

## BAB IV

### PERHITUNGAN KONSTRUKSI PROFIL

Perhitungan profil construction (rencana konstruksi) didasarkan pada ketentuan BKI (Biro Klasifikasi Indonesia) 1996 Volume II.

#### A. PERKIRAAN BEBAN

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

- a. Yang dianggap sebagai geladak cuaca adalah semua geladak yang bebas kecuali geladak yang tidak efektif yang terletak di belakang 0,15L dari garis tegak haluan.
- b. Beban geladak cuaca dihitung berdasar profil sebagai berikut (Sec. 4. B 1.1):

$$P_D = P_o \frac{20T}{(10+Z-T) \times H} C_D$$

Dimana :

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

$C_b$  = koefisien block 0,68

$$C_o = \frac{L}{25} + 4,1 \quad \text{untuk } L < 90 \text{ m}$$

$$C_o = \frac{78,80}{25} + 4,1$$

$$C_o = 7,252$$

$$C_L = \sqrt{\frac{L}{90}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{78,80}{90}}$$

$$= 0,936$$

f = 1,0 faktor kemungkinan untuk plat kulit dengan geladak cuaca.

f = 0,75 faktor kemungkinan untuk main frame, Stiffener dan Balok Geladak.

f = 0,60 faktor kemungkinan untuk side girder, center girder, side deck girder, center deck girder, web frame, stringer, grillade.

z = Jarak vertikal dari pusat beban ke base line.

$$= H$$

$$= 4,10 \text{ m}$$

Crw = 0,75 untuk kapal antar pulau

untuk plat kulit dengan geladak cuaca

$$P_o = 2,1 \times (0,68 + 0,7) \times 7,252 \times 0,936 \times 1 \times 0,75$$

$$= 14,749 \text{ cm}^2$$

untuk main frame, Stiffener dan Balok Geladak

$$P_o = 2,1 \times (0,68 + 0,7) \times 7,252 \times 0,936 \times 0,75 \times 0,75$$

$$= 11,062 \text{ cm}^2$$

untuk side girder, center girder, side deck girder, center deck girder, web frame, stringer, grillade.

$$P_o = 2,1 \times (0,68 + 0,7) \times 7,252 \times 0,936 \times 0,6 \times 0,75$$

$$= 8,849 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$CD_1 = 1,2 - x/L \quad x/L \text{ diambil } 0,1 \text{ buritan kapal}$$

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

$$= 1,1$$

$$CD_2 = 1,0 \quad \text{untuk tengah kapal}$$

$$CD_3 = 1,0 + C/3 (x/L - 0,7) \quad x/L \text{ diambil } 0,9 \text{ untuk Haluan kapal}$$

$$C = 0,15L - 10 = 1,82$$

$$CD_3 = 1,2 + 1,82/3 (0,9 - 0,7)$$

$$= 1,2 + 0,60 (0,2)$$

$$= 1,321$$

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

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

$$C_{D3} = 1,32 \text{ untuk } 0,7 \leq \frac{x}{L} \leq 1,00 \quad (\text{haluan kapal})$$

a. Beban geladak untuk daerah  $0 \leq \frac{x}{L} \leq 0,2$  buritan kapal adalah :

$$P_{D1} = 14,749 \times \frac{20 \times 3,45}{(10 + 4,1 - 3,45)4,1} \times 1,1 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$P_{D1}' = 25,637 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

b. Beban geladak untuk daerah  $0,2 \leq \frac{x}{L} \leq 0,7$  tengah kapal adalah

$$P_{D2} = 14,749 \times \frac{20 \times 3,45}{(10 + 4,1 - 3,45)4,1} \times 1 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$P_{D2} = 23,306 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

c. Beban geladak untuk daerah  $0,7 \leq \frac{x}{L} \leq 1,0$ , haluan kapal adalah :

$$P_{D3} = 14,749 \times \frac{20 \times 3,45}{(10 + 4,1 - 3,45)4,1} \times 1,321 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$P_{D3} = 30,788 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Beban geladak cuaca untuk main frame, stiffener dan balok geladak.

Beban geladak cuaca untuk daerah  $0 \leq \frac{x}{L} \leq 0,2$  buritan kapal adalah :

a. Beban geladak untuk daerah  $0 \leq \frac{x}{L} \leq 0,2$  buritan kapal adalah :

$$P_{D1} = 11,062 \times \frac{20 \times 3,45}{(10 + 4,1 - 3,45)4,1} \times 1,1 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$P_{D1'} = 19,228 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

b. Beban geladak cuaca untuk daerah  $0,2 \leq \frac{x}{L} \leq 0,7$  tengah kapal adalah :

$$P_{D2} = 11,062 \times \frac{20 \times 3,45}{(10 + 4,1 - 3,45)4,1} \times 1,1 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$P_{D2'} = 17,480 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

c. Beban geladak untuk daerah  $0,7 \leq \frac{x}{L} \leq 1,0$  haluan kapal adalah :

$$P_{D3} = 11,062 \times \frac{20 \times 3,45}{(10 + 4,1 - 3,45)4,1} \times 1,321 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$P_{D3'} = 23,091 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Beban geladak cuaca side girder, center girder, side deck girder, center deck girder, web frame, stringer, grillade.

- a. Beban geladak untuk daerah  $0 \leq \frac{x}{L} \leq 0,2$  buritan kapal adalah :

$$P_{D1} = 8,849 \times \frac{20 \times 3,45}{(10 + 4,1 - 3,45)4,1} \times 1,1 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$P_{D1}' = 15,382 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

- b. Beban geladak cuaca untuk daerah  $0,2 \leq \frac{x}{L} \leq 0,7$  tengah kapal adalah :

$$P_{D2} = 8,849 \times \frac{20 \times 3,45}{(10 + 4,1 - 3,45)4,1} \times 1,0 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$P_{D2}' = 13,984 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

- c. Beban geladak untuk daerah  $0,7 \leq \frac{x}{L} \leq 1,0$  haluan kapal adalah :

$$P_{D3} = 8,849 \times \frac{20 \times 3,45}{(10 + 4,1 - 3,45)4,1} \times 1,321 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$P_{D3}' = 18,473 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

## 2. Beban geladak pada bangunan atas dan rumah geladak.

Beban geladak pada bangunan atas dan rumah geladak dihitung berdasar formula sebagai berikut (Sec. 4. B. 2. 1) :

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

Dimana :

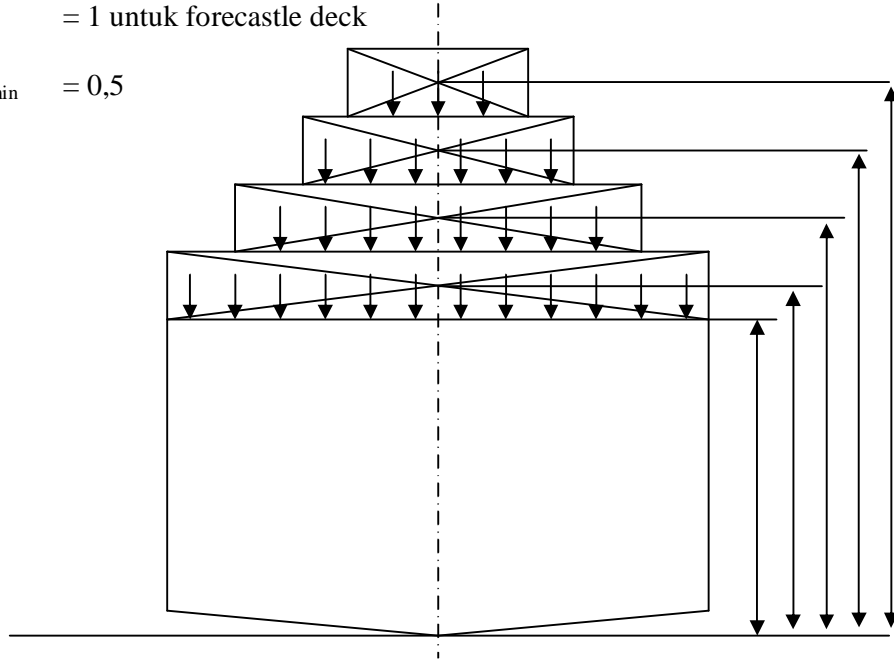
$$P_D = P_{D1} = \text{beban geladak pada buritan}$$

$$= 25,637 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$n = \left(1 - \frac{Z-H}{10}\right)$$

$$n = 1 \text{ untuk forecastle deck}$$

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



$$Z_1 = H + 1,1 = 5,2 \text{ m}$$

$$Z_2 = H + 1,1 + 2,2 = 7,4 \text{ m}$$

$$Z_3 = H + 1,1 + 2,2 + 2,2 = 9,6 \text{ m}$$

$$Z_4 = H + 1,1 + 2,2 + 2,2 + 2,2 = 11,8 \text{ m}$$

1) Beban geladak pada bangunan atas untuk plat dan geladak cuaca.

a. Geladak Kimbul (Poop deck)

$$n = \left(1 - \frac{Z-H}{10}\right)$$

$$= \left(1 - \frac{5,2-4,1}{10}\right)$$

$$= 0,89$$

$$P_{D\text{poop}} = 25,637 \times 0,89$$

$$= 22,817 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

b. Boat deck

$$n = \left(1 - \frac{Z-H}{10}\right)$$

$$= \left(1 - \frac{7,4 - 4,1}{10}\right)$$

$$= 0,67$$

$$P_{D\text{boat}} = 25,637 \times 0,67$$

$$P_{D\text{boat}} = 17,177 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

c. Geladak Navigasi (Navigation Deck)

$$n = \left(1 - \frac{Z-H}{10}\right)$$

$$= \left(1 - \frac{9,6 - 4,1}{10}\right)$$

$$= 0,45$$

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

$$P_{DB} = 25,637 \times 0,5$$

$$P_{DB} = 12,819 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

d. Compass deck

$$n = \left(1 - \frac{Z-H}{10}\right)$$

$$= \left( 1 - \frac{10,8 - 4,1}{10} \right)$$

$$= 0,23$$

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

$$P_{DC} = 25,637 \times 0,5$$

$$P_{DC} = 12,819 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

e. Fore castle deck

$$n = 1,0 \text{ for the fore castle deck}$$

$$P_{DFC} = 30,788 \times 1,0$$

$$= 30,788 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

2) Beban geladak pada bangunan atas dan rumah geladak untuk main frame, stiffener dan balok geladak.

a. Geladak Kimbul (Poop deck)

$$n = \left( 1 - \frac{Z-H}{10} \right)$$

$$= \left( 1 - \frac{5,2 - 4,1}{10} \right)$$

$$= 0,89$$

$$P_{Dpoop} = 19,228 \times 0,89$$

$$= 17,113 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

b. Boat deck

$$n = \left( 1 - \frac{Z-H}{10} \right)$$



$$= \left( 1 - \frac{7,4 - 4,1}{10} \right)$$

$$= 0,67$$

$$P_{Dboat} = 19,228 \times 0,67$$

$$P_{Dboat} = 12,883 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

c. Geladak Navigasi (Navigation Deck)

$$n = \left( 1 - \frac{Z-H}{10} \right)$$

$$= \left( 1 - \frac{9,6 - 4,1}{10} \right)$$

$$= 0,45$$

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

$$P_{DB} = 19,228 \times 0,5$$

$$P_{DB} = 9,614 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

d. Compass deck

$$n = \left( 1 - \frac{Z-H}{10} \right)$$

$$= \left( 1 - \frac{11,8 - 4,1}{10} \right)$$

$$= 0,23$$

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

$$P_{Dboat} = 19,288 \times 0,5$$

$$P_{Dboat} = 9,614 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

e. Fore castle deck

$$n = 1,0 \text{ for the fore castle deck}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{DFC} &= 23,091 \times 1,0 \\ &= 23,091 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

3) Beban geladak pada bangunan atas dan rumah geladak untuk side girder, center girder, side deck girder, center deck girder, web frame, stringer, grillade.

a. Geladak Kimbul (Poop deck)

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \left( 1 - \frac{Z-H}{10} \right) \\ &= \left( 1 - \frac{5,2 - 4,1}{10} \right) \\ &= 0,89 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{Dpoop} &= 15,382 \times 0,89 \\ &= 13,690 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

b. Boat deck

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \left( 1 - \frac{Z-H}{10} \right) \\ &= \left( 1 - \frac{7,4 - 4,1}{10} \right) \\ &= 0,67 \end{aligned}$$

$$P_{Dboat} = 15,382 \times 0,67$$

$$P_{Dboat} = 10,306 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

c. Geladak Navigasi (Navigation Deck)

$$\begin{aligned}
 n &= \left(1 - \frac{Z-H}{10}\right) \\
 &= \left(1 - \frac{9,6 - 4,1}{10}\right) \\
 &= 0,45
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$P_{DB} = 15,382 \times 0,5$$

$$P_{DB} = 7,691 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

d. Compass deck

$$\begin{aligned}
 n &= \left(1 - \frac{Z-H}{10}\right) \\
 &= \left(1 - \frac{11,8 - 4,1}{10}\right) \\
 &= 0,23
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$P_{Dboat} = 15,382 \times 0,5$$

$$P_{Dboat} = 7,691 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

e. Fore castle deck

$$n = 1,0 \text{ for the fore castle deck}$$

$$P_{DFC} = 18,473 \times 1,0$$

$$= 18,473 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

### 3. Beban sisi kapal

a. Beban sisi kapal di bawah garis air muat (Sec. 4-B.2.1)

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

Dimana :

$$P_o = 14,749 \text{ KN/m}^2 \quad (\text{beban geladak})$$

$$P_o = 11,062 \text{ KN/m}^2 \quad (\text{beban main frame, deck beam})$$

$$P_o = 8,849 \text{ KN/m}^2 \quad (\text{beban web frame, deck beam})$$

$z$  = Jarak tengah antara pusat beban dengan garis bawah

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

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times 3,45$$

$$= 1,150 \text{ m}$$

$$C_F = 1,0 + \frac{5}{C_B} \left(0,2 - \frac{x}{L}\right) \quad \text{untuk } 0 \leq \frac{x}{L} \leq 0,2 \quad (\text{buritan kapal})$$

$$= 1,735$$

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

$$C_F = 1,0 + \frac{20}{C_B} \left(\frac{x}{L} - 0,7\right)^2 \quad \text{untuk } 0,7 \leq \frac{x}{L} \leq 1,0 \quad (\text{haluan kapal})$$

$$= 2,556$$

$P_{s1}$  = Buritan kapal

$P_{s2}$  = tengah kapal

$P_{s3}$  = Haluan kapal

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 1) \ P_{S_1} &= 10 (3,45 - 1,150) + (14,749 \times 1,735) \left( 1 + \frac{1,150}{3,45} \right) \\
 &= 57,125 \text{ KN/m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2) \ P_{S_2} &= 10 (3,45 - 1,150) + (14,749 \times 1,0) \left( 1 + \frac{1,150}{3,45} \right) \\
 &= 42,665 \text{ KN/m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3) \ P_{S_3} &= 10 (3,45 - 1,150) + (14,749 \times 2,556) \left( 1 + \frac{1,150}{3,45} \right) \\
 &= 73,262 \text{ KN/m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Beban sisi kapal di bawah garis air muat untuk main frame, stiffener dan balok geladak.

$$\begin{aligned}
 1) \ P_{S_1} &= 10 (3,45 - 1,150) + (11,062 \times 1,735) \left( 1 + \frac{1,150}{3,45} \right) \\
 &= 48,594 \text{ KN/m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2) \ P_{S_2} &= 10 (3,45 - 1,150) + (11,062 \times 1,0) \left( 1 + \frac{1,150}{3,45} \right) \\
 &= 37,749 \text{ KN/m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3) \ P_{S_3} &= 10 (3,45 - 1,150) + (11,062 \times 2,556) \left( 1 + \frac{1,150}{3,45} \right) \\
 &= 60,696 \text{ KN/m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Beban sisi kapal di bawah garis muat untuk main untuk side girder, center girder, side deck girder, center deck girder, web frame, stringer, grillade.

$$1) \ P_{S_1} = 10 (3,45 - 1,150) + (8,849 \times 1,735) \left( 1 + \frac{1,150}{3,45} \right)$$

$$= 43,475 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$2) P_{S_2} = 10 (3,45 - 1,150) + (8,849 \times 1,0) \left( 1 + \frac{1,150}{3,45} \right)$$

$$= 34,799 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$3) P_{S_3} = 10 (3,45 - 1,150) + (8,849 \times 2,556) \left( 1 + \frac{1,150}{3,45} \right)$$

$$= 53,157 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

b. Beban sisi kapal di atas garis air muat (LWL)

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

Dimana :

$$P_o = 14,749 \text{ KN/m}^2 \text{ (beban geladak)}$$

$$P_o = 11,062 \text{ KN/m}^2 \text{ (beban main frame, deck beam)}$$

$$P_o = 8,849 \text{ KN/m}^2 \text{ (beban web frame, deck beam)}$$

z = Jarak vertikal dari pusat beban ke base line

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

$$= 3,45 + \frac{1}{2} (4,1 - 3,45)$$

$$= 3,78 \text{ m}$$

$$1) P_{S_1} = 14,749 \times 1,735 \times \left( \frac{20}{10 + 4,1 - 3,45} \right)$$

$$= 49,576 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$2) P_{S_2} = 14,749 \times 1,0 \times \left( \frac{20}{10 + 4,1 - 3,45} \right)$$

$$= 28,569 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3) \text{ Ps}_3 &= 14,749 \times 2,556 \times \left( \frac{20}{10+4,1-3,45} \right) \\ &= 73,020 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Beban sisi kapal di atas garis air muat untuk main frame, stiffener dan balok geladak.

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \text{ Ps}_1 &= 11,062 \times 1,735 \times \left( \frac{20}{10+4,1-3,45} \right) \\ &= 37,182 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2) \text{ Ps}_2 &= 11,062 \times 1,0 \times \left( \frac{20}{10+4,1-3,45} \right) \\ &= 21,427 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3) \text{ Ps}_3 &= 11,062 \times 2,566 \times \left( \frac{20}{10+4,1-3,45} \right) \\ &= 54,765 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Beban sisi kapal di atas garis air muat side girder, center girder, side deck girder, center deck girder, web frame, stringer, grillade.

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \text{ Ps}_1 &= 8,849 \times 1,735 \times \left( \frac{20}{10+4,1-3,45} \right) \\ &= 29,746 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2) \text{ Ps}_2 &= 8,849 \times 1,0 \times \left( \frac{20}{10+4,1-3,45} \right) \\ &= 17,142 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3) \quad P_{S_3} &= 8,849 \times 2,556 \times \left( \frac{20}{10+4,1-3,45} \right) \\
 &= 43,812 \text{ KN/m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

c. Beban sisi kapal pada Bangunan Atas

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

Dimana  $P_o = 14,749$  (beban geladak)

1) Poop Deck

Dimana =

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_1 &= H + h \\
 &= 4,1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2,2 \\
 &= 5,2 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$C_f = 1,735$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{S_1} P_D &= 14,749 \times 1,735 \left( \frac{20}{10+5,2-3,45} \right) \\
 &= 43,564 \text{ KN/m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

2) Boat Deck

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_2 &= Z_1 + h \\
 &= 5,2 + 1,1 \\
 &= 6,3 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$C_f = 1,735$$



Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S1} B_D &= 14,749 \times 1,735 \left( \frac{20}{10+6,3-3,45} \right) \\ &= 39,834 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

3) Navigasi deck

Dimana

$$\begin{aligned} Z_4 &= Z_3 + h \\ &= 6,3 + 1,1 \\ &= 7,4 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$C_f = 1,735$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S1} N_D &= 14,749 \times 1,735 \left( \frac{20}{10+7,4-3,45} \right) \\ &= 36,693 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

4) Kompas Deck

Dimana

$$\begin{aligned} Z_5 &= Z_4 + h \\ &= 7,4 + 1,1 \\ &= 8,5 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$C_f = 1,735$$

Sehingga :

$$P_{S1} C_D = 14,749 \times 1,735 \left( \frac{20}{10+8,5-3,45} \right)$$

$$= 34,012 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

5) Fore castle Deck

Dimana

$$Z_1 = H + h$$

$$= 4,1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2,2$$

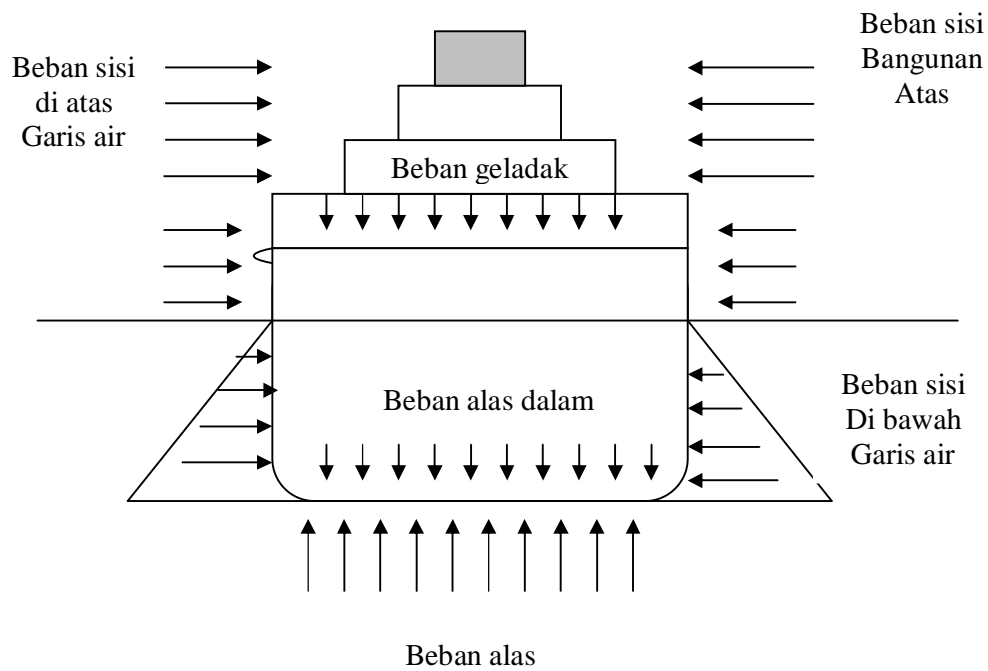
$$= 5,2 \text{ m}$$

$$C_f = 2,556$$

Sehingga :

$$P_{S1} P_D = 14,749 \times 2,556 \left( \frac{20}{10 + 5,2 - 3,45} \right)$$

$$= 64,749 \text{ KN/m}^2$$



Beban sisi kapal pada bangunan atas untuk main frame, stiffener dan balok geladak.

1) Poop Deck

$$\text{Dimana} = P_s = P_o \times C_f \left( \frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right)$$

$$P_o = 11,062$$

$$Z_1 = H + h$$

$$= 4,1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2,2$$

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

$$C_f = 1,735$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{s1} P_D &= 11,062 \times 1,736 \left( \frac{20}{10+5,2-3,45} \right) \\ &= 32,673 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

2) Boat Deck

Dimana :

$$Z_2 = Z_1 + h$$

$$= 5,2 + 1,1$$

$$= 6,3 \text{ m}$$

$$C_f = 1,735$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S_1 B_D} &= 11,062 \times 1,736 \left( \frac{20}{10+6,3-3,45} \right) \\ &= 29,876 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

## 3) Navigasi deck

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned} Z_4 &= Z_3 + h \\ &= 6,3 + 1,1 \\ &= 7,4 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$C_f = 1,735$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S_1 N_D} &= 11,062 \times 1,736 \left( \frac{20}{10+7,4-3,45} \right) \\ &= 27,250 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

## 4) Compas Deck

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned} Z_5 &= Z_4 + h \\ &= 7,4 + 1,1 \\ &= 8,5 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$C_f = 1,735$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S_1 C_D} &= 11,062 \times 1,736 \left( \frac{20}{10+8,5-3,45} \right) \\ &= 25,509 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

## 5) Fore castle Deck

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned}Z_1 &= H + h \\ &= 4,1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1,1 \\ &= 5,2 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

$$C_f = 2,556$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned}P_{S_1} P_D &= 11,062 \times 2,556 \left( \frac{20}{10 + 5,2 - 3,45} \right) \\ &= 48,123 \text{ KN/m}^2\end{aligned}$$

Beban sisi kapal pada bangunan atas untuk side girder, center girder, side deck girder, center deck girder, web frame, stringer, grillade.

## 1) Poop Deck

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned}Z_1 &= H + h \\ &= 4,1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2,2 \\ &= 5,2 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

$$C_f = 1,735$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned}P_{S_1} P_D &= 8,849 \times 1,735 \left( \frac{20}{10 + 5,2 - 3,45} \right) \\ &= 26,138 \text{ KN/m}^2\end{aligned}$$

## 2) Boat Deck

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned}Z_2 &= Z_1 + h \\ &= 5,2 + 1,1 \\ &= 6,3 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

$$C_f = 1,735$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned}P_{S_1 B_D} &= 8,849 \times 1,735 \left( \frac{20}{10 + 6,3 - 3,45} \right) \\ &= 23,901 \text{ KN/m}^2\end{aligned}$$

## 3) Navigasi deck

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned}Z_4 &= Z_3 + h \\ &= 6,3 + 1,1 \\ &= 7,4 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

$$C_f = 1,735$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned}P_{S_1 N_D} &= 8,849 \times 1,735 \left( \frac{20}{10 + 7,4 - 3,45} \right) \\ &= 22,016 \text{ KN/m}^2\end{aligned}$$

## 4) Compas Deck

Dimana

---

$$\begin{aligned} Z_5 &= Z_4 + h \\ &= 7,4 + 1,1 \\ &= 8,5 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$C_f = 1,735$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S1} C_D &= 8,849 \times 1,735 \left( \frac{20}{10+8,5-3,45} \right) \\ &= 20,407 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

#### 5) Fore castle Deck

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned} Z_1 &= H + h \\ &= 4,1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1,1 \\ &= 5,2 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$C_f = 2,556$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S1} P_D &= 8,849 \times 2,556 \left( \frac{20}{10+5,2-3,45} \right) \\ &= 38,498 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

### 4. Beban Alas Kapal

#### 4.1.

Beban alas kapal dihitung formula sebagai berikut (Sec. 4-V.3)

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

Dimana :

$$T = \text{sarat kapal} = 3,45 \text{ m}$$

$$P_o = \text{beban geladak} = 14,749 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

- a. Beban alas kapal untuk daerah  $0 \leq \frac{x}{L} \leq 0,2$  dari AP buritan

$$C_f = 1,735$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_B &= 10 \times 3,45 + 14,749 \times 1,735 \\ &= 60,094 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

- b. Beban alas kapal untuk daerah  $0,2 \leq \frac{x}{L} \leq 0,7$

$$C_f = 1,0 \text{ untuk daerah tengah kapal}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_B &= 10 \times 3,45 + 14,749 \times 1,0 \\ &= 49,249 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

- c. Beban alas haluan

$$C_f = 2,556 \text{ untuk daerah haluan kapal}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_B &= 10 \times 3,45 + 14,749 \times 2,556 \\ &= 72,196 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

#### 5. Beban alas dalam (Sec. 4.C.21)

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

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned} G &= \text{berat muatan bersih} \\ &= 2292,444 \text{ ton} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \text{volume muatan kapal} \\ &= 1380,2 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$



$$H = \text{tinggi kapal dari alas}$$

$$\begin{aligned} h &= H - h_{dg} \\ &= 4,1 - 0,9 \\ &= 3,2 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$a_v = F \times m$$

$$F = 0,11 \times \frac{V_0}{\sqrt{L}} \quad \text{dimana } V_0 = 12,5 \text{ knots}$$

Sehingga :

$$F = 0,11 \times \frac{12,5}{\sqrt{78,80}} = 0,154$$

$$\begin{aligned} m_o &= 1,5 + F \\ &= 1,5 + 0,154 \\ &= 1,654 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} AP \ m_1 &= m_o - 5(m_o - 1) \frac{x}{L} \rightarrow x = 0 \text{ pada : } 0 \leq \frac{x}{L} \leq 0,2 \\ &= 1,654 - 5(1,654 - 1) 0,18 \\ &= 1,065 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Phi \ m_2 = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} FP \ m_3 &= 1 + \frac{m_o + 1}{0,3} \left( \frac{x}{L} - 0,7 \right) \rightarrow x = 1 \text{ pada : } 0,7 \leq \frac{x}{L} \leq 1 \\ &= 1 + \frac{1,654 + 1}{0,3} (1 - 0,7) \\ &= 3,654 \end{aligned}$$

$$a_{vi} = F \times m_1$$

$$= 0,154 \times 1,065$$

$$= 0,165$$

$$a_{v2} = F \times m_2$$

$$= 0,154 \times 1,0$$

$$= 0,154$$

$$a_{v3} = F \times m_3$$

$$= 0,154 \times 3,654 = 0,566$$

Jadi beban alas (Pi), adalah :

a. Beban buritan (AP)

$$\begin{aligned} P_i &= 9,81 \times \frac{2292,444}{1380,2} \times 3,2 (1 + 0,165) \\ &= 60,743 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

b. Beban midship

$$\begin{aligned} P_i &= 9,81 \times \frac{2292,444}{1380,2} \times 3,2 (1 + 0,154) \\ &= 60,17021 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

c. Beban haluan (FP)

$$\begin{aligned} P_i &= 9,81 \times \frac{2292,444}{1380,2} \times 3,2 (1 + 0,566) \\ &= 81,65212 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

## B. PERHITUNGAN PLAT KULIT

### 1. Plat alas

- a. Tebal plat alas pada 0,4 L tengah kapal untuk  $L < 90$  m tidak boleh kurang dari : (Sec 6 - B.1.2)

$$t_{B1} = 1,9 \times n_f \times 0,6 \sqrt{P_D \cdot xk} + 1,5 \text{ mm}$$

Dimana :

$n_f = 0,83$  untuk sistem gading memanjang

$a =$  jarak gading

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

$P_D =$  beban alas

$$= 23,306 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$K = 1$

$t_k = 1,5 \text{ mm}$

$$t_{B1} = 1,9 \times 0,83 \times 0,6 \sqrt{23,306 \times 1} + 1,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 6,06 \text{ mm diambil } 6,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$t_{B2} = 1,21 \times 0,6 \sqrt{23,306 \times 1} + 1,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 5,004 \text{ mm} \approx \text{diambil } 5,5 \text{ mm}$$

Tebal plat alas pada daerah 0,05 L dari AP (buritan) tidak boleh kurang dari :

$$t_{B1} = 1,9 \times n_f \times 0,6 \sqrt{P_D \cdot xk} + 1,5 \text{ mm}$$

Dimana :

$$n_f = 1,0$$

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

$$P_B = 25,306 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} t_{B1} &= 1,9 \times 1 \times 0,6 \sqrt{25,306 \times 1} + 1,5 \text{ mm} \\ &= 7,27 \text{ mm diambil } 7,5 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} t_{B2} &= 1,21 \cdot 0,6 \sqrt{P_B \cdot xk} + 1,5 \text{ mm} \\ &= 1,21 \cdot 0,6 \sqrt{25,306 \times 1} + 1,5 \text{ mm} \\ &= 5,17 \text{ mm diambil } 5,5 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

b. Tebal plat alas pada daerah 0,1 L dari FP (haluan) tidak boleh kurang dari :

$$2. \quad t_{B1} = 1,9 \times n_f \times 0,6 \sqrt{P_B \cdot xk} + 1,5 \text{ mm}$$

Dimana :

$$n_f = 1,0$$

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

$$P_D = 30,788 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} t_{B1} &= 1,9 \times 1 \times 0,6 \sqrt{30,788 \times 1} + 1,5 \text{ mm} \\ &= 7,82 \text{ mm diambil } 8 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} t_{B2} &= 1,21 \cdot 0,6 \sqrt{P_B \cdot xk} + 1,5 \text{ mm} \\ &= 1,21 \cdot 0,6 \sqrt{30,788 \times 1} + 1,5 \text{ mm} \\ &= 5,52 \text{ mm diambil } 6 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Catatan : Tebal yang digunakan adalah yang terbesar

### 3. Lajur Bilga

a. Tebal plat lajur bilga tidak boleh kurang dari tebal plat alas atau tebal plat sisi (Sec 6 – B.4.1)

1) Tebal lajur bila pada 0,4 L midship

$$t = t_{B1} = 6,5 \text{ mm}$$

2) Tebal lajur bila pada 0,1 L dari FP

$$t = t_{B2} = 7,5 \text{ mm}$$

3) Tebal lajur bila pada 0,05 L dari AP

$$t = t_{B3} = 8 \text{ mm}$$

b. Lebar plat lajur bilga tidak boleh kurang dari :

$$b = 800 + 5 L \text{ (mm)}$$

$$= 800 + 5 (78,80)$$

$$= 1194 \text{ mm diambil } 1200 \text{ mm}$$

#### 4. Plat sisi kapal

a. Tebal plat sisi pada 0,5 L tengah kapal dengan  $L < 90$  m adalah (Sec. 6 – C.1.2,)

$$t_{S1} = 1,9 \times n_f \times a \sqrt{P_{sxxk}} + t_k \text{ (mm) untuk } L < 90 \text{ m}$$

Dimana :

$n_f = 0,83$  untuk konstruksi gading memanjang

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

$$P_s = 42,665 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$K = 1$  faktor bahan baja

$T_k = 1,5$  faktor korosi

Jadi,

$$t_{s1} = 1,9 \times 0,83 \times 0,6 \sqrt{42,665 \times 1} + 1,5$$

$$= 7,680 \text{ mm} \approx \text{diambil } 8 \text{ mm}$$

$$t_{s1} = 1,21 \cdot 0,83 \cdot 0,6 \sqrt{42,665 \times 1} + 1,5$$

$$= 5,436 \text{ mm}$$

b. Tebal plat sisi pada 0,1 L dari FP dan 0,05 L dari AP adalah :

1) Tebal plat sisi pada 0,05 L dari AP (buritan)

$$t_{s1} = 1,9 \times 0,83 \times 0,6 \sqrt{57,125 \times 1} + 1,5$$

$$= 10,116 \text{ mm} \approx \text{diambil } 11 \text{ mm}$$

$$t_{s1} = 1,21 \cdot 1,0 \cdot 0,6 \sqrt{57,125 \times 1} + 1,5 \quad \text{mm}$$

$$= 6,579 \text{ mm}$$

2) Tebal plat sisi 0,01 L dari FP (haluan)

$$t_{s1} = 1,9 \times 1 \times 0,6 \sqrt{73,262 \times 1} + 1,5$$

$$= 11,258 \text{ mm} \approx \text{diambil } 12 \text{ mm}$$

$$t_{s1} = 1,21 \cdot 1,0 \cdot 0,6 \sqrt{73,262 \times 1,0} + 1,5$$

$$= 7,714 \text{ mm}$$

## 5. Plat lajur atas (Sheer Strake)

a. Lebar pelat sisi lajur atas tidak boleh kurang dari (Sec. 6-C.3.2)

$$b = 800 + (5 \times L) \quad (\text{mm})$$

$$= 800 + (5 \times 78,8)$$

$$= 1194 \text{ mm} \text{ diambil } 1200 \text{ mm}$$

Tebal plat lajur atas umumnya tidak boleh kurang dari :

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

- 1) Pada 0,4 L midship  $t = 8 \text{ mm}$
- 2) Pada 0,05 L dari AP  $t = 11 \text{ mm}$
- 3) Pada 0,1 L dari FP  $t = 12 \text{ mm}$

#### 6. Plat kulit bangunan atas (Sec. 6-D.1)

- a. Tebal plat kulit bangunan atas sama dengan tebal plat sisi kapal untuk bangunan atas efektif, yaitu berada di belakang 0,4 L midship atau mempunyai panjang lebih dari 0,15 L.

Jadi tebal plat kulit bangunan atas :

$$t = t_s = 8 \text{ mm}$$

#### 7. Plat penguat pada linggi buritan, baling-baling dan lunas bilga (Sec. 6-K.1.1)

- a. Tebal plat kulit linggi buritan sekurang-kurangnya sama dengan plat sisi tengah kapal = 8 mm
- b. Tebal penyangga baling-baling harus dipertebal menjadi :

$$t = 1,5 + t_1$$

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned} t_1 &= \text{tebal plat sisi pada } 0,4 \text{ L tengah kapal} \\ &= 8 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Maka :

$$\begin{aligned} t &= 1,5 + 8 \\ &= 9,5 \text{ mm maka diambil } 10 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

- c. 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.

### 8. Bukaan pada plat kulit

- a. Bukan untuk jendela, lubang udara dan lubang pembuangan katub laut sudut-sudutnya harus dibulatkan dengan konstruksi kedap air.
- b. Pada lubang jangkar di haluan plat kulit harus dipertebal dengan doubling.
- c. Dibawah konstruksi pipa duiga, pipa limbah, pipa udara dan alas diberi plat doubling.
- d. Kotak laut (Sea Chest)

Tebal plat sea chest tidak boleh kurang dari :

$$T = 3,8 \times a \sqrt{P \times k} + tk \quad (\text{mm})$$

Dimana :

$$P \approx 20 \text{ MWS}$$

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

Jadi :

$$t = 3,8 \times 0,6 \sqrt{20 \times 1} + 1,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 11,8$$

$$\approx \text{diambil } 12$$

### 9. Plat geladak

- a. Geladak kekuatan



- 1) Geladak teratas yang menerus merupakan bentuk melengkung sebagai konstruksi utama memanjang
- 2) Geladak bangunan atas yang memanjang pada (0,04 L) tengah kapal sampai dengan melebihi daerah 0,15 L geladak bangunan atas yang panjangnya kurang dari 12 m, tidak diperhitungkan sebagai geladak kekuatan.
- 3) Geladak penggal/geladak bangunan atas yang memanjang masuk daerah 0,4 L tengah kapal

b. Tebal plat geladak

Tebal plat geladak kekuatan untuk daerah 0,4 L dari midship (Sec. 7-

A.7.1) :

$$t_{E1} = 1,21 \times a \sqrt{P_D \times k} + t_k \text{ (mm)}$$

$$P_D = \text{beban geladak cuaca} = 23,306 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$t_{E1} = 1,21 \times 0,6 \sqrt{23,306 \times 1} + 1,5$$

$$= 5,004 \text{ mm} \approx \text{diambil } 5 \text{ mm}$$

$$t_{E\text{min}} = 4,5 + 0,05 L$$

$$= 4,5 + (0,05 \times 78,8)$$

$$= 8,44 \approx \text{diambil } 8,5 \text{ mm}$$

- Tebal plat geladak kekuatan pada daerah 0,1 L dari AP

$$t_E = 1,21 \times 0,6 \sqrt{25,637 \times 1} + 1,5$$

$$= 5,17 \text{ mm} \approx 5,5 \text{ mm}$$

- Tebal plat geladak kekuatan pada daerah 0,1 L dari FP

$$\begin{aligned}t_E &= 1,21 \times 0,6 \sqrt{30,788 \times 1} + 1,5 \\ &= 5,52 \text{ mm} \approx 6 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

- c. Tebal plat geladak bangunan atas (Sec. 7-A.7.1)

- Pada poop deck

$$\begin{aligned}t_E &= 1,21 \times 0,6 \sqrt{22,817 \times 1} + 1,5 \\ &= 4,97 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

direncanakan dengan  $t_{\min} = 5 \text{ mm}$

- Geladak sekoci

$$\begin{aligned}t_E &= 1,21 \times 0,6 \sqrt{17,177 \times 1} + 1,5 \\ &= 4,51 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

direncanakan dengan  $t_{\min} = 5 \text{ mm}$

- Geladak kemudi

$$\begin{aligned}t_E &= 1,21 \times 0,6 \sqrt{12,819 \times 1} + 1,5 \\ &= 4,258 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

direncanakan dengan  $t_{\min} = 5 \text{ mm}$

- Pada Compass deck

$$\begin{aligned}t_E &= 1,21 \times 0,6 \sqrt{12,819 \times 1} + 1,5 \\ &= 4,10 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

direncanakan dengan  $t_{\min} = 5 \text{ mm}$

- Pada Fore Castle deck

$$t_E = 1,21 \times 0,6 \sqrt{30,788 \times 1} + 1,5$$

$$= 5,53 \text{ mm}$$

direncanakan dengan  $t_{\min} = 6 \text{ mm}$

## C. KONSTRUKSI DASAR GANDA

### 1. Secara umum

- Berdasarkan alasan keamanan dianjurkan untuk memasang alas ganda. Alas ganda ini dipasang mulai gading No 10 sampai No 141
- Dalam tangki ceruk haluan dan ceruk buritan tidak perlu dipasang alas ganda.

### 2. Penumpu Tengah (Centre Girder)

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

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

$$= 350 + 45 \times 12,5$$

$$h = 892,25 \text{ mm} \approx 0,9 \text{ m}$$

$$t = \left( \frac{h}{100} + 1 \right) \sqrt{k} \quad \text{untuk } h \leq 1200 \text{ mm}$$

$$= \left( \frac{900}{100} + 1 \right) \sqrt{1}$$

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

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

$$t = 10 + (10\% \times 10)$$

$$= 11,1 \text{ mm}$$

### 3. Penumpu Samping (Side Girder)

- a. 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 (Sec. 8-B.3.2)
- b. Tebal penumpu samping tidak boleh kurang dari :

$$Rof = 0,008 \times B$$

$$= 0,008 \times 12,5$$

$$= 0,1 \text{ m} = 100 \text{ mm}$$

$$Ha = Hdb - Rof$$

$$= 900 - 100$$

$$= 800 \text{ mm}$$

$$t = \left( \frac{h^2}{120 \times ha} \right) \sqrt{k} \quad \text{untuk } h \leq 1200 \text{ mm}$$

$$= \left( \frac{900^2}{120 \times 800} \right) \sqrt{1}$$

$$t = 8,4 \text{ mm diambil } 9 \text{ mm}$$

### 4. Alas dalam

Tebal plat alas dalam tidak boleh kurang dari (Sec. 8-B.4.1)

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

Dimana :

$$P = \text{tekanan perkiraan}$$

$$= 10 (T - H_{DB})$$

$$= 10 (3,45 - 0,9)$$

$$P = 25,5 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$t = 1,1 \times 0,6 \sqrt{25,5 \times 1} + 1,5$$

$$= 4,8 \text{ mm} \approx \text{diambil } 5 \text{ mm}$$

Tebal plat atas dalam pada daerah kamar mesin tidak boleh kurang dari (Sec. 8-B.4.4)

$$t = t + 2 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 5 + 2 \text{ mm} = 7 \text{ mm}$$

## 5. Dasar Ganda Dalam, Sistem Gading Memanjang

### a. Wrang alas penuh (Wrang plate)

- 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
- 2) Dibagian lain D.G. jarak terbesar wrang alas penuh tidak boleh kurang dari 3,0 m untuk kapal  $L \leq 140 \text{ m}$
- 3) Tebal wrang alas penuh

Tidak boleh kurang dari (Sec. 8-B.6.2)

$$t = tm - 2$$

$$= 10 - 2$$

$$t = 8 \text{ mm}$$

4) Lubang peringan

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) Panjang max} &= 0,75 \times h \\ &= 0,75 \times 900 = 675 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) Tinggi max} &= 0,5 \times h \\ &= 0,5 \times 900 = 450 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak max lubang peringan dari penumpu tengah dan plat tepi tidak boleh kurang dari 0,4 tinggi penumpu tengah.

b. Wrang alas kedap air

Tebal dari wrang alas kedap air tidak boleh kurang dari wrang alas penuh  
= 8 mm

Ukuran Stiffener pada Wrang Kedap air ( Sec 12 . B . 3 . 1 )

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

Dimana :

$$l = \text{panjang tak di tumpu} = 900 - 50 = 850 \text{ mm}$$

$$P_B = 45,562 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Jadi ,

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,55 \times 0,6 \times (0,85)^2 \times 45,562 \\ &= 10,86 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Profil direncanakan L 60 x 40 x 5

**D. PERHITUNGAN GADING-GADING****1. Jarak Gading Normal**

- a. Menurut BKI '96 jarak gading normal antara 0,2 L dari FP sampai sekat ceruk buritan adalah tidak boleh kurang dari 550 mm
- b. Di depan sekat tubrukan dan di belakang sekat ceruk buritan jarak gading normal maksimal 650 mm

**2. Gading-Gading**

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

Modulus gading utama tidak boleh kurang dari:

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

Dimana :

$$k = 1$$

$$n = 0,9 - 0,0035 L \quad \text{untuk } L < 100 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,62$$

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

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

$$= 1/2 (H - h)$$

$$= 1/2 (4,1 - 0,9)$$

$$= 1,6 \text{ m}$$

$$P_s = \text{beban sisi kapal}$$

$$= 37,749 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$C_{r_{\min}} = 0,75$$

Jadi :

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= 0,6242 \times 0,6 \times 0,6 \times (1,6)^2 \times 37,749 \times 0,75 \times 1 \\
 &= 16,287 \text{ cm}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Profil = L 60 x 40 x 6

- b. Gading-gading utama pada daerah buritan ( sec 9-2. A.1.1 )

Modulus gading pada daerah buritan tidak boleh kurang dari

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

Dimana :

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

$$P = 48,594 \text{ KN /m}^3$$

$$C_r = 0,75$$

$$k = 1$$

$$l = \text{panjang tak ditumpu} = 1,6$$

Jadi :

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= 0,6242 \times 0,6 \times 0,6 \times (1,6)^2 \times 48,594 \times 0,75 \times 1 \\
 &= 20,966 \text{ cm}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan L 65 x 50 x 5

- c. Gading-gading utama pada haluan ( sec. 9-A.4.1)

Modulus penampang gading pada gading utama bagian haluan kapal :

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

Dimana :

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

$$f = 0,75$$

$$k = 1$$



$$l = 1,6$$

$$P_s = 60,696 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Jadi :

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,6242 \times 0,6 \times 0,6 \times (1,6)^2 \times 60,696 \times 10,75 \times 1 \\ &= 26,187 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Profil} = L \ 75 \times 55 \times 5$$

d. Gading-gading dalam Tanki ( sec. 9-A.4.1)

Modulus penampang gading di dalam tanki sesuai BKI'96 Sec.9.A.2.2

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

Dimana :

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

$$C_r = 0,75$$

$$k = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} h_1 &= H - h_{DB} \\ &= 4,1 - 0,9 \\ &= 3,2 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$l = 1,6$$

$$m = 1 \text{ untuk air tawar}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_v &= F \times m \quad \rightarrow F = 0,11 \frac{V_o}{\sqrt{L}} = 0,11 \frac{12,5}{\sqrt{78,8}} = 0,154 \\ &= 0,154 \times 1 \\ &= 0,154 \end{aligned}$$

$$P_{vmin} = 0,2 \text{ bar}$$

$$= 0,275 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Jadi

$$\begin{aligned} P &= 9,81 \times 3,2 \times 1 (1 + 0,154) + 100 \times 0,275 \\ &= 63,726 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi :

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,55 \times 0,6 \times 0,6 \times (1,6)^2 \times 63,726 \times 0,75 \times 1 \\ &= 24,226 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Profil} = L 75 \times 50 \times 5$$

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

Modulus gading bangunan atas tidak boleh kurang :

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

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

$$P = 32,673 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$Cr = 0,75$$

$$k = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,55 \times 0,6 \times (2,2)^2 \times 32,673 \times 0,75 \times 1 \\ &= 39,139 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Profil} = L 90 \times 60 \times 6$$

$$W = 0,55 \times 0,5 \times (2,2)^2 \times 32,673 \times 0,75 \times 1$$

$$= 32,615 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\text{Profil} = L 75 \times 50 \times 7$$

## 2) Boat Deck

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

$$P_s = 29,876 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Jadi :

$$W = 0,55 \times 0,6 \times (2,2)^2 \times 29,876 \times 0,75 \times 1$$

$$= 35,788 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\text{Profil} = L 75 \times 55 \times 7$$

## 3) Navigation Deck

$$P = 27,520 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$f = 0,75$$

Jadi :

$$W = 0,55 \times 0,6 \times (2,2)^2 \times 27,520 \times 0,75 \times 1$$

$$= 32,966 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\text{Profil} = L 75 \times 50 \times 7$$

## 4) Compass Deck

$$P_s = 25,509 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Jadi :

$$W = 0,55 \times 0,6 \times (2,2)^2 \times 25,509 \times 0,75 \times 1$$

$$= 30,557 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\text{Profil} = L = 75 \times 50 \times 7$$

---

## 5) Fore Castle Deck

$$P_s = 48,123 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$f = 0,75 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Jadi :

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,55 \times 0,6 \times (2,2)^2 \times 48,123 \times 0,75 \times 1 \\ &= 57,647 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Profil} = L = 95 \times 75 \times 7$$

## 6) Senta Lintang

Syarat dipasangnya senta lintang jika jarak  $H - h_{DB}$  minimal harus 3,5

m

Dimana :

$$H = 4,1 \text{ m}$$

$$h_{DB} = 0,9 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{jadi} &= H - h_{DB} \\ &= 4,1 - 0,9 \\ &= 3,2 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Berarti di pasang senta lintang

### 3. Gading-gading besar

- a. Gading besar pada tengah kapal ( sec 9-4 A.6.2.1 )

Modulus penampang gading pada tengah kapal :

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

Dimana :

$$k = 1$$

e = lebar pembebanan

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

$$l = 1/2 \times (H - h)$$

$$= 1/2 \times (4,1 - 0,9)$$

$$= 1,6 \text{ m}$$

$$N = 0,9 - 0,0035 \times L \quad \text{untuk } L < 100 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,9 - 0,0035 \times 78,8$$

$$= 0,624$$

$$P_s = 34,799 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$W = 0,6 \times 2,4 \times (1,6)^2 \times 34,799 \times 0,624 \times 1$$

$$= 80,048 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\text{Profil} = \text{T } 120 \times 8 \text{ FP } 60 \times 8$$

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50)

$$f = 6 \times 0,8 = 4,8 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 12 \times 0,8 = 9,6 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 40 \times 0,8 = 32 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$f/F = 0,15$$

$$f_s/F = 0,3$$

$$w = 0,22$$

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

---

$$= 0,22 \times 32 \times 12$$

$$= 84,48 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan (memenuhi)

b. Gading besar pada daerah buritan kapal

$$P_s = 53,157 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Jadi :

$$W = 0,6 \times 2,4 \times (1,6)^2 \times 53,157 \times 0,624 \times 1$$

$$= 100,006 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\text{Profil} = T 160 \times 11 \text{ FP } 110 \times 11$$

Koreksi modulus

$$F = 40 \times 1,0 = 40 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f = 6 \times 1,0 = 6 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 12 \times 1,0 = 12 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,15$$

$$f_s/F = 0,3$$

$$w = 0,22$$

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

$$= 0,22 \times 40 \times 12$$

$$= 105,6 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan (memenuhi)

c. Gading besar ada daerah haluan kapal

$$P_s = 43,475 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$W = 0,6 \times 2,4 \times (1,6)^2 \times 43,475 \times 0,624 \times 1 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$

$$= 122,278 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\text{Profil} = T 120 \times 10 \text{ FP } 80 \times 10$$

Koreksi modulus

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

$$f_s = 12 \times 1,0 = 12 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 40 \times 1 = 40 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,2$$

$$f_s/F = 0,3$$

$$w = 0,28$$

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

$$= 0,28 \times 40 \times 12$$

$$= 134,4 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan (memenuhi)

d. Modulus Gading besar pada bangunan atas sesuai dengan BKI 96 Sec. 9.

A.5.2.1

➤ Pada poop deck

$$P_s = 26,138 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$W = 0,6 \times 2,4 \times (1,6)^2 \times 26,138 \times 0,624 \times 1 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$

$$= 60,126 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\text{Profil} = T 110 \times 8 \text{ FP } 50 \times 8$$

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna ( 40 ~ 50 )

$$F = 40 \times 0,8 = 32 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 11 \times 0,8 = 8,8 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f = 5 \times 0,8 = 4 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,125$$

$$f_s/F = 0,275$$

$$w = 0,19$$

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

$$= 0,19 \times 32 \times 11$$

$$= 66,88 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan (memenuhi)

➤ Gading besar pada Boat Deck

$$P_s = 23,901 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$W = 0,6 \times 2,4 \times (1,6)^2 \times 23,901 \times 0,624 \times 1 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$

$$= 54,979 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil = T 110 × 8 FP 40 × 8

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna ( 40 ~ 50 ) 40 x 0,9 = 36

$$f = 4 \times 0,8 = 3,2 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 11 \times 0,8 = 8,8 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 40 \times 0,8 = 32 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,1$$

$$f_s/F = 0,275$$

$$w = 0,17$$



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

$$= 0,17 \times 32 \times 11$$

$$= 59,84 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$W \text{ rencana} > W \text{ perhitungan} \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

➤ Gading besar pada Navigasi Deck

$$P_s = 22,016 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$W = 0,6 \times 2,4 \times (1,6)^2 \times 22,016 \times 0,624 \times 1 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$

$$= 50,643 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\text{Profil} = T 100 \times 8 \text{ FP } 40 \times 8$$

Koreksi modulus

$$f = 4 \times 0,8 = 3,2 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 10 \times 0,8 = 8 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 40 \times 0,8 = 32 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,1$$

$$f_s/F = 0,25$$

$$w = 0,165$$

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

$$= 0,165 \times 32 \times 10$$

$$= 52,8 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$W \text{ rencana} > W \text{ perhitungan} \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

➤ Gading besar pada compas Deck

$$P_s = 20,407 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$W = 0,6 \times 2,4 \times (1,6)^2 \times 20,407 \times 0,624 \times 1 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$

$$= 46,942 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\text{Profil} = T 100 \times 7 \text{ FP } 40 \times 8$$

Koreksi modulus

$$f = 4 \times 0,8 = 3,2 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 10 \times 0,7 = 7 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 40 \times 0,8 = 32 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,1$$

$$f_s/F = 0,219$$

$$w = 0,15$$

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

$$= 0,15 \times 32 \times 10$$

$$= 48 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan (memenuhi)

➤ Gading besar pada Fore Castle Deck

$$P_s = 38,498 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$W = 0,6 \times 2,4 \times (1,6)^2 \times 38,498 \times 0,624 \times 1 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$

$$= 88,558 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\text{Profil} = T 120 \times 8 \text{ FP } 70 \times 8$$

Koreksi modulus

$$f = 7 \times 0,8 = 5,6 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 12 \times 0,8 = 9,6 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 40 \times 0,8 = 32 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,175$$

$$f_s/F = 0,3$$

$$w = 0,25$$

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

$$= 0,25 \times 32 \times 12$$

$$= 96 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$W \text{ rencana} > W \text{ perhitungan} \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

## E. PERHITUNGAN BALOK GELADAK

### 1. Balok geladak (Deck beam)

- a. Modulus penampang balok geladak melintang tengah kapal berdasar  
(Sec.10. B.1.)

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

Dimana :

$$c = 0,75$$

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

$$P_D = 17,48 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$l = \text{Panjang tak ditumpu} = 1/6 (B - b_{DS})$$

$$= 1/6 (12,05 - 2) = 1,675 \text{ m}$$

---

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= 0,75 \times 0,6 \times 17,48 \times (1,675)^2 \times 1,00 \\
 &= 23,908 \text{ cm}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Profil} = L = 75 \times 50 \times 5$$

- b. Modulus penampang balok geladak pada haluan kapal :

$$PD = 19,23 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$l$  = dianggap sama dengan tengah kapal

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= 0,75 \times 0,6 \times 19,23 \times (1,675)^2 \times 1,00 \\
 &= 24,276 \text{ cm}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Profil} = L \ 75 \times 50 \times 5$$

- c. Modulus penampang balok geladak pada daerah 0,1 L dari FP

$$P_D = 23,09 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$l$  = panjang tak ditumpu

$$= 1,675 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= 0,75 \times 0,6 \times 23,09 \times (1,675)^2 \times 1,00 \\
 &= 29,153 \text{ cm}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Profil} = L \ 75 \times 50 \times 7$$

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

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

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

## a. Balok geladak kembang (Poop Deck)

$$c = 0,75$$

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

$$l = \text{panjang tak ditumpu} = 1/6 (B - b_{DS})$$

$$= 1,675 \text{ m}$$

$$k = 1$$

$$P = 17,113 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$W = 0,75 \times 0,6 \times 17,113 \times (1,675)^2 \times 1,00$$

$$= 21,605 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\text{Profil} = \text{L } 60 \times 40 \times 7$$

## b. Balok geladak boat Deck

$$l = 1,675 \text{ m}$$

$$P = 12,883 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$W = 0,75 \times 0,6 \times 12,883 \times (1,675)^2 \times 1,00$$

$$= 16,265 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\text{Profil} = \text{L } 60 \times 40 \times 6$$

## c. Balok geladak navigation deck

$$l = 1,675 \text{ m}$$

$$P = 9,614 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$W = 0,75 \times 0,6 \times 9,614 \times (1,675)^2 \times 1,00$$

$$= 12,138 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\text{Profil} = L 60 \times 40 \times 5$$

d. Balok geladak kompass deck

$$l = 1,675 \text{ m}$$

$$P = 9,614 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$W = 0,75 \times 0,6 \times 9,614 \times (1,675)^2 \times 1,00$$

$$= 12,138 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\text{Profil} = L 60 \times 40 \times 5$$

e. Balok geladak Fore Castle Deck

$$l = 1,675 \text{ m}$$

$$P = 23,091 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$W = 0,75 \times 0,6 \times 23,091 \times (1,675)^2 \times 1,00$$

$$= 29,153 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\text{Profil} = L 75 \times 50 \times 7$$

### 3. Balok Geladak Besar (Strong Beam)

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

$$W = 0,75 \times e \times l^2 \times P_D \times k \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

a. Strong beam pada buritan kapal

Dimana :

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

$$P = \text{beban geladak} = 15,38 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

l = panjang tak ditumpu

$$= 1/6 (B - b_{DS}) = 1/6 (12,05 - 2)$$

$$= 1,675 \text{ m}$$

Jadi :

$$W = 0,75 \times 2,4 \times (1,675)^2 \times 15,38 \times 1$$

$$= 77,682 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan T = 100 × 10 FP 60 × 10

Koreksi modulus :

$$F = 40 \times 0,9 = 36 \text{ mm}$$

$$f = 6 \times 1,0 = 6 \text{ cm}^2$$

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

$$f/F = 0,167$$

$$f_s/F = 0,278$$

$$w = 0,23$$

Maka :

$$\begin{aligned}W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,23 \times 36 \times 10 = 82,8 \text{ cm}^3\end{aligned}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan (memenuhi)

b. Strong beam pada haluan kapal

Dimana :

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

$$P = 18,47 \text{ KN/m}^3$$

$$l = \text{panjang tak ditumpu} = 1,675 \text{ m}$$

Jadi :

$$\begin{aligned}W &= 0,75 \times 2,4 \times (1,675)^2 \times 18,47 \times 1 \\ &= 93,289 \text{ cm}^3\end{aligned}$$

Profil direncanakan = T 100 × 10 FP 70 × 10

Koreksi modulus

$$f = 7 \times 1,0 = 7 \text{ cm}^2$$

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

$$F = 40 \times 1,0 = 40 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,175$$

$$f_s/F = 0,25$$



$$w = 0,24$$

Maka :

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,24 \times 40 \times 10 \\ &= 96 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan (memenuhi)

c. Strong beam pada midship

Dimana :

$$e = 0,6 \times 4 = 2,4$$

$$P = 13,98 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$l = \text{panjang tak ditumpu} = 1,675 \text{ m}$$

Jadi :

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,75 \times 2,4 \times (1,675)^2 \times 13,98 \times 1 \\ &= 70,62 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Profil direncanakan = T 100 × 9 FP 60 × 9

Koreksi modulus

$$f = 6 \times 0,9 = 5,4 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 10 \times 0,9 = 9 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 40 \times 0,9 = 36 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,15$$

$$f_s/F = 0,25$$

$$w = 0,22$$

Maka :

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,22 \times 36 \times 10 \\ &= 79,2 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

d. Strong beam pada bangunan atas (Sect. 10.B.4.1.)

➤ Pada Poop Deck

Dimana :

$$e = 0,6 \times 4 = 2,4$$

P = Beban geladak cuaca pada poop deck

$$= 13,69 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$l = \text{panjang tak ditumpu} = 1,675 \text{ m}$$

Jadi :

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,75 \times 2,4 \times (1,675)^2 \times 13,69 \times 1 \\ &= 69,137 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Profil direncanakan = T 100 × 9 FP 50 × 9

Koreksi modulus

$$f = 5 \times 0,9 = 4,5 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 10 \times 0,9 = 9 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 40 \times 0,9 = 36 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,125$$

$$f_s/F = 0,25$$

$$w = 0,2$$

Maka :

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

$$= 0,2 \times 36 \times 10$$

$$= 72 \text{ cm}^3$$

➤ Strong beam pada Boat deck

Dimana :

$$e = 0,6 \times 4 = 2,4$$

$$P = 10,306 \text{ Kn/m}^3$$

$$l = \text{panjang tak ditumpu} = 1,675 \text{ m}$$

Jadi :

$$W = 0,75 \times 2,4 \times (1,675)^2 \times 10,306 \times 1$$

$$= 52,047 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil direncanakan = T = 100 × 8 FP 40 × 8

Koreksi modulus

$$f = 4 \times 0,8 = 3,2 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 10 \times 0,8 = 8 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 40 \times 0,8 = 32 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,1$$

$$f_s/F = 0,25$$

$$w = 0,17$$

Maka :

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

$$= 0,17 \times 32 \times 10$$

$$= 54,4 \text{ cm}^3$$

➤ Strong beam pada Navigasi Deck

Dimana :

$$e = 0,6 \times 4 = 2,4$$

$$P = 7,691 \text{ KN/m}^3$$

$$l = \text{panjang tak ditumpu} = 1,675 \text{ m}$$

Jadi :

$$W = 0,75 \times 2,4 \times (1,675)^2 \times 7,691 \times 1$$

$$= 38,841 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil direncanakan = T 100 × 6 FP 40 × 6

Koreksi modulus

$$f = 4 \times 0,6 = 2,4 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 10 \times 0,6 = 6 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 40 \times 0,6 = 24 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,1$$

$$f_s/F = 0,25$$

$$w = 0,17$$

Maka :

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times f \times h \\ &= 0,17 \times 24 \times 10 \\ &= 40,8 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

➤ Strong beam pada Compass Deck

Dimana :

➤  $e = 0,6 \times 4 = 2,4$

➤  $P = 7,691 \text{ KN/m}^3$

➤  $l = \text{panjang tak ditumpu} = 1,675 \text{ m}$

➤ Jadi :

➤  $W = 0,75 \times 2,4 \times (1,675)^2 \times 7,691 \times 1$

- $= 38,841 \text{ cm}^3$
- Profil direncanakan = T 100 × 6 FP 40 × 6
- Koreksi modulus
- $f = 4 \times 0,6 = 2,4 \text{ cm}^2$
- $f_s = 10 \times 0,6 = 6 \text{ cm}^2$
- $F = 40 \times 0,6 = 24 \text{ cm}^2$
- $f/F = 0,1$
- $f_s/F = 0,25$
- $w = 0,17$
- Maka :
- $W = w \times f \times h$
- $= 0,17 \times 24 \times 10$
- $= 40,8 \text{ cm}^3$

- Strong beam pada Fore castle deck

Dimana :

$$e = 0,6 \times 4 = 2,4$$

$$P = 18,472 \text{ KN/m}^3$$

$$l = \text{panjang tak ditumpu} = 1,675 \text{ m}$$

Jadi :

$$\begin{aligned}W &= 0,75 \times 2,4 \times (1,675)^2 \times 18,472 \times 1 \\ &= 93,289 \text{ cm}^3\end{aligned}$$

Profil direncanakan = T = 100 × 10 FP 70 × 10

Koreksi modulus

$$f = 7 \times 1,0 = 7 \text{ cm}^2$$

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

$$F = 40 \times 1,0 = 40 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,175$$

$$f_s/F = 0,25$$

$$w = 0,24$$

Maka :

$$\begin{aligned}W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,24 \times 40 \times 10 \\ &= 96 \text{ cm}^3\end{aligned}$$

#### 4. Senta Sisi

Modulus penampang senta sisi tidak boleh kurang dari (Sec. 9.A-5.3)

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

Dimana :

$$l_{\min} = 2 \text{ m}$$

$$e = 1/2 (H - h) = 1/2 (4,1 - 0,9) = 1,6 \text{ m}$$

Ps = beban sisi kapal

$$l' = 4 \times a$$

$$= 4 \times 0,6$$

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

$$n = 0,9 - 0,0035 L \text{ untuk } L < 100 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,9 - 0,0035 \times 78,80$$

$$= 0,624$$

$$k = 1$$

a. Senta sisi pada buritan,  $(0 \leq \frac{x}{L} \leq 0,2)$

Dimana :

$$Ps = 43,474 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Jadi

$$W = 0,6 \times 1,6 \times (2,4)^2 \times 43,474 \times 0,624 \times 1$$

$$= 150,009 \text{ KN/m}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan = T 120 × 14 FP 60 × 14

Koreksi modulus

$$f = 6 \times 1,4 = 8,4 \text{ cm}^2$$



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

$$F = 40 \times 1,4 = 56 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,15$$

$$f_s/F = 0,3$$

$$w = 0,23$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Maka} &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,23 \times 56 \times 12 \\ &= 154,56 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

- b. Senta sisi pada tengah kapal ( $0,2 \leq \frac{x}{L} \leq 0,7$ ), P muat

Dimana :

$$P_s = 34,799 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Jadi :

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,6 \times 1,6 \times (2,4)^2 \times 34,799 \times 0,624 \times 1 \\ &= 120,073 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan = T 120 × 11 FP 60 × 11

$$F = 40 \times 1,1 = 44 \text{ mm}$$

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

$$f_s = 12 \times 1,1 = 13,2 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,15$$

$$fs/F = 0,3$$

$$w = 0,23$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Maka : } W_0 &= w \times f \times h \\ &= 0,23 \times 44 \times 12 \\ &= 121,44 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

- c. Senta sisi pada haluan kapal ( $0,7 \leq \frac{x}{L} \leq 1,0$ )

Dimana :

$$P_s = 53,157 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Jadi :

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,6 \times 1,6 \times (2,4)^2 \times 53,157 \times 0,624 \times 1 \\ &= 183,417 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan T = 120 × 14 FP 80 × 14

$$F = 40 \times ,14 = 56 \text{ mm}$$

$$f = 11 \times 1,4 = 11,2 \text{ cm}^2$$

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

$$f/F = 0,2$$

$$f_s/F = 0,3$$

$$w = 0,28$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Maka : } W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,28 \times 56 \times 12 \\ &= 188,16 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

## F. 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  $1,5 \times$  tinggi geladak.

### 1. Penumpu Samping (Side Deck Girder)

- a. Modulus penampang samping geladak pada daerah 0,1 L dari AP tidak boleh kurang dari (BKI 1996 Vol. II Sec. -10 B.4.1)

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

Dimana :

e = lebar geladak yang ditumpu

$$= 1/6 \times B - 2 = 1/6 \times 12,05 - 2$$

$$= 1,68 \text{ m} \quad (\text{Diambil yang terbesar})$$

$$c = 0,75$$

$l$  = panjang tak ditumpu

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

$P$  = beban geladak

$$= 15,38 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$k$  = 1 (faktor bahan baja = 1,0)

Jadi :

$$W = 0,75 \times 1,68 \times (2,4)^2 \times 15,38 \times 1$$

$$= 111,305 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan T = 100 × 14 FP 60 × 14

Koreksi modulus :

$$f = 6 \times 1,4 = 8,4 \text{ cm}^2$$

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

$$F = 40 \times 1,4 = 56 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,15$$

$$f_s/F = 0,25$$

$$w = 0,22$$

Maka :

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

$$= 0,22 \times 56 \times 10$$

$$= 123,2 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan (memenuhi)

- b. Modulus penampang penumpu samping geladak pada daerah 0,6 tengah kapal tidak boleh kurang dari :

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

Dimana :

$$e = \text{lebar geladak yang ditumpu} = 1,68 \text{ m}$$

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

$$P = 13,98 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Jadi :

$$W = 0,75 \times 1,68 \times (2,4)^2 \times 13,98 \times 1$$

$$= 101,187 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan T 100 × 14 FP 60 × 14

Koreksi modulus :

$$f = 6 \times 1,2 = 7,2 \text{ cm}^2$$

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

$$F = 40 \times 1,2 = 48 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,15$$

$$f_s/F = 0,25$$

$$w = 0,22$$

Maka :

$$\begin{aligned}W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,22 \times 48 \times 10 \\ &= 105,6 \text{ cm}^3\end{aligned}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan (memenuhi)

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

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

Dimana :

e = lebar geladak yang ditumpu

$$= 1,68 \text{ m}$$

$$c = 0,7$$

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

$$P = 18,47 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$k = 1$$

Jadi :

$$\begin{aligned}W &= 0,75 \times 1,68 \times (2,4)^2 \times 18,47 \times 1 \\ &= 133,66 \text{ cm}^3\end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan T = 100 × 14 FP 70 × 14

Koreksi modulus :

$$f = 7 \times 1,4 = 9,8 \text{ cm}^2$$

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

$$F = 40 \times 1,4 = 56 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,175$$

$$f_s/F = 0,25$$

$$w = 0,25$$

Maka :

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

$$= 0,25 \times 56 \times 10$$

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

W rencana > W perhitungan (memenuhi)

d. Side girder bangunan atas

1) Poop Deck

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

$$c = 0,75$$

$$e = 1,68 \text{ m (diambil yang terbesar)}$$

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

$$P = 13,69 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}W &= 0,75 \times 1,68 \times (2,4)^2 \times 13,69 \times 1 \\ &= 99,357 \text{ cm}^3\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Rencana profil} = T = 100 \times 14 \text{ FP } 50 \times 14$$

$$f = 5 \times 1,4 = 7 \text{ cm}^2$$

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

$$F = 40 \times 1,4 = 56 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,125$$

$$f_s/F = 0,25$$

$$w = 0,18$$

Maka :

$$\begin{aligned}W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,18 \times 56 \times 10 \\ &= 100,8 \text{ cm}^3\end{aligned}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan (memenuhi)

2) Boat Deck

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

$$P = 10,306 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}W &= 0,75 \times 1,68 \times (2,4)^2 \times 10,306 \times 1 \\ &= 74,797 \text{ cm}^3\end{aligned}$$



Rencana profil = T = 100 × 12 FP 40 × 12

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

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

$$F = 40 \times 1,2 = 48 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,1$$

$$f_s/F = 0,25$$

$$w = 0,175$$

Maka :

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,175 \times 48 \times 10 \\ &= 84 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan (memenuhi)

3) Bridge Deck, Navigation Deck dan compass Deck

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

$$P = 7,691 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,75 \times 1,68 \times (2,4)^2 \times 7,691 \times 1 \\ &= 55,819 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Rencana profil = T 100 × 8 FP 40 × 8

$$f = 4 \times 0,8 = 3,2 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 10 \times 0,8 = 8 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 40 \times 0,8 = 32 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,1$$

$$f_s/F = 0,25$$

$$w = 0,175$$

Maka :

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,175 \times 32 \times 10 \\ &= 56 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan (memenuhi)

#### 4) Fore Castle Deck

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

$$c = 0,75$$

$$e = 1,68 \text{ m}$$

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

$$P = 18,473 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$k = 1$$

$$W = 0,75 \times 1,68 \times (2,4)^2 \times 18,473 \times 1$$

$$= 134,067 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\text{Rencana profil} = \text{T } 100 \times 14 \text{ FP } 70 \times 14$$

$$f = 7 \times 1,4 = 9,8 \text{ cm}^2$$

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

$$F = 40 \times 1,4 = 56 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,175$$

$$f_s/F = 0,25$$

$$w = 0,24$$

Maka :

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,24 \times 56 \times 10 \\ &= 134,4 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan (memenuhi)

## 2. Modulus Penumpu Tengah (Center Deck Girder)

- a. Modulus penampang tengah geladak pada daerah 0,1 L dari AP tidak boleh kurang dari (BKI 1996 Vol. II Sec. -10 B.4.1)

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

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned}e &= \text{lebar geladak yang ditumpu} \\ &= 1/6 \times B - 2 = 1/6 \times 12,05 - 2 \\ &= 1,68 \text{ m} \quad (\text{Diambil yang terbesar})\end{aligned}$$

$$c = 0,75$$

$$\begin{aligned}l &= \text{panjang tak ditumpu} \\ &= 4 \times a = 2,4 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}P &= \text{beban geladak} \\ &= 15,38 \text{ KN/m}^2\end{aligned}$$

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

Jadi :

$$\begin{aligned}W &= 0,75 \times 1,68 \times (2,4)^2 \times 15,38 \times 1 \\ &= 111,305 \text{ cm}^3\end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan T = 100 × 14 FP 60 × 14

Koreksi modulus :

$$f = 6 \times 1,4 = 8,4 \text{ cm}^2$$

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

$$F = 40 \times 1,4 = 56 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,15$$

$$f_s/F = 0,25$$

$$w = 0,22$$

Maka :

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,22 \times 56 \times 10 \\ &= 123,2 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan (memenuhi)

- b. Modulus penampang penumpu tengah geladak pada daerah 0,6 tengah kapal tidak boleh kurang dari :

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

Dimana :

$$e = \text{lebar geladak yang ditumpu} = 1,68 \text{ m}$$

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

$$P = 13,98 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Jadi :

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,75 \times 1,68 \times (2,4)^2 \times 13,98 \times 1 \\ &= 101,187 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan T 100 × 14 FP 60 × 14

Koreksi modulus :

$$f = 6 \times 1,2 = 7,2 \text{ cm}^2$$

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

$$F = 40 \times 1,2 = 48 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,15$$

$$fs/F = 0,25$$

$$w = 0,22$$

Maka :

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,22 \times 48 \times 10 \\ &= 105,6 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan (memenuhi)

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

:

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

Dimana :

e = lebar geladak yang ditumpu

$$= 1,68 \text{ m}$$

$$c = 0,7$$

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

$$P = 18,47 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$k = 1$$

Jadi :

$$\begin{aligned}W &= 0,75 \times 1,68 \times (2,4)^2 \times 18,47 \times 1 \\ &= 133,66 \text{ cm}^3\end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan T = 100 × 14 FP 70 × 14

Koreksi modulus :

$$f = 7 \times 1,4 = 9,8 \text{ cm}^2$$

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

$$F = 40 \times 1,4 = 56 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,175$$

$$f_s/F = 0,25$$

$$w = 0,25$$

Maka :

$$\begin{aligned}W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,25 \times 56 \times 10 \\ &= 140 \text{ cm}^3\end{aligned}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan (memenuhi)

- d. Modulus Penumpu tengah Geladak (Center Deck Girder) pada bangunan atas sama dengan Penumpu Samping geladak ( Side Girder ) pada Bangunan Atas.

**G. BULKHEAD (SEKAT KEDAP)****1. Sekat kedap air**

Sebuah kapal harus mempunyai sekat tubrukan pada haluan sekat buritan, sekat ruang mesin dan sekat antar ruang muat.

**a. Sekat Tubrukan**

Tebal sekat kedap air

$$t_s = C_p \times a \times \sqrt{P} + t_k \quad (\text{mm})$$

Dimana:

$$C_p = 1,1\sqrt{f}$$

$$f = \frac{235}{ReH}$$

$$\text{Dimana } ReH = 265 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$f = \frac{235}{265} = 0,887 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$C_p = 1,1 \sqrt{0,887} = 1,035$$

$$a = 0,6 \quad (\text{jarak gading})$$

$$P = 9,81 \times h$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dimana : } h &= \frac{1}{2} (4,1 + 1) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times (4,1 + 1) \\ &= 2,55 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$P = 9,81 \times 2,55 = 25,015$$



$$t_k = 1,5 \quad (\text{Corrosion Factor})$$

Maka :

$$\begin{aligned} t_s &= 0,887 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{25,015} + 1,5 \quad (\text{mm}) \\ &= 4,161 \text{ mm} \approx \text{diambil } 5 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

b. Modulus penampang penegar sekat kedap air

1) Modulus penampang penegar sekat tubrukan tidak boleh kurang dari

(BKI Vol II 1996, Sec. II B.3.1)

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

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned} C_s &= 0,33 \times f \\ &= 0,33 \times 0,887 \\ &= 0,3 \end{aligned}$$

$$a = 0,6$$

$$\begin{aligned} l &= 1/2 (H - h) \\ &= 1/2 (4,1 - 0,9) = 1,6 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$P = 25,015 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Maka :

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,3 \times 0,6 \times (1,6)^2 \times 25,015 \\ &= 11,527 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan = L 60 × 40 × 5

- 2) Modulus penampang penegar sekat antara ruang muat dan ruang mesin dan sekat yang lainnya tidak boleh kurang dari :

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

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned} C_s &= 0,33 \times f \\ &= 0,33 \times 0,887 \\ &= 0,3 \end{aligned}$$

$$a = 0,6$$

$$P = 25,015 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Maka :

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,3 \times 0,6 \times (1,6)^2 \times 25,015 \\ &= 11,527 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan = L 60 × 40 × 5

- 3) Modulus penegar antar sekat ruang muat :

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

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned} C_s &= 0,33 \times f \\ &= 0,33 \times 0,887 \\ &= 0,3 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$P = 25,015 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Maka :

$$W = 0,33 \times 0,6 \times (1,6)^2 \times 25,015$$

---

$$= 11,527 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan = L =  $60 \times 40 \times 5$

4) Penegar bangunan atas (BKI 1996 Vol. II Sec. 16-C.3.1)

$$W = 0,35 \times a \times l^2 \times Pa \times k \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

Dimana :

$$Pa = 25 + \frac{L}{10}, \text{ untuk } 50 < L < 250$$

$$= 25 + \frac{78,8}{10}$$

$$= 32,88$$

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

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

k = lihat tabel 2.1 BKI 1996 Vol II sect 2-B.2.2.

$$= 1$$

Maka :

$$W = 0,35 \times 0,6 \times (2,4)^2 \times 32,88 \times 1$$

$$= 39,77 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan = L  $90 \times 60 \times 6$

C<sub>1</sub> = penegar untuk poop deck direncanakan = L  $90 \times 60 \times 6$

C<sub>2</sub> = penegar untuk boat deck direncanakan = L  $90 \times 60 \times 6$

C<sub>1</sub> = penegar untuk compass deck direncanakan

$$= L \ 90 \times 60 \times 6$$

Web Stiffener

1) Modulus web stiffener sekat tubrukan tidak boleh kurang dari :

$$W = C_s \times a \times l^2 \times P \quad (\text{cm}^3) \quad (\text{BKI 1996 Sec. 11.B.3.1})$$

Dimana :

$$C_s = 0,45 \cdot f$$

$$= 0,45 \cdot 0,887 = 0,399$$

$$a = \text{lebar pembebanan} = 2,4 \text{ m}$$

$$l = (H - h)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (4,1 - 0,9)$$

$$= 1,6$$

$$P = 30,788 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Maka :

$$W = 0,399 \times 0,6 \times (1,6)^2 \times 30,788$$

$$= 18,868 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan = T 75 × 6 FP 40 × 6

$$f = 4 \times 0,6 = 2,4 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 7,5 \times 0,6 = 4,5 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 40 \times 0,6 = 24 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s/F = 0,1$$

$$f/F = 0,188$$

$$w = 0,14$$

Maka :

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

$$= 0,14 \times 24 \times 7,5$$

$$= 25,2 \text{ cm}^2$$

W rencana > W perhitungan (memenuhi)

2) Web stiffener daerah buritan kapal :

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

$$= 0,399 \times 0,6 \times (1,6)^2 \times 25,637$$

$$= 15,712 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan = T = 75 × 6 FP 20 × 6

$$f = 2 \times 0,6 = 1,2 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 7,5 \times 0,6 = 4,5 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 40 \times 0,6 = 24 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s/F = 0,05$$

$$f/F = 0,18$$

$$w = 0,1$$

Maka :

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

$$= 0,1 \times 24 \times 7,5$$

$$= 18 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan (memenuhi)

3) Web stiffener tengah kapal :

$$W = 0,4 \times 0,6 \times (2)^2 \times 23,306$$

$$= 14,283 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan = T = 75 × 5 FP 20 × 5

$$f = 2 \times 0,5 = 1,0 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 7,5 \times 0,5 = 3,75 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 40 \times 0,5 = 20 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,1$$

$$f_s/F = 0,188$$

$$w = 0,1$$

Maka :

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,1 \times 20 \times 7,5 \\ &= 15 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

#### 4) Web Stiffener Bangunan Atas

##### a. Poop Deck

$$W = C_s \times a \times l^2 \times P \text{ cm}^3$$

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned} C_s &= 0,33 \cdot f \\ &= 0,33 \cdot 0,877 = 0,399 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$l = \text{panjang tak ditumpu} = 1,6 \text{ m}$$

$$P = \text{beban geladak pada poop deck} = 17,113 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,399 \times e \times l^2 \times P \times k \\ &= 0,399 \times 2,4 \times (1,1)^2 \times 17,113 \times 1 \\ &= 19,828 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Rencana profil = T 100 × 4 FP 40 × 4

$$f = 4 \times 0,4 = 1,6 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 10 \times 0,4 = 4 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 40 \times 0,4 = 16 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,1$$

$$f_s/F = 0,25$$

$$w = 0,17$$

Maka :

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,17 \times 16 \times 10 \\ &= 27,2 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

b. Boat Deck

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,75 \times 2,4 \times (1,1)^2 \times 12,883 \times 1 \\ &= 14,927 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Rencana profil = T 100 × 4 FP 20 × 4

$$f = 2 \times 0,4 = 0,8 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 10 \times 0,4 = 4 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 40 \times 0,4 = 16 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,05$$

$$f_s/F = 0,25$$

$$w = 0,12$$

Maka :

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,12 \times 16 \times 10 \end{aligned}$$

---

$$= 19,2 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan (memenuhi)

c. Navigation Deck

$$W = 0,75 \times 2,4 \times (1,1)^2 \times 9,614 \times 1$$

$$= 11,139 \text{ cm}^3$$

Rencana profil = T 100 × 4 FP 20 × 4

$$f = 2 \times 0,4 = 0,8 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 10 \times 0,4 = 4 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 40 \times 0,4 = 16 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,05$$

$$f_s/F = 0,25$$

$$w = 0,12$$

Maka :

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

$$= 0,12 \times 16 \times 10$$

$$= 19,2 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan (memenuhi)

d. Compass Deck

$$W = 0,75 \times 2,4 \times (1,1)^2 \times 9,614 \times 1$$

$$= 11,139 \text{ cm}^3$$

Rencana profil = T 100 × 4 FP 20 × 4

$$f = 2 \times 0,4 = 0,8 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 10 \times 0,4 = 4 \text{ cm}^2$$



$$F = 40 \times 0,4 = 16 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,05$$

$$f_s/F = 0,25$$

$$w = 0,12$$

Maka :

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,12 \times 16 \times 10 \\ &= 19,2 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan (memenuhi)

e. Fore castle Deck

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,75 \times 2,4 \times (1,1)^2 \times 23,091 \\ &= 26,755 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Rencana profil = T 100 × 4 FP 40 × 4

$$f = 4 \times 0,4 = 1,6 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 10 \times 0,4 = 4 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 40 \times 0,4 = 16 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,1$$

$$f_s/F = 0,25$$

$$w = 0,17$$

Maka :

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,17 \times 16 \times 10 \\ &= 27,2 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

(memenuhi)