

BAB II

PERHITUNGAN RENCANA GARIS

A. Perhitungan Dasar

A.1. Panjang Garis Muat (LWL)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LWL} &= L_{pp} + 2 \% - 3 \% L_{pp} && \text{(diambil 2\% } L_{pp} \text{)} \\ &= L_{pp} + 2 \% L_{pp} \\ &= 38,55 + (0.02 \times 38,55) \\ &= \mathbf{39,321 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

A.2. Panjang Keseluruhan Kapal (LOA)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LOA} &= \left(\frac{100}{94} - \frac{100}{95} \right) \times L_{pp} && \text{(diambil 94,1 \%)} \\ &= \frac{100}{95} \times L_{PP} \\ &= \frac{100}{95} \times 38,55 \\ &= \mathbf{40,97 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

A.3. Panjang Displacement untuk kapal Baling – baling Tunggal (L displ)

$$\begin{aligned} L_{\text{displ}} &= \frac{1}{2} (\text{LWL} + L_{pp}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times (38,321 + 38,55) \\ &= \mathbf{38,936 \text{ m} = 127,741 \text{ feet}} \end{aligned}$$

A.4. Coefisien Block (Cb) (F H Alexander)

$$\begin{aligned} C_b &= (1,05 - 1,67) \times \frac{V}{2\sqrt{L}} && \text{(diambil = 1,36)} \\ &= 1,36 \times \frac{5,1444}{2\sqrt{38,55}} \\ &= \mathbf{0,56} && \text{Memenuhi (0.42 – 0.60)} \end{aligned}$$

A.5. Coefisien Midship (Cm)

$$\begin{aligned} C_m &= 0.9 + (0.1 \times \sqrt{C_b}) \\ &= 0.9 + (0.1 \times \sqrt{0.56}) \\ &= \mathbf{0,825} && \text{Memenuhi (0.73 – 0.88)} \end{aligned}$$

A.6. Coefisien garis air (Cm) Menurut Troast

$$\begin{aligned} C_w &= \sqrt{cb - 0.025} \\ &= \sqrt{0.56 - 0.025} \\ &= \mathbf{0,723} && \text{Memenuhi (0.72 – 0.78)} \end{aligned}$$

A.7. Coefisien Prismatic (C_p)

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= \frac{C_b}{C_m} \\&= \frac{0,56}{0,825} \\&= \mathbf{0,695} \quad \text{Memenuhi (0.58– 0.71)}\end{aligned}$$

A.8. Luas Garis Air (AWL)

$$\begin{aligned}AWL &= LWL \times B \times C_w \\&= 39,321 \times 7,60 \times 0,723 \\&= \mathbf{218,741 \text{ m}^2}\end{aligned}$$

A.9. Luas Midship (A_m)

$$\begin{aligned}A_m &= B \times T \times C_m \\&= 7,60 \times 3,00 \times 0,825 \\&= \mathbf{18,924 \text{ m}^2}\end{aligned}$$

A.10. Volume Displacement

$$\begin{aligned}V_{\text{displ}} &= L_{pp} \times B \times T \times C_b \\&= 38,55 \times 7,60 \times 3,00 \times 0,56 \\&= \mathbf{492,206 \text{ m}^3}\end{aligned}$$

A.11. Displacement

$$\begin{aligned}D &= V_{\text{displ}} \times \gamma \times c \\&\text{Dimana :} \\ \gamma &= 1.025 \text{ Berat jenis air laut} \\ c &= 1.004 \text{ Koefisien Pengelasan} \\ D &= 492,206 \times 1,025 \times 1,004 \\&= \mathbf{506,530 \text{ Ton}}\end{aligned}$$

A.12. Coefisien Prismatic Displacement ($C_p \text{ displ}$)

$$\begin{aligned}C_p \text{ Displ} &= \frac{L_{pp}}{L_{\text{displ}}} \times C_p \\&= \frac{38,55}{38,936} \times 0,695 \\&= \mathbf{0,688}\end{aligned}$$

A.11 Displacement (D)

$$D = \text{Vol Displ} \times \gamma \times C$$

$$= 492,206 \times 1,025 \times 1,004$$

$$D = 506,530 \text{ Ton}$$

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

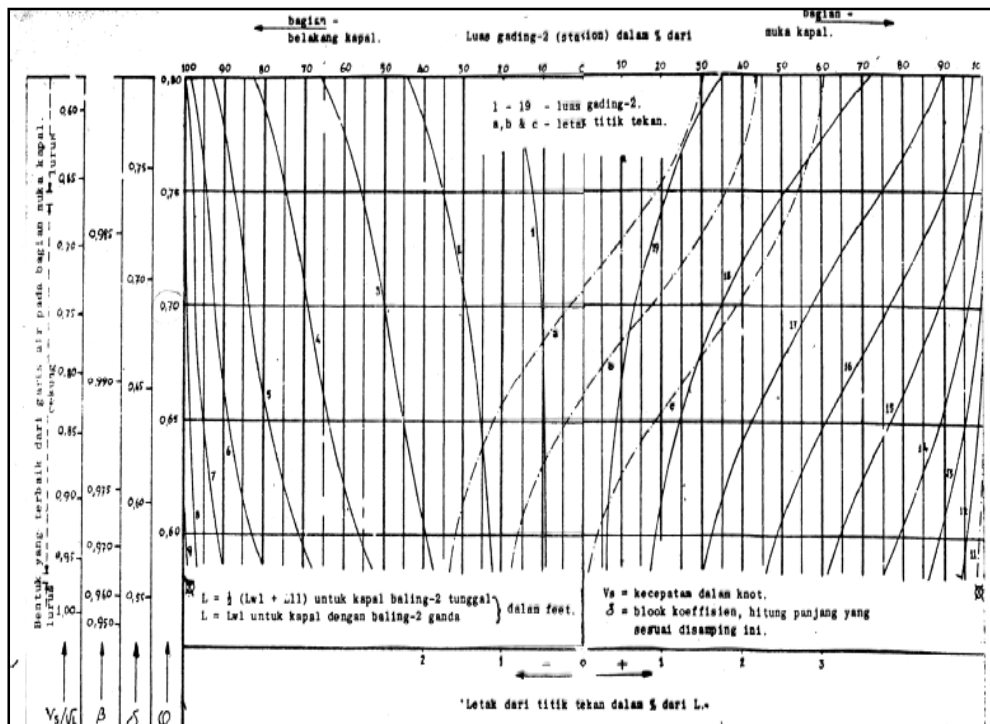
C = koefisien berat las = 1,004

B. Menentukan letak LCB (*Longitudinal centre of bouyancy*)

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

Displacement = 0,672 Didapat letak titik LCB (*Longitudinal Centre*

Bouyancy = 0,25% x L Displ, dimana L Displ = 38,94 m



Gambar 2.01. Grafik NSP

B.1.1. Letak LCB Displ menurut grafik NSP

$$\text{LCB Displ (b)} = 0,25\% \times L \text{ Displ}$$

$$= 0,25\% \times 38,94 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,097 \text{ m (Di belakang midship L Disp)}$$

B.1.2. Jarak *midship* (ϕ) L Displ ke FP

$$\begin{aligned} \text{O Displ} &= 0,5 \times \text{L Displ} \\ &= 0,5 \times 38,94 \text{ m} \\ &= 19,468 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

B.1.3. Jarak *midship* (ϕ) Lpp ke FP

$$\begin{aligned} \text{O Lpp} &= 0,5 \times \text{Lpp} \\ &= 0,5 \times 38,55 \text{ m} \\ &= 19,275 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

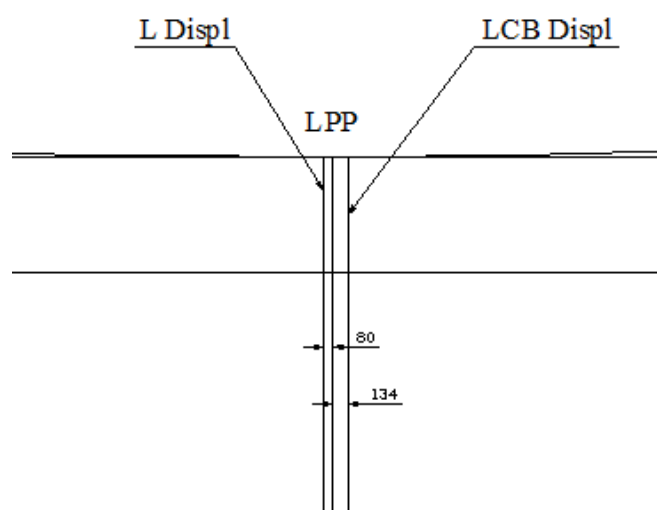
B.1.4. Jarak antara *midship* (ϕ) L Displ dengan *midship* (ϕ) Lpp

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \text{O Displ} - \text{O Lpp} \\ &= 19,468 - 19,275 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,193 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} c &= b - a \\ &= 0,097 + 0,193 \\ &= -0,096 \text{ m} \quad (\text{Di belakang } \phi \text{ Lpp}) \end{aligned}$$

Letak LCB SCALA 1:100



Gambar 2.02. Letak LCB Kapal

B.2. Menurut Diagram NSP Dengan Luas Tiap station Am = **18,814 m²**

No. Ord	%	% x Am	Fs	Hasil	Fm	Hasil
AP	0,085	2	1	1,60	-10	-16
1	0,1	1,881	4	7,526	-9	-67,730
2	0,27	5,080	2	10,159	-8	-81,276
3	0,39	6,981	4	27,844	-7	-194,911
4	0,66	12,417	2	24,834	-6	-149,005
5	0,83	15,651	4	62,462	-5	-312,309
6	0,9	16,932	2	33,865	-4	-135,459
7	0,99	18,626	4	74,503	-3	-223,508
8	1	18,814	2	37,628	-2	-75,255
9	1	18,814	4	75,255	-1	-75,255
					Σ2 =	-1334,839
10	1	18,814	2	37,628	0	0,00
11	1	18,814	4	75,255	1	75,255
12	0,99	18,626	2	37,751	2	74,503
13	0,95	17,873	4	71,492	3	214,477
14	0,9	16,932	2	33,865	4	135,459
15	0,81	15,239	4	60,957	5	304,784
16	0,675	12,699	2	25,399	6	152,392
17	0,475	8,937	4	35,746	7	250,224
18	0,275	5,174	2	10,348	8	82,781
19	0,15	2,822	4	11,288	9	101,595
FP	0,00	0.00	1	0,00	10	0,00
			Σ1 =	757,086	Σ3 =	1369,269

Tabel 2.01 Luas tiap station Am menurut diagram NSP

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{B.2.1. } h &= L \text{ Displ} / 20 \\
 &= 38,936 / 20 \\
 &= \mathbf{1,947 \text{ m}}
 \end{aligned}$$

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.2.1. B.2.3. Volume Displacement

$$\begin{aligned} V \text{ displ} &= 1/3 \times h \times \Sigma 1 \\ &= 1/3 \times 1,947 \times 757,086 \\ &= \mathbf{489,162 \text{ m}^3} \end{aligned}$$

B.2.2. Letak LCB NSP

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LCB NSP} &= \frac{\Sigma_2 + \Sigma_3}{\Sigma_1} \times \frac{L \cdot \text{Displ}}{20} \\ &= \frac{-1334,839 + 1369,269}{757,086} \times 1,947 \\ &= \mathbf{0,157 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

B.2.3. Koreksi Prosentase penyimpangan LCB

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{LCB_{displ} - LCB_{NSP}}{L_{displ}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{0,292 - 0,157}{38,9355} \times 100\% \\ &= \mathbf{0,0347 \%} < 0.1 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi syarat}) \end{aligned}$$

B.2.4. Koreksi prosentase penyimpangan untuk volume Displacement

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{V_{oldispl} - V_{oldisplNSP}}{V_{oldispl}} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{492,206 - 489,876}{492,206} \times 100\% \\ &= \mathbf{0,473 \%} < 0.5 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi syarat}) \end{aligned}$$

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

Dimana :

Qf : Koefisien prismatic bagian depan midship LPP

Qa : Koefisien prismatic bagian belakang midship LPP

e : Perbandingan jarak LCB terhadap LPP

$$e = (LCB_{Lpp} / L_{pp}) \times 100 \%$$

$$= (0,064 / 38,55) \times 100 \%$$

$$= 0,00017 = \mathbf{0,017 \%}$$

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

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

Dimana :

$$C_p = 0,679 \quad (\text{Coefisien prismatik})$$

Maka :

$$Q_f = C_p + (1,40 + C_p) e$$

$$= 0,679 + (1,40 + 0,679) \times 0,017$$

$$= \mathbf{0,682}$$

$$Q_a = C_p - (1,40 + C_p) e$$

$$= 0,69 - (1,40 + 0,679) \times 0,017$$

$$= \mathbf{0,675}$$

Tabel Luas tiap section terhadap Am menurut Van Lamerent

$$A_m = 18,814 \text{ m}^2$$

Tabel Van Lamerent lama

No	% L station	Luas station
AP	0,000	0,000
0.25	0,066	1,242
0.5	0,144	2,709
0.75	0,228	4,290
1	0,31	5,926
1.5	0,492	9,526
2	0,66	12,417
2.5	0,747	14,995
3	0,898	16,895
4	0,988	18,588
5	1	18,8138
6	0,991	18,644
7	0,906	17,045

7.5	0,808	15,202
8	0,672	12,643
8.5	0,504	9,482
9	0,324	6,096
9.25	0,234	4,402
9.5	0,148	2,784
9.75	0,069	1,298
FP	0.000	0.0000

Tabel 2.02 Van Lamerent Lama

Tabel Luas tiap section terhadap Am menurut Van Lamerent Am = 18,814 m²

$$P = \text{LCB total } \phi \text{ Lpp} \\ = 0,292 \text{ m}$$

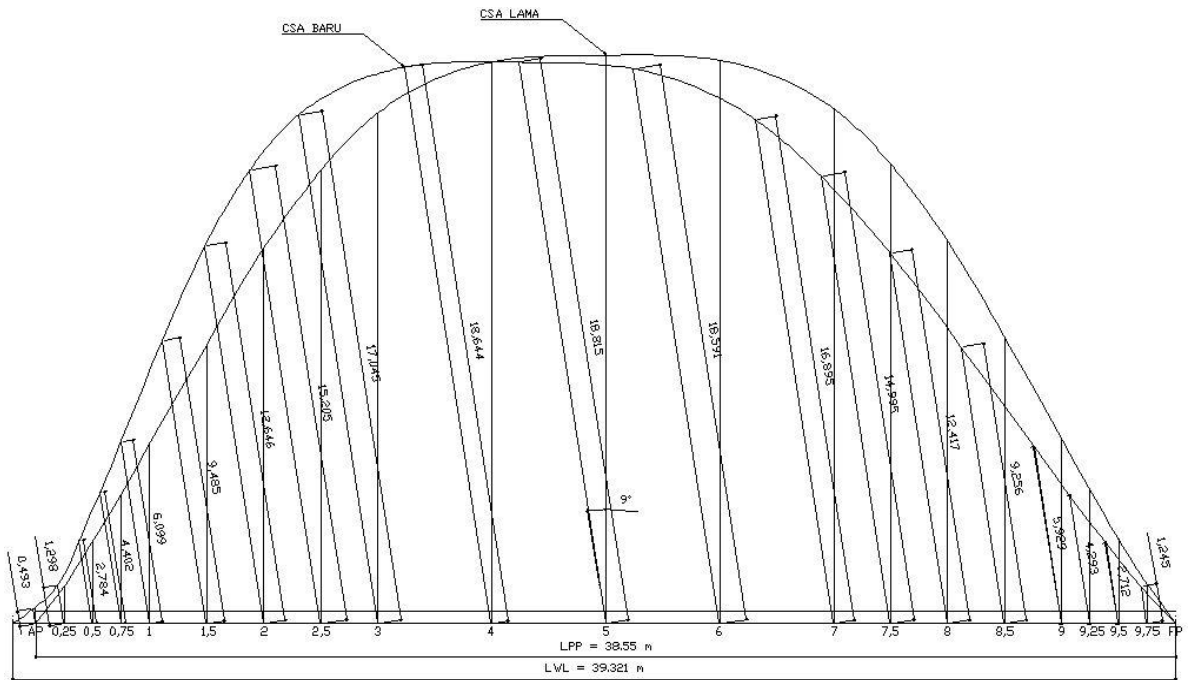
$$Q = \text{LCB } \phi \text{ Lpp} \\ = 0,157 \text{ m}$$

$$b = \frac{4Cp-1}{6Cp} \\ = \frac{4(0,679)-1}{4(0,679)} \\ = 0,421 \text{ m}$$

Perhitungan LCB dan Volume *displacement* dengan metode van lammerent diambil dari grafik CSA baru, $A_m = 18,814 \text{ m}^2$

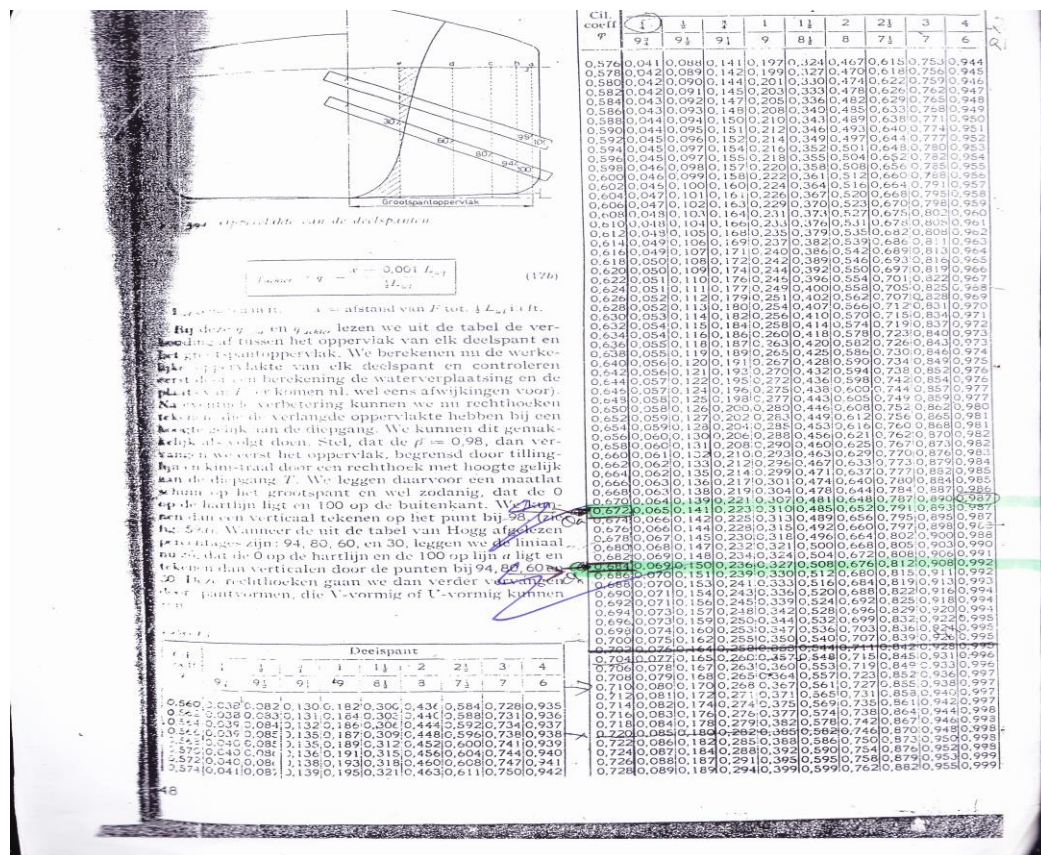
No Ordinat	% Luas Station	Luas Station terhadap Am	FS	Hasil	Fm	Hasil
AP	0,000	-	0,25	-	-5	-
0,25	0,065	1,227	1	1,227	-4,75	-5,828
0,5	0,142	2,676	0,5	1,338	-4,5	-6,021
0,75	0,225	4,237	1	4,237	-4,25	-18,007
1	0,311	5,853	0,75	4,390	-4	-17,559
1,5	0,486	9,142	2	18,284	-3,5	-63,994
2	0,652	12,264	1	12,264	-3	-36,792
2,5	0,787	14,810	2	29,620	-2,5	-74,050
3	0,887	16,687	1,5	25,031	-2	-50,061
4	0,985	18,539	4	74,156	-1	-74,156
5	1	18,582	2	37,164	0	-
					$\square 2$	-346,469
6	0,979	18,414	4	73,656	1	73,656
7	0,895	16,835	1,5	25,253	2	50,505
7,5	0,798	15,015	2	30,030	2,5	75,075
8	0,664	12,487	1	12,487	3	37,461
8,5	0,498	9,365	2	18,730	3,5	65,555
9	0,320	6,021	0,75	4,516	4	18,063
9,25	0,231	4,348	1	4,348	4,25	18,479
9,5	0,146	2,750	0,5	1,375	4,5	6,188
9,75	0,068	1,282	1	1,282	4,75	6,090
FP	0,000	-	0,25	-	0	-
			S 1	379,387	S3	351,071

Tabel 2.03 Perhitungan LCB dan Volume *displacement* diambil dari grafik CSA baru



Skala luas : 1 cm = 2 m²
 Skala panjang : 1 cm = 3,5 m

Gambar 2.03. Perubahan Dari Titik P ke Q



$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \quad h &= L_{pp} / 10 \\
 &= 38,55 \text{ m} / 10 \\
 &= 3,855 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. *Volume Displacement pada Main Part*

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{\text{Displ}} &= 1/3 \times h \times S_1 \\
 &= 1/3 \times 3,855 \text{ m} \times 379,522 \\
 &= 487,685 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Letak LCB pada *main part* :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{LCB mp} &= \frac{\sum_2 + \sum_3}{\sum_1} \times \frac{L_{pp}}{10} \\
 &= \frac{-347,144 + 351,071}{379,522} \times 3,855 \\
 &= 0,040 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan pada *Cant Part*

No Ord	Luas Station	Fs	Hasil	Fm	Hasil
0	0,000	1	0	0	0
0,5 AP	0,122	4	0,488	1	0,488
AP	0,263	1	0,263	2	0,526
		S 1	0,751	S 2	1,014

Tabel 2.05. Perhitungan luas station *Cant Part*

$$\begin{aligned}
 e &= \frac{L_{wl} - L_{pp}}{2} \\
 &= \frac{39,321 \text{ m} - 38,550 \text{ m}}{2} \\
 &= 0,3855 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

4. *Volume displacement Cant Part*

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 1/3 \times e \times S_1 \\
 &= 1/3 \times 0,3855 \times 0,751 \\
 &= 0,097 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

5. LCB *Cant Part* terhadap AP

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

$$= \frac{1,014}{0,751} \times 0,3855 = 0,521\text{m}$$

6. Jarak LCB *Cant Part* terhadap O Lpp

$$= 1/2 \times L_{pp} + \text{LCB } Cant \text{ Part}$$

$$= 1/2 \times 38,55 \text{ m} + 0,521\text{m}$$

$$= 19,796 \text{ m}$$

7. *Volume Displacement* total

$$V \text{ Displ Total} = V \text{ Displ MP} + V \text{ Displ Cp}$$

$$= 487,685 \text{ m}^3 + 0,097 \text{ m}^3$$

$$= 487,782 \text{ m}^3$$

8. LCB total terhadap O Lpp

$$= \frac{(\text{LCB Main Part} \times \text{Vol Main Part}) + (\text{LCB Cant Part} \times \text{Vol Cant Part})}{\text{Volume Displacement}}$$

$$= \frac{(0,040 \times 487,685) + (0,521 \times 0,097)}{487,782}$$

$$= 0,044 \text{ m}$$

B.4. Koreksi Hasil Perhitungan

a. Koreksi untuk *Volume Displacement*

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

$$= \frac{487,782 - 492,206}{492,206} \times 100 \%$$

$$= 0,008990 \times 100 \%$$

$$= 0,009 < 0,1 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi})$$

b. Koreksi untuk prosentase penyimpangan LCB

$$= \frac{\text{LCB awal} - \text{LCB Total}}{L_{pp}} \times 100 \%$$

$$= \frac{0,064\text{m} - 0,044\text{m}}{38,55\text{m}} \times 100 \%$$

$$= 0,34 < 0,5 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi})$$

C. Rencana bentuk garis air

C.1. Perhitungan Besarnya Sudut Masuk (a)

Untuk menghitung besarnya sudut masuk garis air berdasarkan *Coefisient*

Prismatik Depan (Qf). Dimana :

Pada perhitungan penentuan letak LCB, $C_p = 0,675$

Dari grafik Lastiun didapat sudut masuk $= 15^\circ$

Penyimpangan $= +3^\circ$

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



Gambar 2.04. Garis Air

C.1.1 Perhitungan Luas Bidang Garis Air

No. Ord.	$Y=1/2 B$	FS	Hasil
AP	1,106	0,25	0,277
0,25	1,562	1	1,562
0,5	1,916	0,5	0,958
0,75	2,161	1	2,161
1	2,421	0,75	1,816
1,5	3,070	2	6,140
2	3,296	1	3,296
2,5	3,373	2	6,746
3	3,474	1,5	5,211
4	3,795	4	15,180
5	3,800	2	7,600
6	3,694	4	14,776
7	3,492	1,5	5,238
7,5	2,933	2	5,866
8	1,873	1	1,873
8,5	1,157	2	2,314
9	0,985	0,75	0,739
9,25	0,750	1	0,750

9,5	0,528	0,5	0,264
9,75	0,316	1	0,316
FP	0,000	0,25	0
		S	83,082

Tabel 2.05. Perhitungan luas bidang air

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{wl\ mp} &= 2 \times \frac{1}{3} \times L_{pp}/10 \times \varepsilon \\
 &= 2 \times \frac{1}{3} \times 38,55/10 \times 83,082 \\
 &= 213,521 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

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

No Ord	Tinggi Ord.	Fs	Hasil
AP	1,106	1	1,106
1/2 AP	0,553	4	2,212
0	0	1	0,000
		S	3,318

Tabel 2.06. Perhitungan rencana bentuk garis air *Cant Part*

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{C.2.c. } e &= \frac{L_{wl} - L_{pp}}{2} \\
 &= \frac{39,321 - 38,55}{2} \\
 &= 0,3855 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

C.2.d. Luas garis air pada *Cant Part* ($A_{wl\ Cp}$)

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{wl\ Cp} &= 2 \times e \times \Sigma \\
 &= 2 \times 0,3855 \times 3,318 \\
 &= 2,558 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

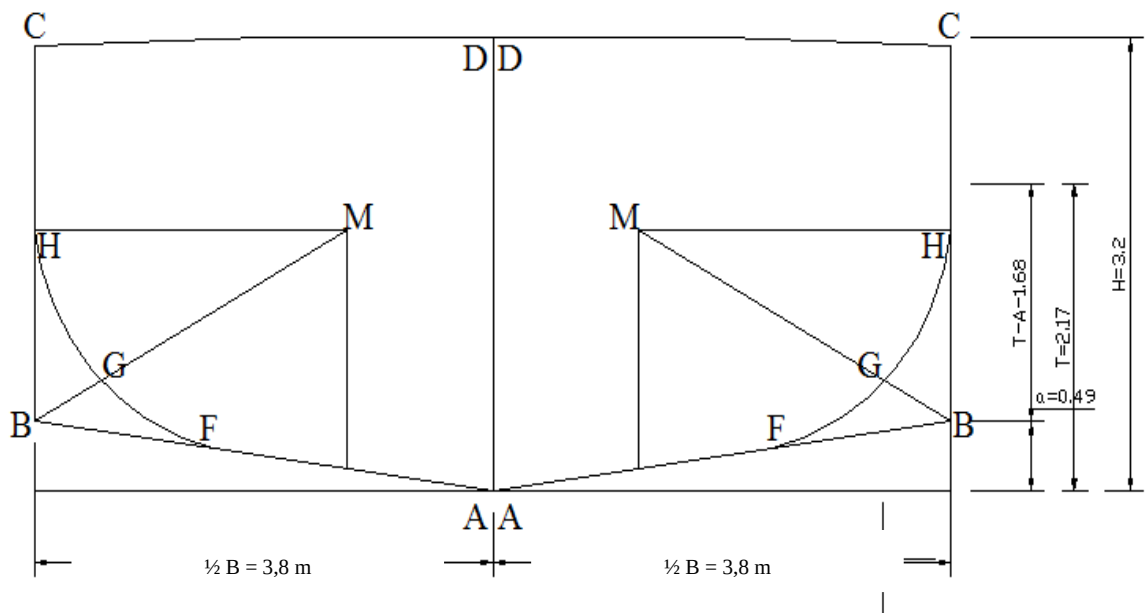
C.2.e. Luas total garis air ($A_{wl\ Total}$)

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{wl\ Total} &= \text{Luas Main Part} + \text{Luas Cant Part} \\
 &= 213,521 \text{ m}^2 + 2,558 \text{ m}^2 \\
 &= 216,079 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

C.2.f. Koreksi luas garis air

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\text{Awl Total} - \text{Awl Perhitungan}}{\text{Awl Perhitungan}} \times 100 \% \\
 &= \frac{216,160 - 216,079}{216,079} \times 100 \% \\
 &= 0,0004 \times 100 \% \\
 &= 0,04\% < 0,1 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi Syarat})
 \end{aligned}$$

D. Perhitungan radius bilga



Skala 1:80

Gambar 2.05. Radius Bilga

Dimana : $B = 7,60 \text{ m}$; $0,5 B = 3,8 \text{ m}$
 $H = 3,35 \text{ m}$
 $T = 3,00 \text{ m}$
 $a = \text{Rise Of Floor}$
 $= 0,07 \times B$
 $= 0,07 \times 7,60$
 $a = 0,532 \text{ m}$
 $R = \text{Jari - jari Bilga}$

M = Titik pusat kelengkungan bilga

D.1. Dalam Segitiga ABC

$$Tg a2 = \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{3,80m}{0,532m} = 7,143 m$$

$$\partial 2 = 62,063$$

$$\begin{aligned}\partial 1 &= 0,5 \times (180 - \partial 2) \\ &= 0,5 \times 117,938^\circ \\ &= 58,969^\circ\end{aligned}$$

D.2. Perhitungan

D.2.1. Luas Trapesium ACDE

$$\begin{aligned}&= 1/2 B \times \{ T + (T - A) \} \\ &= 3,80 m/2 \times \frac{\{ 3,00 + (3,00 - 0,532) \}}{2} \\ &= 10,389 m^2\end{aligned}$$

D.2.2. Luas AFGHDE

$$\begin{aligned}&= \frac{1}{2} \text{ Luas } Midship \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times B \times T \times Cm \quad (m^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times 7,60 m \times 3,00 m \times 0,825 \\ &= 9,407 m^2\end{aligned}$$

D.2.3. Luas FGHCF

$$\begin{aligned}&= \text{Luas trapesium ACDE} - \text{Luas AFGHDE} \\ &= 10,389 m^2 - 9,407 m^2 \\ &= 0,982 m^2\end{aligned}$$

D.2.4. Luas MFC

$$\begin{aligned}&= \frac{1}{2} \times \text{Luas FGHC} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times 0,982 \\ &= 0,491 m^2\end{aligned}$$

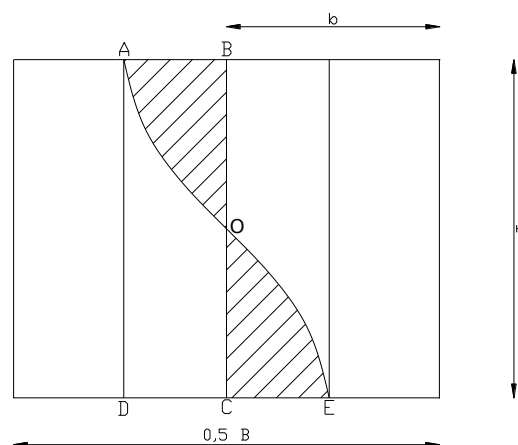
$$\begin{aligned}\text{D.2.5. Luas juring MFG} &= \frac{\alpha_1}{360} \times \pi R^2 \\ &= 58,969/360 \times 3,14 \times R^2 \\ &= 0,51434 R^2 m^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Jadi Luas FGHC} &= \text{Luas MFC} - \text{Luas juring MFG} \\ 0,982 m^2 &= 0,491 R^2 - 0,51434 R^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
0,982 \text{ m}^2 &= -0,02334 R^2 \\
R^2 &= -0,02334 + 0,982 \\
R^2 &= 0,95866 \\
R &= 0,979 \text{ m}
\end{aligned}$$

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*

$$T = 3,00 \text{ m}$$

$$2 T = 6,00 \text{ m}$$

No Ord	luas station	b = L station/2T	Y = 0,5 B
AP	3,304	0,162	1,641
0,25	4,199	0,416	4,220
0,5	4,572	0,929	9,419
0,75	4,788	1,323	13,419
1	4,966	2,002	20,298
1,5	5,304	3,080	31,230
2	5,561	4,080	41,373
2,5	5,718	4,862	49,304
3	5,825	5,387	54,622
4	6,000	5,842	59,235
5	6,000	5,879	59,612
6	6,000	5,841	59,229
7	5,823	5,378	54,537
7,5	5,474	4,930	49,986
8	4,692	4,038	40,942
8,5	3,519	3,049	30,920
9	2,346	1,967	19,946
9,25	1,759	1,426	14,464
9,5	1,173	0,904	9,170
9,75	0,586	0,414	4,194
FP	0	0	0

Tabel 2.07. Perhitungan rencana bentuk *Body Plan*

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

Tabel 2.08. Perhitungan koreksi *displacement*

$$\begin{aligned}
 h &= LPP/10 \\
 &= 38,55 \text{ m}/10 \\
 &= 3,855 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

E.2.1. Volume *Displacement Main Part*

$$\begin{aligned}
 V \text{ displ MP} &= \frac{1}{3} \times h \times \sum_1 \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \text{ m} \times 3,855 \text{ m} \times 297,199 \\
 &= 381,901 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Pada Cant Part :

No Ord	Luas Station	FS	Hasil	FM	Hasil
AP	0,340	1	0,000	0	0,00
0,5 AP	0,170	4	3,282	1	3,283
0	0	1	1,641	2	3,282
		$\sum_1$	4,923	$\sum_2$	6,564

Tabel 2.09. Perhitungan *displacement main part*

$$\begin{aligned}
 e &= \frac{L_{wl} - L_{pp}}{2} \\
 &= \frac{39,321\text{m} - 38,55\text{m}}{2} \\
 &= 0,3855 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Volume *displacement Cant Part*

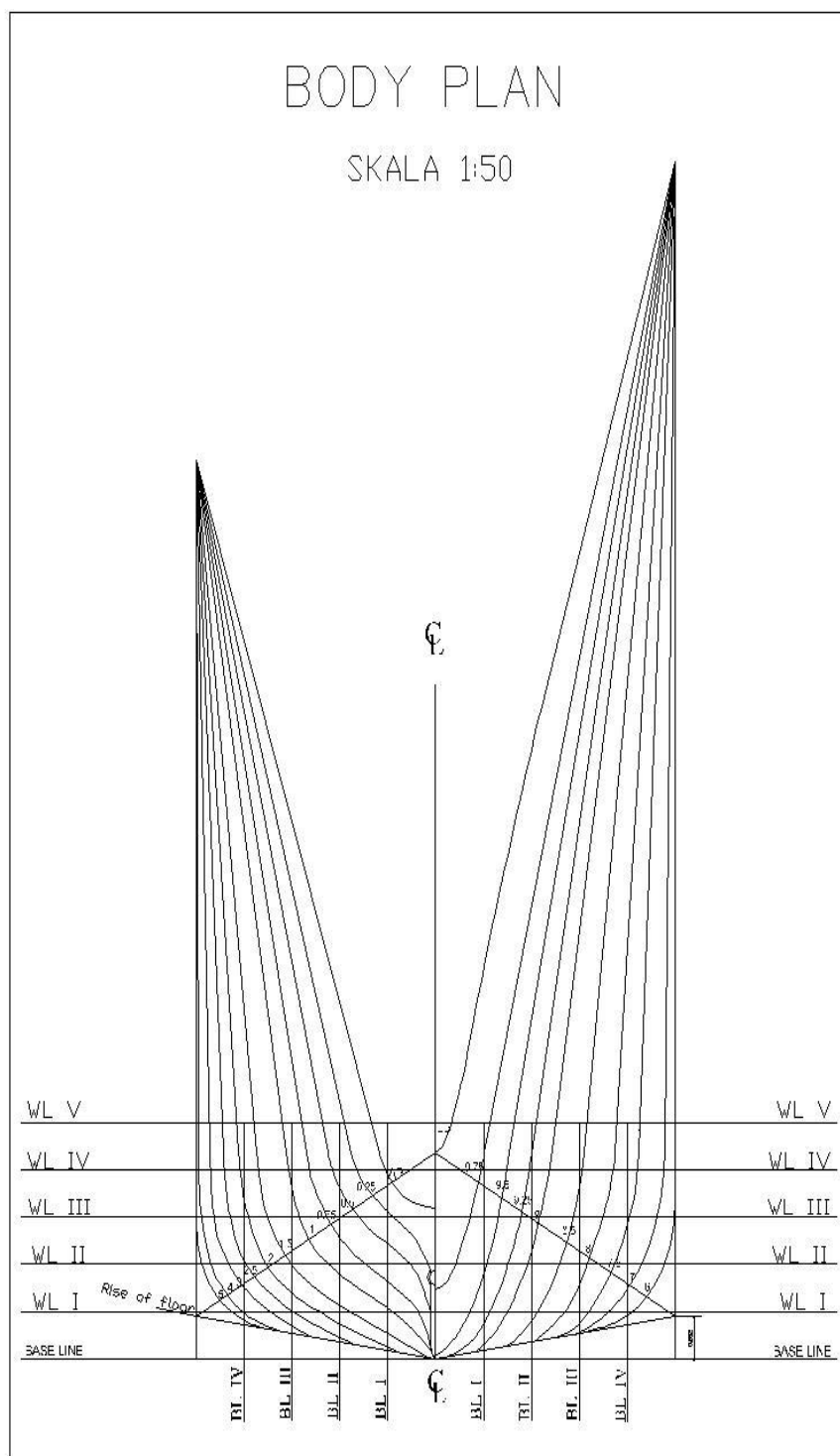
$$\begin{aligned}
 V \text{ disp CP} &= \frac{1}{3} \times e \times E1 \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \times 0,3855 \times 4,923 \\
 &= 1,185 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

E.2.2. Volume *Displacement total*

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{\text{displ Tot}} &= V_{\text{disp MP}} + V_{\text{disp CP}} \\
 &= 381,901 \text{ m}^3 + 1,185 \text{ m}^3 \\
 &= 383,086 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\text{Vol. Displ total} + \text{Vol Displ. Perhitungan}}{\text{Vol. Displ. perhitungan}} \times 100 \% \\
 &= \frac{383,086 - 381,901}{381,901} \times 100 \% \\
 &= 0,0031 \times 100 \% \\
 &= 0,31\% < 0,5 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi Syarat})
 \end{aligned}$$



Gambar 2.07. *Body Plan*

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

F.1. Perhitungan *Chamber*

$$\begin{aligned}\text{F.1.1} \quad \text{Chamber} &= 1/50 \times B \\ &= 1/50 \times 7,60 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,152 \text{ m} \\ &= 152 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{F.1.2} \quad \text{Chamber} &= 1/25 \times B \\ &= 1/25 \times 7,60 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,304 \text{ m} \\ &= 304 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

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

F.3. Perhitungan *Sheer Standart*

F.3.1. Bagian Buritan (Belakang)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{F.3.1.1. AP} &= 25 (L_{pp} / 3 + 10) \\ &= 25 (38,55 \text{ m} / 3 + 10) \\ &= 571,250 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{F.3.1.2. } 1/6 L_{pp} \text{ dari AP} &= 11,1 (L_{pp} / 3 + 10) \\ &= 11,1 (38,55 \text{ m} / 3 + 10) \\ &= 253,635 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{F.3.1.3. } 1/3 L_{pp} \text{ dari AP} &= 2,8 (L_{pp} / 3 + 10) \\ &= 2,8 (38,55 \text{ m} / 3 + 10) \\ &= 63,980 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{F.3.2. Bagian Midship (Tengan)} = 0 \text{ m}$$

F.3.3. Bagian Haluan (Depan)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{F.3.3.1. FP} &= 50 (L_{pp} / 3 + 10) \\ &= 50 (38,55 \text{ m} / 3 + 10) \\ &= 1142,500 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{F.3.3.2. } 1/6 L_{pp} \text{ dari FP} &= 22,2 (L_{pp} / 3 + 10) \\ &= 22,2 (38,55 \text{ m} / 3 + 10) \\ &= 507,27 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{F.3.3.3. } 1/3 \text{ Lpp dari FP} &= 5,6 \left(\text{Lpp} / 3 + 10 \right) \\
 &= 5,6 \left(38,55 \text{ m} / 3 + 10 \right) \\
 &= 127,960 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

F.4. Bangunan Atas (Menurut Methode Varian)

F.4.1. Perhitungan Jumlah Gading

Jarak gading (a)

$$\begin{aligned}
 a &= \text{Lpp} / 500 + 0,48 \\
 &= 38,55 \text{ m} / 500 + 0,48 \\
 &= 0,557 \text{ m diambil } 0,56 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Jarak yang diambil} = 0,56 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Untuk Lpp} = 38,55 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Maka: } 0,56 \times 63 \text{ gading} = 35,28 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 0,55 \times 6 \text{ gading} & = & 3,30 \text{ m} \\
 \hline
 \text{Total} & = & 38,58 \text{ m} \quad +
 \end{array}$$

Dimana jumlah total gading adalah = 69 gading

F.4.2. Poop Deck (Geladak Kimbul)

Panjang Poop Deck (20 % - 30 %) Lpp

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Panjang} &= 30 \% \times \text{Lpp} \\
 &= 30 \% \times 38,55 \text{ m} \\
 &= 11,57 \text{ m, diambil } 11,76 \text{ m. (21 jarak gading)}
 \end{aligned}$$

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*

$$\text{Panjang } \textit{poop deck} = 11,57 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{AP} - \text{Fr } 21 = 0,56 \times 12 \text{ gading} = 11,76 \text{ m}$$

F.4.3. Fore Castle Deck (Deck Akil)

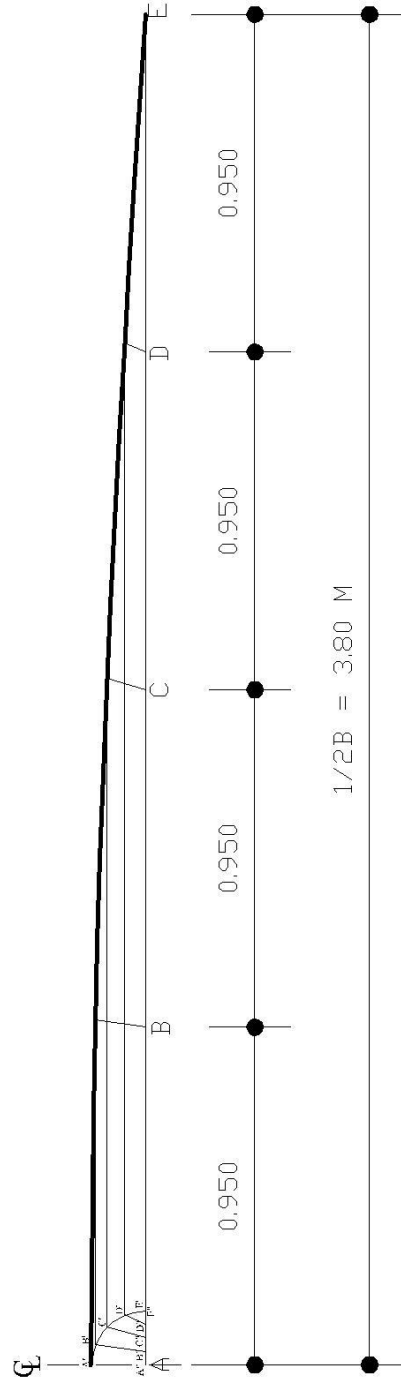
Panjang *fore castle deck* (8 % - 15 %) Lpp

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Panjang} &= 15 \% \times \text{Lpp} \\
 &= 15 \% \times 38,55 \text{ m} \\
 &= 5,782 \text{ diambil } 6,16 \text{ m (11 jarak gading)}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

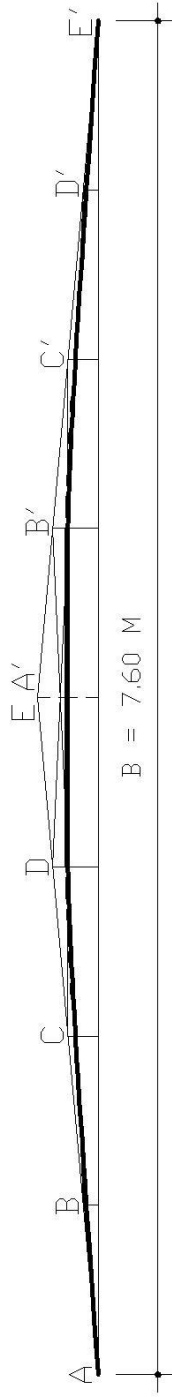
Jarak gading pada *fore castle* dengan panjang = 6,16 m

CHAMBER SKALA 1:50

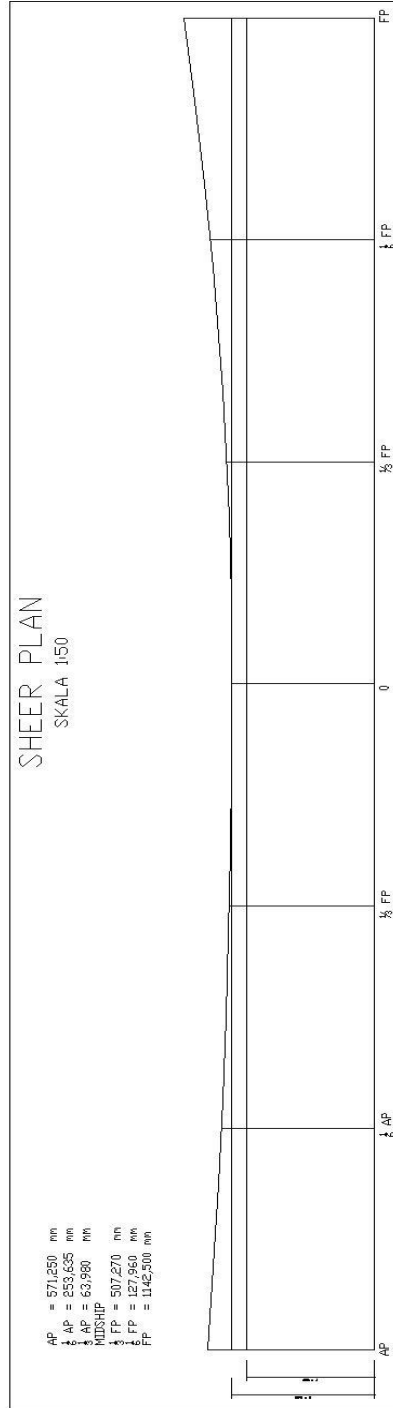


Gambar 2.08. *Chamber* dengan rumus $1/50 B$

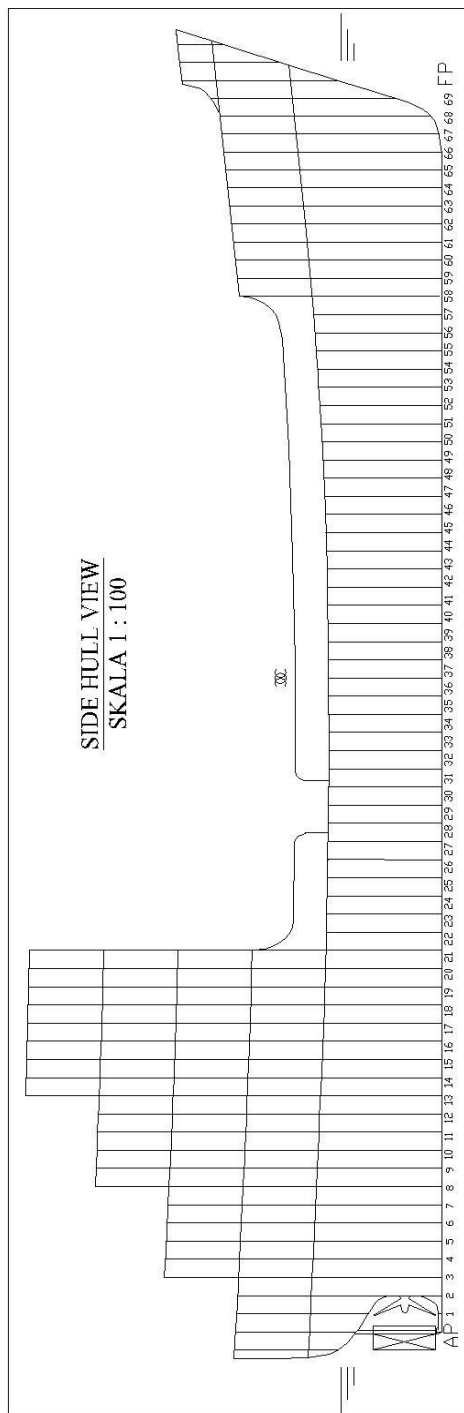
CHAMBER
SKALA 1:50



Gambar 2.09. *Chamber* dengan rumus $1/25 \text{ B}$



Gambar 2.10. Sheer Plan



Gambar 2.11. Rencana jarak gading

G. Perhitungan ukuran daun kemudi

G.1. Perhitungan ukuran daun kemudi

Perhitungan kemudi menurut BKI 2018 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) = 38,55 m

T = Sarat kapal = 3,00 m

C₁ = Faktor untuk *type* kapal = 1,7

C₂ = Faktor untuk *type* kemudi = 1,0

C₃ = Faktor untuk profil kemudi = 0,8

C₄ = Faktor untuk rancangan *type* kemudi = 1,0 (Untuk Kemudi Dengan *Jet Propeller*).

Jadi :

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 1,7 \times 1,0 \times 0,8 \times 1,0 \times \frac{1,75 \times 38,55 \text{M} \times 3,00 \text{M}}{100} \text{ (m}^2\text{)} \\ &= 2,752 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{0,023}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{L_{pp}}{C_b \times B} - 6,2}} < \frac{A}{L_{pp} \times T} < \frac{0,03}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{L_{pp}}{C_b \times B} - 7,2}} \\ &= \frac{0,023}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{38,55}{0,56 \times 7,6} - 6,2}} < \frac{2,75}{38,55 \times 3,00} < \frac{0,03}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{38,55}{0,56 \times 7,6} - 7,2}} \\ &= 0,016 < 0,023 < 0,024 \end{aligned}$$

G.2. Ukuran daun kemudi

$$A = h \times b \quad \text{Dimana } h = \text{Tinggi daun kemudi}$$

$$b = \text{Lebar daun kemudi}$$

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

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

$$A = h \times b$$

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

$$2,75 = 1,5 \times b^2$$

$$b^2 = \sqrt{\frac{2,75}{1,5}}$$

$$b = 1,354 \text{ m}$$

$$h = A / b$$

$$= 2,75 / 1,354$$

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

$$\text{Maka, } b = 1,354 \text{ m}$$

$$h = 2,031 \text{ m}$$

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

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

$$= 0,22 \times 2,75 \text{ m}^2$$

$$= 0,605 \text{ m}^2$$

Lebar bagian yang dibalansir pada potongan sembarang *horizontal*

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

$$= 0,32 \times 1,354 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,433 \text{ m}$$

Dari ukuran diatas dapat diambil ukuran daun kemudi :

$$\rightarrow \text{Luas daun kemudi (A)} = 2,75 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Luas bagian bahan air (A')} = 0,605 \text{ m}^2$$

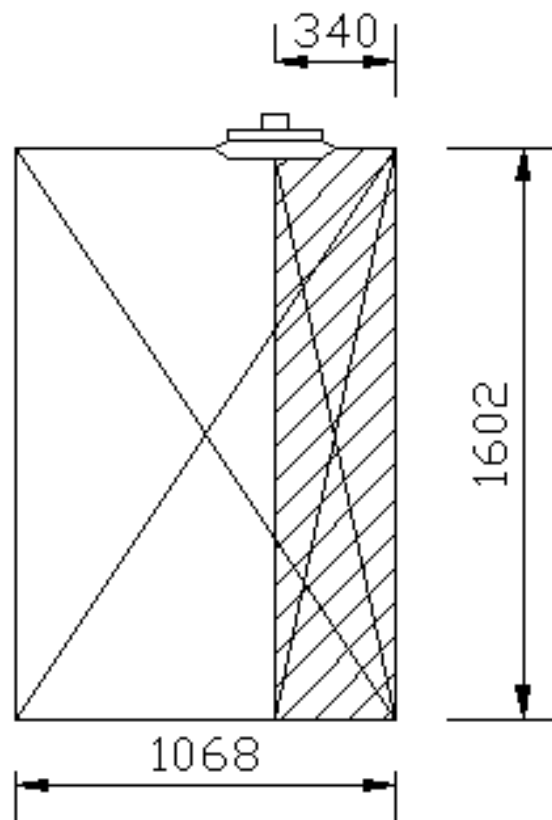
$$\rightarrow \text{Tinggi daun kemudi (h)} = 2,031 \text{ m}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Lebar daun kemudi (b)} = 1,354 \text{ m}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Lebar bagian balansir (b')} = 0,433 \text{ m}$$

DAUN KEMUDI

SCALA 1:10



Gambar 2.11. Daun Kemudi

G.2. Perhitungan Gaya Kemudi

G.2.1. Menurut BKI 2018 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 :

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

$$= 2,031^2 / 2,75 = 1,508$$

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

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

$$= \frac{1,508 + 2}{3}$$

$$= 1,169 \text{ (nilainya tidak boleh lebih dari 2)}$$

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

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

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

Jadi :

$$C_R = 132 \times 2,75 \times (100)^2 \times 1,169 \times 1,1 \times 1,15 \times 1,0$$

$$= 53679,896 \text{ N}$$

H. Perhitungan sepatu kemudi

H.1 Modulus penampang dari sepatu kemudi terhadap sumbu Z, menurut BKI

2018 Vol II hal 13-3

Dimana :

B_l = Gaya kemudi dalam resultan

B_L = $C_R / 2$

C_R = Gaya Kemudi

C_R = 53679,896 N

B_L = $53679,896 \text{ N} / 2$

= 26839,95 N

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

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

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

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

Dimana $Pr = \frac{C_R}{L_{10} \times 10^3}$; L_{10} = Tinggi daun kemudi $h = 2,031 \text{ m}$

$$= \frac{53679,896}{2,031 \times 10^3}$$

$$= 26,431 \text{ N/m}$$

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

$$L_{50} = \frac{53679,896}{26,431 \times 10^3}$$

$$= 2,031 \text{ m diambil } 2,0 \text{ } L_{50} = 0,56 \times 4 = 2,24$$

$$X_{\min} = 0,56 \times L_{50}$$

$$= 0,56 \times 2$$

$$= 1,12 \text{ m}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_Z &= \frac{BL \times X \times k}{80} \\
 &= \frac{26839,95 \times 1,12 \times 1,0}{80} \\
 &= 375,759 \text{ cm}^3 \\
 W_Y &= 1/3 \times W_Z \\
 &= 1/3 \times 375,759 \text{ cm}^3 \\
 &= 125,253 \text{ cm}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

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
					$\Sigma_1 = 1350$	$\Sigma_2 = 605,250$

Tabel 2.10. Perhitungan rencana *profil* sepatu kemudi

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

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

$$W_Z < W_{Z'}$$

$$376,518 < 391,050 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ (Memenuhi)}$$

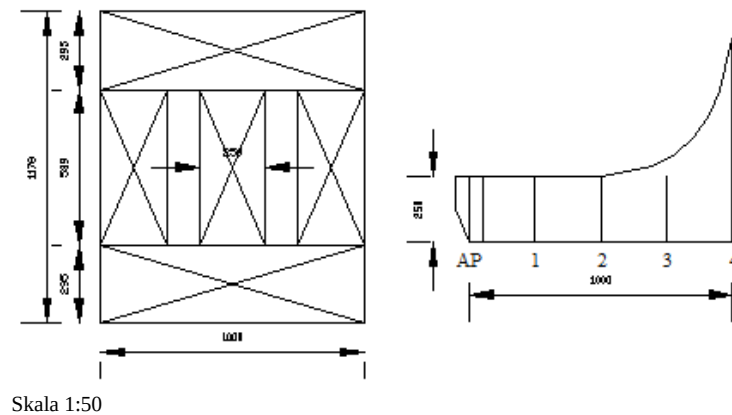
DIMENSION

$$LPP = 38,55 \text{ M}$$

$$B = 7,60 \text{ M}$$

$$H = 3,35 \text{ M}$$

$$T = 3,00 \text{ M}$$



Gambar 2.12. Sepatu Kemudi

I. Stern clearance

Ukuran diameter *propeller* ideal adalah $(0,6 - 0,7) T$, dimana T = Sarat kapal
Diambil $0,65 \times T$

D *Propeller* Ideal adalah :

$$\begin{aligned} &= 0,70 \times T \\ &= 0,70 \times 3,00 \text{ m} \\ &= 2,1 \text{ m} = 2,100 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

R (Jari – jari *Propeller*)

$$\begin{aligned} &= 0,5 \times D \text{ Propeller} \\ &= 0,5 \times 2,100 \text{ m} \\ &= 1,050 \text{ m} = 1050 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Diameter Boss Propeller

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{6} \times D \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \times 2,1 \\ &= 0,35 \text{ m} = 350 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

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 :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a. } 0,1 \quad \times \quad D &= 0,1 \quad \times \quad 2,1 \\ &= 0,210 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b. } 0,009 \quad \times \quad D &= 0,009 \quad \times \quad 2,1 \\ &= 0,189 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c. } 0,17 \quad \times \quad D &= 0,17 \quad \times \quad 2,1 \\ &= 0,357 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d. } 0,18 \quad \times \quad D &= 0,18 \quad \times \quad 2,1 \\ &= 0,315 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{e. } 0,15 \quad \times \quad D &= 0,15 \quad \times \quad 2,1 \\ &= 0,378 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

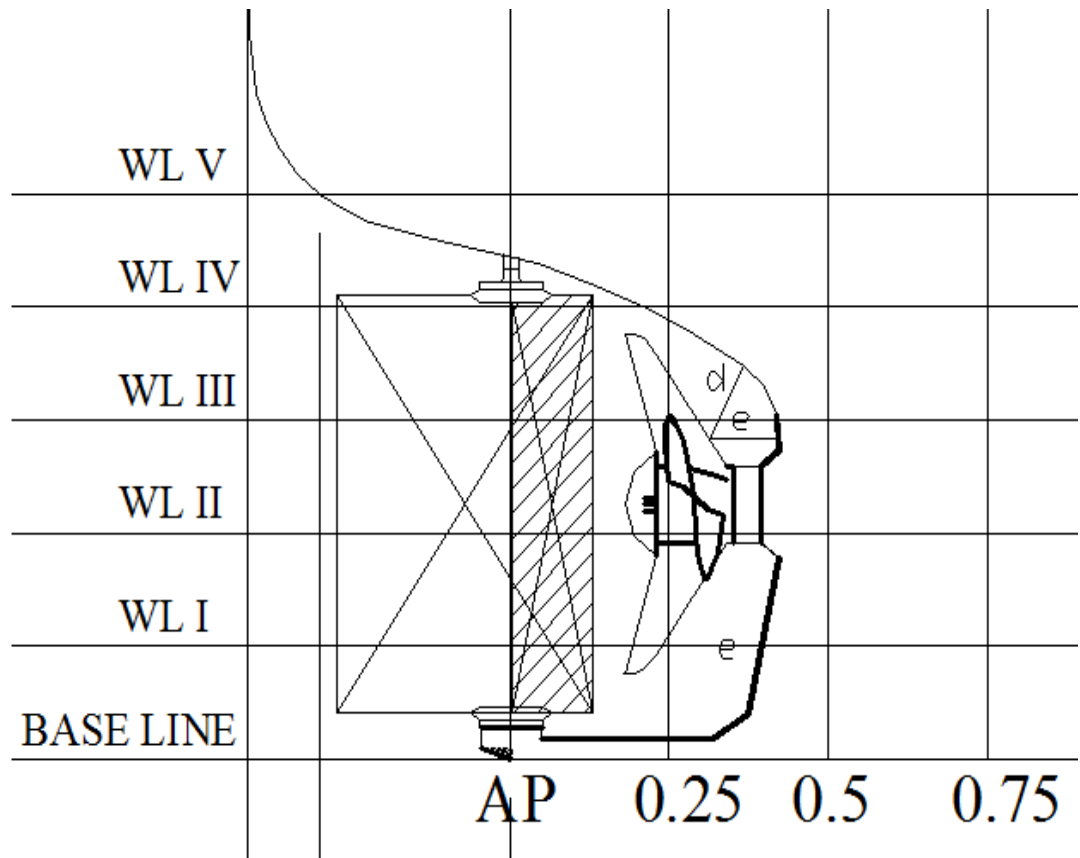
$$\begin{aligned} \text{f. } 0,05 \quad \times \quad D &= 0,05 \quad \times \quad 2,1 \\ &= 0,084 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak poros *propeller* dengan *Base Line* adalah

$R \text{ Propeller} + f + \text{Tinggi sepatu kemudi}$

$$= 1,050 \text{ m} + 0,084 \text{ m} + 0,15 \text{ m}$$

$$= 1,284 \text{ m}$$



Skala 1:50

Gambar 2.13. *Stern Clearence*