

BAB IV

PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

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

A. PERKIRAAN BEBAN

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

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

Beban geladak cuaca dihitung berdasar formula sebagai berikut (BKI 2006 Sec. 4. B 1.1):

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

Dimana

P_o = Basis Eksternal dinamic Load (sec. 4.A.2.2 BKI 2006)

c_D = 1 untuk $L > 50$

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

C_b = koefisien block 0,68

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

$C_o = 10,75 - \left(\frac{300 - 103,50}{100} \right)^{1,5}$

= 8

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

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

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

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

$C_{rw} = 0,9$ untuk pelayaran nasional

Jadi,

untuk plat Geladag Cuaca (Po_1)

$$\begin{aligned} P_{O1} &= 2,1 \times (C_b + 0,7) \times C_o \times C_L \times f_1 \times C_{RW} \\ &= 2,1 \times (0,70 + 0,7) \times 8 \times 1,0 \times 1,0 \times 0,9 \\ &= \mathbf{21,16} \text{ KN / m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

untuk Main Frame, Deck Beam (Po_2)

$$\begin{aligned} P_{O2} &= 2,1 \times (C_b + 0,7) \times C_o \times C_L \times f_1 \times C_{RW} \\ &= 2,1 \times (0,70 + 0,7) \times 8 \times 1,0 \times 0,75 \times 0,9 \\ &= \mathbf{15,87} \text{ KN / m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} P_{O3} &= 2,1 \times (C_b + 0,7) \times C_o \times C_L \times f_1 \times C_{RW} \\ &= 2,1 \times (0,70 + 0,7) \times 8 \times 1,0 \times 0,6 \times 0,9 \\ &= \mathbf{12,70} \text{ KN / m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Z = jarak vertikal dari pusat beban ke base line

$$\begin{aligned} Z &= H \\ &= 8,30 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

C_D = faktor penambahan / pengurangan untuk daerah

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} C_{D3} &= 1,0 + \frac{C}{3} \left\{ \frac{X}{L} - 0,7 \right\} \quad (\text{untuk } 0,7 \leq \frac{X}{L} \leq 1,0 ; \text{haluan kapal}) \\ &= 1,0 + \frac{5}{3} (0,95 - 0,7) \\ &= 1,41 \end{aligned}$$

Dimana

Nilai C : $0,15 L - 10$

Apabila L min = 100 M

Lmax = 200 M

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

$$= 5$$

a. Beban Geladak untuk menghitung plat Geladak

1) Pada daerah buritan

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

$$= 20,16 \times \frac{20 \times 6,80}{[10 + 8,30 - 6,80] \times 8,30} \times 1,1$$

$$= \mathbf{31,59 \text{ KN/ m}^2}$$

2) pada daerah midship

$$P_{D2} = P_{o1} \frac{20T}{(10+Z-T) \times H} \times C_{D2}$$

$$= 20,16 \times \frac{20 \times 6,80}{[10 + 8,30 - 6,80] \times 8,30} \times 1,0$$

$$= \mathbf{28,72 \text{ KN / m}^2}$$

3) pada daerah Haluan

$$P_{D3} = P_{o1} \frac{20T}{(10+Z-T) \times H} \times C_{D3}$$

$$= 20,16 \times \frac{20 \times 6,80}{[10 + 8,30 - 6,80] \times 8,30} \times 1,38$$

$$= \mathbf{39,63 \text{ KN / m}^2}$$

b. Beban Geladag untuk menghitung Deck Beam, Maian frame, Stiffener

1) Pada daerah buritan

$$P_{D1} = P_{o2} \frac{20T}{(10+Z-T) \times H} \times C_{D1}$$

$$= \mathbf{15,87} \times \frac{20 \times 6,80}{[10 + 8,30 - 6,80] \times 8,30} \times 1,1$$

$$= \mathbf{24,87 \text{ KN/ m}^2}$$

2) Pada daerah Midship kapal

$$\begin{aligned}
 PD_2 &= P_{o_2} \frac{20T}{(10+Z-T) \times H} \times C_{D2} \\
 &= 15,87 \times \frac{20 \times 6,80}{[10+8,30-6,80] \times 8,30} \times 1,0 \\
 &= 22,61 \text{ KN/ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

3) Pada daerah Haluan kapal

$$\begin{aligned}
 PD_3 &= P_{o_2} \frac{20T}{(10+Z-T) \times H} \times C_{D3} \\
 &= 15,87 \times \frac{20 \times 6,80}{[10+8,30-6,80] \times 8,30} \times 1,38 \\
 &= 31,20 \text{ KN/ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

c. Beban Geladag untuk menghitung CDG, SDG dan SG

1) Pada daerah buritan

$$\begin{aligned}
 PD_1 &= P_{o_3} \frac{20T}{(10+Z-T) \times H} \times C_{D1} \\
 &= 12,70 \times \frac{20 \times 6,80}{[10+8,30-6,80] \times 8,30} \times 1,1 \\
 &= 19,90 \text{ KN/ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

2) Pada daerah Midship kapal

$$\begin{aligned}
 PD_2 &= P_{o_3} \frac{20T}{(10+Z-T) \times H} \times C_{D2} \\
 &= 12,70 \times \frac{20 \times 6,80}{[10+8,30-6,30] \times 8,30} \times 1,0 \\
 &= 18,09 \text{ KN/ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

3) Pada daerah Haluan kapal

$$\begin{aligned}
 PD_3 &= P_{o_3} \frac{20T}{(10+Z-T) \times H} \times C_{D3} \\
 &= 12,70 \times \frac{20 \times 6,80}{[10+8,30-6,80] \times 8,30} \times 1,38 \\
 &= 14,97 \text{ KN/ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

A.2 Beban Geladak pada bangunan atas dan rumah geladak

Beban Geladak pada bangunan atas dan rumah geladak

dihitung berdasarkan formula sebagai berikut [BKI 2006 Sec.4.B.11]

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

Dimana

$$P_{DA} = \text{Beban geladak pada buritan}$$

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

$$n = 1 \quad \text{untuk Forecastle Deck}$$

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

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

$$H = 8,30 \text{ m}$$

Nilai "Z" bangunan atas untuk beban geladak ;

1. $Z_1 = H + 2,2 = 10,5 \text{ m}$ (Poop Deck)
2. $Z_2 = H + 2,2 + 2,2 = 12,7 \text{ m}$ (Boat Deck)
3. $Z_3 = H + 2,2 + 2,2 + 2,2 = 14,9 \text{ m}$ (Navigation Deck)
4. $Z_4 = H + 2,2 + 2,2 + 2,2 + 2,2 = 17,1 \text{ m}$ (Compass Deck)
5. $Z_5 = H + 2,2 = 10,5 \text{ m}$ (Forecastle Deck)

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

$$Z_1 = 10,5 \text{ m}$$

$$n = \left[1 - \frac{10,5 - 8,30}{10} \right] = 0,78$$

$$P_{D1} = 31,59 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$P_{D1} = 24,87 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$P_{D1} = 19,90 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

1) Untuk menghitung plat geladak.

$$P_{DA} = 31,59 \times 0,78 = 24,64 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

2) Untuk menghitung plat deck beam.

$$P_{DA} = 24,87 \times 0,78 = 19,21 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

3) Untuk menghitung CDG, SDG dan strong beam.

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{DA} &= 19,90 \times 0,78 \\
 &= 15,52 \quad \text{KN/m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

b. Beban geladak Bangunan atas pada Geladag Skoci [boat deck]

$$Z_2 = 12.7 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 n &= \left[1 - \frac{12.7 - 8,30}{10} \right] \\
 &= 0,56
 \end{aligned}$$

$$P_{D1} = 31,59 \quad \text{KN/m}^2$$

$$P_{D1} = 24,87 \quad \text{KN/m}^2$$

$$P_{D1} = 19,90 \quad \text{KN/m}^2$$

1) Untuk menghitung plat geladag.

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{DA} &= 31,59 \times 0,56 \\
 &= 17,69 \quad \text{KN/m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

2) Untuk menghitung plat deck beam.

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{DA} &= 24,87 \times 0,56 \\
 &= 13,92 \quad \text{KN/m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

3) Untuk menghitung CDG, SDG dan strong beam.

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{DA} &= 19,90 \times 0,56 \\
 &= 11,14 \quad \text{KN/m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

c. Beban geladak bangunan atas pada Geladak Kemudi [Navigation deck]

$$Z_3 = 14,9 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 n &= \left[1 - \frac{14.9 - 8,30}{10} \right] \\
 &= 0,34 \approx n_{\min} = 0,5
 \end{aligned}$$

$$P_{D1} = 31,59 \quad \text{KN/m}^2$$

$$P_{D1} = 24,87 \quad \text{KN/m}^2$$

$$P_{D1} = 19,90 \quad \text{KN/m}^2$$

1) Untuk menghitung plat geladag.

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{DA} &= 31,59 \times 0,5 \\
 &= 15,79 \quad \text{KN/m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

2) Untuk menghitung plat deck beam.

$$\begin{aligned} P_{DA} &= 24,87 \times 0,5 \\ &= \mathbf{12,43} \quad \text{KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

3) Untuk menghitung CDG, SDG dan strong beam.

$$\begin{aligned} P_{DA} &= 19,90 \times 0,5 \\ &= \mathbf{9,95} \quad \text{KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

**d. Beban geladak bangunan atas pada geladak kompas
[Compass deck]**

$$Z_4 = 16.9 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \left[1 - \frac{17,1 - 8,30}{10} \right] \\ &= 0,12 \approx n_{\min} = 0,5 \end{aligned}$$

$$P_{D1} = \mathbf{31,59} \quad \text{KN/m}^2$$

$$P_{D1} = \mathbf{24,87} \quad \text{KN/m}^2$$

$$P_{D1} = \mathbf{19,90} \quad \text{KN/m}^2$$

1) Untuk menghitung plat geladag.

$$\begin{aligned} P_{DA} &= 31,59 \times 0,5 \\ &= \mathbf{15,79} \quad \text{KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

2) Untuk menghitung plat deck beam.

$$\begin{aligned} P_{DA} &= 24,87 \times 0,5 \\ &= \mathbf{12,43} \quad \text{KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

3) Untuk menghitung CDG, SDG dan strong beam.

$$\begin{aligned} P_{DA} &= 19,90 \times 0,5 \\ &= \mathbf{9,95} \quad \text{KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$n = 1$$

$$P_{D3} = \mathbf{39,63} \quad \text{KN/m}^2$$

$$P_{D3} = \mathbf{31,20} \quad \text{KN/m}^2$$

$$P_{D3} = \mathbf{14,97} \quad \text{KN/m}^2$$

1) Untuk menghitung plat geladag.

$$P_{DA} = 39,63 \times 1,0$$

$$= 39,63 \quad \text{KN/m}^2$$

2) Untuk menghitung plat deck beam.

$$\begin{aligned} P_{DA} &= 31,20 \times 1,0 \\ &= 31,2 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

3) Untuk menghitung CDG, SDG dan strong beam.

$$\begin{aligned} P_{DA} &= 14,97 \times 1,0 \\ &= 14,97 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$Z_5 = Z_1 = 10.5 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \left[1 - \frac{10.5 - 8,30}{10} \right] \\ &= 0,78 \end{aligned}$$

$$P_{D2} = 28,72 \quad \text{KN/m}^2$$

$$P_{D2} = 15,87 \quad \text{KN/m}^2$$

$$P_{D2} = 18,09 \quad \text{KN/m}^2$$

1) Untuk menghitung plat geladag.

$$\begin{aligned} P_{DA} &= 28,72 \times 0,78 \\ &= 22,40 \quad \text{KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

2) Untuk menghitung plat deck beam.

$$\begin{aligned} P_{DA} &= 15,87 \times 0,78 \\ &= 12,37 \quad \text{KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

3) Untuk menghitung CDG, SDG dan strong beam .

$$\begin{aligned} P_{DA} &= 18,09 \times 0,78 \\ &= 14,11 \quad \text{KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

A.3 Beban sisi kapal

A.3.1 Beban sisi kapal dibawah garis air muat tidak boleh kurang dari rumus (BKI 2006 Sec. 4.2 - B.2.1.1) sebagai berikut :

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

Dimana :

$$P_{o1} = 21,16 \text{ KN/m}^2 \quad (\text{untuk plat geladag dan geladag cuaca})$$

PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

TUGAS AKHIR KM "BATU RAJA" GC 3900 BRT

$$P_{O_2} = 15,87 \text{ KN/m}^2 \quad (\text{untuk stiffener, main frame, deck beam})$$

$$P_{O_3} = 12,70 \text{ KN/m}^2 \quad (\text{untuk web, stringer, girder})$$

z = Jarak tengah antara pusat beban ke base line

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times T = \frac{1}{3} \times 6,80$$

$$= 2,26 \text{ m}$$

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

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

$$= 1,71$$

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

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

$$= 1,0 + \frac{20}{0,70} [0,95 - 0,7]^2$$

$$= 2,78$$

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

1). Untuk buritan kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S_1} &= 10 \times (T - Z) + P_{O_1} \times C_{F1} \left(1 + \frac{Z}{T} \right) \\ &= 10 \times (6,80 - 2,26) + 21,16 \times 1,71 \left[1 + \frac{2,26}{6,80} \right] \\ &= \mathbf{93,60 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

2). Untuk midship kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S_2} &= 10 \times (T - Z) + P_{O_1} \times C_{F2} \left(1 + \frac{Z}{T} \right) \\ &= 10 \times (6,80 - 2,26) + 21,16 \times 1,0 \left[1 + \frac{2,26}{6,80} \right] \\ &= \mathbf{73,59 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

3). Untuk haluan kapal

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{S_3} &= 10 \times (T - Z) + P_{O_1} \times C_{F_3} \left(1 + \frac{Z}{T}\right) \\
 &= 10 \times (6,80 - 2,26) + 21,16 \times 2,78 \left[1 + \frac{2,26}{6,80}\right] \\
 &= \mathbf{123,77 \text{ KN/m}^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

1). Untuk buritan kapal

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{S_1} &= 10 \times (T - Z) + P_{O_2} \times C_{F_1} \left(1 + \frac{Z}{T}\right) \\
 &= 10 \times (6,80 - 2,26) + 15,87 \times 1,71 \left[1 + \frac{2,26}{6,80}\right] \\
 &= \mathbf{81,55 \text{ KN/m}^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

2). Untuk midship kapal

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{S_2} &= 10 \times (T - Z) + P_{O_2} \times C_{F_2} \left(1 + \frac{Z}{T}\right) \\
 &= 10 \times (6,80 - 2,26) + 15,87 \times 1,0 \left[1 + \frac{2,26}{6,80}\right] \\
 &= \mathbf{66,54 \text{ KN/m}^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

3). Untuk haluan kapal

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{S_3} &= 10 \times (T - Z) + P_{O_2} \times C_{F_3} \left(1 + \frac{Z}{T}\right) \\
 &= 10 \times (6,80 - 2,26) + 15,87 \times 2,78 \left[1 + \frac{2,26}{6,80}\right] \\
 &= \mathbf{104,18 \text{ KN/m}^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

1). Untuk buritan kapal

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{S_1} &= 10 \times (T - Z) + P_{O_3} \times C_{F_1} \left(1 + \frac{Z}{T}\right) \\
 &= 10 \times (6,80 - 2,26) + 12,70 \times 1,71 \left[1 + \frac{2,26}{6,80}\right] \\
 &= \mathbf{74,33 \text{ KN/m}^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

2). Untuk midship kapal

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{S_2} &= 10 \times (T - Z) + P_{O_3} \times C_{F_2} \left(1 + \frac{Z}{T}\right) \\
 &= 10 \times (6,80 - 2,26) + 12,70 \times 1,0 \left[1 + \frac{2,26}{6,80}\right] \\
 &= \mathbf{62,32 \text{ KN/m}^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

3). Untuk haluan kapal

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{S_3} &= 10 \times (T - Z) + P_{O_3} \times C_{F_3} \left(1 + \frac{Z}{T}\right) \\
 &= 10 \times (6,80 - 2,26) + 12,70 \times 2,78 \left[1 + \frac{2,26}{6,80}\right] \\
 &= \mathbf{92,44 \text{ KN/m}^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

A.3.2 Beban sisi kapal di atas garis air muat tidak boleh kurang dari BKI 2006 sec. 4 -2 B.2.12 sbb:

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

Dimana :

$$P_{O_1} = 21,16 \text{ KN/m}^2 \quad \text{untuk plat kulit dan geladag cuaca}$$

$$P_{O_2} = 15,87 \text{ KN/m}^2 \quad \text{untuk untuk frame dan deck beam}$$

$$P_{O_3} = 12,70 \text{ KN/m}^2 \quad \text{untuk web, stringer, grillage sistem}$$

$$T = 6,80 \text{ m}$$

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

$$Z = 6,80 + \frac{1}{2} (8,30 - 6,80)$$

$$= 7,55 \text{ m}$$

$$C_{f_1} = 1,71 \quad \text{Untuk Buritan Kapal}$$

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

$$C_{f_3} = 2,78 \quad \text{Untuk Haluan Kapal}$$

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

1). Untuk Buritan kapal

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{S_1} &= P_{O_1} \times CF_1 \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\
 &= 21,16 \times 1,71 \times \left[\frac{20}{10+7,55-6,80} \right] \\
 &= \mathbf{67,31 \text{ KN/m}^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

2). Untuk Midship kapal

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{S_2} &= P_{O_1} \times CF_2 \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\
 &= 21,16 \times 1,0 \times \left[\frac{20}{10+7,55-6,80} \right] \\
 &= \mathbf{39,36 \text{ KN/m}^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

3). Untuk haluan kapal

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{S_3} &= P_{O_1} \times CF_3 \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\
 &= 21,16 \times 2,78 \times \left[\frac{20}{10+7,55-6,80} \right] \\
 &= \mathbf{109,4 \text{ KN/m}^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

Dimana;

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{O_1} &= 21,16 \text{ KN/m}^2 && \text{untuk plat kulit dan geladag cuaca} \\
 P_{O_2} &= 15,87 \text{ KN/m}^2 && \text{untuk untuk frame dan deck beam} \\
 P_{O_3} &= 12,70 \text{ KN/m}^2 && \text{untuk web, stringer, grillage sistem} \\
 h_1, h_2, h_3 &= 2,2 \text{ m} \\
 H &= 8,30 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Maka :

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

1) Untuk menghitung Plat sisi :

Dimana :

$$Z_1 = 10,5 \text{ m}$$

$$C_{F1} = 1,71$$

$$P_{O1} = 21,16 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S1} &= P_{O1} \times C_{F1} \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 21,16 \times 1,71 \times \left[\frac{20}{10+10,5-6,80} \right] \\ &= \mathbf{52,82 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

2) Untuk menghitung Frame :

Dimana :

$$Z_1 = 10,5 \text{ m}$$

$$C_{F1} = 1,71$$

$$P_{O2} = 15,87 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S1} &= P_{O2} \times C_{F1} \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 15,87 \times 1,71 \times \left[\frac{20}{10+10,5-6,80} \right] \\ &= \mathbf{39,61 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

3) Untuk menghitung web frame, dan stringer :

Dimana :

$$Z_1 = 10,5 \text{ m}$$

$$C_{F1} = 1,71$$

$$P_{O3} = 12,70 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Sehingga :

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

$$= 12,70 \times 1,71 \times \left[\frac{20}{10 + 10,5 - 6,80} \right]$$

$$= \mathbf{31,70 \text{ KN/m}^2}$$

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

1) Untuk menghitung Plat sisi :

Dimana :

$$Z_2 = 12,7 \text{ m}$$

$$C_{F1} = 1,71$$

$$P_{O1} = 21,16 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Sehingga :

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

$$= 21,16 \times 1,71 \times \left[\frac{20}{10 + 12,7 - 6,80} \right]$$

$$= \mathbf{45,51 \text{ KN/m}^2}$$

2) Untuk menghitung Frame:

Dimana :

$$Z_2 = 12,7 \text{ m}$$

$$C_{F1} = 1,71$$

$$P_{O2} = 15,87 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Sehingga :

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

$$= 15,87 \times 1,71 \times \left[\frac{20}{10 + 12,7 - 6,80} \right]$$

$$= \mathbf{34,13 \text{ KN/m}^2}$$

3) Untuk menghitung web frame, dan stringer :

Dimana :

$$Z_2 = 12,7 \text{ m}$$

$$C_{F1} = 1,71$$

$$P_{O3} = 12,70 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{S1} &= P_{O3} \times C_{F1} \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\
 &= 12,70 \times 1,71 \times \left[\frac{20}{10+12,7-6,80} \right] \\
 P_{S1} &= \mathbf{27,31 \text{ KN/m}^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

1) Untuk menghitung Plat sisi :

Dimana :

$$Z_3 = 14,9 \text{ m}$$

$$C_{F1} = 1,71$$

$$P_{O1} = 21,16 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{S1} &= P_{O1} \times C_{F1} \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\
 &= 21,16 \times 1,71 \times \left[\frac{20}{10+14,9-6,80} \right] \\
 &= \mathbf{39,98 \text{ KN/m}^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

2) Untuk menghitung Frame :

Dimana :

$$Z_3 = 14,9 \text{ m}$$

$$C_{F1} = 1,71$$

$$P_{O2} = 15,87 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{S1} &= P_{O2} \times C_{F1} \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\
 &= 15,87 \times 1,71 \times \left[\frac{20}{10+14,9-6,80} \right] \\
 &= \mathbf{29,98 \text{ KN/m}^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

3) Untuk menghitung web frame, dan stringer:

Dimana :

$$Z_3 = 14,9 \text{ m}$$

$$C_{F1} = 1,71$$

$$P_{O3} = 12,70 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S1} &= P_{O3} \times C_{F1} \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 12,70 \times 1,71 \times \left[\frac{20}{10+14,9-6,80} \right] \\ &= \mathbf{23,99 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

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

1) Untuk menghitung Plat sisi :

Dimana :

$$Z_4 = 17,1 \text{ m}$$

$$C_{F1} = 1,74$$

$$P_{O1} = 21,16 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S1} &= P_{O1} \times C_{F1} \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 21,16 \times 1,71 \times \left[\frac{20}{10+17,1-6,80} \right] \\ &= \mathbf{35,64 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

2) Untuk menghitung Frame:

Dimana :

$$Z_4 = 17,1 \text{ m}$$

$$C_{F1} = 1,71$$

$$P_{O2} = 15,87 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S1} &= P_{O2} \times C_{F1} \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 15,87 \times 1,71 \times \left[\frac{20}{10+17,1-6,80} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$= 26,73 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

3) Untuk menghitung web frame, dan stringer :

Dimana :

$$Z_4 = 17,1 \text{ m}$$

$$C_{F1} = 1,71$$

$$P_{O3} = 12,70 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S1} &= P_{O3} \times C_{F1} \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 12,70 \times 1,71 \times \left[\frac{20}{10+17,1-6,80} \right] \\ &= 21,39 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

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

1) Untuk menghitung Plat sisi :

Dimana :

$$Z_5 = Z_1 = 10,5 \text{ m}$$

$$C_{F3} = 2,78$$

$$P_{O1} = 21,16 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{S1} &= P_{O1} \times C_{F3} \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\ &= 21,16 \times 2,78 \times \left[\frac{20}{10+10,5-6,80} \right] \\ &= 85,87 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

2) Untuk menghitung Frame:

Dimana :

$$Z_5 = Z_1 = 10,5 \text{ m}$$

$$C_{F3} = 2,78$$

$$P_{O2} = 15,87 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{S1} &= P_{O2} \times C_{F3} \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\
 &= 15,87 \times 2,78 \times \left[\frac{20}{10+10,5-6,80} \right] \\
 &= \mathbf{64,40 \text{ KN/m}^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

3) Untuk menghitung web frame, dan stringer:

Dimana :

$$Z_5 = Z_1 = 10,5 \text{ m}$$

$$C_{F3} = 2,78$$

$$P_{O3} = 12,70 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{S1} &= P_{O3} \times C_{F3} \times \left(\frac{20}{10+Z-T} \right) \\
 &= 12,70 \times 2,78 \times \left[\frac{20}{10+10,5-6,80} \right] \\
 &= \mathbf{51,54 \text{ KN/m}^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

A.4 Beban Alas Kapal

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

(BKI 2006 Sec. 4-2. B.3)

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

Dimana :

$$T = 6,80 \text{ m}$$

$$P_{O1} = 21,16 \text{ KN/m}^2 \quad \text{untuk plat kulit dan geladag cuaca}$$

$$P_{O2} = 15,87 \text{ KN/m}^2 \quad \text{untuk untuk frame, deck beam dan bottom}$$

$$C_{f1} = 1,71 \quad \text{untuk buritan kapal}$$

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

$$C_{f3} = 2,78 \quad \text{untuk Haluan kapal}$$

a. Beban alas kapal untuk menghitung plat Alas

1). Untuk Buritan kapal

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{B1} &= 10 \times T + P_{O1} \times C_{f1} \\
 &= 10 \times 6,80 + 21,16 \times 1,71
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 152,4 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

2). Untuk Midship kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_{B2} &= 10 \times T + P_{O1} \times C_{f2} \\ &= 10 \times 6,80 + 21,16 \times 1,0 \\ &= 89,16 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

3). Untuk haluan kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_{B3} &= 10 \times T + P_{O1} \times C_{f3} \\ &= 10 \times 6,80 + 21,16 \times 2,78 \\ &= 245,08 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

b. Beban alas untuk menghitung bottom frame

1). Untuk Buritan kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_{B1} &= 10 \times T + P_{O2} \times C_{f1} \\ &= 10 \times 6,80 + 15,87 \times 1,71 \\ &= 143,41 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

2). Untuk Midship kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_{B2} &= 10 \times T + P_{O2} \times C_{f2} \\ &= 10 \times 6,80 + 15,87 \times 1,0 \\ &= 83,87 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

3). Untuk haluan kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_{B3} &= 10 \times T + P_{O2} \times C_{f3} \\ &= 10 \times 6,80 + 15,87 \times 2,78 \\ &= 233,15 \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

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

Beban alas dalam dihitung dengan formula sebagai berikut (Sec.

4.C.21)

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

Dimana :

$$G = \text{Berat muatan bersih} = 5140,98 \text{ Ton}$$

$$V = \text{Volume muatan kapal} = 8739,67 \text{ m}^3$$

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

$$= 8,30 - 1,2$$

PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

TUGAS AKHIR KM "BATU RAJA" GC 3900 BRT

$$= 71 \text{ m}$$

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

$$= 8,30 - 1$$

$$= 7,3 \text{ m}$$

$$av = F \times m$$

$$F = 0,11 \times \frac{Va}{\sqrt{99,05}} \quad \text{dimana } Va = \frac{14,5}{\sqrt{99,05}} = 14,5 \text{ Knots}$$

Sehingga :

$$F = 0,11 \times \frac{14,5}{\sqrt{99,05}}$$

$$= 0,16$$

$$m_0 = 1,5 + F$$

$$= 1,5 + 0,16$$

$$= 1,66$$

$$m_1 = m_0 - 5 [m_0 - 1] X/L \quad \text{untuk Buritan kapal}$$

$$= 1,66 - 5 [1,66 - 1] 0,1$$

$$= 1,32$$

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

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

$$= 1 + \frac{1,66 + 1}{0,3} \times (0,95 - 0,7)$$

$$= 3,21$$

sehingga ;

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

$$= 0,16 \times 1,32$$

$$= 0,211$$

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

$$= 0,16 \times 1,0$$

$$= 0,16$$

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

$$= 0,16 \times 3,21$$

$$= 0,513$$

Jadi beban alas dalam (Pi) :

1). Untuk Buritan kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_B &= 9,81 \times \frac{G}{V} \times h (1 + av_1) \\ &= 9,81 \times \frac{5140,98}{8739,67} \times 8,30 (1 + 0,211) \\ &= \mathbf{58,00} \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

2). Untuk Midship kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_B &= 9,81 \times \frac{G}{V} \times h (1 + av_2) \\ &= 9,81 \times \frac{5140,98}{8739,67} \times 8,30 (1 + 0,16) \\ &= \mathbf{6,69} \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

3). Untuk haluan kapal

$$\begin{aligned} P_B &= 9,81 \times \frac{G}{V} \times h (1 + av_3) \\ &= 9,81 \times \frac{5140,98}{8739,67} \times 8,30 (1 + 0,513) \\ &= \mathbf{72,46} \text{ KN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

B. PERHITUNGAN PLAT KULIT DAN PLAT GELADAG KEKUATAN

B.1 Menentukan Tebal Plat Geladag

a. Menentukan Tebal plat geladag Cuaca

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

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

Dimana :

P_{D1}	= 31,59 KN/m ²	untuk buritan kapal
P_{D2}	= 28,72 KN/m ²	untuk midship kapal
P_{D3}	= 39,63 KN/m ²	untuk haluan kapal

- a = jarak antar gading
 = 0,6 m (pada AP – fr 170)
 = 0,5 m (pada fr. 170 – fr. 173)
- k = 1,0 faktor bahan
- tk = 1,5 untuk $t_B \leq 10$ mm
 tk = 0,5 untuk $t_B \geq 10$ mm

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

Tebal plat geladak pada 0,1L buritan untuk a = 0,6 m (AP – fr. 39)

$$t_{G_1} = 1,21 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{31,59 \times 1} + 1,5$$

$$= \mathbf{5,58 \text{ mm} \approx 10 \text{ mm}} \quad (\text{diambil tebal minimum})$$

- 2) Tebal plat geladak pada daerah midship

Tebal plat geladak pada 0,1L buritan untuk a = 0,6 m (39 – fr. 141)

$$t_{G_1} = 1,21 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{15,87 \times 1} + 1,5$$

$$= \mathbf{4,39 \text{ mm} \approx 10 \text{ mm}} \quad (\text{diambil tebal minimum})$$

Tebal plat geladak pada daerah haluan kapal

Tebal plat geladak pada 0,1L buritan untuk a = 0,6 m (141 – fr. 150)

$$t_{G_1} = 1,21 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{39,63 \times 1} + 1,5$$

$$= \mathbf{6,07 \text{ mm} \approx 10 \text{ mm}} \quad (\text{diambil tebal minimum})$$

Tebal plat geladak pada 0,1L buritan untuk a = 0,5 m (150 – fr. 154)

$$t_{G_1} = 1,21 \times 0,5 \times \sqrt{39,63 \times 1} + 1,5$$

$$= \mathbf{5,30 \text{ mm} \approx 10 \text{ mm}} \quad (\text{diambil tebal minimum})$$

- 3) Tebal plat geladak kekuatan adalah

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

$$= (5,5 + 0,02 \times 103,50) \sqrt{1}$$

$$= \mathbf{7,57 \text{ mm} \approx 10 \text{ mm}} \quad (\text{diambil tebal minimum})$$

$$t_{\min} = (4,5 + 0,05L) \sqrt{k}$$

$$= (4,5 + 0,05 \times 103,50) \sqrt{1}$$

$$= \mathbf{9,6 \text{ mm} \approx 10 \text{ mm}} \quad (\text{haluan \& buritan})$$

$$t_{\min} = (5,5 + 0,05L) \sqrt{k}$$

$$= (5,5 + 0,05 \times 103,50) \sqrt{1}$$

$$= \mathbf{10,6 \text{ mm} \approx 10 \text{ mm}} \quad (\text{Midship})$$

b. Tebal plat geladak bangunan atas

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

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

1) Tebal plat geladak kembang (poop deck)

$$t G_1 = 1,21 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{24,64 \times 1} + 1,5$$

$$= \mathbf{5,10 \text{ mm} \approx 9 \text{ mm}}$$

2) Tebal plat geladak sekoci (Boat Deck)

$$t G_1 = 1,21 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{17,69 \times 1} + 1,5$$

$$= \mathbf{4,55 \text{ mm} \approx 8 \text{ mm}}$$

3) Tebal plat geladak navigasi

$$t G_1 = 1,21 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{15,79 \times 1} + 1,5$$

$$= \mathbf{4,38 \text{ mm} \approx 8 \text{ mm}}$$

4) Tebal plat geladak kompas (compass deck)

$$t G_1 = 1,21 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{15,79 \times 1} + 1,5$$

$$= \mathbf{4,38 \text{ mm} \approx 8 \text{ mm}}$$

5) Tebal plat geladak akil (fore castle deck)

$$t G_1 = 1,21 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{39,63 \times 1} + 1,5$$

$$= \mathbf{6,07 \text{ mm} \approx 9 \text{ mm}}$$

6) Tebal plat geladak Derek (winch deck)

$$t G_1 = 1,21 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{22,40 \times 1} + 1,5$$

$$= \mathbf{4,93 \text{ mm} \approx 8 \text{ mm}}$$

B.2 Menentukan Tebal Plat sisi Kapal (Sec. 6. C. 1.2)

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

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

Dimana :

P_{S1}	= 93,60	KN/m ²	untuk buritan kapal
P_{S2}	= 73,59	KN/m ²	untuk midship kapal
P_{S3}	= 123,77	KN/m ²	untuk haluan kapal
k	= 1,0		faktor bahan
t_k	= 1,5		untuk $t_B \leq 10$ mm

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

$$\begin{aligned} t_{S1} &= 1,21 \times 0,60 \times \sqrt{93,60 \times 1} + 1,5 \\ &= \mathbf{8,52 \text{ mm} \approx 10 \text{ mm}} \end{aligned}$$

- 2) Tebal plat sisi pada daerah midship

$$\begin{aligned} t_{S2} &= 1,21 \times 0,60 \times \sqrt{73,59 \times 1} + 1,5 \\ &= \mathbf{7,72 \text{ mm} \approx 10 \text{ mm}} \end{aligned}$$

- 3) Tebal plat sisi pada daerah haluan kapal

$$\begin{aligned} t_{S3} &= 1,21 \times 0,60 \times \sqrt{123,77 \times 1} + 1,5 \\ &= \mathbf{9,57 \text{ mm} \approx 10 \text{ mm}} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

Dimana :

P_{S1}	= 67,31	KN/m ²	untuk buritan kapal
P_{S2}	= 39,36	KN/m ²	untuk midship kapal
P_{S3}	= 109,4	KN/m ²	untuk haluan kapal
k	= 1,0		faktor bahan
t_k	= 1,5		untuk $t_B \leq 10$ mm

jadi ;

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

$$t_{S1} = 1,21 \times 0,60 \times \sqrt{67,31 \times 1} + 1,5$$

$$= 7,45 \text{ mm} \approx 9 \text{ mm}$$

- 2) Tebal plat sisi pada daerah midship

$$ts_2 = 1,21 \times 0,60 \times \sqrt{39,36x1} + 1,5$$

$$= 6,05 \text{ mm} \approx 9 \text{ mm}$$

- 3) Tebal plat sisi pada daerah haluan kapal

$$ts_3 = 1,21 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{109,4x1} + 1,5$$

$$= 9,0 \text{ mm} \approx 9 \text{ mm}$$

c. Tebal Plat Sisi Geladak Bangunan Atas

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

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

$$t B_1 = 1,21 \times 0,60 \times \sqrt{52,82x1} + 1,5$$

$$= 6,77 \text{ mm} \approx 9 \text{ mm}$$

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

$$t B_1 = 1,21 \times 0,60 \times \sqrt{45,51x1} + 1,5$$

$$= 6,39 \text{ mm} \approx 8 \text{ mm}$$

- 3) Tebal plat sisi geladak navigasi

$$t B_1 = 1,21 \times 0,60 \times \sqrt{39,98x1} + 1,5$$

$$= 6,07 \text{ mm} \approx 8 \text{ mm}$$

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

$$t B_1 = 1,21 \times 0,60x \sqrt{35,64x1} + 1,5$$

$$= 5,83 \text{ mm} \approx 8 \text{ mm}$$

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

$$t B_1 = 1,21 \times 0,60 \times \sqrt{70,73x1} + 1,5$$

$$= 7,64 \text{ mm} \approx 9 \text{ mm}$$

Tebal plat sisi geladak akil (fore castle deck)

$$t B_1 = 1,21 \times 0,50 \times \sqrt{85,87x1} + 1,5$$

$$= 7,10 \text{ mm} \approx 9 \text{ mm}$$

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

(Vol. Sec. 6. B. 1.1)

$$T_B = 1,9 \times n_f \times a \times \sqrt{P_B \times k} + tk \quad (\text{mm})$$

Dimana :

- $P_{B1} = 152,4 \quad \text{KN/m}^2$ untuk buritan kapal
- $P_{B2} = 89,16 \quad \text{KN/m}^2$ untuk midship kapal
- $P_{B3} = 245,08 \quad \text{KN/m}^2$ untuk haluan kapal
- $n_f = 1,0$
- $a = 0,60$
- $k = 1$
- $tk = 1,5$

1) Tebal plat alas pada daerah buritan kapal

$$\begin{aligned} t_{B1} &= 1,21 \times 1,0 \times 0,60 \times \sqrt{152,4 \times 1} + 1,5 \\ &= \mathbf{10,86 \text{ mm} \approx 13 \text{ mm}} \end{aligned}$$

2) Tebal plat alas pada daerah midship

$$\begin{aligned} t_{B1} &= 1,21 \times 1,0 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{89,16 \times 1} + 1,5 \\ &= \mathbf{8,35 \text{ mm} \approx 12 \text{ mm}} \end{aligned}$$

3) Tebal plat alas pada daerah haluan kapal

$$\begin{aligned} t_{B1} &= 1,21 \times 1,0 \times 0,60 \times \sqrt{245,08 \times 1} + 1,5 \\ &= \mathbf{12,86 \text{ mm} \approx 14 \text{ mm}} \end{aligned}$$

B.4 Menentukan Tebal Plat Lajur Bilga

a. Tebal plat lajur bilga diambil harga terbesar dari harga tebal plat alas atau plat sisi (Sec 6.2 – B.4.2).

- 1) Tebal plat-plat lajur bilga pada daerah 0,05 L dari AP = 10 mm
- 2) Tebal plat-plat lajur bilga pada daerah 0,4 L midship = 10 mm
- 3) Tebal plat-plat lajur bilga pada daerah 0,1 L dari FP = 10 mm

b. Lebar lajur bilga tidak boleh kurang dari :

$$\begin{aligned} b &= 800 + 5 L \\ &= 800 + 5 (103,5) \\ &= 1380 \text{ mm} \approx 1800 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

B.5 Menentukan Plat Lajur Atas (Sheer Strake)

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

$$\begin{aligned} b &= 800 + 5 L \\ &= 800 + 5 (103,5) \\ &= 1380 \text{ mm} \approx 1800 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Tebal plat lajur atas di luar midship umumnya tebalnya sama dengan

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

Dimana :

t_D : Tebal plat geladak

t_S : Tebal plat sisi

$$\begin{aligned} t &= 0,5 (10 + 10) \\ &= 10 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

B.6 Plat penguat pada linggi buritan dan lunas, baling-baling dan lebar bilga (Sec. 6-F.1.1)

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

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

$$t = 1,5 + t_1$$

Dimana :

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

Maka :

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

- c. Tebal Plat lunas, $t_k = t_a + 2 = 12 + 2 = 14 \text{ mm}$
- d. Lunas bilga dipasang pada plat kulit bagian bawah yang sekelilingnya dilas kedap air. Sehingga jika ada sentuhan dengan dasar laut plat kulit tidak akan rusak.

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

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

Dimana :

$$P = 2 Mws$$

$$a = 0,60 \text{ m}$$

Jadi :

$$\begin{aligned} t &= 12 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{2 \times 1} + 1,5 \\ &= \mathbf{12,23 \text{ mm} \approx \text{diambil } 12 \text{ mm}} \end{aligned}$$

B.9 Kubu-kubu

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

$$\begin{aligned} t &= \left(0,75 - \frac{L}{1000} \right) \sqrt{L} \\ &= \left(0,75 - \frac{103,50}{1000} \right) \sqrt{103,50} \\ t &= \mathbf{6,3 \text{ mm} \approx 10 \text{ mm}} \end{aligned}$$

- b. Tinggi kubu-kubu minimal = 1000 mm

B.10 Tebal Plat Antara Lubang Palka (BKI 2006 ct.7.A.7.1)

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} P_D &= \text{Beban geladak cuaca} \\ &= \mathbf{31,59 \text{ KN/m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_{tl} &= 1,21 \times 0,60 \sqrt{31,59 \times 1} + 1,5 \quad (\text{mm}) \\ &= \mathbf{5,58 \approx 10 \text{ mm}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} t_{\min} &= 5,5 + 0,02 L \\ &= 5,5 + (0,02 \times 103,50) \\ &= \mathbf{7,57 \text{ mm} \approx 10 \text{ mm}} \end{aligned}$$

C. KONSTRUKSI DASAR GANDA

1. Secara umum

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

2. Penumpu Tengah (Centre Girder)

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

- c. Tinggi Penumpu tengah

$$\begin{aligned}
 h &= 350 + 45 \times B \\
 &= 350 + 45 \times 15,85 \\
 h &= 1063 \text{ mm} \approx 1000 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

- a. Tebal penumpu tengah

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 t &= 11 + 10\% \times 11 \\
 &= 12,1 \text{ mm} \approx 13 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Penumpu samping (Side Girder)

- a. Penumpu samping (S.G) sekurang-kurangnya dipasang dalam kamar mesin dan 0,25 L, bagian haluan. Satu penumpu samping dipasang apabila lebar horizontal dari sisi bawah plat tepi ke penumpu tengah > dari 4,5 m (Sec. 8-B.3.2)
- b. Tebal penumpu samping tidak boleh kurang dari :

$$t = \left[\frac{h^2}{120 \times h} \right] \cdot \sqrt{k} \quad (\text{mm})$$

$$= \left[\frac{1000^2}{120 \times 1000} \right] \cdot \sqrt{1}$$

$$= 8,33 \text{ mm} \approx 8 \text{ mm}$$

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

$$t = 8 + 10\% \times 8$$

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

c. Alas dalam

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

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

Dimana :

p = Beban alas dalam (midship)

$$p = 6,69 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

jadi,

$$t_B = 1,1 \times 0,6 \times \sqrt{6,69 \times 1} + 1,5$$

$$= 3,20 \text{ mm} \approx 10 \text{ mm}$$

4. Alas Ganda Sebagai Tangki

Tangki bahan bakar dan minyak lumas :

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

5. Dasar Ganda Dalam, Sistem Gading Melintang

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 (Sec. 8-B.6.2)

$$\begin{aligned} T_{pf} &= t_m - 2 \text{ mm} \\ &= 11 - 2 \\ &= 9 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

- 5) Lubang peringan
 - a) Panjang max $= 0,75 \times h$
 $= 0,75 \times 1000 = 750 \text{ mm}$
Direncanakan $= 600 \text{ mm}$
 - b) Tinggi max $= 0,5 \times h$
 $= 0,5 \times 1000 = 500 \text{ mm}$
Direncanakan $= 400 \text{ mm}$
 - c) Diameter $= 1/3 \times 1000$
 $= 333 \text{ mm}$
 $= 0,333 \text{ m}$
 - d) Jarak max. Lubang peringan dari penumpu tengah dan plat tepi tidak boleh melebihi dari 0,4 tinggi penumpu tengah.

Wrang Alas Kedap Air

- 1) Tebal dari wrang alas kedap air tidak boleh kurang dari wrang alas penuh $= 10 \text{ mm}$

2) Ukuran Stiffener pada wrang kedap air :

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

Dimana ;

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

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

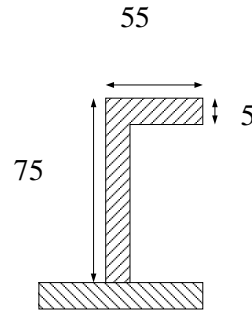
$$P_s = 76,21 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Jadi,

$$W = 0,55 \times 0,6 \times 0,6 \times (0,6)^2 \times 76,21$$

$$= 5,432 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$L = 75 \times 55 \times 5$$



Wrang alas terbuka

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

Modulus penampang gading-gading alas tidak boleh kurang dari (BKI 2006 Sec. 8.B-6.4.3) :

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

a) Untuk gading balik

$$P_s = 6,69 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

l = Panjang tak ditumpu

$$= 1/2 \times B - (3 \times 0,75 H_{DB})$$

$$= 1/2 \times 15,85 - (3 \times 0,75 H_{DB})$$

$$= 1,76 \text{ m}$$

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

$$c = 0,65$$

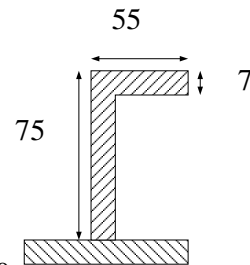
$$k = 1$$

$$a = 0,6$$

$$W = 0,55 \times 0,65 \times 0,6 \times 6,69 \times (1,76)^2 \times 1,0$$

$$= 4,445 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil perencanaan (L) = 75 × 55 × 7



b) Gading alas

$$P = P_B = 83,87 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

l = Panjang tak ditumpu 1,76 m

$$n = 0,55$$

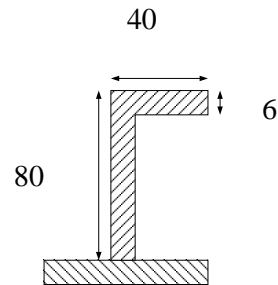
$$c = 0,65$$

$$k = 1$$

$$a = 0,6$$

$$W = 0,55 \times 0,6 \times 0,65 \times (1,76)^2 \times 83,87 \times 1,0 = 55,72 \text{ KN/m}^3$$

$$\text{Profil perencanaan (L)} = 80 \times 40 \times 6$$



6. Konstruksi alas ganda pada kamar mesin (Sec 8.3.2.1)

a. Tebal plat penumpu memanjang (pondasi mesin)

Tebal plat pondasi mesin tidak boleh kurang dari :

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

$$P = \text{daya mesin} \times 0,7355 = 3800 \times 0,7355$$

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

$$t = \frac{2794,9}{750} + 14$$

$$= 17,72 \approx \text{diambil } 20 \text{ mm}$$

b. Tebal Top Plate (Sec 8.3.2.3)

$$A_r = \frac{P}{75} + 70 = \frac{2794,9}{75} + 70 = 107,26 \text{ cm}^2$$

Lebar Top Plate antara 200 s/d 400 diambil 400

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jadi tebal top plate} &= \frac{A_r}{400} \\ &= \frac{107,26}{400} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,26 \text{ cm} = 26 \text{ mm}$$

- c. Tebal wrang alas penuh pada daerah kamar mesin diperkuat sebesar (BKI 2006, Sec. 8-7.C.2.2)**

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

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

$$t = 9,18 \quad \%$$

$$t = 9 \text{ mm} + (9,18 \quad \% \times 9) \text{ mm}$$

$$= 9,82 \text{ mm} \approx 10 \text{ mm}$$

PERHITUNGAN GADING-GADING

Jarak Gading Normal

1. Menurut BKI '06 jarak gading normal antara 0,2 L dari FP sampai sekat ceruk buritan adalah tidak boleh kurang dari 600 mm
2. Di depan sekat tubrukan dan di belakang sekat ceruk buritan jarak gading normal maksimal 650 mm

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

$$= \frac{103,50}{500} + 0,48$$

$$= 0,68 \text{ m} \approx \text{diambil } 0,6 \text{ m}$$

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

Modulus gading utama tidak boleh kurang dari:

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

Dimana :

$$k = 1$$

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

$$= 0,53$$

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

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

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

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$$= 1/3 (8,30 - 1)$$

$$= 2,43 \text{ m}$$

$$Ps_1 = 81,55 \text{ KN/m}^2 \text{ (u/ Buritan kapal)}$$

$$Ps_2 = 66,54 \text{ KN/m}^2 \text{ (u/ Midship Kapal)}$$

$$Ps_3 = 104,18 \text{ KN/m}^2 \text{ (u/ Haluan Kapal)}$$

$$Cr = 1,0 - 2 \times \frac{s}{l}$$

$$= 1,0 - 2 \times \frac{0,1}{2,43}$$

$$= 0,917$$

$$Cr_{\min} = 0,75$$

$$K = 1,0$$

$$C = 0,6$$

Jadi :

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

$$W = 0,53 \times 0,6 \times 0,6 \times (2,43)^2 \times 81,55 \times 0,917 \times 1,0$$
$$= 84,25 \text{ cm}^3$$

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

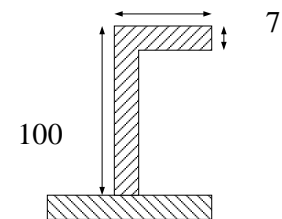
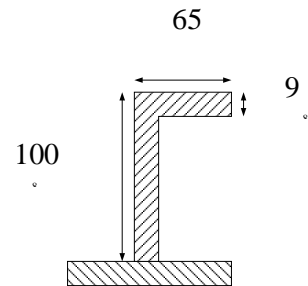
- 2) Modulus gading utama pada daerah midship (sec 9-2. A.1.1)

$$W = 0,53 \times 0,6 \times 0,6 \times (2,43)^2 \times 66,54 \times 0,917 \times 1,0$$
$$= 68,74 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\text{Profil yang direncanakan} = L = 100 \times 75 \times 7$$

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

$$W = 0,53 \times 0,6 \times 0,6 \times (2,43)^2 \times 104,18 \times 0,917 \times 1,0$$
$$= 107,63 \text{ cm}^3$$



Profil yang direncanakan = L = 100 × 75 × 11

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

Modulus gading bangunan atas tidak boleh kurang dari:

1. Poop Deck

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

Dimana :

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

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

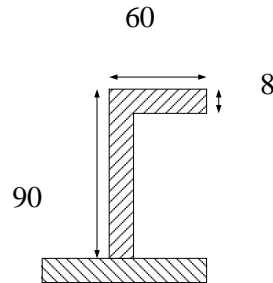
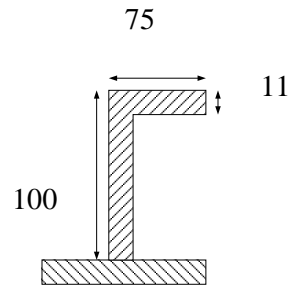
$$P = 39,61 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$Cr = 0,787$$

$$k = 1,0$$

$$W = 0,55 \times 0,6 \times (2,2)^2 \times 39,61 \times 0,917 \times 1,0 \\ = 58,01 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan = L = 90 × 60 × 8



2. Boat Deck

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

Dimana :

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

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

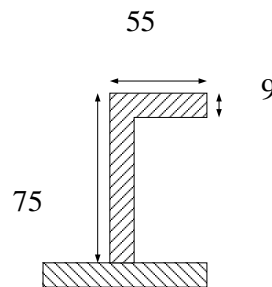
$$P = 34,13 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$Cr = 0,917$$

$$k = 1,0$$

$$W = 0,55 \times 0,6 \times (2,2)^2 \times 34,13 \times 0,917 \times 1,0 \\ = 49,98 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan = L = 75 × 55 × 9



3. NavigationDeck

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

Dimana :

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

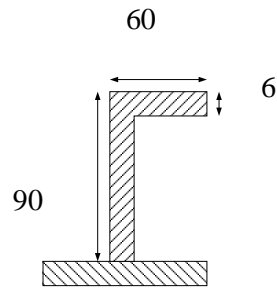
$$l = \text{panjang tak ditumpu} \\ = 2,2 \text{ m}$$

$$P = 29,98 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$Cr = 0,917$$

$$k = 1,0$$

$$W = 0,55 \times 0,6 \times (2,2)^2 \times 29,98 \times 0,917 \times 1,0 \\ = 43,90 \text{ cm}^3$$



Profil yang direncanakan = L = 90 × 60 × 6

4. Compass Deck

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

Dimana :

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

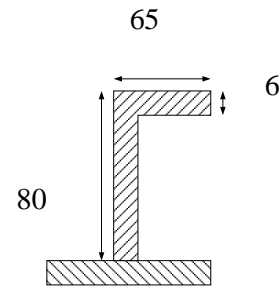
$$l = \text{panjang tak ditumpu} \\ = 2,2 \text{ m}$$

$$P = 26,73 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$Cr = 0,917$$

$$k = 1,0$$

$$W = 0,55 \times 0,6 \times (2,2)^2 \times 26,73 \times 0,917 \times 1,0 \\ = 39,14 \text{ cm}^3$$



Profil yang direncanakan = L = 80 × 65 × 6

5. Fore Castle Deck

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

Dimana :

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

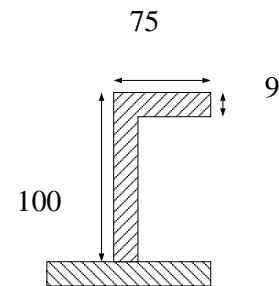
$$l = \text{panjang tak ditumpu} \\ = 2,2 \text{ m}$$

$$P = 64,40 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$Cr = 0,917$$

$$k = 1,0$$

$$W = 0,55 \times 0,6 \times (2,2)^2 \times 64,40 \times 0,917 \times 1,0$$



$$= 94,32 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan = L = 100 × 75 × 9

c. Gading-gading besar (web frame) sec. 9-3. A. 5.3.1 BKI 2006

Modulus gading Besar tidak boleh kurang dari :

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

Dimana ;

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

$$l = 4 \times a$$

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

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

$$= 1/3 (8,30 - 1)$$

$$= 2,43 \text{ m}$$

Untuk beban sisi dibawah garis air

$$P_{s1} = 74,33 \text{ kN / m}^2$$

$$P_{s2} = 62,32 \text{ kN / m}^2$$

$$P_{s3} = 92,44 \text{ kN / m}^2$$

$$n = 1,0$$

$$k = 1,0$$

jadi,

1) Modulus penampang gading besar pada buritan kapal (sec 9-4

A.6.2.1):

$$W = 0,6 \times 2,43 \times (2,4)^2 \times 74,33 \times 1,0 \times 1,0$$

$$= 624,229 \text{ kN / m}^2$$

Profil yang direncanakan T = 240 × 12 FP 130 × 12 130

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

$$f = 13 \times 1,2 = 15,6 \text{ cm}^2$$

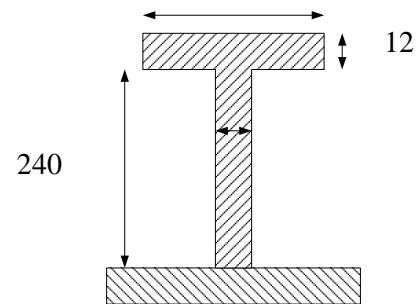
$$f_s = 24 \times 1,2 = 28,8 \text{ cm}^2$$

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

$$f/F = 0,31$$

$$f_s/F = 0,58$$

$$w = 0,45$$



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$$\begin{aligned}W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,45 \times 50 \times 24 \\ &= 540 \text{ cm}^3\end{aligned}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$540 > 624,229 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

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

$$Ps_2 = 62,32 \text{ kN / m}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}W &= 0,6 \times 2,43 \times (2,4)^2 \times 62,32 \times 1,0 \times 1,0 \\ &= 523,36 \text{ kN / m}^2\end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan T = 220 × 10 FP 140 × 10

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

$$f = 14 \times 1,0 = 14 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$fs = 22 \times 1,0 = 22 \text{ cm}^2$$

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

$$f/F = 0,28$$

$$fs/F = 0,44$$

$$w = 0,41$$

$$\begin{aligned}W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,41 \times 50 \times 22 \\ &= 451 \text{ cm}^3\end{aligned}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$451 > 523,36 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

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

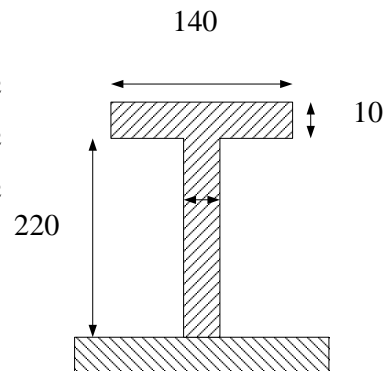
$$Ps_3 = 92,44 \text{ kN / m}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}W &= 0,6 \times 2,43 \times (2,4)^2 \times 92,44 \times 1,0 \times 1,0 \\ &= 776,31 \text{ kN / m}^2\end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan = T = 250 × 12 FP 140 × 12

Koreksi modulus

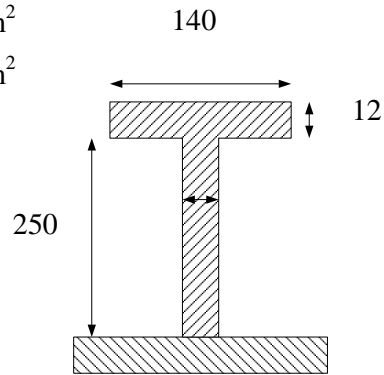
Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50



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$$\begin{aligned}
 f &= 14 \times 1,2 = 15 \text{ cm}^2 \\
 f_s &= 25 \times 1,2 = 30 \text{ cm}^2 \\
 F &= 50 \times 1,0 = 50 \text{ cm}^2 \\
 f/F &= 0,34 \\
 f_s/F &= 0,60 \\
 w &= 0,55 \\
 W &= w \times F \times h \\
 &= 0,52 \times 50 \times 25 \\
 &= 650 \text{ cm}^3
 \end{aligned}$$



W rencana > W perhitungan

$$687 > 776,31 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

- 4) Modulus penampang gading besar pada Kamar Mesin (sec 9-4 A.6.2.1):

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

Dimana ;

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= 4 \times a \\
 &= 4 \times 0,6 = 2,4 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 e &= 1/3 (H - h_{db} \text{ kamar mesin}) \\
 &= 1/3 (8,30 - 1,1) \\
 &= 2,4 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

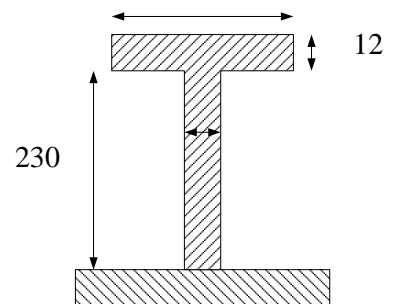
$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= 0,8 \times 2,4 \times (2,4)^2 \times 74,33 \times 1,0 \\
 &= 822,03 \text{ kN / m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan T = 230 × 12 FP 130 × 12 130

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

$$\begin{aligned}
 f &= 13 \times 1,2 = 15,6 \text{ cm}^2 \\
 f_s &= 23 \times 1,2 = 27,6 \text{ cm}^2 \\
 F &= 50 \times 1,0 = 50 \text{ cm}^2 \\
 f/F &= 0,31 \\
 f_s/F &= 0,55 \\
 w &= 0,63
 \end{aligned}$$



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$$\begin{aligned}W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,63 \times 50 \times 23 \\ &= 540,5 \text{ cm}^3\end{aligned}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$724,5 > 822,03 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

d. Modulus Gading besar pada bangunan atas sesuai dengan BKI 2006 Sec.

9. A.6.2.1

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

1) Pada poop deck

$$P_s = 31,71 \quad \text{KN/m}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}W &= 0,6 \times 2,4 \times (2,4)^2 \times 31,71 \times 1,0 \times 1,0 \quad (\text{cm}^3) \\ &= 263,01 \text{ cm}^3\end{aligned}$$

Profil T = 160 × 10 FP 100 × 10

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

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

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

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

$$f/F = 0,22$$

$$f_s/F = 0,36$$

$$w = 0,31$$

$$\begin{aligned}W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,31 \times 45 \times 16 \\ &= 223,20 \text{ cm}^3\end{aligned}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$223,20 > 263,01 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

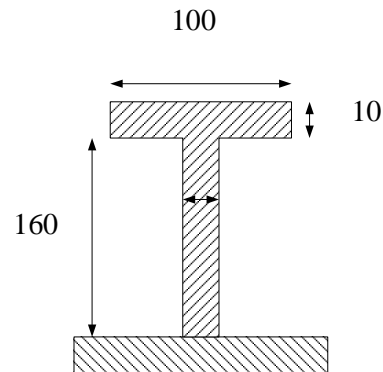
2) Pada Boat deck

$$P_s = 27,31 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}W &= 0,6 \times 2,4 \times (2,4)^2 \times 27,31 \times 1,0 \times 1,0 \quad (\text{cm}^3) \\ &= 226,52 \text{ cm}^3\end{aligned}$$

Profil T = 140 × 10 FP 100 × 10

Koreksi modulus



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Lebar berguna $(40 - 50) = 50$

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

$$f_s = 14 \times 1,0 = 14 \text{ cm}^2$$

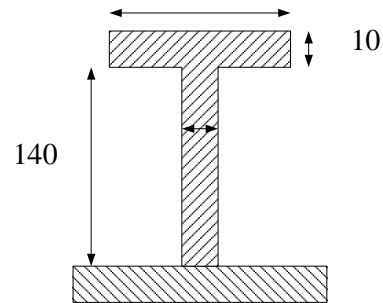
$$F = 50 \times 0,8 = 40 \text{ cm}^2 \quad 100$$

$$f/F = 0,25$$

$$f_s/F = 0,35$$

$$w = 0,35$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,35 \times 40 \times 14 \\ &= 196 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$



W rencana > W perhitungan

$$196 > 226,52 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

3) Navigation Deck

$$P_s = 29,98 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,6 \times 2,2 \times (2,4)^2 \times 29,98 \times 1,0 \times 1,0 \quad (\text{cm}^3) \\ &= 248,66 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Profil T = 120 × 12 FP 80 × 12

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna $(40 - 50) = 50$

$$f = 80 \times 1,2 = 9,6 \text{ cm}^2$$

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

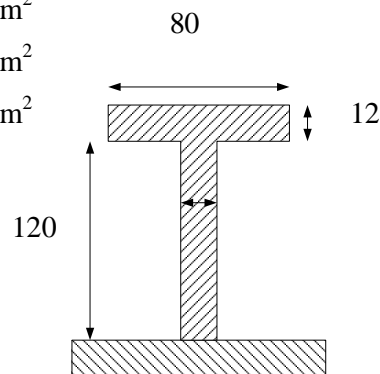
$$F = 50 \times 0,8 = 40 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,24$$

$$f_s/F = 0,36$$

$$w = 0,35$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,35 \times 40 \times 12 \\ &= 171,6 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$



W rencana > W perhitungan

$$171,6 > 248,66 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

4) Compas Deck

$$P_s = 31,29 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

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$$\begin{aligned}W &= 0,6 \times 2,4 \times (2,4)^2 \times 31,29 \times 1,0 \times 1,0 \quad (\text{cm}^3) \\ &= 259,53 \text{ cm}^3\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Profil T} = 140 \times 10 \text{ FP } 80 \times 10$$

Koreksi modulus

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

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

$$f_s = 14 \times 1,0 = 14 \text{ cm}^2$$

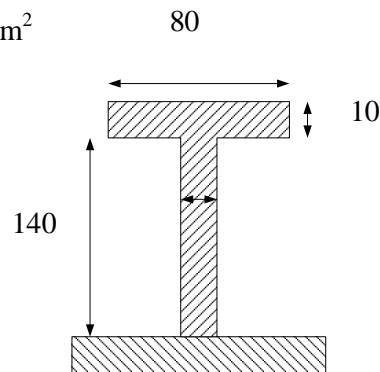
$$F = 50 \times 0,8 = 40 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,20$$

$$f_s/F = 0,35$$

$$w = 0,33$$

$$\begin{aligned}W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,32 \times 40 \times 14 \\ &= 184,8 \text{ cm}^3\end{aligned}$$



W rencana > W perhitungan

$$184,8 > 259,53 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

5) Fore Castle Deck

$$P_s = 51,54 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}W &= 0,6 \times 2,4 \times (2,4)^2 \times 51,54 \times 1,0 \times 1,0 \quad (\text{cm}^3) \\ &= 427,49 \text{ cm}^3\end{aligned}$$

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

Koreksi modulus

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

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

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

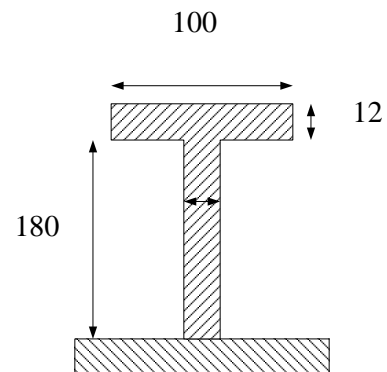
$$F = 50 \times 0,9 = 45 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,27$$

$$f_s/F = 0,48$$

$$w = 0,46$$

$$\begin{aligned}W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,46 \times 45 \times 18 \\ &= 372,6 \text{ cm}^3\end{aligned}$$



$$W_{rencana} > W_{perhitungan}$$

$$372,6 > 427,49 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

PERHITUNGAN SENTA SISI

Modulus senta sisi tidak boleh kurang dari:

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

Dimana :

$$k = 1$$

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

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

$$= 1/3 (8,30 - 1)$$

$$= 2,43 \text{ m}$$

$$P_{s1} = 74,33 \quad \text{KN/ m}^2 \quad (\text{Untuk daerah buritan kapal})$$

$$P_{s2} = 62,32 \quad \text{KN/ m}^2 \quad (\text{Untuk daerah tengah kapal})$$

$$P_{s3} = 92,44 \quad \text{KN/ m}^2 \quad (\text{Untuk daerah haluan kapal})$$

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

$$= 4 \times a$$

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

Jadi :

1) Modulus senta sisi pada daerah buritan

$$W = 0,6 \times 2,43 \times (2,4)^2 \times 74,33 \times 1,0 \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

$$= 624,22 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan T = 240 × 12 FP 120 × 12

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

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

$$f_s = 24 \times 1,2 = 28,8 \text{ cm}^2$$

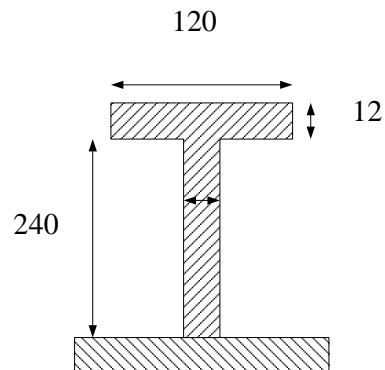
$$F = 50 \times 1,0 = 50 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,29$$

$$f_s/F = 0,58$$

$$w = 0,45$$

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



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$$= 0,45 \times 50 \times 24$$

$$= 541 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$541 > 624,22 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

2) Modulus senta sisi pada daerah midship

$$W = 0,6 \times 2,43 \times (2,4)^2 \times 62,32 \times 1,0 \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

$$= 523,36 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan T = 210 × 12 FP 120 × 12

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

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

$$f_s = 21 \times 1,2 = 26,4 \quad \text{cm}^2$$

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

$$f/F = 0,29$$

$$f_s/F = 0,53$$

$$w = 0,41$$

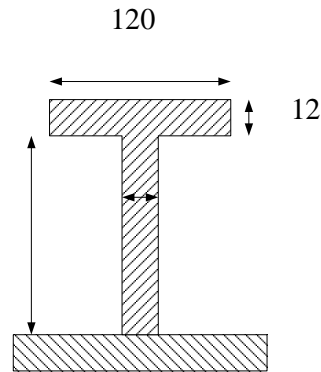
$$W = w \times F \times h$$

$$= 0,41 \times 50 \times 21$$

$$= 451 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$451 > 523,36 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$



3) Modulus penampang senta sisi pada haluan kapal :

$$W = 0,6 \times 2,43 \times (2,4)^2 \times 92,44 \times 1,0 \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

$$= 766,31 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan T = 240 × 12 FP 160 × 12

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

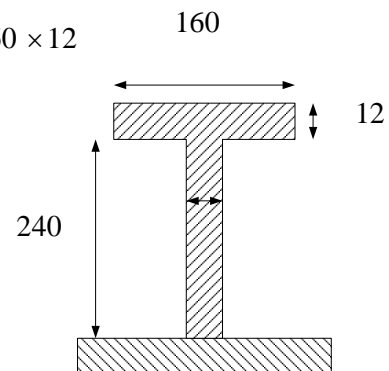
$$f = 16 \times 1,2 = 19,2 \quad \text{cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 24 \times 1,2 = 28,8 \quad \text{cm}^2$$

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

$$f/F = 0,38$$

$$f_s/F = 0,58$$



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$$w = 0,6$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,6 \times 50 \times 24 \\ &= 720 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$720 > 776,31 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

PERHITUNGAN BALOK GELADAK

1. Balok geladak (Deck beam)

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

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

dimana :

$$c = 0,75 \quad \text{untuk Beam}$$

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

$$P_{D1} = 31,59 \quad \text{KN/m}^2 \quad \text{untuk Buritan kapal}$$

$$P_{D2} = 28,72 \quad \text{KN/m}^2 \quad \text{untuk Midship kapal}$$

$$P_{D3} = 39,63 \quad \text{KN/m}^2 \quad \text{untuk Haluan kapal}$$

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

$$= 2,5 \text{ m (diambil terbesar)}$$

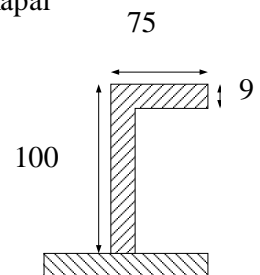
$$k = 1,0$$

sehingga,

- 1) Modulus penampang deck beam pada buritan kapal

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,75 \times 0,6 \times 31,59 \times (2,5)^2 \times 1,0 \quad (\text{cm}^3) \\ &= 88,84 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan L = 100 × 75 × 9

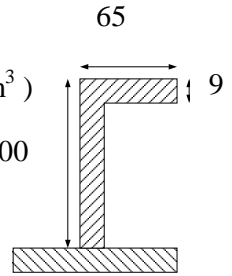


2) Modulus penampang deck beam pada Midship kapal

$$W = 0,75 \times 0,6 \times 28,72 \times (2,5)^2 \times 1,0 \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

$$= 80,77 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan L = 100 × 65 × 9

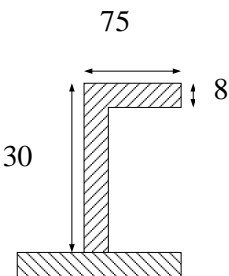


3) Modulus penampang deck beam pada haluan kapal

$$W = 0,75 \times 0,6 \times 39,63 \times (2,5)^2 \times 1,0 \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

$$= 111,45 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan L = 130 × 75 × 8



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

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

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

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

$$c = 0,75$$

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

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

$$= 2,5 \quad (\text{diambil terbesar})$$

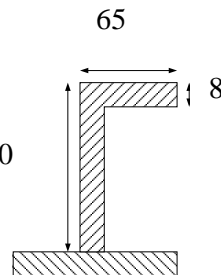
$$k = 1$$

$$P = 19,21 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$W = 0,75 \times 0,6 \times 19,21 \times (2,5)^2 \times 1,0 \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

$$= 54,028 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil L = 80 × 65 × 8



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

$$c = 0,75$$

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

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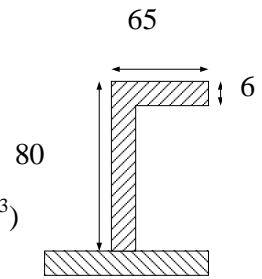
$$l = \text{panjang tak ditumpu} = 1/6 \times B \\ = 2,5 \text{ (diambil terbesar)}$$

$$k = 1$$

$$P = 13,92 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$W = 0,75 \times 0,6 \times 13,92 \times (2,5)^2 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)} \\ = 39,15 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil L = 80 × 65 × 6



3) Modulus deck beam pada geladak kemudi

$$c = 0,75$$

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

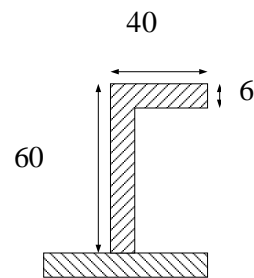
$$l = \text{panjang tak ditumpu} = 1/6 \times B \\ = 2,5 \text{ (diambil terbesar)}$$

$$k = 1$$

$$P = 7,43 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$W = 0,75 \times 0,6 \times 7,43 \times (2,5)^2 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)} \\ = 20,89 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil L = 60 × 40 × 6



4) Modulus Deck Beam pada geladak kompas

$$c = 0,75$$

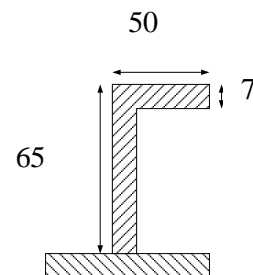
$$a = 0,6 \text{ m}$$

$$l = \text{panjang tak ditumpu} = 1/6 \times B \\ = 2,5 \text{ (diambil terbesar)}$$

$$k = 1$$

$$P = 12,43 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$W = 0,75 \times 0,6 \times 12,43 \times (2,5)^2 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$



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$$= 34,95 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\text{Profil L} = 65 \times 50 \times 7$$

5) Modulus Deck Beam pada Fore castle deck

$$c = 0,75$$

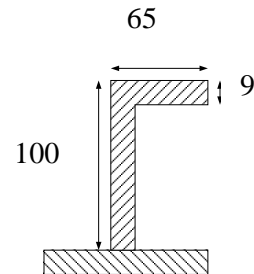
$$a = 0,6 \text{ m}$$

$$l = \text{panjang tak ditumpu} = 1/6 \times B \\ = 2,5 \text{ (diambil terbesar)}$$

$$k = 1$$

$$P = 31,20 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$W = 0,75 \times 0,6 \times 31,20 \times (2,5)^2 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)} \\ = 87,75 \text{ cm}^3$$



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

6) Modulus Deck Beam pada Winch deck

$$c = 0,75$$

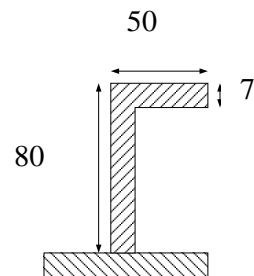
$$a = 0,6 \text{ m}$$

$$l = \text{panjang tak ditumpu} = 1/6 \times B \\ = 2,5 \text{ (diambil terbesar)}$$

$$k = 1$$

$$P = 12,37 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$W = 0,75 \times 0,6 \times 12,37 \times (2,5)^2 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)} \\ = 34,79 \text{ cm}^3$$



$$\text{Profil L} = 80 \times 50 \times 7$$

2 Balok Geladak Besar (Strong Beam)

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

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

Dimana,

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

$e = 4 \times a$

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

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

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

$P_{D1} = 19,90 \text{ KN/m}^2$ untuk Buritan kapal

$P_{D2} = 18,09 \text{ KN/m}^2$ untuk Midship kapal

$P_{D3} = 14,97 \text{ KN/m}^2$ untuk Haluan kapal

$k = 1,0$

jadi :

1) Modulus Strong beam pada buritan kapal

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,75 \times 2,4 \times (2,5)^2 \times 19,90 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)} \\ &= 223,87 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan T = 120 × 12 FP 8 × 12

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

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

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

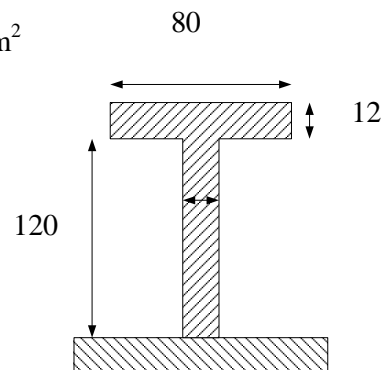
$$F = 50 \times 1,0 = 50 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,19$$

$$f_s/F = 0,29$$

$$w = 0,38$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,38 \times 50 \times 12 \\ &= 228,00 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$



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W rencana > W perhitungan

$$228,00 > 223,87 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

2) Modulus Strong beam pada midship kapal

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,75 \times 2,4 \times (2,5)^2 \times 18,09 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)} \\ &= 203,51 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan T = 120 × 12 FP 80 × 12

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

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

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

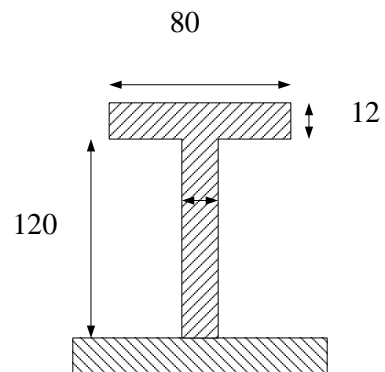
$$F = 50 \times 1,0 = 50 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,19$$

$$f_s/F = 0,29$$

$$w = 0,34$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,34 \times 50 \times 12 \\ &= 204,00 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$



W rencana > W perhitungan

$$204,00 > 203,51 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

3) Strong beam pada Haluan kapal

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,75 \times 2,4 \times (2,5)^2 \times 14,97 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)} \\ &= 168,41 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan T = 150 × 10 FP 80 × 10

Koreksi modulus

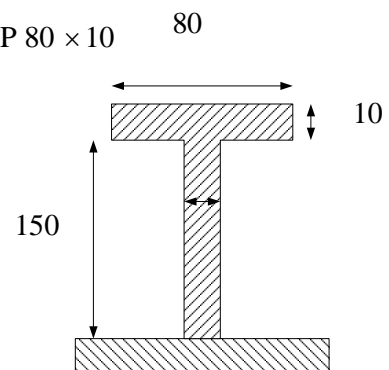
Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

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

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

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

$$f/F = 0,16$$



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$$\begin{aligned}f_s/F &= 0,30 \\w &= 0,25 \\W &= w \times F \times h \\&= 0,25 \times 50 \times 15 \\&= 187,5 \text{ cm}^3\end{aligned}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$187,5 > 168,41 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

b. Strong beam pada bangunan atas

1) Pada Poop Deck

$$\begin{aligned}P_D &= 15,52 \text{ KN/m}^2 \\W &= 0,75 \times 2,4 \times (2,5)^2 \times 15,52 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)} \\&= 174,6 \text{ cm}^3\end{aligned}$$

Profil T = 110 × 12 FP 80 × 12

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

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

$$f_s = 11 \times 1,2 = 13,2 \text{ cm}^2$$

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

$$f/F = 0,19$$

$$f_s/F = 0,26$$

$$w = 0,36$$

$$\begin{aligned}W &= w \times F \times h \\&= 0,36 \times 50 \times 11 \\&= 198,00 \text{ cm}^3\end{aligned}$$

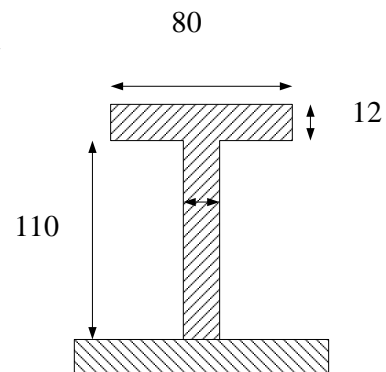
W rencana > W perhitungan

$$198,00 > 174,6 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

2) Pada Boat Deck

$$\begin{aligned}P_D &= 11,14 \text{ KN/m}^2 \\W &= 0,75 \times 2,4 \times (2,5)^2 \times 11,14 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)} \\&= 125,32 \text{ cm}^3\end{aligned}$$

Profil T = 100 × 8 FP 70 × 8



PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

TUGAS AKHIR KM "BATU RAJA" GC 3900 BRT

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna $(40 - 50) = 50$

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

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

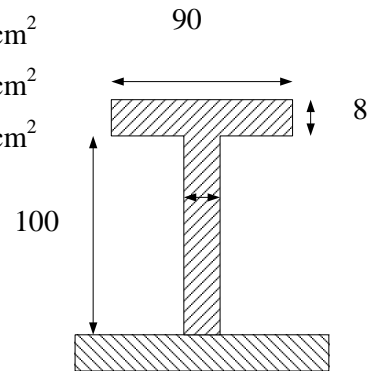
$$F = 50 \times 0,8 = 40 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,14$$

$$f_s/F = 0,2$$

$$w = 0,33$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,33 \times 40 \times 10 \\ &= 132,00 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$



W rencana $>$ W perhitungan

$$132,00 > 125,32 \text{ (memenuhi)}$$

3) Pada Navigation Deck

$$P_d = 9,95 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,75 \times 2,4 \times (2,5)^2 \times 9,95 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)} \\ &= 111,93 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Profil T = 140 \times 8 FP 80 \times 8

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna $(40 - 50) = 50$

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

$$f_s = 14 \times 0,8 = 11,2 \text{ cm}^2$$

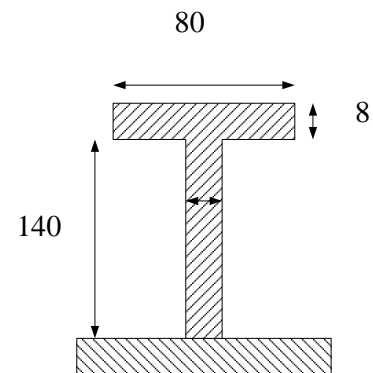
$$F = 50 \times 0,8 = 40 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,16$$

$$f_s/F = 0,28$$

$$w = 0,22$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,22 \times 40 \times 14 \\ &= 123,2 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$



W rencana $>$ W perhitungan

$$123,2 > 111,93 \text{ (memenuhi)}$$

4) Pada compas Deck

PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

TUGAS AKHIR KM "BATU RAJA" GC 3900 BRT

$$Pd = 9,95 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$W = 0,75 \times 2,4 \times (2,5)^2 \times 9,95 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$
$$= 33,79 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil T = 80 × 8 FP 65 × 8

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

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

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

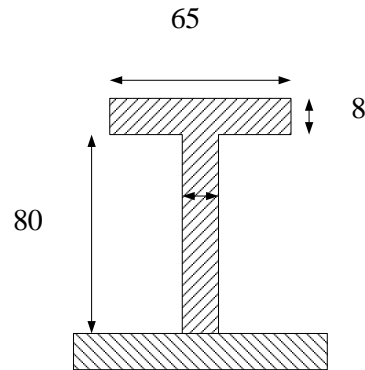
$$F = 50 \times 0,8 = 40 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,13$$

$$f_s/F = 0,16$$

$$w = 0,13$$

$$W = w \times F \times h$$
$$= 0,13 \times 40 \times 8,0$$
$$= 41,60 \text{ cm}^3$$



W rencana > W perhitungan

$$41,60 > 33,79 \text{ (memenuhi)}$$

5) Gading besar pada Fore castle Deck

$$Ps = 14,97 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$W = 0,75 \times 2,4 \times (2,5)^2 \times 14,97 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$
$$= 168,41 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil T = 120 × 9 FP 80 × 9

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

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

$$f_s = 12 \times 0,9 = 10,8 \text{ cm}^2$$

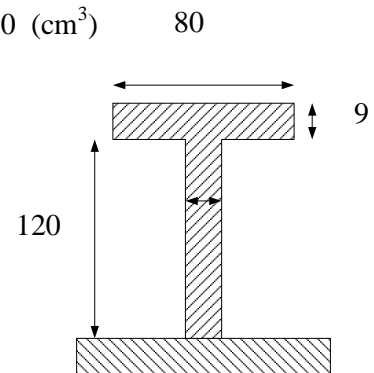
$$F = 50 \times 0,9 = 45 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,16$$

$$f_s/F = 0,24$$

$$w = 0,34$$

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



$$= 0,34 \times 45 \times 12$$

$$= 183,6 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$183,6 > 168,41 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

G. PENUMPU GELADAK (DECK GIRDER)

Tinggi penumpu tidak boleh kurang dari 1/25 panjang tak ditumpu tinggi plat bilah hadap, penumpu yang dilubangi (lubang las) untuk balok geladak yang menerus minimal $1,5 \times$ tinggi geladak.

1. Modulus Penumpu tengah (Center Deck Girder)

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

Dimana :

$$c = 0,75$$

$$e = \text{lebar pembebanan } 1/6 B = 2,5 \text{ m}$$

$$l = \text{panjang tak di tumpu} = 4 \times 0,6 = 2,4 \text{ m}$$

$$P_{Dl} = 19,90 \quad \text{KN/m}^2$$

$$P_{Dl} = 18,09 \quad \text{KN/m}^2$$

$$P_{Dl} = 14,97 \quad \text{KN/m}^2$$

$$k = 1,0$$

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

$$W = 0,75 \times 2,5 \times (2,4)^2 \times 19,90 \times 1,0 \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

$$= 214,92 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil T = 120 × 10 FP 80 × 10

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

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

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

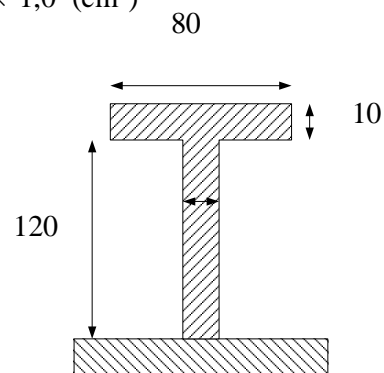
$$F = 50 \times 1,0 = 50 \quad \text{cm}^2$$

$$f/F = 0,16$$

$$f_s/F = 0,24$$

$$w = 0,36$$

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



PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

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$$= 0,36 \times 50 \times 12$$

$$= 216,00 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$216,00 > 214,92 \text{ (memenuhi)}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,75 \times 2,5 \times (2,4)^2 \times 18,09 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)} \\ &= 195,37 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Profil T = 120 × 10 FP 80 × 10

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

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

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

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

$$f/F = 0,16$$

$$f_s/F = 0,24$$

$$w = 0,35$$

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

$$= 0,35 \times 50 \times 12$$

$$= 210,00 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$210,00 > 195,37 \text{ (memenuhi)}$$

- c. Modulus penampang penumpu tengah (Center Deck Girder) pada 0,1 L dari FP tidak boleh kurang dari :

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,75 \times 2,5 \times (2,4)^2 \times 14,97 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)} \\ &= 161,67 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Profil T = 130 × 12 FP 80 × 12

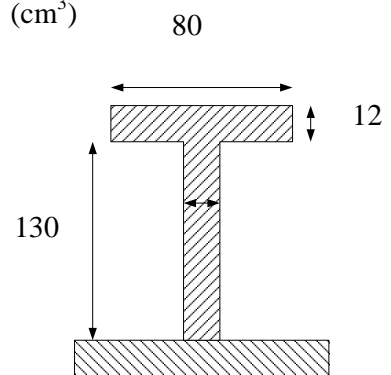
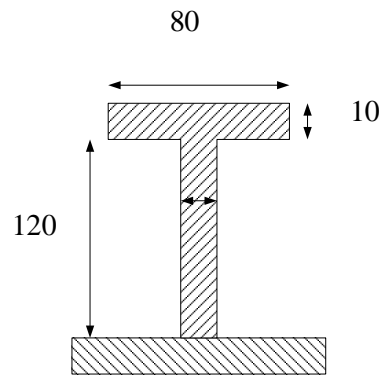
Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

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

$$f_s = 13 \times 1,2 = 15,6 \text{ cm}^2$$

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



PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

TUGAS AKHIR KM "BATU RAJA" GC 3900 BRT

$$f/F = 0,19$$

$$f_s/F = 0,31$$

$$w = 0,30$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,30 \times 50 \times 13 \\ &= 169,00 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$195,00 > 161,67 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

➤ Center Deck Girder (CDG) Pada Bangunan Atas

a. Poop Deck

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,75 \times 2,5 \times (2,4)^2 \times 15,52 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)} \\ &= 167,61 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Profil T = 130 × 8 FP 65 × 8

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

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

$$f_s = 13 \times 0,8 = 10,4 \text{ cm}^2$$

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

$$f/F = 0,12$$

$$f_s/F = 0,23$$

$$w = 0,29$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,29 \times 45 \times 13 \\ &= 169,65 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$169,65 > 167,61 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

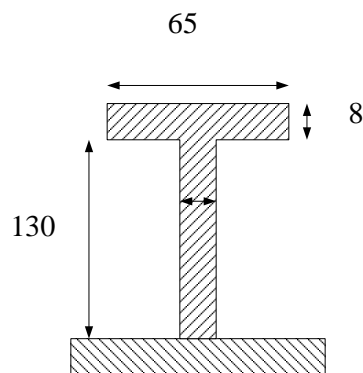
b. Boat Deck

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,75 \times 2,5 \times (2,4)^2 \times 11,14 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)} \\ &= 120,31 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Profil T = 100 × 10 FP 50 × 10

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50



PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

TUGAS AKHIR KM "BATU RAJA" GC 3900 BRT

$$f = 5,0 \times 1,0 = 5,0 \text{ cm}^2$$

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

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

$$f/F = 0,13$$

$$f_s/F = 0,25$$

$$w = 0,33$$

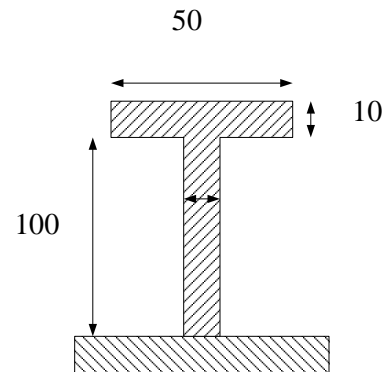
$$W = w \times F \times h$$

$$= 0,33 \times 40 \times 10$$

$$= 132,00 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$132,00 > 120,31 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$



c. Navigation Deck

$$W = 0,75 \times 2,1 \times (2,4)^2 \times 9,95 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$

$$= 90,26 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil T = 80 × 10 FP 65 × 10

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

$$f = 6,5 \times 1,0 = 6,5 \text{ cm}^2$$

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

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

$$f/F = 0,16$$

$$f_s/F = 0,20$$

$$w = 0,34$$

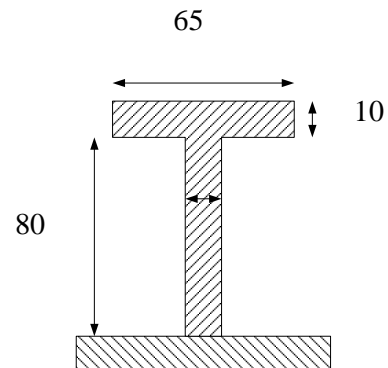
$$W = w \times F \times h$$

$$= 0,34 \times 40 \times 8$$

$$= 108,8 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$108,8 > 90,26 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$



d. Compas Deck

$$W = 0,75 \times 2,5 \times (2,4)^2 \times 9,95 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$

$$= 107,46 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil T = 100 × 7 FP 65 × 7

PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

TUGAS AKHIR KM "BATU RAJA" GC 3900 BRT

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna $(40 - 50) = 50$

$$f = 6,5 \times 0,7 = 4,55 \text{ cm}^2$$

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

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

$$f/F = 0,11$$

$$f_s/F = 0,18$$

$$w = 0,28$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,28 \times 40 \times 10 \\ &= 112,00 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$112,00 > 107,46 \text{ (memenuhi)}$$

e. Forecastle Deck

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,75 \times 2,5 \times (2,4)^2 \times 14,97 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)} \\ &= 161,67 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Profil T = 130 × 12 FP 65 × 12

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna $(40 - 50) = 50$

$$f = 6,5 \times 1,2 = 7,8 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 13 \times 1,2 = 15,60 \text{ cm}^2$$

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

$$f/F = 0,17$$

$$f_s/F = 0,35$$

$$w = 0,31$$

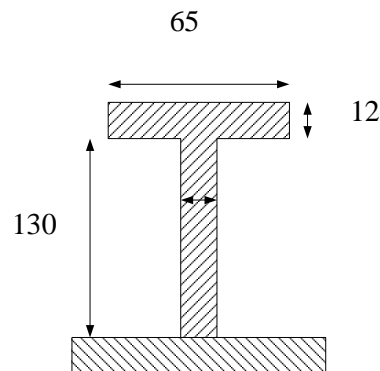
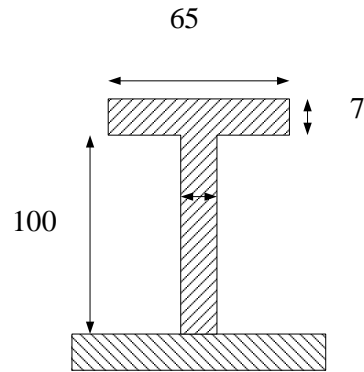
$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,31 \times 45 \times 13 \\ &= 181,35 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$181,35 > 161,67 \text{ (memenuhi)}$$

f. Winch Deck

$$W = 0,75 \times 2,5 \times (2,4)^2 \times 14,11 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$



$$= 152,38 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil T = 100 × 9 FP 75 × 9

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

$$f = 7,5 \times 0,9 = 6,75 \text{ cm}^2$$

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

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

$$f/F = 0,17$$

$$f_s/F = 0,23$$

$$w = 0,39$$

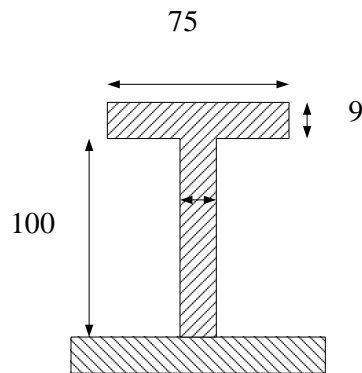
$$W = w \times F \times h$$

$$= 0,39 \times 40 \times 10$$

$$= 156,00 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$156,00 > 152,38 \text{ (memenuhi)}$$



2. Modulus Penumpu samping (Side Deck Girder)

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

Dimana :

$$c = 0,75$$

$$e = \text{lebar pembebanan} = 1/6 B = 2,5 \text{ m}$$

$$l = \text{panjang tak di tumpu} = 4 \times 0,6 = 2,4 \text{ m}$$

$$P_{Dl} = 19,90 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$P_{Dl} = 18,09 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$P_{Dl} = 14,97 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$k = 1,0$$

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

$$W = 0,75 \times 2,5 \times (2,4)^2 \times 19,90, \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$

$$= 214,92 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil T = 130 x 12 FP 65 × 12

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

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$$f = 6,5 \times 1,2 = 7,8 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 13 \times 1,2 = 15,6 \text{ cm}^2$$

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

$$f/F = 0,16$$

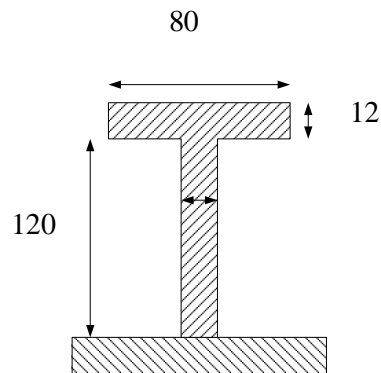
$$f_s/F = 0,31$$

$$w = 0,34$$

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

$$= 0,34 \times 50 \times 13$$

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



W rencana > W perhitungan

$$221 > 214,92 \text{ (memenuhi)}$$

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

$$W = 0,75 \times 2,5 \times (2,4)^2 \times 18,09 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$

$$= 195,37 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil T = 120 × 10 FP 80 × 10

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

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

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

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

$$f/F = 0,16$$

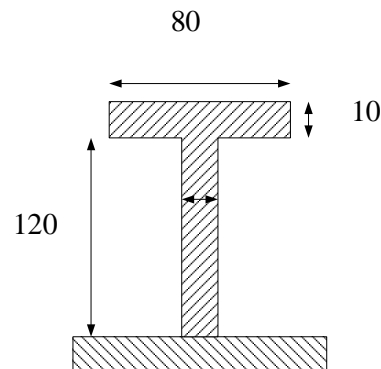
$$f_s/F = 0,24$$

$$w = 0,34$$

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

$$= 0,34 \times 50 \times 12$$

$$= 204,00 \text{ cm}^3$$



W rencana > W perhitungan

$$204,00 > 195,37 \text{ (memenuhi)}$$

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

$$W = 0,75 \times 2,5 \times (2,4)^2 \times 14,97 \times 1,0 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$

PROFILE CONSTRUCTION

TUGAS AKHIR KM "BATU RAJA" GC 3900 BRT

$$= 161,67 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil T = 150 × 11 FP 75 × 11

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

$$f = 7,5 \times 1,1 = 8,25 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 15 \times 1,1 = 16,5 \text{ cm}^2$$

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

$$f/F = 0,17$$

$$f_s/F = 0,33$$

$$w = 0,26$$

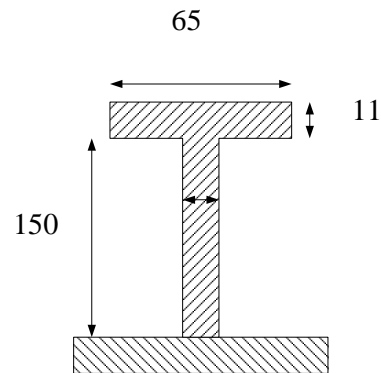
$$W = w \times F \times h$$

$$= 0,26 \times 50 \times 15$$

$$= 195,00 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$195,00 > 161,67 \text{ (memenuhi)}$$



H. BULKHEAD (SEKAT KEDAP)

Sebuah kapal harus mempunyai sekat tubrukan pada haluan sekat buritan, sekat ruang mesin dan sekat antar ruang muat.

a. Sekat Tubrukan pada haluan (BKI 2006 Vol II. Sec 11. B.2.2.1)

Tebal sekat kedap air :

$$t_s = C_p \times a \times \sqrt{P} + t_k \quad (\text{mm})$$

Dimana:

$$C_p = 1,1 \sqrt{f}, \rightarrow f = \frac{235}{\text{Re} \cdot H} \cdot \text{Re} \cdot H = \text{N/mm}^2$$

$$= 1,1 \sqrt{0,89} = \frac{235}{256}$$

$$= 1,04 = 0,89 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$a = 0,6 \text{ (stiffeners spacing)}$$

$$P = 9,81 \times h$$

Dimana,

$$h = \frac{2}{3} (H - h_{DB}) + 1$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} (8,30 - 1) + 1$$

$$= 5,38$$

$$P_5 = 9,81 \times h$$

$$= 9,81 \times 5,38 = 52,77 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$t_k = 1,5$$

$$t_{\min} = 6,0 \times \sqrt{f}$$

$$= 6,0 \times \sqrt{0,89}$$

$$= 5,66 \text{ mm}$$

jadi,

$$t_{s1} = 1,04 \times 0,7 \times \sqrt{52,77} + 1,5$$

$$= 6,76 \text{ mm} > t_{\min} \approx \text{diambil } 10 \text{ mm}$$

Tebal sekat kedap lainnya (BKI 2006 Vol II. Sec 11. B.2.2.1)

$$t_s = C_p \times a \times \sqrt{P} + t_k \quad (\text{mm})$$

Dimana:

$$C_p = 1,1 \sqrt{f}, \longrightarrow f = \frac{235}{\text{Re} \cdot H} \cdot \text{Re} \cdot H = \text{N/mm}^2$$

$$= 1,1 \sqrt{0,89} = \frac{235}{256}$$

$$= 1,04 = 0,89 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$a = 0,7 \text{ (stiffeners spacing)}$$

$$P = 9,81 \times h$$

Dimana,

$$h = \frac{2}{3} (H - h_{DB}) + 1$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} (8,30 - 1) + 1$$

$$= 5,38$$

$$P_5 = 9,81 \times h$$

$$= 9,81 \times 5,38 = 52,77 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$t_k = 1,5$$

$$t_{\min} = 6,0 \times \sqrt{f}$$

$$= 6,0 \times \sqrt{0,89}$$

$$= 5,66 \quad \text{mm}$$

jadi,

$$ts_1 = 0,85 \times 0,7 \times \sqrt{52,77} + 1,5$$

$$= 6,76 \text{ mm} > t_{\min} \approx \text{diambil } 7,0 \text{ mm}$$

b. Modulus Penampang Penegar Sekat Kedap Air

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

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned} C_s &= 0,33 \times f \\ &= 0,33 \times 0,89 \\ &= 0,29 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} l &= 1/3 (H - h) \\ &= 1/3 (8,30 - 1) \\ &= 2,43 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

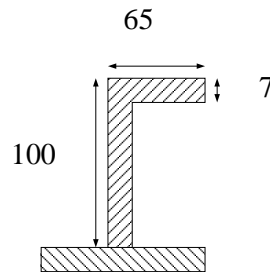
$$P = 52,77 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$a = 0,6 \text{ (jarak Stiffener)}$$

maka :

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,29 \times 0,6 \times (2,43)^2 \times 52,77 \times 1,0 \\ &= 54,21 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Profil yang di rencanakan L = 80 × 65 × 8



c. Stiffener pada bangunan atas (Sec.16. C.3.1)

Modulus penampang stiffener bangunan atas tidak boleh kurang dari :

$$W = 0,35 \times a \times I^2 \times P \times 1.0 \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

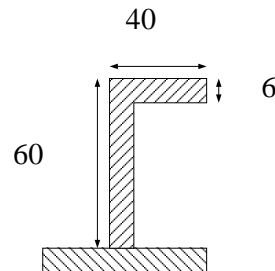
➤ Stiffener untuk Poop Deck

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned} C_s &= 0,35 \\ I &= 2,2 \text{ m} \\ P &= 19,21 \text{ KN/m}^2 \\ a &= 0,7 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

maka :

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,35 \times 0,7 \times (2,2)^2 \times 19,21 \times 1 \\ &= 19,52 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$



Profil yang di rencanakan L = 60 × 40 × 6

➤ Stiffener untuk **Boat Deck**

Dimana :

$$C_s = 0,35$$

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

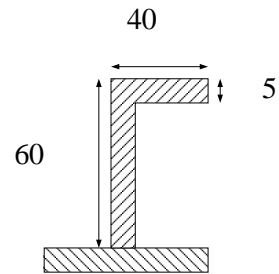
$$P = 13,92 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

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

maka :

$$W = 0,35 \times 0,6 \times (2,2)^2 \times 13,92 \times 1$$

$$= 14,14 \text{ cm}^3$$



Profil yang di rencanakan L = 60 × 40 × 5

➤ Stiffener untuk **Navigation Deck**

Dimana :

$$C_s = 0,35$$

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

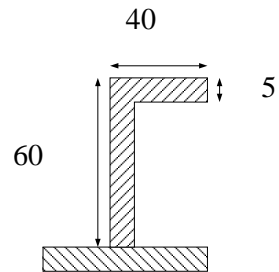
$$P = 12,43 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

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

maka :

$$W = 0,35 \times 0,6 \times (2,2)^2 \times 12,43 \times 1$$

$$= 12,63 \text{ cm}^3$$



Profil yang di rencanakan L = 60 × 40 × 5

➤ Stiffener untuk **Compas Deck**

Dimana :

$$C_s = 0,35$$

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

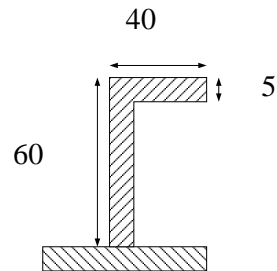
$$P = 12,43 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

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

maka :

$$W = 0,35 \times 0,6 \times (2,2)^2 \times 12,43 \times 1$$

$$= 12,63 \text{ cm}^3$$



Profil yang di rencanakan L = 60 × 40 × 5

➤ Stiffener untuk **Forecastle Deck**

Dimana :

$$C_s = 0,35$$

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

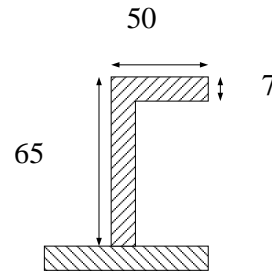
$$P = 31,2 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

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

maka :

$$W = 0,35 \times 0,6 \times (2,2)^2 \times 31,2 \times 1$$

$$= 31,71 \text{ cm}^3$$



Profil yang di rencanakan L = 65 × 50 × 7

➤ Stiffener untuk **Winch Deck**

Dimana :

$$C_s = 0,35$$

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

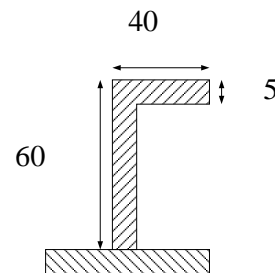
$$P = 12,37 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

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

maka :

$$W = 0,35 \times 0,6 \times (2,2)^2 \times 12,37 \times 1$$

$$= 12,57 \text{ cm}^3$$



Profil yang di rencanakan L = 60 × 40 × 5

d. Stiffener pada sekat antara ruang muat dengan kamar mesin

Modulus penampang stiffener antara ruang muat dengan kamar mesin tidak boleh kurang dari :

$$W = C_s \times a \times I^2 \times P \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

Dimana :

$$C_s = 0,265 \times f$$

$$= 0,265 \times 0,89$$

$$= 0,23$$

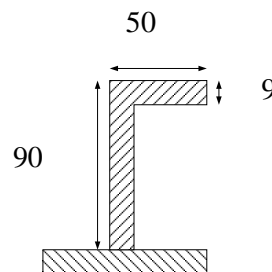
$$I = 2,43 \text{ m}$$

$$P = 52,77 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$a = 0,6$$

maka :

$$W = 0,23 \times 0,6 \times (2,43)^2 \times 52,77 \times 1,0$$



$$= 43,00 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang di rencanakan L = 90 × 50 × 9

e. Web Stiffener

- Web Stiffener pada Sekat

1) Modulus web stiffener sekat tubrukan tidak boleh kurang dari :

$$W = C_s \times e \times l^2 \times P \times k \quad (\text{cm}^3) \quad (\text{BKI 2006 Sec. 11.B.3.1})$$

Dimana :

$$C_s = 0.45 \times 0.89 = 0,40$$

e = lebar pembebanan

= 2,5 m (jarak SDG diambil paling besar)

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

$$= 1/3 (8,1 - 1)$$

$$= 2,37 \text{ m}$$

$$P = 56,21 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

Maka :

$$W = 0,40 \times 2,5 \times (2,43)^2 \times 52,77 \times 1,0 \quad (\text{cm}^3)$$

$$= 311,60 \text{ cm}^3$$

Profil yang direncanakan T = 200 × 10 FP 100 × 10

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

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

$$f_s = 20 \times 1,0 = 20 \text{ cm}^2$$

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

$$f/F = 0,20$$

$$f_s/F = 0,40$$

$$w = 0,32$$

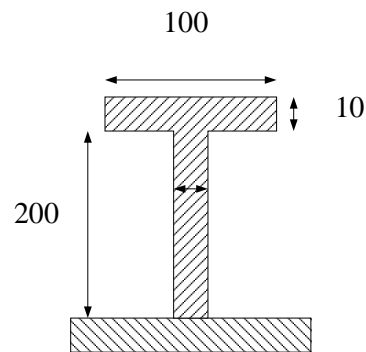
$$W = w \times F \times h$$

$$= 0,32 \times 50 \times 20$$

$$= 315,00 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$315,00 > 311,60 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$



2) Web stiffener sekat kamar mesin dan sekat lainnya pada tengah

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kapal :

$$\begin{aligned}W &= 0,40 \times 2,5 \times (2,43)^2 \times 56,21 \times 1,0 \quad (\text{cm}^3) \\ &= 311,60 \text{ cm}^3\end{aligned}$$

Profil yang direncanakan T = 200 × 10 FP 100 × 10

Koreksi modulus

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

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

$$f_s = 20 \times 1,0 = 20 \text{ cm}^2$$

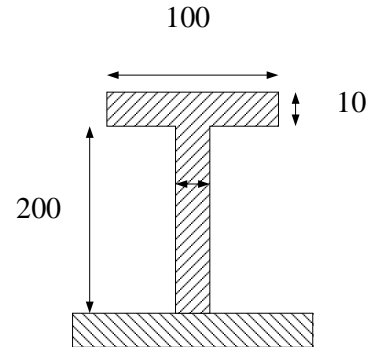
$$F = 50 \times 1,0 = 50 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$f/F = 0,20$$

$$f_s/F = 0,40$$

$$w = 0,32$$

$$\begin{aligned}W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,32 \times 50 \times 20 \\ &= 315,00 \text{ cm}^3\end{aligned}$$



W rencana > W perhitungan

$$315,00 > 311,60 \quad (\text{memenuhi})$$

- Web Stiffener Bangunan Atas

1) Poop Deck

$$\begin{aligned}W &= 0,40 \times 2,5 \times (2,2)^2 \times 19,21 \times 1,0 \\ &= 92,97 \text{ cm}^3\end{aligned}$$

Rencana profil T = 100 × 8 FP 65 × 8

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

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

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

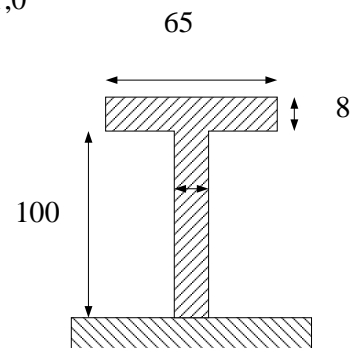
$$F = 50 \times 0,9 = 45 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$f/F = 0,12$$

$$f_s/F = 0,18$$

$$w = 0,22$$

$$\begin{aligned}W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,22 \times 45 \times 10\end{aligned}$$



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$$= 99,00 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$99,00 > 92,97 \text{ (memenuhi)}$$

2) Boat Deck

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,40 \times 2,5 \times (2,2)^2 \times 13,92 \times 1,0 \\ &= 67,37 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Rencana profil T = 80 × 9 FP 60 × 9

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

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

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

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

$$f/F = 0,14$$

$$f_s/F = 0,18$$

$$w = 0,23$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= w \times F \times h \\ &= 0,23 \times 40 \times 8 \\ &= 73,6 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$73,6 > 67,37 \text{ (memenuhi)}$$

3) Navigation Deck

$$\begin{aligned} W &= 0,40 \times 2,5 \times (2,2)^2 \times 12,43 \times 1,0 \\ &= 60,16 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Rencana profil T = 90 × 6 FP 60 × 6

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

$$f = 6,0 \times 0,6 = 3,6 \text{ cm}^2$$

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

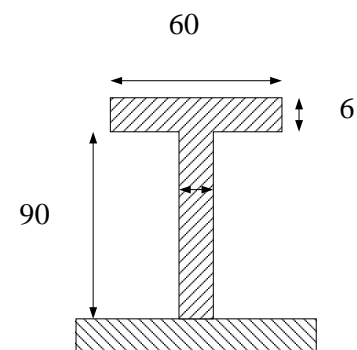
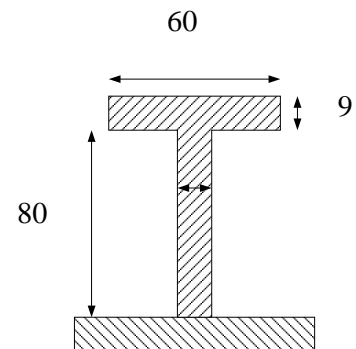
$$F = 50 \times 0,8 = 40 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$f/F = 0,09$$

$$f_s/F = 0,14$$

$$w = 0,19$$

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



$$= 0,19 \times 40 \times 9$$

$$= 68,4 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$68,4 > 60,16 \text{ (memenuhi)}$$

4) Compass Deck

$$W = 0,40 \times 2,0 \times (2,2)^2 \times 12,43 \times 1,0$$

$$= 48,12 \text{ cm}^3$$

Rencana profil T = 75 × 7 FP 50 × 7

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

$$f = 5,0 \times 0,7 = 3,5 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$f_s = 7,5 \times 0,7 = 5,25 \text{ cm}^2$$

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

$$f/F = 0,09$$

$$f_s/F = 0,13$$

$$w = 0,18$$

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

$$= 0,18 \times 40 \times 7,5$$

$$= 54,00 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$54,00 > 48,12 \text{ (memenuhi)}$$

5) Fore castle Deck

$$W = 0,40 \times 2,0 \times (2,2)^2 \times 12,37 \times 1,0$$

$$= 47,89 \text{ cm}^3$$

Rencana profil T = 100 × 9 FP 75 × 9

Lebar berguna (40 – 50) = 50

$$f = 7,5 \times 0,9 = 6,75 \text{ cm}^2$$

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

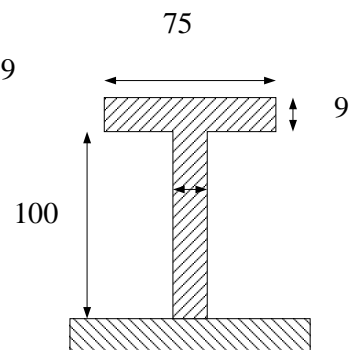
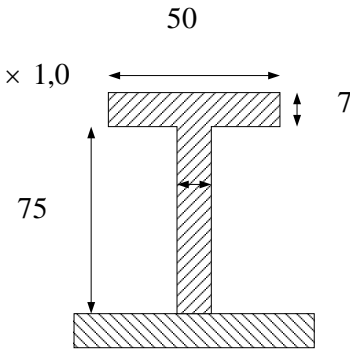
$$F = 50 \times 0,9 = 45 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$f/F = 0,15$$

$$f_s/F = 0,20$$

$$w = 0,12$$

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



$$= 0,12 \times 45 \times 10$$

$$= 54,00 \text{ cm}^3$$

W rencana > W perhitungan

$$54,00 > 47,89 \text{ (memenuhi)}$$

I. BRACKET

Untuk bracket biasanya digunakan untuk menghubungkan dua buah profil, yang mana diatur oleh bagian yang lebih kecil. (BKI 2006 Sec. 3 D.2.2)

- 1) Tebal dari bracket tidak boleh kurang dari : (tidak pakai flange)

$$t = c \times \sqrt[3]{\frac{W}{k1}} + tk$$

$$= 1,2 \times \sqrt[3]{\frac{W}{k1}} + tk$$

- 2) Tebal dari bracket tidak boleh kurang dari : (pakai flange)

$$t = c \times \sqrt[3]{\frac{W}{k1}} + tk$$

$$= 0,95 \times \sqrt[3]{\frac{W}{k1}} + tk$$

- a) Tebal bracket antara gading utama dengan balok geladak di kamar mesin :

$$t = 1,2 \times \sqrt[3]{\frac{65,497}{1}} + 1,5$$

$$t = 6,34 \text{ mm} \quad t \text{ min} = 6,5 \text{ mm}$$

diambil = 7 mm

Panjang lengan (l) (Sec, 3 D.2.3 BKI 2006)

$$= 50,6 \times \sqrt[3]{\frac{W \cdot k2}{t \cdot k1}} \quad k2 = \frac{235}{Re H}$$

$$= 50,6 \times \sqrt[3]{\frac{42,7 \times 0,89}{7 \times 1}} \quad = \frac{235}{256} = 0,89$$

$$= 88,93 \text{ mm}$$

$$l \text{ min} = 100 \text{ mm}$$

direncanakan = 120 x 7

- b) Tebal bracket antara gading utama dengan balok geladak di tengah kapal :

$$t = 1,2 \times \sqrt[3]{\frac{51,836}{1}} + 1,5$$

$$t = 5,974 \text{ mm}$$

$$t \text{ min} = 6,5 \text{ mm}$$

Panjang lengan (l) (Sec, 3 D.2.3 BKI 2006)

$$= 50,6 \times \sqrt[3]{\frac{W \cdot k^2}{t \cdot k1}}$$

$$= 50,6 \times \sqrt[3]{\frac{24,61 \times 0,89}{6,5 \times 1}}$$

$$= 75,860 \text{ mm}$$

$$l \text{ min} = 100 \text{ mm}$$

direncanakan = 120 x 7

- c) Tebal bracket antara gading utama dengan balok geladak di haluan kapal :

$$t = 1,2 \times \sqrt[3]{\frac{80,741}{1}} + 1,5$$

$$t = 6,690 \text{ mm}$$

$$t \text{ min} = 6,5 \text{ mm diambil} = 8$$

Panjang lengan (l)

$$= 50,6 \times \sqrt[3]{\frac{W \cdot k^2}{t \cdot k1}}$$

$$= 50,6 \times \sqrt[3]{\frac{62,905 \times 0,89}{6,5 \times 1}}$$

$$= 103,72 \text{ mm}$$

$$l \text{ min} = 100 \text{ mm}$$

direncanakan = 130 x 8