}^2 \\ f_s &= 17 \times 1.2 = 21.6 & \text{cm}^2 \\ F &= 50 \times 1.1 = 55 & \text{cm}^3 \\ f/F &= 0.218 \\ f_s/F &= 0.37 \\ w &= 0.31 \\ W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0.31 \times 55 \times 18 \\ &= 289.85 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$289.85 > 281.88$$

(memenuhi)



- d. Modulus penampang penumpu samping pada ambang palkah tidak boleh kurang dari :

$$W = c \times e \times (l^2) \times P_{D2} \times k \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$

Dimana

$$c = 0.75$$

$$e = \text{lebar pembebanan} = (1.1625 + 6) = 7.1625 \text{ m}$$

$$l = \text{panjang tak ditumpu} = 4 \times 0.65 = 2.6 \text{ m}$$

$$P_{D2} = 17.78 \text{ KN/m}^2 \text{ (untuk daerah ruang muat tengah)}$$

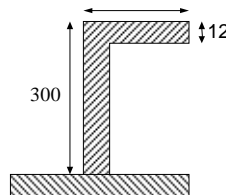
- untuk daerah ruang muat tengah

$$W = c \times e \times (l^2) \times P_{D2} \times k \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$

$$W = 0.75 \times 7.1625 \times (2.6^2) \times 17.78 \times 1.0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$

$$= 645.66 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil = L 300 x 12



❖ **profil T pada ambang palkah**

$$W = 0.75 \times 4.1625 \times (2.6)^2 \times 17.78 \times 1.0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$

$$= 375.12 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil = T = 160 × 14 FP 120 × 14

Koreksi modulus

$$\text{Lebar berguna (40 - 50) = 50} \quad t = 1,1$$

$$f = 12 \times 1.4 = 16.8 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 16 \times 1.4 = 22.4 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 1.0 = 50 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$f/F = 0.336$$

$$f_s/F = 0.448$$

$$w = 0.48$$

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

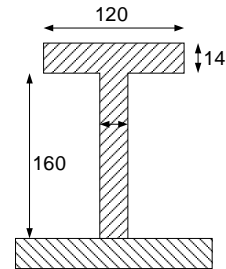
$$= 0.48 \times 50 \times 16$$

$$= 384 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$384 > 375.12$$

(memenuhi)



H. BULKHEAD (SEKAT KEDAP)

Sebuah kapal harus mempunyai sekat tubrukan pada haluan sekat buritan, sekat ruang mesin dan sekat antar ruang muat.

a. Sekat Tubrukan pada haluan (BKI 2001 Vol II. Sec 11. B.2.2.1)

Tebal sekat kedap air :

$$t_s = C_p \times a \times \sqrt{P} + t_k \quad (\text{mm})$$

Dimana:

$$\begin{aligned} C_p &= 1,1 \sqrt{f}, \longrightarrow f = \frac{235}{\text{Re.H}} \cdot \text{Re H} = 265 \quad \text{N/mm}^2 \\ &= 1,1 \sqrt{0.887} &= \frac{235}{265} \\ &= \mathbf{1.036} &= \mathbf{0.887} \quad \text{N/mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$a = 0.6$$

$$P = 9,81 \times h$$

dimana,

$$h = 2/3 (H-h) + l$$

$$\begin{aligned} h &= 2/3 (8.75 - 1.1) + 1 \\ &= 6 \quad \text{m} \end{aligned}$$

$$t_k = 1.5 \text{ (Corosion Factor)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} t_{\min} &= 6.0 \times \sqrt{f} \\ &= 6.0 \times \sqrt{0.887} \\ &= 5.651 \text{ mm} = 6 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P &= 9.81 \times 6 \\ &= \mathbf{58.86 \text{ kN/m}} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi,

$$\begin{aligned} t_{s1} &= C_p \times a \times \sqrt{P} + t_k \\ &= 1.036 \times 0.6 \times \sqrt{58.86} + 1.5 \\ &= 6.28 \quad \text{mm direncanakan} \quad \mathbf{8 \text{ mm}} \end{aligned}$$

Tebal sekat kedap lainnya (pada sekat buritan,depan kamar mesin, dan sekat antara ruang muat) (BKI 2001 Vol II Sec 11. B.2.2.1)

$$t_s = C_p \times a \times \sqrt{P} + t_k \quad (\text{mm})$$

dimana

$$\begin{aligned} C_p &= 0.9 \sqrt{f}, \longrightarrow f = \frac{235}{\text{Re.H}} \cdot \text{Re H} = 265 \quad \text{N/mm}^2 \\ &= 0.9 \sqrt{0.887} &= \frac{235}{265} \\ &= 0.848 &= 0.887 \quad \text{N/mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a &= 0.65 \\
 P &= 58.86 \text{ kN/m} \\
 tk &= 1.5 \text{ (corrosion factor)} \\
 t_{\min} &= 6.0 \times \sqrt{f} \\
 &= 6.0 \times \sqrt{0.887} \\
 &= 5.61 \\
 &= 6 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi,

$$\begin{aligned}
 Ts_2 &= 0.848 \times 0.65 \times \sqrt{58.86} + 1.5 \\
 &= 5.740 \quad \text{mm} > t_{\min} \approx \text{diambil } \mathbf{8 \text{ mm}}
 \end{aligned}$$

b. Modulus Penampang Penegar Sekat Kedap Air

1. modulus penampang penegar sekat tubrukan

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

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_s &= 0,33 \times f \quad (\text{menurut table 11,2 \& karena berada}) \\
 &= 0,33 \times 0.887 \quad \text{dicollision bulkhead yang terdapat 2 ikatan)} \\
 &= 0.293
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 l &= 1/3 (H - h) \\
 &= 1/3 (8.75 - 1.1) = 2.55 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

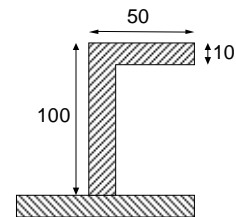
$$P = 58.86 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$a = 0.65$$

maka :

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= 0.293 \times 0.65 \times (2.55)^2 \times 58.86 \times 1 \\
 &= \mathbf{72.8 \text{ cm}^3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Profil yang di rencanakan} = L = 100 \times 50 \times 10$$



2. modulus penampang penegar 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 :

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_s &= 0.265 \times f \quad (\text{menurut table 11,2 \& karena pada sekat}) \\
 &= 0.265 \times 0.887 \quad \text{yang lainnya dan terdapat 2 ikatan)} \\
 &= 0,235
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 l &= 1/3 (H - h) \\
 &= 1/3 (8.75 - 1.1) = 2.55 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$P = 58.86 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

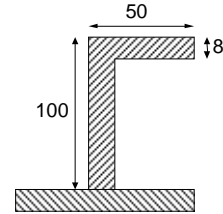
$$a = 0.65$$

maka :

$$W = 0.235 \times 0.65 \times (2.55)^2 \times 58.86 \times 1$$

$$= 58.46 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\text{Profil yang di rencanakan} = L = 100 \times 50 \times 8$$



3. modulus penampang penegar sekat antara ruang muat dan ruang mesin dan sekat lainnya tidak boleh kurang dari :

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

Dimana :

$$C_s = 0,265 \times f \quad (\text{menurut table 11,2 \& karena pada sekat yang lainnya dan terdapat 2 ikatan})$$

$$= 0,265 \times 0.887$$

$$= 0.235$$

$$l = 1/3 (H - h)$$

$$= 1/3 (8.75 - 1.1) = 2.55 \text{ m}$$

$$P = 9,81 \times h$$

Dimana h

$$h = 2/3 (H - h_{DBKM})$$

$$= 2/3 (8,75 - 1,2) + 1$$

$$= 6.03$$

$$P = 9.81 \times 6.03$$

$$= 59.154 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

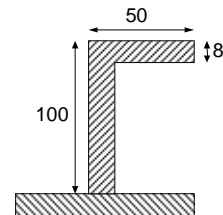
$$a = 0.65 \text{ m}$$

maka :

$$W = 0.235 \times 0.65 \times (2.55)^2 \times 59.154 \times 1$$

$$= 58.75 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\text{Profil yang di rencanakan} = L = 100 \times 50 \times 8$$



c. Stiffener pada bangunan atas dan rumah geladak (sec.16 C.3.1)

Modulus penampang stiffener tidak boleh kurang dari :

$$W = C_s \times a \times I^2 \times P \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$

$$C_s = 0,265 \times f \quad (\text{menurut table 11,2 \& karena pada sekat yang lainnya dan terdapat 2 ikatan})$$

$$= 0,265 \times 0,887$$

$$= 0,235$$

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

$$a = 0,65 \text{ m}$$

- Stiffner Pada Bangunan Atas-

- Stiffener untuk Poop Deck

Dimana :

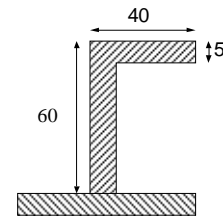
$$P = 19.064 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

maka :

$$W = 0.235 \times 0.65 \times (2.2)^2 \times 19.064 \times 1$$

$$= \mathbf{14.094 \text{ cm}^3}$$

$$\text{Profil yang di rencanakan} = L = 60 \times 40 \times 5$$



- Stiffener untuk Boat Deck

Dimana :

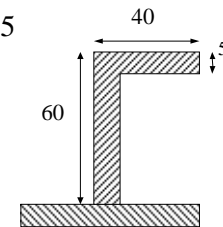
$$P = 13.68 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

maka :

$$W = 0.235 \times 0.65 \times (2.2)^2 \times 13.68 \times 1$$

$$= \mathbf{10.11 \text{ cm}^3}$$

$$\text{Profil yang di rencanakan} = L = 60 \times 40 \times 5$$



- Stiffener untuk Forecastle Deck

Dimana :

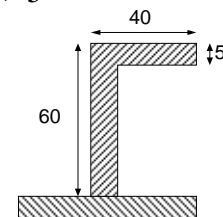
$$P = 23.140 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

maka :

$$W = 0.235 \times 0.65 \times (2.2)^2 \times 23.14 \times 1$$

$$= \mathbf{17.1 \text{ cm}^3}$$

$$\text{Profil yang di rencanakan} = L = 60 \times 40 \times 6$$



-Stiffener pada rumah geladak-

- Stiffener untuk Navigation Deck

Dimana :

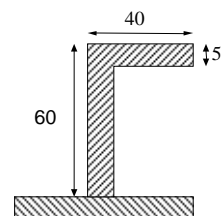
$$P = 12.220 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

maka :

$$W = 0.235 \times 0.65 \times (2.2)^2 \times 12.22 \times 1$$

$$= \mathbf{9.035 \text{ cm}^3}$$

$$\text{Profil yang di rencanakan} = L = 60 \times 40 \times 5$$



➤ Stiffener untuk Compas Deck

Dimana :

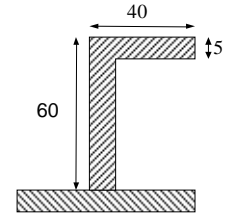
$$P = 12.220 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

maka :

$$W = 0.235 \times 0.65 \times (2.2)^2 \times 12.22 \times 1$$

$$= \mathbf{9.035 \text{ cm}^3}$$

Profil yang di rencanakan = L = 60 x 40 x 5



➤ Stiffener untuk Winch Deck

Dimana :

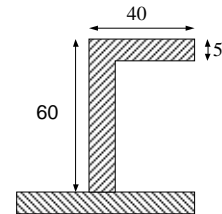
$$P = 17.331 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

maka :

$$W = 0.235 \times 0.65 \times (2.2)^2 \times 17.331 \times 1$$

$$= \mathbf{12.813 \text{ cm}^3}$$

Profil yang di rencanakan = L = 65 x 50 x 5



d. Web Stiffener (Penegar Besar)

a). Web stifener pada sekat

1 Modulus web stiffener sekat tubrukan tidak boleh kurang dari

$$W = C_s \cdot e \cdot l^2 \cdot P \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

Dimana :

$$C_s = 0,45 \times f \quad (\text{menurut tabel 11.2 dan karena pada collision bulkhead dan terdapat 1 ikatan})$$

$$= 0,45 \times 0,887$$

$$= \mathbf{0,4005}$$

$$e = \text{lebar pembebanan} = 2,4 \text{ m (Haluan \& buritan)}$$

$$= 2,6 \text{ m (midship)}$$

$$l = \text{panjang tak ditumpu} = 2,55 \text{ m}$$

$$P = \mathbf{58.86 \text{ KN/m}^2}$$

Jadi

$$W = 0,4005 \cdot 2,4 \cdot (2,55)^2 \cdot 58.86$$

$$= \mathbf{367.887 \text{ cm}^3}$$

Profil yang direncanakan **T 180 x 14 FP 100 x14**

Koreksi modulus :

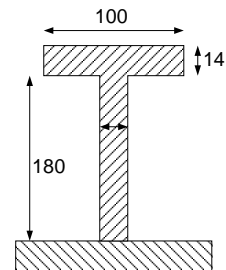
$$L_b = (40 \sim 60) = 50$$

$$f = 10 \times 1,4 = 14 \text{ mm} \quad ; f / F = 0,35$$

$$f_s = 18 \times 1,4 = 25.2 \text{ mm} \quad ; f_s / F = 0,63$$

$$F = 50 \times 0.8 = 40 \text{ mm} \quad ; w = 0,52$$

Jadi :



$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= w \cdot F \cdot h \\
 &= 0,52 \cdot 40 \cdot 18 \\
 &= \mathbf{374.4 \text{ cm}^3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 W \text{ rencana} &> W \text{ perhitungan} \\
 \mathbf{374.4} &> \mathbf{367.887}
 \end{aligned}$$

b. Modulus web stiffener pada tengah kapal tidak boleh kurang dari

$$\mathbf{W = C_s \cdot e \cdot l^2 \cdot P \quad (\text{cm}^3)}$$

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_s &= 0,36 \times f && \text{(menurut tabel 11.2 dan karena pada} \\
 &= 0,36 \times 0,887 && \text{sekat yang lainnya dan terdapat 1 ikatan)} \\
 &= 0,3204
 \end{aligned}$$

$$e = \text{lebar pembebanan} = 2,6 \text{ m}$$

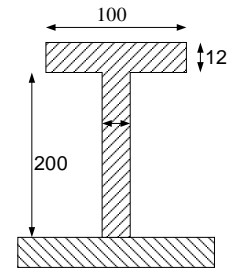
$$l = \text{panjang tak ditumpu} = 2,55 \text{ m}$$

$$P = 58.86 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Jadi

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= 0,3204 \cdot 2,6 \cdot (2,55)^2 \cdot 58.86 \\
 &= \mathbf{318.835 \text{ cm}^3}
 \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan **T 200 x 12 FP 100 x 12**



Koreksi modulus :

$$L_b = (40 \sim 60) = 50$$

$$f = 10 \times 1,2 = 16.8 \text{ mm} \quad ; f / F = 0,3$$

$$f_s = 20 \times 1,2 = 22.4 \text{ mm} \quad ; f_s / F = 0,6$$

$$F = 50 \times 0.8 = 40 \text{ mm} \quad ; w = 0,45$$

Jadi :

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= w \cdot F \cdot h \\
 &= 0,45 \cdot 40 \cdot 16,8 \\
 &= \mathbf{360 \text{ cm}^3}
 \end{aligned}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$360 > 318.835$$

c. Modulus web stiffener pada buritan kapal tidak boleh kurang dari

$$\mathbf{W = C_s \cdot e \cdot l^2 \cdot P \quad (\text{cm}^3)}$$

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_s &= 0,36 \times f && \text{(menurut tabel 11.2 dan karena pada} \\
 &= 0,36 \times 0,887 && \text{sekat yang lainnya dan terdapat 1 ikatan)} \\
 &= 0,3204
 \end{aligned}$$

$$e = \text{lebar pembebanan} = 2,4 \text{ m}$$

$l = \text{panjang tak ditumpu} = 2,55 \text{ m}$

$P = 58.86 \text{ KN/m}^2$

Jadi

$W = 0,3204 \cdot 2,4 \cdot (2,55)^2 \cdot 58.86$
 $= \mathbf{294.31 \text{ cm}^3}$

Profil yang direncanakan **T 160 x12 FP 120 x12**

Koreksi modulus :

$L_b = (40 \sim 60) = 50$

$f = 12 \times 1,2 = 14.4 \text{ mm} \quad ; f / F = 0,36$

$f_s = 16 \times 1,2 = 19.2 \text{ mm} \quad ; f_s / F = 0,48$

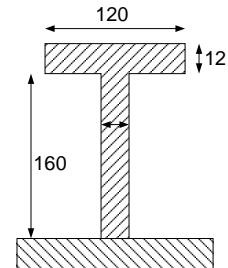
$F = 50 \times 0.8 = 40 \text{ mm} \quad ; w = 0,47$

Jadi :

$W = w \cdot F \cdot h$
 $= 0,47 \cdot 40 \cdot 16$
 $= \mathbf{300.8 \text{ cm}^3}$

$W \text{ rencana} > W \text{ perhitungan}$

$\mathbf{300.8 > 294.31}$



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)

$$t = c \times \sqrt[3]{\frac{W}{k1}} + tk$$

dimana c = 1,2 (coefisien pengelasan)

kl = 1.0 (factor bahan baja)

tk = 1,5 (faktor korosi)

w = modulus terkecil

t min = 6,5 mm

t mk = ketebalan web terkecil

$$t = 1,2 \times \sqrt[3]{\frac{W}{k1}} + tk$$

$$l = 50,6 \sqrt{\frac{W \times K2}{t \times K1}}$$

- 2) Tebal dari bracket tidak boleh kurang dari : (pakai flange)

$$t = c \times \sqrt[3]{\frac{W}{k1}} + tk$$

$$t = 0,95 \times \sqrt[3]{\frac{W}{k1}} + tk$$

- a) Tebal bracket antara gading utama dengan balok geladak di buritan kapal :

$$t = c \times \sqrt[3]{\frac{W}{k1}} + tk \quad W \text{ (gading)} = 66,93 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$t = 1,2 \times \sqrt[3]{\frac{66,93}{1}} + 1,5 \quad W \text{ (balok geladak)} = 99,98 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$t = 6,37 \text{ mm}, t \text{ min} = 6,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{direncanakan} = 7 \text{ mm}$$

$$l = 50,6 \sqrt{\frac{W \times K2}{t \times K1}}, \quad k_2 = \frac{235}{Re H}$$

$$l = 50,6 \sqrt{\frac{66,93 \times 0,89}{7 \times 1}}, \quad k_2 = \frac{235}{256} = 0,89$$

$$l = 103,3 \text{ mm}$$

$$l \text{ min} = 100 \text{ mm}$$

direncanakan = 110 x 7

- b) Tebal bracket antara gading utama dengan balok geladak di tengah kapal

$$t = c \times \sqrt[3]{\frac{W}{k1}} + tk \quad W (\text{gading}) = 58,37 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$t = 1.2 \times \sqrt[3]{\frac{58,37}{1}} + 1.5 \quad W (\text{balok geladak}) = 97,48 \text{ cm}^3$$

t = 6.15 mm, t min = 6,5 mm

t direncanakan = 7

$$l = 50,6 \sqrt{\frac{W \times K2}{t \times K1}}, \quad k_2 = \frac{235}{Re H}$$

$$l = 50,6 \sqrt{\frac{58,37 \times 0,89}{7 \times 1}}, \quad k_2 = \frac{235}{256} = 0,89$$

l = 98.69 mm

l min = 100 mm

direncanakan = 100 x 7

- c) Tebal bracket antara gading utama dengan balok geladak di haluan kapal :

$$t = 1.2 \times \sqrt[3]{\frac{81,427}{1}} + 1.5 \quad W (\text{gading}) = 81,437 \text{ cm}^3$$

t = 6.7 mm, t min = 6.5 mm W (balok geladak) = 93,717 cm³
direncanakan = 7 mm

$$l = 50,6 \sqrt{\frac{W \times K2}{t \times K1}}, \quad k_2 = \frac{235}{Re H}$$

$$l = 50,6 \sqrt{\frac{81,437 \times 0,89}{7 \times 1}}, \quad k_2 = \frac{235}{256} = 0,89$$

l = 110.2 mm

l min = 100 mm

direncanakan = 120 x 7

J. Stem Plate (Plat Linggi)

Tebal dari stem plate atau plat linggi berdasarkan *BKI Th. 2006 Sec 13.2.1*, tebalnya tidak boleh kurang dari :

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

$$t_{\max} = 25 \sqrt{k} \quad \text{mm}$$

dimana :

$$L = 96,05 \text{ m}$$

$$k = 1,0$$

sehingga tebalnya plat linggi adalah :

$$t = \{ (0,08 \times 96,05) + 6 \} \sqrt{1} \quad \text{mm}$$

$$= \mathbf{13,68 \text{ mm direncanakan } 14 \text{ mm}}$$

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

$$= \mathbf{25 \text{ mm}}$$

Sedangkan untuk panjang dari plat linggi adalah

$$\ell = 50 \sqrt{L} \quad \text{mm}$$

jadi :

$$\ell = 50 \sqrt{96,05} \quad \text{mm}$$

$$= 50 \times 9,8$$

$$= \mathbf{490,02 \text{ mm} \approx 495 \text{ mm}}$$

Setelah 600 mm di atas garis air, maka tebal plat linggi dapat berkurang menjadi 0,8 t, sehingga

$$\ell = 0,8 t \quad \text{mm}$$

$$= 0,8 \times 14$$

$$= \mathbf{11,2 \text{ mm direncanakan } 11,5 \text{ mm}}$$