

BAB II PERHITUNGAN RENCANA GARIS

A. Perhitungan Dasar

A.1 Panjang Garis Air Muat (Lwl)

$$\begin{aligned}Lwl &= Lpp + 2\% \times Lpp \\ &= 26,50 \text{ m} + (2\% \times 26,50 \text{ m}) \\ &= 27,030 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

A.2 Panjang *Displacement* (L Displ)

$$\begin{aligned}L \text{ Displ} &= 0,5 \times (Lwl + Lpp) \\ &= 0,5 \times (27,030 \text{ m} + 26,50 \text{ m}) \\ &= 27,77 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

A.3 *Coefisien Block* (Cb) Formula Ayre

$$\begin{aligned}Cm &= 1,05 - Vd / 2\sqrt{Lpp} \\ &= 1,05 - 4,63 / 2\sqrt{26,50} \\ &= 0,60 \quad \text{Memenuhi Syarat} \quad (0,50 - 0,60)\end{aligned}$$

A.4 *Coefisien Midship* (Cm) Formula Arkent Bont Shocker.

$$\begin{aligned}Cm &= 0,90 - (0,1 \times Cb) \\ &= 0,90 - (0,1 \times 0,60) \\ &= 0,82 \quad \text{Memenuhi Syarat} \quad (0,5 - 0,995)\end{aligned}$$

A.5 *Coefisien Prismatic* (Cp) Menggunakan Rumus Pendekatan

$$\begin{aligned}Cp &= Cb / Cm \\ &= 0,60 / 0,8225 \\ &= 0,73 \quad \text{Memenuhi Syarat} \quad (0,5 - 0,92)\end{aligned}$$

A.6 *Coefisien Garis Air* (Cw) Formula Troast

$$\begin{aligned}Cw &= \sqrt{Cb - 0,297} \\ &= 0,75 \quad \text{Memenuhi Syarat} \quad (0,73 - 0,88)\end{aligned}$$

A.7 Luas Garis Air (A_{wl})

$$\begin{aligned} A_{wl} &= L_{wl} \times B \times C_w \\ &= 27,030 \text{ m} \times 7,00 \text{ m} \times 0,73 \\ &= 138,12 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

A.8 Luas *Midship* (A_m)

$$\begin{aligned} A_m &= B \times T \times C_m \\ &= 7,00 \text{ m} \times 2,17 \text{ m} \times 0,82 \\ &= 12,49 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

A.9 *Volume Displacement* (C_{Displ})

$$\begin{aligned} V_{Displ} &= L_{pp} \times B \times T \times C_b \\ &= 26,50 \text{ m} \times 7,00 \text{ m} \times 2,17 \text{ m} \times 0,60 \\ &= 241,52 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

A.10 *Coefisien Prismatic Displacement* (C_p *Displ*)

$$\begin{aligned} C_p \text{ Displ} &= L_{pp} / L_{Displ} \times C_p \\ &= 26,50 \text{ m} / 26,77 \text{ m} \times 0,729 \\ &= 0,72 \end{aligned}$$

A.11 *Displacement* (D)

$$\begin{aligned} D &= Vol_{Displ} \times \gamma \times C \\ &= 241,521 \times 1,025 \times 1,004 \\ D &= 248,55 \text{ Ton} \end{aligned}$$

γ = berat jenis air laut = 1,025 ton/m

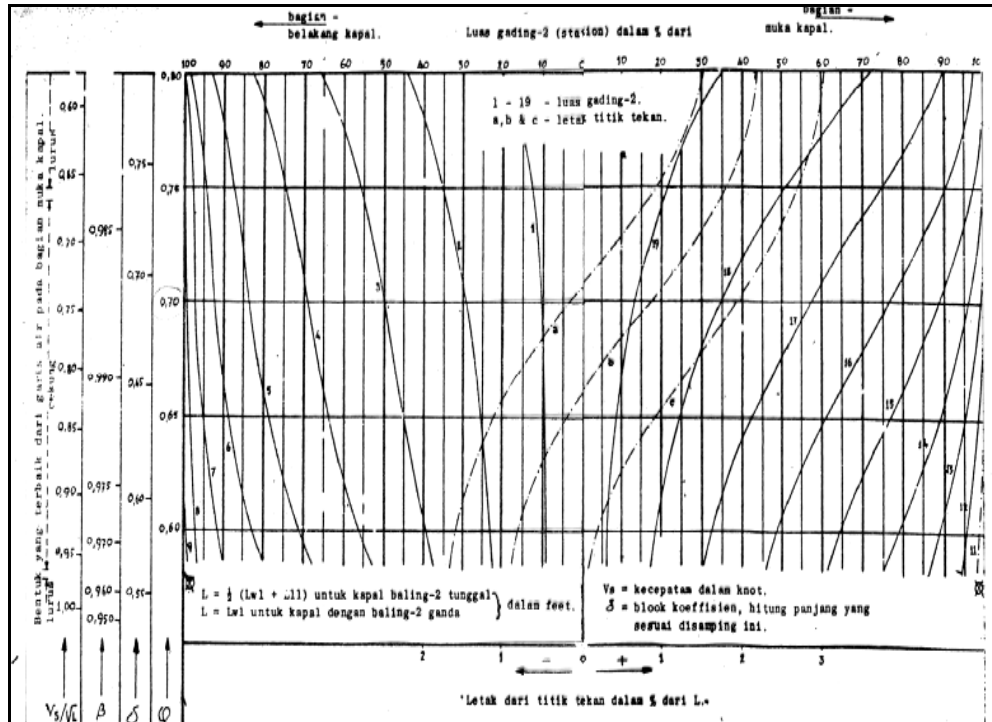
C = koefisien berat las = 1,004

B. Menentukan letak LCB (Longitudinal centre of bouyancy)

B.1. Dengan menggunakan Cp Displacement pada grafik NSP pada Cp

Displacement = 0,66 Didapat letak titik LCB (Longitudinal Centre

Bouyancy = 0,1% x L Displ, dimana L Displ = 27,21 m



Gambar 2.01. Grafik NSP

B.1.1. Letak LCB Displ menurut grafik NSP

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LCB Displ (b)} &= 0,30\% \times \text{L Displ} \\ &= 0,30\% \times 26,77 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,080 \text{ m (Di belakang midship L Disp)} \end{aligned}$$

B.1.2. Jarak midship (O) L Displ ke FP

$$\begin{aligned} \text{O Displ} &= 0,5 \times \text{L Displ} \\ &= 0,5 \times 26,77 \text{ m} \\ &= 13,385 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

B.1.3. Jarak midship (O) Lpp ke FP

$$\begin{aligned} \text{O Lpp} &= 0,5 \times \text{Lpp} \\ &= 0,5 \times 26,50 \text{ m} \\ &= 13,25 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

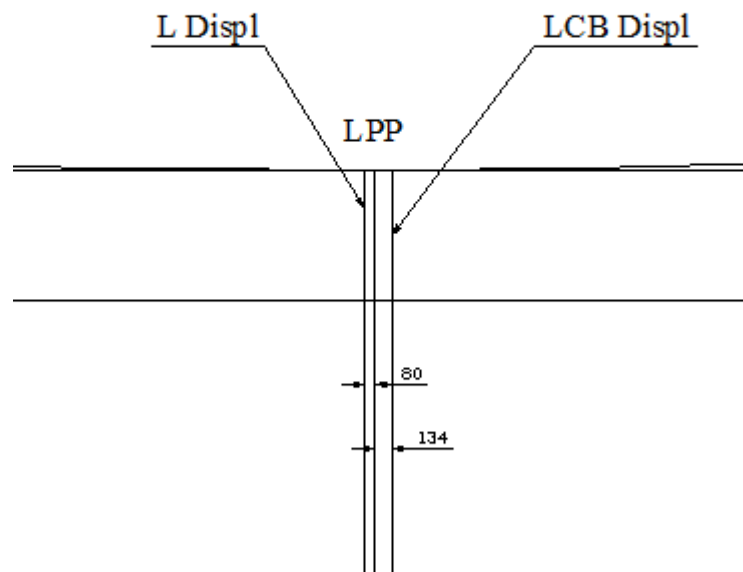
B.1.4. Jarak antara *midship* (O) L Displ dengan *midship* (O) Lpp

$$\begin{aligned} a &= O \text{ Displ} - O \text{ Lpp} \\ &= 13,385 - 13,25 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,14 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

B.1.5. Jarak antara LCB terhadap *midship* (O) Lpp

$$\begin{aligned} c &= b - a \\ &= 0,027 + 0,135 \\ &= -0,108 \text{ m} \quad (\text{Di belakang } O \text{ Lpp}) \end{aligned}$$

Letak LCB SCALA 1:100



Gambar 2.02. Letak LCB Kapal

B.2. Menurut diagram NSP dengan luas tiap *section* (A_m) = 12,49 m²

| No. Ord | % | % Terhadap Am | Fs | Hasil | Fm | Hasil | |
|---------|-------|---------------|----|--------|---------|----------|----------|
| AP | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1 | 0.000 | -10 | 0.000 | |
| 1 | 0.080 | 1.523 | 4 | 6.092 | -9 | -54.828 | |
| 2 | 0.200 | 2.487 | 2 | 4.974 | -8 | -39.792 | |
| 3 | 0.530 | 6.618 | 4 | 26.472 | -7 | -185.304 | |
| 4 | 0.680 | 8.490 | 2 | 16.980 | -6 | -101.880 | |
| 5 | 0.800 | 11.657 | 4 | 46.628 | -5 | -233.140 | |
| 6 | 0.920 | 12.980 | 2 | 25.960 | -4 | -103.840 | |
| 7 | 0.980 | 13.750 | 4 | 55.000 | -3 | -165.000 | |
| 8 | 0.990 | 14.424 | 2 | 28.848 | -2 | -57.696 | |
| 9 | 1.000 | 12.494 | 4 | 49.978 | -1 | -49.978 | |
| | | | | | S 2 | -991.458 | |
| 10 | 1.000 | 12.494 | 2 | 24.989 | 0 | 0.000 | |
| 11 | 0.990 | 12.362 | 4 | 49.448 | 1 | 49.448 | |
| 12 | 0.980 | 12.244 | 2 | 24.489 | 2 | 48.978 | |
| 13 | 0.960 | 11.995 | 4 | 47.978 | 3 | 143.935 | |
| 14 | 0.940 | 11.745 | 2 | 23.489 | 4 | 93.958 | |
| 15 | 0.860 | 10.879 | 4 | 43.516 | 5 | 217.580 | |
| 16 | 0.830 | 10.378 | 2 | 20.756 | 6 | 124.536 | |
| 17 | 0.570 | 7.119 | 4 | 28.476 | 7 | 199.332 | |
| 18 | 0.340 | 4.253 | 2 | 8.506 | 8 | 68.048 | |
| 19 | 0.150 | 1.873 | 4 | 7.492 | 9 | 67.428 | |
| FP | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1 | 0.000 | 10 | 0.000 | |
| | | | | S 1 | 540.071 | S 3 | 1013.243 |

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{B.2.1.} \quad h &= L \text{ Displ} / 20 \\
 &= 26,77 \text{ m} / 20 \\
 &= 1,3385 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

B.2.2. *Volume Displacement*

$$\begin{aligned}
 V \text{ Displ} &= 1/3 \times h \times E1 \\
 &= 1/3 \times 1,339 \text{ m} \times 540,071 \text{ m}^2 \\
 &= 240,962 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

B.2.3. Letak LCB NSP

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{LCB NSP} &= \frac{\sum_2 + \sum_3}{\sum_1} \times \frac{L_{pp}}{20} \\
 &= \frac{-991,46 + 1013,24}{540,07} \times \frac{26,77 \text{ m}}{20} \\
 &= 0,054 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

B.2.4. Koreksi prosentase penyimpangan LCB

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\text{LCB Displ} - \text{LCB NSP}}{\text{L Displ}} \times 100 \% \\ &= \frac{0,080 - 0,054}{26,77} \times 100 \% \\ &= 0,098 \% < 0,1 \% \text{ (Memenuhi)} \end{aligned}$$

B.2.5. Koreksi prosentase penyimpangan untuk *volume* Displ

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\text{Vol Displ Awal} - \text{Vol Displ NSP}}{\text{Vol Displ Awal}} \times 100 \% \\ &= \frac{241,521 - 240,962}{241,521} \times 100 \% \\ &= 0,23 \% < 0,5 \% \text{ (Memenuhi)} \end{aligned}$$

B.3. Perhitungan prismatic depan (Qf) dan koefisien prismatic belakang (Qa) berdasarkan label “Van Lamerent”

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned} Q_f &= \text{Koefisien prismatic bagian depan } \textit{midship} \text{ Lpp} \\ Q_a &= \text{Koefisien prismatic bagian belakang } \textit{midship} \text{ Lpp} \\ e &= \text{Perbandingan jarak LCB terhadap Lpp} \\ e &= \left(\frac{\text{LCB Lpp}}{\text{Lpp}} \right) \times 100 \% \\ &= \left(\frac{0,054}{26,50 \text{ m}} \right) \times 100 \% \\ &= 0,2038\% \end{aligned}$$

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

$$Q_a = Q_f = \pm (1,4 + Q) \times e$$

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned} Q_f &= C_p + (1,4 + C_p) \times e \\ &= 0,73 + (1,4 + 0,73) \times 0,0020 \\ &= 0,734 \\ Q_a &= C_p - (1,4 + C_p) \times e \\ &= 0,73 - (1,4 + 0,73) \times 0,0020 \\ &= 0,726 \end{aligned}$$

Tabel CSA lama menurut Van Lamerent, $A_m = 12,49 \text{ m}^2$

Tabel Van Lamerent lama

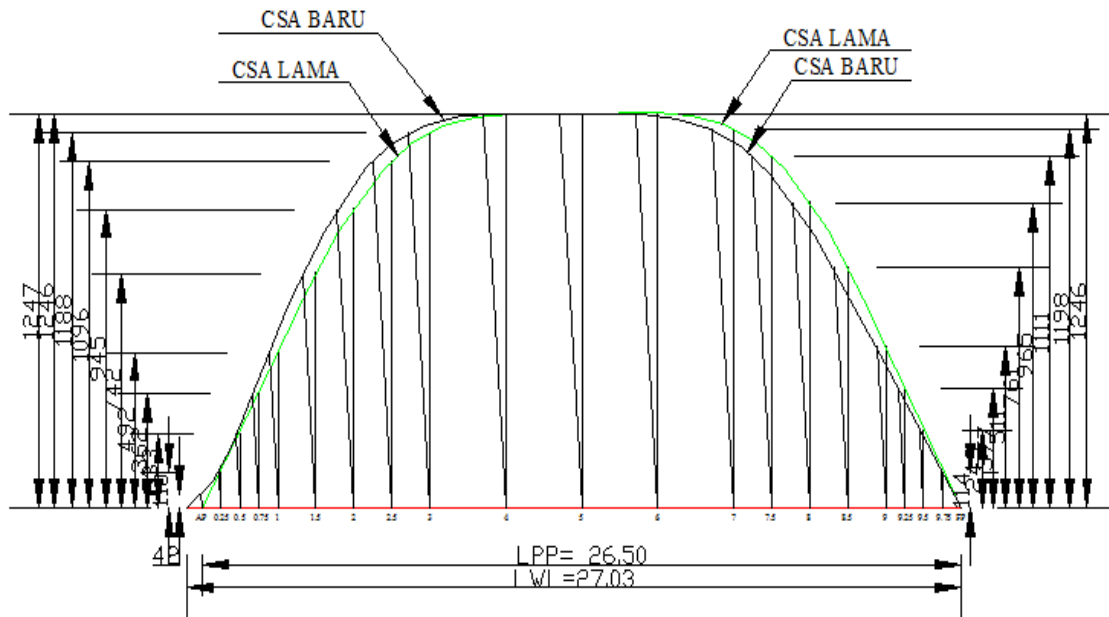
| No | % luas | luas/stasion |
|------|--------|--------------|
| AP | 0 | 0.000 |
| 0.25 | 0.088 | 1.100 |
| 0.5 | 0.187 | 2.336 |
| 0.75 | 0.291 | 3.636 |
| 1 | 0.395 | 4.935 |
| 1.5 | 0.595 | 7.434 |
| 2 | 0.758 | 9.471 |
| 2.5 | 0.879 | 10.983 |
| 3 | 0.953 | 11.907 |
| 4 | 0.999 | 12.482 |
| 5 | 1 | 12.494 |
| 6 | 0.999 | 12.482 |
| 7 | 0.961 | 12.007 |
| 7.5 | 0.891 | 11.132 |
| 8 | 0.774 | 9.671 |
| 8.5 | 0.61 | 7.622 |
| 9 | 0.41 | 5.123 |
| 9.25 | 0.303 | 3.786 |
| 9.5 | 0.195 | 2.436 |
| 9.75 | 0.092 | 1.149 |
| fp | 0 | 0 |

Gambar 2.02 Van Lamerent Lama

Perhitungan LCB dan Volume *displacement* dengan metode van lammerent diambil dari grafik CSA baru, $A_m = 14,89 \text{ m}^2$

| No ORD | % Luas Station | Luas Station terhadap A_m | FS | Hasil | Fm | Hasil |
|--------|----------------|-----------------------------|-------|---------|-------|----------|
| AP | 0.028 | 0.419 | 0.25 | 0.105 | -5 | -0.52375 |
| 0.25 | 0.074 | 1.097 | 1 | 1.097 | -4.75 | -5.211 |
| 0.5 | 0.156 | 2.325 | 0.5 | 1.163 | -4.5 | -5.231 |
| 0.75 | 0.243 | 3.623 | 1 | 3.623 | -4.25 | -15.398 |
| 1 | 0.330 | 4.920 | 0.75 | 3.690 | -4 | -14.760 |
| 1.5 | 0.498 | 7.415 | 2 | 14.830 | -3.5 | -51.905 |
| 2 | 0.635 | 9.452 | 1 | 9.452 | -3 | -28.356 |
| 2.5 | 0.736 | 10.959 | 2 | 21.918 | -2.5 | -54.795 |
| 3 | 0.798 | 11.877 | 1.5 | 17.816 | -2 | -35.631 |
| 4 | 0.837 | 12.456 | 4 | 49.824 | -1 | -49.824 |
| 5 | 0.837 | 12.466 | 2 | 24.932 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | S_2 | -261.635 |
| 6 | 0.837 | 12.456 | 4 | 49.824 | 1 | 49.824 |
| 7 | 0.804 | 11.977 | 1.5 | 17.966 | 2 | 35.931 |
| 7.5 | 0.746 | 11.108 | 2 | 22.216 | 2.5 | 55.540 |
| 8 | 0.648 | 9.651 | 1 | 9.651 | 3 | 28.953 |
| 8.5 | 0.511 | 7.605 | 2 | 15.210 | 3.5 | 53.235 |
| 9 | 0.343 | 5.110 | 0.75 | 3.833 | 4 | 15.330 |
| 9.25 | 0.253 | 3.772 | 1 | 3.772 | 4.25 | 16.031 |
| 9.5 | 0.163 | 2.425 | 0.5 | 1.213 | 4.5 | 5.456 |
| 9.75 | 0.076 | 1.137 | 1 | 1.137 | 4.75 | 5.401 |
| FP | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.25 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | S_1 | 273.269 | S_3 | 265.701 |

SCALA 1:100



Gambar 2.03. Perubahan Dari Titik P ke Q

1. q_{max} en q_{min} = afstand van F tot $\frac{1}{2}L_{sp}$ in ft.

Bij deze q_{max} en q_{min} lezen we uit de tabel de verhouding af tusschen het oppervlak van elk deelspant en het spanoppervlak. We berekenen nu de werkelijke oppervlakte van elk deelspant en controleren eerst de afwijking van berekening de waternverplaatsing en de plaats van F (verkeeren nl. wel eens afwijkingen voor). Na eventuele verbetering kunnen we nu rechthoeken tekenen, die de verlangde oppervlakte hebben bij een bepaalde gang van de diepgang. We kunnen dit gemakkelijk als volgt doen. Stel, dat de $\beta = 0,98$, dan veranderen we eerst het oppervlak, begrensd door tillinglijn en kinstraal door een rechthoek met hoogte gelijk aan de diepgang T . We leggen daarvoor een maatlat schuin op het groeispant en wel zodanig, dat de 0 op de hartlijn ligt en 100 op de buitenkant. We tekenen dan een verticaal tekenen op het punt bij 94, 80, 60, en 30. Wanneer de uit de tabel van Hogg afgelezen verhoudingen zijn: 94, 80, 60, en 30, leggen we β in plaats van 100 op de hartlijn en de 100 op lijn 0 ligt en tekenen dan verticaal door de punten bij 94, 80, 60, en 30. Deze rechthoeken gaan we dan verder vervormen naar de gewenste pantvormen, die V-vormig of U-vormig kunnen zijn.

| GH | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| 0,576 | 0,041 | 0,088 | 0,141 | 0,197 | 0,254 | 0,312 | 0,370 | 0,428 | 0,486 | 0,544 | 0,602 | 0,660 | 0,718 | 0,776 | 0,834 | 0,892 | 0,950 | 1,008 | 1,066 | 1,124 | 1,182 | 1,240 | 1,298 | 1,356 | 1,414 | 1,472 | 1,530 | 1,588 | 1,646 | 1,704 | 1,762 | 1,820 | 1,878 | 1,936 | 1,994 | 2,052 | 2,110 | 2,168 | 2,226 | 2,284 | 2,342 | 2,400 | 2,458 | 2,516 | 2,574 | 2,632 | 2,690 | 2,748 | 2,806 | 2,864 | 2,922 | 2,980 | 3,038 | 3,096 | 3,154 | 3,212 | 3,270 | 3,328 | 3,386 | 3,444 | 3,502 | 3,560 | 3,618 | 3,676 | 3,734 | 3,792 | 3,850 | 3,908 | 3,966 | 4,024 | 4,082 | 4,140 | 4,198 | 4,256 | 4,314 | 4,372 | 4,430 | 4,488 | 4,546 | 4,604 | 4,662 | 4,720 | 4,778 | 4,836 | 4,894 | 4,952 | 5,010 | 5,068 | 5,126 | 5,184 | 5,242 | 5,300 | 5,358 | 5,416 | 5,474 | 5,532 | 5,590 | 5,648 | 5,706 | 5,764 | 5,822 | 5,880 | 5,938 | 5,996 | 6,054 | 6,112 | 6,170 | 6,228 | 6,286 | 6,344 | 6,402 | 6,460 | 6,518 | 6,576 | 6,634 | 6,692 | 6,750 | 6,808 | 6,866 | 6,924 | 6,982 | 7,040 | 7,098 | 7,156 | 7,214 | 7,272 | 7,330 | 7,388 | 7,446 | 7,504 | 7,562 | 7,620 | 7,678 | 7,736 | 7,794 | 7,852 | 7,910 | 7,968 | 8,026 | 8,084 | 8,142 | 8,200 | 8,258 | 8,316 | 8,374 | 8,432 | 8,490 | 8,548 | 8,606 | 8,664 | 8,722 | 8,780 | 8,838 | 8,896 | 8,954 | 9,012 | 9,070 | 9,128 | 9,186 | 9,244 | 9,302 | 9,360 | 9,418 | 9,476 | 9,534 | 9,592 | 9,650 | 9,708 | 9,766 | 9,824 | 9,882 | 9,940 | 10,000 |

Tabel 2.01. Tabel Van Lamerent

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \quad h &= L_{pp} / 10 \\
 &= 26,50 \text{ m} / 10 \\
 &= 2,65 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

2.. *Volume Displacement pada Main Part*

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{\text{Displ}} &= 1/3 \times h \times S_1 \\
 &= 1/3 \times 2,65 \text{ m} \times 273,269 \\
 &= 243,032 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Letak LCB pada *main part* :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{LCB}_{\text{mp}} &= \frac{\sum_2 + \sum_3}{\sum_1} \times \frac{L_{pp}}{10} \\
 &= \frac{-261,635 + 265,701}{273,269} \times 2,65 \\
 &= -0,004 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan pada *Cant Part*

| No Ord | Luas Station | Fs | Hasil | Fm | Hasil |
|--------|--------------|----------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| X | 0.419 | 1 | 0.419 | 0 | 0 |
| Y | 0.210 | 4 | 0.838 | 1 | 0.838 |
| A | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | | S ₁ | 1.257 | S ₂ | 0.838 |

$$\begin{aligned}
 e &= \frac{L_{wl} - L_{pp}}{2} \\
 &= \frac{27,03\text{m} - 26,50\text{m}}{2} \\
 &= 0,265 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

3. *Volume displacement Cant Part*

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 1/3 \times e \times S_1 \\
 &= 1/3 \times 0,270 \times 1,257 \\
 &= 0,11 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

4. LCB *Cant Part* terhadap AP

$$= \frac{\sum_2}{\sum_1} \times e$$

$$= \frac{0,838}{1,257} \times 0,265 = 0,177 \text{ m}$$

5. Jarak LCB *Cant Part* terhadap O Lpp

$$\begin{aligned} &= 1/2 \times L_{pp} + \text{LCB } Cant \text{ Part} \\ &= 1/2 \times 26,50\text{m} + 0,177 \text{ m} \\ &= 1,502 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

6. *Volume Displacement* total

$$\begin{aligned} V \text{ Displ Total} &= V \text{ Displ MP} + V \text{ Displ Cp} \\ &= 243,032 \text{ m}^3 + 0,11\text{m}^3 \\ &= 243,142 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

7. LCB total terhadap O Lpp

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{(\text{LCB Main Part} \times \text{Vol Main Part}) + (\text{LCB Cant Part} \times \text{Vol Cant Part})}{\text{Volume Displacement}} \\ &= \frac{(0,0039 \times 243,032) + (1,502 \times 0,11)}{243,142} \\ &= 0,005 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

B.4. Koreksi Hasil Perhitungan

a. Koreksi untuk *Volume Displacement*

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\text{Vol. Total} - \text{Vol Displacement Perhitungan}}{\text{Vol. Displacement Perhitungan}} \times 100 \% \\ &= \frac{243,142 - 241,521}{241,521} \times 100 \% \\ &= 0,00492 \times 100 \% \\ &= 0,492\% < 0,5 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

b. Koreksi untuk prosentase penyimpangan LCB

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\text{LCB awal} - \text{LCB Total}}{L_{pp}} \times 100 \% \\ &= \frac{0,054\text{m} - 0,005\text{m}}{26,50\text{m}} \times 100 \% \\ &= 0,09812 < 0,1 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

C. Rencana bentuk garis air

C.1. Perhitungan Besarnya Sudut Masuk (a)

Untuk menghitung besarnya sudut masuk garis air berdasarkan

Coefisient Prismatic Depan (Qf). Dimana :

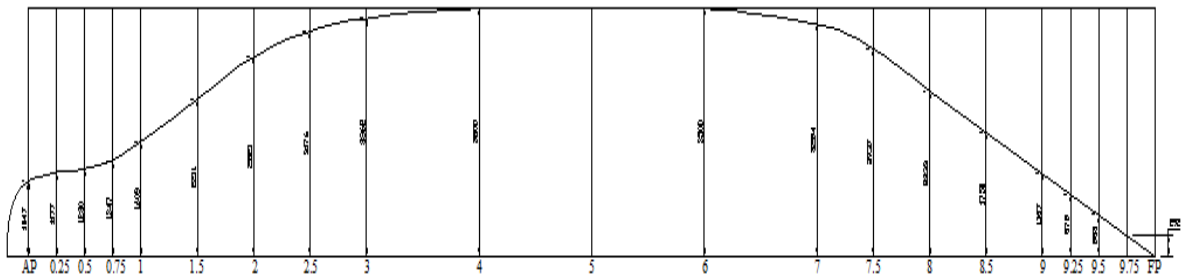
Pada perhitungan penentuan letak LCB, $C_p = 0,734$

Dari grafik Latsiun sudut masuk $= 13^\circ$

Penyimpangan $= \pm 3^\circ$, diambil $+3^\circ$

Maka besarnya sudut masuk yang diperoleh $= 13^\circ + 3^\circ = 16^\circ$

GARIS AIR
SCALA 1:100



Gambar 2.04. Garis Air

C.2. Perhitungan Luas Bidang Garis Air

| No. Ord. | Y=1/2 B | FS | Hasil |
|----------|---------|------|--------|
| AP | 1.0494 | 0.25 | 0.262 |
| 0.25 | 1.1772 | 1 | 1.177 |
| 0.5 | 1.2300 | 0.5 | 0.615 |
| 0.75 | 1.3468 | 1 | 1.347 |
| 1 | 1.6087 | 0.75 | 1.207 |
| 1.5 | 2.2114 | 2 | 4.423 |
| 2 | 2.8213 | 1 | 2.821 |
| 2.5 | 3.1763 | 2 | 6.353 |
| 3 | 3.3616 | 1.5 | 5.042 |
| 4 | 3.5000 | 4 | 14.000 |
| 5 | 3.5000 | 2 | 7.000 |
| 6 | 3.5000 | 4 | 14.000 |
| 7 | 3.2843 | 1.5 | 4.926 |
| 7.5 | 2.9371 | 2 | 5.874 |
| 8 | 2.3333 | 1 | 2.333 |
| 8.5 | 1.7500 | 2 | 3.500 |
| 9 | 1.1666 | 0.75 | 0.875 |
| 9.25 | 0.8750 | 1 | 0.875 |
| 9.5 | 0.5833 | 0.5 | 0.292 |
| 9.75 | 0.2916 | 1 | 0.292 |
| FP | 0.0000 | 0.25 | 0.000 |
| | | S | 77.214 |

C.2.a. Luas garis air pada *Main Part*

$$\begin{aligned}
 Awl \text{ mp} &= 2 \times \frac{1}{3} \times Lpp/10 \times \epsilon \\
 &= 2 \times \frac{1}{3} \times 26,50/10 \times 77,21 \\
 &= 136,411 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

C.2.b. Rencana bentuk garis air pada *Cant Part*

| No Ord | Tinggi Ord. | Fs | Hasil |
|--------|-------------|----|-------|
| AP | 1.05 | 1 | 1.05 |
| 1/2 AP | 0.52 | 4 | 2.10 |
| 0 | | 1 | 0.00 |
| | | S | 3.15 |

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{C.2.c. } e &= \frac{L_{wl} - L_{pp}}{2} \\
&= \frac{27,030 - 26,50}{2} \\
&= 0,265 \text{ m}
\end{aligned}$$

C.2.d. Luas garis air pada *Cant Part* (Awl Cp)

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Awl Cp} &= 2 \times e \times \Sigma \\
&= 2 \times 0,265 \times 3,15 \\
&= 1,668546 \text{ m}^2
\end{aligned}$$

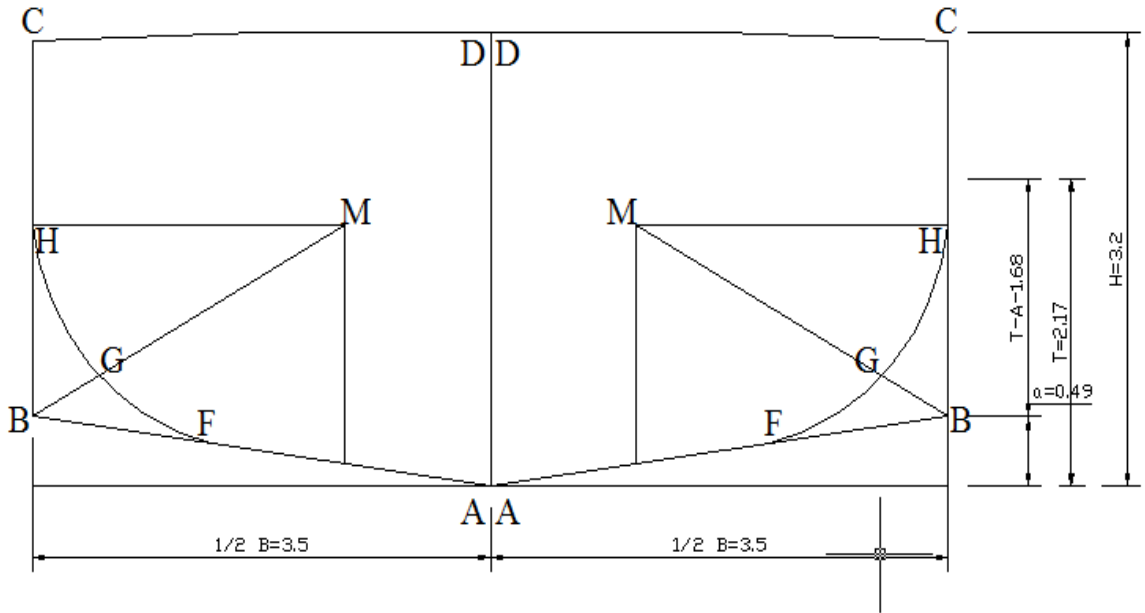
C.2.e. Luas total garis air (Awl Total)

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Awl Total} &= \text{Luas Main Part} + \text{Luas Cant Part} \\
&= 136,4114 \text{ m}^2 + 1,668546 \text{ m}^2 \\
&= 138,080 \text{ m}^2
\end{aligned}$$

C.2.f. Koreksi luas garis air

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{\text{Awl Total} - \text{Awl Perhitunga n}}{\text{Awl Perhitunga n}} \times 100 \% \\
&= \frac{138,123 - 138,080}{138,123} \times 100 \% \\
&= 0,00031 \times 100 \% \\
&= 0,0314\% < 0,5 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi Syarat})
\end{aligned}$$

D. Perhitungan radius bilga



Gambar 2.05. Radius Bilga

Dimana : $B = 7,00 \text{ m}$; $0,5 B = 3,5\text{m}$

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

$T = 2,17 \text{ m}$

$a = \text{Rise Of Floor}$

$= 0,07 \times B$

$= 0,07 \times 7,00$

$a = 0,490 \text{ m}$

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

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

D.1. Dalam Segitiga ABC

$$\text{Tg } a_2 = \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{3,50\text{m}}{0,490\text{m}}$$

$$A_2 = 82,03$$

$$A_1 = 0,5 \times \partial 2$$

$$= 0,5 \times 82,03^\circ$$

$$= 41,015^\circ$$

D.2. Perhitungan

D.2.1. Luas Trapesium ACDE

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2} B \times \{ T + (T - A) \} \\ &= 3,50 \text{ m} \times \frac{\{ 2,17 + (2,17 - 0,490) \}}{2} \\ &= 6,738 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

D.2.2. Luas AFGHDE

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2} \text{ Luas } \textit{Midship} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times B \times T \times Cm \text{ (m}^2\text{)} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times 7,00 \text{ m} \times 2,17 \text{ m} \times 0,82 \\ &= 6,247 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

D.2.3. Luas FGHCF

$$\begin{aligned} &= \text{Luas trapesium ACDE} - \text{Luas AFGHDE} \\ &= 6,738 \text{ m}^2 - 6,247 \text{ m}^2 \\ &= 0,490 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

D.2.4. Luas MFC

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2} \times \text{Luas FGHCF} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times MF \times FC \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times R \times (Tg \alpha_1 \times R) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times R^2 \times Tg \alpha_1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times R^2 \times Tg 41,015^\circ \\ &= 0,41 R^2 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{D.2.5. Luas juring MFG} &= \frac{\alpha_1}{360} \times \pi R^2 \\ &= \frac{44,427}{360} \times 3,14 \times R^2 \\ &= 0,3879 R^2 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Jadi Luas FGHCF} = \text{Luas MFC} - \text{Luas juring MFG}$$

$$0,729 \text{ m}^2 = 0,5 R^2 - 0,114 R^2$$

$$0,729 \text{ m}^2 = 0,386 R^2$$

$$R^2 = 0,386 / 0,729$$

$$R^2 = 1,888$$

$$R = 1,127 \text{ m}$$

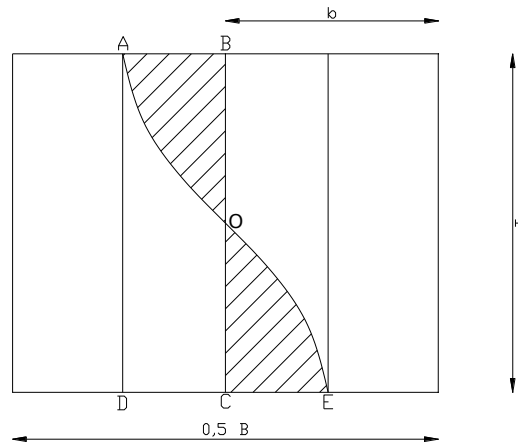
E. Merencanakan Bentuk Body Plan

1. Merencanakan bentuk body plan adalah

Merencanakan atau membuat bentuk garis air lengkung padapotongan ordinat.

2. Langkah – langkah

- Membuat empat persegi panjang dengan sisi $\frac{1}{2} B$ dan T
- Pada garis air T diukurkan garis b yang besarnya $= \frac{1}{2}$ luas station dibagi T .
- Dibuat persegi panjang $ABCD$
- Diukurkan pada garis air T garis air $Y = \frac{1}{2}$ 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 dibuat, dilakukan pengecekan volume *displacement* dari bentuk-bentuk station.
- Kebenaran dari lengkung – lengkung dapat dicek dengan menggunakan Planimeter.



Gambar 2.06. Lengkung Plainmeter

E.1. Rencana Bentuk *Body Plan*

$$T = 2,60\text{m}$$

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

| No Ord | luas station | b = L station/2T | Y = 0,5 B |
|--------|--------------|---------------------|-----------|
| AP | 0,34 | 0,065 | 0,08 |
| 0,25 | 0,99 | 0,190 | 0,22 |
| 0,5 | 2,364 | 0,455 | 0,43 |
| 0,75 | 4,001 | 0,769 | 0,65 |
| 1 | 4,857 | 0,934 | 0,86 |
| 1,5 | 6,890 | 1,325 | 1,29 |
| 2 | 11,011 | 2,118 | 1,73 |
| 2,5 | 12,980 | 2,496 | 2,16 |
| 3 | 14,032 | 2,698 | 2,60 |
| 4 | 15,00 | 2,885 | 3,34 |
| 5 | 14,890 | 2,863 | 3,45 |
| 6 | 14,70 | 2,827 | 3,37 |
| 7 | 12,088 | 2,325 | 2,53 |
| 7,5 | 10,760 | 2,069 | 2,08 |
| 8 | 8,30 | 1,596 | 1,62 |
| 8,5 | 6,980 | 1,342 | 1,16 |
| 9 | 4,320 | 0,831 | 0,77 |
| 9,25 | 2,906 | 0,559 | 0,58 |
| 9,5 | 1,726 | 0,332 | 0,39 |
| 9,75 | 0,970 | 0,187 | 0,19 |
| FP | 0,00 | 0,000 | 0 |

E.2. Perhitungan Koreksi *Volume Displacement Rencana Body Plan*

| No Ord | Luas Station | FS | Hasil |
|--------|--------------|----------|---------|
| AP | 0,34 | 0,25 | 0,085 |
| 0,25 | 0,99 | 1 | 0,990 |
| 0,5 | 2,364 | 0,5 | 1,182 |
| 0,75 | 4,001 | 1 | 4,001 |
| 1 | 4,857 | 0,75 | 3,643 |
| 1,5 | 6,890 | 2 | 13,780 |
| 2 | 11,011 | 1 | 11,011 |
| 2,5 | 12,980 | 2 | 25,960 |
| 3 | 14,032 | 1,5 | 21,048 |
| 4 | 15,00 | 4 | 60,00 |
| 5 | 14,890 | 2 | 29,780 |
| 6 | 14,70 | 4 | 58,80 |
| 7 | 12,088 | 1,5 | 18,132 |
| 7,5 | 10,760 | 2 | 21,520 |
| 8 | 8,30 | 1 | 8,30 |
| 8,5 | 6,980 | 2 | 13,960 |
| 9 | 4,320 | 0,75 | 3,240 |
| 9,25 | 2,906 | 1 | 2,906 |
| 9,5 | 1,726 | 0,5 | 0,863 |
| 9,75 | 0,970 | 1 | 0,970 |
| FP | 0,00 | 0,25 | 0 |
| | | Σ | 297,199 |

$$\begin{aligned}
 h &= LPP/10 \\
 &= 26,95 \text{ m}/10 \\
 &= 2,695 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

E.2.1. *Volume Displacement Main Part*

$$\begin{aligned} V \text{ displ MP} &= 1/3 \times h \times \Sigma_1 \\ &= 1/3 \text{ m} \times 2,695 \text{ m} \times 297,199 \\ &= 266,717 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Pada Cant Part :

| No Ord | Luas Station | FS | Hasil |
|--------|--------------|------------|-------|
| AP | 0,340 | 1 | 0,340 |
| 0,5 AP | 0,170 | 4 | 0,680 |
| 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| | | Σ_1 | 1,020 |

$$\begin{aligned} e &= \frac{Lwl - Lpp}{2} \\ &= \frac{27,489\text{m} - 26,95 \text{ m}}{2} \\ &= 0,270 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Volume displacement Cant Part

$$\begin{aligned} V \text{ disp CP} &= 1/3 \times e \times E1 \\ &= 1/3 \times 0,270 \times 1,020 \\ &= 0,09 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

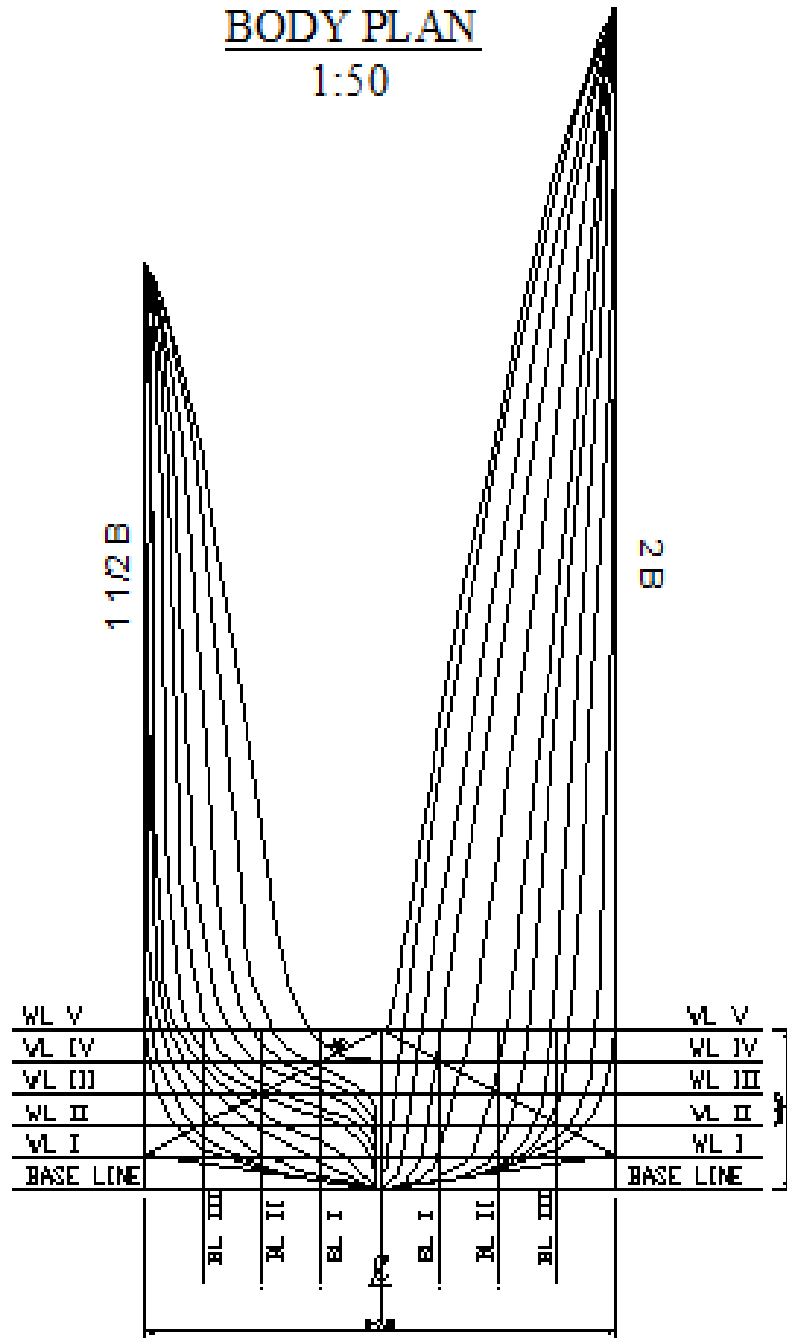
E.2.2. *Volume Displacement total*

$$\begin{aligned} V\text{displ Tot} &= V\text{disp MP} + V\text{disp CP} \\ &= 266,717 \text{ m}^3 + 0,09 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 266,8084 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

E.3. Koreksi penyimpangan *volume displacement body plan*

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\text{Vol. Displ total} + \text{Vol Displ. Perhitunga n}}{\text{Vol. Displ. perhitunga n}} \times 100 \% \\ &= \frac{266,8084 - 265,916}{265,916} \times 100 \% \\ &= 0,0034 \times 100 \% \\ &= 0,34\% < 0,5 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi Syarat}) \end{aligned}$$

BODY PLAN
1:50

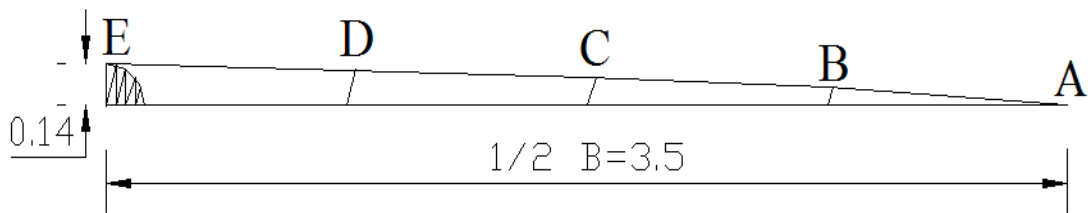


Gambar 2.07. *Body Plan*

F. Perhitungan *chamber*, *sheer* dan bangunan atas

F.1. Perhitungan *Chamber*

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Chamber} &= 1/25 \times B \\ &= 1/25 \times 6,90 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,152 \text{ m} \\ &= 152 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$



Gambar 2.08. *Chamber*

F.2. Tinggi *Bulwark* = 1,0 m

F.3. Perhitungan *Sheer Standart*

F.3.1. Bagian Buritan (Belakang)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{F.3.1.1. AP} &= 25 (L_{pp} / 3 + 10) \\ &= 25 (26,95 \text{ m} / 3 + 10) \\ &= 474,58 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{F.3.1.2. } 1/6 L_{pp} \text{ dari AP} &= 11,1 (L_{pp} / 3 + 10) \\ 1/6 L_{pp} \text{ dari AP} &= 11,1 (26,95 \text{ m} / 3 + 10) \\ &= 210,72 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{F.3.1.3. } 1/3 L_{pp} \text{ dari AP} &= 2,8 (L_{pp} / 3 + 10) \\ &= 2,8 (26,95 \text{ m} / 3 + 10) \\ &= 53,15 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

F.3.2. Bagian *Midship* (Tengan) = 0 m

F.3.3. Bagian Haluan (Depan)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{F.3.3.1. FP} &= 50 (L_{pp} / 3 + 10) \\ &= 50 (26,95 \text{ m} / 3 + 10) \\ &= 949,17 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

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

Panjang *Poop Deck* (20 % - 30 %) L_{pp}

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Panjang} &= 22 \% \times L_{pp} \\ &= 22 \% \times 26,95 \text{ m} \\ &= 5,929 \text{ m, diambil } 6 \text{ m.}\end{aligned}$$

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

Jarak gading pada *poop deck*

$$\text{Panjang } \textit{poop deck} = 6 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{AP} - \text{Fr } 12 = 0,53 \times 12 \text{ gading} = 6,36 \text{ m}$$

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

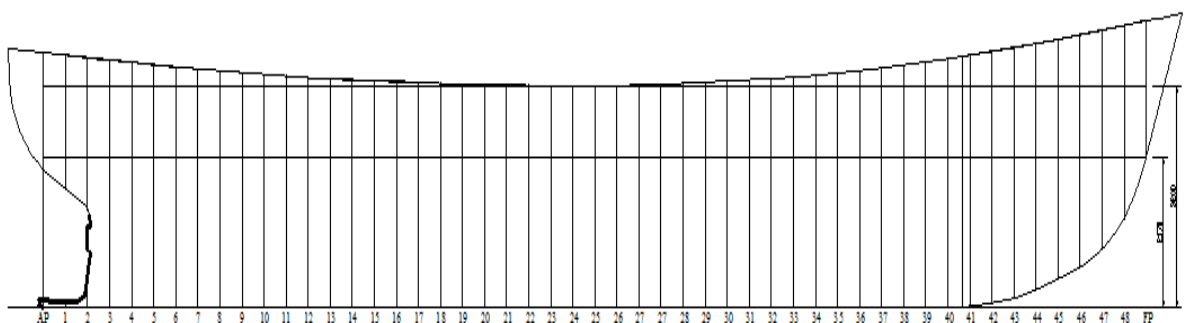
Panjang *fore castle deck* (8 % - 15 %) L_{pp}

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Panjang} &= 15 \% \times L_{pp} \\ &= 15 \% \times 26,95 \text{ m} \\ &= 4,04 \text{ diambil } 4,1 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

Tinggi *deck* akil (1,9 – 2,2) diambil dari 2,2 dari *main deck*

Jarak gading pada *fore castle* dengan panjang = 4,1 m

Rencana Jarak Gading
SCALA 1:100



Gambar 2.10. Rencana Jarak Gading

G. Perhitungan ukuran daun kemudi

Perhitungan ukuran daun kemudi

Perhitungan kemudi menurut BKI 2001 Vol II (hal 14 Sec. 14-1. A.3

$$A = C_1 \times C_2 \times C_3 \times C_4 \times \frac{1,75 \times L \times T}{100} \text{ (m}^2\text{)}$$

Dimana :

A = Luas daun kemudi dalam m²

L = Panjang kapal (LPP) = 26,95 m

T = Sarat kapal = 2,60 m

C₁ = Faktor untuk *type* kapal = 1,7

C₂ = Faktor untuk *type* kemudi = 1,0

C₃ = Faktor untuk profil kemudi = 1,0

C₄ = Faktor untuk rancangan *type* kemudi = 1,5 (Untuk Kemudi Dengan *Jet Propeller*).

Jadi :

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 1,7 \times 1,0 \times 1,0 \times 1,5 \times \frac{1,75 \times 26,95 \text{M} \times 2,60 \text{M}}{100} \text{ (m}^2\text{)} \\ &= 2,08 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{0,023}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{L_{pp}}{C_b \times B} - 6,2}} < \frac{A}{L_{pp} \times T} < \frac{0,03}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{L_{pp}}{C_b \times B} - 7,2}} \\ &= \frac{0,023}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{26,95}{0,55 \times 6,9} - 6,2}} < \frac{2,08}{26,95 \times 2,6} < \frac{0,03}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{26,95}{0,55 \times 6,9} - 7,2}} \\ &= 0,0238 < 0,02975 < 0,0310 \end{aligned}$$

G.1. Ukuran Daun Kemudi

A = h x b Dimana h = Tinggi daun kemudi

b = Lebar daun kemudi

Menurut ketentuan perlengkapan kapal ITS halaman 53 harga perbandingan $h / b = 0,8 - 2$

$$\text{Diambil } 1,5 \text{ sehingga } 1,5 = h / b \rightarrow h = 1,5 \times b$$

$$A = h \times b$$

$$A = 1,5 \times b \times b$$

$$2,08 = 1,5 \times b^2$$

$$b^2 = \sqrt{\frac{2,08}{1,5}}$$

$$b = 1,179 \text{ m}$$

$$h = A / b \quad \text{Maka, } b = 1,179 \text{ m}$$

$$= 2,08 / 1,179 \quad h = 1,77 \text{ m}$$

$$= 1,77 \text{ m}$$

Luas bagian yang dibalansir dianjurkan $< 23 \%$, diambil 22%

$$A' = 22\% \times A$$

$$= 0,22 \times 2,08 \text{ m}^2$$

$$= 0,46 \text{ m}^2$$

Lebar bagian yang dibalansir pada potongan sembarang *horizontal*

$$b' = 32\% \times b$$

$$= 0,32 \times 1,18 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,38 \text{ m}$$

Dari ukuran diatas dapat diambil ukuran daun kemudi :

$$\rightarrow \text{Luas daun kemudi (A)} = 2,08 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Luas bagian bahan air (A')} = 0,459 \text{ m}^2$$

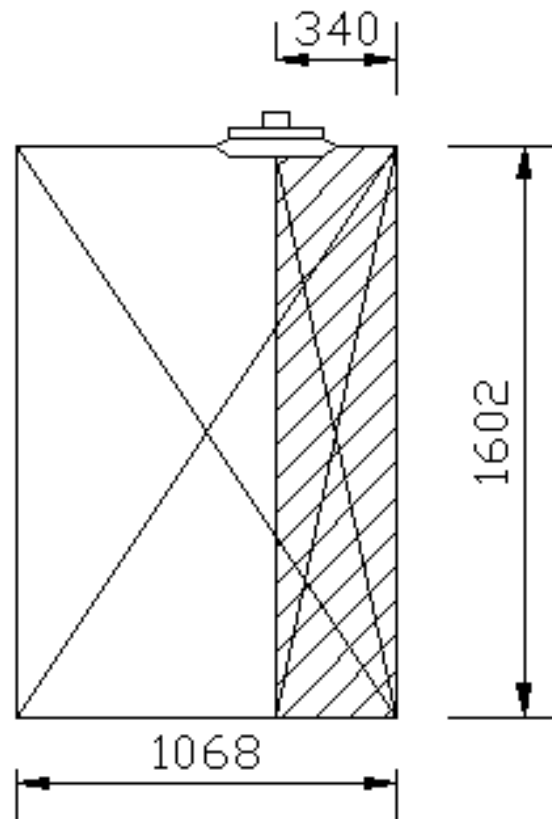
$$\rightarrow \text{Tinggi daun kemudi (h)} = 1,768 \text{ m}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Lebar daun kemudi (b)} = 1,179 \text{ m}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Lebar bagian balansir (b')} = 0,377 \text{ m}$$

DAUN KEMUDI

SCALA 1:10



Gambar 2.11. Daun Kemudi

G.2. Perhitungan Gaya Kemudi

G.2.1. Menurut BKI 2001 Vol II (hal 14-3 Sec B.1.1) tentang gaya

kemudi adalah :

$$C_R = 132 \times A \times V^2 \times k_1 \times k_2 \times k_3 \times k_t \text{ (N)}$$

Dimana :

$$A = \text{Aspek Ratio } h^2 / A$$

$$= 1,77^2 / 2,08 = 1,500$$

$$V = \text{Kecepatan dinas kapal} = 11,83 \text{ knot}$$

$$K_1 = \frac{A + 2}{3}$$

$$= \frac{1,500 + 2}{3}$$

$$= 1,167 \text{ (nilainya tidak boleh lebih dari 2)}$$

$$k_2 = 1,1 \text{ (Koefisien tergantung dari rudder dan profil rudder)}$$

$$k_3 = 1,15 \text{ (untuk kemudi dibelakang propeller)}$$

$$k_t = 1,0 \text{ (normal)}$$

Jadi :

$$\begin{aligned} C_R &= 132 \times 2,08 \times (139,95)^2 \times 1,167 \times 1,1 \times 1,15 \\ &\times 1,0 \\ &= 56832,901 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

H. Perhitungan sepatu kemudi

H.1 Modulus penampang dari sepatu kemudi terhadap sumbu Z, menurut BKI 2001 Vol II hal 13-3

Dimana :

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

$$BL = C_R / 2$$

$$C_R = \text{Gaya Kemudi}$$

$$C_R = 56832,901 \text{ N}$$

$$\begin{aligned} BL &= 56832,901 \text{ N} / 2 \\ &= 28416,45 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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

$$\text{Dimana } Pr = \frac{C_R}{L_{10} \times 10^3}; \quad L_{10} = \text{Tinggi daun kemudi } h = 1,77 \text{ m}$$

$$= \frac{56832,901}{1,77 \times 10^3}$$

$$= 32,140 \text{ N/m}$$

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

$$L_{50} = \frac{56832,901}{32,140 \times 10^3}$$

$$= 1,77 \text{ m diambil } 1,80 \quad L_{50} = 0,53 \times 3 = 2,12$$

$$X_{\min} = 0,53 \times L_{50}$$

$$= 0,53 \times 2$$

$$= 1,06 \text{ m}$$

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

$$W_Z = \frac{BL \times X \times k}{80}$$

$$= \frac{28416,45 \times 1,06 \times 1,0}{80}$$

$$= 376,518 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$W_Y = 1/3 \times W_Z$$

$$= 1/3 \times 376,518 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$= 125,506 \text{ cm}^3$$

H.2 Perencanaan *profil* sepatu kemudi dengan plat dengan ukuran sebagai berikut :

$$\text{Tinggi (h)} = 150 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Tebal (s)} = 30 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Lebar} = 130 \text{ mm}$$

| No | B | h | F = b x h | a | F x a ² | I = 1/12 x b x h ² |
|-----|----|---|-----------|---|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| I | 13 | 3 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 29,25 |
| II | 3 | 9 | 27 | 5 | 675 | 182,250 |
| III | 3 | 9 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 182,250 |
| IV | 3 | 9 | 27 | 5 | 675 | 182,250 |
| V | 13 | 3 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 29,250 |
| | | | | | $\Sigma_1 = 1350$ | $\Sigma_2 = 605,250$ |

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_{Z'} &= (\Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2)/a \text{ max} \\
 &= (1350 + 605,30) \\
 &= 1955,25 \text{ cm}^4
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_{2m} &= I_2/a = 1955,250/5 \\
 &= 376,518 \text{ cm}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_Z &< W_{Z'} \\
 376,518 &< 391,050 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ (Memenuhi)}
 \end{aligned}$$

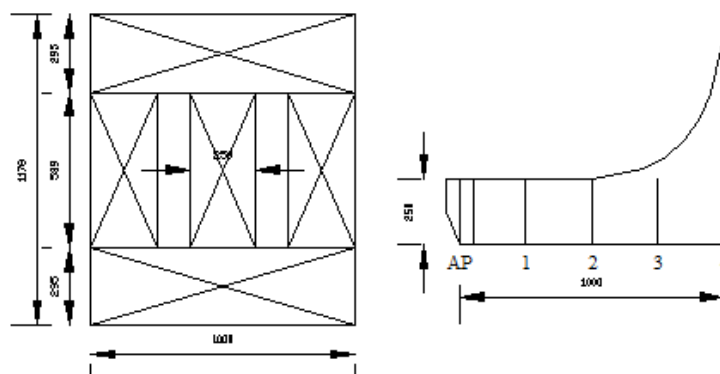
DIMENSION

Length Between Perpendicular (LPP) = 26.50 M

Breadth (B) = 7.00 M

Depth (H) = 3.20 M

Draught (T) = 2.17 M



Gambar 2.12. Sepatu Kemudi

I. *Stern clearance*

Ukuran diameter *propeller* ideal adalah $(0,6 - 0,7) T$, dimana $T =$ Sarat kapal

Diambil $0,65x T$

D *Propeller* Ideal adalah :

$$\begin{aligned} &= 0,60 \times T \\ &= 0,60 \times 2,17 \text{ m} \\ &= 1,302 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

R (Jari – jari *Propeller*)

$$\begin{aligned} &= 0,5 \times D \text{ Propeller} \\ &= 0,5 \times 1,302 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,651 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Diameter Boss Propeller

$$\begin{aligned} &= 1/6 \times D \\ &= 1/6 \times 1,302 \\ &= 0,217 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Menurut konstruksi lambung BKI, untuk kapal baling - baling tunggal jarak minimal antara baling – baling dengan linggi buritan menurut aturan konstruksi BKI 2001 Vol II Sec 13 – 1 adalah sebagai berikut :

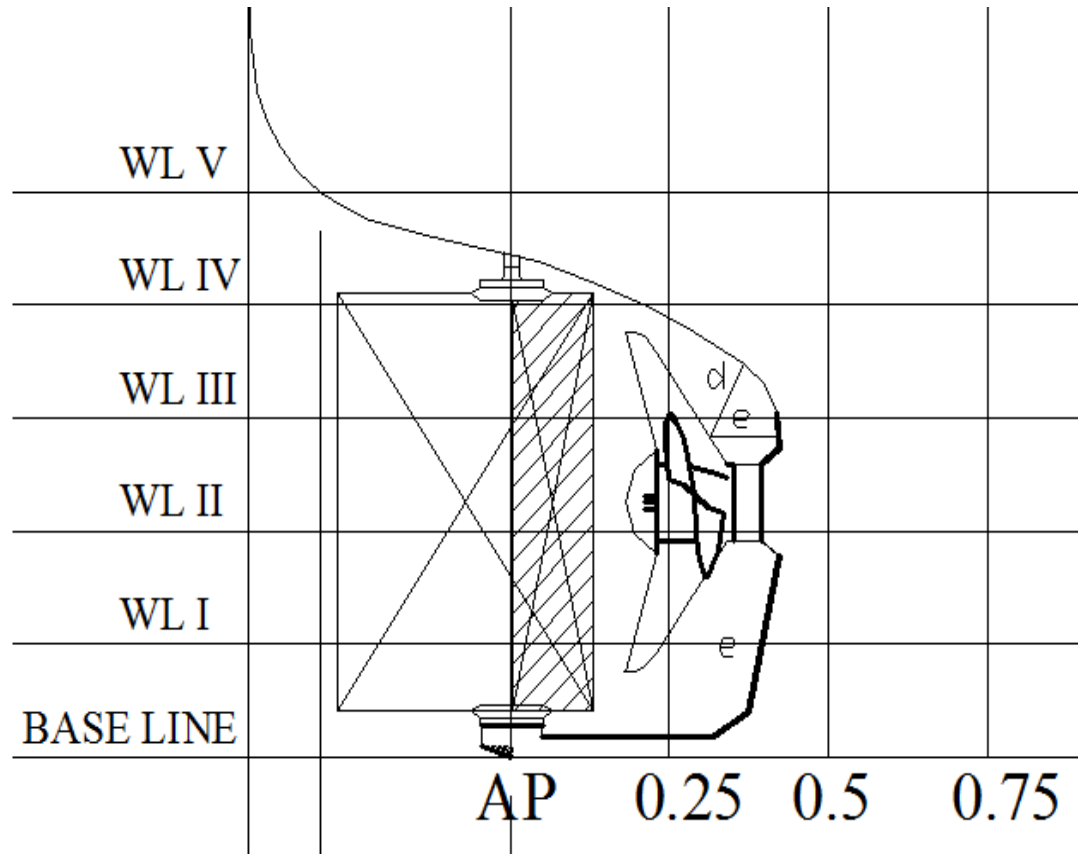
- a. $0,1 \times D = 0,1 \times 1,560$
 $= 0,156 \text{ m}$
- b. $0,009 \times D = 0,009 \times 1,560$
 $= 0,1404 \text{ m}$
- c. $0,17 \times D = 0,17 \times 1,560$
 $= 0,14196 \text{ m}$
- d. $0,18 \times D = 0,18 \times 1,560$
 $= 0,234\text{m}$
- e. $0,15 \times D = 0,15 \times 1,560$
 $= 0,2808\text{m}$
- f. $0,05 \times D = 0,05 \times 1,560$
 $= 0,0624\text{m}$

Jarak poros *propeller* dengan *Base Line* adalah

R *Propeller* + f + Tinggi sepatu kemudi

$$= 0,780 \text{ m} + 0,0624 \text{ m} + 0,15 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,992 \text{ m}$$



Gambar 2.13. *Stern Clearence*