

BAB II
PERHITUNGAN RENCANA GARIS
(LINES PLAN)

A. Perhitungan Dasar

A.1. Panjang Garis Muat (LWL)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LWL} &= L_{pp} + 2 \% L_{pp} \\ &= 36.07 + (0.02 \times 36.07) \\ &= \mathbf{36.79 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

A.2. Panjang *Displacement* untuk kapal Baling – baling ganda (L displ)

$$\begin{aligned} L \text{ displ} &= \text{LWL} \\ &= \mathbf{36.79 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

A.3. Koefisien *Midship* (Cm) Menurut " *Van Lammerent*"

$$\begin{aligned} C_m &= 0.91 - 0.1 \times \sqrt{C_b} \\ &= 0.91 - 0.1 \times \sqrt{0.52} \\ &= \mathbf{0.828} \quad (0.73 - 0.88) \text{ Memenuhi} \end{aligned}$$

A.4. Koefisien garis air (Cw) Menurut *Troast*

$$\begin{aligned} C_w &= \sqrt{c_b - 0.025} \\ &= \sqrt{0.52 - 0.025} \\ &= \mathbf{0.7} \quad (0.70 - 0.81) \text{ Memenuhi} \end{aligned}$$

A.5. Koefisien Prismatic (Cp)

$$\begin{aligned} C_p &= C_b / C_m \\ &= 0.52 / 0.828 \\ &= \mathbf{0.63} \quad (0.61 - 0.70) \text{ Memenuhi} \end{aligned}$$

A.6. Luas Garis Air (AWL)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{AWL} &= \text{LWL} \times B \times C_w \\ &= 36.79 \times 9 \times 0.7 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \mathbf{231.78 \text{ m}^2}$$

A.7. Luas *Midship* (A_m)

$$\begin{aligned} A_m &= B \times T \times C_m \\ &= 9 \times 3.94 \times 0.828 \\ &= \mathbf{29.36 \text{ m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

A.8. *Volume Displacement*

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{displ}} &= L_{pp} \times B \times T \times C_b \\ &= 36.07 \times 9 \times 3.94 \times 0.52 \\ &= \mathbf{665.1 \text{ m}^3} \end{aligned}$$

A.9. *Displacement*

$$D = V_{\text{displ}} \times \gamma \times c$$

Dimana :

$$\gamma = 1.025 \text{ Berat jenis air laut}$$

$$c = 1.004 \text{ Koefisien Pengelasan}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D &= 665.1 \times 1.025 \times 1.004 \\ &= \mathbf{684.45 \text{ Ton}} \end{aligned}$$

A.10. Koefisien Prismatic *Displacement* (C_p displ)

$$\begin{aligned} C_p \text{ Displ} &= (L_{pp} / L_{\text{displ}}) \times C_p \\ &= (36.07 / 36.79) \times 0.63 \\ &= \mathbf{0.62} \end{aligned}$$

B. Menentukan Letak Titik LCB

- B.1. Dengan menggunakan C_p displacement pada grafik NSP pada C_p displ = 0,62 didapat letak titik LCB (*Longitudinal centre of Bouyancy*) = 0,625 % x L displ, dimana L displ = 36.79 m

$$\begin{aligned}C_p \text{ Displ} &= (L_{pp} / L \text{ displ}) \times C_p \\&= (36.07 / 36.79) \times 0.63 \\&= \mathbf{0.62}\end{aligned}$$

- B.1.1. Letak LCB Displ Menurut Grafik NSP

$$\begin{aligned}\text{LCB Displ} &= 0.625 \% \times L \text{ displ} \\&= 0.00625 \times 36.79 \\&= \mathbf{0.23 \text{ m}} \quad (\text{Dibelakang } \phi \text{ L displ})\end{aligned}$$

- B.1.2. Jarak *Midship* (ϕ) L displacement ke FP

$$\begin{aligned}\phi \text{ Displ} &= 0.5 \times L \text{ displ} \\&= 0.5 \times 36.79 \\&= \mathbf{18.395 \text{ m}}\end{aligned}$$

- B.1.3. Jarak *Midship* (ϕ) Lpp ke FP

$$\begin{aligned}\phi \text{ Lpp} &= 0.5 \times L_{pp} \\&= 0.5 \times 36.07 \\&= \mathbf{18.035 \text{ m}}\end{aligned}$$

- B.1.4. Jarak antara *midship* (ϕ) Displ dengan *midship* (ϕ) Lpp

$$\begin{aligned}&= \phi \text{ Displ} - \phi \text{ Lpp} \\&= 18.395 - 18.035 \\&= \mathbf{0.36 \text{ m}}\end{aligned}$$

- B.1.5. Jarak antara LCB terhadap (ϕ) Lpp

$$\begin{aligned}&= 0.23 - 0.36 \\&= \mathbf{0.59 \text{ m}} \quad (\text{Dibelakang } \phi \text{ Lpp})\end{aligned}$$

- B.2. Menurut Diagram NSP Dengan Luas Tiap *station*

Tug Boat "TB.LEVIATHAN"

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$A_m = 29.36 \text{ m}^2$

No. Ord	%	% x Am	Fs	Hasil	Fm	Hasil	
AP	0.00	0.000	1	0.000	-10	0.00	
1	0.09	2.6424	4	10.5696	-9	-95.1264	
2	0.24	7.0464	2	14.0928	-8	-112.742	
3	0.42	12.3312	4	49.3248	-7	-345.274	
4	0.6	17.616	2	35.232	-6	-211.392	
5	0.75	22.02	4	88.08	-5	-440.4	
6	0.85	24.956	2	49.912	-4	-199.648	
7	0.93	27.3048	4	109.2192	-3	-327.658	
8	0.98	28.7728	2	57.5456	-2	-115.091	
9	0.99	29.0664	4	116.2656	-1	-116.266	
10	1.00	29.36	2	58.72	0	0.00	
					$\Sigma_2 =$	-1963.6	
11	0.99	29.0664	4	116.2656	1	116.2656	
12	0.97	28.4792	2	56.9584	2	113.9168	
13	0.91	26.7176	4	106.8704	3	320.6112	
14	0.83	24.3688	2	48.7376	4	194.9504	
15	0.68	19.9648	4	79.8592	5	399.296	
16	0.52	15.2672	2	30.5344	6	183.2064	
17	0.35	10.276	4	41.104	7	287.728	
18	0.20	5.872	2	11.744	8	93.952	
19	0.07	2.0552	4	8.2208	9	73.9872	
FP	0.00	0.000	1	0.000	10	0.00	
				$\Sigma_1 =$	1089.256	$\Sigma_3 =$	1783.914

$$B.2.1. h = L \text{ Displ} / 20$$

$$h = 36.79 / 20$$

$$h = \mathbf{1.8395} \text{ m}$$

B.2.2. Volume Displacement

$$V \text{ displ} = 1/3 \times h \times \Sigma_1$$

$$= 1/3 \times 1.8395 \times 1089.256$$

$$= \mathbf{667.895} \text{ m}^3$$

B.2.3. Letak LCB NSP

$$LCB \text{ NSP} = \frac{\Sigma_2 + \Sigma_3}{\Sigma_1} \times \frac{L \cdot \text{Displ}}{20}$$

$$= \frac{-1963.6 + 1783.914}{1089.256} \times \frac{36.79}{20}$$

$$= \mathbf{-0.2975} \text{ m} \text{ (Didepan } \phi \text{ L displ)}$$

B.2.4. Koreksi Prosentase penyimpangan LCB

$$= \frac{LCBNSP - LCBDISPL}{Ldispl} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{0.2975 - 0.23}{36.79} \times 100\%$$

$$= \mathbf{0.002} \% < 0.1 \% \text{ (Memenuhi syarat)}$$

B.2.5. Koreksi prosentase penyimpangan untuk volume Displacement

$$= \frac{VoldispNSP - Voldisplawal}{Voldisplawal} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{667.895 - 665.1}{665.1} \times 100\%$$

$$= 0.004 < 0.5 \% \text{ (Memenuhi syarat)}$$

B.3. Perhitungan prismatic depan (Qf) dan koefisien prismatic belakang (Qa) berdasarkan tabel "Van Lamerent"

Dimana :

Qf : Koefisien prismatic bagian depan *midship* LPP

Qa : Koefisien prismatic bagian belakang *midship* LPP

e : Perbandingan jarak LCB terhadap LPP

$$\begin{aligned}e &= (LCB Lpp / Lpp) \times 100 \% \\&= (0.59 / 36.07) \times 100 \% \\&= \mathbf{0.016 \%}\end{aligned}$$

Dengan harga tersebut diatas dapat dihitung harga Qa dan Qf dengan rumus sebagai berikut :

$$Qa = Qf = Cp \pm (1.40 + Cp) e$$

Dimana :

$$Cp = 0.63 \quad (\text{Koefisien prismatic})$$

Maka :

$$\begin{aligned}Qf &= Cp + (1.40 + Cp) e \\&= 0.63 + (1.40 + 0.63) \times 0.016 \\&= \mathbf{0.662}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}Qa &= Cp - (1.40 + Cp) e \\&= 0.63 - (1.40 + 0.63) \times 0.016 \\&= \mathbf{0.598}\end{aligned}$$

Tabel Luas tiap section terhadap Am menurut *Van Lamerent*

Am = **29.36** m²

No	% L station	Luas station
AP	0.000	0.0000
0.25	0.046	1.3506
0.5	0.098	2.8773
0.75	0.157	4.6095
1	0.220	6.4592
1.5	0.358	10.5109
2	0.508	14.9149
2.5	0.656	19.2602
3	0.785	23.0476
4	0.955	28.0388
5	1.000	29.36
6	0.984	28.8902
7	0.879	25.8074
7.5	0.773	22.6953
8	0.633	18.5849
8.5	0.467	13.7111
9	0.296	8.6906
9.25	0.212	6.2243
9.5	0.133	3.9049
9.75	0.062	1.8203
FP	0.000	0.0000

Tabel luas tiap section terhadap Am dari grafik CSA baru

$$A_m = 29.36 \text{ m}^2$$

No. Ord	% Luas	Luas x Am	FS	Hasil	FM	Hasil	
AP	0.004	0.114	0.25	0.029	-5	-0.143	
0.25	0.046	1.339	1	1.339	-4.75	-6.36	
0.5	0.097	2.848	0.5	1.424	-4.5	-6.408	
0.75	0.155	4.559	1	4.559	-4.25	-19.376	
1	0.218	6.393	0.75	4.795	-4	-19.179	
1.5	0.353	10.374	2	20.748	-3.5	-72.618	
2	0.501	14.709	1	14.709	-3	-44.127	
2.5	0.648	19.017	2	38.034	-2.5	-95.085	
3	0.776	22.792	1.5	34.188	-2	-68.376	
4	0.951	27.912	4	111.648	-1	-111.648	
5	1.000	29.36	2	58.72	0	0	
					$\Sigma_2 =$	-443.32	
6	0.986	28.956	4	115.824	1	115.824	
7	0.886	26.004	1.5	39.006	2	78.012	
7.5	0.782	22.958	2	45.916	2.5	114.79	
8	0.642	18.850	1	18.85	3	56.55	
8.5	0.474	13.93	2	27.86	3.5	97.51	
9	0.301	8.828	0.75	6.621	4	26.484	
9.25	0.215	6.319	1	6.319	4.25	26.856	
9.5	0.135	3.96	0.5	1.98	4.5	8.91	
9.75	0.063	1.842	1	1.842	4.75	8.75	
FP	0.000	0.0000	0.25	0.000	5	0.000	
				$\Sigma_1 =$	554.41	$\Sigma_3 =$	533.685

❖ Untuk mengambar CSA baru

$$\begin{aligned}
 P = \text{LCB Displacement} & \quad b = \frac{4Q-1}{6Q} \\
 = 0.23 \text{ m} & \quad = \frac{(4cp)-1}{6cp} \\
 Q = \text{LCB NSP} & \quad = \frac{(4 \times 0.63)-1}{6 \times 0.63} \\
 = 0.2975 \text{ m} & \quad = 0.402 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \quad h &= L_{pp} / 10 \\
 &= 36.07 / 10 \\
 &= \mathbf{3.607 \text{ m}}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. *Volume Displacement Pada Main part*

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{\text{displ}} &= 1/3 \times LPP / 10 \times \Sigma_1 \\
 &= 1/3 \times 36.07 / 10 \times 554.41 \\
 &= \mathbf{666.586 \text{ m}^3}
 \end{aligned}$$

3. *Letak LCB pada Main part*

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{LCB} &= \frac{\Sigma 3 + \Sigma 2}{\Sigma 1} \times \frac{L_{pp}}{10} \\
 &= \frac{(-443.32) + 533.68525}{554.41} \times 3.607 \\
 &= \mathbf{-0.588 \text{ m}}
 \end{aligned}$$

4. *Perhitungan Pada Cant part*

Untuk perhitungan *volume* dan LCB pada *cant part* adalah sbb :

Pada AP = **0.114 m**

No. Ord.	Luas Station	Fs	Hasil	F M	Hasil
X	0.114	1	0.114	0	0
Y	0.057	4	0.228	1	0.228
A	0	1	0	2	0
		$\Sigma_1 =$	0.342	$\Sigma_2 =$	0.228

$$e = \frac{LWL - Lpp}{2} = \frac{36.79 - 36.07}{2}$$

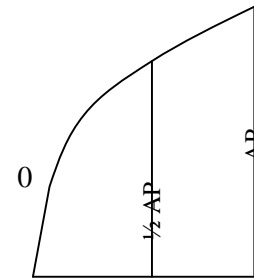
$$= 0.36 \text{ m}$$

5. Volume Cant part

$$V \text{ Cant part} = 1/3 \times e \times \Sigma_1$$

$$= 1/3 \times 0.36 \times 0.342$$

$$= 0.041 \text{ m}^3$$



6. LCB Cant part terhadap AP

$$= \frac{\Sigma_2}{\Sigma_1} \times e$$

$$= \frac{0.228}{0.342} \times 0.36$$

$$= 0.24 \text{ m}$$

7. Jarak LCB Cant part terhadap ϕ Lpp

$$= 1/2 \times Lpp + \text{LCB Cant part}$$

$$= 1/2 \times 36.07 + (0.24)$$

$$= 18.275 \text{ m}$$

Volume Displacement total

$$V \text{ displ total} = \text{Vol. Disp MP} + \text{Vol. Disp CP}$$

$$= 666.586 + 0.041$$

$$= 666.627 \text{ m}^3$$

8. LCB total terhadap ϕ Lpp

$$\text{LCB total} = \frac{(\text{LCBmainpart} \times \text{Volmainpart}) + (\text{LCBcantpart} \times \text{Volcantpart})}{\text{Volume disptotal}}$$

$$= \frac{(0.588 \times 666.586) + (18.275 \times 0.041)}{666.627}$$

$$= 0.589 \text{ m}$$

B.3.1. Koreksi hasil Perhitungan

A. Koreksi Untuk *Volume Displacement*

$$= \frac{\text{Vol .Displ .Total} - \text{Vol .Displ .MainPart}}{\text{Vol .displ .Total}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{666.627 - 665.102}{665.102} \times 100\%$$

$$= \mathbf{0.229} \% < 0.5 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi})$$

B. Koreksi Untuk Prosentase penyimpangan LCB

$$= \frac{\text{LCB Thd midship} - \text{LCB total}}{Lpp} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{0.589 - 0.59}{36.07} \times 100\%$$

$$= \mathbf{-0.003} \% < 0.1 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi})$$

C. Rencana Bentuk Garis Air

C.1. Perhitungan Besarnya sudut masuk (α)

Untuk menghitung besarnya sudut masuk garis air berdasarkan

Koefisien Prismatic Depan (Q_f), Dimana :

Pada perhitungan penentuan letak LCB, $C_p = 0.662$

Dari grafik *Latsium* didapat sudut masuk $= 13^\circ$

Penyimpangan $= \pm 3^\circ$

Maka besarnya sudut masuk yang diperoleh $= 16^\circ$

No.ord	$Y = \frac{1}{2} B$	FS	Hasil
AP	0.977	0.25	0.244
0.25	1.459	1	1.459
0.5	1.745	0.5	0.873
0.75	2.027	1	2.027
1	2.271	0.75	1.703
1.5	2.731	2	5.462
2	3.118	1	3.118
2.5	3.517	2	7.034
3	3.824	1.5	5.736
4	4.337	4	17.348
5	4.5	2	9
6	4.26	4	17.040
7	3.762	1.5	5.643
7.5	3.33	2	6.06
8	2.813	1	2.813
8.5	2.296	2	4.592
9	1.779	0.75	1.334
9.25	1.52	1	1.52

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9.5	1.262	0.5	0.631
9.75	1.003	1	1.003
FP	0.000	0.25	0.000
		$\Sigma_1 =$	95.24

C.2. Perhitungan Luas Bidang Garis Air.

C.2.a. Luas Garis Air Pada *Main part*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{AWL mp} &= 2 \times \frac{1}{3} \times (L_{pp} / 10) \times \Sigma_1 \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \times (36.07 / 10) \times 95.24 \\ &= \mathbf{229.021 \text{ m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

C.2.b. Rencana Bentuk Garis Air pada *Cant part*

Pada AP = **0.977**

No. Ord	Tinggi Ord.	F s	Hasil
AP	0.977	1	0.977
0,5 AP	0.489	4	1.954
0	0	1	0
		$\Sigma_1 =$	2.931

$$\begin{aligned} \text{C.2.c. } e &= \frac{LWL - L_{pp}}{2} \\ &= \frac{36.79 - 36.07}{2} \\ &= 0.36 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

C.2.d. Luas Garis Air pada *Cant part* (AWL CP)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{AWL Cp} &= 2 \times e \times \Sigma_1 \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \times 0.36 \times 2.931 \\ &= \mathbf{2.11 \text{ m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

C.2.e. Luas Total Garis Air (AWL total)

$$\text{AWL total} = \text{AWL mp} + \text{AWL cp}$$

$$= 229.021 + 2.11$$

$$= \mathbf{231.131 \text{ m}^2}$$

C.2.f. Koreksi Luas Garis Air

$$= \frac{AWL - AWL_{total}}{AWL} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{231.78 - 231.131}{231.78} \times 100\%$$

$$= \mathbf{0.28 \%} < 0.5 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi syarat})$$

D. Perhitungan Radius Bilga

D.1. Letak Trapesium ABCD

Dimana

$$B = 9 \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} B = 4.5 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \text{Rise of floor} \\ &= 0.07 \times B \\ &= 0.07 \times 9 = 0.63 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$R = \text{Jari - jari Bilga}$$

$$M = \text{Titik pusat kelengkungan bilga}$$

$$C_m = 0.828$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tg } \alpha &= (0.5 \times B) / a \\ &= 4.5 / 0.63 \end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha = 82.03^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned} \beta &= (180^\circ - \alpha) \\ &= (180^\circ - 82.03^\circ) \\ &= 97.97^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= \beta / 2 \\ &= 97.97^\circ / 2 \\ &= \mathbf{48.985^\circ} \end{aligned}$$

D.2. Perhitungan

D.2.1. Luas Trapesium AECD

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2} (1/2 B) \times ((T + (T - a))) \\ &= B / 4 (2 \times T - a) \\ &= 9 / 4 (2 \times (3.94 - 0.63)) \\ &= \mathbf{16.3125 \text{ m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

D.2.2. Luas AFHEDA

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2} \times \text{Luas } \textit{Midship} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times B \times T \times C_m \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times 9 \times 3.94 \times 0.828 \\ &= \mathbf{14.68 \text{ m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

D.2.3. Luas FGHC

$$\begin{aligned} &= \text{Luas trapesium} - \text{AFHEDA} \\ &= 16.3125 - 14.68 \\ &= \mathbf{1.6325 \text{ m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

D.2.4. Luas FCG

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2} \times \text{Luas FGHC} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times 1.6325 \\ &= \mathbf{0.816 \text{ m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

D.2.5. Luas MFC

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2} \times MF \times FC \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times R \times R \times \text{Tg } \alpha_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Luas juring MFG} = \frac{\alpha_1}{360} \times MR^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas FCG} &= \text{Luas MFC} - \text{Luas juring MFG} \\ &= 0.5 R^2 \text{Tg } \alpha_1 - \frac{\alpha_1}{360} \times MR^2 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi

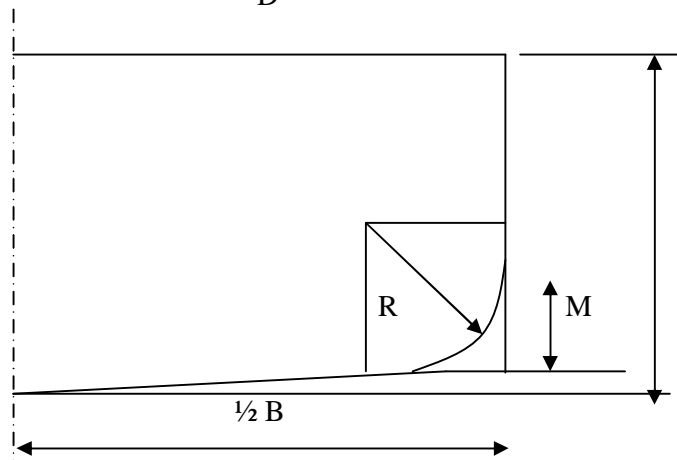
$$\text{Luas ACED} - \text{Luas AFGHDE} = 2(\text{Luas MFC} - \text{Luas juring MFG})$$

$$\begin{aligned} 16.3125 - 14.68 &= 2(0.5 R^2 \text{Tg } \alpha_1 - (\frac{\alpha_1}{360}) \times \pi R^2) \\ 1.6325 &= 0.5 R^2 \text{Tg } 44.425^\circ - (\frac{44.425^\circ}{360}) \times 3.14 R^2 \\ 1.6325 &= 0.296 R^2 \\ R^2 &= 1.6325 / 0.296 \text{ m} \\ R &= \sqrt{1.6325 / 0.296} \\ R &= \mathbf{2.35 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

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E. Rencana Body Plan

1. Merencanakan bentuk *Body plan* adalah:

Merencanakan / membentuk garis air lengkung pada potongan ordinat.

2. Langkah – langkah

- ◆ Membuat empat persegi panjang dengan sisi $\frac{1}{2}$ B dan T
- ◆ Pada garis air T di ukurkan garis b yang besarnya : $\frac{1}{2}$ Luas *Station* di bagi T
- ◆ Dibuat persegi panjang ABCD
- ◆ Di ukurkan pada garis air T garis Y = $\frac{1}{2}$ lebar garis air pada *station* yang bersangkutan
- ◆ Dari titik E kita merencanakan bentuk *station* sedemikian sehingga luas ODE : luas OAB letak titik O dari *station – station* harus merupakan garis lengkung yang stream line.
- ◆ Setelah bentuk *station* selesai di buat, di lakukan penggesekan *volume displacement* dari bentuk – bentuk *station* yang
- ◆ Kebenaran dari lengkung – lengkung dapat di cek dengan menggunakan Planimeter.

E.1. Rencana Bentuk *Body plan*

T : 3.94 m

2T : 7.88 m

Ordinat	Luas <i>station</i>	b = luas <i>station</i> /2T	Y = $\frac{1}{2}$ x B
AP	0.114	0.014	0.977
0.25	1.339	0.17	1.459
0.5	2.848	0.361	1.745
0.75	4.559	0.579	2.027

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1	6.393	0.811	2.271
1.5	10.374	1.316	2.731
2	14.709	1.867	3.118
2.5	19.017	2.413	3.517
3	22.792	2.892	3.824
4	27.912	3.542	4.337
5	29.36	3.726	4.5
6	28.956	3.675	4.26
7	26.004	3.3	3.762
7.5	22.958	2.913	3.33
8	18.850	2.392	2.813
8.5	13.93	1.768	2.296
9	8.828	1.12	1.779
9.25	6.319	0.802	1.52
9.5	3.96	0.503	1.262
9.75	1.842	0.234	1.003
FP	0.0000	0.000	0.000

E.2. Perhitungan koreksi *Volume Displacement* Rencana *Body plan*

Ordinat	Luas <i>station</i>	FS	Hasil
AP	0.114	0.25	0.029
0.25	1.339	1	1.339
0.5	2.848	0.5	1.424
0.75	4.559	1	4.559
1	6.393	0.75	4.795
1.5	10.374	2	20.748

LINES PLAN

2	14.709	1	14.709
2.5	19.017	2	38.034
3	22.792	1.5	34.188
4	27.912	4	111.648
5	29.36	2	58.72
6	28.956	4	115.824
7	26.004	1.5	39.006
7.5	22.958	2	45.916
8	18.850	1	18.85
8.5	13.93	2	27.86
9	8.828	0.75	6.621
9.25	6.319	1	6.319
9.5	3.96	0.5	1.98
9.75	1.842	1	1.842
FP	0.0000	0.25	0.000
		$\Sigma_1 =$	554.41

E.2.2. Volume displacement Perencanaan

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times L_{pp}/10 \times \Sigma_1$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times 36.07/10 \times 554.41$$

$$= \mathbf{666.586 \text{ m}^3}$$

No Ordinat	Tinggi Ord	Fs	Hasil
Ap	0.114	1	0.114
0.5 Ap	0.057	4	0.228
A	0	1	0
		Σ_1	0.342

Volume Cant part

$$\begin{aligned}V_{cp} &= 1/3 \times e \times \Sigma_1 \\ &= 1/3 \times 0.36 \times 0.342 \\ &= \mathbf{0.041} \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

E.2.3. *V Displacement Total*

$$\begin{aligned}&= 666.627 + 0.041 \\ &= 666.627 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

E.2.4. Koreksi penyimpangan *volume displacement body plan*

$$\begin{aligned}&= \frac{\text{Vol displ total} - \text{Vol displ perencanaan}}{\text{Volume displacement perencanaan}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{666.627 - 665.102}{665.102} \times 100\% \\ &= \mathbf{0.229} \% < 0.5 \% \quad (\text{memenuhi syarat})\end{aligned}$$

F. Perhitungan Chamber, Sheer, Dan Bangunan Atas

F.1. Perhitungan Chamber

Chamber :

$$= 1/50 \times B$$

$$= 1/50 \times 9$$

$$= \mathbf{0.18 \text{ m}} \quad = \mathbf{180 \text{ mm}}$$

F.2. Perhitungan Sheer

F.2.1. Bagian Buritan (Belakang)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{F.2.3.1. AP} &= 25 (L/3 + 10) \\ &= 25 (36.07 / 3 + 10) \\ &= \mathbf{550.58 \text{ mm}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{F.2.3.2. } 1/6 \text{ Lpp dari AP} &= 11.1 (L/3 + 10) \\ &= 11.1 (36.07 / 3 + 10) \\ &= \mathbf{244.459 \text{ mm}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{F.2.3.3. } 1/3 \text{ Lpp dari AP} &= 2.8 (L/3 + 10) \\ &= 2.8 (36.07 / 3 + 10) \\ &= \mathbf{61.67 \text{ mm}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{F.2.2. Bagian Midship (Tengah)} = 0 \text{ mm}$$

F.2.3. Bagian Haluan (Depan)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{F.2.3.1. FP} &= 50 (L/3 + 10) \\ &= 50 (36.07/3 + 10) \\ &= \mathbf{1101.17 \text{ mm}} \end{aligned}$$

F.2.3.2. 1/6 Lpp dari FP

$$\begin{aligned} &= 22.2 (L/3 + 10) \\ &= 22.2 (36.07/3 + 10) \\ &= \mathbf{488.918} \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

F.2.3.3. 1/3 Lpp dari FP

$$\begin{aligned} &= 5.6 (L/3 + 10) \\ &= 5.6 (36.07/3 + 10) \\ &= \mathbf{123.33} \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

F.2.4. Perhitungan jumlah gading

Jarak gading (a)

$$\begin{aligned} a &= Lpp / 500 + 0.48 \\ &= 36.07 / 500 + 0.48 \\ &= 0.55 \text{ m diambil } \mathbf{0,55} \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Jika yang diambil = 0.55

Untuk Lpp = 36.07

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Maka} &= 0.52 \times 6 = 3.12 \text{ m} \\ &= 0.55 \times 55 = 30.25 \text{ m} \\ &= \underline{0.54 \times 5} = \underline{2.7 \text{ m}} \\ &= 36.07 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Dimana jumlah total gading adalah $6 + 55 + 5 = 66$ gading

F.2.5. Perhitungan Tinggi kubu-kubu dan tekuk

Tinggi seluruhnya = 1 m dari *main deck*

Tinggi tekuk = 650 mm

Tinggi kubu-kubu = 350 mm

G. Perhitungan Ukuran Daun Kemudi

Perhitungan Ukuran Daun Kemudi

Perhitungan Luas Daun Kemudi Menurut BKI 1996 Vol. II hal. 14.1

$$A = C_1 \times C_2 \times C_3 \times C_4 \times \frac{1.75 \times L \times T}{100} \quad (\text{m}^2)$$

Dimana :

A = Luas daun kemudi (m²)

L = Panjang Kapal = 36.07 m

C₁ = Faktor untuk type kapal = 1,0

C₂ = Faktor untuk type kemudi = 1.0

C₃ = Faktor untuk profil kemudi = 0.8 (NACA)

C₄ = Faktor untuk rancangan kemudi = 1.0

Jadi :

$$\begin{aligned} A &= C_1 \times C_2 \times C_3 \times C_4 \times \frac{1.75 \times L \times T}{100} \text{ m}^2 \\ &= 1 \times 1 \times 0,8 \times 1 \times \frac{1.75 \times 36.07 \times 3.94}{100} \text{ m}^2 \\ &= \mathbf{1.990 \text{ m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

Koreksi :

Lebar bagian yang dibalancir pada potongan sembarang horizontal < 35 % dari lebar sayap kemudi, diambil 30 %

$$\begin{aligned} b' &= 30 \% \times b \\ &= 0.30 \times 0.892 \\ &= \mathbf{0.268 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

Dari ukuran di atas dapat diambil ukuran daun kemudi :

- G.1.1. Luas Daun Kemudi (A) = **1.99** m²
- G.1.2. Luas bagian balancir (A') = **0.4577**m²
- G.1.3. Tinggi daun kemudi (h) = **2.23** m
- G.1.4. Lebar daun kemudi (b) = **0.892** m
- G.1.5. Lebar bagian balancir (b') = **0.258** m

H. Stern Clearance

H.1. Ukuran diameter propeller ideal adalah (0.6 – 0.7) T, Dimana

T = Sarat kapal. di ambil 0.60

D propeller ideal = 0.60. T

$$= 0.60 \times 3.94$$

$$= \mathbf{2.364 \text{ m}}$$

R (Jari – jari propeller)

$$= 0.5 \times D \text{ propeller}$$

$$= 0.5 \times 2364 \text{ mm}$$

$$= \mathbf{1182 \text{ mm}}$$

Diameter *Boss* Propeller

$$= 1/6 \times D$$

$$= 1/6 \times 2364\text{mm}$$

$$= \mathbf{394 \text{ m}}$$

Menurut peraturan konstruksi lambung BKI, untuk kapal baling – baling tunggal

jarak minimal antara baling – baling dengan linggi buritan menurut aturan

konstruksi BKI 1996 Vol II sec 13 – 1 adalah sebagai berikut:

a = 0.15 x D

$$= 0.15 \times 2364$$

$$= \mathbf{354.6 \text{ mm}}$$

e = 2-3 inchi

= diambil 3 inchi

$$= 76.2 \text{ mm}$$

b = 0.789 x D

$$= 0.789 \times 2364$$

$$= \mathbf{1865.196 \text{ mm}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}c &= 0.12 \times D \\ &= 0.12 \times 2364 \\ &= \mathbf{283.68} \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}d &= 0.03 \times D + 60 \text{ mm} \\ &= 0.03 \times 2364 \text{ mm} + 60 \text{ mm} \\ &= \mathbf{130.92} \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

Jarak Poros Propeller dengan *Base line*

$$\begin{aligned}&= R \text{ Propeller} + d \\ &= 1182 + 130.92 \\ &= \mathbf{1312.92} \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$