

BAB II
PERHITUNGAN RENCANA GARIS
(LINES PLAN)

A. PERHITUNGAN DASAR

A.1. Panjang Garis Muat (LWL) Diambil 2% LPP

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LWL} &= \text{LPP} + 2\% \text{ LPP} \\ &= 28,50 + 2\% \cdot 28,50 \\ &= 29,07 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} L \text{ displ} &= \frac{1}{2} (\text{LWL} + \text{Lpp}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times (29,07 + 28,50) \\ &= 29,07 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

A.3. Panjang Keseluruhan Kapal (LOA) diambil 100/94

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LOA} &= (100/94) \times \text{Lpp} \\ &= 100/94 \times 28,50 \\ &= 30,32 \end{aligned}$$

A.4. Coefisien Midship (Cm) Menurut “ Arkent Bont Shocker”

$$\begin{aligned} C_m &= 0,90 + (0,1 \times \sqrt{C_b}) \\ &= 0,90 + (0,1 \times \sqrt{0,721}) \\ &= 0,828 \quad (0,73 - 0,88) \text{ Memenuhi Syarat} \end{aligned}$$

A.5. Coefisien Block (CB) Menurut FH Alexander

$$\begin{aligned} C_B &= 1,04 - (V/2\sqrt{2850}) \\ &= 1,04 - 5,14 / 2 \sqrt{28,50} \\ &= 1,04 - 0,51 \\ &= 0,52 \quad (0,42 - 0,60) \text{ Memenuhi syarat} \end{aligned}$$

A.6. Coefisien garis air (C_m) Menurut Troast

$$\begin{aligned}C_w &= \sqrt{cb-0.025} \\ &= \sqrt{0.52-0.025} \\ &= \mathbf{0.52} \quad (0.75 - 0.83) \text{ Memenuhi Syarat DIAMBIL } 0,52\end{aligned}$$

A.7. Coefisien Prismatic (C_p)

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= C_b/C_m \\ &= 0,52 / 0,828 \\ &= 0,628 \quad (0.58 - 0.71) \text{ Memenuhi Syarat}\end{aligned}$$

A.8. Luas Garis Air (AWL)

$$\begin{aligned}AWL &= L_{wl} \times B \times C_w \\ &= 29,070 \times 9,20 \times 0,750 \\ &= 200,583 \text{ m}^2\end{aligned}$$

A.9. Luas Midship (A_m)

$$\begin{aligned}A_m &= B \times T \times C_m \\ &= 9,20 \times 3,20 \times 0,828 \\ &= 24,373 \text{ m}^2\end{aligned}$$

A.10. Volume Displacement

$$\begin{aligned}V_{\text{displ}} &= L_{pp} \times B \times T \times C_b \\ &= 28,50 \times 9,20 \times 3,20 \times 0,52 \\ &= 436,301 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

A.11. Displacement

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

Dimana :

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

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

$$D = 436,301 \times 1,025 \times 1,004 \\ = 448,997 \text{ ton}$$

A.12. Coefisien Prismatic Displacement (C_p displ)

$$C_p \text{ Displ} = (L_{pp} / L_{\text{displ}}) \times C_p \\ = (28,50 / 29,070) \times 0,628$$

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) = 0,05 % x L_{displ} , dimana $L_{\text{displ}} = 27,21 \text{ m}$

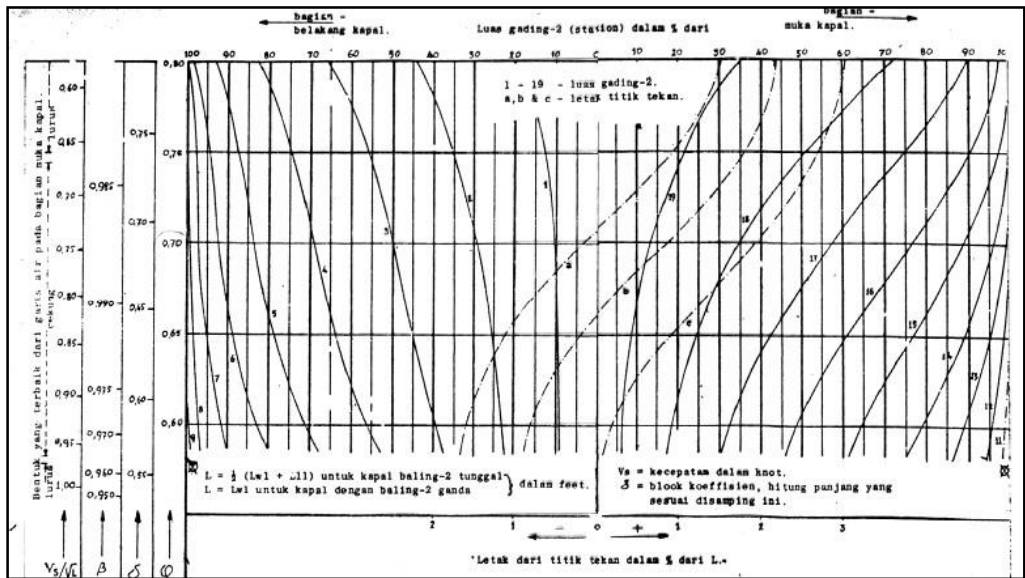
$$C_p \text{ Displ} = (L_{pp} / L_{\text{displ}}) \times C_p \\ = 28,5 / 29,070 \times 0,628 \\ = 0,62$$

B.1.1. Letak LCB Displ Menurut Grafik NSP

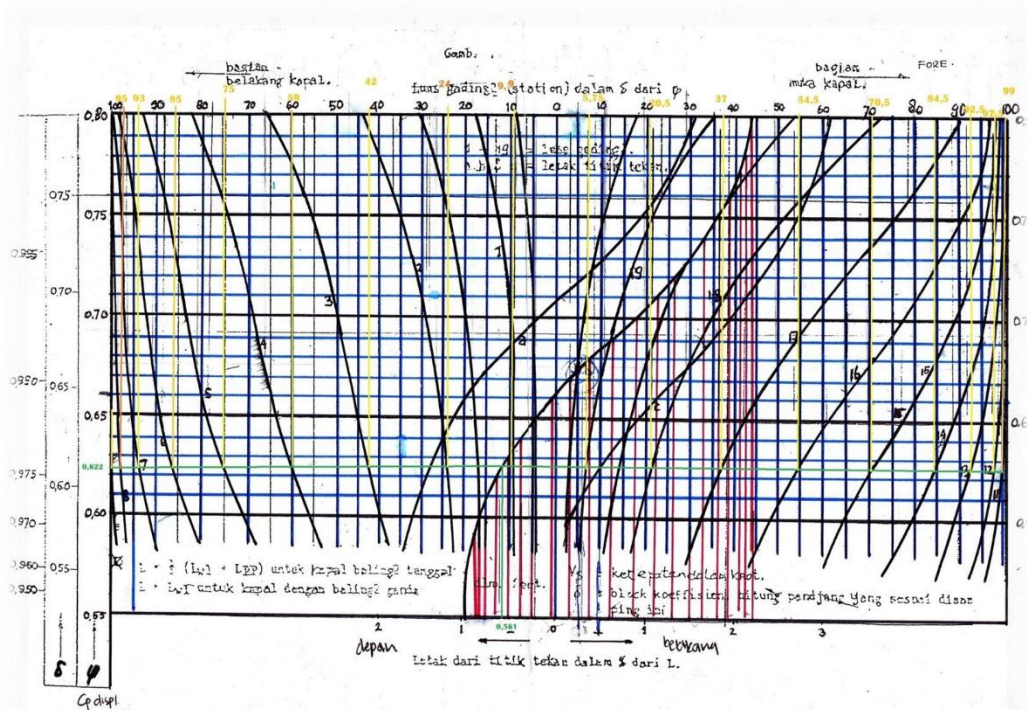
$$\text{LCB Displ} = 0.05 \% \times L_{\text{displ}} \\ = 0.05\% \times 28,50 \\ = \mathbf{-0.145 \text{ m}} \quad (\text{Dibelakang } \phi L_{\text{displ}})$$

B.1.2. Jarak Midship (ϕ) $L_{\text{displacement}}$ ke FP

$$\phi \text{ Displ} = 0.5 \times L_{\text{displ}} \\ = 0.5 \times 29,07 \\ = \mathbf{14,535 \text{ m}}$$



Gambar 2.01. Grafik NSP



Gambar 2.02. Letak LCB dan Luas Station pada Grafik NSP

B.1.1. Jarak Midship (ϕ) Lpp ke FP

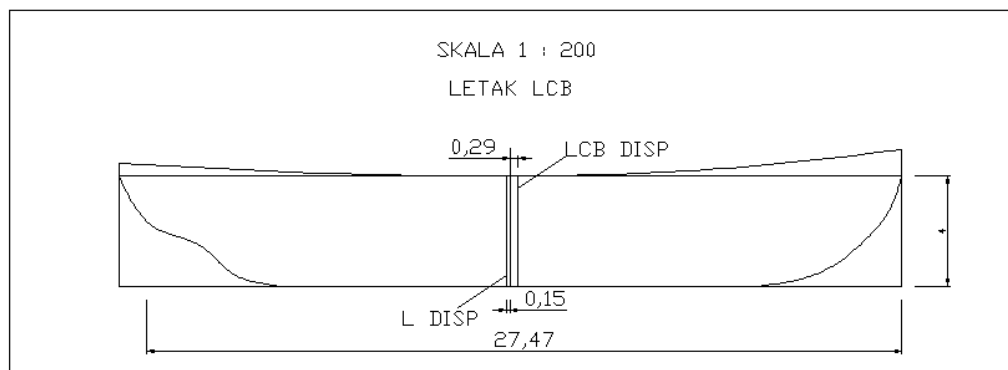
$$\begin{aligned}\phi \text{ Lpp} &= 0.5 \times \text{Lpp} \\ &= 0.5 \times 28,50 \\ &= \mathbf{14,25 \text{ m}}\end{aligned}$$

B.1.2. Jarak antara midship (ϕ) Displ dengan midship (ϕ) Lpp

$$\begin{aligned}&= \phi \text{ Displ} - \phi \text{ Lpp} \\ &= 14,535 - 14,25 \\ &= \mathbf{0.285 \text{ m}}\end{aligned}$$

B.1.3. Jarak antara LCB terhadap (ϕ) Lpp

$$\begin{aligned}&= -0,145 - 0,285 \\ &= \mathbf{-0,430\text{m}} \quad \text{di belakang midship LPP}\end{aligned}$$



Gambar 2.03. Letak LCB, Midship LPP, dan Midship L-Displacement

Rumus Menghitung Volume

Volume atau luasan lengkung dihitung menggunakan metode integrasi numerik dengan aturan trapesium dan aturan *Simpson*, yaitu:

Dimana :

$$V = k \times a \times \sum *$$

V = Volume atau Luas (m^3)

k = Angka pengali

a = Jarak Antar Ordinat (m)

Σ = Jumlah Hasil (m²)

B.2. Menurut Diagram NSP Dengan Luas Tiap station

$A_m = 24,373 \text{ m}^2$

No. Ord	%	% Terhadap A_m	F_s	Hasil	F_m	Hasil
AP	0	0	1	-	-10	-
1	0,097	2,364	4	9,457	-9	85,111
2	0,220	5,362	2	10,724	-8	85,793
3	0,400	9,749	4	38,997	-7	272,978
4	0,575	14,015	2	28,029	-6	168,174
5	0,735	17,914	4	71,657	-5	358,284
6	0,840	20,473	2	40,947	-4	163,787
7	0,925	22,545	4	90,180	-3	270,541
8	0,945	23,033	2	46,065	-2	92,130
9	1	24,373	4	97,492	-1	97,492
					S_2	1.594,290
10	1	24,373	2	48,746	0	-
11	1	23,886	4	95,542	1	95,542
12	1	23,398	2	46,796	2	93,593

13	0,900	21,936	4	87,743	3	263,229
14	0,780	19,011	2	38,022	4	152,088
15	0,700	17,061	4	68,245	5	341,223
16	0,530	12,918	2	25,835	6	155,013
17	0,395	9,627	4	38,509	7	269,566
18	0,205	4,996	2	9,993	8	79,944
19	0,050	1,219	4	4,875	9	43,871
FP	0	0	1	-	10	-
			S ₁	897,854	S ₃	1.494,068

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

$$h = L \text{ Displ} / 20$$

$$= 29,070 / 20$$

$$= 1,454 \text{ m}$$

B.2.2. Volume Displacement

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

$$= 1/3 \times 1,454 \times 897,854$$

$$= 435,010 \text{ m}^3$$

B.2.3. Letak LCB NSP

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LCB NSP} &= \frac{\Sigma_2 + \Sigma_3}{\Sigma_1} \times \frac{L \cdot \text{Displ}}{10} \\ &= \frac{-1.594,290 + 1.494,068}{897,854} \times 1,454 \\ &= -0,162 \text{ m} \quad \text{dibelakan L displasment} \end{aligned}$$

B.2.4. Koreksi Prosentase penyimpangan LCB

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\text{LCBdispl} - \text{LCBNSP}}{L\text{displ}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{-0,145 - (-0,162)}{29,07} \times 100\% \\ &= 0,058 \% < 0,1 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi syarat}) \end{aligned}$$

B.2.5. Koreksi prosentase penyimpangan untuk volume Displacement

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\text{Voldisp awal} - \text{Voldispl NSP}}{\text{Voldispl awal}} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{436,301 - 435,010}{436,301} \times 100\% \\ &= 0,296 < 0,5 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi syarat}) \end{aligned}$$

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

$$e = (\text{LCB Lpp} / \text{Lpp}) \times 100 \%$$

$$= -0,430 / 21,84 \quad \times 100\%$$

$$= -0,0197$$

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

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

Dimana :

$$Cp = 0,62 \quad (\text{Coefisien prismatic})$$

Maka :

$$Qf = Cp + (1,4 + Cp) \times e$$

$$= 0,628 + 1,4 + 0,628 \times -0,0197$$

$$= 0,588$$

$$Qa = Cp - (1,4 + Cp) \times e$$

$$= 0,628 - 1,4 + 0,628 \times -0,0197$$

$$= 0,668$$

Tabel Luas tiap section terhadap Am menurut Van Lamerent

$$Am = 24,373 \text{ m}^2$$

No. Ord	Luas Station	Luas Station Terhadap Am
AP	0	0,000
0,25	0,063	1,536
0,5	0,138	3,363
0,75	0,219	5,338
1	0,304	7,409
1,5	0,478	11,650
2	0,644	15,696
2,5	0,784	19,108

3	0,887	21,619
4	0,986	24,032
5	1	24,373
6	0,95	23,154
7	0,771	18,792
7,5	0,638	15,550
8	0,489	11,918
8,5	0,343	8,360
9	0,21	5,118
9,25	0,15	3,656
9,5	0,094	2,291
9,75	0,044	1,072
FP	0	0,000
	Σ	224,037

Tabel luas tiap section terhadap Am dari grafik CSA baru

$$Am = 24,373m^2$$

No Ordinat	% Luas Station	Luas Station terhadap Am	FS	Hasil	Fm	Hasil
AP	0,024	0,590	0,25	0,148	-5	- 0,738
0,25	0,063	1,530	1	1,530	- 4,75	- 7,268
0,5	0,103	2,500	0,5	1,250	-4,5	- 5,625
0,75	0,224	5,470	1	5,470	- 4,25	- 23,248
1	0,302	7,370	0,75	5,528	-4	- 22,110

1,5	0,476	11,590	2	23,180	-3,5	- 81,130
2	0,640	15,610	1	15,610	-3	- 46,830
2,5	0,780	19,000	2	38,000	-2,5	- 95,000
3	0,882	21,500	1,5	32,250	-2	- 64,500
4	0,981	23,900	4	95,600	-1	- 95,600
5	0,995	24	2	48,480	0	-
					Σ2	- 442,048
6	0,945	23,030	4	92,120	1	92,120
7	0,767	18,690	1,5	28,035	2	56,070
7,5	0,634	15,460	2	30,920	2,5	77,300
8	0,485	11,830	1	11,830	3	35,490
8,5	0,341	8,310	2	16,620	3,5	58,170
9	0,209	5,090	0,75	3,818	4	15,270
9,25	0,149	3,640	1	3,640	4,25	15,470
9,5	0,091	2,210	0,5	1,105	4,5	4,973
9,75	0,044	1,070	1	1,070	4,75	5,083
FP	0,000	-	0,25	-	0	-

S ₁	456,203	S ₃	359,945
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$$\begin{aligned}
 h &= Lpp / 10 \\
 &= 28,50 / 10 \\
 &= 2,850 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Volume Displacement Pada Main Part

$$\begin{aligned}
 V \text{ displ} &= 1/3 \times LPP / 10 \times \Sigma_1 \\
 &= 1/3 \times 2,850 \times 456,203 \\
 &= 433,392 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Letak LCB pada Main Part

$$\begin{aligned}
 LCB &= \frac{\Sigma 3 + \Sigma 2}{\Sigma 1} \times \frac{Lpp}{10} \\
 &= \frac{442,048 + 359,945}{456,203} \times \frac{28,50}{10} \\
 &= \mathbf{-0,513} \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan Pada Cant Part

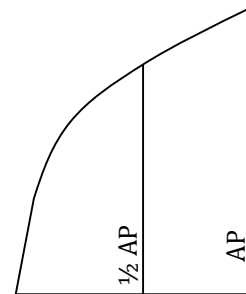
Untuk perhitungan volume dan LCB pada cant part adalah sbb Pada AP = **0.590m**

No Ord	Luas Station	Fs	Hasil	Fm	Hasil
0	0,000	1	0	0	0
0,5 AP	0,295	4	1,180	1	1,180
AP	0,590	1	0,590	2	1,180
		S ₁	1,770	S ₂	2,360

$$\begin{aligned}
 e &= \frac{Lwl - Lpp}{2} \\
 &= \frac{29,070 - 28,500}{2} \\
 &= \mathbf{0,2850} \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

1. Volume Cant Part

$$\begin{aligned}
 V \text{ Cant Part} &= \frac{1}{3} \times e \times S_1 \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \times 0,2850 \times 1,770 \\
 &= 0,168 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$



2. LCB Cant Part terhadap AP

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{S_2}{S_1} \times e \\
 &= \frac{2,360}{1,770} \times 0,2850 \\
 &= \mathbf{0,380} \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Jarak LCB Cant Part terhadap ϕ Lpp

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times Lpp + \text{LCB Cant Part} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times 28,50 + 0,380 \\
 &= 14,630\text{m}
 \end{aligned}$$

4. Volume Displacement total

$$\begin{aligned}
 V \text{ Displ tota} &= V \text{ Displ Mp} + \text{Vol Displ CP} \\
 &= 433,392 + 0,169 \\
 &= 433,561 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

5. LCB total terhadap ϕ Lpp

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{(LCB Main part x Vol Main part) + (LCB cant part x Vol Cant} \\
= & \text{ Part)} \\
& \hline
& \text{Volume Displacement total} \\
= & \frac{-0,513 \quad \times \quad 433,392 \quad \quad \quad 0,3800 \quad \times \quad 0,168}{433,561} \\
= & \frac{-222,293 \quad + \quad 0,064}{433,561} \\
= & \mathbf{-0,513} \quad \text{m}
\end{aligned}$$

B.3.1. Koreksi hasil Perhitungan

A. Koreksi Untuk Volume Displacement

$$\begin{aligned}
& = \frac{\text{Vol.Displ.Total} - \text{Vol.Displperhitungan}}{\text{Vol.displ.Total}} \times 100\% \\
& = \frac{435,010 - 433,561}{435,010} \times 100\% \\
& = \mathbf{0,333} \% < 0.5 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi})
\end{aligned}$$

B. Koreksi Untuk Prosentase penyimpangan LCB

$$\begin{aligned}
= & \frac{\text{LCB Thd midship Lpp} - \text{LCB total}}{\text{LPP}} \times 100\% \\
= & \frac{-0,498 \quad - \quad 0,513}{28,50} \times 100\% \\
= & 0,00051 \times 100\% \\
= & 0,05 \% < 0,1 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi})
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \text{LCB Displacement} \\ &= -0,145 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= \text{LCB NSP} \\ &= -0,162 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b &= \frac{4C_p - 1}{6C_p} \\ &= 0,1583 \end{aligned}$$

$$tb = 3,859$$

$$\begin{aligned} P- \\ Q &= 0,0169 \end{aligned}$$



Gambar 2.05. *Curve Selection Area* dan Bentuk Garis Air

C. RENCANA BENTUK GARIS AIR

C.1. Perhitungan Besarnya sudut masuk (α)

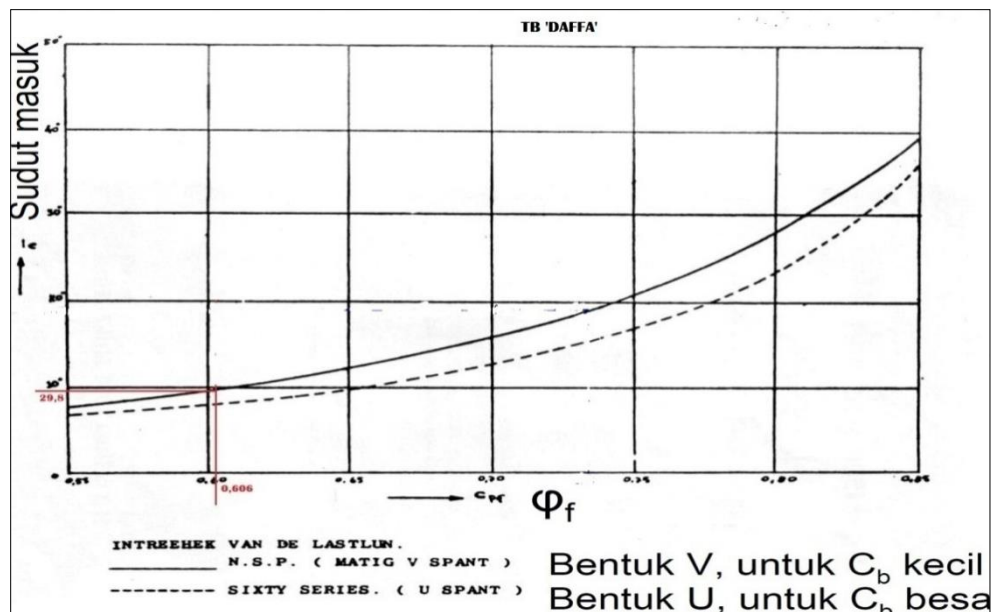
Untuk menghitung besarnya sudut masuk garis air berdasarkan Coefisien Prismatic Depan (Q_f), dimana:

Pada perhitungan penentuan letak LCB, $Q_f = 0,588$

Dari grafik Lastiun didapat sudut masuk $= \pm 13^\circ$

Penyimpangan $= \pm 3^\circ$

Maka besarnya sudut masuk yang diperoleh $= \pm 10^\circ$



Gambar 2.06. Grafik LastluZ

C.2. Tabel perhitungan Main part (1/2 Lebar Kapal) .

No. Ord.	Y=1/2 B	FS	Hasil
AP	1,78	0,25	0,445
0,25	3,30	1	3,300
0,5	3,68	0,5	1,840
0,75	3,88	1	3,876
1	4,08	0,75	3,060
1,5	4,24	2	8,480
2	4,33	1	4,330
2,5	4,41	2	8,820
3	4,60	1,5	6,900
4	4,60	4	18,400
5	4,60	2	9,200
6	4,39	4	17,560
7	3,38	1,5	5,070
7,5	2,72	2	5,440
8	2,23	1	2,230
8,5	1,51	2	3,020
9	0,90	0,75	0,675
9,25	0,69	1	0,685
9,5	0,39	0,5	0,195
9,75	0,23	1	0,230
FP	0	0,25	0
		S	103,756

C.2. Perhitungan Luas Bidang Garis Air.

E. Luas Garis Air Pada Main Part

$$AWL_{mp} = 2 \times \frac{1}{3} \times L_{pp} / 10 \times S$$

$$= 2 \times 0,3 \times 28,50 / 10 \times 103,756$$

$$= 197,135 \text{ m}^2$$

Rencana Bentuk Garis Air pada Cant Part

$$\text{Pada AP} = 1,78 / 0,5 \text{ AP} = 0,89$$

No Ord	Tinggi Ord.	Fs	Hasil
AP	1,780	1	1,780
1/2 AP	0,890	4	3,560
0	0	1	0,000
		S	5,340

$$e = \frac{\text{LWL} - \text{Lpp}}{2} \quad \text{F.}$$

$$= \frac{29,07 - 28,50}{2} \quad \text{G. Luas Garis Air}$$

$$= 0,285 \text{ m} \quad \text{pada Cant Part (}$$

$$2 \times e \times S \quad \text{AWL CP)}$$

$$= 2 \times 0,285 \times 5,340 \quad \text{AWL Cp =}$$

$$= 3,044 \text{ m}^2$$

H. Luas Total Garis Air (AWL total)

$$\text{AWL total} = \text{Luas Main Part} + \text{Luas Cant Part}$$

$$= 197,135 + 3,044$$

$$= 200,179 \text{ m}^2$$

I. Koreksi Luas Garis Air

$$= \frac{\text{AWL} - \text{AWLtotal}}{\text{AWL}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{200,583 - 200,179}{200,583} \times 100\%$$

200,583

$$= 0,0020 \times 100\%$$

$$= 0,20 \% < 0.5 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi syarat})$$

D. PERHITUNGAN RADIUS BILGA

D.1. Letak Trapesium ABCD

Dimana

$$B = 9.20 \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} B = 4.60 \text{ m}$$

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

$$T = 3,20 \text{ m}$$

$$a = \text{Rise of floor}$$

$$= 0.07 \times B$$

$$= 0.07 \times 9,20 = 0.644 \text{ m}$$

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

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

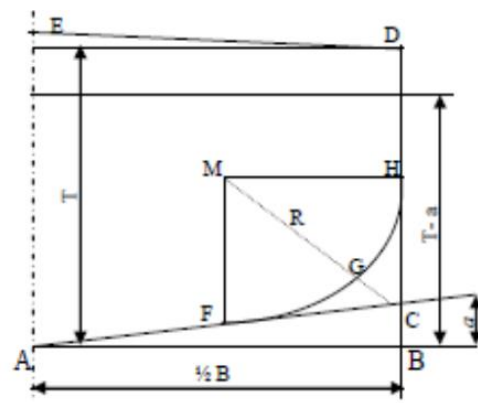
$$\text{Tg } a_2 = \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{4,60}{0,644} = 7,143$$

$$a_2 = 82,030$$

$$a_1 = 0,5 \times (180 - a_2)$$

$$= 0,5 \times 97,97$$

$$= 48,985$$



D.2.1. Luas Trapesium AECD

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2} B \times \frac{1}{2} \{T + (T - A)\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} B \times \frac{1}{2} (3,20 \times (T - a)) \\
 &= 4,60 \times \frac{1}{2} (3,20 \times (3,20 - 0,644)) \\
 &= 13,239 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

D.2.2. Luas AFHEDA

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2} \text{ Luas Midship} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times B \times T \times C_m \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times 9,20 \times 3,20 \times 0,828 \\
 &= 12,187 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

D.2.3. Luas FGHCF

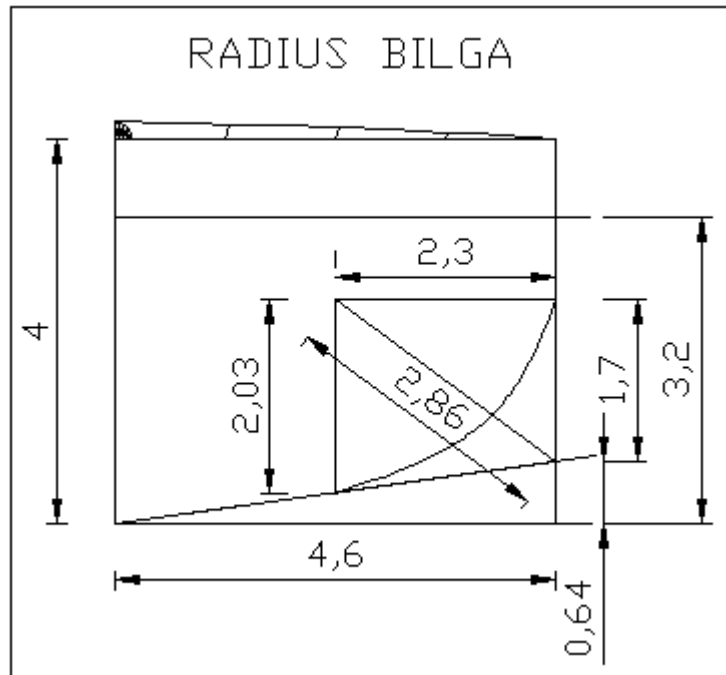
$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \text{Luas Trapesium AECD} - \text{Luas AFHEDA} \\
 &= 13,239 - 12,187 \\
 &= 1,052 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

D.2.4. Luas FGC

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times \text{FGHC} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times 1,052 \\
 &= 0,526 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi Luas ACED- Luas AFHEDA = Luas MFC – Luas Juring MFG

$$\begin{aligned}
 12,187 &= 0,5 R^2 T_g \quad 48,985 - 48,985 / 360 \times \Pi \cdot R^2 \\
 1,052 &= 0,575 R^2 - 0,427 R^2 \\
 1,052 &= 0,148 R^2 \\
 R^2 &= 7,127 \\
 R &= 2,66968
 \end{aligned}$$



Gambar 2.07. Radius Bilga

E. PERHITUNGAN CHAMBER, SHEER dan BANGUNAN ATAS

E.1 Perhitungan Chamber

Chamber :

$$= 1/50 B$$

$$= 1/50 \times 9,20$$

$$= 0,184 \text{ m} = 184\text{mm}$$

E.2 Tinggi Bulwark = 1.0 m

E.3 Perhitungan Sheer

Bagian Buritan (Belakang)

$$AP = 25 (L/3 + 10)$$

$$= 25 (28,5 / 3 + 10)$$

$$= \mathbf{487,500 \text{ mm}}$$

1/6 Lpp dari AP

$$\begin{aligned} &= 11.1 (L/3 + 10) \\ &= 11.1 (28,5 / 3 + 10) \\ &= \mathbf{216,45} \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

1/3 Lpp dari AP

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2.8 (L/3 + 10) \\ &= 2.8 (28,5 / 3 + 10) \\ &= \mathbf{54,600} \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Bagian Midship (Tengah) = 0 mm

Bagian Haluan (Depan)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{FP} &= 50 (L/3 + 10) \\ &= 50 (28,50/3 + 10) \\ &= \mathbf{975,000} \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

1/6 Lpp dari FP

$$\begin{aligned} &= 22.2 (L/3 + 10) \\ &= 22.2 (28,5/3 + 10) \\ &= \mathbf{432,90} \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

1/3 Lpp dari FP

$$\begin{aligned} &= 5.6 (L/3 + 10) \\ &= 5.6 (28,50/3 + 10) \\ &= \mathbf{109,200} \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

E.4 Tinggi Bulkwark = **1.0 m**

Bangunan Atas (Menurut Methode Varian)

1. Perhitungan jumlah gading

Jarak gading (a)

$$a = Lpp / 500 + 0.48$$

$$= 28,50 / 500 + 0.48$$

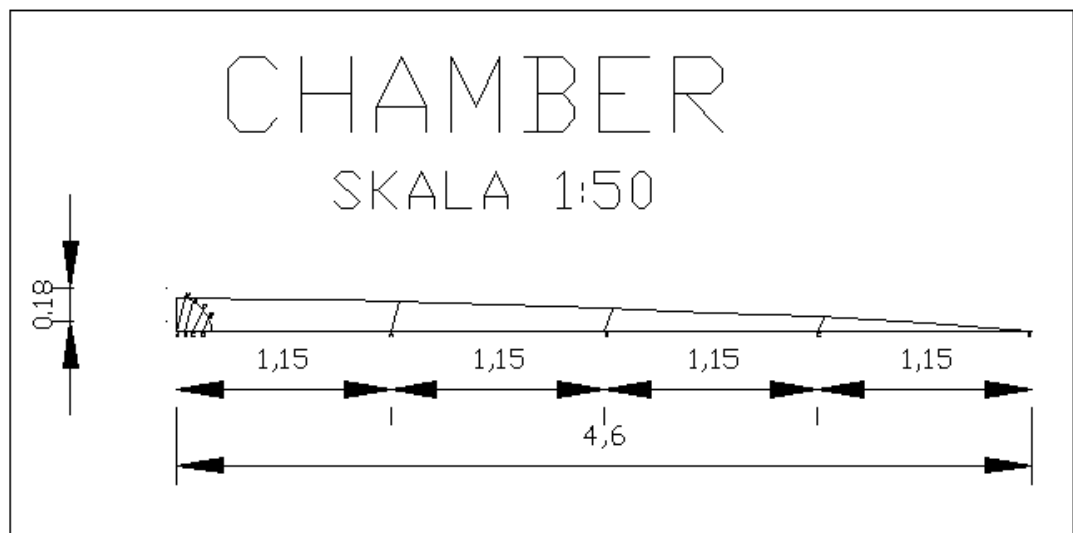
$$= 0.537 \text{ m diambil } \mathbf{0,540 \text{ m}}$$

Untuk LPP = 28,50

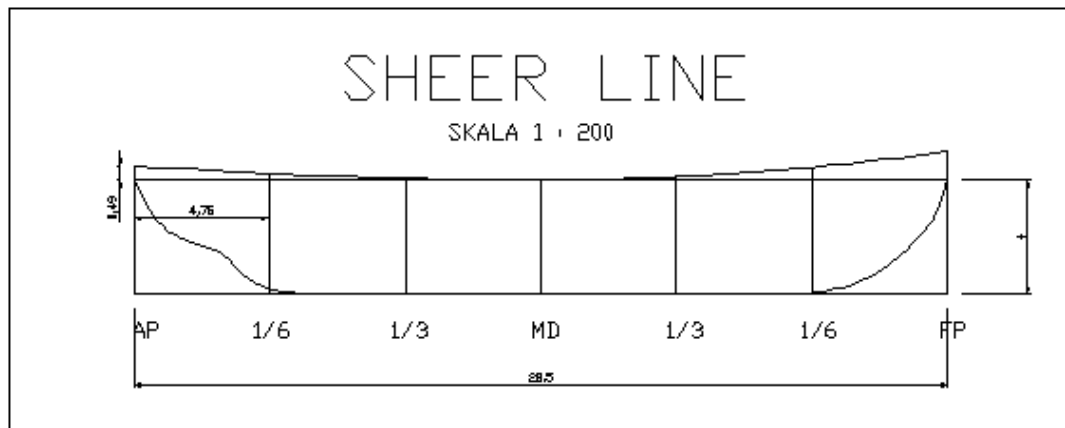
$$\text{Maka } 0,54 \times 49 = 26,46$$

$$0,51 \times 4 = \underline{2,04} +$$

$$28,50$$



Gambar 2.08. Chamber



Gambar 2.09. Sheerplan

F. RENCANA 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 = 28,50 m

C₁ = Faktor untuk type kapal = 1,7

C₂ = Faktor untuk type kemudi = 1,0

C₃ = Faktor untuk profil kemudi = 0,8 (Hallow)

C₄ = Faktor untuk rancangan kemudi = 1 untuk kemudi dengan jet propeller

Jadi :

$$\begin{aligned} A &= C_1 \times C_2 \times C_3 \times C_4 \times \frac{1.75 \times L \times T}{100} \text{ m}^2 \\ &= 1,7 \times 1 \times 0,8 \times 1 \times \frac{1.75 \times 28,50 \times 3,20}{100} \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 2,171 \text{ m}^2$$

Koreksi :

$$\frac{0.023}{3\sqrt{\frac{L}{CbxB} - 6.2}} < \frac{A}{LxT} < \frac{0.03}{3\sqrt{\frac{L}{Cbxb} - 7.2}}$$

$$\frac{0.023}{3\sqrt{\frac{28,50}{0.52x10} - 6.2}} < \frac{2,947}{26,95x3,70} < \frac{0.03}{3\sqrt{\frac{28,50}{0.52x6,9} - 7.2}}$$

$$0.019 < 0.024 < 0.025$$

G.1. Ukuran Daun Kemudi

$A = h \times b \longrightarrow$ Dimana : h = tinggi daun kemudi

b = lebar daun kemudi

Menurut ketentuan Perlengkapan Kapal halaman 58 harga perbandingan $h / b = 2$

Sehingga $h / b = 2 \longrightarrow h = 2b$

$$A = h \times b$$

$$A = 1.5 \times b \times b$$

$$2,171 = 1.5 b^2$$

$$b^2 = \frac{2,171}{1.5}$$

$$b = 1,203 \text{ m}$$

$$h = A / b$$

$$= 2,171 / 1,203$$

$$= 1,804 \text{ m}$$

Menurut Buku Perlengkapan Kapal Hal. 52. Sec. II.9

Luas bagian yang dibalansir dianjurkan < 23 %, diambil 20 %

$$\begin{aligned}A' &= 20 \% \times A \\ &= 0.2 \times 2,171 \\ &= \mathbf{0,434 \text{ m}^2}\end{aligned}$$

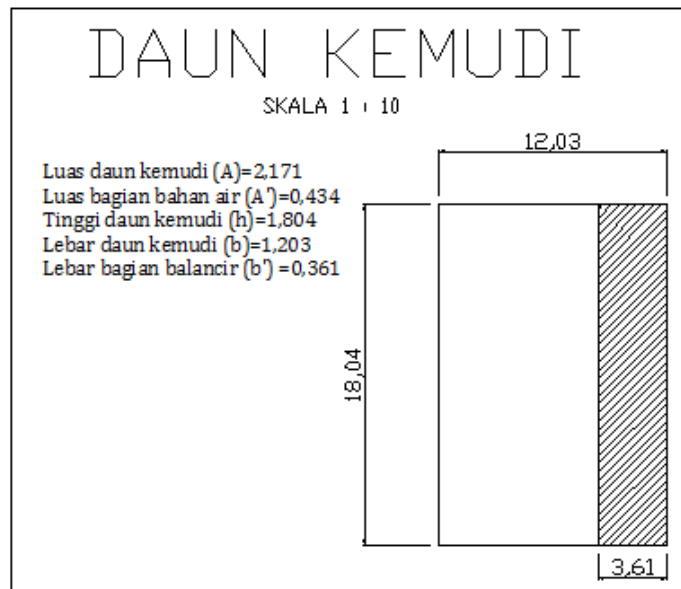
Lebar bagian yang dibalansir pada potongan sembarang horizontal < 35 % dari lebar sayap kemudi, diambil 30 %

$$\begin{aligned}b' &= 30 \% \times b \\ &= 0.30 \times 1,203 \\ &= \mathbf{0,361 \text{ m}}\end{aligned}$$

Dari ukuran di atas dapat diambil ukuran daun kemudi :

- ➔ Luas Daun Kemudi (A) = **2,171m²**
- ➔ Luas bagian balancir (A') = **0,434 m²**
- ➔ Tinggi daun kemudi (h) = **1,804 m**
- ➔ Lebar daun kemudi (b) = **1,203 m**
- ➔ Lebar bagian balancir (b') = **0,361 m**

Scala 1 : 10



Gambar 2.10. Rencana Daun Kemudi

G. STERN CLEARANCE

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

T = Sarat kapal. di ambil 0.60

$$\begin{aligned} D \text{ propeller ideal} &= 0.65 \cdot T \\ &= 0.65 \times 3,20 \\ &= \mathbf{2,080 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R \text{ (Jari – jari propeller)} \\ &= 0.5 \times D \text{ propeller} \\ &= 0.5 \times 2,080 \text{ mm} \\ &= \mathbf{1,040 \text{ mm}} \end{aligned}$$

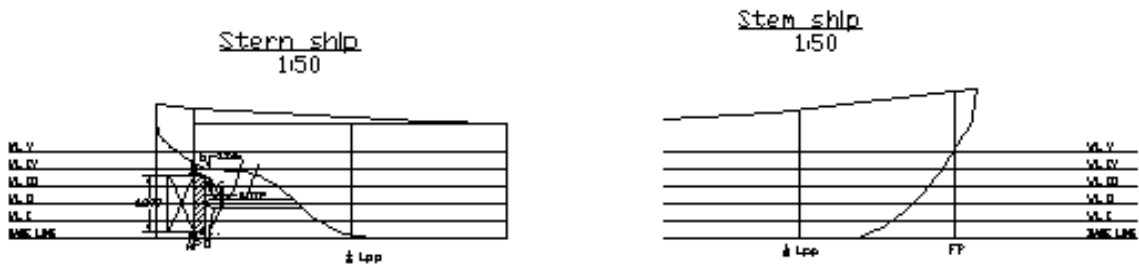
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter Boss Propeller} \\ &= 1/6 \times D \\ &= 1/6 \times 2,080 \text{ mm} \\ &= \mathbf{0,3467 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

Menurut peraturan konstruksi lambung BKI, untuk kapal baling-baling ganda jarak minimal antara baling-baling dengan linggi buritan menurut aturan konstruksi BKI 1996 Vol II sec 13 - 1 adalah sebagai berikut :

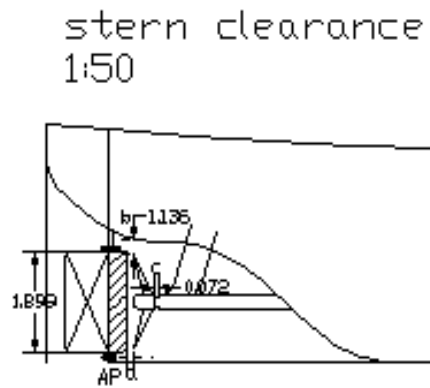
a.	$0.08 \cdot D$	=	0,08	x	2,080
		=	0,166		
b.	$0,789 \cdot D$	=	0,789	x	2,080
		=	1,641		
c.	$0.05 \cdot D$	=	0,05	x	2,080
		=	0,104		
d.	$0.03 \cdot D$	=	0,03	x	2,080
		=	0,122		
e.	$0.76 \cdot D$	=	0,76	x	2,080
		=	0,760		
g.	$2'' - 3'' \cdot D$	=	3	x	0,0254
		=	0,0762		

Jarak Poros Propeller dengan Base Line R Propeller + d + Tinggi sepatu kemudi

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 1,040 + 0,122 + 0 \\
 &= 1,162 \text{ m} \qquad \qquad \qquad = 0,72 + 1,03 \\
 &= \mathbf{0,823 \text{ m}}
 \end{aligned}$$



Gambar 2.11. Stern ship&Stem ship



Gambar 2.12. Stern Clearance

