

## BAB II

### PERHITUNGAN RENCANA GARIS

#### A. PERHITUNGAN DASAR

##### A.1 Panjang Garis Air Muat ( $L_{wl}$ )

$$\begin{aligned}L_{wl} &= L_{pp} + 2\% \times L_{pp} \\ &= 31,45 \text{ m} + (2\% \times 31,45 \text{ m}) \\ &= 32,079 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

##### A.2 Panjang *Displacement* ( $L_{Displ}$ )

$$\begin{aligned}L_{Displ} &= 0,5 \times (L_{wl} + L_{pp}) \\ &= 0,5 \times (32,079 \text{ m} + 31,45 \text{ m}) \\ &= 31,765 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

##### A.3 *Coefisien Midship* ( $C_m$ ) Formula Arkent Bont Shocker.

$$\begin{aligned}C_m &= 0,90 - (0,1 \times C_b) \\ &= 0,90 - (0,1 \times \sqrt{0,58}) \\ &= 0,824 \quad \text{Memenuhi Syarat} \quad (0,73 - 0,88)\end{aligned}$$

##### A.4 *Coefisien Prismatic* ( $C_p$ ) Formula Troast

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= C_b / C_m \\ &= 0,58 / 0,824 \\ &= 0,70 \quad \text{Memenuhi Syarat} \quad (0,61 - 0,70)\end{aligned}$$

##### A.5 *Coefisien Garis Air* ( $C_w$ ) Formula Troast

$$\begin{aligned}C_w &= \sqrt{0,58} - 0,025 \\ &= 0,738 \quad \text{Memenuhi Syarat} \quad (0,73 - 0,81)\end{aligned}$$

##### A.6 Luas Garis Air ( $A_{wl}$ )

$$\begin{aligned}A_{wl} &= L_{wl} \times B \times C_w \\ &= 32,07 \text{ m} \times 6,5 \text{ m} \times 0,738 \\ &= 153,917 \text{ m}^2\end{aligned}$$

##### A.7 Luas *Midship* ( $A_m$ )

$$\begin{aligned}
 Am &= B \times T \times Cm \\
 &= 6,5 \text{ m} \times 2,55 \text{ m} \times 0,824 \\
 &= 13,653 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

#### A.8 *Volume Displacement (C Displ)*

$$\begin{aligned}
 V \text{ Displ} &= Lpp \times B \times T \times Cb \\
 &= 31,4 \text{ m} \times 6,5 \text{ m} \times 2,55 \text{ m} \times 0,58 \\
 &= 302,345 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

#### A.9 *Coefisien Prismatic Displacement (Cp Displ)*

$$\begin{aligned}
 Cp \text{ Displ} &= Lpp / L \text{ Displ} \times Cp \\
 &= 31,45 \text{ m} / 31,76 \text{ m} \times 0,70 \\
 &= 0,700
 \end{aligned}$$

#### A.10 *Displacement(D)*

$$\begin{aligned}
 D &= Vol \text{ Displ} \times \gamma \times C \\
 &= 302,345 \text{ m}^3 \times 1,025 \times 1,004 \\
 &= 311,143 \text{ Ton}
 \end{aligned}$$

$\gamma$  = berat jenis air laut = 1,025 ton/m

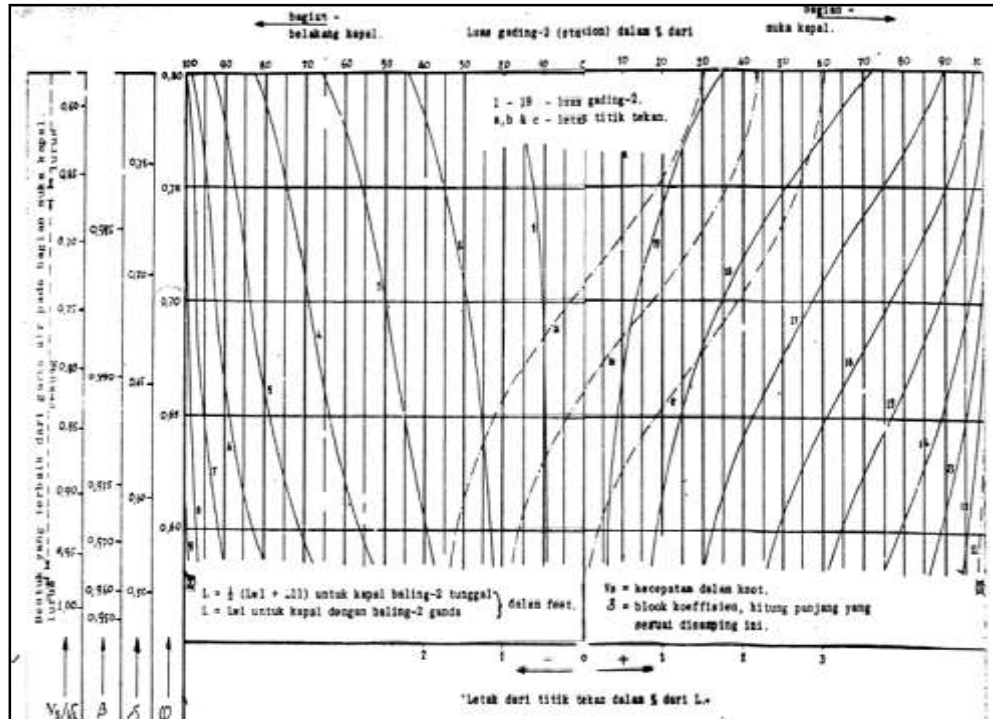
C = koefisien beratlas = 1,004

## B. MENENTUKAN LETAK TITIK LCB

B.1. Dengan menggunakan  $C_p$  Displacement pada grafik NSP pada  $C_p$

$Displacement = 0,700$  Didapat letak titik LCB (*Longitudinal Centre*

*Bouyancy*  $= 0,60 \% \times L$  Displ, dimana  $L$  Displ  $= 31,765$  m



Gambar 2.01. Grafik NSP

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_p \text{ Displ} &= (LPP/L \text{ disp}) \times C_p \\
 &= 31,5 / 31,765 \times 0.70 \\
 &= 0.670
 \end{aligned}$$

B.1.1. Letak LCB Displ menurut grafik NSP

$$\begin{aligned}
 LCB \text{ Displ} (b) &= 0,600 \% \times L \text{ Displ} \\
 &= 0,600 \times 31,765 \text{ m} \\
 &= 0,191 \text{ m ( Di belakang midship Lpp)}
 \end{aligned}$$

B.1.2. Jarak *midship*( $\phi$ )L Displ ke FP

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\phi) \text{ Displ} &= 0,5 \times L \text{ Displ} \\
 &= 0,5 \times 31,765 \text{ m} \\
 &= 15,882 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

B.1.3. Jarak *midship*( $\phi$ ) Lpp ke FP

$$\begin{aligned}(\phi) Lpp &= 0,5 \times Lpp \\ &= 0,5 \times 31,45 \text{ m} \\ &= 15,725 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

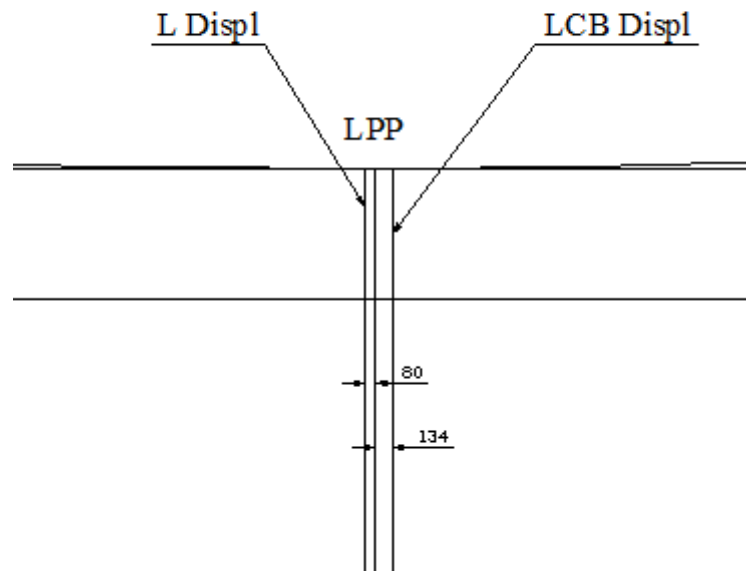
B.1.4. Jarak antara *midship*( $\phi$ ) L Displ dengan *midship*( $\phi$ ) Lpp

$$\begin{aligned}a &= (\phi)Displ - (\phi)Lpp \\ &= 15,882 \text{ m} - 15,725 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,157 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

B.1.5. Jarak antara LCB terhadap *midship*( $\phi$ )Lpp

$$\begin{aligned}c &= b - a \\ &= 0,191 - 0,157 \\ &= 0,033 \text{ m} \quad (\text{Di belakang mid Lpp})\end{aligned}$$

## Letak LCB SCALA 1:100



Gambar 2.02. Letak LCB Kapal

B.2. Menurut diagram NSP dengan luas tiap *section* ( $A_m$ ) = 13,653 m<sup>2</sup>

No. Ord	%	% Terhadap Am	Fs	Hasil	Fm	Hasil
AP	0	0	1	-	-10	-
1	0,090	1,229	4	4,915	-9	-44,234
2	0,275	3,754	2	7,509	-8	-60,071
3	0,510	6,963	4	27,851	-7	-194,959
4	0,735	10,035	2	20,069	-6	-120,416
5	0,855	11,673	4	46,692	-5	-233,459
6	0,915	12,492	2	24,984	-4	-99,937
7	0,970	13,243	4	52,972	-3	-158,916
8	0,990	13,516	2	27,032	-2	-54,064
9	1	13,653	4	54,610	-1	-54,610
					S <sub>2</sub>	-1.020,665
10	1	13,653	2	27,305	0	-
11	0,991	13,530	4	54,119	1	54,119
12	0,990	13,516	2	27,032	2	54,064
13	0,975	13,311	4	53,245	3	159,735
14	0,930	12,697	2	25,394	4	101,575
15	0,890	12,151	4	48,603	5	243,016
16	0,795	10,854	2	21,708	6	130,245
17	0,540	7,372	4	29,490	7	206,427
18	0,320	4,369	2	8,738	8	69,901
19	0,120	1,638	4	6,553	9	58,979
FP	0	0	1	-	10	-
				S <sub>1</sub>	568,820	S <sub>3</sub> 1.078,060

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{B.2.1.h} &= L \text{ Displ} / 20 \\
 &= 31,765 \text{ m} / 20 \\
 &= 1,588 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

B.2.2. *Volume Displacement*

$$\begin{aligned}
 V \text{ Displ} &= 1/3 \times h \times S_1 \\
 &= 1/3 \times 1,588 \text{ m} \times 568,820 \text{ m}^2 \\
 &= 301,138 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

### B.2.3. Letak LCB NSP

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LCB NSP} &= \frac{\Sigma_2 + \Sigma_3}{\Sigma_1} \times \frac{L_{pp}}{20} \\ &= \frac{-1.020,665 + 1.078,060}{568,820} \times \frac{1,586 \text{ m}}{20} \\ &= 0,160 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

### B.2.4. Koreksi prosentase penyimpangan LCB

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\text{LCB Displ} - \text{LCB NSP}}{L \text{ Displ}} \times 100 \% \\ &= \frac{(0,191) - 0,160}{31,764} \times 100 \% \\ &= 0,095 \% < 0,1 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\text{Vol Displ Awal} - \text{Vol Displ NSP}}{\text{Vol Displ Awal}} \times 100 \% \\ &= \frac{302,345 - 301,138}{302,345} \times 100 \% \\ &= 0,399 \% < 0,5 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

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

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned} Q_f &= \text{Koefisien prismatic bagian depan } \textit{midship} \text{ Lpp} \\ Q_a &= \text{Koefisien prismatic bagian belakang } \textit{midship} \text{ Lpp} \\ e &= \text{Perbandingan jarak LCB terhadap Lpp} \\ e &= \left( \frac{\text{LCB Lpp}}{L_{pp}} \right) \times 100 \% \\ &= \left( \frac{0,033}{31,45 \text{ m}} \right) \times 100 \% \\ &= 0,0011 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

Dimana

$$\begin{aligned} Q_f &= C_p + (1,4 + C_p) \times e \\ &= 0,707 + (1,4 + 0,707) \times (0.0011) \\ &= 0,709 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_a &= C_p - (1,4 + C_p) \times e \\ &= 0,707 - (1,4 + 0,707) \times (0.0011) \\ &= 0,705 \end{aligned}$$

Tabel CSA lama menurut Van Lamerent, Am =13,653 m<sup>2</sup>

No. Ord	Luas Station	Luas Station Terhadap Am
AP	0	0,000
0,25	0,08	1,092
0,5	0,17	2,321
0,75	0,268	3,659
1	0,367	5,010
1,5	0,561	7,659
2	0,727	9,925
2,5	0,855	11,673
3	0,938	12,806
4	0,997	13,612
5	1	13,653
6	0,996	13,598
7	0,933	12,738
7,5	0,849	11,591
8	0,719	9,816
8,5	0,553	7,550
9	0,36	4,915
9,25	0,263	3,591
9,5	0,167	2,280
9,75	0,078	1,065
FP	0	0,000
	Σ	148.553

$$P = \text{LCB}$$

$$= 0,191 \text{ m}$$

$$Q = \text{LCB NSP}$$

$$= 0,160 \text{ m}$$

$$b = \frac{4CP-1}{6CP} = 0,2155$$

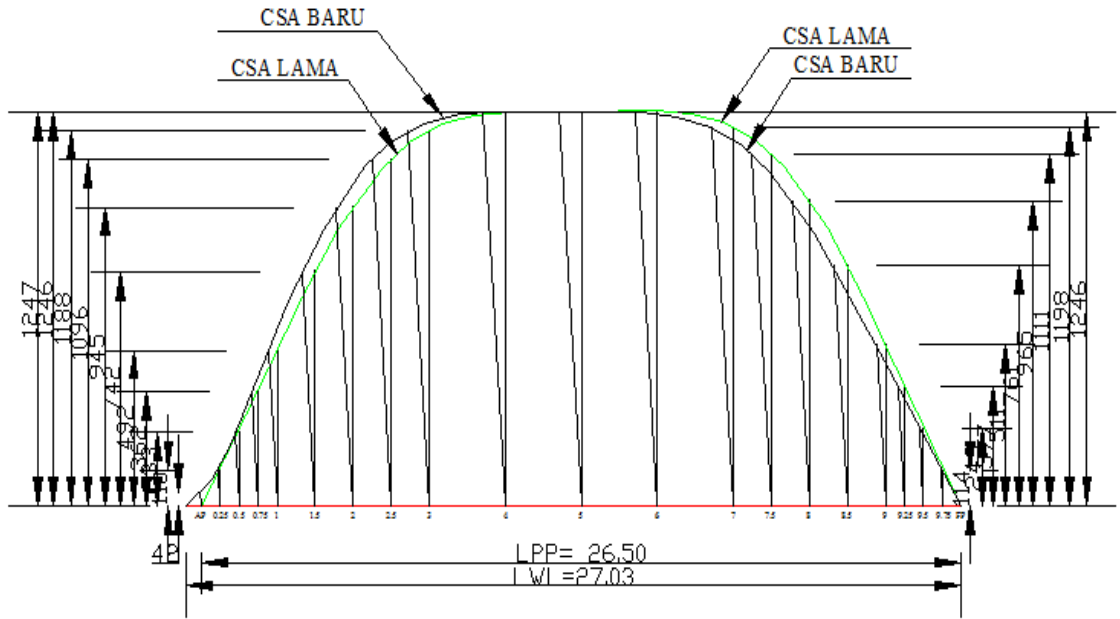
$$tb = 2,942$$

Perhitungan LCB dan Volume *displacement* dengan metode van lammerent diambil dari grafik CSA baru,  $A_m = 13,653 \text{ m}^2$

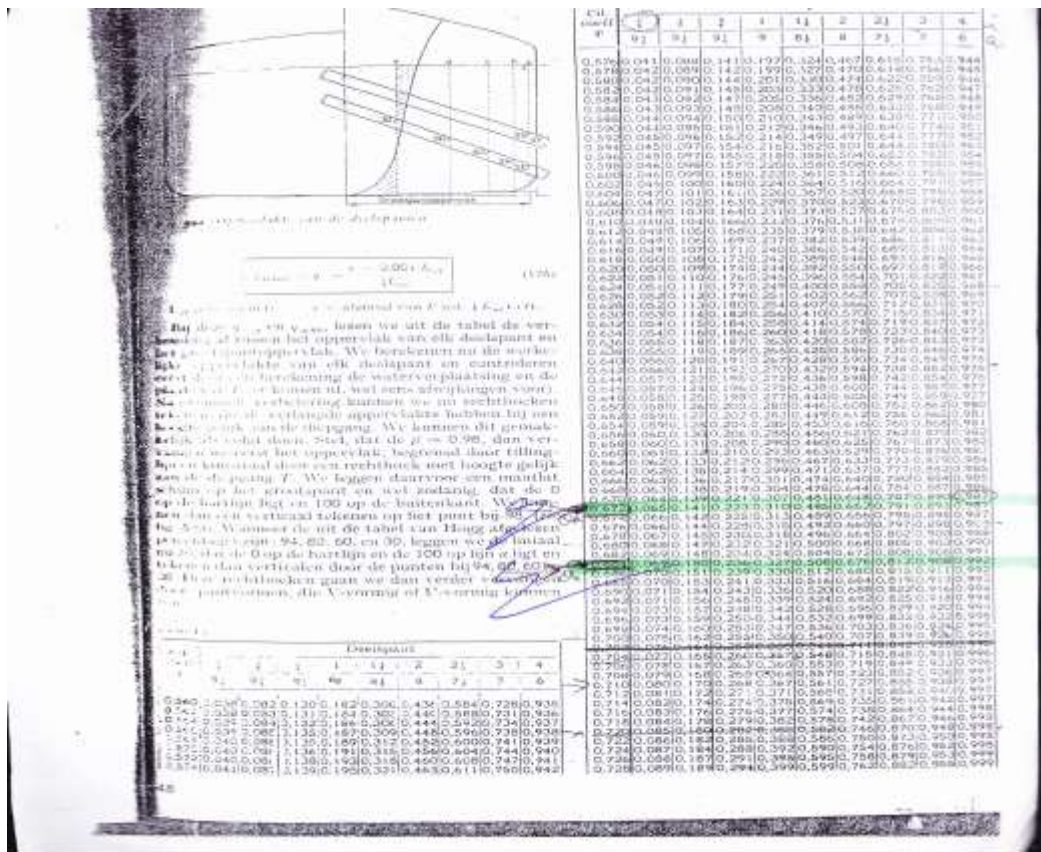
No Ordinat	% Luas Station	Luas Station terhadap Am	FS	Hasil	Fm	Hasil	
AP	0,024	0,450	0.25	0,113	-5	-0,563	
0.25	0,079	1,080	1	1,080	-4.75	-5,130	
0.5	0,172	2,350	0.5	1,175	-4.5	-5,288	
0.75	0,271	3,700	1	3,700	-4.25	-15,725	
1	0,357	4,870	0.75	3,653	-4	-14,610	
1.5	0,538	7,350	2	14,700	-3.5	-51,450	
2	0,719	9,820	1	9,820	-3	-29,460	
2.5	0,834	11,390	2	22,780	-2.5	-56,950	
3	0,929	12,680	1.5	19,020	-2	-38,040	
4	0,988	13,490	4	53,960	-1	-53,960	
5	1	13,520	2	27,040	0	-	
					S <sub>2</sub>	-271,175	
6	0.987	13,470	4	53,880	1	53,880	
7	0.948	12,600	1.5	18,900	2	37,800	
7.5	0.865	11,370	2	22,740	2.5	56,850	
8	0.745	9,970	1	9,970	3	29,910	
8.5	0.582	7,390	2	14,780	3.5	51,730	
9	0.383	4,970	0.75	3,728	4	14,910	
9.25	0.280	3,580	1	3,580	4.25	15,215	
9.5	0.177	2,260	0.5	1,130	4.5	5,085	
9.75	0.084	1,100	1	1,100	4.75	5,225	
FP	0.000	-	0.25	-	0	-	
				S <sub>1</sub>	286,848	S <sub>3</sub>	270,605



SCALA 1:100



Gambar 2.03. Perubahan Dari Titik P ke Q



Tabel 2.04. Tabel Van Lamerent

$$\begin{aligned}
 H &= L_{pp} / 10 \\
 &= 31,45 \text{ m} / 10 \\
 &= 3,145 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

1. *Volume Displacement* pada *Main Part*

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{\text{Displ}} &= 1/3 \times h \times \sum_1 \\
 &= 1/3 \times 3,145 \text{ m} \times 286,848 \\
 &= 300,712 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Letak LCB pada *main part* :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{LCB}_{\text{mp}} &= \frac{\sum_3 + \sum_2}{\sum_1} \times \frac{L_{pp}}{10} \\
 &= \frac{-271,175 + 270,605}{286,848} \times \frac{31,45}{10} \\
 &= -0,006 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Perhitungan pada *Cant Part*

No Ord	Luas Station	Fs	Hasil	Fm	Hasil
0	0.000	1	0	0	0
0,5 AP	0,225	4	0,900	1	0,900
AP	0,450	1	0,450	2	0,900
		S <sub>1</sub>	1,350	S <sub>2</sub>	1,800

$$\begin{aligned}
 e &= \frac{L_{w1} - L_{pp}}{2} \\
 &= \frac{32,079 \text{ m} - 31,45 \text{ m}}{2} \\
 &= 0,3145 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

4. *Volume Cant Part*

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 1/3 \times e \times \sum_1 \\
 &= 1/3 \times 0,3145 \times 1,350 \\
 &= 0,142 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

5. LCB *Cant Part* terhadap AP

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

$$= \frac{1,800}{1,350} \times 0,3145 = 0,419 \text{ m}$$

6. Jarak LCB *Cant Part* terhadap  $\phi$  Lpp

$$\begin{aligned} &= 1/2 \times L_{pp} + \text{LCB } Cant \text{ Part} \\ &= 1/2 \times 31,45 \text{ m} + 0,419\text{m} \\ &= 16,119\text{m} \end{aligned}$$

7. *Volume Displacement* total

$$\begin{aligned} V \text{ Displ Total} &= V \text{ Displ MP} + V \text{ Displ Cp} \\ &= 300,712 \text{ m}^3 + 0,142 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 300,853 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

8. LCB total terhadap  $\phi$  Lpp

$$\begin{aligned} &= \\ &= \frac{(\text{LCB Main Part} \times \text{Vol Main Part}) + (\text{LCB Cant Part} \times \text{Vol Cant Part})}{\text{Volume Displ. Total}} \\ &= \frac{(-0,006 \times 300,712) + (16,119 \times 0,142)}{300,853} \\ &= 0,001\text{m} \end{aligned}$$

### B.3.1. Koreksi Hasil Perhitungan

a. Koreksi untuk *Volume Displacement*

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\text{Vol. Total} - \text{Vol Displacement Perhitungan}}{\text{Vol. Total}} \times 100 \% \\ &= \frac{301,138 - 300,853}{301,138} \times 100 \\ &= 0,095\% < 0,5 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

b. Koreksi untuk prosentase penyimpangan LCB

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\text{LCB thdp midship Lpp} - \text{LCB Total}}{L_{pp}} \times 100 \% \\ &= \frac{(0,033\text{m}) - (0,001\text{m})}{31,45\text{m}} \times 100 \% \\ &= 0,09 \% < 0,1 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

### 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,  $C_p = 0,709$

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

Penyimpangan  $= \pm 3^0 - 5$ , diambil  $+5^0$  (untuk kapal FV)

Maka besarnya sudut masuk yang diperoleh  $= 18^\circ$



Gambar 2.05. Garis Air

#### C.2. Perhitungan Luas Bidang Garis Air

No. Ord.	Y=1/2 B	FS	Hasil
AP	1,48	0,25	0,370
0.25	2,04	1	2,040
0.5	2,33	0,5	1,165
0.75	2,47	1	2,470
1	2,55	0,75	1,913
1.5	2,67	2	5,340
2	2,76	1	2,760
2.5	2,85	2	5,700
3	2,91	1,5	4,365
4	2,95	4	11,800
5	2,95	2	5,900
6	2,95	4	11,800
7	2,79	1,5	4,185
7.5	2,49	2	4,980
8	1,98	1	1,980

8.5	1,48	2	2,960
9	1,00	0,75	0,750
9.25	0,75	1	0,750
9.5	0,49	0,5	0,245
9.75	0,25	1	0,250
FP	0	0,25	0
		S	71.723

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 Awl\ mp &= 2 \times 1/3 \times Lpp/10 \times \Sigma \\
 &= 2 \times 1/3 \times 31,4/10 \times 71,723 \\
 &= 150,378\ m^2
 \end{aligned}$$

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

No Ord	Tinggi Ord.	Fs	Hasil
AP	1,480	1	1,480
1/2 AP	0,740	4	2,960
0	0	1	0,000
		S	4,440

$$\begin{aligned}
 C.2.c.\ e &= \frac{Lwl - Lpp}{2} \\
 &= \frac{32,07 - 31,45}{2} \\
 &= 0,315\ m
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 Awl\ Cp &= 2 \times e \times \Sigma \\
 &= 2 \times 0,3145 \times 4,440 \\
 &= 2,793\ m^2
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$Awl\ Total = Luas\ Main\ Part + Luas\ Cant\ Part$$

$$= 150,378 + 2,793$$

$$= 153,171 \text{ m}^2$$

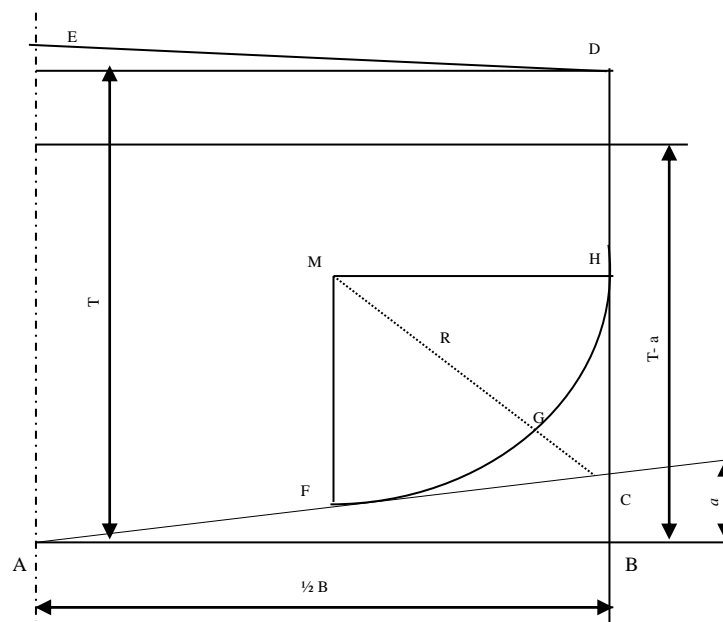
C.2.f. Koreksi luas garis air

$$= \frac{\text{Awl Total} - \text{Awl Perhitungan}}{\text{Awl Perhitungan}} \times 100 \%$$

$$= \frac{153,917 - 153,171}{153,917} \times 100 \%$$

$$= 0,48 \% < 0,5 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi Syarat})$$

#### D. Perhitungan radius bilga



Gambar 2.05. Radius Bilga

Dimana :  $B = 6,50\text{m}$   $\frac{1}{2} B = 3,25 \text{ m}$

$H = 2,95\text{m}$

$T = 2,55\text{m}$

$a = \text{Rise Of Floor}$

$= 0,07 \times B$

$= 0,07 \times 6,50$

$= 0,455 \text{ m}$

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

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

### D.1. Dalam Segitiga ABC

$$\operatorname{Tg} \alpha = \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{3,25 \text{ m}}{0,455 \text{ m}} = 7,143$$

$$\alpha_2 = 82^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_1 &= 0,5 \times 180 - \alpha_2 \\ &= 0,5 \times 97,97^\circ \\ &= 48,985^\circ \end{aligned}$$

### D.2. Perhitungan

#### D.2.1. Luas Trapesium AEDC

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2} B \times \frac{1}{2} \{ T + (T - A) \} \\ &= 3,25 \text{ m}^2 \times \frac{1}{2} ( 2,55 + 2,55 - 0,455 ) \\ &= 7,548 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

#### D.2.2. Luas AFHDE

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2} \text{ Luas } \textit{Midship} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times B \times T \times C_m \text{ (m}^2\text{)} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times 6,5 \text{ m} \times 2,55 \text{ m} \times 0,824 \\ &= 6,826 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

#### D.2.3. Luas FGHC

$$\begin{aligned} &= \text{Luas trapesium AECD} - \text{Luas AFHEDA} \\ &= 7,548 \text{ m}^2 - 6,826 \text{ m}^2 \\ &= 0,722 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

#### D.2.4. Luas FCM

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2} \times \text{Luas FGHCF} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times MF \times FC \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times R \times R \operatorname{tg} \alpha_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{D.2.5. Luas juring MFG} = \alpha_1 / 360 \times \pi r^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Luas FCG} &= \text{Luas MFC} - \text{Luas juring MFG} \\ &= 0,5 R^2 \text{ TG } \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 / 360 \times MR^2\end{aligned}$$

Jadi Luas ACED-Luas AFHEDA=Luas MFC - Luas juringMFG

$$8.036 - 7,248 = 0,5 R^2 \text{ tg } \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 / 360 \times MR^2$$

$$0.787 = 0,573 R^2 - 0,428 R^2$$

$$1,024 = 0,147 R^2$$

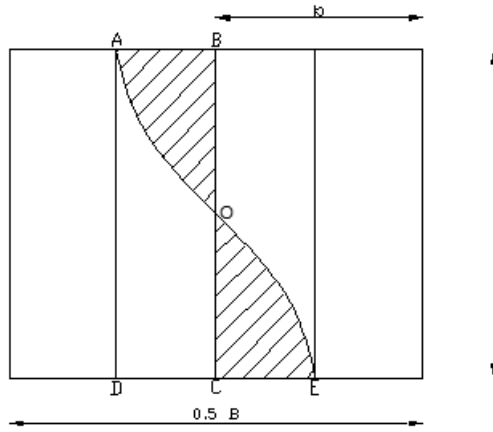
$$R^2 = 5,342$$

$$R = 2,311 \text{ m}$$

### 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  $\frac{1}{2} B=3,25 \text{ m}$  dan  $T=3,10 \text{ m}$
  - 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*

$$T = 2,55 \text{ m}$$

$$2 T = 5,1 \text{ m}$$

No. Ord	Y = 1/2 B	b = ls/2t	Luas station
AP	1,480	0,088	0,450
0.25	2,040	0,212	1,080
0.5	2,330	0,461	2,350
0.75	2,470	0,725	3,700
1	2,550	0,955	4,870
1.5	2,670	1,441	7,350
2	2,760	1,925	9,820
2.5	2,850	2,233	11,390
3	2,910	2,486	12,680
4	2,950	2,645	13,490
5	2,950	2,651	13,520
6	2,950	2,641	13,470
7	2,790	2,471	12,600
7.5	2,490	2,229	11,370

8	1,980	1,955	9,970
8.5	1,480	1,449	7,390
9	1,000	0,975	4,970
9.25	0,750	0,702	3,580
9.5	0,490	0,443	2,260
9.75	0,250	0,216	1,100
FP	0	0	0

E.2.Perhitungan Koreksi *VolumeDisplacement* Rencana *Body Plan*

No. Ord	Luas Station	FS	Hasil
AP	0,450	0,25	0,113
0.25	1,080	1	1,080
0.5	2,350	0,5	1,175
0.75	3,700	1	3,700
1	4,870	0,75	3,653
1.5	7,350	2	14,700
2	9,820	1	9,820
2.5	11,390	2	22,780
3	12,680	1,5	19,020
4	13,490	4	53,960
5	13,520	2	27,040
6	13,470	4	53,880
7	12,600	1,5	18,900
7.5	11,370	2	22,740
8	9,970	1	9,970
8.5	7,390	2	14,780
9	4,970	0,75	3,728
9.25	3,580	1	3,580
9.5	2,260	0,5	1,130
9.75	1,100	1	1,100
FP	0	0,25	0
		S	286,848

E.2.1. *Volume DisplacementPerhitungan*

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= LPP \quad x \quad B \quad x \quad T \quad x \quad cb \\
 &= 31,45 \text{ m} x 6,50 \text{ m} x 2,55 \text{ m} x 0,58 \\
 &= 301,345 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

E.2.2. *Volume Displacement Perencanaan*

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 1/3 x LPP/10 x \sum_1 \\
 &= 1/3 x 31,45/10 x 286,848 \\
 &= 300,712 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan koreksi volume displacement rencana body plan padacant part

No. Ord	Luas Station	Fs	Hasil	Fm	Hasil
0	0	1	0,000	0	0
1/2 AP	0,225	4	0,900	1	0,900
AP	0,450	1	0,450	2	0,900
		Σ	1,350	Σ	1,800

$$\begin{aligned}
 e &= \frac{Lwl - Lpp}{2} \\
 &= \frac{32,079 - 31,45}{2} \\
 &= 0,315 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Volume *displacement* Cant Part

$$\begin{aligned}
 V \text{ displ CP} &= 1/3 \times e \times \Sigma_1 \\
 &= 1/3 \times 0,315 \times 1,350 \\
 &= 0,142 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

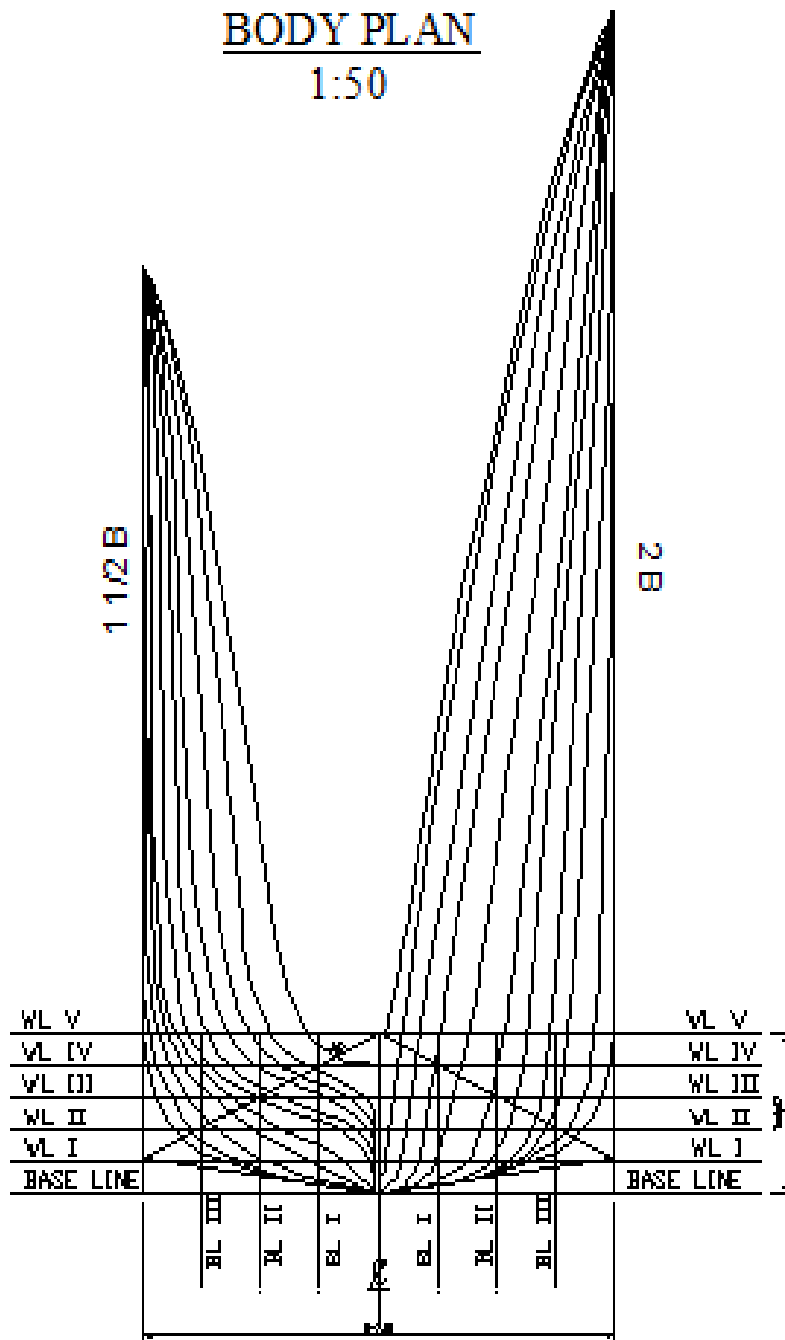
E.2.3. *Volume Displacement Perencanaan* total

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= V_{\text{displ perencanaan}} + V_{\text{displ CP}} \\
 &= 300,712 \text{ m}^3 + 0,142 \text{ m}^3 \\
 &= 300,853 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\text{Vol. Displ Perencanaan} + \text{Vol Displ. Perhitungan}}{\text{Vol. Displ. perhitungan}} \times 100 \\
 &\% \\
 &= \frac{302,345 - 300,853}{302,345} \times 100 \% \\
 &= 0,493 \% < 0,5 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi Syarat})
 \end{aligned}$$

BODY PLAN  
1:50



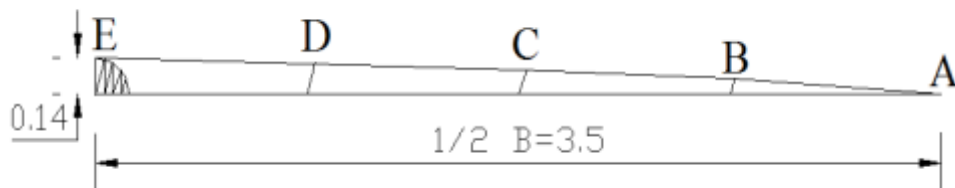
Gambar 2.07. *Body Plan*

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

### F.1. Perhitungan *Chamber*

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Chamber} &= 1/25 \times B \\ &= 1/25 \times 6,5 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,26 \text{ m} \\ &= 260 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

Tinggi Bulwark = 1 m



Gambar 2.08. *Chamber*

### F.2. Perhitungan *Sheer*

#### F.2.1. Bagian Buritan (Belakang)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{F.2.1.1. AP} &= 25 \left( L_{pp} / 3 + 10 \right) \\ &= 25 \left( 31,45 \text{ m} / 3 + 10 \right) \\ &= 512,365 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{F.2.1.2. } 1/6 L_{pp} \text{ dari AP} &= 11,1 \left( L_{pp} / 3 + 10 \right) \\ 1/6 L_{pp} \text{ dari AP} &= 11,1 \left( 31,45 \text{ m} / 3 + 10 \right) \\ &= 227,36 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{F.2.1.3. } 1/3 L_{pp} \text{ dari AP} &= 2,8 \left( L_{pp} / 3 + 10 \right) \\ &= 2,8 \left( 31,45 \text{ m} / 3 + 10 \right) \\ &= 57,353 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

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

#### F.2.3. Bagian Haluan (Depan)

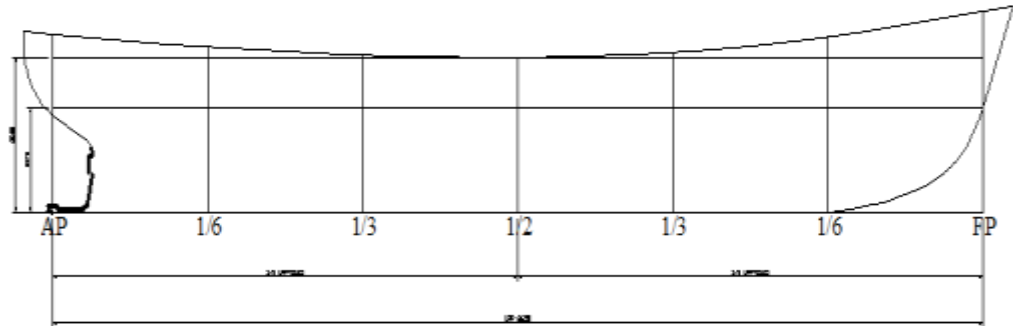
$$\begin{aligned}\text{F.2.3.1. FP} &= 50 \left( L_{pp} / 3 + 10 \right) \\ &= 50 \left( 31,45 \text{ m} / 3 + 10 \right) \\ &= 1024,167 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{F.2.3.2. } 1/6 L_{pp} \text{ dari FP} = 22,2 \left( L_{pp} / 3 + 10 \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1/6 \text{ Lpp dari FP} &= 22,2 ( 31,45 \text{ m} / 3 + 10 ) \\ &= 454,73 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{F.2.3.3. } 1/3 \text{ Lpp dari FP} &= 5,6 ( \text{Lpp} / 3 + 10 ) \\ &= 5,6 ( 31,45 \text{ m} / 3 + 10 ) \\ &= 114,707 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

SHEER PLAN  
SCALA 1:100



Gambar 2.09. *Sheer Plan*

### F.3. Bangunan Atas (Menurut Methode Varian)

#### F.3.1. Perhitungan Jumlah Gading

Jarak gading (a)

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \text{Lpp} / 500 + 0,48 \\ &= 31,45 \text{ m} / 500 + 0,48 \\ &= 0,543 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak yang diambil 540 mm = 0,54 m

Untuk Lpp = 31,45 m

Maka: 0,53 x 43 gading = 22,79 m

0,51 x 16 gading = 8,16 m

0,50 x 1 gading = 0,50 m

Total = 31,45 m

#### F.3.2 Perhitungan Poop Deck (geladak kimbul) dari AP (20%-30%)

Panjang = 30% x LPP

= 9,18 m ( jaraknya 17 gading )

Direncanakan letak Poop Deck antara gading 0-21 dengan tinggi Poop Deck 2,2 m.

### F.3.3 Perhitungan Fore Castle Deck (Geladak Akil) (10%-15%)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Panjang} &= 12\% \times \text{LPP} \\ &= 3,77 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

Diambil panjangnya 3,55 m (d disesuaikan dengan letak gading)

Direncanakan letak Fore Castle Deck antara gading 50-57 dengan keterangan :

$$\begin{aligned}5 \text{ gading } 0,51 &= 2,55 \text{ m} \\ 2 \text{ gading } 0,50 &= 1 \text{ m} \\ \text{Total} &= 3,55 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

### F.3.4 Jarak sekat tubrukan

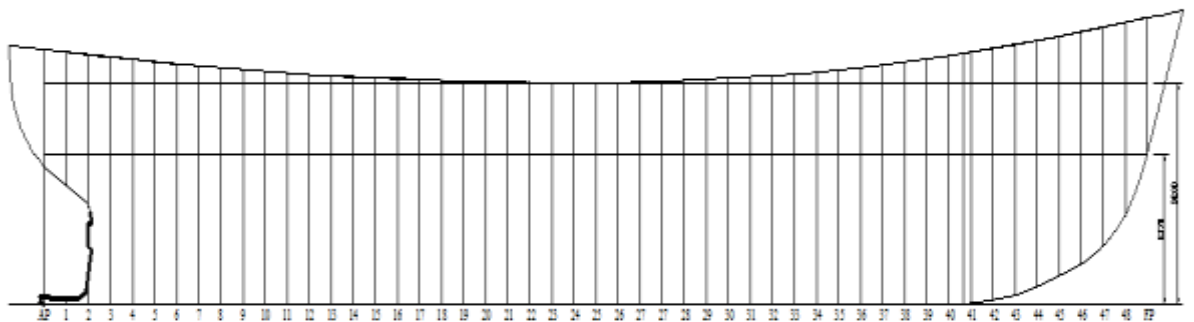
$$\begin{aligned}\text{Minimal } 0,05 &= 0,05 \times \text{LPP} \\ &= 0,05 \times 31,45 \\ &= 1,57 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Maksimal } 0,08 &= 0,08 \times \text{LPP} \\ &= 0,08 \times 31,45 \\ &= 2,51 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

Sekat tubrukan ditempatkan pada frame no 54 (5 kali jarak gading dari FP)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Panjang} &= 1 \times 0,51 + 4 \times 0,50 \\ &= 2,51 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

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 2006 Vol II hal 14-1

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

Dimana :

A = Luas daun kemudi dalam m<sup>2</sup>

L = Panjang kapal (LPP) = 31,45 m

T = Sarat kapal = 2,55 m

C<sub>1</sub> = Faktor untuk *type* kapal = 1

C<sub>2</sub> = Faktor untuk *type* kemudi = 1,0

C<sub>3</sub> = Faktor untuk profil kemudi = 0,8 Hollow

C<sub>4</sub> = Faktor untuk rancangan *type* kemudi = 1 (Untuk Kemudi Dengan *Jet Propeller*).

Jadi :

$$A = 1,7 \times 1,0 \times 0,8 \times 1 \times \frac{1,75 \times 31,45 \text{ m} \times 2,7 \text{ m}}{100} \text{ (m}^2\text{)}$$

$$A = 2,018 \text{ m}^2$$

### 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

Diambil 2 sehingga 2 = h / b → h = 2 x b

$$A = h \times b$$

$$A = 1,4 \times b \times b$$

$$2,018 = 1,4 \times b^2$$

$$b^2 = \frac{2,018}{1,44} = 1,76$$

$$b = 1,201 \text{ m}$$

$$h = A / b \quad \text{Maka,} \quad b = 1,201 \text{ m}$$

$$= 2,018 / 1,201 \text{ h}$$

$$1,681 \text{ m}$$



Menurut buku perlengkapan kapal hal.52 sec 11

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

$$\begin{aligned}A' &= 20\% \times A \\ &= 0,2 \times 2,018\text{m}^2 \\ &= 0,404 \text{ m}^2\end{aligned}$$

Lebar bagian yang dibalansir pada potongan sembarang *horizontal*

$$\begin{aligned}b' &= 30\% \times b \\ &= 0,3 \times 1,201 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,360 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

Dari ukuran diatas dapat diambil ukuran daun kemudi :

$$\begin{aligned}\rightarrow \text{Luas daun kemudi (A)} &= 2,018 \text{ m}^2 \\ \rightarrow \text{Luas bagian bahan air (A')} &= 0,404 \text{ m}^2 \\ \rightarrow \text{Tinggi daun kemudi (h)} &= 1,681 \text{ m} \\ \rightarrow \text{Lebar daun kemudi (b)} &= 1,201 \text{ m} \\ \rightarrow \text{Lebar bagian balansir (b')} &= 0,360 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

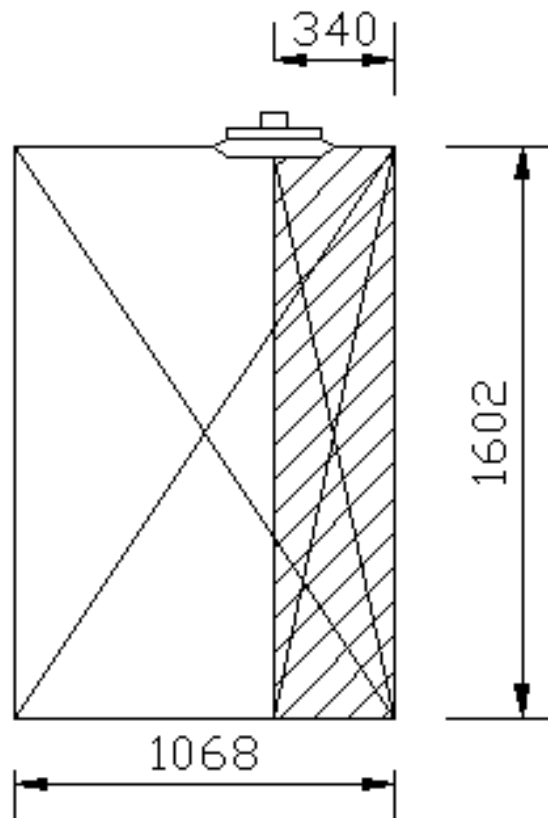
Koreksi luas daun kemudi (Buku Perlengkapan kapal ITS hal 51)

$$\begin{aligned}&= \frac{0,023}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{L_{pp}}{C_b \times B} - 6,2}} < \frac{A}{L_{pp} \times T} < \frac{0,03}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{L_{pp}}{C_b \times B} - 7,2}} \\ &= \frac{0,023}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{31,4}{0,56 \times 6,5} - 6,2}} < \frac{2,018}{31,4 \times 2,70} < \frac{0,03}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{31,4}{0,56 \times 6,5} - 7,2}} \\ &= 0,017 < 0,024 < 0,027\end{aligned}$$

# DAUN KEMUDI

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## SCALA 1:10



Gambar 2.11. Daun Kemudi

### G.2. Perhitungan Sepatu Kemudi

#### a. Perhitungan gaya sepatu kemudi

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

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

Dimana :

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

$$= 1,681^2 / 2,018 = 1,40$$

$$V = \text{Kecepatan dinas kapal} = 9 \text{ knot}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
K_1 &= \frac{A+2}{3} \\
&= \frac{1,40+2}{3} \\
&= 1,133 \text{ (nilainya tidak boleh lebih dari 2)} \\
k_2 &= 0,9 \text{ (Koefisien tergantung dari rudder dan profil rudder)} \\
k_3 &= 0,8 \text{ (untuk kemudi dibelakang propeller)} \\
k_t &= 1,0 \text{ (normal)}
\end{aligned}$$

Jadi :

$$\begin{aligned}
C_R &= 132 \times 1,123 \times 81 \times 1,133 \times 1 \times 0,80 \times 1,0 \\
&= 9795,756 \text{ N}
\end{aligned}$$

### H. Perencanaan profil sepatu kemudi

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

Dimana :

$B_l$  = Gaya kemudi dalam Newton

$$B_l = C_R / 2$$

$C_R$  = Gaya Kemudi

$$C_R = 9795,756 \text{ N}$$

$$B_l = 9795,756 \text{ N} / 2$$

$$= 4897,878 \text{ N}$$

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

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

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

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

$$\text{Dimana } Pr = \frac{C_R}{L_{10} \times 10^3}; (L_{10} = \text{Tinggi daun kemudi } h = 1,681 \text{ m})$$

$$= \frac{9795,756}{1,254 \times 10^3}$$

$$= 7,813 \text{ N/m}$$

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

$$L_{50} = \frac{9795,756}{7,813 \times 10^3}$$

$$= 1,254 \text{ m diambil } 3 \times 0,53 = 1,5 \text{ m}$$

$$X_{\min} = 0,5 \times L_{50}$$

$$= 0,5 \times 1,5$$

$$= 0,750 \text{ m}$$

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

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

$$= \frac{48897,878 \times 0,750 \times 1,0}{80}$$

$$= 185,671 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$W_Y = \frac{1}{3} \times W_Z$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times 45,918 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$= 15,306 \text{ cm}^3$$

Perencanaan *profil* sepatu kemudi dengan plat dengan ukuran sebagai berikut :

$$\text{Tinggi (h)} = 117\text{mm}$$

$$\text{Tebal (s)} = 20 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Lebar} = 103\text{mm}$$

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	10,3	2	20,6	0	0	6,867
II	2	7,7	15,4	4,15	265,227	76,089
III	2	7,7	15,4	0	0	76,089
IV	2	7,7	15,4	4,15	265,227	76,089
V	10,3	2	20,6	0	0	6,867
					S <sub>1</sub> 530.453	S <sub>2</sub> 242.000

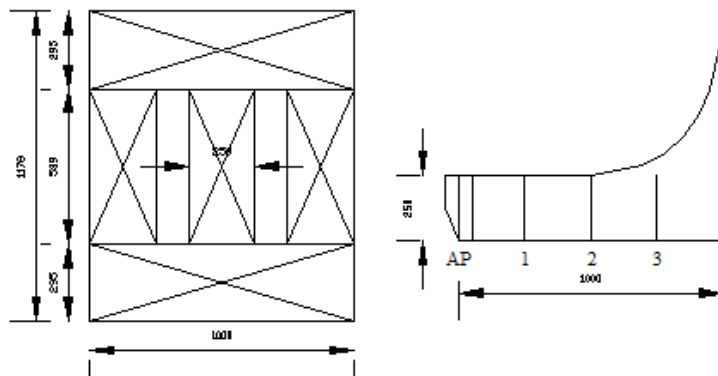
$$\begin{aligned}
 I_2 &= (\Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2) \\
 &= (530.453 + 242.000) \\
 &= 772,453 \text{ cm}^4
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_{Z'} &= I_2 / a \\
 &= 772,453 / 4,15 \\
 &= 186,133 \text{ cm}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$W_Z < W_{Z'}$$

$$185,671 < 186,133 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ (Memenuhi)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Koreksi } W_Z &= \frac{W_Z \text{ Rencana} + W_Z \text{ Perhitungan}}{W_Z \text{ Perhitungan}} \times 100 \% \\
 &= \frac{186,133 - 185,671}{185,671} \times 100 \% \\
 &= 0,25\% < 0,5 \% \text{ (Memenuhi Syarat)}
 \end{aligned}$$



Gambar 2.12. Sepatu Kemudi

### I. Stern clearance

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 D \text{ Propeller Ideal} &\text{ adalah :} \\
 &= 0,7 \times T \\
 &= 0,7 \times 2,70 \text{ m} \\
 &= 1,890 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

R (Jari – jari *Propeller*)

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 0,5 \times D \text{ Propeller} \\
&= 0,5 \times 1,890 \text{ m} \\
&= 0,945 \text{ m}
\end{aligned}$$

*Diameter Boss Propeller*

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 1/6 \times D \\
&= 0,17 \times 1,890 \\
&= 0,3150 \text{ m}
\end{aligned}$$

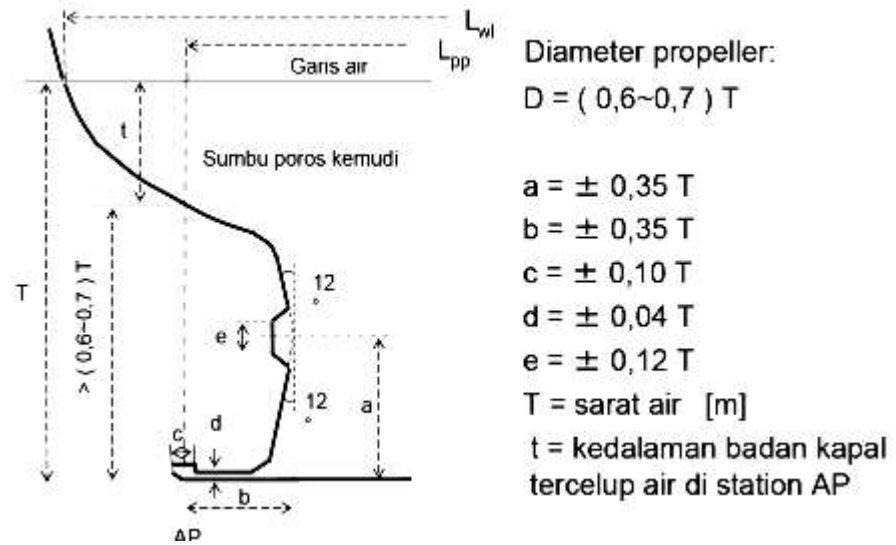
Menurut konstruksi lambung BKI, untuk kapal baling - baling tunggal jarak minimal antara baling – baling dengan linggi buritan menurut aturan

- a.  $0,1 \times D = 0,1 \times 1,890 \text{ m}$   
 $= 0,189 \text{ m}$
- b.  $0,009 \times D = 0,009 \times 1,89 \text{ m}$   
 $= 0,017 \text{ m}$
- a.  $0,17 \times D = 0,17 \times 1,89 \text{ m}$   
 $= 0,321 \text{ m}$
- b.  $0,15 \times D = 0,15 \times 1,89 \text{ m}$   
 $= 0,283 \text{ m}$
- c.  $0,18 \times D = 0,18 \times 1,89 \text{ m}$   
 $= 0,340 \text{ m}$
- d.  $0,04 \times D = 0,04 \times 1,89 \text{ m}$   
 $= 0,075 \text{ m}$
- e.  $2 \text{ “} - 3 \text{” Diambil } 3 \text{”} = 3 \times 0,0254$   
 $= 0,0762 \text{ m}$

Jarak poros *propeller* dengan *Base Line* adalah

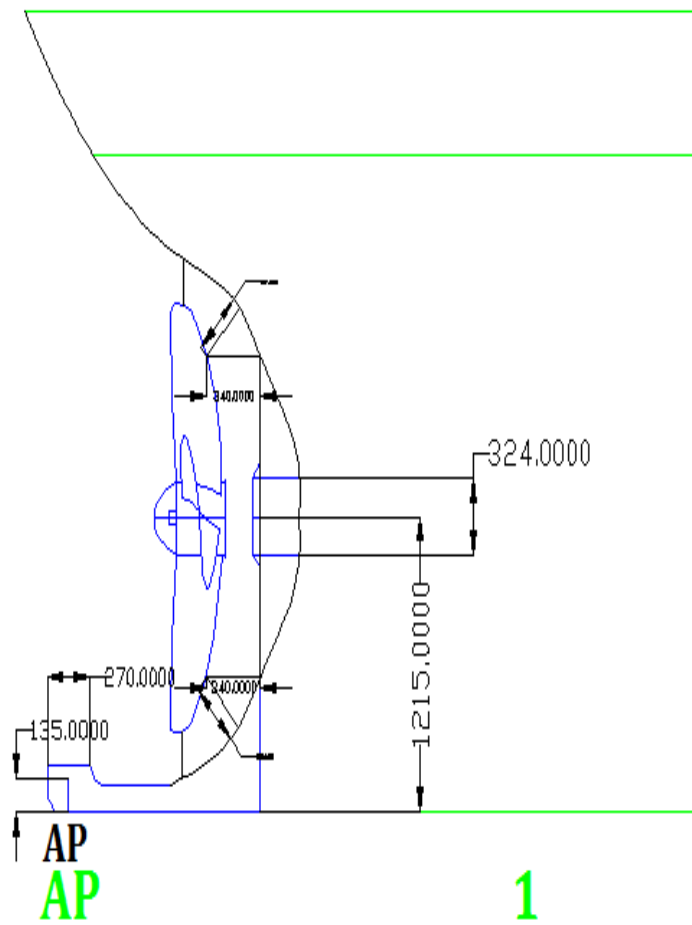
$$\begin{aligned}
&= R \text{ Propeller} + f + \text{Tinggi sepatu kemudi} \\
&= 0,945 \text{ m} + 0,087 \text{ m} + 0 \text{ m} \\
&= 1,032 \text{ m}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
0.45 \times T &= 1.215 \\
0.35 \times T &= 0.945 \\
0.1 \times T &= 0.27 \\
0.04 \times T &= 0.108 \\
0.12 \times T &= 0.324
\end{aligned}$$



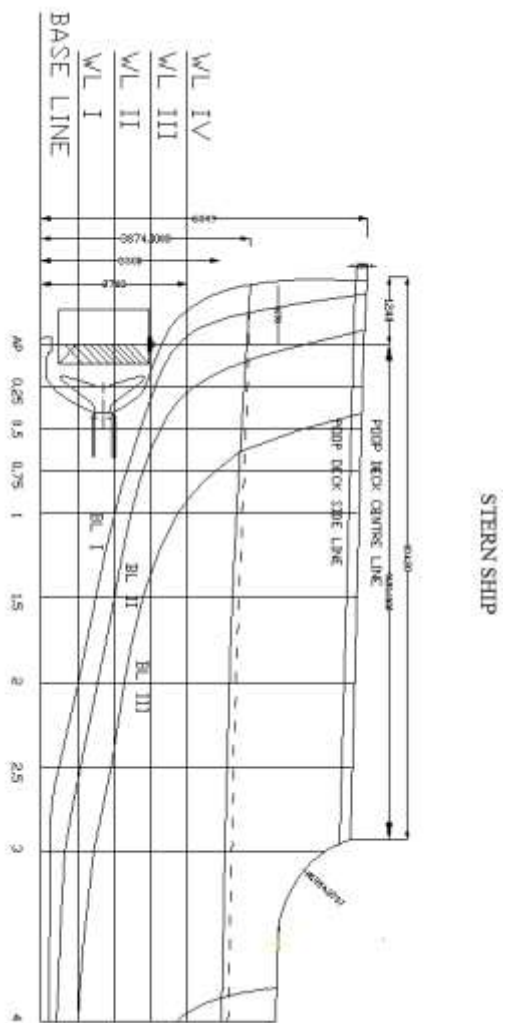
Gambar 2.15. Bentuk Linggi Buritan dengan Sepatu Kemudi

# stern & clearance



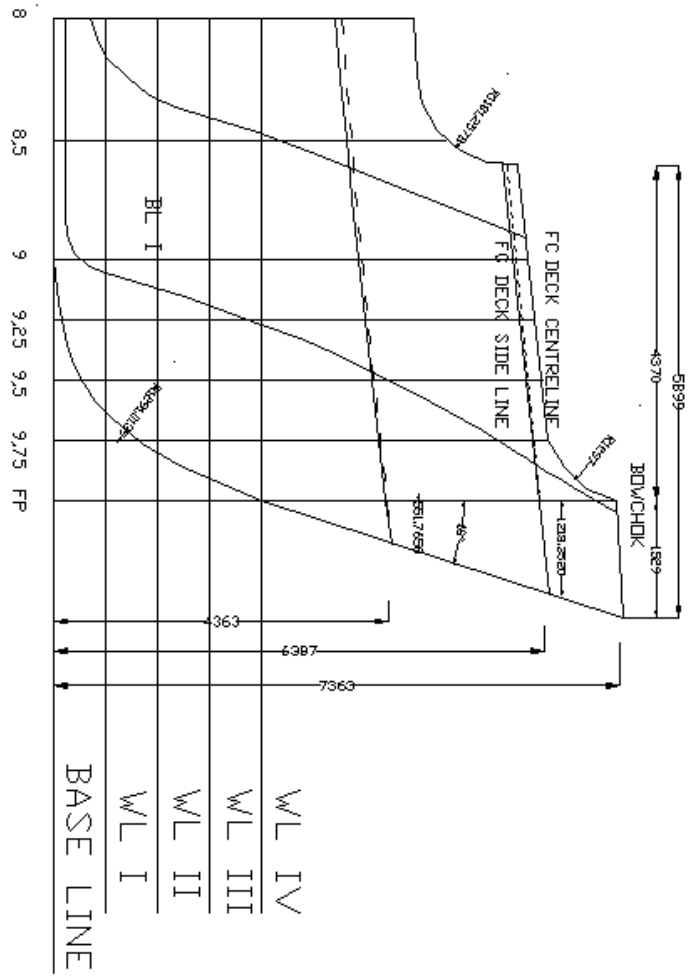
Gambar 2.16. *Stern & Clearance*





Gambar 2.17. *Stem of Ship*

# STEM SHIP



Gambar 2.18. Stem of Ship