

**BAB II**  
**PERHITUNGAN RENCANA GARIS**  
**(LINES PLAN)**

**2.1 PERHITUNGAN DIMENSI KAPAL**

1. Panjang Garis Air Muat (LWL)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LWL} &= \text{LPP} + 2\% \text{ LPP} \\ &= 65,00 + 2\% 65,00 \\ &= 66,300 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

2. Panjang Displacement Untuk Kapal Berbaling - Baling Tunggal

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L Displ} &= 0,5 (\text{LWL} + \text{LPP}) \\ &= 0,5 (66,300 + 65,00) \\ &= 65,650 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

3. Coefisien Midship (Cm) Formula Van Lammerent

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cm} &= 0,90 + 0,1 \text{ Cb} \\ &= 0,90 + 0,1 \times 0,843 \\ &= 0,984 \text{ memenuhi syarat (0,94 - 0,99)} \end{aligned}$$

4. Coefisien Prismatic (Cp)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cp} &= \text{Cb} / \text{Cm} \\ &= 0,71 / 0,984 \\ &= 0,721 \text{ memenuhi syarat (0,68 - 0,82)} \end{aligned}$$

5. Coefisien Garis Air (Cw)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cw} &= \sqrt{\text{Cb} - 0,025} \\ &= \sqrt{0,71 - 0,025} \\ &= 0,828 \text{ memenuhi syarat (0,80 - 0,87)} \end{aligned}$$

6. Luas Garis Air (AWL) . AWL Perhitungan

$$\begin{aligned} \text{AWL} &= Lwl \times B \times Cw \\ &= 66,300 \times 11,00 \times 0,828 \\ &= 603,603 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

7. Luas Midship ( Am )

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Am} &= B \times T \times Cm \\ &= 11,00 \times 4,60 \times 0,984 \\ &= 49,804 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

8. Volume Displacement ( V Displ)

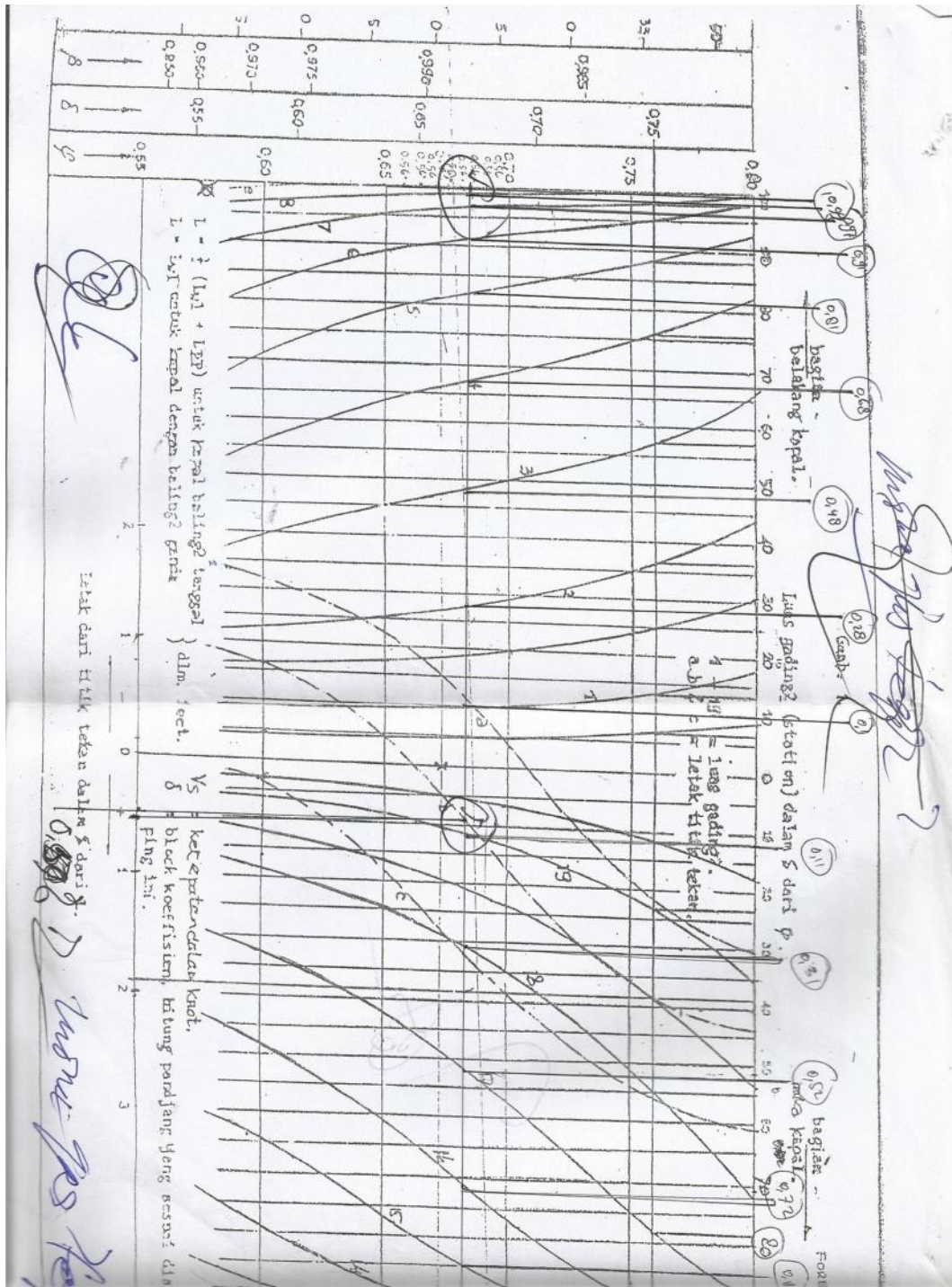
$$\begin{aligned} \text{V displ} &= LPP \times B \times T \times Cb \\ &= 65,00 \times 11,00 \times 4,60 \times 0,71 \\ &= 2335,190 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

9. Coeffisien Prismatic Displacement ( Cp Displ )

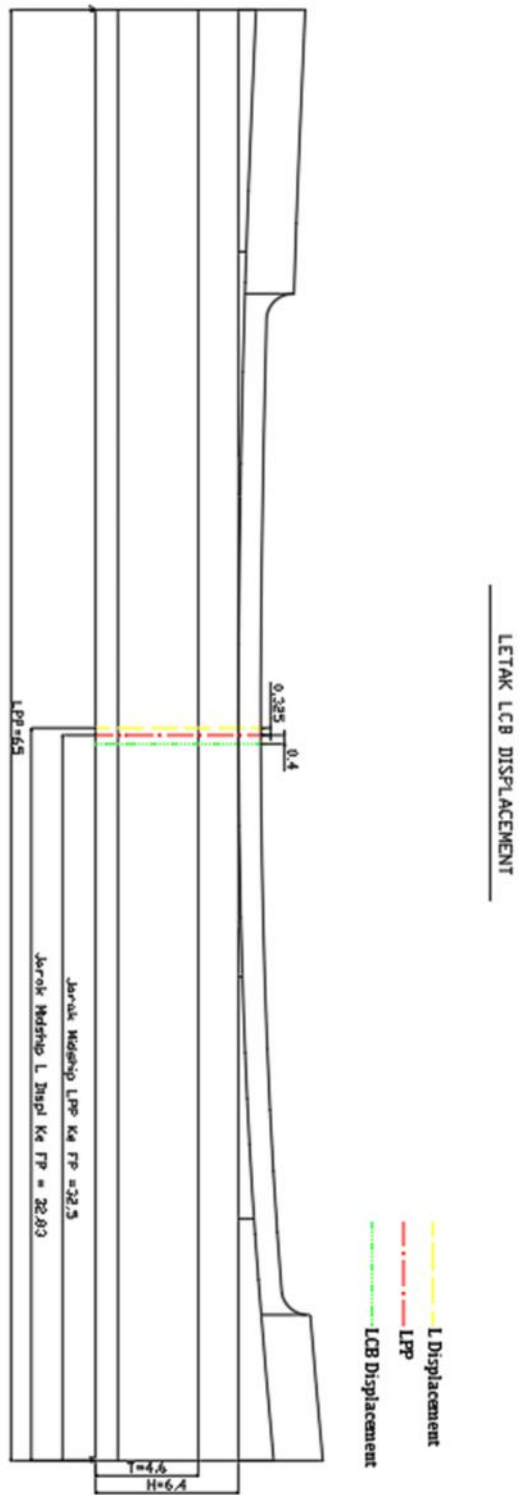
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cp Displ} &= LPP / L \text{ Displ} \times Cp \\ &= 65,00 / 65,650 \times 0,721 \\ &= 0,714 \end{aligned}$$

10. Displacement ( D )

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \text{Vol Displ} \times \rho \times c \\ &= 2335,190 \times 1,025 \times 1,004 \\ D &= 2403,144 \text{ Ton} \end{aligned}$$



Gambar 2.1 Diagram NSP



Gambar 2.2 Letak LCB

## 2.2 MENENTUKAN LETAK LCB

1. Dengan menggunakan Cp displacement pada grafik NSP pada Cp Displ = 0,714 didapat letak titik LCB (Longitudinal Centre of bouyancy) = 1,1% x L Displ, dimana L Displ = 62,620 m<sup>2</sup>

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cp Displ} &= (\text{LPP/L disp}) \times \text{Cp} \\ &= (65,00/65,650) \times 0,721 \\ &= 0,714 \end{aligned}$$

### B.1.1. Letak LCB Displ menurut grafik NSP

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LCB Displ} &= 1,1 \% \times \text{L Displ} \\ &= 1,1 \% \times 65,650 \\ &= 0,7222 \text{ m (Di depan Mid L Displ)} \end{aligned}$$

### B.1.2. Jarak Midship L Displ ke Fp

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Midship Displ} &= 0,5 \times \text{L Displ} \\ &= 0,5 \times 65,65 \\ &= 32,825 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

### B.1.3. Jarak Midship LPP ke Fp

$$\begin{aligned} \text{MidshipLpp} &= 0,5 \times \text{LPP} \\ &= 0,5 \times 65,00 \\ &= 32,5 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

### B.1.4. Jarak antara Midship L Displ dengan Midship LPP

$$\begin{aligned} &= 32,825 - 32,5 \\ &= 0,325 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

### B.1.5. Jarak antara LCB terhadap Midship LPP

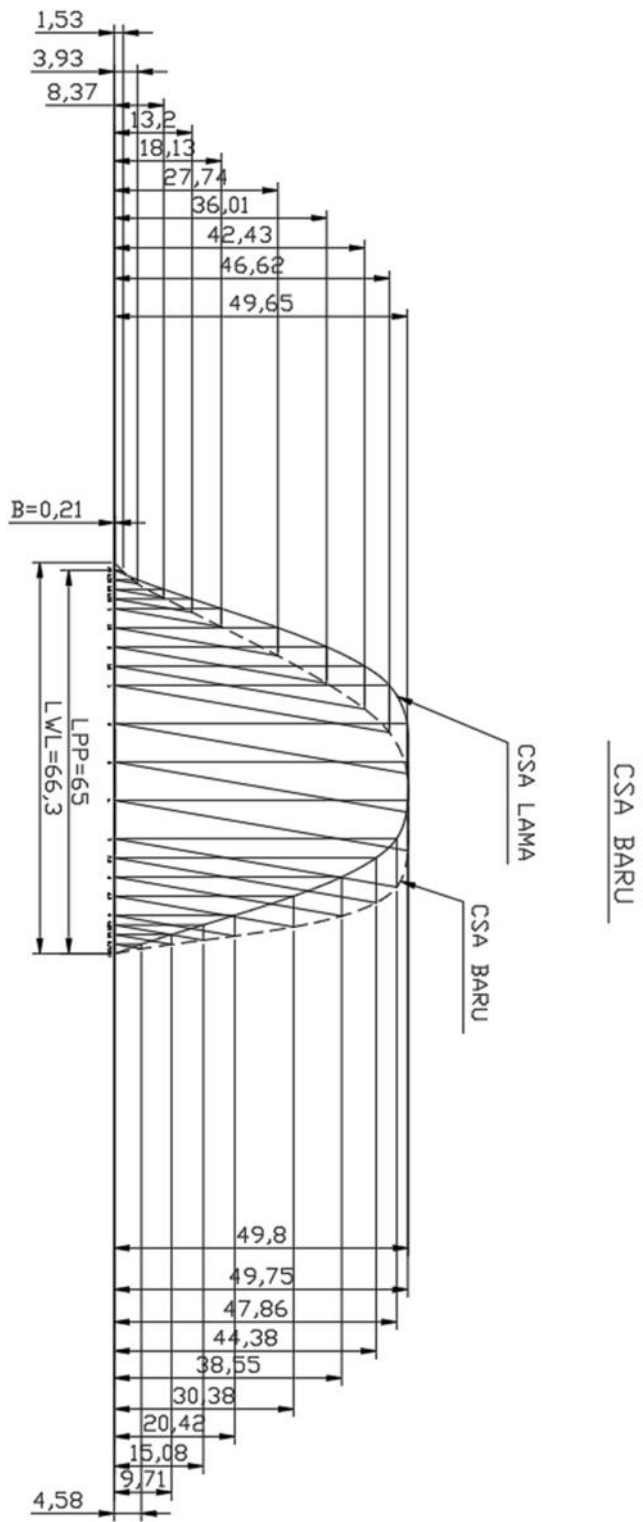
$$= 0,7222 - 0,325$$

= 0,397 m di belakang midship LPP

2. Menurut Diagram NSP dengan luas tiap section ( $A_m$ ) = 49,804 m<sup>2</sup>

No. Ord	%	% Terhadap $A_m$	$F_s$	Hasil	$F_m$	Hasil
AP	0	0	1	-	-10	-
1	0,12	5,976	4	23,906	-9	-215,152
2	0,32	15,937	2	31,874	-8	-254,995
3	0,519	25,848	4	103,392	-7	-723,746
4	0,709	35,311	2	70,622	-6	-423,729
5	0,849	42,283	4	169,133	-5	-845,666
6	0,929	46,268	2	92,535	-4	-370,141
7	0,988	49,206	4	196,824	-3	-590,472
8	0,997	49,654	2	99,308	-2	-198,617
9	1	49,804	4	199,215	-1	-199,215
					2	-3.821,731
10	1	49,804	2	99,607	0	-
11	1	49,804	4	199,215	1	199,215
12	1	49,804	2	99,607	2	199,215
13	0,99	49,306	4	197,222	3	591,667
14	0,97	48,310	2	96,619	4	386,476
15	0,95	47,313	4	189,254	5	946,269
16	0,84	41,835	2	83,670	6	502,021
17	0,62	30,878	4	123,513	7	864,591
18	0,391	19,473	2	38,946	8	311,572
19	0,15	7,471	4	29,882	9	268,940
FP	0	0	1	-	10	-
			1	2.144,345	3	4.269,964

Tabel 2.1 Perhitungan Luas Section Menurut Diagram NSP



Gambar 2.3 Grafik CSA

B.2. Menurut Diagram NSP dengan luas tiap section ( $A_m$ ) = 64,095 m<sup>2</sup>

$$\begin{aligned} \text{B.2.1. } h &= L \text{ Displ} / 20 \\ &= 65,650 / 20 \\ &= 3,283 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

B.2.2. Volume Displacement

$$\begin{aligned} V \text{ Displ} &= 1/3 \times h \times \Sigma_1 \\ &= 1/3 \times 3,283 \times 2.144,345 \\ &= 2.346,271 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

B.2.3. Letak LCB NSP

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LCB NSP} &= \frac{\Sigma_2 + \Sigma_3 + h}{\Sigma_1} \\ &= \frac{-3.821,731 + 4.269,964 \times 3,283}{2.144,345} \\ &= 0,686 \end{aligned}$$

B.2.4. Koreksi Prosentasi Penyimpangan LCB

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\text{LCB Displ} - \text{LCB NSP} \times 100\%}{L \text{ Displ}} \\ &= \frac{0,7222 - 0,686 \times 100\%}{65,65} \\ &= 0,00055 \quad \times \quad 100\% \\ &= 0,055 \% < 0,1\% \quad (\text{Memenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

B.2.5. Koreksi prosentase penyimpangan untuk Volume Displ

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\text{Volume Displ Awal} - \text{Vol Displ NSP} \times 100\%}{\text{Vol Displ Awal}} \\ &= \frac{2.335,190 - 2.346,271 \times 100\%}{2.335,190} \end{aligned}$$





No. Ord	Luas Station	Luas Station Terhadap Am
AP	0	0
0,25	0,079	3,934
0,5	0,168	8,367
0,75	0,265	13,198
1	0,364	18,129
1,5	0,557	27,741
2	0,723	36,008
2,5	0,852	42,433
3	0,936	46,616
4	0,997	49,654
5	1	49,804
6	0,999	49,754
7	0,961	47,861
7,5	0,891	44,375
8	0,774	38,548
8,5	0,61	30,380
9	0,41	20,419
9,25	0,303	15,091
9,5	0,195	9,712
9,75	0,092	4,582
FP	0	0
		556,605

Tabel 2.2 Luas tiap *Section* terhadap Am menurut Van Lamerent

$$P = \text{LCB Displacement} = 0,7222 \text{ m}$$

$$Q = \text{LCB NSP} = 0,686 \text{ m}$$

$$b = \frac{4C_p - 1}{6C_p} = 0,2099$$

Tabel Luas tiap section terhadap Am menurut Van Lamerent

$$Am = 49,804 \quad m^2$$

No ORD	% Luas Station	Luas Station terhadap Am	FS	Hasil	Fm	Hasil
AP	0,031	1,530	0,25	0,383	-5	-1,913
0,25	0,079	3,930	1	3,930	-4,75	-18,668
0,5	0,168	8,370	0,5	4,185	-4,5	-18,833
0,75	0,265	13,200	1	13,200	-4,25	-56,100
1	0,364	18,130	0,75	13,598	-4	-54,390
1,5	0,557	27,740	2	55,480	-3,5	-194,180
2	0,723	36,010	1	36,010	-3	-108,030
2,5	0,852	42,430	2	84,860	-2,5	-212,150
3	0,936	46,620	1,5	69,930	-2	-139,860
4	0,997	49,650	4	198,600	-1	-198,600
5	1,000	49,800	2	99,600	0	-
		-			$\Sigma_2$	1.002,723
6	0,999	49,750	4	199,000	1	199,000
7	0,961	47,860	1,5	71,790	2	143,580
7,5	0,891	44,380	2	88,760	2,5	221,900
8	0,774	38,550	1	38,550	3	115,650
8,5	0,610	30,380	2	60,760	3,5	212,660
9	0,410	20,420	0,75	15,315	4	61,260
9,25	0,303	15,080	1	15,080	4,25	64,090
9,5	0,195	9,710	0,5	4,855	4,5	21,848
9,75	0,092	4,580	1	4,580	4,75	21,755
FP	-	-	0,25	-	0	-
			$\Sigma_1$	1.078,465	$\Sigma_3$	1.061,743

Tabel 2.3 Luas tiap Section terhadap Am menurut Van Lamerent (baru)

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \quad h &= L_{pp} / 10 \\
 &= 65,00 / 10 \\
 &= 6,500 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Volume Displacement pada Main Part

$$\begin{aligned}
 V \text{ Displ} &= 1/3 \times LPP/10 \times \Sigma_1 \\
 &= 1/3 \times 6,500 \times 1.078,465 \\
 &= 2.336,674 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Letak LCB pada Main Part

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\Sigma_2 + \Sigma_3}{\Sigma_1} \times \frac{Lpp}{10} \\
 &= \frac{-1.002,723 + 1.061,743}{1.078,465} \times \frac{65,00}{10} \\
 &= 0,356 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

4. Perhitungan pada Cant Part

No Ord	Luas Station	Fs	Hasil	Fm	Hasil
0	0	1	0	0	0
0,5 AP	0,765	4	3,060	1	3,060
AP	1,530	1	1,530	2	3,060
		$\Sigma_1$	4,590	$\Sigma_2$	6,120

Tabel 2.4 Perhitungan Pada Cant Part

$$\begin{aligned}
 e &= \frac{Lwl - Lpp}{2} \\
 &= \frac{66,300 - 65,00}{2} \\
 &= 0,6500 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

5. Volume Cant Part

$$\begin{aligned}
 V \text{ Cant Part} &= 1/3 \times e \times \Sigma_1 \\
 &= 1/3 \times 0,6500 \times 4,590 \\
 &= 0,994 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

6. LCB Cant Part Terhadap AP

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{\sum_2}{\sum_1} \times e \\
&= \frac{6,120}{4,590} \times 0,6500 \\
&= 0,867 \text{ m}
\end{aligned}$$

7. Jarak LCB Cant Part terhadap mid LPP

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{2} \times Lpp + \text{LCB Cant Part} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \times 65,00 + 0,867 \\
&= 33,367 \text{ m}
\end{aligned}$$

8. Volume Displacement Total

$$\begin{aligned}
V \text{ Displ total} &= V \text{ Displ Mp} + \text{Vol Displ CP} \\
&= 2.336,674 + 0,994 \\
&= 2.337,669 \text{ m}^3
\end{aligned}$$

9. LCB Total terhadap mid Lpp

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{(\text{LCBMainPart} \times \text{VolMainpart}) + (\text{LCBCantpart} \times \text{Volcantpart})}{\text{Volume displacemat}} \\
&= \frac{(0,356 \times 2.336,674) + (33,3667 \times 0,994)}{2.337,669} \\
&= \frac{831,198 + 33,183}{2.337,669} \\
&= 0,370 \text{ m}
\end{aligned}$$

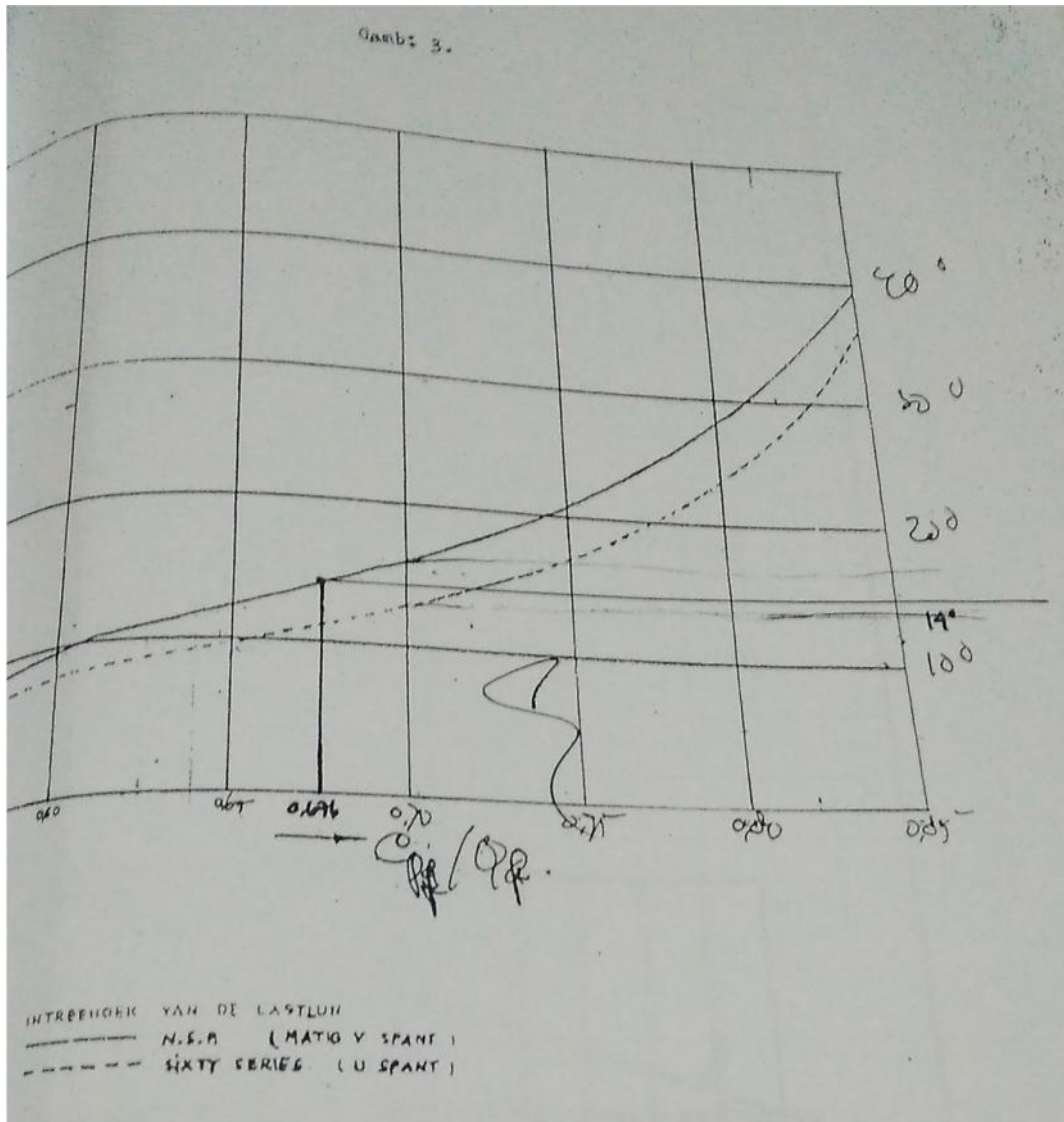
4. Koreksi Hasil Perhitungan

A. Koreksi untuk Volume Displacement

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{\text{Vol Total} - \text{Vol Displ perhitungan}}{\text{Vol Displ perhitungan}} \times 100 \% \\
&= \frac{2.337,669 - 2.346,271}{2.346,271} \times 100\% \\
&= 0,3666 \quad \% < 0,5 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi})
\end{aligned}$$

B. Koreksi untuk Procentase Penyimpangan LCB

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\text{LCB Thd midship Lpp} - \text{LCB total}}{\text{LPP}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{0,397 - 0,370}{65,00} \times 100\% \\ &= 0,00042 \times 100 \% \\ &= 0,042 \% < 0,1 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$



Gambar 2.4 Grafik *Latsian*

### 2.3 RENCANA BENTUK GARIS AIR

#### 1. Perhitungan Besarnya Sudut Masuk ( $\alpha$ )

Untuk menghitung besarnya sudut masuk garis air berdasarkan Coefisien PrismaticDepan ( $Q_f$ ), Dimana :

Pada perhitungan penentuan letak LCB, CP	= 0,734
Dari grafik Latsiun sudut masuk	= 16,0°
Penyimpangan	= 3°
Maka besarnya sudut masuk yang diperoleh	= 19,0°

## C.2. Perhitungan Luas Bidang Garis Air

No. Ord.	Y=1/2 B	FS	Hasil
AP	2,400	0,25	0,600
0,25	3,430	1	3,430
0,5	4,040	0,5	2,020
0,75	4,450	1	4,450
1	4,750	0,75	3,563
1,5	5,060	2	10,120
2	5,220	1	5,220
2,5	5,340	2	10,680
3	5,430	1,5	8,145
4	5,500	4	22,000
5	5,500	2	11,000
6	5,500	4	22,000
7	5,490	1,5	8,235
7,5	5,280	2	10,560
8	4,500	1	4,500
8,5	3,370	2	6,740
9	2,250	0,75	1,688
9,25	1,690	1	1,690
9,5	1,120	0,5	0,560
9,75	0,560	1	0,560
FP	0,000	0,25	0,000
		Σ	137,760

Tabel 2.5 Perhitungan Luas Bidang Garis Air

### C.2.a.Luas Garis Air Pada Main Part

$$\begin{aligned}
 AWL_{mp} &= 2 \times \frac{1}{3} \times L_{pp} / 10 \times \Sigma \\
 &= 2 \times \frac{1}{3} \times 65,00 / 10 \times 137,760 \\
 &= 596,960 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

### C.2.b.Rencana Bentuk Garis Air pada Cant Part

$$\text{Pada AP} = 2,4 \quad / \quad 0,5 \text{ AP} = 1,2$$

No Ord	Tinggi Ord.	Fs	Hasil
--------	-------------	----	-------



AP	2,400	1	2,400
1/2 AP	1,200	4	4,800
0	0	1	0,000
			7,200

Tabel 2.6 Perhitungan Luas Rencana Rentuk Garis Air

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{C.2.c. } e &= \frac{\text{LWL} - \text{Lpp}}{2} \\
 &= \frac{66,30 - 65,00}{2} \\
 &= 0,650 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

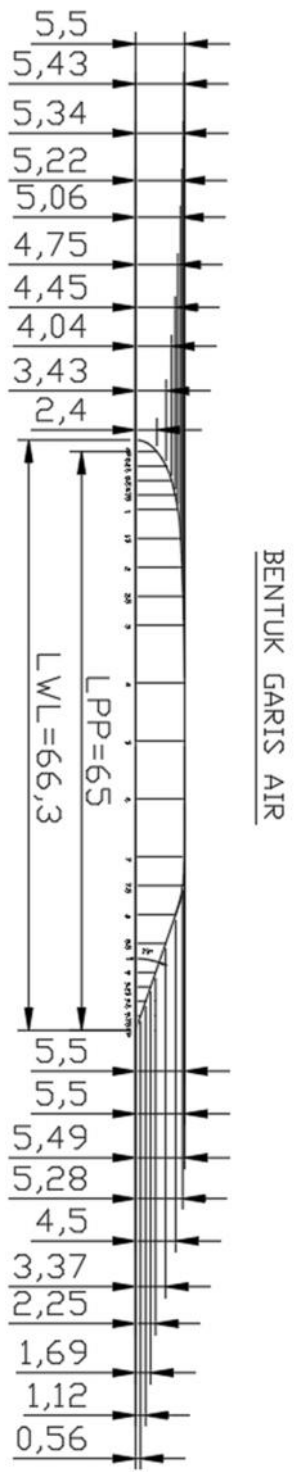
$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{AWL Cp} &= 2 \times e \times \Sigma_1 \\
 &= 2 \times 0,65 \times 7,200 \\
 &= 9,36 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

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

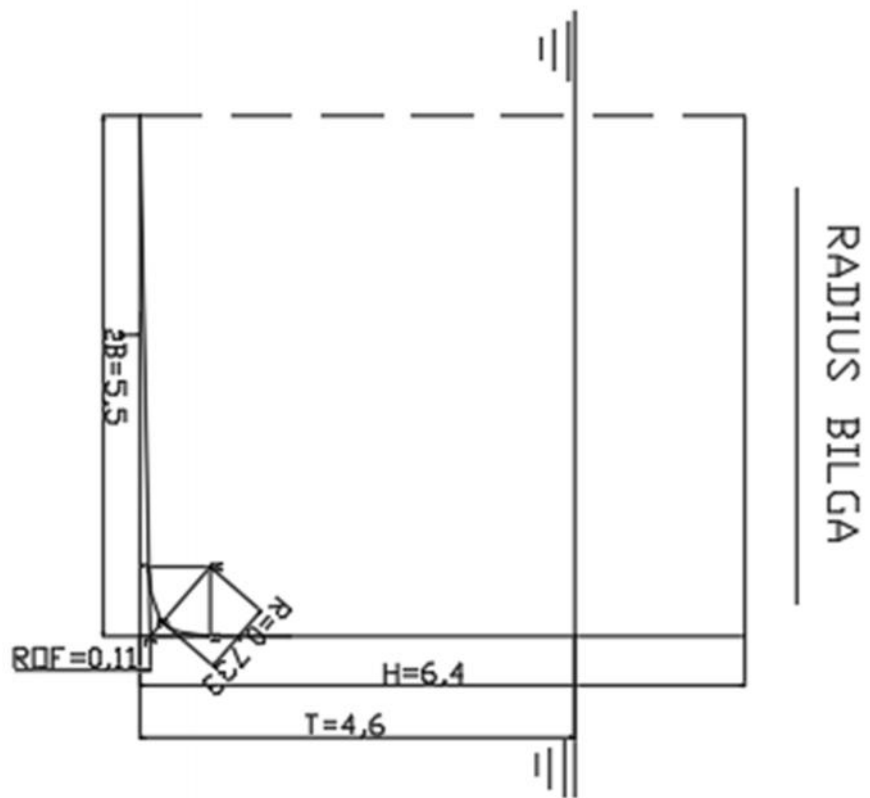
$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{AWL total} &= \text{Luas Main Part} + \text{Luas Cant Part} \\
 &= 596,960 + 9,36 \\
 &= 606,320 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

C.2.f. Koreksi Luas Garis Air

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\text{AWL Awal} - \text{AWL Total}}{\text{AWL Awal}} \times 100 \% \\
 &= \frac{603,60 - 606,320}{603,603} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,0045 \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,45 \% < 0,5 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi syarat})
 \end{aligned}$$



Gambar 2.5 Garis Air



Gambar 2.6 *Radius Bilga*

## 2.4 PERHITUNGAN RADIUS BILGA

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned}
 B &= 11,00 \text{ m} & 1/2 B &= 5,50 \\
 H &= 6,40 \\
 T &= 4,60 \text{ m} \\
 A &= \text{Rise of Floor} \\
 &= 0,01 \times B \\
 &= 0,01 \times 11,00 \\
 &= 0,110 \text{ m} \\
 R &= \text{Jari - jari Bilga} \\
 M &= \text{Titik pusat kelengkungan bilga}
 \end{aligned}$$

### D.1. Dalam segi tiga ABC

$$\begin{aligned}
 Tg \quad 2 &= \frac{5,50}{0,110} \quad \frac{AB}{BC} = 50,00 \\
 2 &= 88,854 \\
 1 &= 0,5 \times 180 - 2 \\
 &= 0,5 \times 91,15^\circ \\
 &= 45,57^\circ
 \end{aligned}$$

### D.2. Perhitungan

#### D.2.1. Luas Trapesium AECD

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 1/2 B \times 1/2 \{T + (T - A)\} \\
 &= 1/2 B \times 1/2 \{4,60 \times (T - a)\} \\
 &= 5,5 \times 1/2 \{4,60 \times (4,60 - 0,110)\} \\
 &= 24,998 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

#### D.2.2. Luas AFHEDA

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 1/2 \text{ Luas Midship} \\
 &= 1/2 \times B \times T \times Cm \\
 &= 0,50 \times 11,00 \times 4,60 \times 0,984 \\
 &= 24,902 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

### D.2.3. Luas FGHCF

$$\begin{aligned} &= \text{Luas Trapesium AECD} - \text{Luas AFHEDA} \\ &= 24,998 - 24,902 \\ &= 0,096 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

### D.2.4. Luas FCG

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2} \times \text{Luas FGHCF} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times 0,096 \\ &= 0,048 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Luas Juring MFG} = \frac{1}{360} \times R^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas FCG} &= \text{Luas MFC} - \text{Luas Juring MFG} \\ &= 0,5 R^2 \text{Tg } \alpha - \frac{1}{360} \times MR^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Jadi Luas ACED} - \text{Luas AFHEDA} = \text{Luas MFC} - \text{Luas Juring MFG}$$

$$24,998 - 24,902 = 0,5 R^2 \text{Tg } 45,573 - \frac{45,573}{360} \times R^2$$

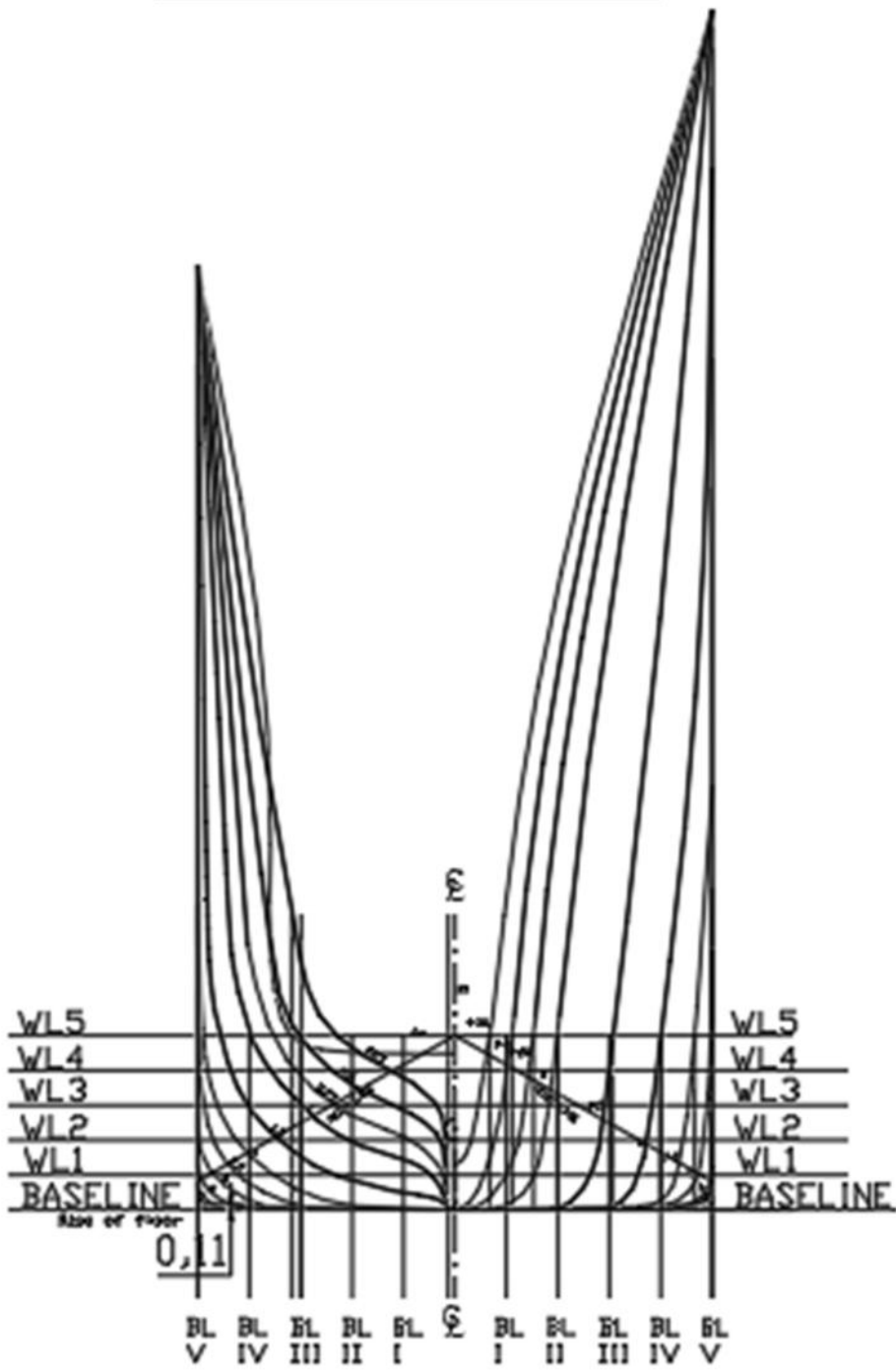
$$0,096 = 0,575 R^2 - 0,397 R^2$$

$$0,096 = 0,178 R^2$$

$$R^2 = 0,538$$

$$R = 0,733 \text{ m}$$

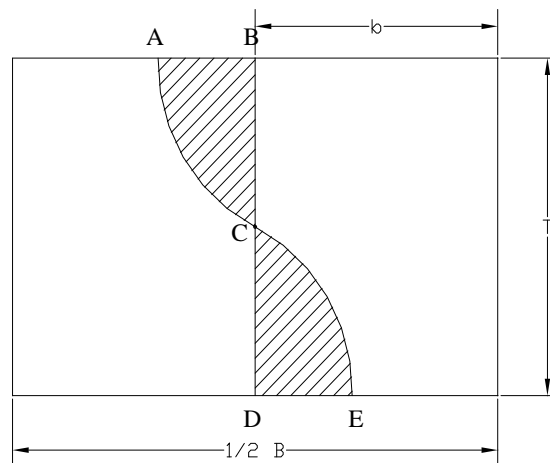
# BODY PLAN



Gambar 2.7 Rencana *Body Plan*

## 2.5 MERENCANAKAN BENTUK BODY PLAN

1. Merencanakan bentuk body plan adalah  
Merencanakan atau membuat bentuk garis air lengkung pada potongan ordinat.
2. Langkah-langkah
  - Membuat empat persegi panjang dengan dengan sisi  $1/2 B$  dan  $T$ .
  - Pada garis air  $T$  di ukurkan garis  $b$  yang besarnya :  $1/2$  Luas Station di bagi  $T$ .
  - Dibuat persegi panjang  $ABCD$
  - Di ukurkan pada garis air  $T$  garis  $Y = 1/2$  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 pengecekan volume displacement dari bentuk-bentuk station.
  - Kebenaran dari lengkung-lengkung dapat di cek dengan menggunakan Planimeter.



### 3. Rencana Bentuk Body Plan

$$T = 4,60 \text{ m}$$

$$2T = 9,2 \text{ m}$$

No. Ord	Y = 1/2 B	b = ls/2t	Luas station
AP	2,400	0,166	1,530
0,25	3,430	0,427	3,930
0,5	4,040	0,910	8,370
0,75	4,450	1,435	13,200
1	4,750	1,971	18,130
1,5	5,060	3,015	27,740
2	5,220	3,914	36,010
2,5	5,340	4,612	42,430
3	5,430	5,067	46,620
4	5,500	5,397	49,650
5	5,500	5,413	49,800
6	5,500	5,408	49,750
7	5,490	5,202	47,860
7,5	5,280	4,824	44,380
8	4,500	4,190	38,550
8,5	3,370	3,302	30,380
9	2,250	2,220	20,420
9,25	1,690	1,639	15,080
9,5	1,120	1,055	9,710
9,75	0,560	0,498	4,580
FP	0	0	0

Tabel 2.6: Perhitungan Body Plan

#### 4. Perhitungan Koreksi Volume Displacement Rencana Body Plan Pada Main Part

No. Ord	Luas Station	FS	Hasil
AP	1,530	0,25	0,383
0,25	3,930	1	3,930



0,5	8,370	0,5	4,185
0,75	13,200	1	13,200
1	18,130	0,75	13,598
1,5	27,740	2	55,480
2	36,010	1	36,010
2,5	42,430	2	84,860
3	46,620	1,5	69,930
4	49,650	4	198,600
5	49,800	2	99,600
6	49,750	4	199,000
7	47,860	1,5	71,790
7,5	44,380	2	88,760
8	38,550	1	38,550
8,5	30,380	2	60,760
9	20,420	0,75	15,315
9,25	15,080	1	12,000
9,5	9,710	0,5	3,7
9,75	4,580	1	4,580
FP	0	0,25	0
			1070,530

Table 2.7 Perhitungan Koreksi Body Plan

a. Volume displacement perhitungan

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= L_{pp} \times B \times T \times C_b \\
 &= 65,00 \times 11,00 \times 4,60 \times 0,71 \\
 &= 2335,190 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

b. Volume Displacement Perencanaan

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{3} \times L_{pp} / 10 \times \Sigma_1 \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \times 65,00 / 10 \times 1070,530 \\
 &= 2319,482 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

c. Perhitungan Koreksi Volume Displacement Rencana Body Plan Pada Cant Part

No. Ord	Luas Station	Fs	Hasil	Fm	Hasil
0	0	1	0,000	0	0
1/2 AP	0,765	4	3,060	1	3,060
AP	1,530	1	1,530	2	3,060
			4,590		6,120

$$\begin{aligned}
 d. e &= (LWL-LPP)/ 2 \\
 &= (66,300 - 65,00 ) / 2 \\
 &= 0,650 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

e. Volume Cant Part

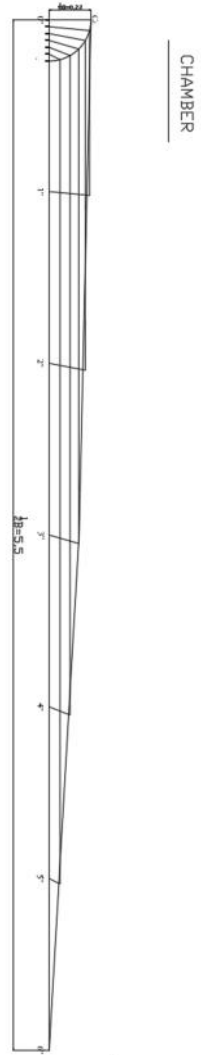
$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 1/3 \times e \times \\
 &= 1/3 \times 0,650 \times 4,590 \\
 &= 0,994 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

f. Volume Displacement Total

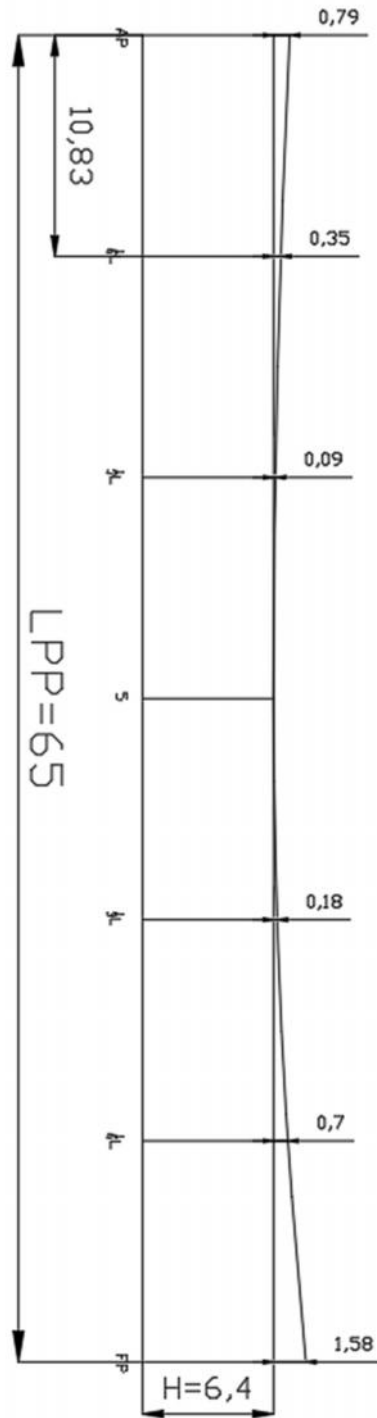
$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \text{Volume MP} + \text{Volume CP} \\
 &= 2319,482 + 0,994 \\
 &= 2320,476 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

g. Koreksi Penyimpangan Volume Displacement Body Plan

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\text{Volume Displ Perencanaan Awal} - \text{Volume Displ Total}}{\text{Volume Displ Perencanaan}} \times 100\% \\
 &= \frac{2.335,190 - 2.320,476}{2335,190} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,48 \% < 0,5 \%
 \end{aligned}$$

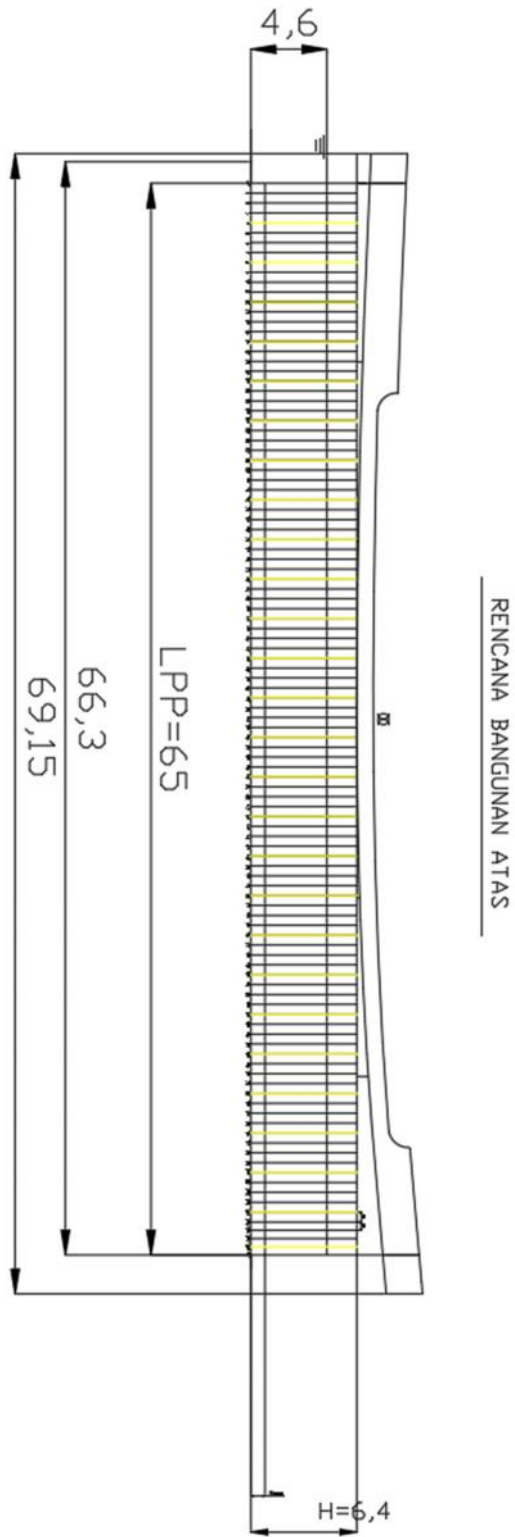


Gambar 2.8 Chamber



PERHITUNGAN SHEER

Gambar 2.9 Sheer plan



Gambar 2.10 Rencana Bangunan Atas

## 2.6 PERHITUNGAN CHAMBER, SHEER, DAN BANGUNAN ATAS

### F.1. Perhitungan Chamber

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Chamber} &= 1/50 \times B \\ &= 1/50 \times 11,00 \\ &= 0,22 \text{ m} = 220 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{F.2. Tinggi Bulwark} = 1,0 \text{ m}$$

### F.3. Perhitungan Sheer

#### F.3.1. Bagian Buritan (Belakang)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{F.3.1.1. AP} &= 25 (L / 3 + 10) \\ &= 25 (65,00 / 3 + 10) \\ &= 791,67 \text{ mm} = 0,79 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

#### F.3.1.2. 1/6 Lpp dari AP

$$\begin{aligned}&= 11,1 (L / 3 + 10) \\ &= 11,1 (65,00 / 3 + 10) \\ &= 351,5 \text{ mm} = 0,35 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

#### F.3.1.3. 1/3 Lpp dari Ap

$$\begin{aligned}&= 2,8 (L / 3 + 10) \\ &= 2,8 (65,00 / 3 + 10) \\ &= 88,67 \text{ mm} = 0,09 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{F.3.2. Bagian Midship (Tengah)} = 0 \text{ mm}$$

#### F.3.3. Bagian Haluan (Depan)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{F.3.3.1. FP} &= 50 (L / 3 + 10) \\ &= 50 (65,00 / 3 + 10) \\ &= 1583,33 \text{ mm} = 1,58 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

#### F.3.3.2. 1/6 Lpp dari FP

$$\begin{aligned}&= 22,2 (L / 3 + 10) \\ &= 22,2 (65,00 / 3 + 10) \\ &= 703 \text{ mm} = 0,70 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

#### F.3.3.3. 1/3 Lpp dari FP

$$\begin{aligned}&= 5,6 (L / 3 + 10) \\ &= 5,6 (65,00 / 3 + 10)\end{aligned}$$

$$= 177,33 \text{ mm} = 0,18 \text{ m}$$

#### F.4. Bangunan Atas (Menurut Methode Varian)

##### F.4.1. Perhitungan jumlah gading

Jarak gading (a)

$$\begin{aligned} a &= L_{pp} / 500 + 0,48 \\ &= 65,00 / 500 + 0,48 = 0,610 \text{ m diambil } 0,6 \end{aligned}$$

Jarak yang diambil = 610 mm dan 520 mm

Untuk  $L_{pp}$  = 65,00 m

maka  $0,6 \times 105$  gading = 63

$$\begin{aligned} 0,5 \times 4 \text{ gading} &= 2 + \\ &65,00 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

##### F.4.2. Poop Deck (Geladak Kimbul)

Panjang poop deck : (20 % - 30 %)  $L_{pp}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang} &= 20\% \times L_{pp} \\ &= 20\% \times 65,00 \\ &= 13 \text{ m diambil } 12,72 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Sedang tinggi Poop Deck 2,0 s / d 2,4 m diambil 2,2 m dari main deck bentuk disesuaikan dengan bentuk buttock line.

##### F.4.3. Fore Castle Deck (Deck Akil)

Panjang fore castle deck : (8 % - 15 %)  $L_{pp}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang} &= 10\% \times L_{pp} \\ &= 10\% \times 65,00 \\ &= 6,5 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

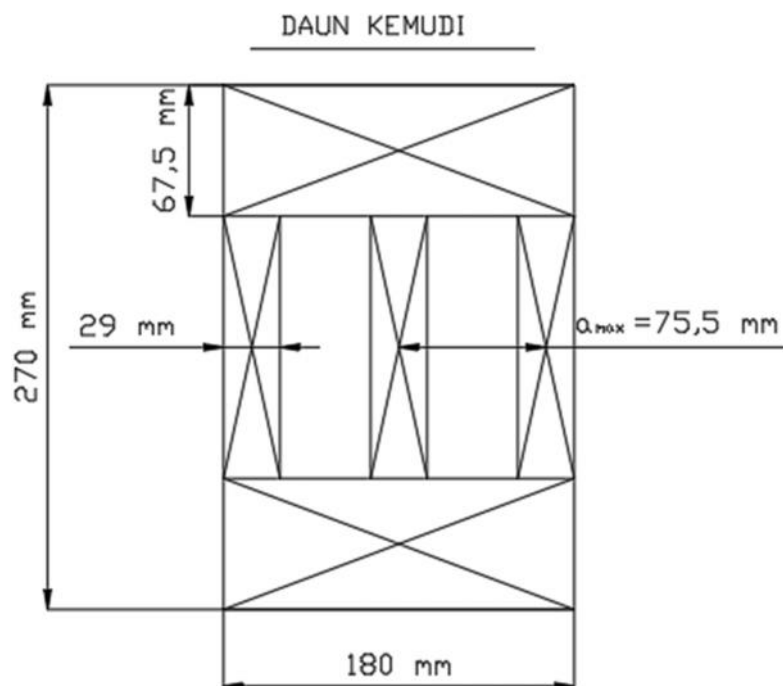
Tinggi deck akil (2,0 - 2,4) diambil 2,2 m (dari main deck)

##### F.4.4. Tinggi Double Bottom

$$\begin{aligned} H &= 350 + 45 \times B \\ &= 350 + 45 \times 11,00 \\ &= 845 \text{ diambil } 1000 \text{ mm} = 1 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

##### F4.5 Jarak sekat tubrukan

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Jarak minimum} &= 0,05 \times \text{LPP} \\
&= 0,05 \times 65,00 \\
&= 3,25 \text{ m} \\
\text{Jarak maximum} &= 0,08 \times \text{LPP} \\
&= 0,08 \times 65,00 \\
&= 5,22 \text{ m} \\
\text{Jarak sekat tubrukan} &= \frac{3,25 + 5,22}{2} \\
&= 4,225 \text{ m}
\end{aligned}$$



Gambar 2.11 Daun Kemudi

## 2.7 PERHITUNGAN UKURAN DAUN KEMUDI

Perhitungan ukuran daun kemudi

Perhitungan Luas Daun kemudi menurut BKI jilid II, 2001 14 - 1

$$A = C1 \times C2 \times C3 \times C4 \times \frac{1,75 \times L \times T}{100} (\text{m}^2)$$

Dimana :

$$A = \text{Luas daun kemudi dalam m}^2$$



L	=	Panjang Kapal	=	65,00 m
T	=	Sarat Kapal	=	4,60 m
C1	=	Faktor untuk type kapal	=	1
C2	=	Faktor untuk type kemudi	=	1
C3	=	Faktor untuk profil kemudi	=	1
C4	=	Faktor untuk rancangan kemudi	=	1 untuk kemudi dengan jet propeller

Jadi

$$A = 1 \times 1,0 \times 1 \times 1 \times \underline{1,75 \times 65,00 \times 4,60}$$

100

$$= 5,233 \text{ m}^2$$

Koreksi luas daun kemudi ( Buku Perlengkapan Kapal ITS hal 51 )

$$= \frac{0,023}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{L_{pp}}{C_b \times B} - 6,2}} \frac{A}{L_{pp} \times T} \frac{0,03}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{L_{pp}}{C_b \times B} - 7,2}}$$

$$= 0,018 < 0,018 < 0,029$$

#### 1. Ukuran Daun Kemudi

$$A = h \times b$$

Dimana : h = Tinggi daun kemudi

b = Lebar daun kemudi

Menurut ketentuan perlengkapan kapal ITS halaman 53 harga perbandingan h/b = 1,5 sampai 2 diambil 1,6 sehingga :

$$A = 1,6 \times b$$

$$A = 1,6 \times b \times b$$

$$\begin{aligned}
5,233 &= 1,6 \times b^2 \\
b^2 &= 5,233 / 1,6 = 3,27 \\
b &= 1,808 \text{ m} \\
h &= 5,233 / 1,81 \\
&= 2,893 \text{ m}
\end{aligned}$$

Menurut Buku Perlengkapan Kapal Halaman 52 sec. 11.9

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

$$\begin{aligned}
A' &= 20\% \times A \\
&= 0,2 \times 5,233 \\
&= 1,047 \text{ m}^2
\end{aligned}$$

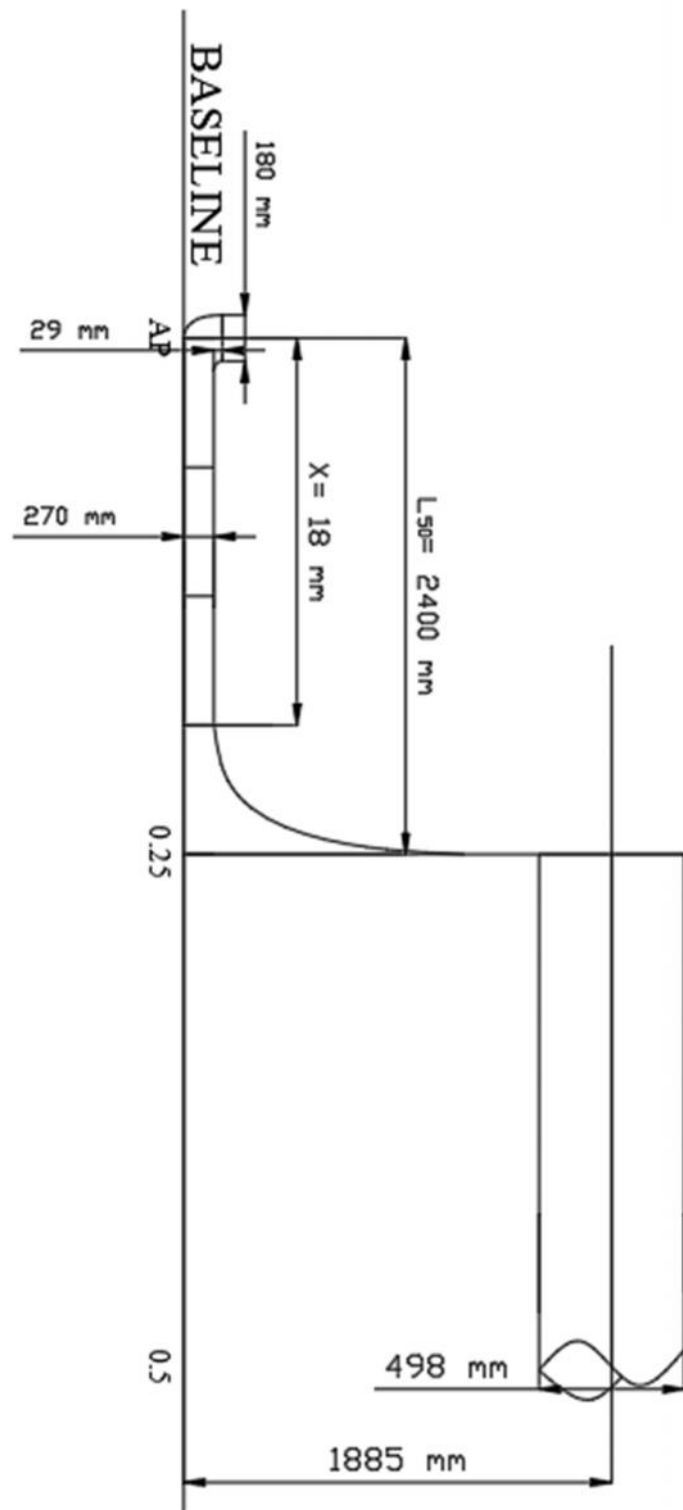
Perhitungan lebar bagian yang dibalansir pada potongan sembarang horizontal

$$\begin{aligned}
b' &= 30\% \times b \\
&= 0,3 \times 1,81 \\
&= 0,543 \text{ m}
\end{aligned}$$

Dari perhitungan diatas dapat diambil ukuran daun kemudi

- Luas daun kemudi (A)	=	5,233 m <sup>2</sup>
- Luas bagian bahan air (A')	=	1,047 m <sup>2</sup>
-Tinggi daun kemudi (h)	=	2,9 m
- Lebar daun kemudi (b)	=	1,81 m
- Lebar bagian balancir (b')	=	0,543 m

SEPATU KEMUDI



Gambar 2.12 Sepatu Kemudi

## 2.8 PERHITUNGAN SEPATU KEMUDI

1. Menurut BKI 2001 Vol. II (hal. 14 - 3 Sec.B.1.1) tentang Gaya Kemudi adalah :

$$Cr = 132 \times A \times V^2 \times K_1 \times K_2 \times K_3 \times Kt \text{ (N)}$$

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \text{Aspek Ratio } h^2 / A : \\ &= 2,893^2 / 5,233 = 1,6 \end{aligned}$$

$$V = \text{Kecepatan dinas kapal} = 10,00$$

$$\begin{aligned} K_1 &= \frac{A + 2}{3} \\ &= \frac{1,6 + 2}{3} \\ &= 1,20 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} K_2 &= \text{Koefisien yang tergantung dari kapal} \\ &= 1,1 \end{aligned}$$

$$K_3 = 1,15 \text{ Untuk kemudi dibelakang propeller}$$

$$Kt = 1,0 \text{ (Normal)}$$

Jadi :

$$Cr = 132 \times A \times V^2 \times K_1 \times K_2 \times K_3 \times Kt \text{ (N)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Cr &= 132 \times 5,233 \times 100,000 \times 1,2 \times 1,1 \times 1,15 \times 1,0 \\ &= 104.846,742 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

2. Modulus Sepatu Kemudi

Modulus penampang dari sepatu kemudi terhadap sumbu z, menurut BKI2001 Volume II. Hal. 13.3

Dimana :

$$Bl = \text{Gaya kemudi dalam Newton}$$

$$Bl = Cr / 2$$

$$Cr = \text{Gaya kemudi} \\ = 104.846,742 \text{ N}$$

$$Bl = 205617,849 / 2 \\ = 52.423,371 \text{ N}$$

x = Jarak masing-masing irisan penampang yang bersangkutan terhadap sumbu kemudi.

$$x = 0,5 \times L_{50} \quad (x \text{ maximum})$$

$$x = L_{50} \quad (x \text{ maximum}), \text{ dimana :}$$

$$L_{50} = \frac{Cr}{Pr \times 10^3}$$

$$\text{Dimana Pr} = \frac{Cr}{L_{10} \times 10^3}; L_{10} = \text{Tinggi daun kemudi } h_1 = 2,893 \text{ m} \\ = \frac{104.846,742}{2,893 \times 10^3} \\ = 36,236 \text{ N/m}$$

$$L_{50} = \frac{Cr}{Pr \times 10^3}$$

$$L_{50} = \frac{104.846,742}{36,236 \times 10^3} \\ = 2,4 \text{ m}$$

$$X \text{ min} = 0,5 \times L_{50} \\ = 0,5 \times 2,89 \\ = 1,447 \text{ m}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_z &= \frac{B l \times X \times k}{80} \\
 &= \frac{52.423,371 \times 1,447 \times 1,0}{80} \\
 &= 948,025 \text{ cm}^3 \\
 W_y &= 1/3 \times W_z \\
 &= 0,333 \times 948,025 \\
 &= 316,008 \text{ cm}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Perencanaan profil sepatu kemudi dengan plat dnegan ukuran sebagai berikut :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tinggi (h)} &= 27 \text{ cm} = 270 \text{ mm} \\
 \text{Tebal (s)} &= 2,9 \text{ cm} = 29 \text{ mm} \\
 \text{Lebar} &= 18 \text{ cm} = 180 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

No	B	H	F = b x h	a	F x a <sup>2</sup>	Iz = 1/12 x b x h <sup>3</sup>
I	18,0	6,75	121,5	0	0	461,320
II	2,9	13,50	39,2	7,55	2231,648	594,591
III	2,9	13,5	39,2	0	0	594,591
IV	2,9	13,5	39,2	7,55	2231,648	594,591
V	18,0	6,8	121,5	0	0	461,320
				1	4463,296	2 2706,4125

Tabel 2.9 Perhitungan Luas Sepatu Kemudi

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_z &= I_1 + I_2 \\
 &= 4.463,29575 + 2706,413 \\
 &= 7169,708 \text{ cm}^4 \\
 W_z' &= I_z / a_{\max} \\
 &= 7169,708 / 7,55
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 949,630 \text{ cm}^3 \\
Wz &< Wz' \\
948,025 \text{ cm}^3 &< 948,63 \text{ cm}^3 \quad (\text{Memenuhi}) \\
\text{Koreksi } Wz &= \frac{Wz \text{ Rencana} - Wz \text{ Perhitungan}}{Wz \text{ Perhitungan}} \times 100 \% \\
&= \frac{948,025 - 949,630}{949,630} \times 100 \% \\
&= 0,2 \% < 0,5 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi})
\end{aligned}$$

## 2.9 STERN CLEARANCE

Ukuran diameter propeller ideal adalah  $(0,6 - 0,7) T$ , Dimana  $T = \text{Sarat}$

Kapal. Kita ambil  $0,65 T$

$$\begin{aligned}
D \text{ propeller ideal} &= 0,65 \times T \\
&= 0,65 \times 4,60 \\
&= 2,990 \text{ m}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
R \text{ (Jari-jari propeller)} &= 0,5 \times D \text{ propeller} \\
&= 0,5 \times 2,990 \\
&= 1,495 \text{ mm} \\
&= 0,1495 \text{ m}
\end{aligned}$$

Diameter Boss Propeller

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{6} \times D \\
&= 0,17 \times 2,99 \\
&= 0,498 \text{ m}
\end{aligned}$$

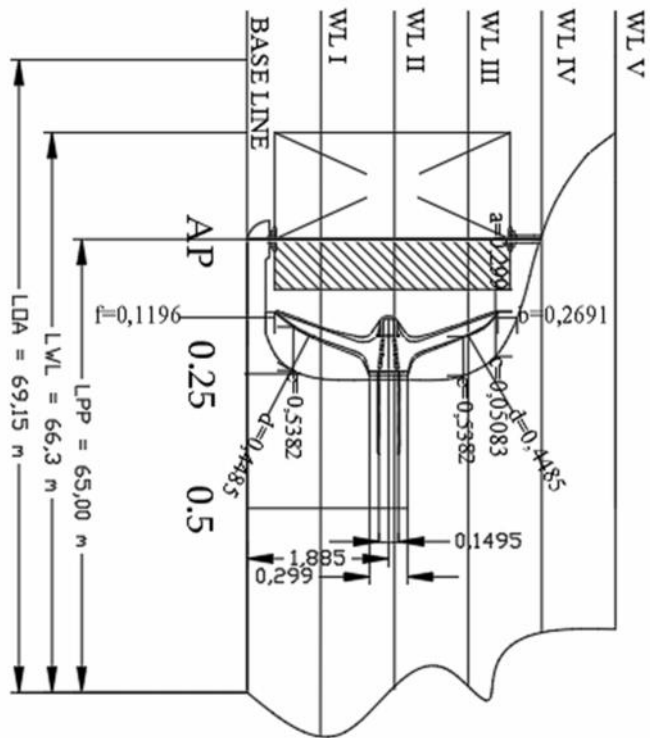
Menurut peraturan konstruksi lambung BKI, untuk kapal baling-baling tunggal jarak minimal antara baling-baling dengan linggi buritan menurut aturan konstruksi BKI 1996 Vol II sec 13 - 1 adalah sebagai berikut :

a.	$0,10 \times D =$	$0,1$	$\times 2,990$	$=$	$0,299$	$\text{ m}$
b.	$0,09 \times D =$	$0,09$	$\times 2,990$	$=$	$0,2691$	$\text{ m}$
c.	$0,17 \times D =$	$0,17$	$\times 2,990$	$=$	$0,05083$	$\text{m}$
d.	$0,15 \times D =$	$0,15$	$\times 2,990$	$=$	$0,4485$	$\text{ m}$
e.	$0,18 \times D =$	$0,18$	$\times 2,990$	$=$	$0,5382$	$\text{ m}$
f.	$0,04 \times D =$	$0,04$	$\times 2,990$	$=$	$0,1196$	$\text{ m}$
g.	$2'' - 3''D$	Diambil	$3 \times 0,0254$	$=$	$0,0762$	$\text{ m}$

Jarak Poros Propeller dengan Base Line :

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= R \text{ Propeller} + f + \text{Tinggi sepatu kemudi} \\
 &= 1,495 + 0,1196 + 0,27 \\
 &= 1,885 \quad \text{m}
 \end{aligned}$$

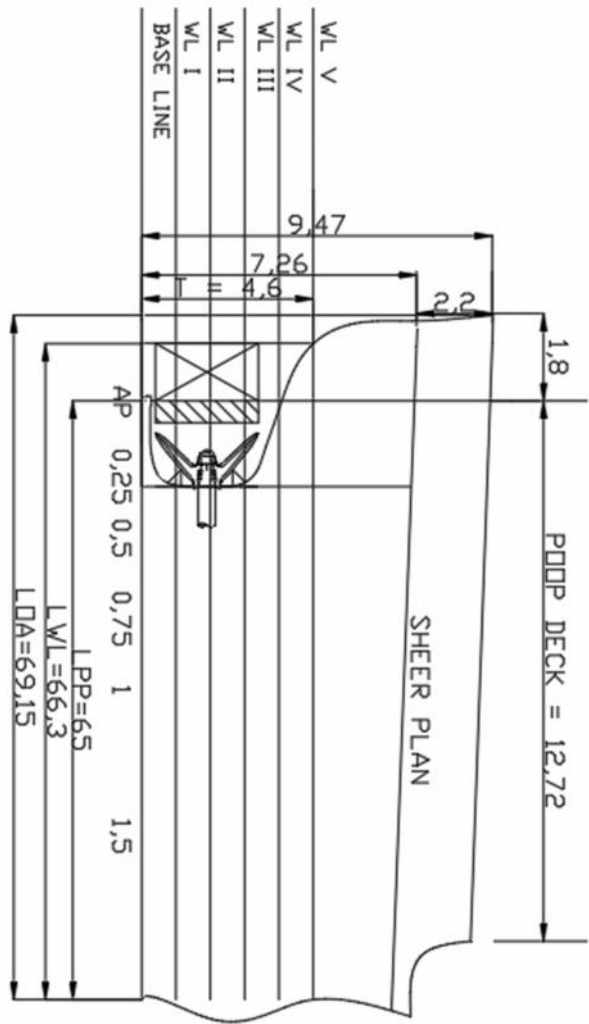




STERN CLEARANCE

DIMENSION		
Diameter	Propeller (D)	
a = 0,1	D	= 2,990 m
b = 0,09	D	= 0,299 m
c = 0,17	D	= 0,2691 m
d = 0,15	D	= 0,05083m
e = 0,18	D	= 0,4485 m
f = 0,04	D	= 0,5382 m
		= 0,1196 m

Gambar 2.13 Stern clearence



STERN SHIP  
SKALA 1:100

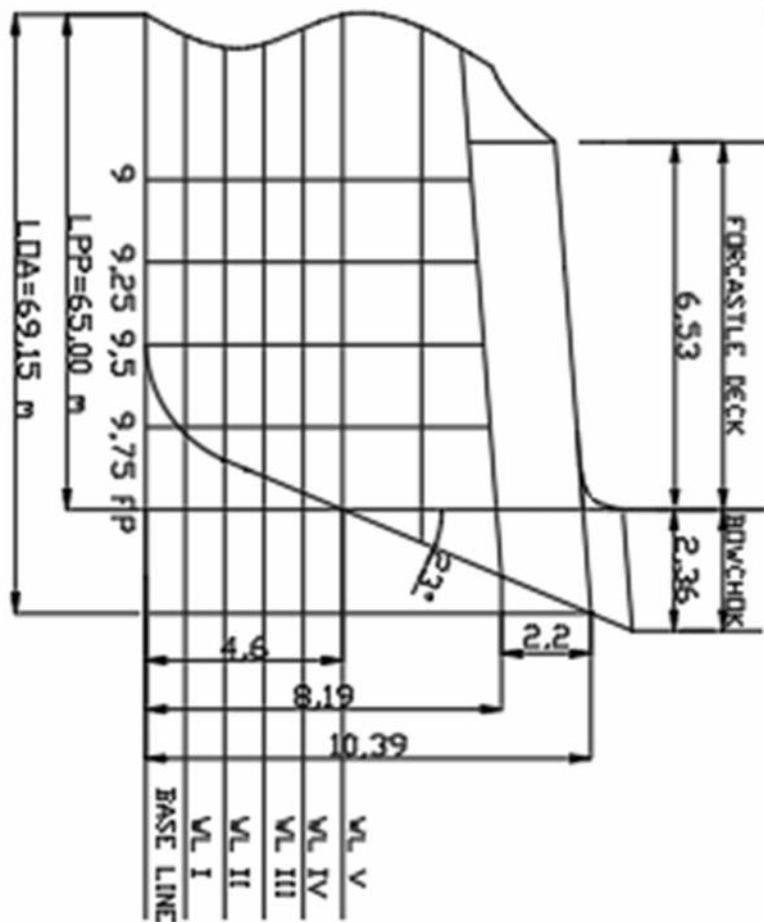
<b>DIMENSION :</b>		
LWL	=	66,3 m
LDA	=	69,15 m
LPP	=	65 m
Breath (B)	=	11,00 m
Draught (T)	=	4,6 m
Depth (H)	=	6,4 m
L Poop Deck	=	12,72 m
H Poop Deck	=	2,2 m

Gambar 2.14 Buritan Kapal

STEM SHIP  
SKALA 1:100

**DIMENSION :**

L.VL	= 66,3	n
LDA	= 69,15	n
LPP	= 65	n
Braath (B)	= 11,00	n
Draught (T)	= 4,60	n
Depth (H)	= 6,40	n
L F.C Deck	= 6,53	n
H F.C Deck	= 2,20	n
L Bowchock	= 2,36	n



Gambar 2.15 Haluan Kapal