

BAB II
PERHITUNGAN RENCANA GARIS
(LINES PLAN)

2.1 PERHITUNGAN DASAR

Panjang Garis Air (LWL)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LWL} &= L_{pp} + 2 \% L_{pp} \\ &= 36,85 + (0,02 \times 36,85) \\ &= 37,58 \text{ m.} \end{aligned}$$

Panjang Displacement (L displ)

$$\begin{aligned} L_{\text{displ}} &= \frac{1}{2} (L_{pp} + \text{LWL}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times (36,85 + 37,58) \\ &= 37,21 \text{ m.} \end{aligned}$$

Coefisien Midship (Cm) (Menurut Van Lamerent)

$$\begin{aligned} C_m &= 0,90 - 0,1 \sqrt{Cb} \\ &= 0,90 - 0,1 \sqrt{0,50} \\ &= 0,825 \text{ m} \rightarrow (0,73 - 0,88) \text{ memenuhi} \end{aligned}$$

Coefisien Prismatic (Cp) Menurut "Formula Throat"

$$\begin{aligned} C_p &= \frac{Cb}{C_m} \\ &= 0,50 / 0,825 \\ &= 0,679 \rightarrow (0,58 - 0,71) \text{ memenuhi} \end{aligned}$$

Coefisien Garis Air (Cw) (Formula Troast)

$$\begin{aligned} C_w &= 0,778 \times C_b + 0,297 \\ &= 0,778 \times 0,50 + 0,297 \\ &= 0,682 \rightarrow (0,75 - 0,83) \text{ memenuhi} \end{aligned}$$

Luas Garis Air (AWL)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{AWL} &= \text{LWL} \times B \times C_w \\ &= 37,58 \times 9,45 \times 0,682 \\ &= 242,282 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Luas Midship (Am)

$$\begin{aligned} Am &= B \times T \times Cm \\ &= 9,45 \times 3,14 \times 0,825 \\ &= 24,485 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Volume Displacement

$$\begin{aligned} V \text{ displ} &= Lpp \times B \times T \times Cb \\ &= 36,85 \times 9,45 \times 3,14 \times 0,50 \\ &= 546,725 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Displacement

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Disp} &= V \text{ displ} \times \gamma \times c \\ &= 546,725 \times 1,025 \times 1,004 \\ &= 562,635 \text{ Ton.} \end{aligned}$$

Coefisien Prismatic Displacement (Cp displ)

$$\begin{aligned} Cp \text{ Displ} &= \frac{Lpp}{L \text{ Displ}} \times Cp \\ &= \frac{36,85}{37,21} \times 0,679 \\ &= 0,672 \end{aligned}$$

2.2 MENENTUKAN LETAK TITIK LCB

2.2.1 Menurut Diagram NSP

Dari Diagram NSP didapatkan letak LCB dengan cara menarik garis horizontal Cp_{Displ} . $Q_{\text{displacement}} = 0,7$ didapat $LCB = 0,85 \%$ dengan ketentuan Sbb :

$$\text{Letak LCB} = 0,80\% \times L_{\text{Displ}} \quad (\text{m})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LCB} &= 0,80\% \times L_{\text{Displ}} \\ &= 0,80\% \times 37,218 \\ &= 0,263 \text{ m} \quad (\text{di depan } \Phi L \text{ displ}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Untuk } C_{p \text{ Displ.}} &= L_{pp} / L_{\text{Displ.}} + C_p \\
 &= 32,6 / 32,926 \times 0,71 \\
 &= 0,701
 \end{aligned}$$

Jarak Midship (ϕ) L displacement ke FP

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi \text{ Displ} &= 0,5 \times L_{\text{Displ.}} \\
 &= 0,5 \times 32,926 \\
 &= 16,463 \quad \text{m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jarak Midship (ϕ) Lpp ke FP

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi \text{ Lpp} &= 0,5 \times L_{pp} \\
 &= 0,5 \times 32,6 \\
 &= 16,3 \quad \text{m}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \phi \text{ L Displ} - \phi \text{ Lpp} \\
 &= 16,46 - 16,3 \\
 &= 0,163 \quad \text{m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jarak antara LCB terhadap (ϕ) Lpp

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 0,263 - 0,163 \\
 &= 0,100 \quad \text{m} \quad \text{(Di depan } \phi \text{ Lpp)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Menurut Diagram NSP Dengan Luas Tiap station

$$A_m = 24,485 \text{ m}^2$$

Tabel 2.1

| No Ord. | % | % thd Am(a) | F x S (b) | Hasil (a.b) | F x M (c) | Hasil (a.b.c) | |
|---------|-------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|
| AP | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.000 | 0.000 | -10.000 | 0.000 | |
| 1 | 0.080 | 2.499 | 4.000 | 9.794 | -9.000 | -88.147 | |
| 2 | 0.220 | 6.366 | 2.000 | 12.732 | -8.000 | -101.858 | |
| 3 | 0.380 | 11.508 | 4.000 | 46.032 | -7.000 | -322.225 | |
| 4 | 0.530 | 16.160 | 2.000 | 32.320 | -6.000 | -193.923 | |
| 5 | 0.690 | 19.833 | 4.000 | 79.332 | -5.000 | -396.660 | |
| 6 | 0.900 | 22.037 | 2.000 | 44.073 | -4.000 | -176.293 | |
| 7 | 0.820 | 23.506 | 4.000 | 94.023 | -3.000 | -282.069 | |
| 8 | 0.900 | 23.995 | 2.000 | 47.991 | -2.000 | -95.982 | |
| 9 | 1.000 | 24.485 | 4.000 | 97.941 | -1.000 | -97.941 | |
| 10 | 1.000 | 24.485 | 2.000 | 48.970 | 0.000 | 0.000 | |
| | | | | | 2 = | -1.535.508 | |
| 11 | 0.980 | 24.485 | 4.000 | 97.941 | 1.000 | 97.941 | |
| 12 | 0.950 | 23.377 | 2.000 | 48.970 | 2.000 | 97.941 | |
| 13 | 0.890 | 21.901 | 4.000 | 95.002 | 3.000 | 285.007 | |
| 14 | 0.780 | 19.194 | 2.000 | 45.053 | 4.000 | 180.211 | |
| 15 | 0.630 | 15.503 | 4.000 | 81.291 | 5.000 | 406.454 | |
| 16 | 0.470 | 11.566 | 2.000 | 33.790 | 6.000 | 202.737 | |
| 17 | 0.310 | 7.628 | 4.000 | 47.991 | 7.000 | 335.937 | |
| 18 | 0.190 | 4.679 | 2.000 | 14.201 | 8.000 | 113.611 | |
| 19 | 0.090 | 2.225 | 4.000 | 10.773 | 9.000 | 96.961 | |
| FP | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.000 | 0.000 | 10.000 | 0.000 | |
| | | | | 1 = | 877.011 | 3 = | 1.423.298 |

$$\begin{aligned}
 h &= \frac{L \text{ Displ}}{20} \\
 &= \frac{37.219}{20} \\
 &= 1.870 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Volume Displacement

$$\begin{aligned}
 V \text{ displ} &= L_{pp} \times B \times T \times C_b \\
 &= 36.85 \times 9.43 \times 3.14 \times 0.50 \\
 &= 546.72 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V \text{ displ} &= \frac{1}{3} \times h \times \Sigma_1 \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \times 1.870 \times 877.011 \\
 &= 544.017 \quad \text{m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Letak LCB NSP

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{LCB NSP} &= \frac{\Sigma_2 + \Sigma_3}{\Sigma_1} \times h \\
 &= \frac{-1.535 + 1.423}{877.011} \times 1.870 \\
 &= 0,238 \quad \text{m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Koreksi Letak LCB dalam Prosentase

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\text{LCB displ} - \text{LCB NSP}}{L \text{ displ}} \times 100\% \\
 &= \frac{0.334 - 0.233}{37.21} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,258\%
 \end{aligned}$$

Koreksi Volume Displacement dalam Prosentase

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\text{Vol displ awal} - \text{Vol displ NSP}}{\text{Vol displ awal}} \times 100\% \\
 &= \frac{546.72 - 545.56}{546.72} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,212\% < 0,5\% \text{ (Memenuhi syarat)}
 \end{aligned}$$

2.2.2 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 :

$$Cp = 0,606 \text{ (Coefisien prismatic)}$$

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

$$= \frac{0.518}{36.85} \times 100\%$$

$$= 0.0141 \%$$

$$Q_f = C_p + (1,4 + C_p) \times e$$

$$= 0,606 + (1,4 + 0,606) \times 0,0141 \%$$

$$= 0,634$$

$$Q_a = C_p - (1,4 + C_p) \times e$$

$$= 0,606 - (1,4 + 0,606) \times 0,0141 \%$$

$$= 0,578$$

% Luas Station Am berdasarkan Van Lamerent

$$A_m = 26,903 \text{ m}^2.(\text{CSA lama})$$

Tabel 2.2

| No Ord. | % thd Am | Luas section |
|---------|----------|--------------|
| AP | 0,000 | 0.000 |
| 0,25 | 0,042 | 1.022 |
| 0,5 | 0,089 | 2.165 |
| 0,75 | 0,142 | 3.455 |
| 1 | 0,199 | 4.842 |
| 1,5 | 0,327 | 7.956 |
| 2 | 0,470 | 11.435 |
| 2,5 | 0,618 | 15.036 |
| 3 | 0,756 | 18.393 |
| 4 | 0,945 | 22.992 |
| 5 | 1,000 | 24.485 |
| 6 | 0,973 | 23.673 |
| 7 | 0,840 | 20.437 |
| 7,5 | 0,723 | 17.591 |
| 8 | 0,578 | 14.063 |
| 8,5 | 0,418 | 10.170 |
| 9 | 0,260 | 6.326 |
| 9,25 | 0,186 | 4.525 |
| 9,5 | 0,116 | 2.822 |
| 9,75 | 0,054 | 1.314 |
| FP | 0.000 | 0 |

% Luas Station terhadap Am berdasarkan VanLamerent

Am = 26.903 m² (CSA Baru)

Tabel 2.3

| No Ord. | % Luas | % thd Am | F x S | Hasil | F x M | Hasil |
|---------|---------|----------|-------|---------|-------|----------|
| AP | 0.0446 | 1.2 | 0.25 | 0.3 | -5 | -1.5 |
| 0,25 | 0.10408 | 2.8 | 1 | 2.8 | -4.75 | -13.3 |
| 0,5 | 0.15983 | 4.3 | 0.5 | 2.15 | -4.5 | -9.675 |
| 0,75 | 0.24161 | 6.5 | 1 | 6.5 | -4.25 | -27.625 |
| 1 | 0.33825 | 9.1 | 0.75 | 6.825 | -4 | -27.3 |
| 1,5 | 0.5241 | 14.1 | 2 | 28.2 | -3.5 | -98.7 |
| 2 | 0.70995 | 19.1 | 1 | 19.1 | -3 | -57.3 |
| 2,5 | 0.86606 | 23.3 | 2 | 46.6 | -2.5 | -116.5 |
| 3 | 0.9404 | 25.3 | 1.5 | 37.95 | -2 | -75.9 |
| 4 | 0.99616 | 26.8 | 4 | 107.2 | -1 | -107.2 |
| 5 | 1.00359 | 27.0 | 2 | 54 | 0 | 0.000 |
| | 0.000 | | | | 2 = | -575.462 |
| 6 | 0.99244 | 26.7 | 4 | 106.8 | 1 | 106.8 |
| 7 | 0.93669 | 25.2 | 1.5 | 37.8 | 2 | 75.6 |
| 7,5 | 0.86235 | 23.2 | 2 | 46.4 | 2.5 | 116 |
| 8 | 0.73597 | 19.8 | 1 | 19.8 | 3 | 59.4 |
| 8,5 | 0.5687 | 15.3 | 2 | 30.6 | 3.5 | 107.1 |
| 9 | 0.3717 | 10.0 | 0.75 | 7.5 | 4 | 30 |
| 9,25 | 0.26019 | 7.0 | 1 | 7 | 4.25 | 29.75 |
| 9,5 | 0.1747 | 4.7 | 0.5 | 2.35 | 4.5 | 10.575 |
| 9,75 | 0.08549 | 2.3 | 1 | 2.3 | 4.75 | 10.925 |
| FP | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.25 | 0.000 | 5 | 0.000 |
| | | | 1 = | 723.479 | 3 = | 668.356 |

$$\begin{aligned}
 H &= \frac{L_{pp}}{10} \\
 &= \frac{36.85}{10} \\
 &= 3.685 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Volume Displacement Pada Main Part

$$\begin{aligned}
 V \text{ displ} &= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{L_{pp}}{10} \times \sum_i \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{36.85}{10} \times 723.479
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 888.673 \quad \text{m}^3$$

Letak LCB pada Main Part

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LCB} &= \frac{\sum_2 + \sum_3}{\sum_1} \times \frac{L_{pp}}{10} \\ &= \frac{-545.462 + 668.336}{723.479} \times \frac{36.85}{10} \\ &= 0.473 \quad \text{m} \end{aligned}$$

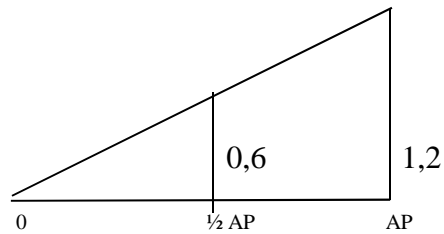
2.2.3 Perhitungan Pada Cant Part

Untuk perhitungan volume dan LCB pada cant part adalah sbb :

Tabel 2.4

| No. Ord | Luas Station | Fs | Hasil | F M | Hasil |
|---------|--------------|------------|-------|------------|-------|
| AP | 0,000 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1/2AP | 0,090 | 4 | 0.360 | 1 | 0.360 |
| 0 | 0,180 | 1 | 0.180 | 2 | 0.360 |
| | | $\sum_1 =$ | 0.540 | $\sum_2 =$ | 0.720 |

$$\begin{aligned} e &= \frac{LWL - L_{pp}}{2} \\ &= \frac{37.587 - 36.850}{2} \\ &= 0,3685 \quad \text{m} \end{aligned}$$



Volume Cant Part

Gambar 2.1

$$\begin{aligned} \text{V Cant Part} &= \frac{1}{3} \times e \times \sum_1 \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \times 0,3685 \times 0,540 \\ &= 0.066 \quad \text{m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

LCB Cant Part terhadap AP

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\sum_2}{\sum_1} \times e \\ &= \frac{3728}{2796} \times 0,36.85 \\ &= 0.491 \quad \text{m} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak LCB Cant Part terhadap ϕ Lpp

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2} \times Lpp + \text{LCB Cant Part thd AP} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times 36.85 + 0.491 \\ &= 18.916 \quad \text{m} \end{aligned}$$

Volume Displacement total

$$\begin{aligned} V \text{ total} &= \text{Volume Main Part} + \text{Volume Cant Part} \\ &= 888.673 + 0.066 \\ &= 888.739 \quad \text{m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

LCB total terhadap ϕ Lpp

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LCB total} &= \frac{(\text{LCBmainpart} \times \text{Volmainpart}) + (\text{LCBcantpart} \times \text{Volcantpart})}{\text{Volumetotal}} \\ &= \frac{(0.473 \times 888.673) + (189.163 \times 0.066)}{888.673} \\ &= 0.156 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Koreksi Perhitungan

Koreksi Untuk Volume Displacement

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\text{Vol Total} - \text{Vol Main Part}}{\text{Vol. Displ. total}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{546.72 - 888.673}{546.72} \times 100\% \\ &= 0.62\% < 0,5\% \quad (\text{Memenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

Koreksi Untuk LCB

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\text{LCBLpp} - \text{LCBtotal}}{Lpp} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{0.519 - (-0.156)}{36.85} \times 100\% \\ &= 0.09\% < 0,1\% \quad (\text{Memenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

2.3 RENCANA BENTUK GARIS AIR

Perhitungan Besarnya sudut masuk (α)

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

Pada perhitungan penentuan letak LCB, Qf = 0.634
 Dari grafik Lastiun didapat sudut masuk = $\pm 11.6^\circ$
 Penyimpangan = $\pm 3^\circ$
 Maka besarnya sudut masuk yang diperoleh = $\pm 14.6^\circ$
 AWL = 249.84 m²
 LWL = 37.77 m
 LPP = 36.85 m
 B = 9.45 m

Tabel perhitungan Main part (1/2 lebar kapal) .

Tabel 2.5

| No. Ord | Panjang Ord $Y = \frac{1}{2} \cdot B$ | F . s | Hasil |
|--------------|--|-------|--------|
| AP | 1.28 | 0,25 | 0.321 |
| 0,25 | 1.94 | 1 | 1.941 |
| 0,5 | 2.31 | 0,5 | 1.157 |
| 0,75 | 2.62 | 1 | 2.616 |
| 1 | 3.19 | 0,75 | 2.394 |
| 1,5 | 3.62 | 2 | 7.231 |
| 2 | 3.91 | 1 | 3.915 |
| 2,5 | 4.13 | 2 | 8.268 |
| 3 | 4.38 | 1,5 | 6.568 |
| 4 | 4.52 | 4 | 18.069 |
| 5 | 4.53 | 2 | 9.050 |
| 6 | 4.00 | 4 | 16.008 |
| 7 | 3.28 | 1,5 | 4.927 |
| 7,5 | 3.07 | 2 | 6.135 |
| 8 | 2.28 | 1 | 2.276 |
| 8,5 | 1.72 | 2 | 3.440 |
| 9 | 1.29 | 0,75 | 0.969 |
| 9,25 | 0.94 | 1 | 0.939 |
| 9,5 | 0.65 | 0,50 | 0.324 |
| 9,75 | 0.45 | 1 | 0.453 |
| FP | 0 | 0,25 | 0 |
| $\Sigma_1 =$ | | | 97.007 |

Luas Garis Air Pada Main Part

$$AWL \text{ mp} = 2 \times \frac{1}{3} \times \left(\frac{Lpp}{10} \right) \times \Sigma_1$$

$$= 2 \times \frac{1}{3} \times \left(\frac{36.85}{10} \right) \times 97.007$$

$$= 238.602 \text{ m}^2$$

Rencana Bentuk Garis Air pada Cant Part

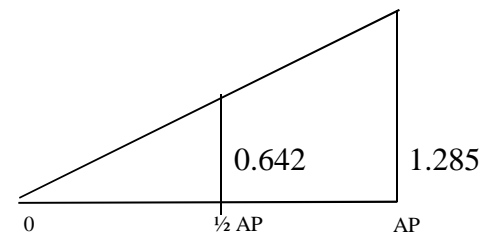
Tabel 2.6

| No. Ord | Tinggi Ord. | F s | Hasil |
|---------|-------------|--------------|-------|
| AP | 1.285 | 1 | 1.258 |
| 0,5 AP | 0.642 | 4 | 2.570 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | $\Sigma_1 =$ | 3.855 |

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

$$= \frac{37.77 - 36.85}{2}$$

$$= 0.369 \text{ m}$$



Luas Garis Air pada Cant Part (AWL CP)

Gambar 2.2

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

$$= 2 \times 0.369 \times 3.855$$

$$= 2.841 \text{ m}^2$$

Luas Total Garis Air (AWL total)

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

$$= 238.314 + 2.841$$

$$= 241.155 \text{ m}^2$$

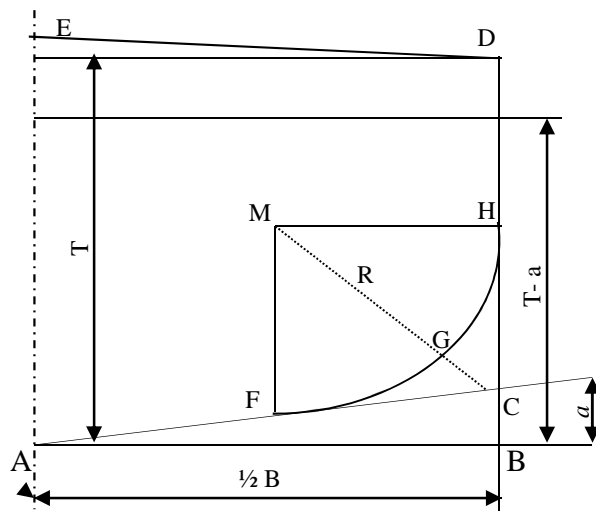
Koreksi Luas Garis Air

$$= \frac{AWL \text{ perhitungan} - \text{Luas Garis Air total}}{AWL \text{ perhitungan}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{242.282 - 241.155}{242.282} \times 100\%$$

$$= 0.47 \% < 0,5 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi syarat})$$

2.4 PERHITUNGAN RADIUS BILGA



Gambar 2.3

Dalam segitida ABC

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{0,5xB}{a}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{0,5 \times 9,45}{0,662}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = 82,020$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \times 97,97 = 48,895^\circ$$

Luas Trapesium ACDE

$$= \frac{1}{2} AB (AD + CE)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 4,725 (3,60 + (3,14 - 0,622))$$

$$= 13,274 \text{ m}^2$$

Luas AFGHDE

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 9,45 \times 3,14 \times 0,825$$

$$= 12,245 \text{ m}^2$$

Luas FGHC

$$= \text{Luas Trapesium ACDE} - \text{Luas AFGHDE}$$

$$= 13,274 - 12,245$$

$$= 1,031 \text{ m}^2$$

Keterangan dan Data – data :

B = 9.45 m

T = 3,14 m

H = 3.60 m

M = Titik Kelengkungan

a = Rise of floor untuk

$$= 0,07 \times B$$

$$= 0,07 \times 9,45$$

$$= 0,662 \text{ m}$$

R = Jari-jari bilga

M = Titik pusat kelengkungan bilga.

Luas FCG

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \text{Luas FGHC}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 1.031$$

$$= 0.515 \quad \text{m}^2$$

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

$$\text{Luas FCG} = \text{Luas MFC} - \text{Luas MFG}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} R^2 - \frac{1}{360} \times R^2$$

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

$$1.031 = \frac{1}{2} R^2 - \frac{1}{360} \times R^2$$

$$1.031 = 0,5 \times R^2 - \frac{48.985}{360} \times R^2$$

$$1.031 = 0,575 R^2 - 0,428 R^2$$

$$R = 1.870 \quad \text{m}$$

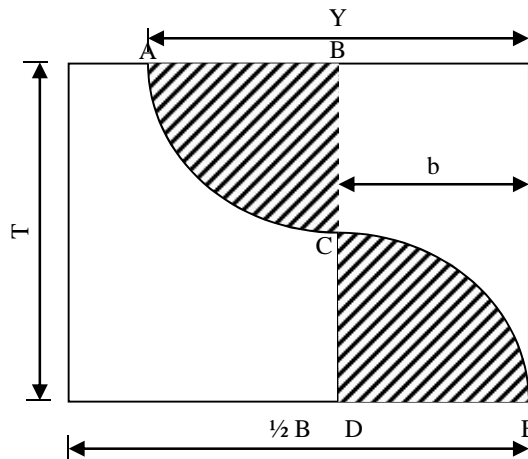
2.5 RENCANA BODY PLAN

2.5.1 Perhitungan bentuk body plan :

Merencanakan bentuk body plan adalah membentuk garis lengkung pada potongan ordinat.

Langkah-langkah sebagai berikut :

- Membuat ukuran empat persegi panjang dengan ukuran $\frac{1}{2} B$ dengan tinggi (T).
- Buat garis vertikal dengan jarak Y dari center line sesuai dengan nomor ordinat yang bentuk $Y = \frac{1}{2} B$ (setengah lebar kapal).
- Buat garis vertikal dengan jarak B dari center line sesuai nomor ordinat yang akan dibentuk : $B = \frac{\text{Luas station}}{2T}$.
- Bentuk garis lengkung sedemikian rupa sehingga luas ABC sama dengan luas EDC, dimana dalam hal ini dapat dicek dengan menggunakan Planimeter.



Gambar 2.4

Rencana bentuk body plan

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} B &= \frac{1}{2} \times 9.45 \\ &= 4.725 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$T = 3.14 \text{ m}$$

$$b = \text{Luas Station} / 2T = 6.28$$

y = lebar garis air

diambil dari tabel CSA baru :

Tabel 2.7

| No. Ord. | Luas Station (m ²) | $b = \frac{\text{Luas Station}}{2T}$ | Panjang ord Y = 0,5 x B |
|----------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| AP | 1.457 | 0.232 | 1.285 |
| 0,25 | 2.113 | 0.336 | 1.941 |
| 0,50 | 3.298 | 0.525 | 2.314 |
| 0,75 | 4.559 | 0.726 | 2.616 |
| 1 | 5.951 | 0.948 | 3.193 |
| 1,5 | 8.422 | 1.341 | 3.616 |
| 2 | 14.262 | 2.271 | 3.915 |
| 2,5 | 22.306 | 3.552 | 4.134 |
| 3 | 23.431 | 3.731 | 4.379 |
| 4 | 24.301 | 3.870 | 4.517 |
| 5 | 24.348 | 3.877 | 4.525 |
| 6 | 24.186 | 3.851 | 4.002 |
| 7 | 23.602 | 3.758 | 3.285 |
| 7,5 | 22.516 | 3.585 | 3.067 |
| 8 | 20.841 | 3.319 | 2.279 |
| 8,5 | 9.654 | 1.573 | 1.740 |
| 9 | 7.054 | 1.125 | 1.293 |
| 9,25 | 5.702 | 0.908 | 0.939 |
| 9,5 | 4.365 | 0.695 | 0.648 |

| | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 9,75 | 3.118 | 0.497 | 0.453 |
| FP | 0 | 0.000 | 0 |

Koreksi Volume Body plan dengan volume displacement :

Tabel 2.8

| No. Ord. | Luas Station (m ²) | F . S | Hasil |
|----------|------------------------------------|--------------|---------|
| AP | 1.457 | 0,250 | 0.364 |
| 0,25 | 2.113 | 1,000 | 2.114 |
| 0,50 | 3.298 | 0,500 | 1.649 |
| 0,75 | 4.559 | 1,000 | 4.559 |
| 1 | 5.951 | 0,750 | 4.463 |
| 1,5 | 8.422 | 2,000 | 16.844 |
| 2 | 14.262 | 1,000 | 14.260 |
| 2,5 | 22.306 | 2,000 | 44.611 |
| 3 | 23.431 | 1,500 | 35.146 |
| 4 | 24.301 | 4,000 | 97.205 |
| 5 | 24.348 | 2,000 | 48.696 |
| 6 | 24.186 | 4,000 | 96.743 |
| 7 | 23.602 | 1,500 | 35.404 |
| 7,5 | 22.516 | 2,000 | 45.033 |
| 8 | 20.841 | 1,000 | 20.841 |
| 8,5 | 9.654 | 2,000 | 19.309 |
| 9 | 7.054 | 0,750 | 5.298 |
| 9,25 | 5.702 | 1,000 | 5.702 |
| 9,5 | 4.365 | 0,500 | 2.182 |
| 9,75 | 3.118 | 1,000 | 3.118 |
| FP | 1.457 | 0,250 | 0.000 |
| | | $\Sigma_1 =$ | 503.543 |

Volume Displacement pada Main Part

$$\begin{aligned}
 V \text{ displ} &= \frac{\frac{1}{3} \times L_{pp}}{10} \times \Sigma_1 \\
 &= \frac{\frac{1}{3} \times 36.85}{10} \times 503.543 \\
 &= 556.666 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

2.5.2 Perhitungan Pada Cant Part

Untuk perhitungan volume dan LCB pada cant part adalah sbb :

$$\text{Pada AP} = 0.357 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} AP = 0.179 \text{ m}^2$$

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

Tabel 2.9

| No. Ord | Tinggi Ordinasi | Fs | Hasil |
|--------------|-----------------|----|-------|
| AP | 0.357 | 1 | 0.357 |
| 1/2AP | 0.179 | 4 | 0.715 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| $\Sigma_1 =$ | | | 1.072 |

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

$$= \frac{37.77 - 36.85}{2}$$

$$= 0,369 \text{ m}$$

Volume Cant Part

$$V \text{ Cant Part} = \frac{1}{3} \times e \times \Sigma_1$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times 0,369 \times 1.072$$

$$= 0.132 \text{ m}^3$$

Volume Displacement total

$$V \text{ total} = \text{Volume Main Part} + \text{Volume Cant Part}$$

$$= 556.666 + 0.132$$

$$= 556.738 \text{ m}^3$$

Koreksi volume Body Plan dan volume displacement perhitungan :

$$= \frac{\text{Vol Displ Perhitungan} - \text{Vol Displ Perencanaan}}{\text{Vol. Displ Perhitungan}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{546.725 - 556.666}{546.725} \times 100\%$$

$$= 0.18 \% < 0.5 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi})$$

2.6 PERHITUNGAN CHAMBER dan SHEER

2.6.1 Perhitungan Chamber

Chamber adalah bentuk lengkung geladak

Cara membuat Chamber :

- buat garis horizontal $AB = \frac{1}{2} B$
- buat garis vertikal $CD = \frac{1}{25} B$
- tarik garis dari A ke D dan dari B ke D
- garis AD dan BD dibagi menjadi lima bagian sama panjang
- tandai mulai dari A ke D dan B ke D dengan angka 1 – 5
- tarik garis dari 1 AD ke garis 5 BD, 2 AD ke 4 BD, dan 3 AD ke 3 BD
- tarik garis dari A mengikuti titik temu dari garis-garis yang telah dibuat sehingga membentuk lengkung chamber.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Perhitungan Chamber} &= \frac{1}{25} \times B \\ &= \frac{1}{25} \times 9.45 \\ &= 0.378 \text{ m} = 378 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

2.6.2 Perhitungan Sheer

- Buritan (Belakang)

$$\begin{aligned}\blacklozenge \text{ AP} &= 25 \left(\frac{L_{pp}}{3} + 10 \right) \\ &= 25 \left(\frac{36.85}{3} + 10 \right) \\ &= 557 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\blacklozenge \frac{1}{6} L_{pp} \text{ dari AP} &= 11,1 \left(\frac{L_{pp}}{3} + 10 \right) \\ &= 11,1 \left(\frac{36.85}{3} + 10 \right) \\ &= 247 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \diamond \frac{1}{3} Lpp \text{ dari AP} \\
 & = 2,8 \left(\frac{Lpp}{3} + 10 \right) \\
 & = 2,8 \left(\frac{36.85}{3} + 10 \right) \\
 & = 63 \quad \text{mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

b. Bagian Midship (Tengah) = 0 mm

c. Bagian Haluan (Depan)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \diamond FP = 50 \left(\frac{Lpp}{3} + 10 \right) \\
 & = 50 \left(\frac{36.85}{3} + 10 \right) \\
 & = 1114 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \diamond \frac{1}{6} Lpp \text{ dari FP} \\
 & = 22,2 \left(\frac{Lpp}{3} + 10 \right) \\
 & = 22,2 \left(\frac{36.85}{3} + 10 \right) \\
 & = 495 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{1}{3} Lpp \text{ dari FP} \\
 & = 5.6 \left(\frac{Lpp}{3} + 10 \right) \\
 & = 5.6 \left(\frac{36.85}{3} + 10 \right) \\
 & = 125 \quad \text{mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

2.6.3 Perhitungan Jarak Gading

Menurut BKI 2013 Vol.II sec.9, untuk kapal dengan LPP<90m, jarak gading (a) adalah :

$$a = LPP / 500 + 0,48$$

$$a = 36.85 / 500 + 0.48$$

$$= 0.554 \text{ m}$$

jarak yang diambil = 0.55 m

a. Jarak Sekat tubrukan

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jarak minimum} &: (0.05 \times \text{LPP}) \\ &: (0.05 \times 36.85) \\ &: \mathbf{1.84 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jarak maximal} &: (0.08 \times \text{LPP}) \\ &: (0.08 \times 36.85) \\ &: \mathbf{2.94 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi jarak sekat tubrukan adalah :

Diambil = 2.2 m dengan jarak 4 gading dengan uraian sbb :

$$0.55 \text{ m}, \text{ berjumlah 4 gading} = 0.55 \text{ m}$$

b. Rencana jumlah Gading

$$0.55 \times 67 = 36.85 \text{ m}$$

Jumlah total 67 gading

2.7 RENCANA DAUN KEMUDI

2.7.1 Perhitungan Ukuran Daun Kemudi

Perhitungan Luas Daun Kemudi Menurut BKI 2013 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 = 36.85 m

C₁ = Faktor untuk type kapal = 1.7

C₂ = Faktor untuk type kemudi = 1.0

C₃ = Faktor untuk profil kemudi = 1 (hollow)

C₄ = Faktor sistem kemudi = 1 untuk kemudi jet propeller

T = Sarat kapal = 3.14 m

Jadi :

$$\begin{aligned} A &= C_1 \times C_2 \times C_3 \times C_4 \times \frac{1,75 \times L \times T}{100} \text{ m}^2 \\ &= 1.7 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1 \times \frac{1,75 \times 36.85 \times 3.14}{100} \text{ m}^2 \\ &= 3.442 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

2.7.2 Ukuran Daun Kemudi

$$= h / b, \quad = 0.8 - 2.0 \text{ (diambil 1.8)}$$

$$h = 1.5 B$$

$$A = h \times B = 1.5 B \cdot B = 1.5 B^2$$

$$B = \sqrt{\frac{A}{1.5}} = \sqrt{\frac{3.442}{1.5}} = 1.490$$

$$h = A / b$$

$$= 3.442 / 1.490 \text{ m}$$

$$= 2.310 \text{ m}$$

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

$$B^1 = 30 \% B = 30 \% \times 1.490$$

$$= 0.447 \quad \text{m}$$

Perhitungan Luas daerah balancir dari Luas daun kemudi :

$$A^1 = 20 \% A$$

$$= 20 \% \times 3.442$$

$$= 0.688 \quad \text{m}$$

Dari ukuran diatas dapat diambil ukuran daun kemudi :

- ➔ Luas Daun Kemudi (A) = 3.442 m²
- ➔ Luas bagian balancir (A') = 0.688 m²
- ➔ Tinggi daun kemudi (h) = 2.310 m
- ➔ Lebar daun kemudi (B) = 1.490 m
- ➔ Lebar bagian balancir (B¹) = 0.447 m

2.8 STERN CLEARANCE, STEM dan STERN

Ukuran diameter propeller ideal (D) adalah (0.6 – 0.7) T, Dimana T = Sarat kapal (ambil 0.60 T).

$$\begin{aligned} D &= 0.6 \times T \\ &= 0.6 \times 3.14 \\ &= 1.884 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Jari – jari propeller (R)

$$\begin{aligned} R &= 0.5 \times D \\ &= 0.5 \times 1.884 \\ &= 0.942 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Diameter Bosch

$$\begin{aligned} &= 1/6 \times D \\ &= 1/6 \times 1.884 \\ &= 0.301 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Menurut peraturan konstruksi lambung BKI, untuk kapal baling – baling tunggal jarak minimal antara baling – baling dengan linggi buritan menurut aturan konstruksi BKI 2013 Vol II sec 13 – 1 adalah sebagai berikut:

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 0.08 \times D \\ &= 0.08 \times 1.884 \\ &= \mathbf{0.150 \text{ mm}} \\ b &= 0.789 \times D \\ &= 0.789 \times 1.884 \\ &= \mathbf{1.486 \text{ mm}} \\ c &= 0.05 \times D \\ &= 0.05 \times 1.884 \\ &= \mathbf{0.092 \text{ mm}} \\ d &= 0.03 \times D + 60 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0.03 \times 1.884 + 60$$

$$= \mathbf{0.1116 \text{ mm}}$$

$$e = 2'' - 3''$$

$$= 0.076 \text{ m}$$

$$0.70 \text{ R Prop} = 0.7 \times 1,128$$

$$= \mathbf{0,789 \text{ m}}$$

Jarak Poros Propeller dengan Base line

$$= R \text{ Propeller} \times d$$

$$= 0.942 \times 0.116$$

$$= \mathbf{1.058 \text{ m}}$$

