

BAB IV
PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

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

A. PERKIRAAN BEBAN

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

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

Beban geladak cuaca dihitung berdasar formula sebagai berikut

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

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

P_o = Basis Eksternal dinamic Load

c_D = 1 untuk $L > 50$

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

C_b = koefisien block 0,70

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

$$= 10,75 - \left(\frac{300 - 115,10}{100} \right)^{1,5}$$

$$= 8,70$$

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

$f_1 = 1,0$ untuk tebal plat geladag cuaca

$f_2 = 0,75$ untuk main frame, stiffener, dan balok geladag

$f_3 = 0,6$ untuk SG, CG, CDG, Web, Stringers.

$C_{rw} = 1,0$ *(Ref : BKI Th. 2006 Vol. II Sec. 4.A.2.2)*

untuk plat geladag cuaca (P_{o1})

$$P_{o1} = 2,1 \times (C_b + 0,7) \times C_o \times C_L \times f_1 \times C_{RW}$$

$$= 2,1 \times (0,70 + 0,7) \times 8,70 \times 1,0 \times 1,0 \times 1,0$$

$$= 25,590 \text{ Kn} / \text{m}^2$$

untuk main frame, deck beam (Po_2)

$$Po_2 = 2,1 \times (C_b + 0,7) \times Co \times C_L \times f_2 \times C_{RW}$$

$$= 2,1 \times (0,70 + 0,7) \times 8,70 \times 1,0 \times 0,75 \times 1,0$$

$$= 19,192 \text{ Kn} / \text{m}^2$$

untuk web, strong beam, girder, stringer, dan grillage (Po_3)

$$Po_3 = 2,1 \times (C_b + 0,7) \times Co \times C_L \times f_3 \times C_{RW}$$

$$= 2,1 \times (0,70 + 0,7) \times 8,70 \times 1,0 \times 0,60 \times 1,0$$

$$= 15,354 \text{ Kn} / \text{m}^2$$

Z = jarak vertikal dari pusat beban ke base line

$$Z = H$$

$$= 10,2 \text{ m}$$

C_D = faktor penambahan / pengurangan untuk daerah

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

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

$$= 1,1$$

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

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

$$= 1,0 + \frac{7,265}{3} (0,85 - 0,7)$$

$$= 1,363$$

Dimana

$$\text{Nilai } C : 0,15 L - 10$$

$$\text{Apabila } L \text{ min} = 100 \text{ M}$$

$$L_{\text{max}} = 200 \text{ M}$$

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

$$C = 0,15 (115,10) - 10$$

$$= 7,265$$

1.1. Untuk menghitung pelat geladag.

1) Pada daerah buritan

$$\begin{aligned} P_{D1} &= P_{o1} \frac{20T}{(10+Z-T) \times H} \times C_{D1} \\ &= 25,590 \times \frac{20 \times 7,85}{[10+10,2-7,85] \times 10,2} \times 1,1 \\ &= 35,083 \quad \text{Kn/ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

2) pada daerah midship

$$\begin{aligned} P_{D2} &= P_{o1} \frac{20T}{(10+Z-T) \times H} \times C_{D2} \\ &= 25,590 \times \frac{20 \times 7,85}{[10+10,2-7,85] \times 10,2} \times 1,0 \\ &= 31,893 \quad \text{Kn / m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

3) pada daerah Haluan

$$\begin{aligned} P_{D3} &= P_{o1} \frac{20T}{(10+Z-T) \times H} \times C_{D3} \\ &= 25,590 \times \frac{20 \times 7,85}{[10+10,2-7,85] \times 10,2} \times 1,363 \\ &= 43,478 \quad \text{Kn / m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

1.2. Untuk menghitung main frame, stiffener, dan deck beam

1) Pada daerah buritan

$$\begin{aligned} P_{D2} &= P_{o2} \frac{20T}{(10+Z-T) \times H} \times C_{D1} \\ &= 19,192 \times \frac{20 \times 7,85}{[10+10,2-7,85] \times 10,2} \times 1,1 \\ &= 26,312 \quad \text{Kn/ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

2) Pada daerah Midship kapal

$$P_{D2} = P_{o2} \frac{20T}{(10+Z-T) \times H} \times C_{D2}$$

$$= 19,192 \times \frac{20 \times 7,85}{[10 + 10,2 - 7,85] \times 10,2} \times 1,0$$

$$= 23,920 \quad \text{Kn / m}^2$$

3) Pada daerah Haluan kapal

$$PD_3 = Po2 \frac{20T}{(10+Z-T) \times H} \times C_{D3}$$

$$= 19,192 \times \frac{20 \times 7,85}{[10 + 10,2 - 7,85] \times 10,2} \times 1,363$$

$$= 23,609 \quad \text{Kn / m}^2$$

1.3. Untuk menghitung side girder, centre girder, CDG, SDG, dan web frame

1) Pada daerah buritan

$$PD_1 = Po3 \frac{20T}{(10+Z-T) \times H} \times C_{D1}$$

$$= 15,354 \times \frac{20 \times 7,85}{[10 + 10,2 - 7,85] \times 10,2} \times 1,1$$

$$= 21,050 \quad \text{Kn/ m}^2$$

2) Pada daerah Midship kapal

$$PD_2 = Po3 \frac{20T}{(10+Z-T) \times H} \times C_{D2}$$

$$= 15,354 \times \frac{20 \times 7,85}{[10 + 10,2 - 7,85] \times 10,2} \times 1,0$$

$$= 19,136 \quad \text{Kn/ m}^2$$

3) Pada daerah Haluan kapal

$$PD_3 = Po3 \frac{20T}{(10+Z-T) \times H} \times C_{D3}$$

$$= 15,354 \times \frac{20 \times 7,85}{[10 + 10,2 - 7,85] \times 10,2} \times 1,363$$

$$= 26,087 \quad \text{Kn/ m}^2$$

A.2 Beban Geladag pada bangunan atas dan rumah geladag

Beban Geladag pada bangunan atas dan rumah geladag dihitung berdasarkan formula sebagai berikut

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

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

Dimana

P_{DA} = Beban geladag pada buritan

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

$n = 1,0$ untuk forecastle deck

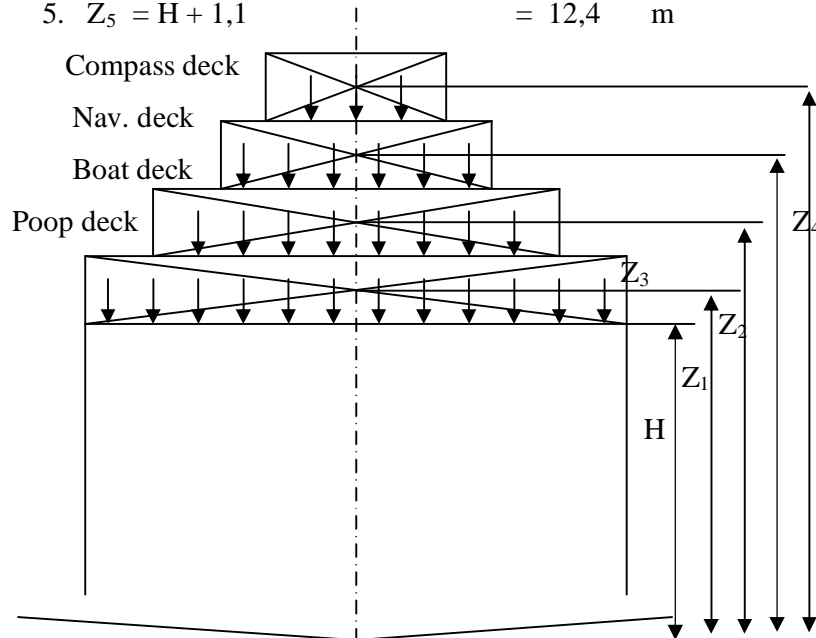
$n_{min} = 0,5$

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

$H = 10,2$

Nilai "Z" bangunan atas untuk beban geladak ;

1. $Z_1 = H + 1,1 = 12,4 \text{ m}$
2. $Z_2 = H + 1,1 + 2,2 = 14,6 \text{ m}$
3. $Z_3 = H + 1,1 + 2,2 + 2,2 = 16,8 \text{ m}$
4. $Z_4 = H + 1,1 + 2,2 + 2,2 + 2,2 = 19 \text{ m}$
5. $Z_5 = H + 1,1 = 12,4 \text{ m}$



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

$$Z_1 = 12,4 \text{ m}$$

$$n = \left[1 - \frac{12,4 - 10,2}{10} \right]$$

$$= 0,78$$

$$P_{D1a} = 35,083 \text{ Kn/m}^2$$

$$P_{D1b} = 26,312 \text{ Kn/m}^2$$

$$P_{D1c} = 21,050 \text{ Kn/m}^2$$

1) Untuk menghitung plat geladag.

$$\begin{aligned} P_{DA} &= 35,083 \times 0,78 \\ &= 27,364 \text{ Kn / m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

2) Untuk menghitung plat deck beam.

$$\begin{aligned} P_{DA} &= 26,312 \times 0,78 \\ &= 20,523 \text{ Kn / m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

3) Untuk menghitung CDG, SDG dan strong beam.

$$\begin{aligned} P_{DA} &= 21,050 \times 0,78 \\ &= 16,419 \text{ Kn / m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

b. Beban geladag bangunan atas pada geladak sekoci [boat deck].

$$Z_2 = 14,6 \text{ m}$$

$$n = \left[1 - \frac{14,6 - 10,2}{10} \right]$$

$$= 0,56$$

$$P_{D1a} = 35,083 \text{ Kn/m}^2$$

$$P_{D1b} = 26,312 \text{ Kn/m}^2$$

$$P_{D1c} = 21,050 \text{ Kn/m}^2$$

1) Untuk menghitung plat geladag.

$$\begin{aligned} P_{DA} &= 35,083 \times 0,56 \\ &= 19,646 \text{ Kn / m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

2) Untuk menghitung plat deck beam.

$$\begin{aligned} P_{DA} &= 26,312 \times 0,56 \\ &= 14,735 \text{ Kn / m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

3) Untuk menghitung CDG, SDG dan strong beam.

$$\begin{aligned} P_{DA} &= 21,050 \times 0,56 \\ &= 11,788 \quad \text{Kn / m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

c. Beban geladag bangunan atas pada Geladag Kemudi [Navigation deck].

$$Z_3 = 16,8 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \left[1 - \frac{16,8 - 10,2}{10} \right] \\ &= 0,34 = n_{\min} = 0,5 \end{aligned}$$

$$P_{D1a} = 35,083 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2$$

$$P_{D1b} = 26,312 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2$$

$$P_{D1c} = 21,050 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2$$

1) Untuk menghitung pelat geladag.

$$\begin{aligned} P_{DA} &= 35,083 \times 0,5 \\ &= 17,541 \quad \text{Kn / m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

2) Untuk menghitung pelat deck beam.

$$\begin{aligned} P_{DA} &= 26,312 \times 0,5 \\ &= 13,156 \quad \text{Kn / m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

3) Untuk menghitung CDG, SDG dan strong beam.

$$\begin{aligned} P_{DA} &= 21,050 \times 0,5 \\ &= 10,525 \quad \text{Kn / m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

d. Beban geladag bangunan atas pada Geladag kompas [Compass deck].

$$Z_4 = 19 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \left[1 - \frac{19 - 10,2}{10} \right] \\ &= 0,12 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$P_{D1a} = 35,083 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2$$

$$P_{D1b} = 26,312 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2$$

$$P_{D1c} = 21,050 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2$$

1) Untuk menghitung pelat geladag.

$$\begin{aligned} P_{DA} &= 35,083 \times 0,5 \\ &= 17,541 \quad \text{Kn / m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

2) Untuk menghitung plat deck beam.

$$\begin{aligned} P_{DA} &= 26,312 \times 0,5 \\ &= 13,156 \quad \text{Kn / m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

3) Untuk menghitung CDG, SDG dan strong beam.

$$\begin{aligned} P_{DA} &= 21,050 \times 0,5 \\ &= 10,525 \quad \text{Kn / m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

e. Beban geladag bangunan atas pada Geladag Akil [Fore Castle deck].

$$n = 1$$

$$P_{D3a} = 43,478 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2$$

$$P_{D3b} = 32,609 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2$$

$$P_{D3c} = 26,087 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2$$

1) Untuk menghitung pelat geladag.

$$\begin{aligned} P_{DA} &= 43,478 \times 1,0 \\ &= 43,478 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

2) Untuk menghitung plat deck beam.

$$\begin{aligned} P_{DA} &= 32,609 \times 1,0 \\ &= 32,609 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

3) Untuk menghitung CDG, SDG dan strong beam.

$$\begin{aligned} P_{DA} &= 26,087 \times 1,0 \\ &= 26,087 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

f. Beban geladag bangunan atas pada Geladag Derek [Winch deck].

$$Z_5 = Z_1 = 12,4 \text{ m}$$

$$n = \left[1 - \frac{12,4 - 10,2}{10} \right]$$

$$= 0,78$$

$$P_{D2a} = 31,893 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2$$

$$P_{D2b} = 23,920 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2$$

$$P_{D2c} = 19,136 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2$$

1) Untuk menghitung plat geladag.

$$\begin{aligned} P_{DA} &= 31,893 \times 0,78 \\ &= 24,877 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

2) Untuk menghitung plat deck beam.

$$\begin{aligned} P_{DA} &= 23,920 \times 0,78 \\ &= 18,658 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

3) Untuk menghitung CDG, SDG dan strong beam .

$$\begin{aligned} P_{DA} &= 19,136 \times 0,78 \\ &= 14,926 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

A.3 Beban sisi kapal

A.3.1 Beban sisi kapal dibawah garis air muat tidak boleh kurang dari rumus

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

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

Dimana :

$$P_{O1} = 25,590 \text{ Kn/m}^2 \text{ (untuk pelat geladag dan geladak cuaca)}$$

$$P_{O2} = 19,192 \text{ Kn/m}^2 \text{ (untuk stiffener, main frame, deck beam)}$$

$$P_{O3} = 15,354 \text{ Kn/m}^2 \text{ (untuk web, stringer, girder)}$$

z = Jarak tengah antara pusat beban ke base line

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

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times 7,85$$

$$= 2,616 \text{ m}$$

$$C_{F1} = 1,0 + \frac{5}{C_b} \left[0,2 - \frac{X}{L}\right] \quad \text{(buritan kapal)}$$

$$= 1,0 + \frac{5}{0,70} [0,2 - 0,1]$$

$$= 1,714$$

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

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

$$= 1,0 + \frac{20}{0,70} [0,85 - 0,7]^2$$

$$= 1,642$$

a. Beban sisi kapal di bawah garis air muat untuk pelat sisi

1). Untuk buritan kapal

$$P_{S1} = 10 \times (T - Z) + P_{O1} \times C_{F1} \left(1 + \frac{Z}{T} \right)$$

$$= 10 (7,85 - 2,616) + 25,590 \times 1,714 \left[1 + \frac{2,616}{7,85} \right]$$

$$= 110,82 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2$$

2). Untuk midship kapal

$$P_{S2} = 10 \times (T - Z) + P_{O1} \times C_{F2} \left(1 + \frac{Z}{T} \right)$$

$$= 10 (7,85 - 2,616) + 25,590 \times 1,0 \left[1 + \frac{2,616}{7,85} \right]$$

$$= 86,45 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2$$

3). Untuk haluan kapal

$$P_{S3} = 10 \times (T - Z) + P_{O1} \times C_{F3} \left(1 + \frac{Z}{T} \right)$$

$$= 10 (7,85 - 2,616) + 25,590 \times 1,642 \left[1 + \frac{2,616}{7,85} \right]$$

$$= 108,39 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2$$

b. Beban sisi kapal di bawah garis air muat untuk main frame.

1). Untuk buritan kapal

$$P_{S1} = 10 \times (T - Z) + P_{O2} \times C_{F1} \left(1 + \frac{Z}{T} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 10 (7,85 - 2,616) + 19,192 \times 1,714 \left[1 + \frac{2,616}{7,85} \right] \\
 &= 96,20 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

2). Untuk midship kapal

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{S_2} &= 10 \times (T - Z) + P_{O_2} \times C_{F_2} \left(1 + \frac{Z}{T} \right) \\
 &= 10 (7,85 - 2,616) + 19,192 \times 1,0 \left[1 + \frac{2,616}{7,85} \right] \\
 &= 77,92 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

3). Untuk haluan kapal

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{S_3} &= 10 \times (T - Z) + P_{O_2} \times C_{F_3} \left(1 + \frac{Z}{T} \right) \\
 &= 10 (7,85 - 2,616) + 19,192 \times 1,642 \left[1 + \frac{2,616}{7,85} \right] \\
 &= 94,37 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

c. Beban sisi kapal di bawah garis air muat untuk web frame dan stringers.

1). Untuk buritan kapal

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{S_1} &= 10 \times (T - Z) + P_{O_3} \times C_{F_1} \left(1 + \frac{Z}{T} \right) \\
 &= 10 (7,85 - 2,616) + 15,345 \times 1,714 \left[1 + \frac{2,616}{7,85} \right] \\
 &= 87,43 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

2). Untuk midship kapal

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{S_2} &= 10 \times (T - Z) + P_{O_3} \times C_{F_2} \left(1 + \frac{Z}{T} \right) \\
 &= 10 (7,85 - 2,616) + 15,345 \times 1,0 \left[1 + \frac{2,616}{7,85} \right] \\
 &= 72,81 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

3). Untuk haluan kapal

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{S_3} &= 10 \times (T - Z) + P_{O_3} \times C_{F_3} \left(1 + \frac{Z}{T}\right) \\
 &= 10 (7,85 - 2,616) + 15,345 \times 1,642 \left[1 + \frac{2,616}{7,85}\right] \\
 &= 85,97 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

A.3.2 Beban sisi kapal di atas garis air muat tidak boleh kurang dari (*Ref* : *BKI Th.2006 Vol. II Sec. 4.B.2.1.2*) sbb:

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

Dimana :

$$P_{O_1} = 25,590 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2 \text{ untuk plat kulit dan geladag cuaca}$$

$$P_{O_2} = 19,192 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2 \text{ untuk untuk frame dan deck beam}$$

$$P_{O_3} = 15,345 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2 \text{ untuk web, stringer, grillage sistem}$$

$$T = 7,85 \text{ m}$$

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

$$Z = 7,85 + \frac{1}{2} (10,2 - 7,85)$$

$$= 9,025 \text{ m}$$

$$C_{f_1} = 1,714 \quad \text{Untuk Buritan Kapal}$$

$$C_{f_2} = 1,0 \quad \text{Untuk Midship}$$

$$C_{f_3} = 1,642 \quad \text{Untuk Haluan Kapal}$$

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

1). Untuk Buritan kapal

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{S_1} &= P_{O_1} \times C_{F_1} \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T}\right) \\
 &= 25,590 \times 1,714 \left[\frac{20}{10+9,025-7,85}\right] \\
 &= 78,51 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

2). Untuk Midship kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S_2} &= P_{O_1} \times CF_2 \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 25,590 \times 1,0 \left[\frac{20}{10+9,025-7,85} \right] \\ &= 45,80 \text{ Kn/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

3). Untuk haluan kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S_3} &= P_{O_1} \times CF_3 \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 25,590 \times 1,642 \left[\frac{20}{10+9,025-7,85} \right] \\ &= 75,24 \text{ Kn/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

b. Beban sisi kapal di atas garis air muat untuk menghitung main frame:

1). Untuk Buritan kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S_1} &= P_{O_2} \times CF_1 \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 19,192 \times 1,714 \left[\frac{20}{10+9,025-7,85} \right] \\ &= 58,88 \text{ Kn/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

2). Untuk Midship kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S_2} &= P_{O_2} \times CF_2 \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 19,192 \times 1,0 \left[\frac{20}{10+9,025-7,85} \right] \\ &= 34,35 \text{ Kn/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

3). Untuk haluan kapal

$$P_{S_3} = P_{O_2} \times CF_3 \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right)$$

$$= 19,192 \times 1,642 \left[\frac{20}{10 + 9,025 - 7,85} \right]$$

$$= 56,43 \text{ Kn/m}^2$$

c. Beban sisi kapal di atas garis air muat untuk menghitung Web frame dan Stringer :

1). Untuk Buritan kapal

$$Ps_1 = Po_3 \times CF_1 \times \left(\frac{20}{10 + Z - T} \right)$$

$$= 15,354 \times 1,714 \left[\frac{20}{10 + 9,025 - 7,85} \right]$$

$$= 47,11 \text{ Kn/m}^2$$

2). Untuk Midship kapal

$$Ps_2 = Po_3 \times CF_2 \times \left(\frac{20}{10 + Z - T} \right)$$

$$= 15,354 \times 1,0 \left[\frac{20}{10 + 9,025 - 7,85} \right]$$

$$= 27,48 \text{ Kn/m}^2$$

3). Untuk haluan kapal

$$Ps_3 = Po_3 \times CF_3 \times \left(\frac{20}{10 + Z - T} \right)$$

$$= 15,354 \times 1,642 \left[\frac{20}{10 + 9,025 - 7,85} \right]$$

$$= 45,14 \text{ Kn/m}^2$$

A.3.3 Beban sisi kapal di atas Garis air muat pada bangunan Atas dan rumah geladag.

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

$$Ps = Po \times Cf \times \left[\frac{20}{10 + Z - T} \right]$$

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

Dimana;

$$P_{O1} = 25,590 \text{ Kn/m}^2 \text{ untuk plat kulit dan geladag cuaca}$$

$$P_{O2} = 19,192 \text{ Kn/m}^2 \text{ untuk untuk frame dan deck beam}$$

$$P_{O3} = 15,354 \text{ Kn/m}^2 \text{ untuk web, stringer, grillage sistem}$$

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

$$H = 10,2 \text{ m}$$

Maka,

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

- 1) Untuk menghitung Pelat kulit :

Dimana :

$$Z_1 = 12,4 \text{ M}$$

$$C_{F1} = 1,714$$

$$P_{O1} = 25,590 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S1} &= P_{O1} \times C_{F1} \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 25,590 \times 1,714 \left[\frac{20}{10+12,4-7,85} \right] \\ &= 60,300 \text{ Kn/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

- 2) Untuk menghitung Main frame :

Dimana :

$$Z_1 = 12,4 \text{ M}$$

$$C_{F1} = 1,714$$

$$P_{O2} = 19,192 \text{ Kn/m}^2$$

Sehingga :

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

$$= 19,192 \times 1,714 \left[\frac{20}{10 + 12,4 - 7,85} \right]$$

$$= 45,225 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2$$

3) Untuk menghitung web frame, dan stringer :

Dimana :

$$Z_1 = 12,4 \text{ M}$$

$$C_{F1} = 1,714$$

$$P_{O3} = 15,354 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2$$

Sehingga :

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

$$= 15,354 \times 1,714 \left[\frac{20}{10 + 12,4 - 7,85} \right]$$

$$= 36,18 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2$$

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

1) Untuk menghitung Plat kulit:

Dimana :

$$Z_2 = 14,6 \text{ M}$$

$$C_{F1} = 1,714$$

$$P_{O1} = 25,590 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2$$

Sehingga :

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

$$= 25,590 \times 1,714 \left[\frac{20}{10 + 14,6 - 7,85} \right]$$

$$= 52,38 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2$$

2) Untuk menghitung Main frame:

Dimana :

$$Z_2 = 14,6 \text{ M}$$

$$C_{F1} = 1,714$$

$$P_{O2} = 19,192 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S1} &= P_{O2} \times C_{F1} \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 19,192 \times 1,714 \left[\frac{20}{10+14,6-7,85} \right] \\ &= 39,285 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

3) Untuk menghitung web frame, dan stringer :

Dimana :

$$Z_2 = 14,6 \text{ M}$$

$$C_{F1} = 1,714$$

$$P_{O3} = 15,354 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S1} &= P_{O3} \times C_{F1} \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 15,354 \times 1,714 \left[\frac{20}{10+14,6-7,85} \right] \\ &= 31,427 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

c. Beban sisi di atas garis air muat pada Deck Kemudi (navigasi deck)

1) Untuk menghitung Plat kulit :

Dimana :

$$Z_3 = 16,8 \text{ M}$$

$$C_{F1} = 1,714$$

$$P_{O1} = 25,590 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2$$

Sehingga :

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

$$= 25,590 \times 1,714 \left[\frac{20}{10 + 16,8 - 7,85} \right]$$

$$= 46,298 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2$$

2) Untuk menghitung Main frame :

Dimana :

$$Z_3 = 16,8 \text{ M}$$

$$C_{F1} = 1,714$$

$$P_{O2} = 19,192 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2$$

Sehingga :

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

$$= 19,192 \times 1,714 \left[\frac{20}{10 + 16,8 - 7,85} \right]$$

$$= 34,724 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2$$

3) Untuk menghitung web frame, dan stringer:

Dimana :

$$Z_3 = 16,8 \text{ M}$$

$$C_{F1} = 1,714$$

$$P_{O3} = 15,354 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2$$

Sehingga :

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

$$= 15,354 \times 1,714 \left[\frac{20}{10 + 16,8 - 7,85} \right]$$

$$= 27,779 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2$$

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

1) Untuk menghitung Plat kulit:

Dimana :

$$Z_4 = 19 \text{ M}$$

$$C_{F1} = 1,714$$

$$P_{O1} = 25,590 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S1} &= P_{O1} \times C_{F1} \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 25,590 \times 1,714 \left[\frac{20}{10+19-7,85} \right] \\ &= 41,482 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

2) Untuk menghitung Main frame:

Dimana :

$$Z_4 = 19 \text{ M}$$

$$C_{F1} = 1,714$$

$$P_{O2} = 19,192 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S1} &= P_{O2} \times C_{F1} \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 19,192 \times 1,714 \left[\frac{20}{10+19-7,85} \right] \\ &= 31,112 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

3) Untuk menghitung web frame, dan stringer :

Dimana :

$$Z_4 = 19 \text{ M}$$

$$C_{F1} = 1,714$$

$$P_{O3} = 15,354 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S1} &= P_{O3} \times C_{F1} \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 15,354 \times 1,714 \left[\frac{20}{10+19-7,85} \right] \\ &= 24,889 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

- e. Beban sisi di atas garis air muat untuk menghitung Geladag Akil (Fore Castle deck);

- 1) Untuk menghitung Plat kulit:

Dimana :

$$Z_5 = Z_1 = 12,4 \text{ M}$$

$$C_{F3} = 1,642$$

$$P_{O1} = 25,590 \text{ Kn/m}^2$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S1} &= P_{O1} \times C_{F3} \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 25,590 \times 1,642 \left[\frac{20}{10+12,4-7,85} \right] \\ &= 57,787 \text{ Kn/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

- 2) Untuk menghitung Main frame:

Dimana :

$$Z_5 = Z_1 = 12,4 \text{ M}$$

$$C_{F3} = 1,642$$

$$P_{O2} = 19,192 \text{ Kn/m}^2$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S1} &= P_{O2} \times C_{F3} \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 19,192 \times 1,642 \left[\frac{20}{10+12,4-7,85} \right] \\ &= 43,341 \text{ Kn/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

- 3) Untuk menghitung web frame, dan stringer:

Dimana :

$$Z_5 = Z_1 = 12,4 \text{ M}$$

$$C_{F3} = 1,642$$

$$P_{O3} = 15,354 \text{ Kn/m}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{S1} &= P_{O3} \times CF_3 \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\
 &= 15,354 \times 1,642 \left[\frac{20}{10+12,4-7,85} \right] \\
 &= 34,672 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

A.4 Beban Alas Kapal

Beban luar pada alas / dasar kapal adalah dengan tekun menurut formula

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

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

Dimana :

- T = 7,85 m
- P_{O1} = 25,590 Kn/m² untuk plat kulit dan geladag cuaca
- P_{O2} = 19,192 Kn/m² untuk untuk frame dan deck beam
- P_{O3} = 15,354 Kn/m² untuk web, stringer, girder
- C_{f1} = 1,714 untuk buritan kapal
- C_{f2} = 1,0 untuk Midship kapal
- C_{f3} = 1,642 untuk Haluan kapal

a. Beban alas kapal untuk menghitung plat alas.

1). Untuk Buritan kapal

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{B1} &= 10 \times T + P_{O1} \times C_{f1} \\
 &= 10 \times 7,85 + 25,590 \times 1,714 \\
 &= 122,368 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

2). Untuk Midship kapal

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{B2} &= 10 \times T + P_{O1} \times C_{f2} \\
 &= 10 \times 7,85 + 25,590 \times 1,0 \\
 &= 104,090 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

3). Untuk haluan kapal

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{B3} &= 10 \times T + P_{O1} \times C_{f3} \\
 &= 10 \times 7,85 + 25,590 \times 1,642 \\
 &= 120,540 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

b. Beban alas untuk menghitung bottom**1). Untuk Buritan kapal**

$$\begin{aligned}P_{B1} &= 10 \times T + P_{O2} \times C_{f1} \\ &= 10 \times 7,85 + 19,192 \times 1,714 \\ &= 111,401 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2\end{aligned}$$

2). Untuk Midship kapal

$$\begin{aligned}P_{B2} &= 10 \times T + P_{O2} \times C_{f2} \\ &= 10 \times 7,85 + 19,192 \times 1,0 \\ &= 97,692 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2\end{aligned}$$

3). Untuk haluan kapal

$$\begin{aligned}P_{B3} &= 10 \times T + P_{O2} \times C_{f3} \\ &= 10 \times 7,85 + 19,192 \times 1,642 \\ &= 110,030 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2\end{aligned}$$

c. Beban alas untuk menghitung web Frame, girder.**1). Untuk Buritan kapal**

$$\begin{aligned}P_{B1} &= 10 \times T + P_{O3} \times C_{f1} \\ &= 10 \times 7,85 + 15,354 \times 1,714 \\ &= 104,821 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2\end{aligned}$$

2). Untuk Midship kapal

$$\begin{aligned}P_{B2} &= 10 \times T + P_{O3} \times C_{f2} \\ &= 10 \times 7,85 + 15,354 \times 1,0 \\ &= 93,854 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2\end{aligned}$$

3). Untuk haluan kapal

$$\begin{aligned}P_{B3} &= 10 \times T + P_{O3} \times C_{f3} \\ &= 10 \times 7,85 + 15,354 \times 1,642 \\ &= 103,724 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2\end{aligned}$$

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

Beban alas dalam dihitung dengan formula sebagai berikut

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

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

Dimana :

$$G = \text{Berat muatan bersih} = 7554,305 \text{ Ton}$$

$$V = \text{Volume muatan kapal} = 9820,597 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} H &= H - h_{DB \text{ KM}} && \text{untuk buritan, kamar mesin} \\ &= 10,2 - 1,44 \\ &= 8,76 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H &= H - h_{db} && \text{untuk midship dan haluan} \\ &= 10,2 - 1,2 \\ &= 9 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$av = F \times m$$

$$F = 0,11 \times \frac{Va}{\sqrt{99,05}} \text{ dimana } Va = 14 \text{ knot}$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} F &= 0,11 \times \frac{14}{\sqrt{99,05}} \\ &= 0,144 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} m_0 &= 1,5 + F \\ &= 1,5 + 0,144 \\ &= 1,644 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} m_1 &= m_0 - 5 [m_0 - 1] X/L && \text{untuk Buritan kapal} \\ &= 1,644 - 5 [1,644 - 1] 0,1 \\ &= 1,322 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} m_3 &= 1 + \frac{m_0 + 1}{0,3} (X/L - 0,7) && \text{untuk Haluan kapal} \\ &= 1 + \frac{1,644 + 1}{0,3} (0,85 - 0,7) \\ &= 2,322 \end{aligned}$$

sehingga ;

$$\begin{aligned} av_1 &= F \times m_1 && \text{untuk buritan kapal} \\ &= 0,144 \times 1,322 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,190$$

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

$$= 0,144 \times 1,0$$

$$= 0,144$$

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

$$= 0,144 \times 2,322$$

$$= 0,333$$

Jadi beban alas dalam (Pi) :

1). Untuk Buritan kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_B &= 9,81 \times \frac{G}{V} \times h (1 + av_1) \\ &= 9,81 \times \frac{7554,305}{9820,593} \times 8,76 (1 + 0,190) \\ &= 78,646 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

2). Untuk Midship kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_B &= 9,81 \times \frac{G}{V} \times h (1 + av_2) \\ &= 9,81 \times \frac{7554,305}{9820,593} \times 9 (1 + 0,144) \\ &= 77,664 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

3). Untuk haluan kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_B &= 9,81 \times \frac{G}{V} \times h (1 + av_3) \\ &= 9,81 \times \frac{7554,305}{9820,593} \times 9 (1 + 0,333) \\ &= 90,550 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

B. PERHITUNGAN PLAT KULIT DAN PLAT GELADAG KEKUATAN

B.1 Menentukan Tebal Plat Geladag

a. Menentukan Tebal pelat geladag Cuaca

Tebal pelat geladag cuaca pada kapal tidak boleh kurang dari :

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

$$t_{G_1} = 1,21 \times a \sqrt{P_D \times k} + t_k \quad (\text{mm})$$

Dimana :

$$P_{D1} = 35,083 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2 \quad \text{untuk buritan kapal}$$

$$P_{D2} = 31,893 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2 \quad \text{untuk midship kapal}$$

$$P_{D3} = 43,478 \quad \text{Kn/m}^2 \quad \text{untuk haluan kapal}$$

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} t_{G_{\min}} &= (5,5 + 0,02L) \sqrt{k} \\ &= 7,802 \text{ mm} \approx 8 \text{ mm} \quad (\text{Tebal plat haluan dan buritan}) \\ &= 8 + 2 \\ &= 10 \text{ diambil } 10 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_{\min} &= (4,5 + 0,055 L) \sqrt{k} \\ &= 10,83 \text{ diambil } 11 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

1) Tebal pelat geladag pada 0,1 L pada buritan kapal tidak boleh kurang dari :

Tebal plat geladak pada 0,1L buritan untuk a = 0,6 m (AP – fr. 45) :

$$\begin{aligned} t_{G_1} &= 1,21 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{35,083 \times 1} + 1,5 \\ &= 5,8 \text{ mm} \approx 10 \text{ mm} \quad (\text{diambil tebal minimum}) \end{aligned}$$

2) Tebal pelat geladag pada daerah midship

$$\begin{aligned} t_{G_1} &= 1,21 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{31,893 \times 1} + 1,5 \\ &= 5,6 \text{ mm} \approx 8 \text{ mm} \quad (\text{diambil tebal minimum}) \end{aligned}$$

- 3) Tebal pelat geladak pada daerah haluan kapal

Tebal plat geladak pada 0,1L buritan untuk $a = 0,6$ m (179 – fr.190) :

$$\begin{aligned} t_{G_1} &= 1,21 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{43,478 \times 1} + 1,5 \\ &= \mathbf{6,287 \text{ mm} \approx 10 \text{ mm}} \quad (\text{diambil tebal minimum}) \end{aligned}$$

- b. Tebal plat geladak bangunan atas

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

- 1) Tebal plat geladak kembang (poop deck)

$$\begin{aligned} t_{G_p} &= 1,21 \times 0,6 \sqrt{27,364 \times 1,0} + 1,5 \\ &= \mathbf{5,30 \text{ mm} \approx 8 \text{ mm}} \end{aligned}$$

- 2) Tebal plat geladak sekoci (Boat Deck)

$$\begin{aligned} t_{G_b} &= 1,21 \times 0,6 \sqrt{19,646 \times 1,0} + 1,5 \\ &= \mathbf{4,72 \text{ mm} \approx 8 \text{ mm}} \end{aligned}$$

- 3) Tebal plat geladak navigasi

$$\begin{aligned} t_{G_n} &= 1,21 \times 0,6 \sqrt{17,541 \times 1,0} + 1,5 \\ &= \mathbf{4,54 \text{ mm} \approx 8 \text{ mm}} \end{aligned}$$

- 4) Tebal plat geladak kompas (compass deck)

$$\begin{aligned} t_{G_c} &= 1,21 \times 0,6 \sqrt{17,541 \times 1,0} + 1,5 \\ &= \mathbf{4,54 \text{ mm} \approx 8 \text{ mm}} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} t_{G_f} &= 1,21 \times 0,6 \sqrt{43,478 \times 1,0} + 1,5 \\ &= \mathbf{6,29 \text{ mm} \approx 8 \text{ mm}} \end{aligned}$$

- 6) Tebal plat geladak Derek (winch deck)

$$\begin{aligned} t_{G_w} &= 1,21 \times 0,6 \sqrt{24,877 \times 1,0} + 1,5 \\ &= \mathbf{5,12 \text{ mm} \approx 8 \text{ mm}} \end{aligned}$$

B.2 Menentukan Tebal Plat sisi Kapal

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

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

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

Dimana :

$P_{S1} = 110,82 \text{ Kn/m}^2$ untuk buritan kapal

$P_{S2} = 86,45 \text{ Kn/m}^2$ untuk midship kapal

$P_{S3} = 108,39 \text{ Kn/m}^2$ untuk haluan kapal

$k = 1,0$ faktor bahan

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

$$T_{min} = \sqrt{Lxk}$$

$$= 10,7 \text{ mm} + 1,5$$

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

jadi ;

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

$$t_{s1} = 1,21 \times 0,60 \times \sqrt{110,82 \times 1} + 1,5$$

$$= \mathbf{9,143 \text{ mm} \approx 12 \text{ mm}}$$

2) Tebal plat sisi pada daerah midship

$$t_{s2} = 1,21 \times 0,60 \times \sqrt{86,45 \times 1} + 1,5$$

$$= \mathbf{8,250 \text{ mm} \approx 10 \text{ mm}}$$

3) Tebal plat sisi pada daerah haluan kapal

$$t_{s3} = 1,21 \times 0,60 \times \sqrt{108,39 \times 1} + 1,5$$

$$= \mathbf{9,058 \text{ mm} \approx 12 \text{ mm}}$$

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

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

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

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{S1} &= 78,51 \text{ Kn/m}^2 \text{ untuk buritan kapal} \\
 P_{S2} &= 45,80 \text{ Kn/m}^2 \text{ untuk midship kapal} \\
 P_{S3} &= 75,24 \text{ Kn/m}^2 \text{ untuk haluan kapal} \\
 k &= 1,0 \text{ faktor bahan} \\
 tk &= 1,5 \text{ untuk } t_B \leq 10 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

jadi ;

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 ts_1 &= 1,21 \times 0,60 \times \sqrt{78,51 \times 1} + 1,5 \\
 &= \mathbf{7,933 \text{ mm} \approx 10 \text{ mm}}
 \end{aligned}$$

- 2) Tebal plat sisi pada daerah midship

$$\begin{aligned}
 ts_2 &= 1,21 \times 0,60 \times \sqrt{45,80 \times 1} + 1,5 \\
 &= \mathbf{6,413 \text{ mm} \approx 8 \text{ mm}}
 \end{aligned}$$

- 3) Tebal plat sisi pada daerah haluan kapal

$$\begin{aligned}
 ts_3 &= 1,21 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{75,24 \times 1} + 1,5 \\
 &= \mathbf{7,797 \text{ mm} \approx 10 \text{ mm}}
 \end{aligned}$$

- c. Tebal plat Bangunan Atas

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_{min} &= 0.8 \times t \\
 &= 0.8 \times 10,697 \\
 &= 8,557 \text{ diambil } 10 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_{B_1} &= 1,21 \times 0,6 \sqrt{60,30 \times 1,0} + 1,5 \\
 &= \mathbf{7,14 \text{ mm} \approx 10 \text{ mm}}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_{B_1} &= 1,21 \times 0,6 \sqrt{52,380 \times 1,0} + 1,5 \\
 &= \mathbf{6,75 \text{ mm} \approx 10 \text{ mm}}
 \end{aligned}$$

- 3) Tebal plat sisi geladak navigasi

$$t_{B_1} = 1,21 \times 0,6 \sqrt{46,299 \times 1,0} + 1,5$$

$$= \mathbf{6,44 \text{ mm} \approx 10 \text{ mm}}$$

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

$$t_{B_1} = 1,21 \times 0,6 \sqrt{41,483 \times 1,0} + 1,5$$

$$= \mathbf{6,18 \text{ mm} \approx 10 \text{ mm}}$$

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

$$t_{B_1} = 1,21 \times 0,6 \sqrt{57,787 \times 1,0} + 1,5$$

$$= \mathbf{7,02 \text{ mm} \approx 10 \text{ mm}}$$

B.3 Menentukan Tebal Plat Alas Kapal

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

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

Dimana :

$$P_{B1} = 122,368 \text{ Kn/m}^2 \text{ untuk buritan kapal}$$

$$P_{B2} = 104,090 \text{ Kn/m}^2 \text{ untuk midship kapal}$$

$$P_{B3} = 120,540 \text{ Kn/m}^2 \text{ untuk haluan kapal}$$

$$T_{min} = \sqrt{LxK} + 1,5$$

$$= 10,728 + 1,5$$

$$= 12,228 \text{ mm diambil 12 mm}$$

$$= 12 + 2 = 14 \text{ mm}$$

- 1) Tebal plat alas pada daerah buritan kapal

$$t_{B_1} = 1,21 \times 0,6 \sqrt{122,368 \times 1,0} + 1,5$$

$$= \mathbf{9,53 \text{ mm} \approx 14 \text{ mm}}$$

- 2) Tebal plat alas pada daerah midship

$$t_{B_1} = 1,21 \times 0,6 \sqrt{104,090 \times 1,0} + 1,5$$

$$= \mathbf{8,91 \text{ mm} \approx 14 \text{ mm}}$$

- 3) Tebal plat alas pada daerah haluan kapal

$$t_{B_1} = 1,21 \times 0,6 \sqrt{120,540 \times 1,0} + 1,5$$

$$= 9,47 \text{ mm} \approx 14 \text{ mm}$$

B.4 Menentukan Tebal Plat Lajur Bilga

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

1) Tebal plat-plat lajur bilga pada daerah 0,05 L dari AP = 14 mm

2) Tebal plat-plat lajur bilga pada daerah 0,4 L midship = 14 mm

3) Tebal plat-plat lajur bilga pada daerah 0,1 L dari FP = 14 mm

- b. Lebar lajur bilga tidak boleh kurang dari :

$$b = 800 + 5 L$$

$$= 800 + 5 (115,1)$$

$$= 1375,5 \text{ m} \approx 1400 \text{ mm}$$

B.5 Menentukan Pelat Lajur Atas (Sheer Strake)

- a) Lebar pelat sisi lajur atas tidak boleh kurang dari

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

$$b = 800 + 5 L$$

$$= 800 + 5 (115,1)$$

$$= 1375,5 \text{ mm} \approx 1400 \text{ mm}, b_{\max} = 1800$$

- b) Tebal pelat lajur atas di luar midship umumnya tebalnya sama dengan pelat sisi daerah ujung kapal tetapi tidak boleh > 10 % nya ;

$t = t_s \rightarrow t_s = \text{tebal plat sisi}$

a = pada 0,4 L midship $t = 12 \text{ mm}$

b = pada 0,5 L dari AP $t = 10 \text{ mm}$

c = pada 0,1 L dari FP $t = 12 \text{ mm}$

B.6 Pelat penguat pada linggi buritan dan lunas, baling-baling dan lebar bilga (*Ref : BKI Th. 2006 Vol. II Sec. 6.F.1.1*)

- a. Tebal plat kulit linggi buritan sekurang-kurangnya sama dengan plat sisi tengah kapal = 10 mm.

- b. Tebal penyangga baling-baling harus dipertebal menjadi :

$$t = 1,5 + t_1$$

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned} t_1 &= \text{tebal plat sisi pada } 0,4 L \text{ tengah kapal} \\ &= 12 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Maka :

$$\begin{aligned} t &= 1,5 + 12 \\ &= 13,5 \text{ mm maka diambil } 14 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

- c. Tebal Plat lunas, $t_k = t_a + 2 = 14 + 2 = 16 \text{ mm}$

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

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

- e. Tebal pelat linggi haluan

Tebal plat linggi haluan tidak boleh kurang dari :

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

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

Dimana :

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

$$\begin{aligned} t &= (0,6 + 0,4 \cdot 0,9) \times (0,08 \times 115,1 + 6) \sqrt{1} \\ &= 16,168 \text{ mm} \approx 20 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} t_{\text{max}} &= 25 \sqrt{1} \text{ mm} \\ &= 25 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

B.7 Bukan pada pelat 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.

- c. 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

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

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

Dimana :

$$P = 2 Mws$$

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

Jadi :

$$t = 12 \times 0,6 \sqrt{2 \times 1} + 1,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 12,53 \text{ mm} \approx \text{diambil } 14 \text{ mm}$$

B.9. Kubu-kubu (Bulwark)

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

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

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

$$= 0,65\sqrt{115,1}$$

$$t = 6,973 \text{ mm} \approx 8 \text{ mm}$$

- b. Tinggi kubu-kubu minimal = 1000 mm

B.10. Tebal Plat Antara Lubang Palka

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

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

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

$$P_D = \text{Beban geladak cuaca}$$

$$= 35,08 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$T_{tl} = 1,21 \times 0,6 \sqrt{35,08 \times 1} + 1,5 \text{ (mm)}$$

$$= 5,8 \text{ mm} \approx 10 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned}t_{\min} &= 5,5 + 0,02 L \\ &= 5,5 + (0,02 \times 115,1) \\ &= 7,802 \text{ mm} \approx 8 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

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

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

2. Penumpu Tengah (Centre Girder)

- a. Penumpu tengah harus kedap air, sekurang-kurangnya 0,5 L tengah kapal jika dasar ganda tidak dibagi kedap air oleh penumpu samping.
- b. Penumpu tengah pada 0,7 L di tengah kapal tidak boleh kurang dari:

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

- c. Tinggi Penumpu tengah

$$\begin{aligned}h &= 350 + 45 \times B \\ &= 350 + 45 \times 18,55 \\ h &= 1184,75 \text{ mm} \approx 1000 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

- d. Tebal penumpu tengah

$$\begin{aligned}t &= (h/100 + 1,0) \sqrt{tk} \\ &= (1000 / 100 + 1,0) \sqrt{1} \\ &= 11 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}t &= 11 + 10\% \times 11 \\ &= 12,1 \text{ mm} \approx 12 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

3. Penumpu samping (Side Girder)

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

dari 4,5 m

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

Tebal penumpu samping tidak boleh kurang dari :

$$\begin{aligned}
 t &= \left[\frac{h^2}{120 \times h} \right] \cdot \sqrt{k} && (\text{mm}) \\
 &= \left[\frac{1000^2}{120 \times 1000} \right] \cdot \sqrt{1} \\
 &= 8,33 \text{ mm} \approx 9 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

b. Alas dalam

Tebal plat alas dalam (inner Bottom) tidak boleh kurang dari (Ref : BKI Th. 2006 Sec. 8.B.4.1)

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

Dimana :

p = tekanan perkiraan

$$p = 10 (T - hDB)$$

$$= 10 (7,85 - 1,2)$$

$$= 66,5 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

jadi,

$$t_B = 1,2 \times 0,6 \sqrt{66,5 \times 1,0} + 1,5$$

$$= 6,951 \text{ mm} \approx 7 \text{ mm}$$

4. Alas Ganda Sebagai Tangki

Tangki bahan bakar dan minyak lumas :

a. Tangki alas ganda boleh digunakan untuk mengangkut minyak guna keperluan kapal yang titik nyalanya dibawah 60° C, tangki ini dipisahkan oleh cofferdam.

b. Tangki minyak lumas, tangki buang, dan tangki sirkulasi harus

dipisahkan oleh cofferdam.

- c. Minyak buang dan tangki sirkulasi minyak harus dibuat sedapat mungkin dipisahkan dari kulit kapal.
- d. Penumpu tengah harus dibuat kedap dan sempit diujung kapal jika alas ganda pada tempat tersebut tidak melebihi 4 m.
- e. Papan diatas alas ganda harus ditekan langsung diatas gelar-gelar guna mendapatkan celah untuk aliran air.

5. Dasar Ganda Dalam, Sistem Gading Melintang

a. Wrang alas penuh (Solid Floor)

- 1) Dianjurkan untuk memasang wrang pada setiap gading dimana sistem gadingnya adalah :
 - a) Dibagian penguat alas haluan
 - b) Didalam kamar mesin
 - c) Dibawah ruang muat
 - d) Pondasi Ketel
- 2) Wrang alas penuh harus dipasang sekat melintang di bawah topang ruang muat.
- 3) Jarak terbesar wrang alas penuh tidak boleh kurang dari 2,6 m untuk kapal $L \geq 100$ m. Oleh karena itu dipasang 3 side girder.
- 4) Tebal wrang alas penuh

Tidak boleh kurang dari (*Ref : BKI Th. 2006 Sec. 8.B.6.2*)

$$t = \left(\frac{h}{100} - 1 \right) \sqrt{k}$$
$$= \left(\frac{1000}{100} - 1 \right) \sqrt{1}$$

$$t = 9 \text{ mm} \approx \text{diambil } 10 \text{ mm}$$

5) Lubang peringan

- a) Panjang max = $0,75 \times h$
= $0,75 \times 1000 = 750 \text{ mm}$

Direncanakan = 750 mm

- b) Tinggi max = $0,5 \times h$

$$= 0,5 \times 1000 = 500 \text{ mm}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) Diameter} &= 1/3 \times 1000 \\ &= 333 \text{ mm} \\ &= 0,333 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

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

b. Wrang alas kedap air

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

2) Ukuran Stiffener pada wrang kedap air :

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

Dimana ;

$$l = h_{db} - 50 = 1150 \text{ mm}$$

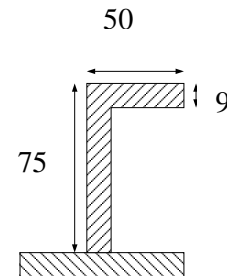
$$a = (1/4 \times B) / 5 = 0,9275 \text{ m}$$

$$P = 10(T - h_{DB}) = 66,5 \text{ m}$$

Jadi,

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 1,0 \times 0,55 \times 0,9275 \times (1,15)^2 \times 66,5 \\ &= 44,863 \text{ cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$L = 75 \times 50 \times 9$$



c. Wrang alas terbuka

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

Modulus penampang gading-gading alas tidak boleh kurang dari

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

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

a) Untuk gading balik

$$\begin{aligned} P &= P_B \\ &= 97,692 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$l = \text{Panjang tak ditumpu} = 3 - (0,75 \times H_{DB})$$

$$= 3 - (0,75 \times 1,20)$$

$$= 2,1 \text{ m}$$

$$n = 0,55 \text{ m}$$

$$c = 1$$

$$k = 1$$

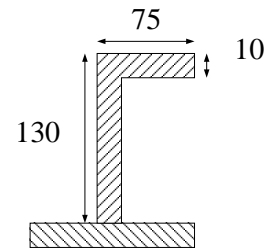
$$a = 0,6$$

$$W = 0,55 \times 1 \times 0,6 \times (2,1)^2 \times 1 \times 97,692$$

$$= 142,171 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\text{Profil perencanaan (L)} = 130 \times 75 \times 10$$

$$\text{Lebar pelat penunjang} = 0,75 h_{DB} = 0,75 \times 1 = 0,75 \text{ m}$$



b) Gading alas

$$P = P_B$$

$$= 97,692 \text{ Kn/m}^2$$

$$l = \text{Panjang tak ditumpu } 2,1 \text{ m}$$

$$n = 0,55$$

$$c = 1$$

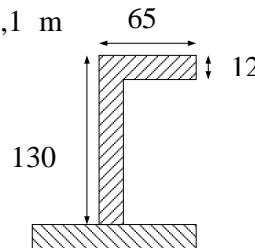
$$k = 1$$

$$a = 0,6$$

$$W = 0,55 \times 1 \times 0,6 \times (2,1)^2 \times 1 \times 97,692$$

$$= 142,171 \text{ Kn/m}^3$$

$$\text{Profil perencanaan (L)} = 130 \times 65 \times 12$$



6. Konstruksi alas ganda pada kamar mesin

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

a. Tebal plat penumpu memanjang (pondasi mesin)

Tebal plat pondasi mesin tidak boleh kurang dari :

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

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

$$= 6200 \times 0,7355$$

$$P = 4560,1 \text{ KW}$$

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{4560,1}{750}} + 14$$

$$= 20,080 \approx \text{diambil } 20 \text{ mm}$$

- b. Tebal wrang alas penuh pada daerah kamar mesin diperkuat sebesar
(Ref: *BKI Th. 2006 Sec. 8.C.2.2.*)

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

$$= 3,6 + \frac{4560,1}{500} (\%)$$

$$t = 12,7202 \%$$

$$t = 10 \text{ mm} + (12,7202 \% \times 10 \text{ mm})$$

$$= \mathbf{11,272 \text{ mm} \approx 12 \text{ mm}}$$

D. PERHITUNGAN GADING-GADING

Jarak Gading Normal

1. Menurut BKI '06 jarak gading normal antara 0,2 L dari FP sampai sekat ceruk buritan adalah tidak boleh kurang dari 600 mm
2. Di depan sekat tubrukan dan di belakang sekat ceruk buritan jarak gading normal maksimal 600 mm

$$a = \frac{L}{500} + 0,48$$

$$= \frac{115,1}{500} + 0,48$$

$$= 0,7102 \text{ m} \approx 0,6 \text{ m}$$

- a) **Gading-gading utama pada kapal** (Ref: *BKI Th. 2006 Sec. 9.A.2.1.1*)

Modulus gading utama tidak boleh kurang dari:

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

Dimana :

$$k = 1$$

$$n = 0,9 - 0,0035 L$$

$$= 0,55 \text{ Untuk } L \geq 100 \text{ m}$$

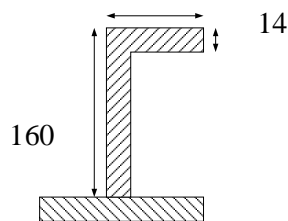
$$\begin{aligned}
 a &= 0,6 \text{ m} \\
 l &= \text{panjang tak ditumpu} \\
 &= 1/3 (H - h) \\
 &= 1/3 (10,2 - 1,2) \\
 &= 3 \text{ m} \\
 P_{s1} &= 96,20 \text{ Kn/ m}^2 \\
 P_{s2} &= 77,92 \text{ Kn/ m}^2 \\
 P_{s3} &= 94,37 \text{ Kn/ m}^2 \\
 C_r &= 1,0 - 2 \times \frac{s}{l} \\
 &= 1,0 - 2 \times \frac{0,1}{3} = 0,93 \\
 C_{r_{\min}} &= 0,75 \\
 K &= 1,0 \\
 C &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi :

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= 0,55 \times 1 \times 0,6 \times (3)^2 \times 96,20 \times 0,93 \times 1 \\
 &= 265,714 \text{ cm}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

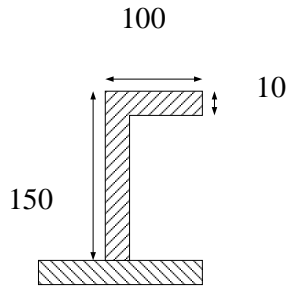
Profil yang direncanakan = L = 160 × 80 × 14



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

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= 0,55 \times 1 \times 0,6 \times (3)^2 \times 77,92 \times 0,93 \times 1 \\
 &= 215,222 \text{ cm}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan = L = 150 × 100 × 10

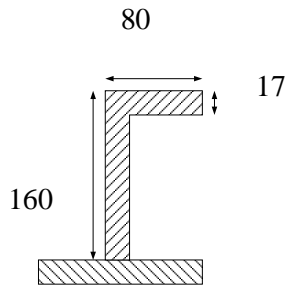


- 3) Modulus penampang gading pada gading utama bagian haluan kapal (sec. 9-A.4.1) :

$$W = 0,55 \times 1 \times 0,6 \times (3)^2 \times 94,37 \times 0,93 \times 1$$

$$= 260,659 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan = L = 160 × 80 × 14



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

Modulus gading bangunan atas tidak boleh kurang dari:

1. Poop deck

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

Dimana :

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

l = panjang tak ditumpu

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

$$P = 45,225 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

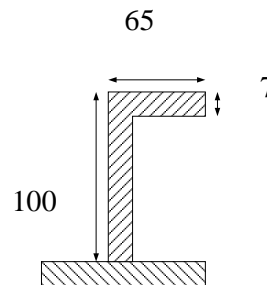
$$Cr = 0,93$$

$$k = 1$$

$$W = 0,55 \times 0,6 \times (2,2)^2 \times 45,225 \times 0,93 \times 1$$

$$= 67,177 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan = L = 100 × 75 × 7



2. Boat deck

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

Dimana :

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

l = panjang tak ditumpu

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

$$P = 39,285 \text{ Kn/m}^2$$

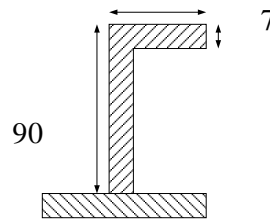
$$Cr = 0,93$$

$$k = 1$$

$$W = 0,55 \times 0,6 \times (2,2)^2 \times 39,285 \times 0,93 \times 1$$

$$= 58,354 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan = L = 90 × 75 × 7



3. Navigation Deck

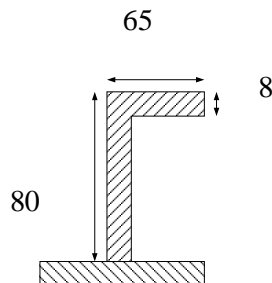
$$P = 34,724 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$Cr = 0,93$$

$$W = 0,55 \times 0,6 \times (2,2)^2 \times 34,724 \times 0,93 \times 1$$

$$= 51,579 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil = L = 80 × 65 × 8



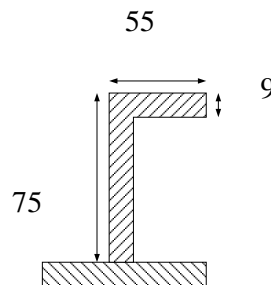
4. Compass Deck

$$P_s = 31,112 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$W = 0,55 \times 0,6 \times (2,2)^2 \times 31,112 \times 0,93 \times 1$$

$$= 46,214 \text{ cm}^3$$

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



5. Fore Castle Deck

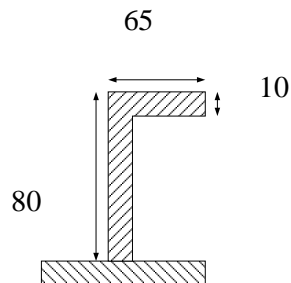
$$P_s = 43,341 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$C_r = 0,93$$

$$W = 0,55 \times 0,6 \times (2,2)^2 \times 43,341 \times 0,93 \times 1$$

$$= 64,378 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\text{Profil} = L = 80 \times 65 \times 10$$



c) Gading-gading besar

Modulus gading Besar tidak boleh kurang dari :

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

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

Dimana ;

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

$$e = 4 \times a$$

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

$$l = H - h_{dbm}$$

$$= 1/3 (10,2 - 1,2)$$

$$= 3 \text{ m}$$

$$P_{s1} = 87,43 \text{ kN / m}^2$$

$$P_{s2} = 72,81 \text{ kN / m}^2$$

$$P_{s3} = 85,97 \text{ kN / m}^2$$

$$n = 1,0$$

$$k = 1,0$$

jadi,

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

$$W = 0,55 \times 2,4 \times (3)^2 \times 87,43 \times 1,0 \times 1,0$$

$$= 1038,643 \text{ kN / m}^2$$

Profil yang direncanakan = T = 350 × 12 FP 150 × 12

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50 cm

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

$$f_s = 35 \times 1,2 = 42 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 1,0 = 50 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$f/F = 0,360$$

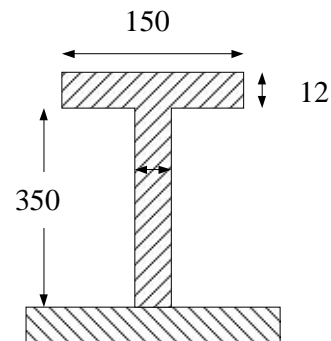
$$f_s/F = 0,840$$

$$w = 0,594$$

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

$$= 0,594 \times 50 \times 35$$

$$= 1039,5 \text{ cm}^3$$



W rencana > W perhitungan 1039,5 > 1038,643
(memenuhi)

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

$$W = 0,55 \times 2,4 \times (3)^2 \times 72,81 \times 1,0 \times 1,0$$

$$= 864,9251 \text{ kN / m}^2$$

Profil yang direncanakan = T = 320 × 12 FP 150 × 12

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna $(40 - 50) = 50$ cm

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

$$f_s = 32 \times 1,2 = 38,4 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 1,0 = 50 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$f/F = 0,360$$

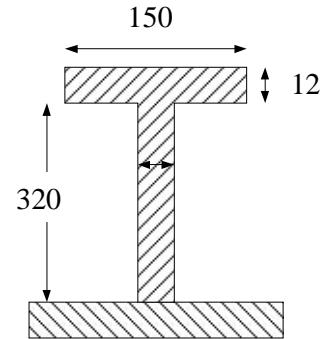
$$f_s/F = 0,768$$

$$w = 0,541$$

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

$$= 0,541 \times 50 \times 32$$

$$= 865,6 \text{ cm}^3$$



W rencana $>$ W perhitungan $865,6 > 864,9251$ (memenuhi)

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

$$W = 0,55 \times 2,4 \times (3)^2 \times 85,97 \times 1,0 \times 1,0$$

$$= 1021,271 \text{ kN} / \text{m}^2$$

Profil yang direncanakan = T = 350 × 12 FP 150 × 12

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna $(40 - 50) = 50$ cm

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

$$f_s = 35 \times 1,2 = 42 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 1,0 = 50 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$f/F = 0,360$$

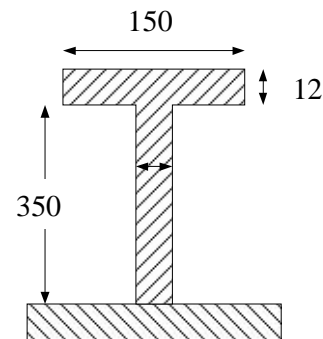
$$f_s/F = 0,840$$

$$w = 0,584$$

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

$$= 0,584 \times 50 \times 35$$

$$= 1022 \text{ cm}^3$$



W rencana $>$ W perhitungan $1022 > 1021,271$ (memenuhi)

d) Modulus Gading besar pada bangunan atas sesuai dengan (Ref : BKI

Th. 2006 Sec. 9.A.5.3.1)

1) Pada poop deck

$$P_s = 36,180 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$W = 0,55 \times 2,4 \times (2,2)^2 \times 36,180 \times 1,0 \times 1,0 \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

$$= 231,146 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil = T = 150 × 12 FP 90 × 12

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50 cm

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

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

$$F = 50 \times 0,8 = 40 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$f/F = 0,270$$

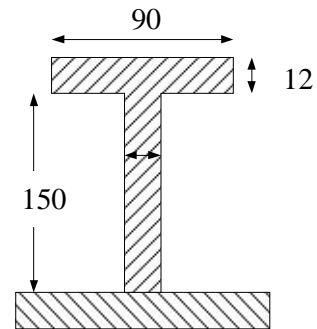
$$f_s/F = 0,450$$

$$w = 0,39$$

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

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

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



W rencana > W perhitungan 234 > 231,146 (memenuhi)

2) Pada Boat deck

$$P_s = 31,428 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$W = 0,55 \times 2,4 \times (2,2)^2 \times 31,428 \times 1,0 \times 1,0 \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

$$= 200,786 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil = T = 150 × 10 FP 90 × 10

Koreksi modulus

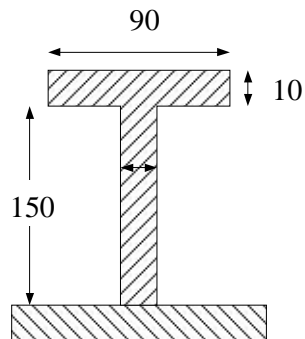
Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50 cm

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

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

$$F = 50 \times 0,8 = 40 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$f/F = 0,225$$



PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

TUGAS AKHIR KM "MARTINS" GC 5960 BRT

$$\begin{aligned}f_s/F &= 0,375 \\w &= 0,336 \\W &= w \times F \times h \\&= 0,336 \times 40 \times 15 \\&= 201,6 \text{ cm}^3\end{aligned}$$

$$W \text{ rencana} > W \text{ perhitungan} \quad 201,6 > 200,786 \text{ (memenuhi)}$$

3) Gading besar pada Navigation Deck

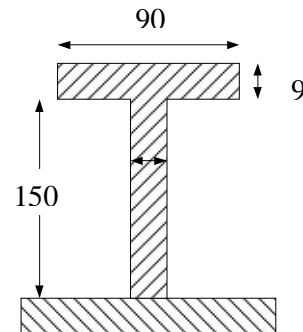
$$\begin{aligned}P_s &= 27,779 \text{ KN/m}^2 \\W &= 0,55 \times 2,4 \times (2,2)^2 \times 27,779 \times 1 \times 1 \quad (\text{cm}^3) \\&= 177,476 \text{ cm}^3\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Profil} = T = 150 \times 9 \text{ FP } 90 \times 9$$

Koreksi modulus

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

$$\begin{aligned}f &= 9 \times 0,9 = 8,1 \text{ cm}^2 \\f_s &= 15 \times 0,9 = 13,5 \text{ cm}^2 \\F &= 50 \times 0,8 = 40 \text{ cm}^3 \\f/F &= 0,203 \\f_s/F &= 0,338 \\w &= 0,297 \\W &= w \times F \times h \\&= 0,297 \times 40 \times 15 \\&= 178,2 \text{ cm}^3\end{aligned}$$



$$W \text{ rencana} > W \text{ perhitungan} \quad 178,2 > 177,476 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

4) Gading besar pada compas Deck

$$\begin{aligned}P_s &= 24,890 \text{ KN/m}^2 \\W &= 0,55 \times 2,4 \times (2,2)^2 \times 24,890 \times 1 \times 1 \quad (\text{cm}^3) \\&= 159,0155 \text{ cm}^3\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Profil} = T = 150 \times 8 \text{ FP } 90 \times 8$$

Koreksi modulus

PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

TUGAS AKHIR KM "MARTINS" GC 5960 BRT

Lebar berguna $(40 - 50) = 50$ cm

$$f = 9 \times 0,8 = 7,2 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 15 \times 0,8 = 12 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 0,8 = 40 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$f/F = 0,180$$

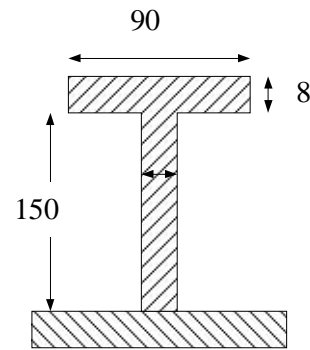
$$f_s/F = 0,300$$

$$w = 0,27$$

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

$$= 0,27 \times 40 \times 15$$

$$= 162 \text{ cm}^3$$



W rencana > W perhitungan $162 > 159,0155$ (memenuhi)

5) Gading besar pada Fore Castle Deck

$$P_s = 34,672 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$W = 0,55 \times 2,4 \times (2,2)^2 \times 34,672 \times 1 \times 1 \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

$$= 221,515 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil = T = 150 × 10 FP 100 × 10

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna $(40 - 50) = 50$ cm

$$f = 10 \times 1,0 = 10 \text{ cm}^2$$

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

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

$$f/F = 0,250$$

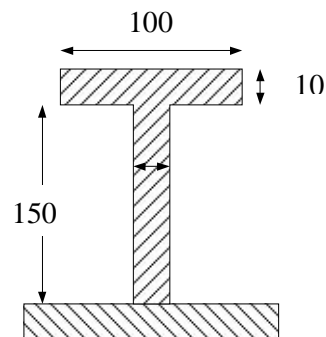
$$f_s/F = 0,375$$

$$w = 0,370$$

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

$$= 0,370 \times 40 \times 15$$

$$= 222 \text{ cm}^3$$



W rencana > W perhitungan $222 > 221,515$ (memenuhi)

E. PERHITUNGAN SENTA SISI

Modulus senta sisi tidak boleh kurang dari:

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

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned} k &= 1 \\ e &= \text{lebar pembebanan} \\ &= 1/3 (H - h) \\ &= 1/3 (10,2 - 1,2) \\ &= 3 \text{ m} \\ Ps_1 &= 96,20 \text{ KN/m}^2 \\ Ps_2 &= 77,92 \text{ KN/m}^2 \\ Ps_3 &= 94,37 \text{ KN/m}^2 \\ l &= \text{panjang tak di tumpu} \\ &= 4 \times a \\ &= 4 \times 0,6 = 2,4 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi :

1) Modulus senta sisi pada daerah buritan

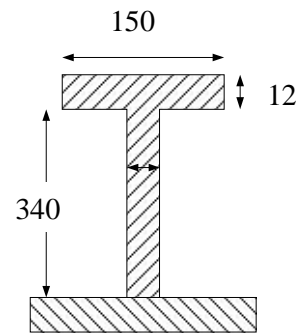
$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,55 \times 3 \times (2,4)^2 \times 96,20 \times 1,0 \\ &= 914,299 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan = T = 340 × 12 FP 150 × 12

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50 cm

$$\begin{aligned} f &= 15 \times 1,2 = 18 \text{ cm}^2 \\ fs &= 34 \times 1,2 = 40,8 \text{ cm}^2 \\ F &= 50 \times 1,0 = 50 \text{ cm}^2 \\ f/F &= 0,36 \\ fs/F &= 0,816 \\ w &= 0,57 \\ W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,57 \times 50 \times 34 \\ &= 919 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$



PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

TUGAS AKHIR KM "MARTINS" GC 5960 BRT

W rencana > W perhitungan 919 > 914,299 (memenuhi)

2) Modulus senta sisi pada daerah midship

$$\begin{aligned}W &= 0,55 \times 3 \times (2,4)^2 \times 77,92 \times 1,0 \\ &= 740,581 \text{ cm}^3\end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan = T = 300 × 12 FP 150 × 12

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50 cm

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

$$f_s = 30 \times 1,2 = 36 \text{ cm}^2$$

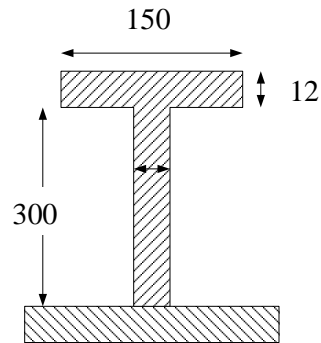
$$F = 50 \times 1,0 = 50 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,36$$

$$f_s/F = 0,72$$

$$w = 0,51$$

$$\begin{aligned}W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,51 \times 50 \times 30 \\ &= 765 \text{ cm}^3\end{aligned}$$



W rencana > W perhitungan 765 > 740,581 (memenuhi)

3) Modulus penampang senta sisi pada haluan kapal :

$$\begin{aligned}W &= 0,55 \times 3 \times (2,4)^2 \times 94,37 \times 1,0 \\ &= 896,927 \text{ cm}^3\end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan = T = 320 × 12 FP 150 × 12

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50 cm

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

$$f_s = 32 \times 1,2 = 38,4 \text{ cm}^2$$

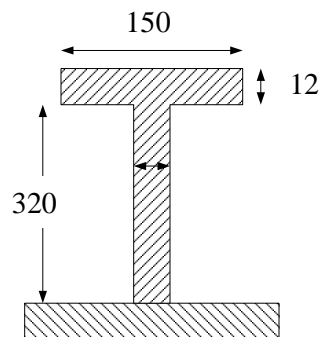
$$F = 50 \times 1,0 = 50 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,36$$

$$f_s/F = 0,768$$

$$w = 0,561$$

$$\begin{aligned}W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,561 \times 50 \times 32\end{aligned}$$



$$= 897,6 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan $897,6 > 896,927$ (memenuhi)

F. PERHITUNGAN BALOK GELADAK

1. Balok geladak (Deck beam)

- a. Modulus penampang balok geladak melintang tidak boleh kurang dari
(Ref : BKI Th. 2006 Sec. 10.B.1):

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

dimana :

$c = 0,75$ untuk Beam

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

$P_{D1} = 26,31 \text{ KN/m}^2$ untuk Buritan kapal

$P_{D2} = 23,92 \text{ KN/m}^2$ untuk Midship kapal

$P_{D3} = 32,61 \text{ KN/m}^2$ untuk Haluan kapal

$l = \text{Panjang tak ditumpu} = (1/6 \times B)$
 $= 3,091 \text{ m}$ (diambil terbesar)

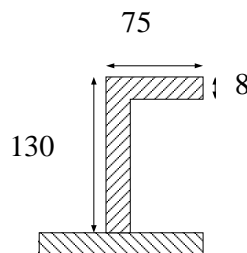
$k = 1,0$ sehingga,

- 1) Modulus penampang deck beam pada buritan kapal

$$W = 0,75 \times 0,6 \times 26,31 \times (3,091)^2 \times 1,0$$

$$= 113,126 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan = L = 130 × 75 × 8

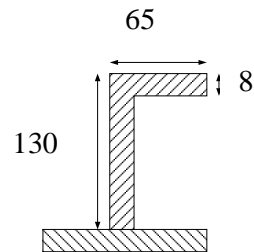


- 2) Modulus penampang deck beam pada Midship kapal

$$W = 0,75 \times 0,6 \times 23,92 \times (3,091)^2 \times 1,0$$

$$= 102,842 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan = L = 130 × 65 × 8

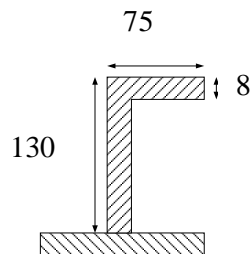


- 3) Modulus penampang deck beam pada haluan kapal

$$W = 0,75 \times 0,6 \times 32,61 \times (3,091)^2 \times 1,0$$

$$= 140,199 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan = L = 130 × 75 × 10



- b. Balok geladak bangunan atas (Sec. 10-B.1)

Modulus balok geladak bangunan atas (Sec. 10-B.1)

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

- 1) Modulus Deck Beam pada geladak kimbul (Poop Deck)

$$c = 0,75$$

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

$$l = \text{panjang tak ditumpu} = 1/6 \times B$$

$$= 3,091 \text{ (diambil terbesar)}$$

PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

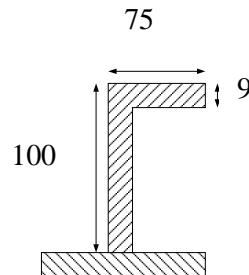
TUGAS AKHIR KM "MARTINS" GC 5960 BRT

$$k = 1$$

$$P = 20,523 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,75 \times 0,6 \times 20,523 \times (3,091)^2 \times 1 \\ &= 88,238 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

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



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

$$c = 0,75$$

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

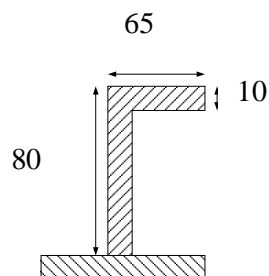
$$\begin{aligned} l &= \text{panjang tak ditumpu} = 1/6 \times B \\ &= 3,091 \text{ (diambil terbesar)} \end{aligned}$$

$$k = 1$$

$$P = 14,753 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,75 \times 0,6 \times 14,753 \times (3,091)^2 \times 1 \\ &= 63,351 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Profil} = L = 80 \times 65 \times 10$$

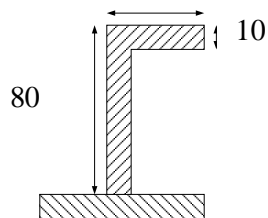


3) Modulus deck beam pada geladak kemudi

$$P = 13,156 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$W = 0,75 \times 0,6 \times 13,156 \times (3,091)^2 \times 1,0 \\ = 64,105 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\text{Profil} = L = 80 \times 65 \times 10$$

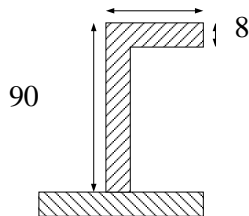


4) Modulus Deck Beam pada geladak kompas

$$P = 13,156 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$W = 0,75 \times 0,6 \times 13,156 \times (3,091)^2 \times 1,0 \\ = 56,563 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\text{Profil} = L = 90 \times 60 \times 8$$

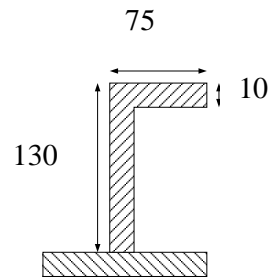


5) Modulus Deck Beam pada Fore castle deck

$$P = 32,609 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$W = 0,75 \times 0,6 \times 32,609 \times (3,091)^2 \times 1,0 \\ = 140,199 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\text{Profil} = L = 130 \times 75 \times 10$$



2. Balok Geladak Besar (Strong Beam)

a. Modulus penampang strong beam tidak boleh kurang dari

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

Dimana,

$C = 0,75$ untuk Beam (balok)

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

$l = \text{panjang tak di tumpu} = 1/6 B = 3,091 \text{ m}$

$P_{D1} = 21,050 \text{ KN/m}^2$ untuk Buritan kapal

$P_{D2} = 19,136 \text{ KN/m}^2$ untuk Midship kapal

$P_{D3} = 26,087 \text{ KN/m}^2$ untuk Haluan kapal

$k = 1,0$

jadi :

1) Modulus Strong beam pada buritan kapal

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,75 \times 2,4 \times (3,091)^2 \times 21,050 \times 1 \\ &= 362,004 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

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

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50 cm

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

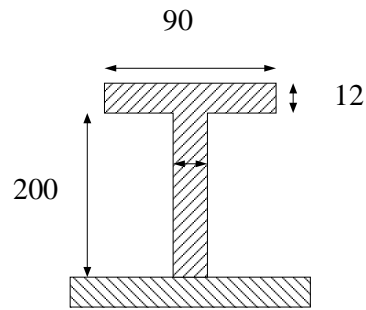
$f_s = 20 \times 1,2 = 24 \text{ cm}^2$

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

PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

TUGAS AKHIR KM "MARTINS" GC 5960 BRT

$$\begin{aligned}f/F &= 0,216 \\fs/F &= 0,480 \\w &= 0,363 \\W &= w \times F \times h \\&= 0,363 \times 50 \times 20 \\&= 363 \text{ cm}^3\end{aligned}$$



W rencana > W perhitungan $363 > 362,004$ (memenuhi)

2) Modulus Strong beam pada midship kapal

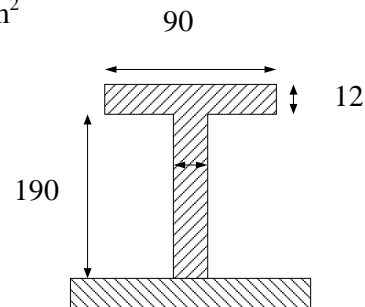
$$\begin{aligned}W &= 0,75 \times 2,4 \times (3,091)^2 \times 19,136 \times 1 \\&= 329,094 \text{ cm}^3\end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan T = 190 × 12 FP 90 × 12

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50 cm

$$\begin{aligned}f &= 9 \times 1,2 = 10,8 \text{ cm}^2 \\fs &= 19 \times 1,2 = 22,8 \text{ cm}^2 \\F &= 50 \times 1,0 = 50 \text{ cm}^2 \\f/F &= 0,216 \\fs/F &= 0,456 \\w &= 0,348 \\W &= w \times F \times h \\&= 0,348 \times 50 \times 19 \\&= 330,6 \text{ cm}^3\end{aligned}$$



W rencana > W perhitungan $330,6 > 329,094$ (memenuhi)

3) Strong beam pada Haluan kapal

$$\begin{aligned}W &= 0,75 \times 2,4 \times (3,091)^2 \times 26,087 \times 1 \\&= 448,638 \text{ cm}^3\end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan T = 230 × 12 FP 100 × 12

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50 cm

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

$$f_s = 23 \times 1,2 = 27,6 \text{ cm}^2$$

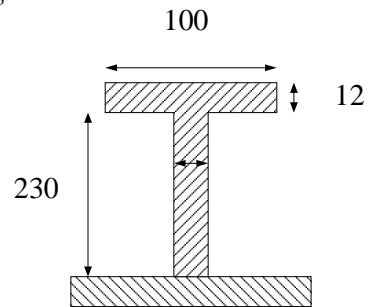
$$F = 50 \times 10 = 500 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$f/F = 0,240$$

$$f_s/F = 0,552$$

$$w = 0,392$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,392 \times 500 \times 23 \\ &= 450,8 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$



W rencana > W perhitungan 450,8 > 448,638 (memenuhi)

b. Strong beam pada bangunan atas

1) Pada Poop Deck

$$P_D = 16,418 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,75 \times 2,4 \times (3,091)^2 \times 16,418 \times 1 \quad (\text{cm}^3) \\ &= 282,363 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Profil = T = 170 × 12 FP 90 × 12

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50 cm

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

$$f_s = 17 \times 1,2 = 20,4 \text{ cm}^2$$

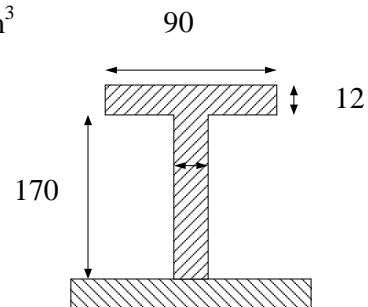
$$F = 50 \times 0,8 = 40 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$f/F = 0,270$$

$$f_s/F = 0,510$$

$$w = 0,42$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,42 \times 40 \times 17 \\ &= 285,6 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$



W rencana > W perhitungan 285,6 > 282,363 (memenuhi)

2) Pada Boat Deck

$$P_D = 11,787 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$W = 0,75 \times 2,4 \times (3,091)^2 \times 11,787 \times 1 \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

$$= 202,722 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\text{Profil} = T = 160 \times 10 \text{ FP } 90 \times 10$$

Koreksi modulus

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

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

$$f_s = 16 \times 1,0 = 16 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 0,8 = 40 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$f/F = 0,225$$

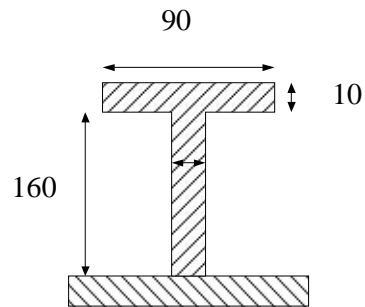
$$f_s/F = 0,400$$

$$w = 0,32$$

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

$$= 0,32 \times 40 \times 16$$

$$= 204,8 \text{ cm}^3$$



$$W \text{ rencana} > W \text{ perhitungan } 204,8 > 202,722 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

3) Pada Navigasi Deck

$$P_d = 10,524 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$W = 0,75 \times 2,4 \times (3,091)^2 \times 10,524 \times 1 \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

$$= 181,002 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\text{Profil} = T = 160 \times 8 \text{ FP } 90 \times 8$$

Koreksi modulus

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

$$f = 9 \times 0,8 = 7,2 \text{ cm}^2$$

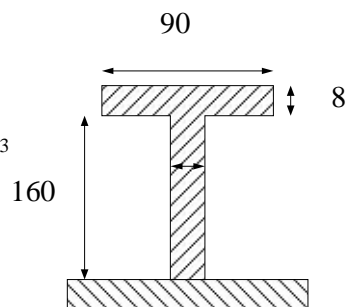
$$f_s = 16 \times 0,8 = 12,8 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 0,8 = 40 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$f/F = 0,180$$

$$f_s/F = 0,320$$

$$w = 0,287$$



PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

TUGAS AKHIR KM "MARTINS" GC 5960 BRT

$$\begin{aligned}W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,287 \times 40 \times 16 \\ &= 183,68 \text{ cm}^3\end{aligned}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan $183,68 > 181,002$ (memenuhi)

4) Pada compas Deck

$$\begin{aligned}P_d &= 10,524 \text{ KN/m}^2 \\ W &= 0,75 \times 2,4 \times (3,091)^2 \times 10,524 \times 1 \quad (\text{cm}^3) \\ &= 181,002 \text{ cm}^3\end{aligned}$$

Profil = T = 160 × 8 FP 90 × 8

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50 cm

$$f = 9 \times 0,8 = 7,2 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 16 \times 0,8 = 12,8 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 0,8 = 40 \text{ cm}^3$$

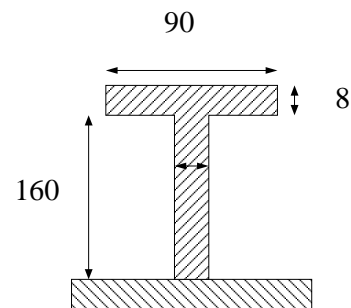
$$f/F = 0,180$$

$$f_s/F = 0,320$$

$$w = 0,287$$

$$\begin{aligned}W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,287 \times 40 \times 16 \\ &= 183,68 \text{ cm}^3\end{aligned}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan $183,68 > 181,002$ (memenuhi)



5) Gading besar pada Fore castle Deck

$$\begin{aligned}P_s &= 26,0871 \text{ KN/m}^2 \\ W &= 0,75 \times 2,4 \times (3,091)^2 \times 26,0871 \times 1 \quad (\text{cm}^3) \\ &= 448,638 \text{ cm}^3\end{aligned}$$

Profil = T = 220 × 14 FP 100 × 14

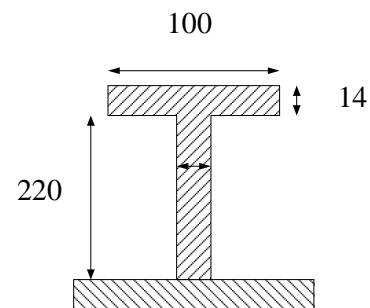
Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50 cm

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

$$f_s = 22 \times 1,4 = 30,8 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 0,8 = 40 \text{ cm}^3$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 f/F &= 0,350 \\
 fs/F &= 0,770 \\
 w &= 0,54 \\
 W &= w \times F \times h \\
 &= 0,54 \times 40 \times 22 \\
 &= 475,2 \text{ cm}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan 475,2 > 448,638 (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)

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

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned}
 c &= 0,75 \\
 e &= \text{lebar pembebanan} = 1/6 B = 3,091 \text{ m} \\
 l &= \text{panjang tak di tumpu} = 4 \times 0,6 = 2,4 \text{ m} \\
 P_{D1} &= 21,050 \text{ kN/m}^2 \\
 P_{D1} &= 19,136 \text{ kN/m}^2 \\
 P_{D1} &= 26,087 \text{ kN/m}^2 \\
 k &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

- a. Modulus penampang CDG pada daerah 0,1 L dari AP tidak boleh kurang dari (BKI 2006 Vol. II Sec. -10 B.4.1)

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= 0,75 \times 3,091 \times (2,4)^2 \times 21,050 \times 1 \\
 &= 281,138 \text{ cm}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Profil = T = 180 × 12 FP 90 × 12

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50 cm

PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

TUGAS AKHIR KM "MARTINS" GC 5960 BRT

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

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

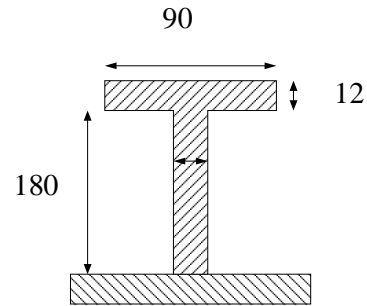
$$F = 50 \times 1,0 = 50 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$f/F = 0,216$$

$$f_s/F = 0,432$$

$$w = 0,33$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,33 \times 50 \times 18 \\ &= 297 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$



$$W \text{ rencana} > W \text{ perhitungan } 297 > 281,138 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,75 \times 3,091 \times (2,4)^2 \times 19,136 \times 1 \\ &= 255,579 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Profil} = T = 160 \times 12 \text{ FP } 90 \times 12$$

Koreksi modulus

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

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

$$f_s = 16 \times 1,2 = 19,2 \text{ cm}^2$$

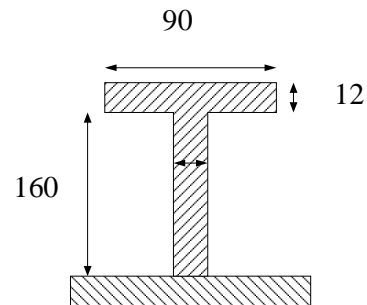
$$F = 50 \times 1,0 = 50 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$f/F = 0,216$$

$$f_s/F = 0,384$$

$$w = 0,34$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,34 \times 50 \times 16 \\ &= 272 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$



$$W \text{ rencana} > W \text{ perhitungan } 272 > 255,579 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,75 \times 3,091 \times (2,4)^2 \times 26,087 \times 1 \\ &= 348,419 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Profil = T = 200 × 12 FP 90 × 12

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50 cm

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

$$f_s = 20 \times 1,2 = 24 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 1,0 = 50 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$f/F = 0,216$$

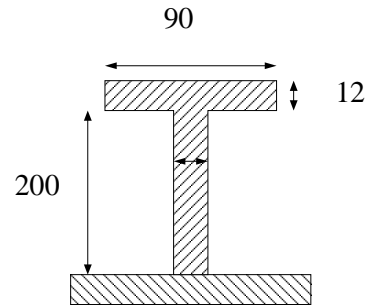
$$f_s/F = 0,48$$

$$w = 0,35$$

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

$$= 0,35 \times 50 \times 20$$

$$= 350 \text{ cm}^3$$



W rencana > W perhitungan 350 > 348,419 (memenuhi)

➤ **Center Deck Girder (CDG) Pada Bangunan Atas**

a. Poop Deck

$$W = 0,75 \times 3,091 \times (2,4)^2 \times 16,419 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$

$$= 219,287 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan T 160 × 12 FP 90 × 12

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

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

$$f_s = 16 \times 1,2 = 19,2 \text{ cm}^2$$

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

$$f/F = 0,27$$

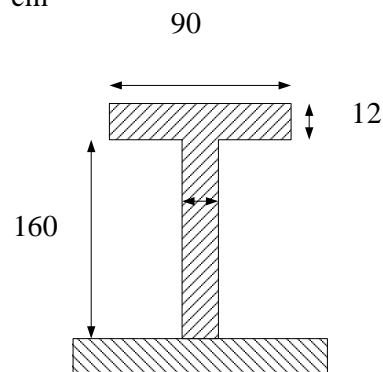
$$f_s/F = 0,48$$

$$w = 0,36$$

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

$$= 0,36 \times 40 \times 16$$

$$= 230,4 \text{ cm}^3$$



W rencana > W perhitungan

$$230,4 > 219,287 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

b. Boat Deck

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,75 \times 3,091 \times (2,4)^2 \times 11,788 \times 1,0 \quad (\text{cm}^3) \\ &= 157,437 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan T 160 x 8 FP 90 x 8

Koreksi modulus :

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

$$f = 9 \times 0,8 = 7,2 \quad \text{cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 16 \times 0,8 = 12,8 \quad \text{cm}^2$$

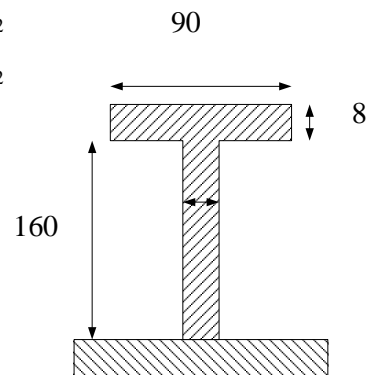
$$F = 50 \times 0,8 = 40 \quad \text{cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,18$$

$$f_s/F = 0,32$$

$$w = 0,26$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,26 \times 40 \times 16 \\ &= 166,4 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$



W rencana > W perhitungan

$$166,4 > 157,437 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

a. Navigation Deck

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,75 \times 3,091 \times (2,4)^2 \times 10,525 \times 1,0 \quad (\text{cm}^3) \\ &= 140,568 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan T 150 x 8 FP 90 x 8

Koreksi modulus :

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

$$f = 9 \times 0,8 = 7,2 \quad \text{cm}^2$$

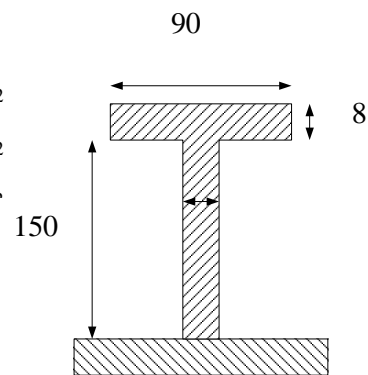
$$f_s = 15 \times 0,8 = 12 \quad \text{cm}^2$$

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

$$f/F = 0,18$$

$$f_s/F = 0,3$$

$$w = 0,25$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= w \times F \times h \\
 &= 0,25 \times 40 \times 15 \\
 &= 150 \text{ cm}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$150 > 140,568 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

b. Compas Deck

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= 0,75 \times 3,091 \times (2,4)^2 \times 10,525 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)} \\
 &= 140,568 \text{ cm}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan T 150 × 8 FP 90 × 8

Koreksi modulus :

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

$$f = 9 \times 0,8 = 7,2 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 15 \times 0,8 = 12 \text{ cm}^2$$

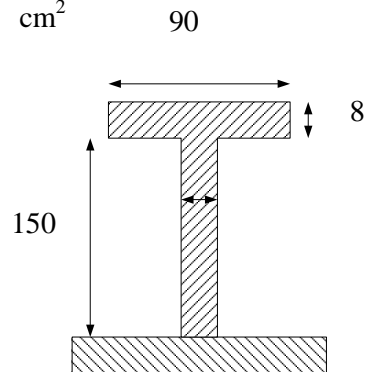
$$F = 50 \times 0,8 = 40 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,18$$

$$f_s/F = 0,3$$

$$w = 0,25$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= w \times F \times h \\
 &= 0,25 \times 40 \times 15 \\
 &= 150 \text{ cm}^3
 \end{aligned}$$



W rencana > W perhitungan

$$150 > 140,568 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

c. Forecastle Deck

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= 0,75 \times 3,091 \times (2,4)^2 \times 26,087 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)} \\
 &= 348,419 \text{ cm}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

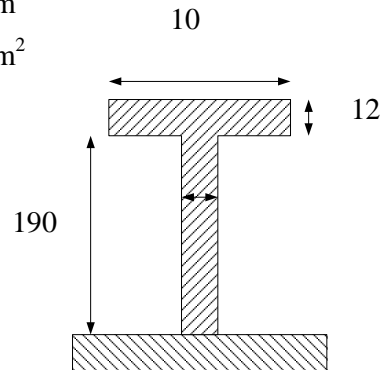
Profil yang direncanakan T 190 × 12 FP 100 × 12

Koreksi modulus :

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_s &= 19 \times 1,2 = 22,8 \text{ cm}^2 \\
 F &= 50 \times 0,8 = 40 \text{ cm}^2 \\
 f/F &= 0,3 \\
 f_s/F &= 0,57 \\
 w &= 0,47 \\
 W &= w \times F \times h \\
 &= 0,47 \times 40 \times 19 \\
 &= 357,2 \text{ cm}^3
 \end{aligned}$$



W rencana > W perhitungan
 357,2 > 348,419 (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
- e = lebar pembebanan = 1/6 B = 3,091 m
- l = panjang tak di tumpu = 4 × 0,6 = 2,4 m
- P_{D1} = 21,050 kN/m²
- P_{D1} = 19,136 kN/m²
- P_{D1} = 26,087 kN/m²
- k = 1

a. Modulus penampang SDG pada daerah 0,1 L dari AP tidak boleh kurang dari (BKI 2006 Vol. II Sec. -10 B.4.1)

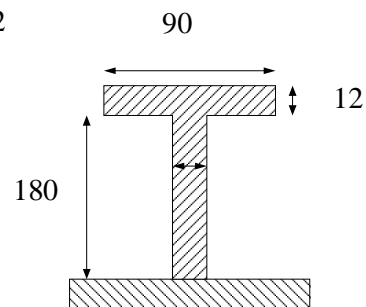
$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= 0,75 \times 3,091 \times (2,4)^2 \times 21,050 \times 1 \\
 &= 281,138 \text{ cm}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Profil = T = 180 × 12 FP 90 × 12

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50 cm

$$\begin{aligned}
 f &= 9 \times 1,2 = 10,8 \text{ cm}^2 \\
 f_s &= 18 \times 1,2 = 21,6 \text{ cm}^2 \\
 F &= 50 \times 1,0 = 50 \text{ cm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$



$$f/F = 0,216$$

$$f_s/F = 0,432$$

$$w = 0,33$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,33 \times 50 \times 18 \\ &= 297 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan 297 > 281,138 (memenuhi)

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

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,75 \times 3,091 \times (2,4)^2 \times 19,136 \times 1 \\ &= 255,38 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Profil} = T = 160 \times 12 \text{ FP } 90 \times 12$$

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50 cm

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

$$f_s = 16 \times 1,2 = 19,2 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 1,0 = 50 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$f/F = 0,216$$

$$f_s/F = 0,384$$

$$w = 0,34$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,34 \times 50 \times 16 \\ &= 272 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan 272 > 255,38 (memenuhi)

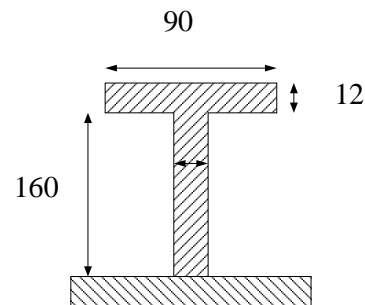
- c. Modulus penampang penumpu samping pada 0,1 L, dari FP tidak boleh kurang dari :

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,75 \times 3,091 \times (2,4)^2 \times 26,087 \times 1 \\ &= 348,419 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Profil} = T = 200 \times 12 \text{ FP } 90 \times 12$$

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50 cm



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

$$f_s = 20 \times 1,2 = 24 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 1,0 = 50 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$f/F = 0,216$$

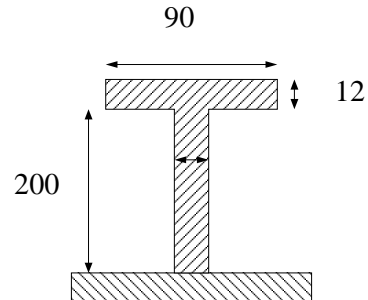
$$f_s/F = 0,48$$

$$w = 0,35$$

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

$$= 0,35 \times 50 \times 20$$

$$= 350 \text{ cm}^3$$



$W \text{ rencana} > W \text{ perhitungan } 350 > 348,419$ (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 2006 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:

$$C_p = 1,1 \sqrt{f}, \longrightarrow f = \frac{235}{Re.H} \cdot Re.H = 265 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$= 1,1 \sqrt{0,89} = \frac{235}{265}$$

$$= 1,04 = 0,89 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$a = 0,60 \text{ (stiffener Spacing)}$$

$$P = 9,81 \times h$$

Dimana,

$$h = \left(\frac{H - h_{DB}}{2} \right) + 1 \text{ m}$$

$$= \left(\frac{10,2 - 1,2}{2} \right) + 1 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 5,5 \text{ m} \\
 &= 9,81 \times h \\
 &= 9,81 \times 5,5 = 53,955 \text{ kN/m}^2 \\
 t_k &= 1,5 \\
 t_{\min} &= 6,0 \times \sqrt{f} \\
 &= 6,0 \times \sqrt{0,89} \\
 &= 6,0 \times 0,943 \\
 &= 5,66 \text{ mm} \\
 \text{jadi,} \\
 t_{s1} &= 1,04 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{53,995} + 1,5 \\
 &= 6,0835 \text{ mm} > t_{\min} \approx \text{diambil } 8 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tebal sekat kedap lainnya

$$t_s = C_p \times a \times \sqrt{P} + t_k \quad (\text{mm})$$

Dimana:

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_p &= 0,9 \sqrt{f}, \longrightarrow f = \frac{235}{\text{Re} \cdot H}. \text{ Re } H = 265 \text{ N/mm}^2 \\
 &= 0,9 \sqrt{0,89} &= \frac{235}{265} \\
 &= 0,84 &= 0,89 \text{ N/mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

a = 0,6 (stiffeners spacing)

$$P = 9,81 \times h$$

Dimana,

$$\begin{aligned}
 h &= \left(\frac{H - h_{DB}}{2} \right) + 1 \text{ m} \\
 &= 5,5 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= 9,81 \times h \\
 &= 9,81 \times 5,5 = 53,955 \text{ kN/m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$t_k = 1,5$$

jadi,

$$\begin{aligned}
 ts_1 &= 0,84 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{53,995} + 1,5 \\
 &= 5,203 \text{ mm} \approx \text{diambil } 8 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

b. Modulus Penampang Penegar Sekat Kedap Air

$$W = C_s \times a \times I^2 \times P \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_s &= 0,33 \times f \\
 &= 0,33 \times 0,89 \\
 &= 0,293
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= 1/3 (H - h) \\
 &= 1/3 (10,2 - 1,2) = 3 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

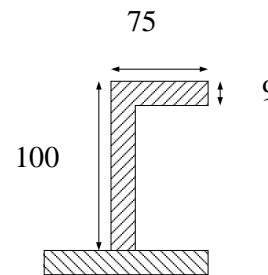
$$P = 53,955 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$a = 0,6$$

maka :

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= 0,293 \times 0,6 \times (3)^2 \times 53,955 \\
 &= 85,367 \text{ cm}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang di rencanakan = L = 100 × 75 × 9



c. Stiffener pada sekat antara ruang muat

Modulus penampang stiffener antara ruang muat tidak boleh kurang dari :

$$W = C_s \times a \times I^2 \times P \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_s &= 0,265 \times f \\
 &= 0,265 \times 0,89 \\
 &= 0,235
 \end{aligned}$$

$$I = 3 \text{ m}$$

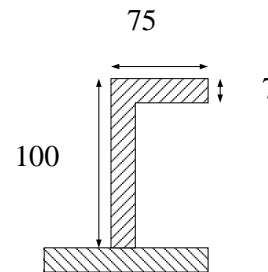
$$P = 53,955 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$a = 0,6$$

maka :

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= 0,235 \times 0,6 \times (3)^2 \times 53,955 \\
 &= 68,468 \text{ cm}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang di rencanakan = L = 100 × 75 × 7



d. Stiffener pada sekat antara ruang muat dengan kamar mesin

Modulus penampang stiffener antara ruang muat dengan kamar mesin tidak boleh kurang dari :

$$W = C_s \times a \times I^2 \times P \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

Dimana :

$$C_s = 0,265 \times f$$

$$= 0,265 \times 0,89$$

$$= 0,235$$

$$I = \left(\frac{H - h_{DBKM}}{3} \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{10,2 - 1,44}{3} \right)$$

$$I = 2,92 \text{ m}$$

$$P = 9,81 \times h$$

Dimana ;

$$h = \left(\frac{H - h_{DBKM}}{2} \right) + 1$$

$$= 5,38 \text{ m}$$

$$P = 9,81 \times h$$

$$= 9,81 \times 5,38$$

$$= 52,777 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

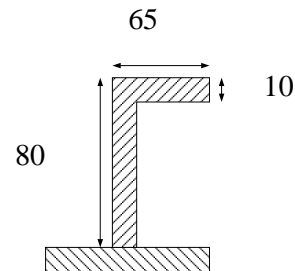
$$a = 0,6$$

maka :

$$W = 0,235 \times 0,6 \times (2,92)^2 \times 52,777$$

$$= 63,449 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang di rencanakan = L = 80 × 65 × 10



e. Modulus penampang stiffener sekat bangunan atas:

Modulus penampang stiffener sekat bangunan atas tidak boleh kurang dari (BKI '06 Vol. II Sec. 11.B.3.1):

$$W = C_s \times a \times I^2 \times P$$

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned} C_s &= 0,265 \times f \\ &= 0,265 \times 0,89 \\ &= 0,235 \end{aligned}$$

$$I = 2,2$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Poop Deck} &= 0.235 \times 0.6 (2.2)^2 \times 20,523 \\ &= 14,006 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$L = 60 \times 40 \times 5$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Boat Deck} &= 0.235 \times 0.6 (2.2)^2 \times 14,753 \\ &= 10,056 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$L = 60 \times 40 \times 5$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Nav. Deck} &= 0.235 \times 0.6 (2.2)^2 \times 13,156 \\ &= 8,976 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$L = 60 \times 40 \times 5$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Compass Deck} &= 0.235 \times 0.6 (2.2)^2 \times 13,156 \\ &= 8,976 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$L = 60 \times 40 \times 5$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Fore Castle Deck} &= 0.235 \times 0.6 (2.2)^2 \times 32,609 \\ &= 22,609 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$L = 60 \times 40 \times 7$$

f. Web Stiffener (Gading Besar)

a. Web Stiffener pada Sekat

1) Modulus web stiffener sekat tubrukan tidak boleh kurang dari :

$$W = C_s \times e \times I^2 \times P \quad (\text{cm}^3) \quad (\text{BKI 2007 Sec. 11.B.3.1})$$

Dimana :

$$C_s = 0,45 \times f$$

$$= 0,45 \times 0,89$$

$$= 0,4$$

$$e = \text{lebar pembebanan} = 1/6 B \quad m = 1/6 \times 18,55 = 3,091$$

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

$$= 1/3 (10,2 - 1,2) = 3 \text{ m}$$

$$P_s = 9,81 \times h \quad h = 2/3(H-h)$$

$$h = 2/3 (10,2 - 1,2)$$

$$= 7,466$$

$$= 9,81 \times 7,466$$

$$= 73,248 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Maka :

$$W = 0,4 \times 3,091 \times (3)^2 \times 73,248$$

$$= 815,074 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan = T = 300 × 12 FP 150 × 12

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50 cm

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

$$f_s = 30 \times 1,2 = 36 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 0,8 = 40 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$f/F = 0,45$$

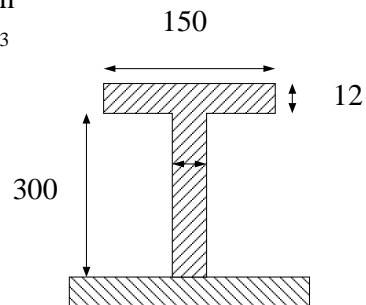
$$f_s/F = 0,9$$

$$w = 0,684$$

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

$$= 0,684 \times 40 \times 30$$

$$= 820,8 \text{ cm}^3$$



$$W \text{ rencana} > W \text{ perhitungan } 820,8 > 815,074 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

2) Web stiffener daerah buritan kapal :

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

$$C_s = 0,36 \times f$$

$$= 0,36 \times 0,89$$

$$= 0,3204$$

PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

TUGAS AKHIR KM "MARTINS" GC 5960 BRT

$$e = \text{lebar pembebanan} = 1/6 B \quad m = 1/6 \times 18,55 = 3,091$$

$$l = 1/3 (H - h) \\ = 1/3 (10,2 - 1,2) = 3 \text{ m}$$

$$P_s = 9,81 \times h \quad h = 2/3(H-h) \\ h = 2/3 (10,2 - 1,2) \\ = 7,466$$

$$= 9,81 \times 7,466 \\ = 73,248 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$= 0,3204 \times 3,091 \times (3)^2 \times 73,248 \\ = 652,874 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan = T = 250 × 12 FP 150 × 12

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50 cm

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

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

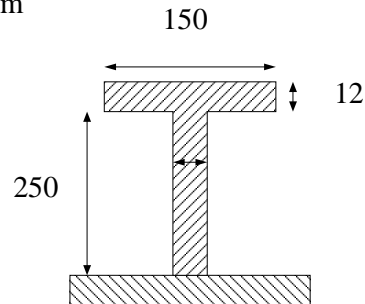
$$F = 50 \times 0,8 = 40 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$f/F = 0,45$$

$$f_s/F = 0,75$$

$$w = 0,67$$

$$W = w \times F \times h \\ = 0,67 \times 40 \times 25 \\ = 670 \text{ cm}^3$$



W rencana > W perhitungan 670 > 652,874 (memenuhi)

3) Web stiffener tengah kapal :

$$W = 0,4 \times 3,091 \times (3)^2 \times 73,248 \\ = 815,074 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan = T = 300 × 12 FP 150 × 12

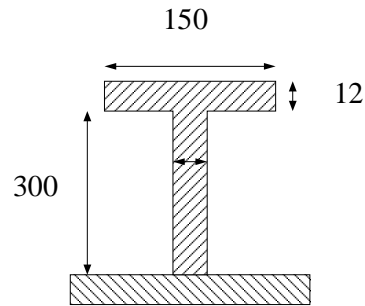
Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50 cm

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

$$f_s = 30 \times 1,2 = 36 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 0,8 = 40 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f/F &= 0,45 \\
 f_s/F &= 0,9 \\
 w &= 0,684 \\
 W &= w \times F \times h \\
 &= 0,684 \times 40 \times 30 \\
 &= 820,8 \text{ cm}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

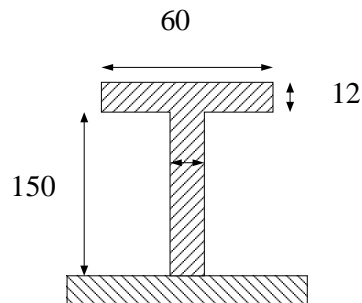


W rencana > W perhitungan 820,8 > 815,074 (memenuhi)

b. Web Stiffener Bangunan Atas

1) Poop Deck

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= C \times e \times l^2 \times P \\
 &= 0,4 \times 3,091 \times (3)^2 \times 16,419 \\
 &= 182,7 \text{ cm}^3
 \end{aligned}$$



Rencana profil = T = 150 × 12 FP 60 × 12

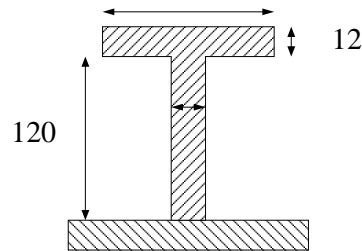
Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50 cm

$$\begin{aligned}
 f &= 6,0 \times 1,2 = 7,2 \text{ cm}^2 \\
 f_s &= 15 \times 1,2 = 18 \text{ cm}^2 \\
 F &= 50 \times 0,8 = 40 \text{ cm}^3 \\
 f/F &= 0,18 \\
 f_s/F &= 0,45 \\
 w &= 0,314 \\
 W &= w \times F \times h \\
 &= 0,314 \times 40 \times 15 \\
 &= 188,4 \text{ cm}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan 188,4 > 182,7 (memenuhi)

2) Boat Deck

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= 0,4 \times 3,091 \times (3)^2 \times 11,788 \\
 &= 131,169 \text{ cm}^3 \\
 &\quad 60
 \end{aligned}$$



Rencana profil = T = 120 × 12 FP 60 × 12

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50 cm

$$f = 6,0 \times 1,2 = 7,2 \text{ cm}^2$$

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

$$F = 50 \times 0,8 = 40 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$f/F = 0,18$$

$$f_s/F = 0,36$$

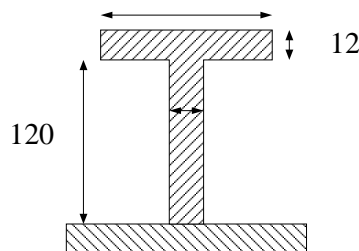
$$w = 0,29$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= w \times F \times h \\
 &= 0,29 \times 40 \times 12 \\
 &= 139,20 \text{ cm}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan 139,20 > 131,169 (memenuhi)

3) Navigation Deck

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= 0,4 \times 3,091 \times (3)^2 \times 10,525 \\
 &= 117,115 \text{ cm}^3 \\
 &\quad 60
 \end{aligned}$$



Rencana profil = T = 120 × 12 FP 60 × 12

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 40 cm

$$f = 6,0 \times 1,2 = 7,2 \text{ cm}^2$$

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

$$F = 40 \times 0,8 = 32 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$f/F = 0,225$$

$$f_s/F = 0,45$$

$$w = 0,35$$

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

$$= 0,35 \times 32 \times 12$$

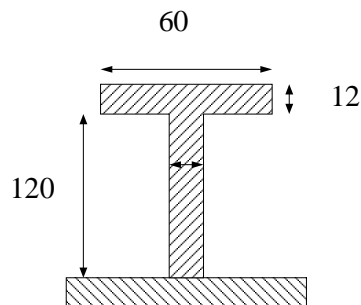
$$= 134,4 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan 134,4 > 117,115 (memenuhi)

4) Compass Deck

$$W = 0,4 \times 3,091 \times (3)^2 \times 10,525$$

$$= 117,115 \text{ cm}^3$$



Rencana profil = T = 120 × 12 FP 60 × 12

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 40 cm

$$f = 6,0 \times 1,2 = 7,2 \text{ cm}^2$$

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

$$F = 40 \times 0,8 = 32 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$f/F = 0,225$$

$$f_s/F = 0,45$$

$$w = 0,35$$

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

$$= 0,35 \times 32 \times 12$$

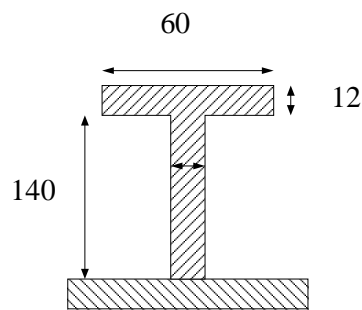
$$= 134,4 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan $134,4 > 117,115$ (memenuhi)

5) Fore castle Deck

$$W = 0,4 \times 3,091 \times (3)^2 \times 26,087$$

$$= 290,286 \text{ cm}^3$$



Rencana profil = T = 140 × 12 FP 60 × 12

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50 cm

$$f = 9,0 \times 1,2 = 10,8 \text{ cm}^2$$

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

$$F = 50 \times 0,8 = 40 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$f/F = 0,27$$

$$f_s/F = 0,54$$

$$w = 0,42$$

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

$$= 0,42 \times 40 \times 18$$

$$= 302,4 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan $302,4 > 290,286$ (memenuhi)

I. BRACKET

Untuk bracket biasanya digunakan untuk menghubungkan dua buah profil, yang mana diatur oleh bagian yang lebih kecil. (BKI 2006 Sec. 3 D.2.2)

1) Tebal dari bracket tidak boleh kurang dari : (tidak pakai flange)

$$t = c \times \sqrt[3]{\frac{W}{k1}} + tk$$

$$= 1,2 \times \sqrt[3]{\frac{W}{k1}} + tk$$

2) Tebal dari bracket tidak boleh kurang dari : (pakai flange)

$$t = c \times \sqrt[3]{\frac{W}{k1}} + tk$$

$$= 0,95 \times \sqrt[3]{\frac{W}{k1}} + tk$$

W = modulus terkecil

Tk = corrosion allowance according to K

$k1$ = faktor material

$t \text{ min}$ = 6,5 mm

$t \text{ max}$ = ketebalan web terkecil

a) Tebal bracket antara gading utama (main frame) dengan balok geladak (deck beam) di kamar mesin :

$$t = 1,2 \times \sqrt[3]{\frac{113,126}{1,0}} + 1,5$$

W (gading utama) = 265,714 cm

$t = 7,303 \text{ mm}$ diambil 7 mm W (balok geladak) = 113,126 cm

$t \text{ min} = 6,5 \text{ mm}$

Panjang lengan (l)

$$= 50,6 \times \sqrt[3]{\frac{W \cdot k2}{t \cdot k1}}$$

$k_2 = \frac{235}{Re H}$

$$= 50,6 \times \sqrt[3]{\frac{113,126 \times 0,89}{7 \times 1,0}}$$

$k_2 = \frac{235}{256} = 0,89$

$$= 123,055 \text{ mm}$$

$$l \text{ min} = 100 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{direncanakan} = 200 \times 7$$

- b) Tebal bracket antara gading utama (main frame) dengan balok geladak di tengah kapal :

$$t = 1,2 \times \sqrt[3]{\frac{102,842}{1,0}} + 1,5 \quad \text{W (gading utama)} = 215,222 \text{ cm}$$

$$t = 7,122 \text{ mm diambil } 7 \text{ mm} \quad \text{W(balok geladak)} = 102,842 \text{ cm}$$

$$t \text{ min} = 6,5 \text{ mm}$$

Panjang lengan (l)

$$= 50,6 \times \sqrt[3]{\frac{102,842 \times 0,89}{7 \times 1,0}}$$

$$= 119,207 \text{ mm}$$

$$l \text{ min} = 100 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{direncanakan} = 150 \times 7$$

- c) Tebal bracket antara gading utama (main frame) dengan balok geladak (deck beam) pada haluan kapal :

$$t = 1,2 \times \sqrt[3]{\frac{140,199}{1,0}} + 1,5 \quad \text{W (gading utama)} = 260,659 \text{ cm}$$

$$t = 7,733 \text{ mm diambil } 8 \text{ mm} \quad \text{W(balok geladak)} = 140,199 \text{ cm}$$

$$t \text{ min} = 6,5 \text{ mm}$$

Panjang lengan (l)

$$= 50,6 \times \sqrt[3]{\frac{W \cdot k2}{t \cdot k1}}$$

$$= 50,6 \times \sqrt[3]{\frac{140,199 \times 0,89}{8 \times 1,0}}$$

$$= 126,424 \text{ mm}$$

$$l \text{ min} = 100 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{direncanakan} = 150 \times 8$$