

## BAB II RENCANA GARIS

### A. PERHITUNGAN DIMENSI KAPAL

1 Panjang Garis Air Muat (LWL)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LWL} &= \text{LPP} + 2.0\% \text{ LPP} \\ &= 70.00 + 2.0\% \cdot 70.00 \\ &= 71.40 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

2 Panjang Displacement Untuk Kapal Berbaling - Baling Tunggal

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L Displ} &= 0.5 (\text{LWL} + \text{LPP}) \\ &= 0.5 (71.40 + 70.00) \\ &= 70.70 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

3 Coefisien Midship (Cm) Formula Van Lammerent

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cm} &= 0.90 + 0.1 \sqrt{Cb} \\ &= 0.90 + 0.1 \cdot 0.83 \\ &= 0.98 \quad \text{syarat Cm (0,94 - 0,98)} \end{aligned}$$

4 Coefisien Prismatic (Cp) Formula Troast

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cp} &= Cb / \text{Cm} \\ &= 0.68 / 0.98 \\ &= 0.70 \quad \text{memenuhi syarat (0,68 - 0,82)} \end{aligned}$$

5 Coefisien Garis Air (Cw) Formula Troast

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cw} &= \sqrt{Cb - 0,025} \\ &= 0.81 \quad \text{memenuhi syarat ( 0.8- 0.87 )} \end{aligned}$$

6 Luas Garis Air (AWL) . AWL Perhitungan

$$\begin{aligned} \text{AWL} &= \text{Lwl} \times B \times \text{Cw} \\ &= 71.40 \times 11.00 \times 0.81 \\ &= 637.22 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

7 Luas Midship ( Am )

$$\begin{aligned} Am &= B \times T \times Cm \\ &= 11.00 \times 5.17 \times 0.98 \\ &= 55.88 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

8 Volume Displacement ( V Displ )

$$\begin{aligned} V \text{ displ} &= LPP \times B \times T \times Cb \\ &= 70.00 \times 11.00 \times 5.17 \times 0.68 \\ &= 2719.98 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

9 Coeffisien Prismatic Displacement ( Cp Displ )

$$\begin{aligned} Cp \text{ Displ} &= LPP / L \text{ Displ} \times Cp \\ &= 70.00 / 70.70 \times 0.70 \\ &= 0.69 \end{aligned}$$

10 Displacement ( D )

$$\begin{aligned} D &= Vol \text{ Displ} \times g \times c \\ &= 2719.89 \times 1.025 \times 1.004 \\ &= 2799.14 \text{ Ton} \end{aligned}$$

## B. MENENTUKAN LETAK LCB

B.1 Dengan menggunakan Cp displacement pada grafik NSP pada Cp Displ = 0,724 didapat letak titik LCB (Longitudinal Centre of bouyancy) = 0,48% x L Displ, dimana L Displ = 92,92 m

$$\begin{aligned} Cp \text{ Displ} &= LPP / L \text{ Displ} \times Cp \\ &= 70.00 / 103.22 \times 0.70 \\ &= 0.688 \end{aligned}$$

B.1.1. Letak LCB Displ menurut grafik NSP

$$\begin{aligned} LCB \text{ Displ} &= 0.60\% \times L \text{ Displ} \\ &= 0.60\% \times 70.70 \\ &= 0.424 \text{ m} \quad (\text{Didepan f L Displ}) \end{aligned}$$

B.1.2. Jarak Midship (f) L Displ ke Fp

$$\begin{aligned} f \text{ Displ} &= 0.5 \times L \text{ Displ} \\ &= 0.5 \times 70.70 \\ &= 35.350 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

B.1.3. Jarak Midship (f) LPP ke Fp

$$\begin{aligned} f \text{ Lpp} &= 0.5 \times LPP \\ &= 0.5 \times 70.00 \\ &= 35.00 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

B.1.4. Jarak antara Midship (f) L Displ dengan Midship (f) LPP

$$\begin{aligned} &= 35.350 - 35.00 \\ &= 0.350 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

B.1.5. Jarak antara LCB terhadap Midship (f) LPP

$$\begin{aligned} &= 0.424 - 0.350 \\ &= 0.074 \text{ m} \quad \text{Didepan midship lpp} \end{aligned}$$

B.2. Menurut Diagram NSP dengan luas tiap section ( $A_m$ ) = 43.20

No. Ord	%	% Terhadap $A_m$	$F_s$	Hasil	$F_m$	Hasil
AP	0.00	0	1	-	-10	-
1	0.1	5.588	4	22.354	-9	-201.18
2	0.3	16.765	2	33.530	-8	-268.24
3	0.5	27.942	4	111.768	-7	-782.37
4	0.67	37.442	2	74.884	-6	-449.31
5	0.83	46.384	4	185.534	-5	-927.67
6	0.92	51.413	2	102.826	-4	-411.31
7	0.94	52.531	4	210.123	-3	-630.37
8	0.99	55.325	2	110.650	-2	-221.30
9	1	55.884	4	223.535	-1	-223.54
		0.000		0.000	$\Sigma_2$	-4,115.286
10	1	55.884	2	111.768	0	-
11	0.99	55.325	4	221.300	1	221.30
12	0.98	54.766	2	109.532	2	219.06
13	0.96	53.648	4	214.594	3	643.78
14	0.95	53.090	2	106.179	4	424.72
15	0.87	48.619	4	194.476	5	972.38
16	0.75	41.913	2	83.826	6	502.95
17	0.56	31.295	4	125.180	7	876.26
18	0.32	17.883	2	35.766	8	286.13
19	0.1	5.588	4	22.354	9	201.18
FP	0	0.000	1	0.000	10	-
			$\Sigma_1$	2,300.179	$\Sigma_3$	4,347.763

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{B.2.1. } h &= L \text{ Displ} / 20 \\
 &= 70.70 / 20 \\
 &= 3.54 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

### B.2.2. Volume Displacement

$$\begin{aligned} V \text{ Displ} &= \frac{1}{3} \times h \times \sum 1 \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \times 3.54 \times 2,300.179 \\ &= 2,710.378 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

### B.2.3. Letak LCB NSP

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LCB NSP} &= \frac{\sum 2 + \sum 3}{\sum 1} \times \frac{Lpp}{20} \\ &= \frac{-4,115.286 + 4,347.763}{1734.256} \times \frac{70.00}{20} \\ &= 0.357 \end{aligned}$$

### B.2.4. Koreksi Prosentasi Penyimpangan LCB

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\text{LCB Displ} - \text{LCB NSP}}{L \text{ Displ}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{0.424 - 0.357}{70.7} \times 100\% \\ &= 0.00095 \times 100\% \\ &= 0.095 \% < 0.1\% \quad (\text{Memenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

### B.2.5. Koreksi prosentase penyimpangan untuk Volume Displ

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\text{Volume Displ Awal} - \text{Vol Displ NSP}}{\text{Vol Displ Awal}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{2,719.985 - 2,710.378}{2,719.985.760} \times 100\% \\ &= 0.00353 \times 100 \% \\ &= 0.353 \% < 0.5\% \quad (\text{Memenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

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

=  $0.074 / 70.00 \times 100\%$

= 0.10600 %

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

Qa = Qf =  $\pm (1.4 + C_p) + e$

Dimana :

Qf =  $C_p + (1.4 + C_p) \times e$

=  $0.695 + 1.4 + 0.695 \times 0.00106$

= 0.698

Qa =  $C_p - (1.4 + C_p) \times e$

=  $0.695 - 1.4 + 0.695 \times 0.00106$

= 0.693

P = LCB displ

= 0.418 m

Q = LCB NSP

= 0.074 m

b =  $\frac{4c_p - 1}{6c_p}$

=

0.4075

Tabel Luas tiap section terhadap Am menurut Van Lamerent (csa baru) Am = 55.884 M<sup>2</sup>

No ORD	% Luas Station	Luas Station terhadap Am	FS	Hasil	Fm	Hasil
AP	0.033	1.820	0.25	0.455	-5	-2.275
0.25	0.083	4.640	1	4.640	-4.75	-22.040
0.5	0.176	5.626	0.5	4.905	-4.5	-22.073
0.75	0.277	15.500	1	15.500	-4.25	-40.184
1	0.381	21.290	0.75	15.968	-4	-40.188
1.5	0.583	32.600	2	65.200	-3.5	-145.167
2	0.758	42.380	1	42.380	-3	-86.840
2.5	0.895	50.040	2	100.080	-2.5	-176.913
3	0.986	55.110	1.5	82.665	-2	-118.331
4	1.053	58.840	4	235.360	-1	-169.351
5	1.057	59.060	2	118.120	0	0.00
		-			$\Sigma_2$	-802.167
6	0.993	41.918	4	167.622	1	167.622
7	0.913	38.881	1.5	58.321	2	116.262
7.5	0.819	34.350	2	68.697	2.5	170.192
8	0.684	28.950	1	28.950	3	86.840
8.5	0.516	22.904	2	45.759	3.5	160.280
9	0.333	13.741	0.75	10.301	4	41.213
9.25	0.241	9.947	1	9.947	4.25	42.237
9.5	0.153	5.629	0.5	2.815	4.5	12.646
9.75	0.070	3.896	1	3.896	4.75	18.473
FP	0.000	0.000	0.25	0.00	0	0.00
			$\Sigma_1$	877.376	$\Sigma_3$	817.655

$$\begin{aligned}
 1 \quad h &= L_{pp} / 10 \\
 &= 70.00 / 10 \\
 &= 7.000 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

2 Volume Displacement pada Main Part

$$\begin{aligned}
 V \text{ Displ} &= \frac{1}{3} \times LPP/10 \times \sum 1 \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \times 7.000 \times 10 \times 1,275.685 \\
 &= 2,976.598 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

3 Letak LCB pada Main Part

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\sum 2 + \sum 3}{\sum 1} \times \frac{Lpp}{10} \text{ m} \\
 &= \frac{-1,182.363 + 1,255.720}{1,255.685} \times \frac{70.00}{10} \\
 &= 0.403 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

4 Perhitungan pada Cant Part

No Ord	Luas Station	Fs	Hasil	Fm	Hasil
0	0.000	1	0.000	0	0
0,5 AP	0.910	4	3.640	1	3.640
AP	1.820	1	1.820	2	3.640
		$\Sigma_1$	5.460	$\Sigma_2$	7.280

$$\begin{aligned}
 e &= \frac{Lwl - Lpp}{2} \\
 &= \frac{71.40 - 70.0}{2} \\
 &= 0.7000 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

5. Volume Cant Part

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{3} \times e \times \sum_1 \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \times 0.7000 \times 5.460 \\
 &= 1.274 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$



6. LCB Cant Part Terhadap AP

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\sum 2}{\sum 1} \times e \\ &= \frac{7.280}{5.360} \times 0.7000 \\ &= 0.933 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

7. Jarak LCB Cant Part terhadap f LPP

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2} \times Lpp + \text{LCB Cant Part} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times 70.00 + 0.933 \\ &= 35.933 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

8. Volume Displacement Total

$$\begin{aligned} \text{V Displ total} &= \text{V Displ Mp} + \text{Vol Displ CP} \\ &= 2,976.598 + 1.274 \\ &= 2,977.872 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

9. LCB Total terhadap f Lpp

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

$$p = \frac{(0.403 \times 2,976.598) + (35.933 \times 1.274)}{1874.238}$$

$$p = \frac{1,198.173 + 45.779}{2,977.872}$$

$$p = 0.418 \text{ m}$$

### B.3.1 Koreksi Hasil Perhitungan

#### A Koreksi untuk Volume Displacement

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\text{Vol Total} - \text{Vol Displ perhitungan}}{\text{Vol Displ perhitungan}} \times 100 \% \\ &= \frac{1821.518 - 1813.270}{1821.518} \times 100\% \\ &= 0.0045 \\ &= 0.045 \% < 0,5 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

#### B. Koreksi untuk Procentase Penyimpangan LCB

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\text{LCB Thd midship Lpp} - \text{LCB total}}{\text{LPP}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{0.168 - (-0.163)}{62.00} \times 100\% \\ &= 0.00085 \\ &= 0.085 \% < 0,1 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

C. RENCANA BENTUK GARIS AIR

C.1 Perhitungan Besarnya Sudut Masuk (a)

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

Pada perhitungan penentuan letak LCB, CP = 0.687  
 Dari grafik Latsiun sudut masuk = 14°  
 Penyimpangan = 3°  
 Maka besarnya sudut masuk yang diperoleh = 17°

C.2. Perhitungan Luas Bidang Garis Air

No. Ord.	Y=1/2 B	FS	Hasil
AP	1.50	0.25	0.38
0.25	3.10	1	3.10
0.5	4.25	0.5	2.13
0.75	4.68	1	4.68
1	4.95	0.75	5.30
1.5	5.19	2	10.38
2	5.30	1	5.30
2.5	5.41	2	10.82
3	5.45	1.5	8.17
4	5.50	4	22.00
5	5.50	2	11.00
6	5.50	4	22.00
7	5.45	1.5	8.18
7.5	4.95	2	9.90
8	3.95	1	3.95
8.5	2.90	2	5.80
9	1.91	0.75	1.43
9.25	1.23	1	1.23
9.5	0.81	0.5	0.41
9.75	0.49	1	0.49
FP	0.000	0.25	0.000
		Σ	135.07

C.2.a. Luas Garis Air Pada Main Part

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{AWL mp} &= 2 \times \frac{1}{3} \times \text{Lpp} / 10 \times \Sigma \\
 &= 2 \times 0.3 \times 62.00 / 10 \times 135.07 \\
 &= 558.27 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

C.2.b. Rencana Bentuk Garis Air pada Cant Part

$$\text{Pada AP} = 1.50 / 0.5 \text{ AP} = 0.75$$

No Ord	Tinggi Ord.	Fs	Hasil
AP	1.50	1	1.50
1/2 AP	0.75	4	3.00
0	0	1	0.000
		$\Sigma$	4.50

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{C.2.c. } e &= \frac{\text{LWL} - \text{Lpp}}{2} \\
 &= \frac{63.86 - 62.00}{2} \\
 &= 0.930 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

C.2.d. Luas Garis Air pada Cant Part (AWL CP)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{AWL Cp} &= 2 \times e \times S 1 \\
 &= 2 \times 0.93 \times 4.50 \\
 &= 8.37 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

C.2.e. Luas Total Garis Air (AWL total)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{AWL total} &= \text{Luas Main Part} + \text{Luas Cant Part} \\
 &= 558.27 + 8.37 \\
 &= 566.64 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

C.2.f. Koreksi Luas Garis Air

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\text{AWL Awal} - \text{AWL Total}}{\text{AWL Awal}} \times 100 \% \\
 &= \frac{564.159 - 566.64}{564.159} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0.0044 \times 100\% \\
 &= 0.44 \% < 0.5 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi syarat})
 \end{aligned}$$

#### D. PERHITUNGAN RADIUS BILGA

Dimana :

$$B = 11.00 \text{ m}$$

$$H = 4.50 \text{ m}$$

$$T = 4.00 \text{ m}$$

$$A = \text{Rise of Floor}$$

$$= 0.01 \times B$$

$$= 0.01 \times 11.00$$

$$= 0.110 \text{ m}$$

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

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

##### D.1. Dalam segi tiga ABC

$$\tan a = \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{5.50}{0}$$

$$a = 50.000 = 88.85$$

$$a = 0.5 \times (180 - a)$$

$$= 0.5 \times (180 - 88.85)$$

$$= 45.575$$

##### D.2. Perhitungan

###### D.2.1. Luas Trapesium AECD

$$= \frac{1}{2} B \times \frac{1}{2} \{T + (T - A)\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} B \times \frac{1}{2} (4.00 + (4.00 - 0.110))$$

$$= 5.50 \times \frac{1}{2} (4.00 + (4.00 - 0.110))$$

$$= 21.698 \text{ m}^2$$

D.2.2. Luas AFHEDA

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2} \text{ Luas Midship} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times B \times T \times C_m \text{ (m}^2\text{)} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times 11.00 \times 4.00 \times 0.967 \\ &= 21.274 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

D.2.3. Luas FGHCF

$$\begin{aligned} &= \text{Luas Trapesium AECD} - \text{Luas AFHEDA} \\ &= 21.698 - 21.274 \\ &= 0.424 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

D.2.4. Luas FCG

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2} \times \text{Luas FGHCF} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times 0.424 \\ &= 0.212 \end{aligned}$$

D.2.5. Luas Juring MFG

$$= a \frac{1}{360} \times MR^2$$

Luas FCG

$$\begin{aligned} &= \text{Luas MFC} - \text{Luas Juring MFG} \\ &= 0.5 R^2 Tg a - a \frac{1}{360} \times MR^2 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi Luas ACED - Luas AFHEDA = Luas MFC - Luas Juring MFG

$$\begin{aligned} 21.698 - 21.274 &= 0.5 R^2 Tg a - 45.575 / 360 \times MR^2 \\ 0.424 &= 0.5 R^2 - 0.126597222 R^2 \\ 0.424 &= 0.373 R^2 \\ R^2 &= 1.134 \\ R &= 1.065 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

## E. 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
  - .. Setelah bentuk station selesai di buat, di lakukan pengecekan volume displacement dari bentuk-bentuk station.
  - .. Kebenaran dari lengkung-lengkung dapat di cek dengan menggunakan animeter.

E.1. Rencana Bentuk Body Plan

$$\begin{aligned} T &= 4.00 \text{ m} \\ 2T &= 8 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

No. Ord	$Y = 1/2 B$	$b = ls/2t$	Luas station
AP	1.50	0.01	0.04
0.25	3.10	0.32	2.59
0.5	4.25	0.70	5.62
0.75	4.68	1.19	9.50
1	4.95	1.67	13.39
1.5	5.19	2.59	20.74
2	5.30	3.62	28.95
2.5	5.41	4.42	35.38
3	5.45	4.93	39.44
4	5.50	5.29	42.34
5	5.50	5.40	43.20
6	5.50	5.24	41.91
7	5.45	4.86	38.88
7.5	4.95	4.29	34.35
8	3.95	3.62	28.95
8.5	2.90	2.86	22.90
9	1.91	1.72	13.74
9.25	1.23	1.24	9.94
9.5	0.81	0.70	5.62
9.75	0.49	0.49	3.89
FP	0.000	0	0.000



E.2 Perhitungan koreksi Volume Displacement Rencana Body Plan

No. Ord	Luas Station	FS	Hasil
AP	0.004	0.25	0.01
0.25	2.590	1	2.59
0.5	5.626	0.5	2.81
0.75	9.500	1	9.50
1	13.393	0.75	10.04
1.5	20.740	2	41.47
2	28.950	1	28.95
2.5	35.379	2	70.76
3	39.440	1.5	59.16
4	42.342	4	169.35
5	43.203	2	86.40
6	41.918	4	167.62
7	38.881	1.5	58.32
7.5	34.350	2	68.69
8	28.950	1	28.95
8.5	22.904	2	45.79
9	13.741	0.75	10.30
9.25	9.947	1	9.94
9.5	5.629	0.5	2.81
9.75	3.896	1	3.89
FP	0.000	0.25	0.00
		Σ	877.37

VOLUME CANT PART

= 0.04

VOLUME TOTAL

= 1813.27

E.2.1. Volume displacement perhitungan

$$\begin{aligned} &= L_{pp} \times B \times T \times C_b \\ &= 62.00 \times 11.00 \times 4.00 \times 0.67 \\ &= 1827.760 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

E.2.2. Volume Displacement Perencanaan

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{3} \times L_{pp} / 10 \times S_1 \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \times 62.00 / 10 \times 877.37 \\ &= 1813.23 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

E.2.3. Koreksi penyimpangan volume Displacement

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\text{Vol Displ perencanaan} - \text{Vol displ perhitungan}}{\text{Volume displ Perencanaan}} \times 100 \% \\ &= \frac{1827.760 - 1813.27}{1874.238} \times 100\% \\ &= 0.00248 \times 100 \\ &= 0.248 \% < 0.5 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi syarat}) \end{aligned}$$

F. PERHITUNGAN CHAMBER, SHEER, DAN BANGUNAN ATAS

F.1. Perhitungan Chamber

Chamber :

$$\begin{aligned} &= 1 / 50 \times B \\ &= 1 / 50 \times 11.00 \\ &= 0.22 \text{ m} = 220 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

F.2. Tinggi Bulwark = 1.0 m

F.3. Perhitungan Sheer

F.3.1. Bagian Buritan (Belakang)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{F.3.1.1. AP} &= 25 \left( \frac{L}{3} + 10 \right) \\ &= 25 \left( \frac{62.00}{3} + 10 \right) \\ &= 766.67 \text{ mm} \quad 0.767 \end{aligned}$$

F.3.1.2. 1/6 Lpp dari AP

$$= 11.1 \left( L / 3 + 10 \right)$$

$$= 11.1 \left( 62.00 / 3 + 10 \right)$$

$$= 340.4 \quad \text{mm} \quad 0.340$$

F.3.1.3. 1/3 Lpp dari Ap

$$= 2.8 \left( L / 3 + 10 \right)$$

$$= 2.8 \left( 62.00 / 3 + 10 \right)$$

$$= 85.87 \quad \text{mm} \quad 0.086$$

F.3.2. Bagian Midship (Tengah) = 0 mm

F.3.3. Bagian Haluan (Depan)

F.3.3.1. FP = 50  $\left( L / 3 + 10 \right)$

$$= 50 \left( 62.00 / 3 + 10 \right)$$

$$= 1533.33 \quad \text{mm} \quad 1.533$$

F.3.3.2. 1/6 Lpp dari FP

$$= 22.2 \left( L / 3 + 10 \right)$$

$$= 22.2 \left( 62.00 / 3 + 10 \right)$$

$$= 680.8 \quad \text{mm} \quad 0.681$$

F.3.3.3. 1/3 Lpp dari FP

$$= 5.6 \left( L / 3 + 10 \right)$$

$$= 5.6 \left( 62.00 / 3 + 10 \right)$$

$$= 171.73 \quad \text{mm} \quad 0.172$$

#### F.4. Bangunan Atas (Menurut Methode Varian)

##### F.4.1. Perhitungan jumlah gading.

Jarak gading (a)

$$\begin{aligned} a &= Lpp / 500 + 0.48 \\ &= 62.00 / 500 + 0.48 = 0.60 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Jarak yang diambil} = 0.60 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Untuk Lpp} = 62.00 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{maka } 0.65 \times 136 \text{ gading} &= 88.4 \\ 0.6 \times 6 \text{ gading} &= 3.6 \\ &= \underline{92.00} \\ &142 \end{aligned}$$

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

Panjang poop deck : (20 % - 30 %) Lpp

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang} &= 25\% \times Lpp \\ &= 25\% \times 62.00 \\ &= 15.5 = 16 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Sedang tinggi Poop Deck 2,0 s / d 2,4 m diambil 2,2 m dari main deck

bentuk disesuaikan dengan bentuk buttock line.

Jarak gading pada poop deck

$$\text{Panjang poop deck} = 16 \text{ m}$$

##### F.4.3. Panjang Fore Castle Deck = 10% x Lpp

$$= 10\% \times 62.00$$

$$= 6.2 = 6 \text{ m}$$

Tinggi deck akil (2,0 - 2,4)

diambil 2,2 m (dari main deck)

Jarak gading pada Fore Castle Deck

$$\text{Panjang Fore Castle Deck} = 9.00$$

#### F.4.4. Jarak Gading Memanjang

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= (2 \times L_{pp}) + 600 \text{ mm} \\
 &= 124 + 600 \text{ mm} \\
 &= 724 \text{ mm} \text{ diambil } 0.724 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi Double Bottom

$$\begin{aligned}
 H &= 350 + 45 \times B \\
 &= 350 + 45 \times 11.00 \\
 &= 845 \text{ diambil } 1000 \text{ mm} = 1 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Jumlah gading} &= (H - \text{Tinggi double bottom}) / a \\
 &= 4.50 - 1 / 0.724 \\
 &= 4.834254144 \text{ diambil } 8 \text{ buah gading}
 \end{aligned}$$

#### G. PERHITUNGAN UKURAN DAUN KEMUDI

Perhitungan ukuran daun kemudi

Perhitungan Luas Daun kemudi menurut BKI jilid II, 2001 14 – 1

$$A = \frac{C1 \times C2 \times C3 \times C4 \times 1.75 \times L \times T}{100} \text{ (m}^2\text{)}$$

Dimana :

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

L = Panjang Kapal = 62.00 m

T = Sarat Kapal = 4.00 m

C1 = Faktor untuk type kapal = 1

C2 = Faktor untuk type kemudi = 1.0

C3 = Faktor untuk profil kemudi = 1 hollow

C4 = Faktor untuk rancangan kemudi = 1

untuk kemudi dengan jet propeller

Jadi

$$A = \frac{1 \times 1.0 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1.75 \times 62.00 \times 4.00}{100}$$

$$= 4.340 \text{ m}^2$$

### G.1. Ukuran Daun Kemudi

$$A = h \cdot b$$

Dimana :

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

Menurut ketentuan perlengkapan kapal ITS halaman 53 harga perbandingan  $h/b = 0,8$  sampai 2 diambil 2 sehingga :

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \times b^2$$
$$4.340 = \frac{1}{2} \times b^2$$
$$b^2 = \frac{4.340}{\frac{1}{2}} = 8.680$$
$$b = \sqrt{8.680} = 93,11 \text{ m}$$

Menurut Buku Perlengkapan Kapal Halaman 52 sec. 11.9

Luas bagian yang dibalansir dianjurkan  $< 23 \%$ , diambil  $20 \%$

$$A' = 20\% \times A$$
$$= 0,2 \times 4.340$$
$$= 0.868 \text{ m}^2$$

Perhitungan lebar bagian yang dibalansir pada potongan sembarang horizontal

$$b' = 30\% \times b$$
$$= 0,3 \times 93,11$$
$$= 27,93 \text{ m}$$

Dari perhitungan diatas dapat diambil ukuran daun kemudi

- Luas daun kemudi (A)	=	4.340 m <sup>2</sup>
- Luas bagian bahan air (A')	=	0.868 m <sup>2</sup>
- Tinggi daun kemudi (h)	=	2.946
- Lebar daun kemudi (b)	=	93,11 m
- Lebar bagian balancir (b')	=	27,93 m

## G.2 Perhitungan Gaya Sepatu Kemudi

G.2.1. Menurut BKI 2006 Vol. II (hal. 14 - 3 Sec.B.1.1) tentang Gaya Kemudi adalah :

$$Cr = 132 \times A \times V^2 \times K1 \times K2 \times K3 \times Kt \quad (N)$$

Dimana :

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

$$= 2.95^2 / 4.340 = 2.000$$

$$V = \text{Kecepatan dinas kapal} = 12.00$$

$$K1 = \frac{A + 2}{3}$$

$$= \frac{2.000 + 2}{3}$$

$$= 1.333$$

$$K2 = \text{Koefisien yang tergantung dari kapal} = 1.1$$

$$K3 = 1.15 \quad \text{Untuk kemudi dibelakang propeller}$$

$$Kt = 1.0 \quad (\text{Normal})$$

Jadi :

$$Cr = 132 \times A \times V^2 \times K1 \times K2 \times K3 \times Kt \quad (N)$$

$$Cr = 132 \times 4.34 \times 144.00^2 \times 1.33 \times 1.1 \times 1.15 \times 1.0$$

$$= 139141.094 \quad N$$

## G.2.2. Modulus Sepatu Kemudi

Modulus penampang dari sepatu kemudi terhadap sumbu z, menurut BKI 2006

Volume II. Hal. 13.3

Dimana :

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

$$Bl = Cr / 2$$

$$2683.22$$

$$Cr = \text{Gaya kemudi}$$

$$= 139141.094$$

$$BI = \frac{139141.094}{2} = 69570.5472 \text{ N}$$

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

$$x = 0,5 \times L50 \quad (\text{x maximum})$$

$$x = L50 \quad (\text{x maximum}), \text{ dimana :}$$

$$L50 = \frac{Cr}{Pr \times 103}$$

Dimana Pr = Cr ; L10 = Tinggi daun kemudi h1

$$= 2.95 \text{ m}$$

$$L10 \times 103$$

$$= \frac{139141.094}{2.95 \times 103} = 47.228 \text{ N/m}$$

$$L50 = \frac{Cr}{Pr \times 103}$$

$$L50 = \frac{139141.094}{47.228 \times 10^3}$$

$$= 2.95 \text{ m} \quad \text{diambil} = 2.8 \text{ m (diambil 4 jarak gading)}$$

$$X_{\text{min}} = 0.5 \times L50$$

$$= 0.5 \times 2.8$$

$$= 1.40 \text{ m} \quad (\text{diambil 2 jarak gading} = 1.4)$$

$$k = \text{Faktor bahan} = 1.0$$

$$Wz = BI \times X \times k$$

$$80$$

$$= 69570.547 \times 1.40 \times 1.0$$

$$80$$

$$= 1217.485 \text{ cm}^3$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 W_y &= 1/3 \times W_z \\
 &= 0.33 \times 1217.485 \\
 &= 405.828 \text{ cm}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Perencanaan profil sepatu kemudi dengan plat dnegan ukuran sebagai berikut

$$\text{Tinggi (h)} = 244 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Tebal (s)} = 80 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Lebar} = 135 \text{ mm}$$

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	14	8	108		0	576
II	8	8.4	67.2	2.75	508.2	395.136
III	8	8.4	67.2	0	0	395.136
IV	8	8.4	67.2	2.75	508.2	395.136
V	14	8	108	0	0	576
$\Sigma_1$					1016.4	$\Sigma_2$ 2337.408

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_z &= S_1 + S_2 \\
 &= 1016.4 + 2337.4 \\
 &= 3353.81 \text{ cm}^4
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_z' &= I_z / a \\
 &= 3353.808 / 2.75 \text{ dimana } A_{\max} = 15 \text{ cm} \\
 &= 1219.567
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_z &< W_z' \\
 1217.485 &< 1219.567 \text{ cm}^3 \quad (\text{Memenuhi})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Koreksi } W_z &= \frac{W_z \text{ Rencana} - W_z \text{ Perhitungan}}{W_z \text{ Perhitungan}} \times 100 \% \\
 &= \frac{1219.567 - 1217.485}{1217.485} \times 100 \% \\
 &= 0.17 < 0,5 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi})
 \end{aligned}$$

#### H. STERN CLEARANCE

Ukuran diameter propeller ideal adalah  $(0,6 - 0,7) T$ , Dimana  $T = \text{Sarat Kapal}$ . Kita ambil  $0,6 T$

$$\begin{aligned} D \text{ propeller ideal} &= 0,6 \times T \\ &= 0,6 \times 4,00 \\ &= 2,400 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R \text{ (Jari-jari propeller)} &= 0,5 \times D \text{ propeller} \\ &= 0,5 \times 2,400 \\ &= 1,200 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter Boss Propeller} &= \frac{1}{6} \times D \\ &= 0,17 \times 2,4 \\ &= 0,400 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Menurut konstruksi lambung BKI, untuk kapal baling - baling tunggal

jarak minimal antara baling – baling dengan linggi buritan

menurut aturan konstruksi BKI 2006 Vol II Sec 13 – 1 adalah sebagai berikut :

- a.  $0,1 \times D = 0,24$
- b.  $0,09 \times D = 0,216$
- c.  $0,17 \times D = 0,408$
- d.  $0,15 \times D = 0,36$
- e.  $0,18 \times D = 0,432$
- f.  $0,04 \times D = 0,096$
- g.  $2'' - 3''$  Diambil  $3'' = 3 \times 0,0254$   
 $= 0,0762$

Jarak poros propeller dengan Base Line adalah :

$$\begin{aligned} &= R \text{ Propeller} + f + \text{Tinggi sepatu kemudi} \\ &= 1,200 + 0,096 + 0,421 \\ &= 1,717 \end{aligned}$$