

BAB III
RENCANA GARIS
(LINES PLAN)

A. PERHITUNGAN DIMENSI KAPAL

1. Panjang Garis Air (LWL)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LWL} &= L_{pp} + 2 \% \text{ LPP} \\ &= 26,80 + (2\% \times 26,80) \\ &= \mathbf{27,33} \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

1. Panjang Displacement untuk Kapal Baling – Baling Ganda(Ldispl)

$$\begin{aligned} L_{displ} &= 0,5 (28,76 + LPP) \\ &= 0,5 (28,76 + 26,80) \\ &= 0,5 \times 54,13 \\ &= \mathbf{27,06m} \end{aligned}$$

3. Panjang Kesuluran Kapal(LOA)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LOA} &= 100/94 \times LPP \\ &= 100/94 \times 26,80 \\ &= \mathbf{28,40} \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

4. Coefisien Block (Cb) Menurut Ayre

$$\begin{aligned} C_b &= 1,08 - 1,67 \frac{V}{\sqrt{g \times LPP}} \\ &= 1,08 - 1,67 \frac{5,658}{\sqrt{9,8 \times 26,80}} \\ &= 0,5 \quad \rightarrow (0,42 - 0,60) \text{ Memenuhi} \end{aligned}$$

5. Coefisien Midship (Cm) Menurut “Van Lamerent”

$$\begin{aligned} C_m &= 0,90 - (0,1 \times \sqrt{C_b}) \\ &= 0,90 - (0,1 \times \sqrt{0,5}) \\ &= \mathbf{0,825} \quad \rightarrow (0,73 - 0,88) \text{ Memenuhi} \end{aligned}$$

6. Coefisien Prismatic (Cp)

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= \frac{C_b}{C_m} \\ &= \frac{0,5}{0,84} \\ &= \mathbf{0,6} \quad \rightarrow (0,58 - 0,71) \text{ Memenuhi}\end{aligned}$$

7. Coefisien Garis Air (Cw) Menurut “Formula Troast”

$$\begin{aligned}C_w &= \sqrt{Cb - 0,025} \\ &= \sqrt{0,5 - 0,025} \\ &= \mathbf{0,75} \quad \rightarrow (0,75 - 0,83) \text{ Memenuhi}\end{aligned}$$

8. Luas Garis Air (AWL)

$$\begin{aligned}AWL &= LWL \times B \times C_w \\ &= 27,33 \times 7,40 \times 0,75 \\ &= \mathbf{167,86} \text{ m}^2\end{aligned}$$

9. Luas Midship (Am)

$$\begin{aligned}A_m &= B \times T \times C_m \\ &= 7,40 \times 2,70 \times 0,83 \\ &= \mathbf{16,8} \text{ m}^2\end{aligned}$$

10. Volume Displacement

$$\begin{aligned}V \text{ displ} &= LPP \times B \times T \times C_b \\ &= 26,80 \times 7,40 \times 2,70 \times 0,5 \\ &= \mathbf{267,73} \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

11. Displacement

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Disp} &= V \text{ displ} \times \gamma \times c \\ &= 267,73 \times 1,025 \times 1,004 \\ &= \mathbf{258,99} \text{ Ton}\end{aligned}$$

12. Coefisien Prismatic Displacement (Cp displ)

$$\begin{aligned}C_p \text{ Displ} &= \frac{L_{pp}}{L \text{ Disp}} \times C_p \\ &= \frac{26,80}{27,06} \times 0,6\end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,6$$

B. PENENTUAN LETAK LCB (*LONGITUDINAL CENTRE OF BOUYANCY*)

a. Menurut Diagram NSP

Letak LCB dicari pada grafik

NSP (*Nederlandsche Scheepsbouw Proefstasioen*) dengan cara menarik garis secara horizontal $C_{p \text{ Displ}}$ nya. Dari Diagram NSP didapatkan letak LCB dengan cara menarik garis horizontal, Dengan menggunakan $C_{p \text{ displacement}}$ pada grafik NSP pada $C_{p \text{ Displ}} = 0,685$ didapat letak titik LCB (*Longitudinal Centre of bouyancy*) = $0,5\% \times L \text{ Displ}$, dimana $L \text{ Displ} = 27,06$ meter.

$C_{p \text{ Displ}}$.

$$\begin{aligned} C_{p \text{ Displ}} &= L_{pp} / L \text{ Displ} \times C_p \\ &= 26,80 / 27,06 \times 0,6 \\ &= 0,6 \end{aligned}$$

1. Letak LCB displacement menurut Grafik NSP

Didapat Grafik NSP = 0,5%

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LCB displ} &= 0,5\% \times L \text{ displ} \\ &= 0,5\% \times 27,06 \\ &= \mathbf{0,216} \text{ (Di depan } \phi \text{ LPP)} \end{aligned}$$

2. Jarak Midship (ϕ) L displacement ke FP

$$\begin{aligned} \phi \text{ Displ} &= 0,5 \times L \text{ Displ.} \\ &= 0,5 \times 27,06 \\ &= \mathbf{13,53} \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

3. Jarak Midship (ϕ) Lpp ke FP

$$\begin{aligned} \phi \text{ Lpp} &= 0,5 \times L_{pp} \\ &= 0,5 \times 26,80 \\ &= \mathbf{13,40} \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

4. Jarak antara midship (ϕ) L Displ dengan midship (ϕ) Lpp

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \phi L \text{ Displ} - \phi L_{pp} \\
&= 13,530 - 13,400 \\
&= \mathbf{0,130 \text{ m}}
\end{aligned}$$

5. Jarak antara LCB terhadap (ϕ) Lpp

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \text{LCB} - \text{Midship Lpp} \\
&= 0,216 - 0,130 \\
&= \mathbf{0,086 \text{ m}} \quad (\text{Dibelakang } \phi L_{pp})
\end{aligned}$$

b. Menurut Diagram NSP Dengan Luas Tiap station, $A_m = 16,569 \text{ m}^2$

No. Ord	%	% Terhadap A_m	Fs	Hasil	Fm	Hasil	
AP	0	0	1	-	-10	-	
1	0.065	1.077	4	4.308	-9	-38.772	
2	0.205	3.397	2	6.793	-8	-54.347	
3	0.355	5.882	4	23.528	-7	-164.698	
4	0.520	8.616	2	17.232	-6	-103.392	
5	0.595	9.859	4	39.435	-5	-197.173	
6	0.805	13.338	2	26.676	-4	-106.706	
7	0.875	14.498	4	57.992	-3	-173.977	
8	0.915	15.161	2	30.322	-2	-60.643	
9	1	16.569	4	66.277	-1	-66.277	
					S_2	-965.984	
10	1	16.569	2	33.138	0	-	
11	1	16.404	4	65.614	1	65.614	
12	1	16.569	2	33.138	2	66.277	
13	0.930	15.409	4	61.637	3	184.912	
14	0.845	14.001	2	28.002	4	112.008	
15	0.665	11.019	4	44.074	5	220.370	
16	0.525	8.699	2	17.398	6	104.386	
17	0.325	5.385	4	21.540	7	150.780	
18	0.235	3.894	2	7.788	8	62.300	
19	0.092	1.524	4	6.097	9	54.877	
FP	0	0	1	-	10	-	
				S_1	590.990	S_3	1.021,524

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \quad h &= \frac{L.\text{displ}}{20} \\
 &= \frac{27,060}{20} \\
 &= \mathbf{1,353 \text{ m}}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Volume Displacement

$$\begin{aligned}
 V \text{ displ} &= \frac{1}{3} \times h \times \Sigma_1 \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \times 1,353 \times 590,990 \\
 &= \mathbf{266,537 \text{ m}^3}
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Letak LCB NSP

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{LCB NSP} &= \frac{\Sigma_2 + \Sigma_3}{\Sigma_1} \times \frac{L.\text{disp}}{20} \\
 &= \frac{-965,984 + 1.021}{590,990} \times \frac{27,06}{20} \\
 &= \mathbf{-0,127 \text{ m}} \quad (\text{Didepan L Displacment})
 \end{aligned}$$

4. Koreksi Letak LCB dalam Prosentase

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\text{LCB displ} - \text{LCB NSP}}{L \text{ displ}} \times 100\% \\
 &= \frac{0,152 - 0,127}{27,06} \times 100\% \\
 &= \mathbf{0,090 \%} < 0,1\% \quad (\text{Memenuhi syarat})
 \end{aligned}$$

5. Koreksi Volume Displacement dalam Prosentase

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\text{Vol displ awal} - \text{Vol displ NSP}}{\text{Vol displ awal}} \times 100\% \\
 &= \frac{267,732 - 266,537}{267,732} \times 100\% \\
 &= \mathbf{0,446 \%} < 0,5\% \quad (\text{Memenuhi syarat})
 \end{aligned}$$

c. Menentukan Letak LCB Menurut Tabel Van Lammerent

Menghitung koefisien prismatic depan (Qf) dan menghitung koefisien prismatic belakang (Qa), dengan formula :

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

Dimana :

$$Cp = 0,6 \text{ (Coeffisien Prismatic)}$$

$$e = \frac{LCB Lpp}{Lpp} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{0,002}{26,80} \times 100\%$$

$$= \mathbf{0,0008}$$

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

$$= 0,6 + (1,4 + 0,69) \times 0,0008$$

$$= 0,5998$$

$$= \mathbf{0,60}$$

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

$$= 0,6 - (1,4 + 0,6) \times 0,0008$$

$$= 0,5984$$

$$= \mathbf{0,60}$$

1. Tabel% Luas Station Am berdasarkan Van Lamerent (CSA Lama)

$$Am = 16,569m^2$$

No. Ord	Luas Station	Luas Station Terhadap Am
AP	0	0,000
0,25	0,073	1,210
0,5	0,159	2,635
0,75	0,25	4,142
1	0,344	5,700
1,5	0,532	8,815
2	0,699	11,582
2,5	0,832	13,786
3	0,922	15,277

4	0,995	16,486
5	1	16,569
6	0,997	16,519
7	0,94	15,575
7,5	0,858	14,216
8	0,731	12,112
8,5	0,565	9,362
9	0,371	6,147
9,25	0,271	4,490
9,5	0,172	2,850
9,75	0,081	1,342
FP	0	0,000
	Σ	178,815

2. Tabel% Luas Station terhadap Am berdasarkan VanLamerent (CSA Baru)

$$Am = 16,569 \text{ m}^2$$

No Ordinat	% Luas Station	Luas Station terhadap Am	FS	Hasil	Fm	Hasil
AP	0.016	0.265	0.25	0.066	-5	-0.331
0.25	0.045	0.746	1	0.746	-4.75	-3.542
0.5	0.130	2.154	0.5	1.077	-4.5	-4.846
0.75	0.225	3.728	1	3.728	-4.25	-15.844
1	0.320	5.302	0.75	3.977	-4	-15.906
1.5	0.430	7.125	2	14.250	-3.5	-49.873
2	0.460	7.622	1	7.622	-3	-22.865
2.5	0.480	7.953	2	15.906	-2.5	-39.766
3	0.850	14.084	1.5	21.126	-2	-42.251
4	0.965	15.989	4	63.957	-1	-63.957
5	1	16.750	2	33.500	0	-
					Σ_2	-259.184
6	0.920	15.244	4	60.975	1	60.975
7	0.800	13.255	1.5	19.883	2	39.766
7.5	0.540	8.947	2	17.895	2.5	44.737

8	0.635	10.521	1	10.521	3	31.564
8.5	0.440	7.290	2	14.581	3.5	51.033
9	0.295	4.888	0.75	3.666	4	14.664
9.25	0.195	3.231	1	3,231	4.25	13.732
9.5	0.110	1.823	0.5	0.911	4.5	4.101
9.75	0.005	0.083	1	0.083	4.75	0.394
FP	0.000	-	0.25	-	0	-
			S₁	297,700	S₃	260,965

$$1. \quad h = \frac{LPP}{10} = \frac{26,80}{10} = 2,68 \text{ m}$$

2. Volume Displacement Pada Main Part

$$\begin{aligned} V \text{ displ} &= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{Lpp}{10} \times \Sigma_1 \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{26,80}{10} \times 178,815 \\ &= \mathbf{159,741 \text{ m}^3} \end{aligned}$$

3. Letak LCB pada Main Part

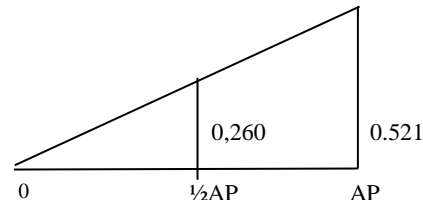
$$\begin{aligned} LCB &= \frac{\Sigma_2 + \Sigma_3}{\Sigma_1} \times \frac{Lpp}{10} \\ &= \frac{-259,184 + 260,965}{297,700} \times \frac{26,80}{10} \\ &= 0,016 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

4. Perhitungan Pada Cant Part

Untuk perhitungan volume dan LCB pada Cant Part adalah sbb :

No.	Luas				
Ordinat	Station	Fs	Hasil	F m	Hasil
0	0	1	0	0	0
½AP	0,133	4	0,530	1	0,530
AP	0,265	1	0,265	2	0,530
		$\Sigma_1 =$	0,795	$\Sigma_2 =$	1,060

$$\begin{aligned}
 e &= \frac{LWL - Lpp}{2} \\
 &= \frac{27,34 - 26,80}{2} \\
 &= \mathbf{0,268 \text{ m}}
 \end{aligned}$$



5. Volume Cant Part

$$\begin{aligned}
 V \text{ Cant Part} &= \frac{1}{3} \times e \times \Sigma_1 \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \times 0,268 \times 0,795 \\
 &= \mathbf{0,071 \text{ m}^3}
 \end{aligned}$$

6. LCB Cant Part terhadap AP

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\Sigma_2}{\Sigma_1} \times e \\
 &= \frac{1,060}{0,795} \times 0,268 \\
 &= \mathbf{0,357 \text{ m}}
 \end{aligned}$$

7. Jarak LCB Cant Part terhadap ϕ Lpp

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times Lpp + \text{LCB Cant Part terhadap AP} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times 26,80 + 0,357 \\
 &= \mathbf{13,757 \text{ m}} \quad (\text{Di Depan Midship } \phi \text{ Lpp})
 \end{aligned}$$

8. Volume Displacement total

$$\begin{aligned}
 V \text{ total} &= \text{Volume Mainpart} + \text{Volume Cant Part} \\
 &= 159,741 + 0,071 \\
 &= \mathbf{159,812 \text{ m}^3}
 \end{aligned}$$

9. LCB total terhadap ϕ Lpp

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{LCB total} &= \frac{(\text{LCBmainpart} \times \text{Volmainpart}) + (\text{LCBcantpart} \times \text{Volcantpart})}{\text{Volumetotal}} \\
 &= \frac{(0,016 \times 159,741) + (13,757 \times 0,071)}{159,812}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,022 \text{ m}$$

d. Koreksi Perhitungan

1. Koreksi Untuk Volume Displacement

$$= \frac{\text{Vol Disp NSP} - \text{Vol Total}}{\text{Vol. Disp NSP}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{266,537 - 159,812}{266,537} \times 100 \%$$

$$= \mathbf{0,063 \%} < 0,5 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi syarat})$$

2. Koreksi Untuk LCB

$$= \frac{LCBLpp - LCBtotal}{Lpp} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{0,022 - 0,022}{26,80} \times 100 \%$$

$$= \mathbf{0,00 \%} < 0,1 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi syarat})$$

C. RENCANA BENTUK GARIS AIR

1. Perhitungan Besarnya sudut masuk (α)

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

Pada perhitungan penentuan letak LCB, Q_f	= 0,602
Dari grafik Lastiun didapat sudut masuk	= $\pm 17,0^\circ$
Penyimpangan	= $\pm 3^\circ$
Maka besarnya sudut masuk yang diperoleh	= $\pm 20,0^\circ$
AWL (Luas Garis Air)	= $27,33 \text{ m}^2$
LWL (Panjang Garis Air)	= $28,763 \text{ m}$

2. Tabel perhitungan Luas Bidang Garis Air (1/2 Lebar Kapal) .

No. Ord.	Y=1/2 B	FS	Hasil
AP	1,85	0.25	0.463
0.25	2.58	1	2.580
0.5	2.90	0.5	1.450
0.75	3.16	1	3.160
1	3.44	0.75	2.580
1.5	3.52	2	7.040
2	3.56	1	3.560
2.5	3.59	2	7.180
3	3.62	1.5	5.430
4	3.64	4	14.560
5	3.70	2	7.400
6	3.16	4	12.640
7	2.96	1.5	4.440
7.5	2.22	2	4.440
8	1.67	1	1.670
8.5	1.13	2	2.260
9	1.05	0.75	0.788
9.25	0.93	1	0.930
9.5	0.42	0.5	0.210
9.75	0.22	1	0.220
FP	0	0.25	0
		S	83,000

a. Luas Garis Air Pada Main Part

$$\begin{aligned}
 AWL_{mp} &= 2 \times \frac{1}{3} \times \left(\frac{L_{pp}}{10} \right) \times \sum_1 \\
 &= 2 \times \frac{1}{3} \times \left(\frac{26,80}{10} \right) \times 83,000 \\
 &= \mathbf{148,293 \text{ m}^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

b. Rencana Bentuk Garis Air pada Cant Part

No.Ordinat	Tinggi Ordinat	F s	Hasil
AP	1,8	1	1,8
0,5 AP	0,9	4	3,7
0	0	1	0
$\Sigma_1 =$			5,5

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

$$= \frac{27,34 - 26,80}{2}$$

$$= \mathbf{0,268 \text{ m}}$$

c. Luas Garis Air pada Cant Part (AWL CP)

$$AWL Cp = 2 \times e \times \Sigma_1$$

$$= 2 \times 0,268 \times 5,5$$

$$= \mathbf{2,975 \text{ m}^2}$$

d. Luas Total Garis Air (AWL total)

$$AWL total = \text{Luas Garis air main part} + \text{Luas Garis air cant part}$$

$$= 148,293 + 2,975$$

$$= \mathbf{151,268 \text{ m}^2}$$

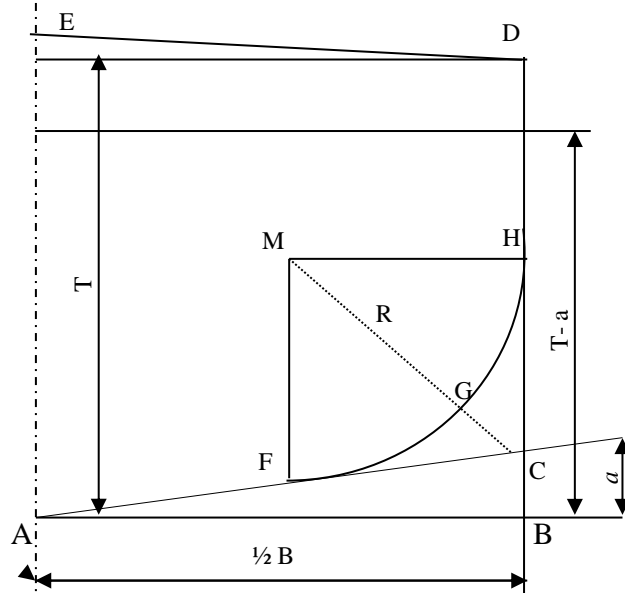
e. Koreksi Luas Garis Air

$$= \frac{AWL_{awal} - AWL_{perhitungan}}{AWL_{awal}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{151,715 - 151,268}{151,715} \times 100\%$$

$$= \mathbf{0,29\% < 0,5\%} \quad (\text{Memenuhi syarat})$$

D. PERHITUNGAN RADIUS BILGA



Keterangan dan Data – data :

B = 7,40m

T = 2,70 m

H = 3,30m

M = Titik Kelengkungan

a = Rise of floor untuk

= $0,07 \times B$

= $0,07 \times 7,40$

= 0,518 m

R = Jari-jari bilga

D.1. Dalam Segitiga ABC

$$\text{Tg}\alpha_2 = \frac{B}{a} = \frac{7,40}{0,518}$$

$$= 7,143$$

$$\alpha = \text{arc tg } 7,14$$

$$= 82^\circ$$

$$B = \frac{1}{2} (180 - 82^\circ)$$

$$= 48.985^\circ$$

D.2. LuasTrapeسيوم ACED

$$= \frac{B}{4} (2T-a)$$

$$= \frac{7,40}{4} (2 \times (2,70-0,518))$$

$$= 12,528 \text{ m}^2$$

D.3. Luas AFHED

$$= \frac{1}{2} B \times T \times C_m$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 7,40 \times 2,70 \times 0,829$$

$$= 8,281 \text{ m}^2$$

D.4. Luas FGHC
 = LuasTrapeسيوم ACED – Luas AFHEDA
 =12,528–8,281
 = **4,247 m²**

D.5. Luas FCM
 = ½ MF x FC x tg∂₁
 = ½ R x R x tg∂₁
 = ½ x R² x tg∂₁

D.5. LuasJuring MFG
 = ∂₁/360⁰ x πR²

Jadi :

Luas FCGH = Luas FCM – Luas juring MFG
 8,285 = ½ R² tg∂₁ - ∂₁/360⁰ x πR²
 8,285 = ½ R² tg 48,985⁰ – 48,985⁰/360⁰ x 3,14 x R²
 0,747 = (0,575 – 0,428) R²
 0,747 = 0.147R²
 R²= 5,069
R = 2,2m

E. PERHITUNGAN CHAMBER, SHEER dan BANGUNAN ATAS

1. Perhitungan Chamber

Chamber = 1/50 x B
 = 1/50 x 7,40
 = 0,15 m = 148 mm

2. Tinggi Bulwark = 1,0

3. Perhitungan Sheer

a. Buritan (Belakang)

◆ AP = 25 ($\frac{Lpp}{3}$ + 10)

$$= 25 \left(\frac{26,80}{3} + 10 \right)$$

$$= \mathbf{473} \text{ mm}$$

$$\blacklozenge \frac{1}{6} \text{ Lpp dari AP}$$

$$= 11,1 \left(\frac{Lpp}{3} + 10 \right)$$

$$= 11,1 \left(\frac{26,80}{3} + 10 \right)$$

$$= \mathbf{210,16} \text{ mm}$$

$$\blacklozenge \frac{1}{3} \text{ Lpp dari AP}$$

$$= 2,8 \left(\frac{Lpp}{3} + 10 \right)$$

$$= 2,8 \left(\frac{26,80}{3} + 10 \right)$$

$$= \mathbf{53,01} \text{ mm}$$

b. Bagian Midship (Tengah) = $\mathbf{0}$ mm

c. Bagian Haluan (Depan)

$$\blacklozenge \text{ FP} = 50 \left(\frac{Lpp}{3} + 10 \right)$$

$$= 50 \left(\frac{26,80}{3} + 10 \right)$$

$$= \mathbf{946} \text{ mm}$$

$$\blacklozenge \frac{1}{6} \text{ Lpp dari FP}$$

$$= 22,2 \left(\frac{Lpp}{3} + 10 \right)$$

$$= 22,2 \left(\frac{26,80}{3} + 10 \right)$$

$$= \mathbf{420,32} \text{ mm}$$

$$\blacklozenge \frac{1}{3} \text{ Lpp dari FP}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 5.6 \left(\frac{Lpp}{3} + 10 \right) \\
&= 5.6 \left(\frac{26,80}{3} + 10 \right) \\
&= \mathbf{106,027 \text{ mm}}
\end{aligned}$$

d. Perhitungan Jarak Gading

Menurut BKI 2001 Vol.II, untuk kapal dengan LPP < 90m, jarak gading (a) adalah :

$$\begin{aligned}
a &= LPP / 500 + 0,48 \\
a &= 26,80 / 500 + 0,48 \\
&= \mathbf{0,53 \text{ m}}
\end{aligned}$$

Dari AP - Frame 4	=	0.500	x	4	=	2	m
4 - Frame 47	=	0.530	x	43	=	22.8	m
47 - Frame FP	=	0.500	x	4	=	<u>2</u>	m
					=	26.8	

F. RENCANA DAUN KEMUDI

Perhitungan Ukuran Daun Kemudi

1. Perhitungan Luas Daun Kemudi Menurut BKI 1996 Vol. II sec.14.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 (m²)

L = Panjang Kapal = 26,80 m

C₁ = Faktor untuk type kapal = 1,7

C₂ = Faktor untuk type kemudi = 1,0

C₃ = Faktor untuk profil kemudi = 1 (NACA)

C₄ = Faktor system kemudi = 1

T = Sarat kapal = 2,70 m

Jadi :

$$\begin{aligned}
A &= C_1 \times C_2 \times C_3 \times C_4 \times \frac{1,75 \times L \times T}{100} \text{ m}^2 \\
&= 1,7 \times 1,0 \times 1 \times 1 \times \frac{1,75 \times 26,80 \times 2,70}{100} \text{ m}^2
\end{aligned}$$

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

Koreksi Daun Kemudi Menurut *GW SABOLIER*

$$\frac{0,023}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{L}{Cb \times B} - 4,2}} < \frac{A}{L \times T} < \frac{0,03}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{L}{Cb \times B} - 4,2}}$$

$$\frac{0,023}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{26,80}{0,6 \times 7,40} - 4,2}} < \frac{2,153}{26,80 \times 2,70} < \frac{0,03}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{26,80}{0,6 \times 7,40} - 4,2}}$$

$$0,023 < 0,030 < 0,085$$

2. Ukuran Daun Kemudi

$$\lambda = h / B, \lambda = 0,8 - 2,0 \text{ (diambil 1,5)}$$

$$h = 1,5 B$$

$$A = h \times B = 1,5 B \times B = 1,5B^2$$

$$B = \sqrt{\frac{A}{1,5}} = \sqrt{\frac{2,153}{1,5}} = 1,198 \text{ m}$$

$$h = A / b$$

$$= 2,153 \text{ m}^2 / 1,198 \text{ m}$$

$$= 1,797 \text{ m}$$

Lebar bagian yang di balancir pada potongan sembarang horizontal dari lebar sayap

$$B' = 30\% \times B$$

$$= 0,3 \times 1,198$$

$$= 0,359 \text{ m}$$

Perhitungan Luas daerah balancir dari Luas daun kemudi :

$$A' = 20\% \times A$$

$$= 0,2 \times 2,153$$

$$= 0,431 \text{ m}^2$$

Dari ukuran diatas dapat diambil ukuran daun kemudi :

- ➔ Luas Daun Kemudi (A) = 2,153 m²
- ➔ Luas bagian balancir (A') = 0,431 m²
- ➔ Tinggi daun kemudi (h) = 1,797 m
- ➔ Lebar daun kemudi (B) = 1,198 m

$$\rightarrow \text{Lebar bagian balancir (B')} = 0,359 \text{ m}$$

G. STERN CLEARANCE, STEM dan STERN

1. Ukuran diameter propeller ideal (D) adalah(0,6 – 0,7) T,Dimana:

T=Saratkapal (ambil 0,65 T).

$$\begin{aligned} D &= 0,65 \times T \\ &= 0,65 \times 2,70 \\ &= 1,755 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

2. Jari – jari propeller (R)

$$\begin{aligned} R &= 0,5 \times D \\ &= 0,5 \times 1,755 \\ &= 0,8775 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

3. Diameter Bosch Propeller

$$\begin{aligned} &= 1/6 \times D \\ &= 1/6 \times 1,755 \\ &= 0,3792 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

4. Menurut peraturan konstruksi lambung BKI, untuk kapal baling – baling ganda, maka jarak baling – baling dengan linggi buritan adalah :

$$\begin{aligned} a. &= 0,01 \times D &= 0,01 \times 1,755 &= 0,176 \text{ m} \\ b. &= 0,09 \times D &= 0,09 \times 1,755 &= 0,158 \text{ m} \\ c. &= 0,05 \times D &= 0,17 \times 1,755 &= 0,298 \text{ m} \\ d. &= 0,03 \times D &= 0,15 \times 1,755 &= 0,263 \text{ m} \\ e. &= 0,76 \times D &= 0,18 \times 1,755 &= 0,316 \text{ m} \\ f. &= 0,04 \times D &= 0,04 \times 1,755 &= 0,070 \text{ m} \\ i. &= 0,7 \times R &= 0,61425 \end{aligned}$$

Jarak poros propeller dengan base line adalah :

$$\begin{aligned} &= R \text{ propeller} + d \\ &= 0,8775 + 0,3792 \\ &= 1,2567 \text{ m.} \end{aligned}$$

H. 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.

E.1. Rencana Bentuk Body Plan

$$T = 2,70 \text{ m}$$

$$2T = 5,4 \text{ m}$$

No. Ord	$Y = 1/2 B$	$b = ls/2t$	Luas station
AP	1,850	0,049	0,265
0,25	2,580	0,138	0,746
0,5	2,900	0,399	2,154
0,75	3,160	0,690	3,728
1	3,440	0,982	5,302
1,5	3,520	1,319	7,125
2	3,560	1,411	7,622
2,5	3,590	1,473	7,953
3	3,620	2,608	14,084
4	3,640	2,961	15,989
5	3,700	3,102	16,750
6	3,160	2,823	15,244
7	2,960	2,455	13,255
7,5	2,220	1,657	8,947

8	1,670	1,948	10,521
8,5	1,130	1,350	7,290
9	1,050	0,905	4,888
9,25	0,930	0,598	3,231
9,5	0,420	0,338	1,823
9,75	0,220	0,015	0,083
FP	0	0	0

E.2 Perhitungan Koreksi Volume Displacement Rencana Body Plan Pada Main Part

No. Ord	Luas Station	FS	Hasil
AP	0,265	0,25	0,066
0,25	0,746	1	0,746
0,5	2,154	0,5	1,077
0,75	3,728	1	3,728
1	5,302	0,75	3,977
1,5	7,125	2	14,250
2	7,622	1	7,622
2,5	7,953	2	15,906
3	14,084	1,5	21,126
4	15,989	4	63,957
5	16,750	2	33,500
6	15,244	4	60,975
7	13,255	1,5	19,883
7,5	8,947	2	17,895
8	10,521	1	10,521
8,5	7,290	2	14,581
9	4,888	0,75	3,666
9,25	3,231	1	3,231
9,5	1,823	0,5	0,911
9,75	0,083	1	0,083
FP	0	0,25	0
		S	297,700

a. Volume displacement perhitungan

$$= Lpp \times B \times T \times Cb$$

$$= 26,80 \times 7,40 \times 2,70 \times 0,50$$

$$= 267,732 \text{ m}^2$$

b. Volume Displacement Perencanaan

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times Lpp \div 10 \times S_1$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times 26,80 \div 10 \times 297,700$$

$$= 265,945 \text{ m}^3$$

Perhitungan Koreksi Volume Displacement Rencana Body Plan Pada Cant Part

c.

No. Ord	Luas Station	Fs	Hasil	Fm	Hasil
0	0	1	0,000	0	0
1/2 AP	0,133	4	0,530	1	0,530
AP	0,265	1	0,265	2	0,530
		Σ	0,795	Σ	1,060

d. $e = (LWL-LPP)/2$

$$= \frac{27,336 - 26,80}{2}$$

$$= 0,268$$

e. Volume Cant Part

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times e \times \Sigma$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times 0,268 \times 0,795$$

$$= 0,071$$

f. Volume Displacement Total

$$= \text{Volume MP} + \text{Volume CP}$$

$$= 265,945 + 0,691$$

$$= 266,636$$

g. Koreksi Penyimpangan Volume Displacement Body Plan

$$= \frac{\text{Volume Displ Perencanaan Awal} - \text{Volume Displ Total}}{\text{Volume Displ Perencanaan}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{267,732 - 266,636}{267,732} \times 100\%$$

$$= 0,409 \% < 0,5 \%$$