

BAB IV

RENCANA KONSTRUKSI

(PROFILE CONSTRUCTION)

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

A. PERKIRAAN BEBAN

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

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

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

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

Dimana :

P_o = Basis Eksternal dinamic Load

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

c_D = 1 untuk $L > 50$

C_b = koefisien block 0,75

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

$$= 10,75 - \left(\frac{300 - 117,60}{100} \right)^{1,5}$$

$$= 8,297$$

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$$\begin{aligned}C_L &= 1,0 && \text{for } L \geq 90 \text{ M} \\f_1 &= 1,0 && \text{Untuk tebal plat Geladak Cuaca} \\f_2 &= 0,75 && \text{Untuk Main Frame, Stiffener, dan Deck Beam} \\f_3 &= 0,6 && \text{Untuk SG, CG, CDG, Web Frame, Stringers} \\C_{rw} &= 0,9 && \text{untuk pelayaran nasional}\end{aligned}$$

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

Jadi :

untuk plat Geladak Cuaca (Po₁)

$$\begin{aligned}Po_1 &= 2,1 \times (Cb + 0,7) \times Co \times C_L \times f_1 \times C_{rw} \\&= 2,1 \times (0,75 + 0,7) \times 8,297 \times 1,0 \times 1,0 \times 0,9 \\&= \mathbf{22,709 \text{ KN/m}^2}\end{aligned}$$

untuk Main Frame, Deck Beam (Po₂)

$$\begin{aligned}Po_2 &= 2,1 \times (Cb + 0,7) \times Co \times C_L \times f_2 \times C_{rw} \\&= 2,1 \times (0,69 + 0,75) \times 8,297 \times 1,0 \times 0,75 \times 0,9 \\&= \mathbf{17,032 \text{ KN/m}^2}\end{aligned}$$

untuk Web Frame, Strong Beam, Girder, Stringer (Po₃)

$$\begin{aligned}Po_3 &= 2,1 \times (Cb + 0,7) \times Co \times C_L \times f_3 \times C_{rw} \\&= 2,1 \times (0,69 + 0,75) \times 8,297 \times 1,0 \times 0,6 \times 0,9 \\&= \mathbf{13,626 \text{ KN/m}^2}\end{aligned}$$

Z = jarak vertikal dari pusat beban ke base line

$$\begin{aligned}Z &= H \\&= 10,30 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

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C_D = faktor penambahan / pengurangan untuk daerah

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

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

$$= \mathbf{1,1}$$

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

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

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

$$= \mathbf{1,383}$$

Dimana :

Nilai C : $0,15 L - 10$

Apabila L min = 100 m

Lmax = 200 m

Diambil 100 m

$$C = (0,15 \times 100) - 10$$

$$= 5$$

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

a. Beban Geladak Cuaca untuk menghitung plat Geladak

1) Pada daerah buritan

$$P_{D1} = P_{o1} \frac{20T}{(10+Z-T) \times H} \times C_{D1}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} &= 22,709 \times \frac{20 \times 7,00}{[10 + 10,30 - 7,00] \times 10,30} \times 1,1 \\ &= \mathbf{25,529 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

2) Pada daerah midship

$$\begin{aligned} P_{D2} &= P_{o1} \frac{20T}{(10+Z-T) \times H} \times C_{D2} \\ &= 22,709 \times \frac{20 \times 7,00}{[10 + 10,30 - 7,00] \times 10,30} \times 1,0 \\ &= \mathbf{23,208 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

3) Pada daerah Haluan

$$\begin{aligned} P_{D3} &= P_{o1} \frac{20T}{(10+Z-T) \times H} \times C_{D3} \\ &= 22,709 \times \frac{20 \times 7,00}{[10 + 10,30 - 7,00] \times 10,30} \times 1,383 \\ &= \mathbf{32,105 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

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

Stiffener

1) Pada daerah buritan

$$\begin{aligned} P_{D1} &= P_{o2} \frac{20T}{(10+Z-T) \times H} \times C_{D1} \\ &= 17,032 \times \frac{20 \times 7,00}{[10 + 10,30 - 7,00] \times 10,30} \times 1,1 \\ &= \mathbf{19,147 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

2) Pada daerah Midship kapal

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$$\begin{aligned}P_{D2} &= P_{o_2} \frac{20T}{(10+Z-T) \times H} \times C_{D2} \\&= 17,032 \times \frac{20 \times 7,00}{[10 + 10,30 - 7,00] \times 10,30} \times 1,0 \\&= \mathbf{17,406 \text{ KN/m}^2}\end{aligned}$$

3) Pada daerah Haluan kapal

$$\begin{aligned}P_{D3} &= P_{o_2} \frac{20T}{(10+Z-T) \times H} \times C_{D3} \\&= 17,032 \times \frac{20 \times 7,00}{[10 + 10,30 - 7,00] \times 10,30} \times 1,383 \\&= \mathbf{24,079 \text{ KN/m}^2}\end{aligned}$$

c. Beban Geladak untuk menghitung CDG, SDG dan SG

1) Pada daerah buritan

$$\begin{aligned}P_{D1} &= P_{o_3} \frac{20T}{(10+Z-T) \times H} \times C_{D1} \\&= 13,626 \times \frac{20 \times 7,00}{[10 + 10,30 - 7,00] \times 10,30} \times 1,1 \\&= \mathbf{15,318 \text{ KN/m}^2}\end{aligned}$$

2) Pada daerah Midship kapal

$$\begin{aligned}P_{D2} &= P_{o_3} \frac{20T}{(10+Z-T) \times H} \times C_{D2} \\&= 13,626 \times \frac{20 \times 7,00}{[10 + 10,30 - 7,00] \times 10,30} \times 1,0 \\&= \mathbf{13,925 \text{ KN/m}^2}\end{aligned}$$

3) Pada daerah Haluan kapal

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{D3} &= P_{o3} \frac{20T}{(10+Z-T) \times H} \times C_{D3} \\
 &= 13,626 \times \frac{20 \times 7,00}{[10 + 10,30 - 7,00] \times 10,30} \times 1,383 \\
 &= \mathbf{19,263 \text{ KN/m}^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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

Dimana :

P_{DA} = Beban geladak pada buritan

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

$n = 1$ untuk Forecastle Deck

$n_{min} = 0,5$

$h_1, h_2, h_3 = 2,4 \text{ m}$

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

Nilai “Z” bangunan atas & rumah geladak untuk beban geladak :

$$1. Z_1 = H + 2,4 = \mathbf{12,70 \text{ m}} \text{ (Poop Deck)}$$

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2. $Z_2 = Z_1 + 2,4 = 15,10$ m (Boat Deck)
3. $Z_3 = Z_2 + 2,4 = 17,50$ m (Navigation Deck)
4. $Z_4 = Z_3 + 2,4 = 19,90$ m (Compas Deck)
5. $Z_5 = H + 2,4 = 12,70$ m (Forecastle Deck)

a. Beban geladak bangunan atas pada Geladak Kimbul (Poop Deck)

$$Z_1 = 12,70 \text{ m}$$

$$n = \left[1 - \frac{12,70 - 10,30}{10} \right]$$
$$= 0,76$$

$$P_{D1} = 25,529 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$P_{D1} = 19,147 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$P_{D1} = 15,318 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

1) Untuk menghitung plat geladak.

$$P_{DA} = 25,529 \times 0,76$$
$$= 19,402 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

2) Untuk menghitung deck beam.

$$P_{DA} = 19,147 \times 0,76$$
$$= 14,552 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

3) Untuk menghitung CDG, SDG dan strong beam.

$$P_{DA} = 15,318 \times 0,76$$
$$= 11,641 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

b. Beban geladak rumah geladak pada Geladak Sekoci (Boat Deck)

$$Z_2 = 15,10 \text{ m}$$

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

$$= 0,52$$

$$P_{D1} = 25,529 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$P_{D1} = 19,147 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$P_{D1} = 15,318 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

1) Untuk menghitung plat geladak.

$$P_{DA} = 25,529 \times 0,56$$

$$= 13,275 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

2) Untuk menghitung deck beam.

$$P_{DA} = 19,147 \times 0,56$$

$$= 9,956 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

3) Untuk menghitung CDG, SDG dan strong beam.

$$P_{DA} = 15,318 \times 0,56$$

$$= 7,956 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

c. Beban geladak rumah geladak pada Geladak Kemudi

(Navigation Deck)

$$Z_3 = 17,50 \text{ m}$$

$$n = \left[1 - \frac{17,50 - 10,30}{10} \right]$$

$$= 0,28 \approx n_{\min} = 0,5$$

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$$P_{D1} = 25,529 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$P_{D1} = 19,147 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$P_{D1} = 15,318 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

1) Untuk menghitung plat geladak.

$$\begin{aligned} P_{DA} &= 25,529 \times 0,5 \\ &= \mathbf{12,765 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

2) Untuk menghitung deck beam.

$$\begin{aligned} P_{DA} &= 19,147 \times 0,5 \\ &= \mathbf{9,573 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

3) Untuk menghitung CDG, SDG dan strong beam.

$$\begin{aligned} P_{DA} &= 15,318 \times 0,5 \\ &= \mathbf{7,659 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

d. Beban geladak rumah geladak pada geladak kompas (Compass Deck)

$$Z_4 = 19,90 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \left[1 - \frac{19,90 - 10,30}{10} \right] \\ &= 0,04 \approx n_{\min} = 0,5 \end{aligned}$$

$$P_{D1} = 25,529 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$P_{D1} = 19,147 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$P_{D1} = 15,318 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

1) Untuk menghitung plat geladak.

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$$\begin{aligned}P_{DA} &= 25,529 \times 0,5 \\ &= \mathbf{12,765 \text{ KN/m}^2}\end{aligned}$$

2) Untuk menghitung deck beam.

$$\begin{aligned}P_{DA} &= 19,147 \times 0,5 \\ &= \mathbf{9,573 \text{ KN/m}^2}\end{aligned}$$

3) Untuk menghitung CDG, SDG dan strong beam.

$$\begin{aligned}P_{DA} &= 15,318 \times 0,5 \\ &= \mathbf{7,659 \text{ KN/m}^2}\end{aligned}$$

e. Beban geladak bangunan atas pada Geladak Akil (Fore Castle Deck)

$$n = 0,76$$

$$P_{D3} = 32,105 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$P_{D3} = 24,079 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$P_{D3} = 19,263 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

1) Untuk menghitung plat geladak.

$$\begin{aligned}P_{DA} &= 32,105 \times 0,78 \\ &= \mathbf{24,400 \text{ KN/m}^2}\end{aligned}$$

2) Untuk menghitung deck beam.

$$\begin{aligned}P_{DA} &= 24,079 \times 0,78 \\ &= \mathbf{18,300 \text{ KN/m}^2}\end{aligned}$$

3) Untuk menghitung CDG, SDG dan strong beam.

$$P_{DA} = 19,263 \times 0,78$$

$$= 14,640 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

f. Beban geladak rumah geladak pada Geladak Derek (Winch Deck)

$$Z_5 = Z_1 = 12,70 \text{ m}$$

$$n = \left[1 - \frac{12,70 - 10,30}{10} \right]$$
$$= 0,76$$

$$P_{D2} = 23,208 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$P_{D2} = 17,406 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$P_{D2} = 13,925 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

1) Untuk menghitung plat geladak.

$$P_{DA} = 23,208 \times 0,78$$
$$= 17,638 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

2) Untuk menghitung deck beam.

$$P_{DA} = 17,406 \times 0,78$$
$$= 13,229 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

3) Untuk menghitung CDG, SDG dan strong beam.

$$P_{DA} = 13,925 \times 0,78$$
$$= 10,583 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

A.3 Beban sisi kapal

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

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

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

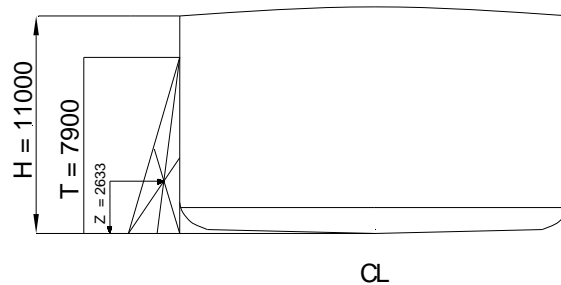
Dimana :

$$P_{o1} = 22,709 \text{ KN/m}^2 \quad (\text{untuk plat geladak dan geladak cuaca})$$

$$P_{o2} = 17,032 \text{ KN/m}^2 \quad (\text{untuk stiffener, main frame, deck beam})$$

$$P_{o3} = 13,626 \text{ KN/m}^2 \quad (\text{untuk web, stringer, girder})$$

BEBAN SISI DI BAWAH GARIS AIR MUAT



z = Jarak tengah antara pusat beban ke base line

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times T = \frac{1}{3} \times 7,00$$

$$= 2,333 \text{ m}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}CF_1 &= 1,0 + \frac{5}{Cb} \left[0,2 - \frac{X}{L} \right] && \text{(buritan kapal)} \\ &= 1,0 + \frac{5}{0,69} [0,2 - 0,1] \\ &= \mathbf{1,667}\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}CF_3 &= 1,0 + \frac{20}{Cb} \left[\frac{X}{L} - 0,7 \right]^2 && \text{(haluan kapal)} \\ &= 1,0 + \frac{20}{0,69} [0,93 - 0,7]^2 \\ &= \mathbf{2,533}\end{aligned}$$

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

a) Untuk buritan kapal

$$\begin{aligned}P_{S1} &= 10 \times (T - Z) + P_{O1} \times C_{F1} \left(1 + \frac{Z}{T} \right) \\ &= 10 (7,00 - 2,333) + 22,709 \times 1,667 \left[1 + \frac{2,333}{7,00} \right] \\ &= \mathbf{97,132 \text{ KN/m}^2}\end{aligned}$$

b) Untuk midship kapal

$$\begin{aligned}P_{S2} &= 10 \times (T - Z) + P_{O1} \times C_{F2} \left(1 + \frac{Z}{T} \right) \\ &= 10 (7,00 - 2,333) + 22,709 \times 1,0 \left[1 + \frac{2,333}{7,00} \right] \\ &= \mathbf{76,946 \text{ KN/m}^2}\end{aligned}$$

c) Untuk haluan kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S3} &= 10 \times (T - Z) + P_{O1} \times C_{F3} \left(1 + \frac{Z}{T}\right) \\ &= 10 (7,90 - 2,333) + 22,709 \times 2,533 \left[1 + \frac{2,333}{7,00}\right] \\ &= \mathbf{132,374 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

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

a) Untuk buritan kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S1} &= 10 \times (T - Z) + P_{O2} \times C_{F1} \left(1 + \frac{Z}{T}\right) \\ &= 10 (7,000 - 2,333) + 17,032 \times 1,667 \left[1 + \frac{2,333}{7,00}\right] \\ &= \mathbf{84,516 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

b) Untuk midship kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S2} &= 10 \times (T - Z) + P_{O2} \times C_{F2} \left(1 + \frac{Z}{T}\right) \\ &= 10 (7,00 - 2,333) + 17,032 \times 1,0 \left[1 + \frac{2,333}{7,00}\right] \\ &= \mathbf{69,376 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

c) Untuk haluan kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S3} &= 10 \times (T - Z) + P_{O2} \times C_{F3} \left(1 + \frac{Z}{T}\right) \\ &= 10 (7,90 - 2,633) + 17,032 \times 2,533 \left[1 + \frac{2,333}{7,00}\right] \\ &= \mathbf{104,197 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

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

a) Untuk buritan kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S1} &= 10 \times (T - Z) + P_{O3} \times C_{F1} \left(1 + \frac{Z}{T}\right) \\ &= 10 (7,00 - 2,333) + 13,626 \times 1,667 \left[1 + \frac{2,333}{7,00}\right] \\ &= \mathbf{76,946 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

b) Untuk midship kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S2} &= 10 \times (T - Z) + P_{O3} \times C_{F2} \left(1 + \frac{Z}{T}\right) \\ &= 10 (7,00 - 2,333) + 13,626 \times 1,0 \left[1 + \frac{2,333}{7,00}\right] \\ &= \mathbf{64,834 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

c) Untuk haluan kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S3} &= 10 \times (T - Z) + P_{O3} \times C_{F3} \left(1 + \frac{Z}{T}\right) \\ &= 10 (7,00 - 2,333) + 13,626 \times 2,533 \left[1 + \frac{2,333}{7,00}\right] \\ &= \mathbf{92,691 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

Dimana :

$$Po_1 = 22,709 \text{ KN/m}^2 \quad \text{untuk plat kulit dan geladak cuaca}$$

$$T = 7,00 \text{ m}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} Z &= 7,00 + \frac{1}{2} (10,30 - 7,00) \\ &= \mathbf{8,65 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

$$Cf_1 = 1,667 \quad \text{Untuk Buritan Kapal}$$

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

$$Cf_3 = 2,533 \quad \text{Untuk Haluan Kapal}$$

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

a) Untuk Buritan kapal

$$\begin{aligned} Ps_1 &= Po_1 \times CF_1 \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 22,709 \times 1,667 \left[\frac{20}{10 + 8,65 - 7,00} \right] \\ &= \mathbf{64,997 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

b) Untuk Midship kapal

$$\begin{aligned} Ps_2 &= Po_1 \times CF_2 \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 22,709 \times 1,0 \times \left[\frac{20}{10 + 8,65 - 7,00} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$= 38,986 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

c) Untuk haluan kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_{s_3} &= P_{o_1} \times CF_3 \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 22,709 \times 2,533 \times \left[\frac{20}{10+8,65-7,00} \right] \\ &= 98,765 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

2) Beban sisi kapal di atas garis air muat untuk menghitung ketebalan main frame, stiffner, deck beam :

a) Untuk Buritan kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_{s_1} &= P_{o_2} \times CF_1 \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 17,032 \times 1,667 \times \left[\frac{20}{10+8,65-7,00} \right] \\ &= 48,733 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

b) Untuk Midship kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_{s_2} &= P_{o_2} \times CF_2 \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 17,032 \times 1,0 \times \left[\frac{20}{10+8,65-7,00} \right] \\ &= 29,240 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

c) Untuk haluan kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S3} &= P_{O2} \times CF_3 \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 17,032 \times 2,533 \times \left[\frac{20}{10+8,65-7,00} \right] \\ &= \mathbf{74,259 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

3) Beban sisi kapal di atas garis air muat untuk menghitung ketebalan web frame, girder, stringer :

a) Untuk Buritan kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S1} &= P_{O3} \times CF_1 \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 13,626 \times 1,667 \times \left[\frac{20}{10+8,65-7,00} \right] \\ &= \mathbf{38,986 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

b) Untuk Midship kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S2} &= P_{O3} \times CF_2 \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 13,626 \times 1,0 \times \left[\frac{20}{10+8,65-7,00} \right] \\ &= \mathbf{23,392 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

c) Untuk haluan kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S3} &= P_{O3} \times CF_3 \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 13,626 \times 2,533 \times \left[\frac{20}{10+8,65-7,00} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$= 59,259 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

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

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

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

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

Dimana :

$$P_{o1} = 22,709 \text{ KN/m}^2 \quad \text{untuk plat kulit dan geladak cuaca}$$

$$P_{o2} = 17,032 \text{ KN/m}^2 \quad \text{untuk untuk main frame dan deck beam}$$

$$P_{o3} = 13,626 \text{ KN/m}^2 \quad \text{untuk web frame}$$

$$h_1, h_2, h_3 = 2,4 \text{ m}$$

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

$$Z_1 = H + \frac{1}{2} \cdot h_1$$

$$= 10,30 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2,4 = \mathbf{11,50 \text{ m}} \quad \text{untuk Poop Deck}$$

$$Z_2 = Z_1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot h_1$$

$$= 11,50 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2,4 = \mathbf{12,70 \text{ m}} \quad \text{untuk Boat Deck}$$

$$Z_3 = Z_2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot h_1$$

$$= 12,70 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2,4 = \mathbf{13,90 \text{ m}} \quad \text{untuk Navigation Deck}$$

$$Z_4 = Z_3 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot h_1$$

$$= 13,90 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2,4 = \mathbf{15,10 \text{ m}} \quad \text{untuk Compass Deck}$$

$$Z_5 = H + \frac{1}{2} \cdot h$$

$$= 10,30 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2,4 = \mathbf{11,50 \text{ m}} \quad \text{untuk Fore Castle Deck}$$

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

a) Untuk menghitung Plat kulit :

Dimana :

$$Z_1 = 11,50 \text{ m}$$

$$C_{F1} = 1,667$$

$$P_{O1} = 22,709 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S1} &= P_{O1} \times C_{F1} \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 22,709 \times 1,667 \times \left[\frac{20}{10+11,50-7,00} \right] \\ &= \mathbf{52,205 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

b) Untuk menghitung Main Frame :

Dimana :

$$Z_1 = 11,50 \text{ m}$$

$$C_{F1} = 1,667$$

$$P_{O2} = 17,032 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S1} &= P_{O2} \times C_{F1} \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 17,032 \times 1,667 \times \left[\frac{20}{10+11,50-7,00} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$= 39,154 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

c) Untuk menghitung Web Frame :

Dimana :

$$Z_1 = 11,50 \text{ m}$$

$$C_{F1} = 1,667$$

$$P_{O3} = 13,626 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S1} &= P_{O3} \times C_{F1} \times \left(\frac{20}{10 + Z - T} \right) \\ &= 13,626 \times 1,667 \times \left[\frac{20}{10 + 11,50 - 7,00} \right] \\ &= 31,323 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

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

a) Untuk menghitung Plat sisi :

Dimana :

$$Z_2 = 12,70 \text{ m}$$

$$C_{F1} = 1,667$$

$$P_{O1} = 22,709 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S1} &= P_{O1} \times C_{F1} \times \left(\frac{20}{10 + Z - T} \right) \\ &= 22,709 \times 1,667 \times \left[\frac{20}{10 + 12,70 - 7,00} \right] \end{aligned}$$

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$$= 48,215 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

b) Untuk menghitung Main Frame :

Dimana :

$$Z_2 = 12,70 \text{ m}$$

$$C_{F1} = 1,667$$

$$P_{O2} = 17,032 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S1} &= P_{O2} \times C_{F1} \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 17,032 \times 1,667 \times \left[\frac{20}{10+12,70-7,00} \right] \\ &= 36,161 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

c) Untuk menghitung web frame :

Dimana :

$$Z_2 = 12,70 \text{ m}$$

$$C_{F1} = 1,667$$

$$P_{O3} = 13,626 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S1} &= P_{O3} \times C_{F1} \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 13,626 \times 1,667 \times \left[\frac{20}{10+12,70-7,00} \right] \\ &= 28,929 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

**3) Beban sisi di atas garis air muat pada Deck Kemudi
(Navigation Deck)**

a) Untuk menghitung Plat sisi :

Dimana :

$$Z_3 = 13,90 \text{ m}$$

$$C_{F1} = 1,667$$

$$P_{O1} = 22,709 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S1} &= P_{O1} \times C_{F1} \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 22,709 \times 1,667 \times \left[\frac{20}{10+13,90-7,00} \right] \\ &= \mathbf{44,792 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

b) Untuk menghitung Main Frame :

Dimana :

$$Z_3 = 13,90 \text{ m}$$

$$C_{F1} = 1,667$$

$$P_{O2} = 17,032 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S1} &= P_{O2} \times C_{F1} \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 17,032 \times 1,667 \times \left[\frac{20}{10+13,90-7,00} \right] \\ &= \mathbf{33,594 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

c) Untuk menghitung web frame :

Dimana :

$$Z_3 = 13,90 \text{ m}$$

$$C_{F1} = 1,667$$

$$P_{O3} = 13,626 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S1} &= P_{O3} \times C_{F1} \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 13,626 \times 1,667 \times \left[\frac{20}{10+13,90-7,00} \right] \\ &= \mathbf{26,875 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

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

a) Untuk menghitung Plat sisi :

Dimana :

$$Z_4 = 15,10 \text{ m}$$

$$C_{F1} = 1,667$$

$$P_{O1} = 22,709 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S1} &= P_{O1} \times C_{F1} \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 22,709 \times 1,667 \times \left[\frac{20}{10+15,10-7,00} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$= 41,822 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

b) Untuk menghitung Main Frame :

Dimana :

$$Z_4 = 15,10 \text{ m}$$

$$C_{F1} = 1,667$$

$$P_{O2} = 17,032 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S1} &= P_{O2} \times C_{F1} \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 17,032 \times 1,667 \times \left[\frac{20}{10+15,10-7,00} \right] \\ &= 31,367 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

c) Untuk menghitung web frame :

Dimana :

$$Z_4 = 15,00 \text{ m}$$

$$C_{F1} = 1,667$$

$$P_{O3} = 13,626 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S1} &= P_{O3} \times C_{F1} \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 13,626 \times 1,667 \times \left[\frac{20}{10+15,00-7,00} \right] \\ &= 25,093 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

5) Beban sisi di atas garis air muat untuk menghitung Geladak

Akil (Fore Castle Deck)

a) Untuk menghitung Plat kulit :

Dimana :

$$Z_5 = Z_1 = 11,50 \text{ m}$$

$$C_{F3} = 2,533$$

$$P_{O1} = 22,709 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S1} &= P_{O1} \times C_{F3} \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 22,709 \times 2,533 \times \left[\frac{20}{10+11,50-7,00} \right] \\ &= \mathbf{79,352 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

b) Untuk menghitung Main Frame:

Dimana :

$$Z_5 = Z_1 = 11,50 \text{ m}$$

$$C_{F3} = 2,533$$

$$P_{O2} = 17,032 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S1} &= P_{O2} \times C_{F3} \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 17,032 \times 2,533 \times \left[\frac{20}{10+11,50-7,00} \right] \\ &= \mathbf{59,514 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

c) Untuk menghitung web frame :

Dimana :

$$Z_5 = Z_1 = 11,50 \text{ m}$$

$$C_{F3} = 2,533$$

$$P_{O3} = 13,626 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S1} &= P_{O3} \times C_{F3} \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 13,626 \times 2,533 \times \left[\frac{20}{10+11,50-7,00} \right] \\ &= \mathbf{47,611 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

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

Deck

a) Untuk menghitung Plat sisi :

Dimana :

$$Z_6 = Z_1 = 11,50 \text{ m}$$

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

$$P_{O1} = 22,709 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S1} &= P_{O1} \times C_{F3} \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 22,709 \times 1,0 \times \left[\frac{20}{10+11,50-7,00} \right] \\ &= \mathbf{31,323 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

b) Untuk menghitung Main Frame :

Dimana :

$$Z_6 = Z_1 = 11,50 \text{ m}$$

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

$$P_{O2} = 17,032 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S1} &= P_{O2} \times C_{F3} \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 17,032 \times 1,0 \times \left[\frac{20}{10+11,50-7,00} \right] \\ &= \mathbf{23,492 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

c) Untuk menghitung web frame :

Dimana :

$$Z_6 = Z_1 = 11,50 \text{ m}$$

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

$$P_{O3} = 13,626 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S1} &= P_{O3} \times C_{F3} \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 13,626 \times 1,0 \times \left[\frac{20}{10+11,50-7,00} \right] \\ &= \mathbf{18,794 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

A.4 Beban Alas Kapal

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

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

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

Dimana :

$$T = 7,00 \text{ m}$$

$$P_{o1} = 22,709 \text{ KN/m}^2 \quad \text{untuk plat kulit dan geladak cuaca}$$

$$P_{o2} = 17,032 \text{ KN/m}^2 \quad \text{untuk untuk frame, deck beam, dan bottom}$$

$$C_{f1} = 1,667 \quad \text{untuk buritan kapal}$$

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

$$C_{f3} = 2,533 \quad \text{untuk Haluan kapal}$$

a. Beban alas kapal untuk menghitung plat kulit & geladak cuaca

1). Untuk Buritan kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_{B1} &= 10 \times T + P_{o1} \times C_{f1} \\ &= 10 \times 7,00 + 22,709 \times 1,667 \\ &= \mathbf{107,849 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

2). Untuk Midship kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_{B2} &= 10 \times T + P_{o1} \times C_{f2} \\ &= 10 \times 7,00 + 22,709 \times 1,0 \\ &= \mathbf{92,709 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

3). Untuk haluan kapal

$$P_{B3} = 10 \times T + P_{o1} \times C_{f3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 10 \times 7,00 + 22,709 \times 2,533 \\ &= \mathbf{127,530 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

b. Beban alas untuk menghitung bottom frame

1). Untuk Buritan kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_{B1} &= 10 \times T + P_{O2} \times C_{f1} \\ &= 10 \times 7,00 + 17,032 \times 1,667 \\ &= \mathbf{98,387 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

2). Untuk Midship kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_{B2} &= 10 \times T + P_{O2} \times C_{f2} \\ &= 10 \times 7,00 + 17,032 \times 1,0 \\ &= \mathbf{87,032 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

3). Untuk haluan kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_{B3} &= 10 \times T + P_{O2} \times C_{f3} \\ &= 10 \times 7,00 + 17,032 \times 2,533 \\ &= \mathbf{113,148 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

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

Beban alas dalam dihitung dengan formula sebagai berikut :

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

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

Dimana :

$$G = \text{Berat muatan bersih} = \mathbf{6186,28 \text{ Ton}}$$

$$V = \text{Volume muatan kapal} = \mathbf{10520,58 \text{ m}^3}$$

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

$$= 10,30 - 1,44$$

$$= \mathbf{8,86 \text{ m}}$$

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

$$= 10,30 - 1,20$$

$$= \mathbf{9,1 \text{ m}}$$

$$a_v = F \times m$$

$$F = 0,11 \times \frac{V_o}{\sqrt{L}} \quad \text{dimana } V_o = 15,60 \text{ Knots}$$

Sehingga :

$$F = 0,11 \times \frac{15,60}{\sqrt{117,60}}$$

$$= \mathbf{0,158}$$

$$m_o = 1,5 + F$$

$$= 1,5 + 0,158$$

$$= \mathbf{1,658}$$

$$m_1 = m_o - 5 [m_o - 1] X/L \quad \text{untuk Buritan kapal}$$

$$= 1,658 - 5 [1,658 - 1] 0,1$$

$$= \mathbf{1,329}$$

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

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

$$= 1 + \frac{1,658 + 1}{0,3} \times (0,8 - 0,7)$$

$$= 1,886$$

sehingga :

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

$$= 0,158 \times 1,329$$

$$= 0,209$$

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

$$= 0,158 \times 1,0$$

$$= 0,158$$

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

$$= 0,158 \times 1,886$$

$$= 0,297$$

Jadi beban alas dalam (P_B) :

a). Untuk Buritan kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_B &= 9,81 \times \frac{G}{V} \times h (1 + av_1) \\ &= 9,81 \times \frac{6186,28}{10520,58} \times 10,30 (1 + 0,209) \\ &= 71,832 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

b). Untuk Midship kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_B &= 9,81 \times \frac{G}{V} \times h (1 + av_2) \\ &= 9,81 \times \frac{6186,28}{10520,58} \times 10,30 (1 + 0,158) \\ &= 68,802 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

c). Untuk haluan kapal

$$\begin{aligned}P_B &= 9,81 \times \frac{G}{V} \times h (1 + av_3) \\&= 9,81 \times \frac{6186,28}{10520,58} \times 10,30 (1 + 0,297) \\&= \mathbf{77,061 \text{ KN/m}^2}\end{aligned}$$

B. PERHITUNGAN PLAT KULIT DAN PLAT GELADAK KEKUATAN

B.1. Menentukan Tebal Plat Geladak

a. Menentukan Tebal plat Geladak Cuaca

Tebal plat geladak cuaca pada kapal tidak boleh kurang dari :

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

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

Dimana :

$$P_{D1} = 25,529 \text{ KN/m}^2 \quad \text{untuk buritan kapal}$$

$$P_{D2} = 23,208 \text{ KN/m}^2 \quad \text{untuk midship kapal}$$

$$P_{D3} = 32,105 \text{ KN/m}^2 \quad \text{untuk haluan kapal}$$

a = jarak antar gading

$$= 0,6 \text{ m (pada fr. 1 - fr. 196)}$$

k = 1,0 faktor bahan

t_k = 1,5 untuk t_B ≤ 10 mm

t_k = 0,5 untuk t_B ≥ 10 mm

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

$$= (4,5 + 0,05 \times 117,60) \sqrt{1}$$

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$$= 10,38 \text{ mm} \approx 11 \text{ mm}$$

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

$$= (5,5 + 0,02 \times 118,10) \sqrt{1}$$

$$= 7,85 \text{ mm} \approx 10 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi :

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

dari :

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

Tebal plat geladak pada buritan untuk $a = 0,6 \text{ m}$ (AP – fr. 19) :

$$t_{G_1} = 1,21 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{25,529 \times 1} + 1,5$$

$$= 5,17 \text{ mm} \approx 11 \text{ mm} \quad (\text{diambil tebal minimum})$$

- 2) Tebal plat geladak pada daerah midship untuk $a = 0,6 \text{ m}$

$$t_{G_2} = 1,21 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{23,208 \times 1} + 1,5$$

$$= 5,00 \text{ mm} \approx 10 \text{ mm} \quad (\text{diambil tebal minimum})$$

- 3) Tebal plat geladak pada daerah haluan kapal

Tebal plat geladak pada haluan untuk $a = 0,6 \text{ m}$ (fr. 181 – fr. 196) :

$$t_{G_3} = 1,21 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{32,105 \times 1} + 1,5$$

$$= 5,61 \text{ mm} \approx 11 \text{ mm} \quad (\text{diambil tebal minimum})$$

b. Tebal plat geladak Bangunan Atas

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

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

Dimana :

$P_{D1} = 19,402 \text{ KN/m}^2$ untuk geladak kimbul

$P_{D2} = 13,275 \text{ KN/m}^2$ untuk geladak sekoci

$P_{D3} = 12,765 \text{ KN/m}^2$ untuk geladak navigasi

$P_{D4} = 12,765 \text{ KN/m}^2$ untuk geladak kompas

$P_{D5} = 24,400 \text{ KN/m}^2$ untuk geladak akil

$P_{D6} = 17,638 \text{ KN/m}^2$ untuk geladak derek

a = jarak antar gading

 = 0,6 m (pada fr. 1 – fr. 196)

k = 1,0 faktor bahan

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

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

Jadi :

- 1) Tebal plat geladak kimbul (Poop Deck)

Tebal plat geladak kimbul untuk a = 0,6 m (AP – fr. 49) :

$$t_{G1} = 1,21 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{19,402 \times 1} + 1,5$$

$$= 4,43 \text{ mm} \approx 8 \text{ mm}$$

- 2) Tebal plat geladak sekoci (Boat Deck)

Tebal plat geladak sekoci untuk a = 0,6 m (fr. 5 – fr. 49) :

$$t_{G2} = 1,21 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{13,275 \times 1} + 1,5$$

$$= 4,15 \text{ mm} \approx 8 \text{ mm}$$

- 3) Tebal plat geladak navigasi (Navigation Deck)

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Tebal plat geladak navigasi untuk a = 0,6 m (fr. 24 – fr. 49) :

$$\begin{aligned}t G_3 &= 1,21 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{12,765 \times 1} + 1,5 \\ &= \mathbf{4,09 \text{ mm} \approx 6 \text{ mm}}\end{aligned}$$

4) Tebal plat geladak kompas (Compass Deck)

Tebal plat geladak kompas untuk a = 0,6 m (fr. 34 – fr. 49) :

$$\begin{aligned}t G_4 &= 1,21 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{12,765 \times 1} + 1,5 \\ &= \mathbf{4,09 \text{ mm} \approx 6 \text{ mm}}\end{aligned}$$

5) Tebal plat geladak akil (Fore Castle Deck)

Tebal plat geladak akil untuk a = 0,6 m (fr. 179 – fr. 196) :

$$\begin{aligned}t G_5 &= 1,21 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{24,400 \times 1} + 1,5 \\ &= \mathbf{5,09 \text{ mm} \approx 8 \text{ mm}}\end{aligned}$$

6) Tebal plat geladak Derek (Winch Deck) untuk a = 0,6 m

$$\begin{aligned}t G_6 &= 1,21 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{17,638 \times 1} + 1,5 \\ &= \mathbf{4,55 \text{ mm} \approx 8 \text{ mm}}\end{aligned}$$

B.2. Menentukan Tebal Plat sisi Kapal

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

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

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

Dimana :

$$P_{S1} = 97,132 \text{ KN/m}^2 \quad \text{untuk buritan kapal}$$

$$P_{S2} = 76,946 \text{ KN/m}^2 \quad \text{untuk midship kapal}$$

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$$P_{S3} = 123,374 \text{ KN/m}^2 \quad \text{untuk haluan kapal}$$

$$a = \text{jarak antar gading} \\ = 0,6 \text{ m (pada fr. 1 – fr. 196)}$$

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

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

Jadi :

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

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

Tebal plat sisi pada buritan untuk $a = 0,6 \text{ m}$ (fr. AP– fr. 49) :

$$t_{s1} = 1,21 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{97,132 \times 1} + 1,5 \\ = 8,655 \text{ mm} \approx 11 \text{ mm}$$

- 2) Tebal plat sisi pada daerah midship untuk $a = 0,6 \text{ m}$

$$t_{s2} = 1,21 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{76,946 \times 1} + 1,5 \\ = 7,868 \text{ mm} \approx 10 \text{ mm}$$

- 3) Tebal plat sisi pada daerah haluan kapal

Tebal plat sisi haluan untuk $a = 0,6 \text{ m}$ (fr. 181 – fr. 196)

$$t_{s3} = 1,21 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{123,374 \times 1} + 1,5 \\ = 9,564 \text{ mm} \approx 11 \text{ mm}$$

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

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

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

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Dimana :

$$P_{S1} = 64,977 \text{ KN/m}^2 \quad \text{untuk buritan kapal}$$

$$P_{S2} = 38,986 \text{ KN/m}^2 \quad \text{untuk midship kapal}$$

$$P_{S3} = 98,765 \text{ KN/m}^2 \quad \text{untuk haluan kapal}$$

$$a = \text{jarak antar gading} \\ = 0,6 \text{ m (pada fr. 7 – fr. 191)}$$

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

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

Jadi :

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

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

Tebal plat sisi pada buritan untuk $a = 0,6 \text{ m}$ (fr. AP – fr. 19) :

$$t_{s1} = 1,21 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{64,977 \times 1} + 1,5 \\ = 7,352 \text{ mm} \approx 11 \text{ mm}$$

- 2) Tebal plat sisi pada daerah midship untuk $a = 0,6 \text{ m}$

$$t_{s2} = 1,21 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{38,986 \times 1} + 1,5 \\ = 6,033 \text{ mm} \approx 10 \text{ mm}$$

- 3) Tebal plat sisi pada daerah haluan kapal

Tebal plat sisi haluan untuk $a = 0,6 \text{ m}$ (fr. 182 – fr. 191) :

$$t_{s3} = 1,21 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{98,765 \times 1} + 1,5 \\ = 8,715 \text{ mm} \approx 11 \text{ mm}$$

c. Tebal Plat Sisi Geladak Bangunan Atas

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

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

Dimana :

$P_{S1} = 52,205 \text{ KN/m}^2$ untuk geladak kimbul

$P_{S2} = 48,215 \text{ KN/m}^2$ untuk geladak sekoci

$P_{S3} = 44,792 \text{ KN/m}^2$ untuk geladak navigasi

$P_{S4} = 41,822 \text{ KN/m}^2$ untuk geladak kompas

$P_{S5} = 79,352 \text{ KN/m}^2$ untuk geladak akil

$P_{S6} = 31,323 \text{ KN/m}^2$ untuk geladak derek

a = jarak antar gading

= 0,6 m (pada fr. AP – fr. 196)

k = 1,0 faktor bahan

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

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

Jadi :

1) Tebal plat sisi geladak kimbul (Poop Deck)

Tebal plat sisi geladak kimbul untuk a = 0,6 m (fr. AP – fr. 49) :

$$\begin{aligned} t_{s1} &= 1,21 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{52,205 \times 1} + 1,5 \\ &= \mathbf{6,335 \text{ mm} \approx 8 \text{ mm}} \end{aligned}$$

2) Tebal plat sisi geladak sekoci (Boat Deck)

Tebal plat sisi geladak sekoci untuk a = 0,6 m (fr. 7– fr. 50) :

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$$\begin{aligned}ts_2 &= 1,21 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{48,215 \times 1} + 1,5 \\ &= \mathbf{6,130 \text{ mm} \approx 8 \text{ mm}}\end{aligned}$$

- 3) Tebal plat geladak navigasi (Navigation Deck)

Tebal plat geladak navigasi untuk a = 0,6 m (fr. 20 – fr. 50) :

$$\begin{aligned}ts_3 &= 1,21 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{44,792 \times 1} + 1,5 \\ &= \mathbf{5,948 \text{ mm} \approx 8 \text{ mm}}\end{aligned}$$

- 4) Tebal plat geladak kompas (Compass Deck)

Tebal plat geladak kompas untuk a = 0,6 m (fr. 34 – fr. 50) :

$$\begin{aligned}ts_4 &= 1,21 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{41,822 \times 1} + 1,5 \\ &= \mathbf{5,784 \text{ mm} \approx 8 \text{ mm}}\end{aligned}$$

- 5) Tebal plat sisi geladak akil (Fore Castle Deck)

Tebal plat sisi geladak akil untuk a = 0,6m (fr. 178– fr 191) :

$$\begin{aligned}ts_5 &= 1,21 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{79,352 \times 1} + 1,5 \\ &= \mathbf{7,556 \text{ mm} \approx 10 \text{ mm}}\end{aligned}$$

- 6) Tebal plat sisi winch deck

$$\begin{aligned}ts_6 &= 1,21 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{31,323 \times 1} + 1,5 \\ &= \mathbf{5,152 \text{ mm} \approx 10 \text{ mm}}\end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

Dimana :

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$$P_{B1} = 107,849 \text{ KN/m}^2 \quad \text{untuk buritan kapal}$$

$$P_{B2} = 92,709 \text{ KN/m}^2 \quad \text{untuk midship kapal}$$

$$P_{B3} = 127,530 \text{ KN/m}^2 \quad \text{untuk haluan kapal}$$

$$a = \text{jarak antar gading} \\ = 0,6 \text{ m (pada fr. 7 - fr 191)}$$

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

$$t_k = 1,5$$

$$t_{\min} = \sqrt{Lxk} \quad \text{Untuk } L \geq 50 \text{ m} \\ = \sqrt{117,60 \times 1,0} \\ = \mathbf{10,844 \text{ mm}}$$

Sehingga tebal plat alas minimum :

$$t_{\min} + 1,5 = 10,844 + 1,5 \\ = \mathbf{12,344 \text{ mm} \approx 13 \text{ mm}} \quad (\text{tebal minimum})$$

Jadi :

- 1) Tebal plat alas pada daerah buritan kapal

Tebal plat alas pada buritan untuk $a = 0,6 \text{ m}$ (AP - fr. 49) :

$$t_{B1} = 1,21 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{107,849 \times 1} + 1,5 \\ = \mathbf{8,628 \text{ mm} \approx 13 \text{ mm}} \quad (\text{diambil tebal minimum})$$

- 2) Tebal plat alas pada daerah midship

$$t_{B2} = 1,21 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{92,709 \times 1} + 1,5 \\ = \mathbf{8,079 \text{ mm} \approx 12 \text{ mm}} \quad (\text{diambil tebal minimum})$$

- 3) Tebal plat alas pada daerah haluan kapal

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Tebal plat alas pada haluan untuk $a = 0,6$ m (fr. 181 – FP) :

$$\begin{aligned}t_{B_3} &= 1,21 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{127,530 \times 1} + 1,5 \\ &= \mathbf{9,287 \text{ mm} \approx 13 \text{ mm}} \quad (\text{diambil tebal minimum})\end{aligned}$$

B.4. Menentukan Tebal Plat Lajur Bilga

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

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

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

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

b. Lebar lajur bilga tidak boleh kurang dari :

$$\begin{aligned}b &= 800 + 5 L \\ &= 800 + 5 (117,60) \\ &= 1388 \text{ mm} \approx \mathbf{1400 \text{ mm}}\end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}b &= 800 + 5 L \\ &= 800 + 5 (118,10) \\ &= 1388 \text{ mm} \approx \mathbf{1400 \text{ mm}}\end{aligned}$$

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

Tebal plat lajur atas di luar midship umumnya tebalnya sama dengan

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

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

Dimana :

t_D : Tebal plat geladak

t_S : Tebal plat sisi

1) Pada 0,5L dari AP $t = 0,5 (11 + 11)$

$$= \mathbf{11 \text{ mm}}$$

2) Pada 0,4L Midship $t = 0,5 (10 + 10)$

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

3) Pada 0,5L dari FP $t = 0,5 (11 + 11)$

$$= \mathbf{11 \text{ mm}}$$

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

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

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

b. Tebal penyangga baling-baling harus dipertebal menjadi :

$$t = 1,5 + t_1$$

Dimana :

t_1 = tebal plat sisi pada 0,4 L tengah kapal

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

Maka :

$$t = 1,5 + 10$$

$$= 11,5 \text{ mm maka diambil } \mathbf{12 \text{ mm}}$$

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

Lebar plat lunas tidak boleh kurang dari) :

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

$$\begin{aligned} b &= 800 + 5 L \\ &= 800 + 5 (117,60) \\ &= 1388\text{mm} \approx \mathbf{1400\text{ mm}} \end{aligned}$$

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

e. Tebal pelat linggi haluan

Tebal plat linggi haluan tidak boleh kurang dari :

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

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

Dimana :

aB = spacing of fore hooks

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

$$t = (0,6 + 0,4 \cdot 0,9) \times (0,08 \cdot 117,6 + 6) \sqrt{1}$$

$$= 14,791 \approx \mathbf{15\text{ mm}}$$

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

$$= \mathbf{25\text{ mm}}$$

B.7. 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 duga, pipa limbah, pipa udara dan alas diberi plat doubling.

B.8. Kotak laut (Sea Chest)

Tebal plat sea chest tidak boleh kurang dari :

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

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

Dimana :

$$P = 2 Mws$$

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

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

$$= 11,682 \text{ mm} \approx \text{diambil } 12 \text{ mm}$$

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)

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

$$= 0,65\sqrt{117,60}$$

$$t = 7,048 \text{ m} \approx 8 \text{ mm}$$

- b. Tinggi kubu-kubu minimal = **1000 mm**
- c. Stay Bulwark

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

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

Dimana :

$$P_s = 38,986 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

e = jarak antar stay (m)

$$= 2 \times 0,6 = 1,2 \text{ m}$$

l = panjang stay (m)

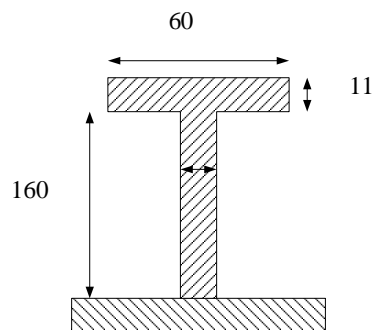
$$= 1 \text{ m}$$

Sehingga :

$$W = 4 \times 38,986 \times 1,2 \times (1^2)$$

$$= \mathbf{186,988 \text{ cm}^3}$$

Profil yang direncanakan : **T = 160 × 11 FP 50 × 11**



Koreksi modulus :

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

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

$$f_s = 16 \times 1,1 = 17,6 \text{ cm}^2$$

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

$$f/F = 0,16$$

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$$f_s/F = 0,44$$

$$w = 0,29$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,29 \times 41 \times 16 \\ &= \mathbf{191,240 \text{ cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$\mathbf{191,240} > \mathbf{186,988} \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

d. Freeing Ports

$$A = 0,07 L \text{ Untuk } L > 20 \text{ m} \quad (\text{BKI Th 2006 Vol II Sec 21.D.2.2})$$

Dimana :

A = panjang freeing ports (m)

L = panjang bulwark (m)

$$= 76,8 \text{ m}$$

Sehingga :

$$A = 0,07 \times 76,8$$

$$= \mathbf{5,376 \text{ m}}$$

B.10. Tebal Plat Antara Lubang Palka

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

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

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

P_D = Beban geladak cuaca

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$$= 23,208 \text{ N/m}^2$$

$$T_{t1} = 1,21 \times 0,6 \sqrt{23,208 \times 1} + 1,5 \text{ (mm)}$$

$$= 4,638 \text{ mm} \approx 10 \text{ mm}$$

$$t_{\text{min}} = 5,5 + 0,02 L$$

$$= 5,5 + (0,02 \times 117,60)$$

$$= 7,85 \text{ mm} \approx 8 \text{ mm}$$

C. KONSTRUKSI DASAR GANDA

C.1. Secara umum

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

C.2. Penumpu Tengah (Centre Girder)

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

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

- Tinggi Penumpu tengah

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

$$h_{\text{min}} = 600 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 350 + 45 \times 20,4$$

$$h = 1268 \text{ mm} \approx 1200 \text{ mm}$$

- Tebal penumpu tengah

$$\begin{aligned}t &= (h/100 + 1,0) \sqrt{tk} \\ &= (1200/100 + 1,0) \sqrt{1} \\ &= \mathbf{13 \text{ mm}}\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}t &= 13 + 10\% \times 13 \\ &= \mathbf{14,3 \text{ mm} \approx 15 \text{ mm}}\end{aligned}$$

C.3. Penumpu samping (Side Girder)

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}t &= \left[\frac{h^2}{120 \times h} \right] \cdot \sqrt{k} \quad (\text{mm}) \\ &= \left[\frac{1200^2}{120 \times 1200} \right] \cdot \sqrt{1} \\ &= \mathbf{10 \text{ mm} \approx 10 \text{ mm}}\end{aligned}$$

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

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

- c. Alas dalam

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

$$t_B = 1,1 \times a \sqrt{P \times k} + t_k \quad (\text{Ref : BKI Th. 2006 Sec. 8.B.4.1})$$

Dimana :

P = Beban alas dalam (inner bottom, midship)

$$= 92,709 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$t_B = 1,1 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{92,709 \times 1} + 1,5$$

$$= 7,855 \text{ mm} \approx 11 \text{ m}$$

C.4. Alas Ganda Sebagai Tangki

Tangki bahan bakar dan minyak lumas :

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

C.5. Dasar Ganda Dalam, Sistem Gading Melintang

a) Wrang alas penuh (Solid Floor)

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

Tidak boleh kurang dari :

$$T_{pf} = (t_m - 2)\sqrt{k} \quad \text{Ref : BKI Th. 2006 Sec. 8.B.6.2)}$$

t_m = tebal centre girder

$$= (13 - 2)\sqrt{1}$$

$$= \mathbf{11 \text{ mm}}$$

5) Lubang peringan

- a) Panjang max = $0,75 \times h$
 $= 0,75 \times 1200$
 $= 900 \text{ mm}$

Direncanakan = **800 mm**

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$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) Tinggi max} &= 0,5 \times h \\ &= 0,5 \times 1200 \\ &= 600 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan = **500** mm

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) Diameter} &= 1/3 \times 1200 \\ &= 400 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan = **350** mm

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

b) Wrang Alas Kedap Air (Water Tight Floor)

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

2) Ukuran Stiffener pada wrang kedap air :

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

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

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned} l &= h_{DB} - 50 \\ &= 1200 - 50 \\ &= \mathbf{1150} \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \text{jarak antar stiffener} \\ &= 0,4 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

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

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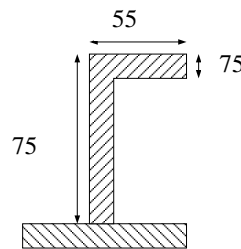
$$k = 1,0$$

$$P = 87,032 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Jadi :

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,55 \times 1,0 \times 0,4 \times (1,150)^2 \times 87,032 \\ &= 25,321 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan $L = 75 \times 55 \times 5$



c) Wrang alas terbuka (Open Floor)

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

Modulus penampang gading-gading alas tidak boleh kurang dari :

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

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

1) Untuk gading balik

$$P = 68,802 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

l = Panjang tak ditumpu

$$= \frac{1}{2} B - (0,75h_{db} \times 4) / 3$$

$$= 10,2 - (0,75 \times 1,2 \times 4) / 3$$

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$$= 2,20 \text{ m}$$

$$n = 0,55$$

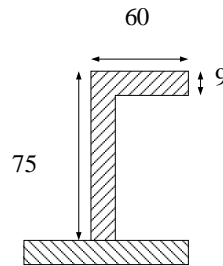
$$c = 0,6$$

$$k = 1,0$$

$$a = 0,4 \text{ m}$$

$$W = 0,55 \times 0,6 \times 0,4 \times (2,20)^2 \times 68,802 \times 1,0$$
$$= 43,956 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan $L = 75 \times 50 \times 9$



2) Untuk gading alas

$$P = 87,032 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

l = Panjang tak ditumpu

$$= \frac{1}{2} B - (0,75hdb \times 4) / 3$$

$$= 10,2 - (0,75 \times 1,2 \times 4) / 3$$

$$= 2,20 \text{ m}$$

$$n = 0,55$$

$$c = 0,6$$

$$k = 1,0$$

$$a = 0,4 \text{ m}$$

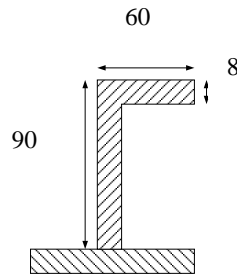
$$W = 0,55 \times 0,6 \times 0,4 \times (2,20)^2 \times 87,032 \times 1,0$$

PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

TUGAS AKHIR KM "ROCKWELL" CONTAINER 6700 BRT

$$= 55,603 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan $L = 90 \times 60 \times 8$



C.6. Konstruksi alas ganda pada kamar mesin

Tinggi Alas Ganda pada Kamar Mesin

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

$$ht = (20\% \times 1200) + 1200$$

$$= 1440 \text{ mm}$$

a. Tebal plat penumpu memanjang (pondasi mesin)

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

Tebal plat pondasi mesin tidak boleh kurang dari :

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

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

$$= 7200 \times 0,7355$$

$$P = 5295,60 \text{ kW}$$

$$t = \frac{5295,60}{750} + 14$$

$$= 21,060 \approx \text{diambil } 22 \text{ mm}$$

b. Tebal Top Plate

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

$$\begin{aligned}A_r &= \frac{P}{75} + 70 = \frac{5295,60}{75} + 70 \\ &= 140,60 \text{ cm}^2\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Jadi tebal top plate} &= \frac{A_r}{400} \\ &= \frac{140,60}{400} \\ &= 0,351 \text{ cm} = 35,1 \text{ mm} \approx \text{diambil } 35 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}t &= 3,6 + \frac{P}{500} (\%) \quad (\text{Ref : BKI Th. 2006 Sec. 8.C.2.2}) \\ &= 3,6 + \frac{5295,60}{500} (\%) \\ t &= 14,191 \quad \% \\ t &= 12 \text{ mm} + (14,191 \times 10) \text{ mm} \\ &= 13,419 \text{ mm} \approx 14 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

D. PERHITUNGAN GADING-GADING

Jarak Gading Normal

- a. Menurut BKI Th. 2006 jarak gading normal antara 0,2 L dari FP sampai sekat ceruk buritan adalah tidak boleh kurang dari 600 mm

- b. Di depan sekat tubrukan dan di belakang sekat ceruk buritan jarak gading normal maksimal 600 mm

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{L}{500} + 0,48 \\ &= \frac{117,60}{500} + 0,48 \\ &= 0,715 \text{ m} \approx \text{diambil } 0,6 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

D.1. Gading-gading utama pada kapal

Modulus gading utama tidak boleh kurang dari :

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

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

Dimana :

$$k = 1$$

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

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

$$= 0,6 \text{ m (AP - FP)}$$

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

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

$$= 1/3 (10,30 - 1,2) = 3,03 \text{ m}$$

$$Ps1 = 84,516 \text{ KN/ m}^2 \quad \text{(untuk Buritan kapal)}$$

$$Ps2 = 69,376 \text{ KN/ m}^2 \quad \text{(untuk Midship Kapal)}$$

$$Ps3 = 104,197 \text{ KN/ m}^2 \quad \text{(untuk Haluan Kapal)}$$

$$k = 1,0$$

$$c_{min} = 0,6$$

PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

TUGAS AKHIR KM "ROCKWELL" CONTAINER 6700 BRT

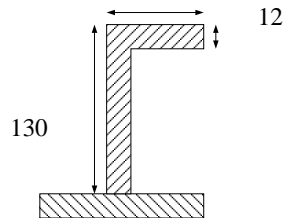
$$Cr \text{ min} = 0,75$$

Jadi :

- a. Modulus gading utama pada buritan a = 0,6 m (fr. 5 – fr. 49) :

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,55 \times 0,6 \times 0,6 \times (3,03)^2 \times 84,516 \times 0,75 \times 1,0 \\ &= \mathbf{115,479 \text{ cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$

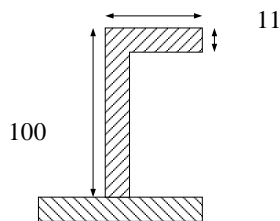
Profil yang direncanakan $L = 130 \times 65 \times 12$



- b. Modulus gading utama pada midship a = 0,6 m (fr. 49 – fr. 181) :

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,55 \times 0,6 \times 0,6 \times (3,03)^2 \times 69,376 \times 0,75 \times 1,0 \\ &= \mathbf{94,793 \text{ cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$

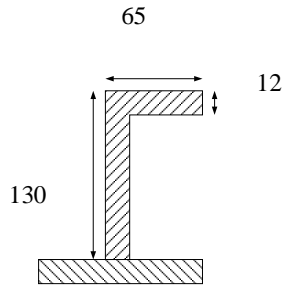
Profil yang direncanakan $L = 100 \times 65 \times 11$



- c. Modulus gading utama pada haluan a = 0,6 m (fr. 181 – fr. 196) :

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,55 \times 0,6 \times 0,6 \times (3,03)^2 \times 104,197 \times 0,75 \times 1,0 \\ &= \mathbf{142,371 \text{ cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan $L = 130 \times 65 \times 12$



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

Modulus gading bangunan atas tidak boleh kurang dari:

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

a. Poop Deck (Geladak Kimnbul)

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

Dimana :

$$a = 0,6 \text{ m (AP - fr. 49)}$$

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

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

$$Ps = 39,154 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$Cr = 0,75$$

$$k = 1,0$$

1) Modulus & perencanaan profil gading utama pada poop deck

untuk jarak gading (a) = 0,6 m (AP - fr. 49) :

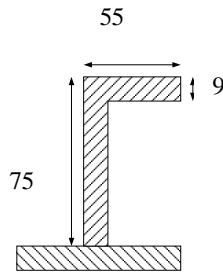
$$W = 0,55 \times 0,6 \times (2,2)^2 \times 39,154 \times 0,75 \times 1,0$$

$$= 46,903 \text{ cm}^3$$

PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

TUGAS AKHIR KM "ROCKWELL" CONTAINER 6700 BRT

Profil yang direncanakan L = 75 × 55 × 9



b. Boat Deck (Geladak Sekoci)

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

Dimana :

$$a = 0,6 \text{ m (fr. 5 – fr. 49)}$$

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

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

$$Ps = 36,161 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$Cr = 0,75$$

$$k = 1,0$$

Jadi :

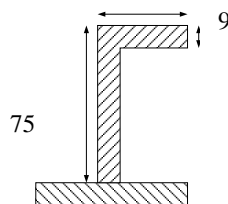
Modulus & perencanaan profil gading utama pada boat deck

untuk jarak gading (a) = 0,6 m (fr. 7 – fr. 50) :

$$W = 0,55 \times 0,6 \times (2,2)^2 \times 36,161 \times 0,75 \times 1,0$$

$$= 43,318 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan L = 75 × 50 × 9



c. Navigation Deck (Geladak Kemudi)

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

Dimana :

$$a = 0,6 \text{ m (fr. 20 – fr. 50)}$$

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

$$Ps = 33,594 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$Cr = 0,75$$

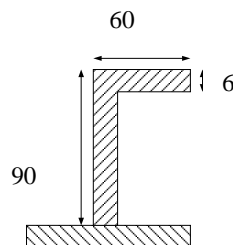
$$k = 1,0$$

Jadi :

Modulus & perencanaan profil gading utama pada navigation deck untuk jarak gading (a) = 0,6 m (fr. 24– fr. 49) :

$$W = 0,55 \times 0,6 \times (2,2)^2 \times 33,594 \times 0,75 \times 1,0 \\ = 40,242 \text{ cm}^3$$

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



d. Compass Deck (Geladak Kompas)

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

Dimana :

$$a = 0,6 \text{ m (fr. 34 – fr. 50)}$$

PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

TUGAS AKHIR KM "ROCKWELL" CONTAINER 6700 BRT

l = panjang tak ditumpu

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

P = 31,367 KN/m²

Cr = 0,75

k = 1,0

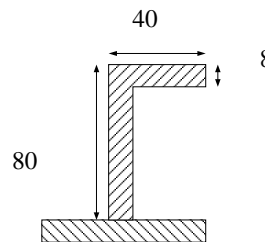
Jadi :

Modulus & perencanaan profil gading utama pada navigation

deck untuk jarak gading (a) = 0,6 m (fr. 34 – fr. 49) :

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,55 \times 0,6 \times (2,2)^2 \times 31,367 \times 0,75 \times 1,0 \\ &= 37,574 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan $L = 80 \times 40 \times 8$



e. Fore Castle Deck (Geladak Akil)

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

Dimana :

a = 0,55 m (fr. 191 – FP)

$$= 0,6 \text{ m (fr. 178 – fr. 191)}$$

l = panjang tak ditumpu

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

P = 55,514 KN/m²

PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

TUGAS AKHIR KM "ROCKWELL" CONTAINER 6700 BRT

$$C_r = 0,75$$

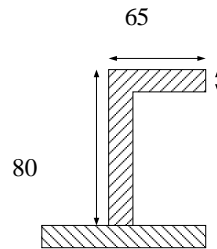
$$k = 1,0$$

Jadi :

- 1) Modulus & perencanaan profil gading utama pada fore castle deck untuk jarak gading (a) = 0,6 m (fr. 179 – fr. 196) :

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,55 \times 0,6 \times (2,2)^2 \times 55,514 \times 0,75 \times 1,0 \\ &= \mathbf{71,292 \text{ cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan $L = 80 \times 65 \times 10$



f. Winch Deck (Geladak Derek)

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

Dimana :

l = panjang tak ditumpu

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

$$P = 23,492 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$C_r = 0,75$$

$$k = 1,0$$

Jadi :

Modulus & perencanaan profil gading utama pada Winch deck :

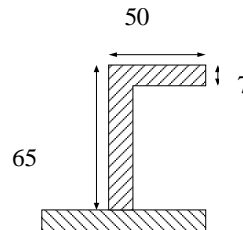
$$W = 0,55 \times 0,6 \times (2,2)^2 \times 23,492 \times 0,75 \times 1,0$$

PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

TUGAS AKHIR KM "ROCKWELL" CONTAINER 6700 BRT

$$= 28,142 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan $L = 65 \times 50 \times 7$



D.3. Gading-gading besar (Web Frame)

Modulus gading Besar tidak boleh kurang dari :

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

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

Dimana :

$$a = 0,6 \text{ m (AP - fr. 5)} \quad \text{Buritan}$$

$$= 0,6 \text{ m (fr. 5 - fr. 49)} \quad \text{Buritan}$$

$$= 0,6 \text{ m (fr. 49 - fr. 181)} \quad \text{midship}$$

$$= 0,6 \text{ m (fr. 181 - fr. 191)} \quad \text{Haluan}$$

$$e = 5 \times a$$

$$= 5 \times 0,6 = 3 \text{ m} \quad \text{untuk } a = 0,6$$

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

$$= 1/3 (10,30 - 1,2)$$

$$= 3,03 \text{ m}$$

$$P_{s1} = 76,946 \text{ kN / m}^2 \quad \text{untuk buritan}$$

$$P_{s2} = 64,824 \text{ kN / m}^2 \quad \text{untuk midship}$$

$$P_{s3} = 92,691 \text{ kN / m}^2 \quad \text{untuk haluan}$$

PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

TUGAS AKHIR KM "ROCKWELL" CONTAINER 6700 BRT

$$n = 1,0$$

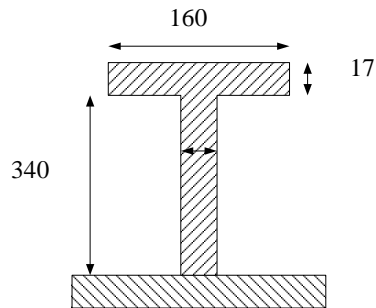
$$k = 1,0$$

Jadi :

- 1) Modulus & perencanaan profil penampang gading besar pada daerah buritan untuk $a = 0,6 \text{ m}$ (AP – fr. 49) :

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,55 \times 3 \times (3,03)^2 \times 76,946 \times 1,0 \times 1,0 \\ &= \mathbf{1168,179 \text{ cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan **T = 340 × 17 FP 160 × 17**



Koreksi modulus :

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

$$f = 16 \times 1,6 = 27,2 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 34 \times 1,6 = 57,8 \text{ cm}^2$$

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

$$f/F = 0,63$$

$$f_s/F = 1,05$$

$$w = 0,63$$

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

$$= 0,63 \times 55 \times 34$$

PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

TUGAS AKHIR KM "ROCKWELL" CONTAINER 6700 BRT

$$= 1178,100 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$1178,100 \text{ cm}^3 > 1168,179 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

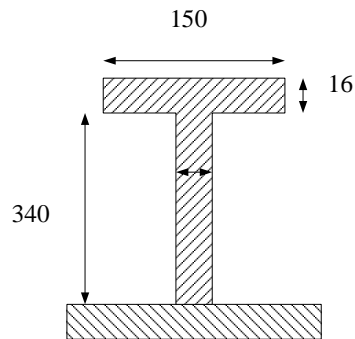
- 2) Modulus & perencanaan profil penampang gading besar pada daerah midship $a = 0,6 \text{ m}$ (fr. 49 – fr. 181) :

$$P_{s2} = 64,824 \text{ kN / m}^2$$

$$W = 0,55 \times 3 \times (3,03)^2 \times 64,824 \times 1,0 \times 1,0$$

$$= 984,301 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan **T = 340 × 16 FP 160 × 16**



Koreksi modulus :

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

$$f = 15 \times 1,6 = 24 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 34 \times 1,6 = 54,4 \text{ cm}^2$$

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

$$f/F = 0,48$$

$$f_s/F = 1,08$$

PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

TUGAS AKHIR KM "ROCKWELL" CONTAINER 6700 BRT

$$w = 0,6$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,6 \times 50 \times 34 \\ &= \mathbf{1020 \text{ cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

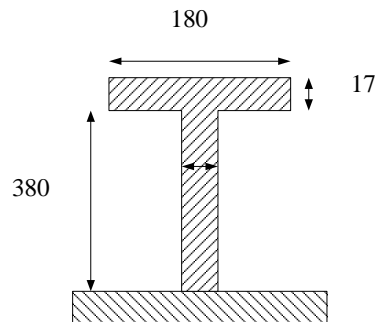
$$\mathbf{1020 > 984,301 \text{ (memenuhi)}}$$

- 3) Modulus & perencanaan profil penampang gading besar pada daerah haluan $a = 0,6 \text{ m}$ (fr. 181 – fr. 196) :

$$P_{s3} = 92,691 \text{ kN / m}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,55 \times 3 \times (3,03)^2 \times 92,691 \times 1,0 \times 1,0 \\ &= \mathbf{1407,22 \text{ cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan **T = 380 × 18 FP 180 × 18**



Koreksi modulus :

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

$$f = 18 \times 1,7 = 32,4 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 38 \times 1,7 = 68,4 \text{ cm}^2$$

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

PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

TUGAS AKHIR KM "ROCKWELL" CONTAINER 6700 BRT

$$f/F = 0,55$$

$$fs/F = 1,20$$

$$w = 0,76$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,76 \times 55 \times 39 \\ &= \mathbf{1588,40 \text{ cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\mathbf{1588,40} > \mathbf{1407,22 \text{ (memenuhi)}}$$

- 4) Modulus & perencanaan profil penampang gading besar pada kamar mesin $a = 0,6 \text{ m}$ (fr. 19 – fr. 49) :

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} e &= 5 \times a \\ &= 4 \times 0,6 \\ &= 3 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} l &= 1/3 (H - h_{db} \text{ kamar mesin}) \\ &= 1/3 (10,30 - 1,44) \\ &= 3,03 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

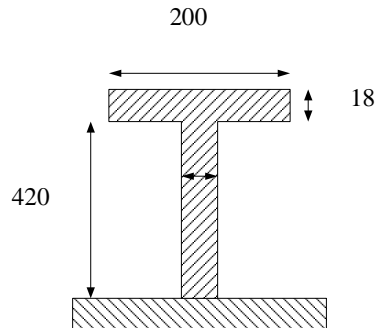
$$Ps = 82,728 \text{ kN /m}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,8 \times 3 \times (3,18)^2 \times 82,728 \times 1,0 \\ &= \mathbf{2007,788 \text{ cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$

PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

TUGAS AKHIR KM "ROCKWELL" CONTAINER 6700 BRT

Profil yang direncanakan T = 420 × 18 FP 200 × 18



Koreksi modulus :

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50 cm

$$f = 20 \times 1,8 = 36 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 42 \times 1,8 = 75,6 \text{ cm}^2$$

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

$$f/F = 0,65$$

$$f_s/F = 1,37$$

$$w = 0,87$$

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

$$= 0,87 \times 55 \times 42$$

$$= 2009,700 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

2009,700 > 2007,788 (memenuhi)

D.4. Modulus Gading besar pada Bangunan Atas & Rumah Geladak :

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

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

a) Pada Poop Deck (Geladak Kimbul)

$$P_s = 31,323 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$a = 0,6 \text{ m (AP - fr. 49)}$$

$$e = 5 \times a$$

$$= 5 \times 0,6 = 3 \text{ m} \quad \text{untuk } a = 0,6$$

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

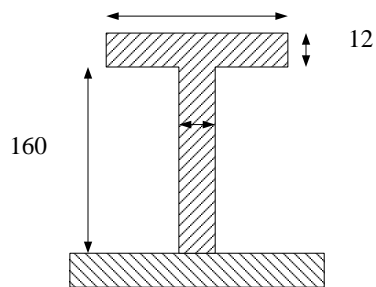
$$= 2,2 \text{ m}$$

- 1) Modulus & perencanaan profil penampang gading besar pada poop deck untuk jarak gading (a) = 0,6 m (fr. AP – fr. 49) :

$$W = 0,55 \times 3 \times (2,2)^2 \times 31,323 \times 1,0 \times 1,0 \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

$$= 250,147 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan **T = 160 × 12 FP 90 × 12**



Koreksi modulus :

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

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

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

PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

TUGAS AKHIR KM "ROCKWELL" CONTAINER 6700 BRT

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

$$f/F = 0,27$$

$$fs/F = 0,48$$

$$w = 0,40$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,40 \times 40 \times 16 \\ &= \mathbf{256,000 \text{ cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\mathbf{256,000} > \mathbf{250,147} \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

b) Pada Boat Deck (Geladak Sekoci)

$$P_s = 28,929 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

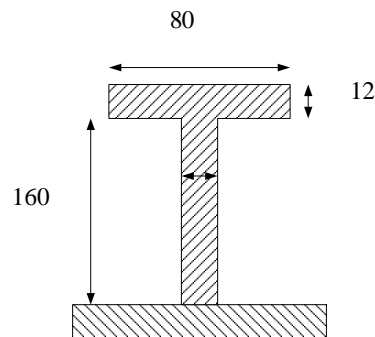
$$e = 5 \times a$$

$$= 5 \times 0,6 = 3 \text{ m}$$

Modulus & perencanaan profil penampang gading besar pada boat deck untuk jarak gading (a) = 0,6 m (fr. 7 – fr. 50) :

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,55 \times 3 \times (2,2)^2 \times 28,929 \times 1,0 \times 1,0 \quad (\text{cm}^3) \\ &= \mathbf{231,131 \text{ cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan **T = 160 × 12 FP 80 × 12**



PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

TUGAS AKHIR KM "ROCKWELL" CONTAINER 6700 BRT

Koreksi modulus :

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

$$f = 8 \times 1,2 = 9,6 \text{ cm}^2$$

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

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

$$f/F = 0,24$$

$$f_s/F = 0,48$$

$$w = 0,37$$

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

$$= 0,37 \times 40 \times 16$$

$$= 236,800 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

236,800 > 231,131 (memenuhi)

c) Navigation Deck (Geladak Kemudi)

$$P_s = 26,875 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$e = 5 \times a$$

$$= 5 \times 0,6 = 3 \text{ m}$$

Modulus & perencanaan profil penampang gading besar pada navigation deck untuk jarak gading $(a) = 0,6$ m (fr. 20 – fr. 50) :

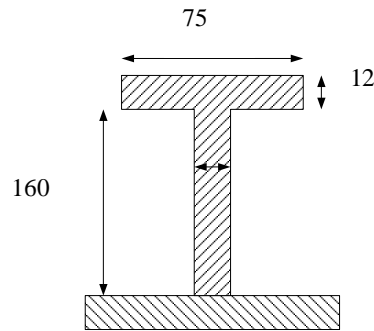
$$W = 0,55 \times 3 \times (2,2)^2 \times 26,875 \times 1,0 \times 1,0 \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

$$= 214,623 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan **T = 160 × 12 FP 75 × 12**

PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

TUGAS AKHIR KM "ROCKWELL" CONTAINER 6700 BRT



Koreksi modulus :

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

$$f = 7,5 \times 1,2 = 9 \text{ cm}^2$$

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

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

$$f/F = 0,22$$

$$f_s/F = 0,48$$

$$w = 0,35$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,35 \times 40 \times 16 \\ &= \mathbf{224,000 \text{ cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

224,000 > 214,623 (memenuhi)

d) Compass Deck (Geladak Kompas)

$$P_s = 25,093 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$e = 5 \times a$$

$$= 5 \times 0,6 = 3 \text{ m}$$

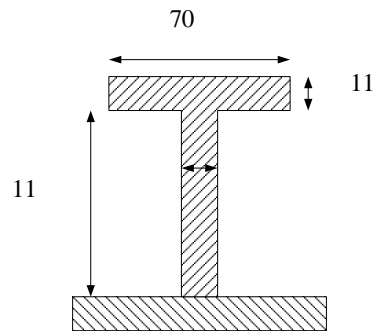
PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

TUGAS AKHIR KM "ROCKWELL" CONTAINER 6700 BRT

Modulus & perencanaan profil penampang gading besar pada
compass deck untuk jarak gading (a) = 0,6 m (fr. 34 – fr. 50) :

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,55 \times 3 \times (2,2)^2 \times 25,093 \times 1,0 \times 1,0 \quad (\text{cm}^3) \\ &= \mathbf{200,394 \text{ cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan **T = 170 × 11 FP 70 × 11**



Koreksi modulus :

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50 cm

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

$$f_s = 17 \times 1,1 = 18,7 \text{ cm}^2$$

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

$$f/F = 0,19$$

$$f_s/F = 0,46$$

$$w = 0,31$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,31 \times 40 \times 17 \\ &= \mathbf{210,800 \text{ cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$\mathbf{210,800} > \mathbf{200,394} \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

TUGAS AKHIR KM "ROCKWELL" CONTAINER 6700 BRT

e) Fore Castle Deck (Geladak Akil)

$$P_s = 47,611 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$e = 5 \times a$$

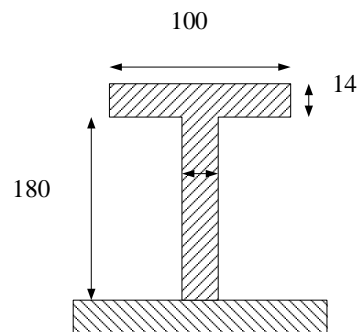
$$= 5 \times 0,6 = 3 \text{ m} \quad \text{untuk } a = 0,6 \text{ (fr. 179 – fr. 196)}$$

- a) Modulus & perencanaan profil penampang gading besar pada fore castle deck untuk jarak gading (a) = 0,6 m (fr. 178 – fr. 191) :

$$W = 0,55 \times 3 \times (2,2)^2 \times 47,611 \times 1,0 \times 1,0 \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

$$= 372,594 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan **T = 180 × 14 FP 100 × 14**



Koreksi modulus :

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50 cm

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

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

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

$$f/F = 0,28$$

$$f_s/F = 0,50$$

$$w = 0,42$$

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

PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

TUGAS AKHIR KM "ROCKWELL" CONTAINER 6700 BRT

$$= 0,42 \times 50 \times 18$$

$$= 378,000 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$378,000 > 372,594 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

f) Winch Deck (Geladak Derek)

$$P_s = 18,794 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$e = 5 \times a$$

$$= 5 \times 0,6 = 3 \text{ m}$$

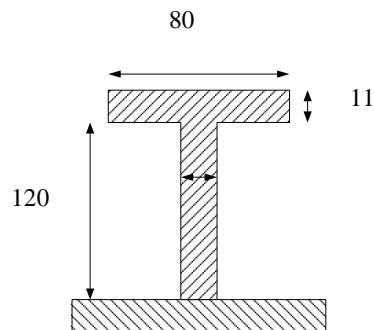
Modulus & perencanaan profil penampang gading besar pada

winch deck untuk jarak gading (a) = 0,6 m

$$W = 0,55 \times 3 \times (2,2)^2 \times 18,794 \times 1,0 \times 1,0 \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

$$= 147,094 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan **T = 120 × 11 FP 80 × 11**



Koreksi modulus :

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50 cm

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

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

PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

TUGAS AKHIR KM "ROCKWELL" CONTAINER 6700 BRT

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

$$f/F = 0,17$$

$$fs/F = 0,26$$

$$w = 0,25$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,25 \times 50 \times 12 \\ &= \mathbf{150,000 \text{ cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\mathbf{150,000} > \mathbf{147,094} \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

E. PERHITUNGAN SENTA SISI

Modulus senta sisi tidak boleh kurang dari :

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

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

Dimana :

$$k = 1,0$$

$$n = 1,0$$

e = lebar pembebanan

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

$$= 1/3 (10,30 - 1,44)$$

$$= 2,95 \text{ m} \quad (\text{pada daerah kamar mesin})$$

e = lebar pembebanan

PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

TUGAS AKHIR KM "ROCKWELL" CONTAINER 6700 BRT

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

$$= 1/3 (10,30 - 1,20)$$

$$= 3,03 \text{ m} \quad (\text{pada daerah midship \& haluan})$$

$$Ps_1 = 76,946 \text{ KN/ m}^2 \quad (\text{Untuk daerah buritan kapal})$$

$$Ps_2 = 64,384 \text{ KN/ m}^2 \quad (\text{Untuk daerah tengah kapal})$$

$$Ps_3 = 92,691 \text{ KN/ m}^2 \quad (\text{Untuk daerah haluan kapal})$$

l = panjang tak di tumpu

$$= 5 \times a$$

$$= 5 \times 0,6 = 3 \text{ m}$$

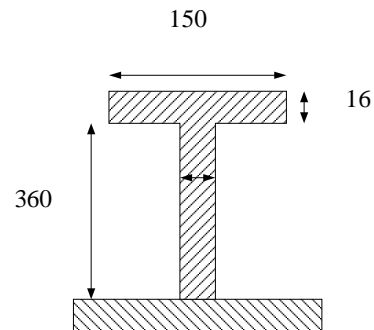
Jadi :

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

$$W = 0,55 \times 2,95 \times (3)^2 \times 76,946 \times 1,0 \times 1,0 \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

$$= 1123,604 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan **T = 360 × 16 FP 150 × 16**



Koreksi modulus :

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

$$f = 15 \times 1,6 = 24 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$fs = 36 \times 1,6 = 57,6 \text{ cm}^2$$

PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

TUGAS AKHIR KM "ROCKWELL" CONTAINER 6700 BRT

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

$$f/F = 0,43$$

$$fs/F = 1,04$$

$$w = 0,66$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,66 \times 55 \times 36 \\ &= \mathbf{1306,800 \text{ cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$

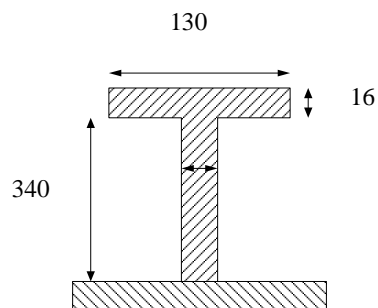
W rencana > W perhitungan

1306,800 > 1123,604 (memenuhi)

b. Modulus senta sisi pada daerah midship

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,55 \times 3,03 \times (3)^2 \times 64,384 \times 1,0 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)} \\ &= \mathbf{965,663 \text{ cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan **T = 340 × 16 FP 130 × 16**



Koreksi modulus :

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50 cm

PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

TUGAS AKHIR KM "ROCKWELL" CONTAINER 6700 BRT

$$f = 13 \times 1,6 = 20,8 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 34 \times 1,6 = 54,4 \text{ cm}^2$$

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

$$f/F = 0,37$$

$$f_s/F = 0,98$$

$$w = 0,61$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,61 \times 55 \times 34 \\ &= \mathbf{1140,700 \text{ cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$

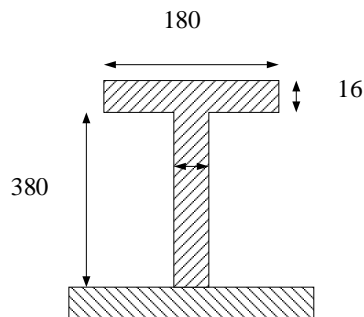
W rencana > W perhitungan

1140,700 > 965,663 (memenuhi)

c. Modulus penampang senta sisi pada haluan kapal

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,55 \times 3,03 \times (3)^2 \times 92,691 \times 1,0 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)} \\ &= \mathbf{1390,226 \text{ cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan **T = 380 × 16 FP 180 × 16**



PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

TUGAS AKHIR KM "ROCKWELL" CONTAINER 6700 BRT

Koreksi modulus :

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

$$f = 18 \times 1,6 = 28,8 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 38 \times 1,6 = 60,8 \text{ cm}^2$$

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

$$f/F = 0,52$$

$$f_s/F = 1,10$$

$$w = 0,75$$

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

$$= 0,75 \times 55 \times 38$$

$$= 1567,500 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$1567,500 > 1390,226 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

F. PERHITUNGAN BALOK GELADAK

F.1. Balok geladak (Deck Beam)

1) Modulus penampang balok geladak melintang tidak boleh kurang dari:

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

Dimana : (Ref : BKI Th. 2006 Sec. 10.B.1)

$$c = 0,75 \quad \text{untuk Beam}$$

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

$$= 0,6 \text{ m (AP - fr. 5)} \quad \text{Buritan}$$

PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

TUGAS AKHIR KM "ROCKWELL" CONTAINER 6700 BRT

= 0,6 m (fr. 5 – fr. 49) Buritan

= 0,6 m (fr. 49– fr. 181) midship

= 0,6 m (fr. 181 – fr. 196) Haluan

$P_{D1} = 19,15 \text{ KN/m}^2$ untuk Buritan kapal

$P_{D2} = 17,406 \text{ KN/m}^2$ untuk Midship kapal

$P_{D3} = 24,079 \text{ KN/m}^2$ untuk Haluan kapal

$l = \text{Panjang tak ditumpu}$ $k = 1,0$

= 3 m

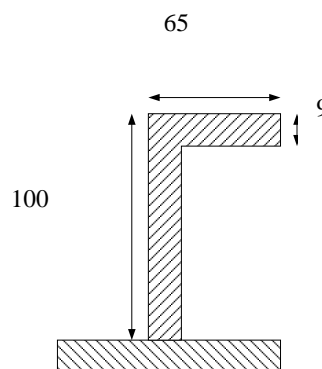
a) Modulus penampang deck beam pada buritan untuk jarak gading

(a) = 0,6 m (AP – fr. 49) :

$$W = 0,75 \times 0,6 \times 19,15 \times (3)^2 \times 1,0 \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

$$= 77,545 \text{ cm}^3$$

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



b) Modulus penampang deck beam pada midship kapal untuk jarak

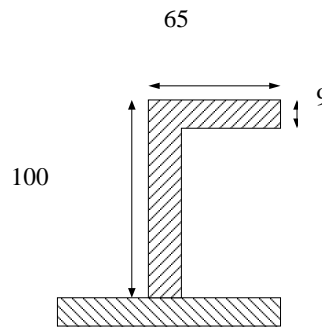
gading (a) = 0,6 m (fr. 49– fr. 181)

PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

TUGAS AKHIR KM "ROCKWELL" CONTAINER 6700 BRT

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,75 \times 0,6 \times 17,406 \times (3)^2 \times 1,0 \quad (\text{cm}^3) \\ &= 76,370 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

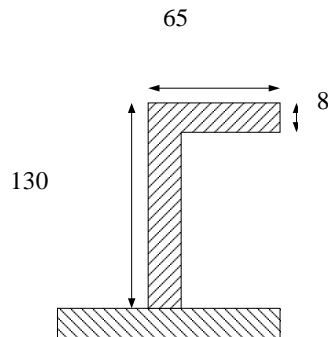
Profil yang direncanakan $L = 100 \times 65 \times 9$



- c) Modulus penampang deck beam pada haluan kapal untuk jarak gading (a) = 0,6 m (fr. 181 – fr. FP)

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,75 \times 0,6 \times 20,079 \times (3)^2 \times 1,0 \quad (\text{cm}^3) \\ &= 97,519 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan $L = 130 \times 65 \times 8$



PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

TUGAS AKHIR KM "ROCKWELL" CONTAINER 6700 BRT

2) Modulus balok geladak bangunan atas :

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

(Ref : BKI Th. 2006 Sec. 10.B.1)

a) Modulus Deck Beam pada geladak kimbul (Poop Deck)

$$c = 0,75$$

a = jarak gading

$$= 0,6 \text{ m (fr. AP - fr. 49)}$$

$$l = \text{panjang tak ditumpu} \quad k = 1,0$$

$$= 3 \text{ m}$$

$$P = 14,552 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

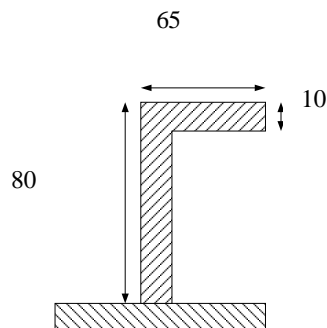
1) Modulus Deck Beam pada geladak kimbul (poop deck) untuk

jarak gading (a) = 0,6 m (fr. AP - fr. 49) :

$$W = 0,75 \times 0,6 \times 14,552 \times (3)^2 \times 1,0 \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

$$= 63,845 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan $L = 80 \times 65 \times 10$



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

$$c = 0,75$$

a = jarak gading

$$= 0,6 \text{ m (fr. 5 – fr. 49)}$$

l = panjang tak ditumpu k = 1,0

$$= 3 \text{ m}$$

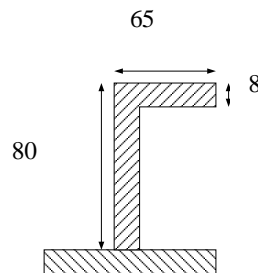
$$P = 9,956 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Modulus Deck Beam pada geladak sekoci (boat deck) untuk jarak gading (a) = 0,6 m (fr. 7 – fr. 50) :

$$W = 0,75 \times 0,6 \times 9,956 \times (3)^2 \times 1,0 \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

$$= 43,684 \text{ cm}^3$$

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



c) Modulus Deck Beam pada geladak kemudi (Navigation Deck)

$$c = 0,75$$

a = jarak gading

$$= 0,6 \text{ m (fr. 24 – fr. 49)}$$

PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

TUGAS AKHIR KM "ROCKWELL" CONTAINER 6700 BRT

$$l = \text{panjang tak ditumpu} \quad k = 1,0$$

$$= 3 \text{ m}$$

$$P = 9,573 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

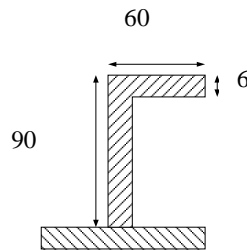
Modulus Deck Beam pada geladak kemudi (navigation deck)

untuk jarak gading (a) = 0,6 m (fr. 20 – fr. 50) :

$$W = 0,75 \times 0,6 \times 9,573 \times (3)^2 \times 1,0 \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

$$= 42,004 \text{ cm}^3$$

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



d) Modulus Deck Beam pada geladak kompas (Compass Deck)

$$c = 0,75$$

a = jarak gading

$$= 0,6 \text{ m (fr. 34 – fr. 50)}$$

$$l = \text{panjang tak ditumpu} \quad k = 1,0$$

$$= 3 \text{ m}$$

$$P = 9,573 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Modulus Deck Beam pada geladak kompas (compass deck)

untuk jarak gading (a) = 0,6 m (fr. 34 – fr. 50) :

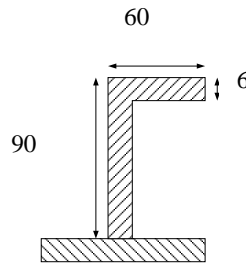
PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

TUGAS AKHIR KM "ROCKWELL" CONTAINER 6700 BRT

$$W = 0,75 \times 0,6 \times 9,573 \times (3)^2 \times 1,0 \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

$$= 42,004 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan $L = 90 \times 60 \times 6$



e) Modulus Deck Beam pada geladak akil (Fore Castle Deck)

$$c = 0,75$$

$$a = 0,6 \text{ m (fr. 179 – fr. FP)}$$

$$l = \text{panjang tak ditumpu} \quad k = 1,0$$

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

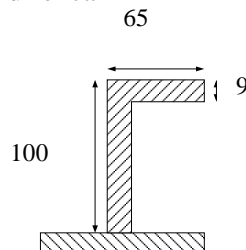
$$P = 18,300 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

1) Modulus Deck Beam pada geladak akil (fore castle deck) untuk jarak gading (a) = 0,6 m (fr. 178 – fr. 191) :

$$W = 0,75 \times 0,6 \times 18,300 \times (3)^2 \times 1,0 \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

$$= 74,114 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan $L = 100 \times 65 \times 9$



f) Modulus Deck Beam pada geladak derek (Winch Deck)

$$c = 0,75$$

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

$$l = \text{panjang tak ditumpu} \quad k = 1,0$$

$$= 3 \text{ m}$$

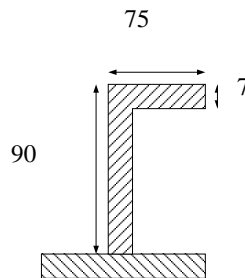
$$P = 13,229 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Modulus Deck Beam pada geladak derek (winch deck) untuk jarak gading (a) = 0,6 m :

$$W = 0,75 \times 0,6 \times 13,229 \times (3)^2 \times 1,0 \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

$$= 58,041 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan $L = 90 \times 75 \times 7$



F.2. Balok Geladak Besar (Strong Beam)

a. Modulus penampang strong beam tidak boleh kurang dari :

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

Dimana,

$$c = 0,75 \quad \text{untuk Beam}$$

PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

TUGAS AKHIR KM "ROCKWELL" CONTAINER 6700 BRT

$$e = 5 \times a$$

$$= 5 \times 0,6 = 3 \text{ m} \quad \text{Untuk } a = 0,6 \text{ m}$$

l = panjang tak di tumpu

$$= 3,4 \text{ m}$$

$$k = 1,0$$

$$P_{D1} = 15,318 \text{ KN/m}^2 \quad \text{untuk Buritan kapal}$$

$$P_{D2} = 13,925 \text{ KN/m}^2 \quad \text{untuk Midship kapal}$$

$$P_{D3} = 19,263 \text{ KN/m}^2 \quad \text{untuk Haluan kapal}$$

1) Modulus penampang Strong Beam pada buritan

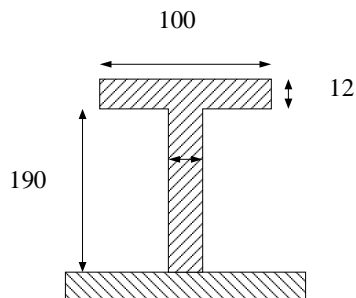
a) Modulus penampang strong beam pada buritan untuk jarak gading

(a) = 0,6 m (AP – fr. 49) :

$$W = 0,75 \times 3 \times (3,4)^2 \times 15,318 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$

$$= 310,179 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan **T = 190 × 12 FP 100 × 12**



Koreksi modulus :

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

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

$$f_s = 19 \times 1,2 = 22,8 \text{ cm}^2$$

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

$$f/F = 0,21$$

$$f_s/F = 0,41$$

$$w = 0,32$$

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

$$= 0,32 \times 55 \times 19$$

$$= \mathbf{334,400 \text{ cm}^3}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$\mathbf{334,400} > \mathbf{310,179} \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

2) Modulus penampang Strong Beam pada midship

Modulus penampang strong beam pada midship untuk jarak gading

$$(a) = 0,6 \text{ m (fr. 49 - fr. 181)}$$

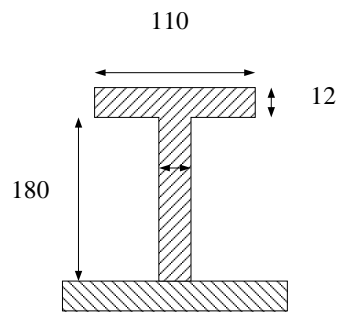
$$W = 0,75 \times 3 \times (3)^2 \times 13,925 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$

$$= \mathbf{281,981 \text{ cm}^3}$$

Profil yang direncanakan **T = 180 × 12 FP 110 × 12**

PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

TUGAS AKHIR KM "ROCKWELL" CONTAINER 6700 BRT



Koreksi modulus :

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50 cm

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

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

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

$$f/F = 0,26$$

$$f_s/F = 0,43$$

$$w = 0,33$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,33 \times 50 \times 18 \\ &= 297,000 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$297,000 > 281,981 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

3) Modulus penampang Strong Beam pada haluan

a) Modulus penampang strong beam pada haluan untuk jarak gading

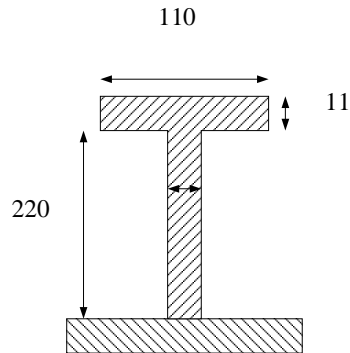
$$(a) = 0,6 \text{ m (fr. 181 – fr. FP) :}$$

PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

TUGAS AKHIR KM "ROCKWELL" CONTAINER 6700 BRT

$$\begin{aligned}W &= 0,75 \times 3 \times (3)^2 \times 19,263 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)} \\ &= \mathbf{390,074 \text{ cm}^3}\end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan **T = 220 × 13 FP 110 × 13**



Koreksi modulus :

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50 cm

$$f = 11 \times 1,1 = 14,3 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 22 \times 1,1 = 28,6 \text{ cm}^2$$

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

$$f/F = 0,22$$

$$f_s/F = 0,44$$

$$w = 0,35$$

$$\begin{aligned}W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,35 \times 55 \times 22 \\ &= \mathbf{423,500 \text{ cm}^3}\end{aligned}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$\mathbf{423,500} > \mathbf{390,074} \quad \text{(memenuhi)}$$

b. Modulus penampang Strong Beam pada bangunan atas & rumah geladak

1) Pada geladak kimbul (Poop Deck)

$$e = 5 \times a$$
$$= 5 \times 0,6 = 3 \text{ m} \quad \text{Untuk } a = 0,6 \text{ m}$$

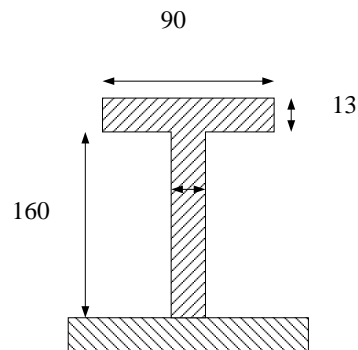
$$l = \text{panjang tak ditumpu}$$
$$= 3 \text{ m}$$

$$P_D = 11,641 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

a) Modulus strong beam pada geladak kimbul (poop deck) untuk jarak gading (a) = 0,6 m (AP – fr. 49) :

$$W = 0,75 \times 3 \times (3)^2 \times 11,641 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$
$$= 235,736 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan **T = 160 × 13 FP 90 × 13**



Koreksi modulus :

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50 cm

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$$f = 9 \times 1,3 = 11,7 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 16 \times 1,3 = 20,8 \text{ cm}^2$$

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

$$f/F = 0,29$$

$$f_s/F = 0,52$$

$$w = 0,39$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,39 \times 40 \times 16 \\ &= \mathbf{249,600 \text{ cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$\mathbf{249,600} > \mathbf{235,736} \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

2) Pada geladak sekoci (Boat Deck)

$$\begin{aligned} e &= \text{jarak gading besar} \\ &= 5 \times a \\ &= 5 \times 0,6 = 3 \text{ m} \quad \text{Untuk } a = 0,6 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} l &= \text{panjang tak ditumpu} \\ &= 3 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$P_D = 7,965 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

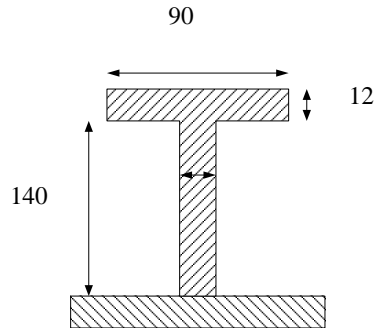
Modulus strong beam pada geladak sekoci (boat deck) untuk jarak gading (a) = 0,6 m (fr. 5 – fr. 49) :

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,75 \times 3 \times (3)^2 \times 7,965 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)} \\ &= \mathbf{161,293 \text{ cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$

PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

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Profil yang direncanakan T = 140 × 12 FP 90 × 12



Koreksi modulus :

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50 cm

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

$$f_s = 14 \times 1,2 = 16,8 \text{ cm}^2$$

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

$$f/F = 0,27$$

$$f_s/F = 0,42$$

$$w = 0,30$$

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

$$= 0,30 \times 40 \times 14$$

$$= 168,000 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

168,000 > 161,293 (memenuhi)

3) Pada geladak kemudi (Navigation Deck)

$$\begin{aligned} e &= \text{jarak gading besar} \\ &= 5 \times a \\ &= 5 \times 0,6 = 3 \text{ m} \quad \text{Untuk } a = 0,6 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} l &= \text{panjang tak di tumpu} \\ &= 3 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

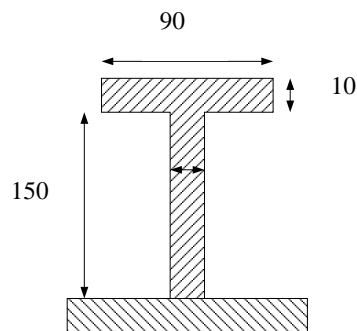
$$P_d = 7,658 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Modulus strong beam pada geladak kemudi (navigation deck)

untuk jarak gading (a) = 0,6 m (fr. 24 – fr. 50) :

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,75 \times 3 \times (3)^2 \times 7,658 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)} \\ &= \mathbf{155,089 \text{ cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$

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



Koreksi modulus :

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50 cm

$$f = 9 \times 1,0 = 6,5 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 15 \times 1,0 = 12 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 0,6 = 30 \text{ cm}^2$$

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$$f/F = 0,30$$

$$f_s/F = 0,50$$

$$w = 0,37$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,37 \times 30 \times 15 \\ &= \mathbf{157,500 \text{ cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\mathbf{157,500} > \mathbf{155,089} \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

4) Pada geladak kompas (Compass Deck)

$$\begin{aligned} e &= \text{jarak gading besar} \\ &= 5 \times a \\ &= 5 \times 0,6 = 3 \text{ m} \quad \text{Untuk } a = 0,6 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} l &= \text{panjang tak di tumpu} \\ &= 1,7 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$P_d = 7,658 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

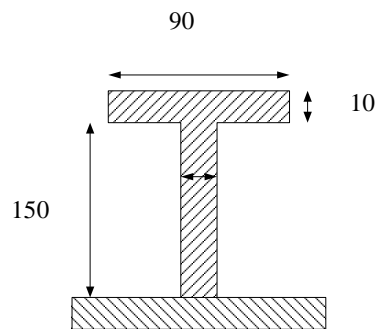
Modulus strong beam pada geladak kompas (compass deck) untuk jarak gading (a) = 0,6 m (fr. 34 – fr. 49) :

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,75 \times 3 \times (3)^2 \times 7,658 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)} \\ &= \mathbf{155,089 \text{ cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$

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

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Koreksi modulus :

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

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

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

$$F = 50 \times 0,6 = 30 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,30$$

$$f_s/F = 0,50$$

$$w = 0,35$$

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

$$= 0,35 \times 30 \times 15$$

$$= 157,500 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

157,500 > 155,089 (memenuhi)

5) Pada geladak akil (Fore Castle Deck)

e = jarak gading besar

$$= 5 \times a$$

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$$= 5 \times 0,6 = 3 \text{ m} \quad \text{Untuk } a = 0,6 \text{ m (fr. 179 - fr. 196)}$$

l = panjang tak di tumpu

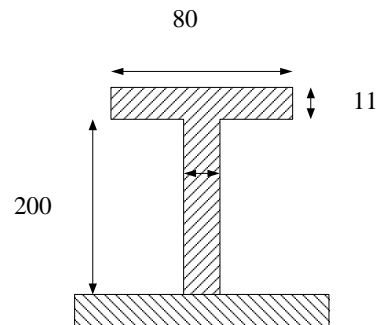
$$= 3,2 \text{ m}$$

$$P_d = 14,639 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

- a) Modulus strong beam pada geladak akil (fore castle deck) untuk jarak gading (a) = 0,6 m (fr. 179 – fr. 196) :

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,75 \times 3 \times (3)^2 \times 14,639 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)} \\ &= \mathbf{296,456 \text{ cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan **T = 200 × 14 FP 80 × 14**



Koreksi modulus :

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50 cm

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

$$f_s = 20 \times 1,1 = 22 \text{ cm}^2$$

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

$$f/F = 0,16$$

$$f_s/F = 0,40$$

$$w = 0,30$$

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$$\begin{aligned}W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,30 \times 55 \times 20 \\ &= \mathbf{330,000 \text{ cm}^3}\end{aligned}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$\mathbf{330,000} > \mathbf{296,456} \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

6) Pada geladak derek (Winch Deck)

$$\begin{aligned}e &= \text{jarak gading besar} \\ &= 5 \times a \\ &= 5 \times 0,6 = 3 \text{ m} \quad \text{Untuk } a = 0,6 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

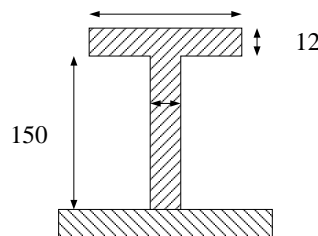
$$\begin{aligned}l &= \text{panjang tak di tumpu} \\ &= 3 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

$$Ps = 10,583 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Modulus strong beam pada geladak derek (winch deck) untuk jarak gading (a) = 0,6 m :

$$\begin{aligned}W &= 0,75 \times 3 \times (3)^2 \times 10,583 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)} \\ &= \mathbf{214,306 \text{ cm}^3}\end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan **T = 170 × 12 FP 85 × 12**
90



PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

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Koreksi modulus :

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

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

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

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

$$f/F = 0,27$$

$$f_s/F = 0,45$$

$$w = 0,38$$

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

$$= 0,38 \times 40 \times 15$$

$$= 228,000 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

228,000 > 214,306 (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 $1,5 \times$ tinggi geladak.

G.1. Modulus penumpu tengah (Center Deck Girder)

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

Dimana :

$$c = 0,75$$

e = lebar pembebanan

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$$= 3,4 \text{ m}$$

l = panjang tak di tumpu

$$= 5 \times a$$

$$= 5 \times 0,6 = 3 \text{ m} \quad a = 0,6 \text{ m (fr. 5 - 49 \& fr. 49 - Fr 196)}$$

$$k = 1,0$$

$$P_{D1} = 15,318 \text{ KN/m}^2 \quad (\text{buritan})$$

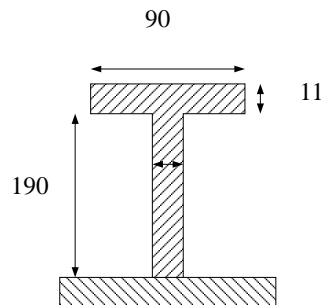
$$P_{D1} = 13,925 \text{ KN/m}^2 \quad (\text{midship})$$

$$P_{D1} = 19,263 \text{ KN/m}^2 \quad (\text{haluan})$$

- a. Modulus penampang penumpu tengah (centre deck girder) pada daerah 0,1 L dari AP tidak boleh kurang dari :

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,75 \times 3,4 \times (3)^2 \times 15,318 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)} \\ &= 351,537 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan **T = 190 × 11 FP 90 × 11**



Koreksi modulus :

Lebar berguna (40 - 50) = 50 cm

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

$$f_s = 19 \times 1,1 = 20,9 \text{ cm}^2$$

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

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$$f/F = 0,16$$

$$f_s/F = 0,34$$

$$w = 0,31$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,31 \times 60 \times 19 \\ &= \mathbf{353,400 \text{ cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$

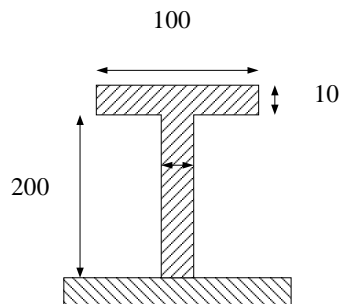
W rencana > W perhitungan

$$\mathbf{353,400} > \mathbf{351,537} \quad \text{(memenuhi)}$$

- b. Modulus penampang penumpu tengah (centre deck girder) pada daerah 0,6 L, tengah kapal tidak boleh kurang dari :

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,75 \times 3,4 \times (3)^2 \times 13,925 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)} \\ &= \mathbf{319,400 \text{ cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan **T = 200 × 10 FP 100 × 10**



Koreksi modulus :

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50 cm

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

$$f_s = 20 \times 1,0 = 20 \text{ cm}^2$$

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

$$f/F = 0,20$$

$$fs/F = 0,40$$

$$w = 0,32$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,32 \times 50 \times 20 \\ &= \mathbf{320,000 \text{ cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$

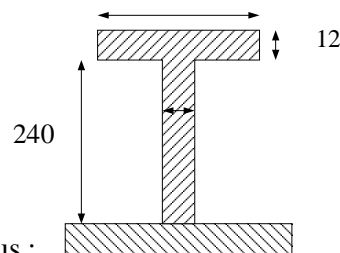
W rencana > W perhitungan

320,000 > 319,400 (memenuhi)

- c. Modulus penampang penumpu tengah (center deck girder) pada daerah 0,1 L dari FP tidak boleh kurang dari :

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,75 \times 3,4 \times (3)^2 \times 19,263 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)} \\ &= \mathbf{442,085 \text{ cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan **T = 220 × 11 FP 100 × 11**
100



Koreksi modulus :

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50 cm

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

$$fs = 24 \times 1,2 = 28,8 \text{ cm}^2$$

PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

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

$$f/F = 0,21$$

$$fs/F = 0,52$$

$$w = 0,34$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,34 \times 55 \times 24 \\ &= 448,800 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$448,800 > 442,085 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

G.2. Modulus penumpu tengah (Center Deck Girder) pada Bangunan

Atas

1) Pada geladak kembang (Poop Deck)

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

$$= 1/6 \times 20,4$$

$$= 3,4 \text{ m}$$

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

$$= 5 \times a$$

$$= 5 \times 0,6 = 3 \text{ m} \quad a = 0,6 \text{ m (fr. AP - fr. 49)}$$

$$P_{D1} = 11,641 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

a. Modulus center deck girder pada geladak kembang (poop deck)

untuk jarak gading (a) = 0,6 m (fr. AP - fr. 49) :

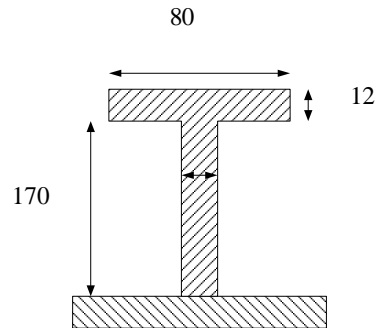
$$W = 0,75 \times 3,4 \times (3)^2 \times 11,641 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$

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$$= 267,168 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan T = 170 × 12 FP 80 × 12



Koreksi modulus :

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50 cm

$$f = 8 \times 1,2 = 9,6 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 17 \times 1,2 = 21,6 \text{ cm}^2$$

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

$$f/F = 0,24$$

$$f_s/F = 0,49$$

$$w = 0,37$$

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

$$= 0,394 \times 40 \times 17$$

$$= 267,92 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

266,400 > 267,168 (memenuhi)

2) Pada geladak sekoci (Boat Deck)

e = lebar pembebanan

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$$= 3,4 \text{ m}$$

l = panjang tak di tumpu

$$= 5 \times a$$

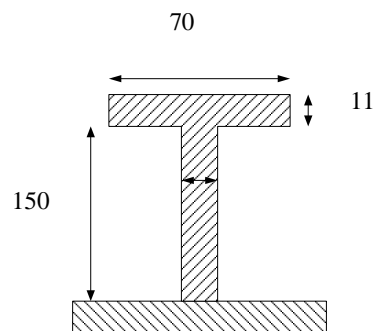
$$= 5 \times 0,6 = 3 \text{ m} \quad a = 0,6 \text{ m (fr. 5 – fr. 49)}$$

$$P_{D1} = 7,965 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Modulus center deck girder pada geladak sekoci (boat deck) untuk jarak gading (a) = 0,6 m (fr. 7 – fr. 50) :

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,75 \times 3,4 \times (3)^2 \times 7,965 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)} \\ &= \mathbf{182,799 \text{ cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan **T = 150 × 11 FP 70 × 11**



Koreksi modulus :

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50 cm

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

$$f_s = 15 \times 1,1 = 16,5 \text{ cm}^2$$

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

$$f/F = 0,19$$

$$f_s/F = 0,41$$

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$$w = 0,31$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,31 \times 40 \times 15 \\ &= \mathbf{186,000 \text{ cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\mathbf{186,000} > \mathbf{182,799} \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

3) Pada geladak kemudi (Navigation Deck)

$$\begin{aligned} e &= \text{lebar pembebanan} \\ &= 3 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} l &= \text{panjang tak di tumpu} \\ &= 5 \times a \end{aligned}$$

$$= 5 \times 0,6 = 3 \text{ m} \quad a = 0,6 \text{ m (fr. 20 – fr. 50)}$$

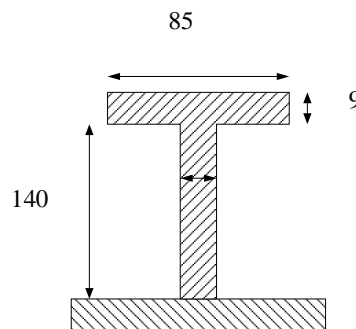
$$P_{D1} = 7,659 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Modulus center deck girder pada geladak kemudi (navigation deck)

untuk jarak gading (a) = 0,6 m (fr. 20 – fr. 50) :

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,75 \times 3 \times (3)^2 \times 7,659 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)} \\ &= \mathbf{155,090 \text{ cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan **T = 140 × 9 FP 85 × 9**



PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

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Koreksi modulus :

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

$$f = 8,5 \times 0,9 = 7,65 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 14 \times 0,9 = 12,6 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 0,6 = 30 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,255$$

$$f_s/F = 0,42$$

$$w = 0,35$$

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

$$= 0,37 \times 30 \times 14$$

$$= 155,400 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$155,400 > 155,090 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

4) Pada geladak kompas (Compass Deck)

e = lebar pembebanan

$$= 2,6 \text{ m}$$

l = panjang tak di tumpu

$$= 5 \times a$$

$$= 5 \times 0,6 = 3 \text{ m} \quad a = 0,6 \text{ m (fr. 34 - fr. 50)}$$

$$P_{D1} = 7,659 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Modulus center deck girder pada geladak kompas (compass deck)

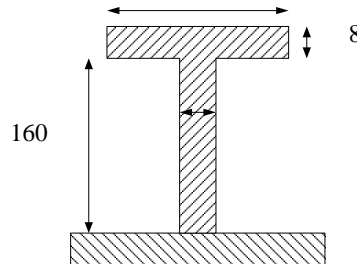
untuk jarak gading (a) = 0,6 m (fr. 34 - fr. 50) :

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$$\begin{aligned}W &= 0,75 \times 2,6 \times (3)^2 \times 7,659 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)} \\ &= \mathbf{134,411 \text{ cm}^3}\end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan $T = 140 \times 10 \text{ FP } 55 \times 10$
60



Koreksi modulus :

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

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

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

$$F = 50 \times 0,7 = 35 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,17$$

$$f_s/F = 0,45$$

$$w = 0,241$$

$$\begin{aligned}W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,241 \times 35 \times 16 \\ &= \mathbf{134,960 \text{ cm}^3}\end{aligned}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$\mathbf{134,960} > \mathbf{134,411} \quad \text{(memenuhi)}$$

5) Pada geladak akil (Fore Castle Deck)

$$\begin{aligned}e &= \text{lebar pembebanan} \\ &= 3,2 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

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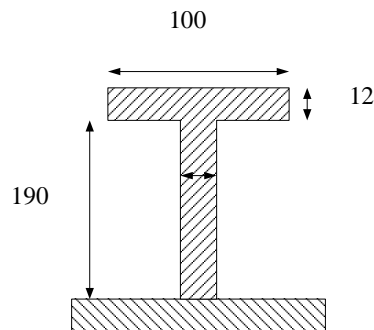
$$\begin{aligned}l &= \text{panjang tak di tumpu} \\ &= 5 \times a \\ &= 5 \times 0,6 = 3 \text{ m} \qquad a = 0,6 \text{ m (fr. 179 – fr. 196)}\end{aligned}$$

$$P_{D1} = 14,640 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

- 1) Modulus center deck girder pada geladak akil (fore castle deck)
untuk jarak gading (a) = 0,6 m (fr. 178 – fr. 191) :

$$\begin{aligned}W &= 0,75 \times 3,4 \times (3)^2 \times 14,640 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)} \\ &= \mathbf{335,984 \text{ cm}^3}\end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan **T = 190 × 12 FP 100 × 12**



Koreksi modulus :

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50 cm

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

$$f_s = 19 \times 1,2 = 22,8 \text{ cm}^2$$

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

$$f/F = 0,21$$

$$f_s/F = 0,41$$

$$w = 0,331$$

PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

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$$\begin{aligned}W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,331 \times 55 \times 19 \\ &= 345,895 \text{ cm}^3\end{aligned}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$345,895 > 334,195 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

6) Pada geladak derek (Winch Deck)

$$\begin{aligned}e &= \text{lebar pembebanan} \\ &= 3,4 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}l &= \text{panjang tak di tumpu} \\ &= 5 \times a \\ &= 5 \times 0,6 = 3 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

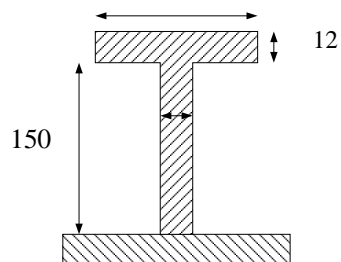
$$P_{D1} = 10,583 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Modulus center deck girder pada geladak derek (winch deck) untuk

jarak gading (a) = 0,6 m :

$$\begin{aligned}W &= 0,75 \times 3,4 \times (3)^2 \times 10,583 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)} \\ &= 242,880 \text{ cm}^3\end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan **T = 190 × 12 FP 100 × 12**
90



PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

TUGAS AKHIR KM "ROCKWELL" CONTAINER 6700 BRT

Koreksi modulus :

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

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

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

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

$$f/F = 0,27$$

$$f_s/F = 0,48$$

$$w = 0,38$$

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

$$= 0,38 \times 40 \times 16$$

$$= 243,200 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

243,200 > 242,880 (memenuhi)

G.2. Modulus Penumpu samping (Side Deck Girder)

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

Dimana :

$$c = 0,75$$

e = lebar pembebanan

$$= 3,4 \text{ m}$$

l = panjang tak di tumpu

$$= 5 \times 0,6 = 3 \text{ m}$$

$$P_{D1} = 15,318 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

TUGAS AKHIR KM "ROCKWELL" CONTAINER 6700 BRT

$$P_{D1} = 13,925 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

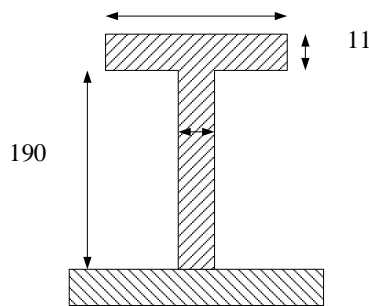
$$P_{D1} = 19,2632 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$k = 1,0$$

- a. Modulus penampang SDG pada daerah 0,1 L dari AP tidak boleh kurang dari :

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,75 \times 3,4 \times (3)^2 \times 15,318 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)} \\ &= \mathbf{351,573 \text{ cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$

Profil **T = 190×11 FP 90 × 11**
90



Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna $(40 - 50) = 50$

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

$$f_s = 19 \times 1,1 = 20,9 \text{ cm}^2$$

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

$$f/F = 0,16$$

$$f_s/F = 0,35$$

$$w = 0,31$$

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

$$= 0,31 \times 60 \times 19$$

PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

TUGAS AKHIR KM "ROCKWELL" CONTAINER 6700 BRT

$$= 353,400 \text{ cm}^3$$

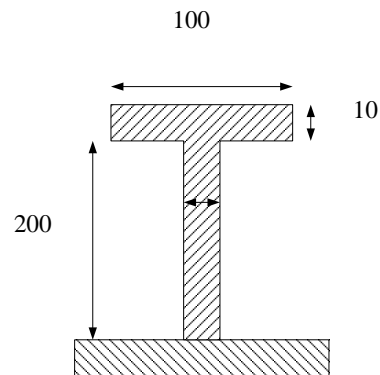
W rencana > W perhitungan

$$353,400 > 351,573 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,75 \times 3,4 \times (3)^2 \times 13,925 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)} \\ &= 319,579 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Profil T = 200 × 10 FP 100 × 10



Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

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

$$f_s = 20 \times 1,0 = 20 \text{ cm}^2$$

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

$$f/F = 0,20$$

$$f_s/F = 0,40$$

PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

TUGAS AKHIR KM "ROCKWELL" CONTAINER 6700 BRT

$$w = 0,32$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,32 \times 50 \times 20 \\ &= \mathbf{320,000 \text{ cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$

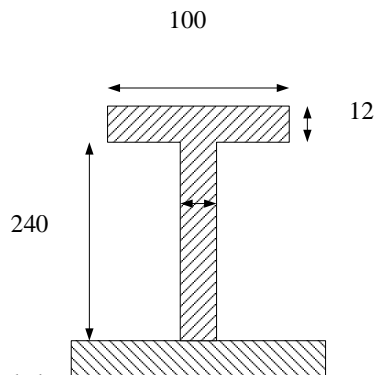
W rencana > W perhitungan

$$\mathbf{320,000} > \mathbf{319,579} \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,75 \times 3,4 \times (3)^2 \times 19,263 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)} \\ &= \mathbf{442,085 \text{ cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$

Profil T = 240 × 12 FP 100 × 12



Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna $(40 - 50) = 50$

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

$$f_s = 24 \times 1,2 = 28,8 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 1,1 = 55 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$f/F = 0,21$$

PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

TUGAS AKHIR KM "ROCKWELL" CONTAINER 6700 BRT

$$f_s/F = 0,36$$

$$w = 0,52$$

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

$$= 0,34 \times 55 \times 24$$

$$= \mathbf{448,800 \text{ cm}^3}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$\mathbf{448,800 > 442,085 \quad (\text{memenuhi})}$$

- d. Modulus penampang penumpu samping pada Ambang Palka tidak boleh kurang dari :

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

Dimana :

$$c = 0,75$$

e = lebar pembebanan

$$= 3 + \left(\frac{3,70}{2} \right) \text{ m}$$

$$= 3 + 1,850$$

$$= 4,850 \text{ m}$$

l = panjang tak di tumpu

$$= 5 \times 0,5 = 3 \text{ m}$$

$$P_{D1} = 13,925 \text{ kN/m}^2 \quad (\text{untuk daerah ruang muat tengah})$$

- untuk daerah ruang muat tengah

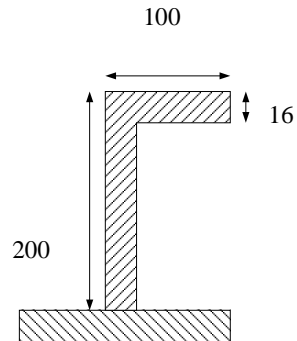
$$W = 0,75 \times 4,850 \times (3)^2 \times 13,925 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$

PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

TUGAS AKHIR KM "ROCKWELL" CONTAINER 6700 BRT

$$= 469,423 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\text{Profil} = \text{L } 200 \times 100 \times 16$$



H. BULKHEAD (SEKAT KEDAP)

Sebuah kapal harus mempunyai sekat tubrukan pada haluan sekat buritan, sekat ruang mesin dan sekat antar ruang muat.

H.1. Sekat Tubrukan pada haluan

Tebal sekat kedap air :

$$t_s = C_p \times a \times \sqrt{P} + t_k \quad (\text{mm})$$

Dimana:

$$C_p = 1,1 \sqrt{f}, \rightarrow f = \frac{235}{\text{Re} \cdot H} \cdot \text{Re} \cdot H = 265 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$= 1,1 \sqrt{0,917} = \frac{235}{265}$$

$$= 1,035 = 0,886 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$a = 0,6 \text{ (stiffeners spacing)}$$

$$P = 9,81 \times h$$

Dimana,

PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

TUGAS AKHIR KM "ROCKWELL" CONTAINER 6700 BRT

$$\begin{aligned}h &= \left(\frac{H - h_{DB}}{2} \right) + 1 \text{ m} \\ &= 5,55 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}P &= 9,81 \times h \\ &= 9,81 \times 5,55 = 54,445 \text{ kN/m}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$t_k = 1,5$$

$$\begin{aligned}t_{\min} &= 6,0 \times \sqrt{f} \\ &= 6,0 \times \sqrt{0,886} \\ &= 6,0 \times 0,941 \\ &= 5,647 \text{ mm} \approx \text{diambil 6 mm}\end{aligned}$$

jadi,

$$\begin{aligned}t_{s1} &= 1,035 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{54,445} + 1,5 \\ &= 6,163 \text{ mm} > t_{\min} \approx \text{diambil 8 mm}\end{aligned}$$

H.2. Tebal sekat kedap lainnya

$$t_s = C_p \times a \times \sqrt{P} + t_k \quad (\text{mm})$$

Dimana:

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= 0,9 \sqrt{f}, \longrightarrow f = \frac{235}{\text{Re} \cdot H} \cdot \text{Re} \cdot H = 265 \text{ N/mm}^2 \\ &= 0,9 \sqrt{0,886} = \frac{235}{265} \\ &= 0,847 = 0,886 \text{ N/mm}^2\end{aligned}$$

PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

TUGAS AKHIR KM "ROCKWELL" CONTAINER 6700 BRT

$$a = 0,6 \text{ (stiffeners spacing)}$$

$$P = 9,81 \times h$$

Dimana,

$$h = \left(\frac{H - h_{DB}}{2} \right) + 1 \text{ m}$$

$$= 5,55 \text{ m}$$

$$P = 9,81 \times h$$

$$= 9,81 \times 5,55 = 54,445 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$t_k = 1,5$$

$$t_{\min} = 6,0 \times \sqrt{f}$$

$$= 6,0 \times \sqrt{0,886}$$

$$= 6,0 \times 0,941$$

$$= 5,647 \text{ mm} \approx \text{diambil } 6 \text{ mm}$$

jadi,

$$t_{s1} = 0,847 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{54,445} + 1,5$$

$$= 5,266 \text{ mm} > t_{\min} \approx \text{diambil } 8 \text{ mm}$$

H.3. Modulus Penampang Penegar Sekat Kedap Air

$$W = C_s \times a \times I^2 \times P \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

Dimana :

$$C_s = 0,33 \times f$$

$$= 0,33 \times 0,886$$

$$= 0,292$$

PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

TUGAS AKHIR KM "ROCKWELL" CONTAINER 6700 BRT

$$l = \left(\frac{H - h_{DB}}{3} \right)$$

$$= 3,03 \text{ m}$$

$$P = 54,445 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

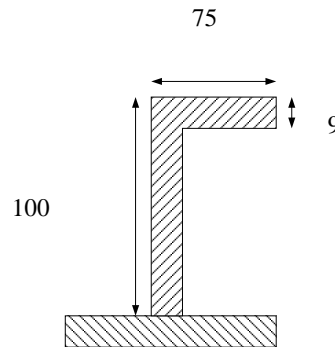
$$a = 0,6 \text{ m}$$

maka :

$$W = 0,292 \times 0,6 \times (3,03)^2 \times 54,445$$

$$= 87,574 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang di rencanakan = **L = 100 × 75 × 9**



H.4. Stiffener pada sekat antara ruang muat

Modulus penampang stiffener antara ruang muat tidak boleh kurang dari :

$$W = C_s \times a \times I^2 \times P \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

Dimana :

$$C_s = 0,265 \times f$$

$$= 0,265 \times 0,886$$

$$= 0,234$$

$$I = \left(\frac{H - h_{DB}}{3} \right)$$

PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

TUGAS AKHIR KM "ROCKWELL" CONTAINER 6700 BRT

$$= 3,03 \text{ m}$$

$$P = 54,445 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

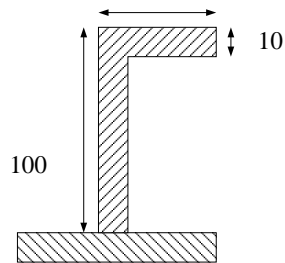
$$a = 0,6 \text{ m}$$

maka :

$$W = 0,234 \times 0,6 \times (3,03)^2 \times 54,445$$

$$= 70,179 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\text{Profil yang di rencanakan} = L = 100 \times 50 \times 10$$



H.5. Stiffener pada sekat antara ruang muat dengan kamar mesin

Modulus penampang stiffener antara ruang muat dengan kamar mesin

tidak boleh kurang dari :

$$W = C_s \times a \times I^2 \times P \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

Dimana :

$$C_s = 0,265 \times f$$

$$= 0,265 \times 0,886$$

$$= 0,234$$

$$I = \left(\frac{H - h_{DBKM}}{3} \right)$$

$$= 2,96 \text{ m}$$

$$P = 9,81 \times h$$

PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

TUGAS AKHIR KM "ROCKWELL" CONTAINER 6700 BRT

Dimana,

$$h = \left(\frac{H - h_{DBKM}}{2} \right) + 1$$
$$= 5,45 \text{ m}$$

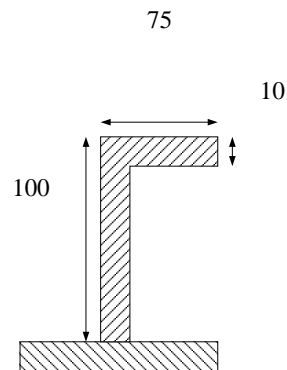
$$P = 9,81 \times h$$
$$= 9,81 \times 5,45 = 53,464 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

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

maka :

$$W = 0,234 \times 0,6 \times (2,96)^2 \times 53,464$$
$$= \mathbf{65,767 \text{ cm}^3}$$

Profil yang di rencanakan = **L = 100 × 75 × 10**



a. Modulus penampang stiffener pada geladak kimbul (Poop Deck)

$$C_s = 0,265 \times f$$
$$= 0,265 \times 0,886$$
$$= 0,234$$

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

$$P = 15,379 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$a = 0,4 \text{ m (jarak stiffener)}$$

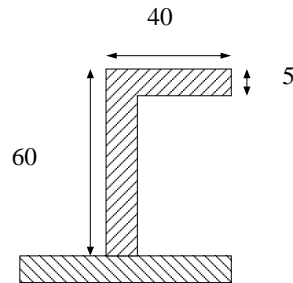
PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

TUGAS AKHIR KM "ROCKWELL" CONTAINER 6700 BRT

Modulus penampang stiffener pada geladak kembang (poop deck) :

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,234 \times 0,6 \times (2,2)^2 \times 14,552 \times 1,0 \\ &= 9,888 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang di rencanakan **L = 60 × 40 × 5**



b. Modulus penampang stiffener pada geladak sekoci (Boat Deck)

$$\begin{aligned} C_s &= 0,265 \times f \\ &= 0,265 \times 0,886 \\ &= 0,234 \end{aligned}$$

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

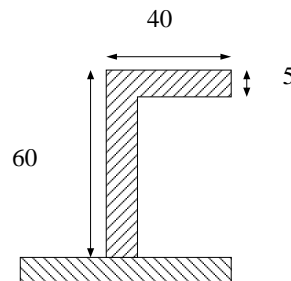
$$P = 9,956 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$a = 0,4 \text{ m (jarak stiffener)}$$

Modulus penampang stiffener pada geladak sekoci (boat deck) :

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,234 \times 0,6 \times (2,2)^2 \times 9,956 \times 1,0 \\ &= 6,776 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang di rencanakan **L = 60 × 40 × 5**



c. Modulus penampang stiffener pada geladak kemudi (Navigation Deck)

$$\begin{aligned}C_s &= 0,265 \times f \\ &= 0,265 \times 0,886 \\ &= 0,234\end{aligned}$$

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

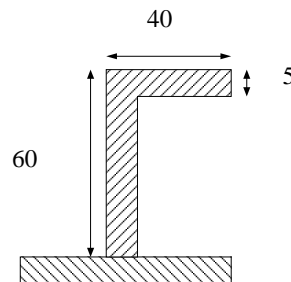
$$P = 7,048 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$a = 0,6 \text{ m (jarak stiffener)}$$

Modulus penampang stiffener pada geladak kemudi (navigation deck) :

$$\begin{aligned}W &= 0,234 \times 0,6 \times (2,2)^2 \times 7,048 \times 1,0 \\ &= 6,506 \text{ cm}^3\end{aligned}$$

Profil yang di rencanakan $L = 60 \times 40 \times 5$



d. Modulus penampang stiffener pada geladak kompas (Compass Deck)

$$\begin{aligned}C_s &= 0,265 \times f \\ &= 0,265 \times 0,886 \\ &= 0,234\end{aligned}$$

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

$$P = 9,573 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

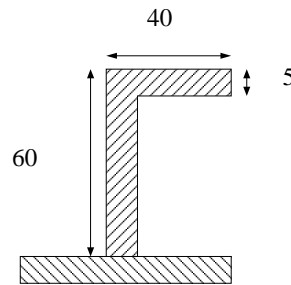
TUGAS AKHIR KM "ROCKWELL" CONTAINER 6700 BRT

$$a = 0,6 \text{ m (jarak stiffener)}$$

Modulus penampang stiffener pada geladak kompas (compass deck) :

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,234 \times 0,6 \times (2,2)^2 \times 9,573 \times 1,0 \\ &= \mathbf{6,506 \text{ cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang di rencanakan $L = 60 \times 40 \times 5$



e. Modulus penampang stiffener pada geladak akil (Fore Castle Deck)

$$\begin{aligned} C_s &= 0,265 \times f \\ &= 0,265 \times 0,886 \\ &= 0,234 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$P = 12,435 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$a = 0,6 \text{ m (jarak stiffener)}$$

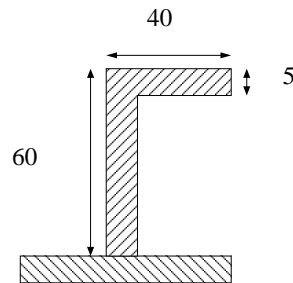
Modulus penampang stiffener pada geladak akil (fore castle deck) :

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,234 \times 0,6 \times (2,2)^2 \times 12,435 \times 1,0 \\ &= \mathbf{12,435 \text{ cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang di rencanakan $L = 60 \times 40 \times 5$

PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

TUGAS AKHIR KM "ROCKWELL" CONTAINER 6700 BRT



f. Modulus penampang stiffener pada geladak derek (Winch Deck)

$$\begin{aligned}C_s &= 0,265 \times f \\ &= 0,265 \times 0,886 \\ &= 0,234\end{aligned}$$

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

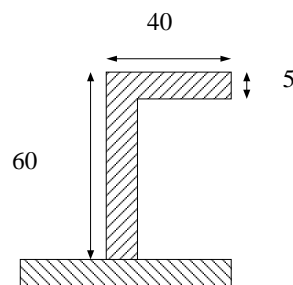
$$P = 9,739 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$a = 0,6 \text{ m (jarak stiffener)}$$

Modulus penampang stiffener pada geladak derek (winch deck) :

$$\begin{aligned}W &= 0,234 \times 0,6 \times (2,2)^2 \times 9,739 \times 1,0 \\ &= \mathbf{9,739 \text{ cm}^3}\end{aligned}$$

Profil yang di rencanakan $L = 60 \times 40 \times 5$



H.6. Web Stiffener pada Sekat

a. Modulus web stiffener sekat tubrukan tidak boleh kurang dari :

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

Dimana :

$$C_s = 0,45 \times 0,886$$

$$= 0,40$$

$$e = \text{lebar pembebanan} = 3,4 \text{ m}$$

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

$$= 1/3 (10,30 - 1,20) = 3,03 \text{ m}$$

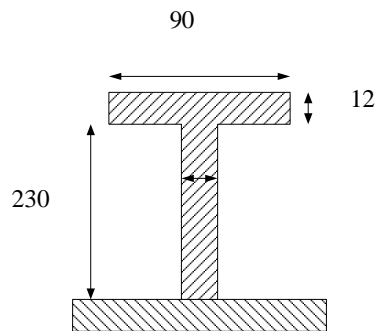
$$P_s = 54,445 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Maka :

$$W = 0,40 \times 3,4 \times (3,03)^2 \times 54,445$$

$$= 378,397 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan **T = 230 × 12 FP 90 × 12**



Koreksi modulus :

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50 cm

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

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

PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

TUGAS AKHIR KM "ROCKWELL" CONTAINER 6700 BRT

$$F = 50 \times 0,6 = 30 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,32$$

$$fs/F = 0,92$$

$$w = 0,55$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,55 \times 30 \times 23 \\ &= 379,500 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

379,500 > 378,397 (memenuhi)

b. Modulus Web stiffener pada buritan kapal :

$$\begin{aligned} C_s &= 0,36 \times 0,886 \\ &= 0,318 \end{aligned}$$

$$e = \text{lebar pembebanan} = 3,4 \text{ m}$$

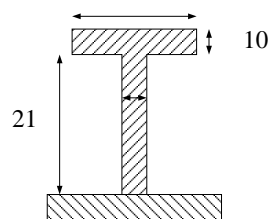
$$\begin{aligned} l &= 1/3 (H - h) \\ &= 1/3 (10,30 - 1,20) = 3,03 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$P_s = 54,445 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Maka :

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,318 \times 3,4 \times (3,03^2) \times 54,445 \\ &= 300,825 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan $T = 210 \times 10 \text{ FP } 90 \times 10$



PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

TUGAS AKHIR KM "ROCKWELL" CONTAINER 6700 BRT

Koreksi modulus :

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

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

$$f_s = 21 \times 1,0 = 21 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 0,6 = 30 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,30$$

$$f_s/F = 0,70$$

$$w = 0,48$$

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

$$= 0,48 \times 30 \times 21$$

$$= 302,400 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$302,400 > 300,825 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

c. Modulus Web stiffener pada tengah kapal :

$$C_s = 0,36 \times 0,886$$

$$= 0,318$$

$$e = \text{lebar pembebanan} = 3,4 \text{ m}$$

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

$$= 1/3 (11,00 - 1,20) = 3,03 \text{ m}$$

$$P_s = 54,445 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Maka :

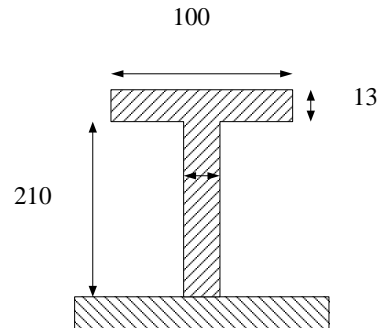
$$W = 0,318 \times 3,4 \times (3,03^2) \times 54,445 \times 1$$

PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

TUGAS AKHIR KM "ROCKWELL" CONTAINER 6700 BRT

$$= 300,825 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan T = 210 × 13 FP 100 × 13



Koreksi modulus :

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50 cm

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

$$f_s = 21 \times 1,0 = 21 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$F = 50 \times 0,6 = 30 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,30$$

$$f_s/F = 0,70$$

$$w = 0,48$$

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

$$= 0,48 \times 30 \times 21$$

$$= 302,400 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

302,400 > 300,825 (memenuhi)

I. BRACKET

Untuk bracket biasanya digunakan untuk menghubungkan dua buah profil, yang mana diatur oleh bagian yang lebih kecil. (BKI 2001 Sec. 3 D.2.2)

1) Tebal dari bracket tidak boleh kurang dari : (tidak pakai flange)

$$t = c \times \sqrt[3]{\frac{W}{k1}} + tk$$
$$= 1,2 \times \sqrt[3]{\frac{W}{k1}} + tk$$

2) Tebal dari bracket tidak boleh kurang dari : (pakai flange)

$$t = c \times \sqrt[3]{\frac{W}{k1}} + tk$$
$$= 0,95 \times \sqrt[3]{\frac{W}{k1}} + tk$$

a) Tebal bracket antara gading utama (main frame) dengan balok geladak (deck beam) :

$$t = 1,2 \times \sqrt[3]{\frac{86,958}{1,0}} + 1,5$$

t = 6,8 mm diambil 7 mm

t min = 6,5 mm

Panjang lengan (l)

$$= 50,6 \times \sqrt[3]{\frac{W \cdot k2}{t \cdot k1}}$$
$$= 50,6 \times \sqrt[3]{\frac{86,958 \times 0,886}{7 \times 1,0}}$$
$$= 112,555 \text{ mm}$$

PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

TUGAS AKHIR KM "ROCKWELL" CONTAINER 6700 BRT

$$l \text{ min} = 100 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{direncanakan} = 200 \times 7$$

- b) Tebal bracket antara gading utama (main frame) dengan inner bottom :

$$t = 1,2 \times \sqrt[3]{\frac{86,958}{1,0}} + 1,5$$

$$t = 6,816 \text{ mm diambil } 7 \text{ mm}$$

$$t \text{ min} = 6,5 \text{ mm}$$

Panjang lengan (l)

$$= 50,6 \times \sqrt[3]{\frac{86,958 \times 0,886}{7 \times 1,0}}$$

$$= 112,555 \text{ mm}$$

$$l \text{ min} = 100 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{direncanakan} = 150 \times 7$$

- c) Tebal bracket antara gading utama (main frame) dengan balok geladak
(deck beam) pada bangunan atas :

$$t = 1,2 \times \sqrt[3]{\frac{50,450}{1,0}} + 1,5$$

$$t = 5,934 \text{ mm diambil } 7 \text{ mm}$$

$$t \text{ min} = 6,5 \text{ mm}$$

PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

TUGAS AKHIR KM "ROCKWELL" CONTAINER 6700 BRT

Panjang lengan (l)

$$= 50,6 \times \sqrt[3]{\frac{W \cdot k2}{t \cdot k1}}$$

$$= 50,6 \times \sqrt[3]{\frac{50,450 \times 0,886}{7 \times 1,0}}$$

$$= 93,874 \text{ mm}$$

$$1 \text{ min} = 100 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{direncanakan} = 150 \times 7$$