

DATA UKURAN UTAMA KAPAL

Type of ship	=	General Cargo
LOA	=	78.65 M
LPP	=	73.93 M
B	=	12.64 M
H	=	6.06 M
D / T	=	5.25 M
Cb	=	0.69
MESIN INDUK	=	1800 BHP
RPM	=	Rpm
Vs	=	12.00 Knots
LWL	=	75.409

PERHITUNGAN RENCANA GARIS

A. PERHITUNGAN DASAR

- 1 Panjang Garis Air Muat (LWL)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LWL} &= \text{LPP} + 2\% \text{ LPP} \\ &= 73.93 + 2\% \cdot 73.93 \\ &= 75.409 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$
- 2 Panjang Displacement Untuk Kapal Berbaling - Baling Tunggal

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L Displ} &= 0.5 (\text{LWL} + \text{LPP}) \\ &= 0.5 (75.409 + 73.93) \\ &= 74,669 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$
- 3 Coefisien Midship (Cm) Formula Van Lammerent

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cm} &= 0.90 + 0.1 \sqrt{Cb} \\ &= 0.90 + 0.1 \cdot 0.835 \\ &= 0.983 \quad \text{syarat Cm (0,94 - 0,99)} \end{aligned}$$
- 4 Coefisien Prismatic (Cp)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cp} &= Cb / \text{Cm} \\ &= 0.7 / 0.983 \\ &= 0.709 \quad \text{memenuhi syarat (0,68 - 0,82)} \end{aligned}$$
- 5 Coefisien Garis Air (Cw) Formula Troast

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cw} &= \sqrt{Cb - 0,025} \\ &= 0.82 \quad \text{memenuhi syarat (0.8- 0.87)} \end{aligned}$$
- 6 Luas Garis Air (AWL) . AWL Perhitungan

$$\begin{aligned} \text{AWL} &= \text{Lwl} \times B \times \text{Cw} \\ &= 75.409 \times 12.64 \times 0.82 \\ &= 781,469 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$
- 7 Luas Midship (Am)

$$\begin{aligned} Am &= B \times T \times Cm \\ &= 12.64 \times 5.25 \times 0.983 \\ &= 65.265 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

8 Volume Displacement (V Displ)

$$\begin{aligned} V \text{ displ} &= LPP \times B \times T \times Cb \\ &= 73.93 \times 12.64 \times 5.25 \times 0.69 \\ &= 3420.377 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

9 Coeffisien Prismatic Displacement (Cp Displ)

$$\begin{aligned} Cp \text{ Displ} &= LPP / L \text{ Displ} \times Cp \\ &= 73.93 / 74,669 \times 0.709 \\ &= 0.702 \end{aligned}$$

10 Displacement (D)

$$\begin{aligned} D &= Vol \text{ Displ} \times g \times c \\ &= 3420,377 \times 1.025 \times 1.004 \\ &= 3519,910 \text{ Ton} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} Cp \text{ Displ} &= LPP / L \text{ Displ} \times Cp \\ &= 73.93 / 74,669 \times 0.709 \\ &= 0.702 \end{aligned}$$

B.1.1. Letak LCB Displ menurut grafik NSP

$$\begin{aligned} LCB \text{ Displ} &= 0,850 \% \times L \text{ Displ} \\ &= 0,850\% \times 74,669 \\ &= 0,635 \text{ m} \quad (\text{Didepan f L Displ}) \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} f \text{ Displ} &= 0.5 \times L \text{ Displ} \\ &= 0.5 \times 74,669 \\ &= 37.335 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} f \text{ Lpp} &= 0.5 \times LPP \\ &= 0.5 \times 73.93 \\ &= 36.965 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} &= f \text{ Displ} - f \text{ Lpp} \\ &= 37.335 - 36.965 \\ &= 0.369 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} &= 0,635 - 0.370 \\ &= 0,265 \quad (\text{dibelakang } f \text{ LPP}) \end{aligned}$$

B.2. Menurut Diagram NSP dengan luas tiap section (A_m) = 65.265 m²

No. Ord	%	% Terhadap A_m	F_s	Hasil	F_m	Hasil
AP	0,06	4	1	3,92	-10	-39
1	0,13	8,484	4	33,938	-9	-305,440
2	0,23	15,011	2	30,022	-8	-240,175
3	0,53	34,590	4	138,362	-7	-968,531
4	0,63	41,117	2	82,234	-6	-493,403
5	0,84	54,823	4	219,290	-5	-1.096,450
6	0,88	57,433	2	114,866	-4	-459,465

7	0,97	63,307	4	253,228	-3	-759,683
8	0,97	63,307	2	126,614	-2	-253,228
9	1	65,265	4	261,060	-1	-261,060
					S ₂	-4.876,593
10	1	65,265	2	130,530	0	-
11	1,00	65,265	4	261,060	1	261,060
12	1,00	64,939	2	129,877	2	259,754
13	0,99	64,612	4	258,449	3	775,347
14	0,985	64,286	2	128,572	4	514,287
15	0,865	56,454	4	225,817	5	1.129,083
16	0,785	51,233	2	102,466	6	614,795
17	0,585	38,180	4	152,720	7	1.069,039
18	0,28	17,948	2	35,896	8	287,166
19	0,16	10,442	4	41,770	9	375,926
FP	0,08	5	1	5	10	49
			S ₁	2.735,578	S ₃	5.335,405

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{B.2.1. } h &= L \text{ Displ} / 20 \\
 &= 74,669 / 20 \\
 &= 3.733 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

B.2.2. Volume Displacement

$$\begin{aligned}
 V \text{ Displ} &= 1/3 \times h \times \sum 1 \\
 &= 0.33 \times 3.733 \times 2735.578 \\
 &= 3404.395 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

B.2.3. Letak LCB NSP

$$\text{LCB NSP} = \frac{\sum 2 + \sum 3}{\sum 1} \times \frac{h}{20}$$

$$= \frac{-4.876,593 + 5.335,405}{2.735,578} \times \frac{3,733}{20}$$

$$= 0,626 \text{ m}$$

B.2.4. Koreksi Prosentasi Penyimpangan LCB

$$= \frac{\text{LCB Displ} - \text{LCB NSP}}{\text{L Displ}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{0,635 - 0,626}{74.669} \times 100\%$$

$$= 0,00011 \times 100\%$$

$$= 0.011 \% < 0.1\% \quad (\text{Memenuhi})$$

B.2.5. Koreksi prosentase penyimpangan untuk Volume Displ

$$= \frac{\text{Volume Displ Awal} - \text{Vol Displ NSP}}{\text{Vol Displ Awal}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{3.420,377 - 3.404,395}{3420,377} \times 100\%$$

$$= 0,00467 \times 100 \%$$

$$= 0.467 \% < 0.5\% \quad (\text{Memenuhi})$$

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 / Lpp) x 100 %

$$= 0,625 / 73.93 \times 100\%$$

$$= 0.0036 \%$$

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

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

Dimana :

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

$$= 0.709 + 1.4 + 0.709 \times 0.0036$$

$$= 0.716$$

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

$$= 0.704 - 1.4 + 0.709 \times 0.0036$$

$$= 0.701$$

$$P = \text{LCB Total Terhadap f LPP}$$

$$= 0,266 \text{ m}$$

$$Q = \text{Jarak antara midship (f) LPP}$$

$$= 0,265 \text{ m}$$

$$b = \frac{3cp-1}{4cp}$$

$$= 0,397$$

Tabel Luas tiap section terhadap Am menurut Van Lamerent (csa lama) Am = 65.265 M²

No. Ordinat	Luas Station	Luas Station Terhadap Am
AP	0,000	0,000
0,25	0,076	4,960
0,50	0,164	10,703
0,75	0,258	16,838
1	0,353	23,039
1,5	0,544	35,504
2	0,711	46,403
2,5	0,842	54,953
3	0,928	60,566
4	0,995	64,939
5	1,000	65,265
6	0,998	65,134
7	0,944	61,610
7,5	0,864	56,389
8	0,738	48,165
8,5	0,574	37,462
9	0,377	24,605
9,25	0,276	18,013
9,50	0,176	11,487
9,75	0,083	5,417
FP	0,000	0,000
	Σ	711,453

Tabel Luas tiap section terhadap Am menurut Van Lamerent (csa baru) Am = 65.265 M²

No Ordinat	% Luas Station	Luas Station terhadap Am	FS	Hasil	Fm	Hasil
AP	0,030	1,958	0,25	0,489	-5	-2,447
0,25	0,050	3,263	1	3,263	-4,75	-15,500
0,5	0,117	7,636	0,5	3,818	-4,5	-17,181
0,75	0,220	14,358	1	14,358	-4,25	-61,023
1	0,320	20,885	0,75	15,664	-4	-62,654
1,5	0,600	39,159	2	78,318	-3,5	-274,113
2	0,784	51,168	1	51,168	-3	-153,503
2,5	0,875	57,107	2	114,214	-2,5	-285,534
3	0,950	62,002	1,5	93,002	-2	-186,005
4	0,990	64,612	4	258,449	-1	-258,449
5	1	65,265	2	130,530	0	-
					Σ2	-1.316,409
6	0,945	61,675	4	246,701	1	246,701
7	0,860	56,128	1,5	84,192	2	168,383
7,5	0,820	53,517	2	107,034	2,5	267,586
8	0,735	47,970	1	47,970	3	143,909
8,5	0,680	44,380	2	88,760	3,5	310,661
9	0,445	29,043	0,75	21,782	4	87,129
9,25	0,300	19,579	1	19,579	4,25	83,213
9,5	0,190	12,400	0,5	6,200	4,5	27,901
9,75	0,090	5,874	1	5,874	4,75	27,901
FP	0,000	-	0,25	-	0	-
			S ₁	1.391,366	S ₃	1.363,384

$$\begin{aligned}
 1 \quad h &= Lpp / 10 \\
 &= 73.93 / 10 \\
 &= 7.393 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

2 Volume Displacement pada Main Part

$$V \text{ Displ} = \frac{1}{3} \times LPP/10 \times \Sigma 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times 7.393 \times 10 \times 1.391,366$$

$$= 3.428,790 \text{ m}^3$$

3 Letak LCB pada Main Part

$$= \frac{\sum 2 + \sum 3}{\sum 1} \times \frac{L_{pp}}{10} \text{ m}$$

$$= \frac{-1.316,409 + 1.363,384}{1.391,366} \times \frac{73,93}{10}$$

$$= 0,250 \text{ m}$$

4 Perhitungan pada Cant Part

No Ord	Luas Station	Fs	Hasil	Fm	Hasil
0	0.000	1	0.000	0	0
0,5 AP	0,979	4	3,916	1	3,916
AP	1.958	1	1,958	2	3,916
		Σ_1	5,874	Σ_2	7,832

$$e = \frac{L_{wl} - L_{pp}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{75.409 - 73,930}{2}$$

$$= 0,7393 \text{ m}$$

5. Volume Cant Part

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times e \times \sum_1$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times 0,7393 \times 5,874$$

$$= 1,448 \text{ m}^3$$

6. LCB Cant Part Terhadap AP

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\sum 2}{\sum 1} \times e \\
 &= \frac{7,832}{5,874} \times 0,7393 \\
 &= 0,986 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

7. Jarak LCB Cant Part terhadap f LPP

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times L_{pp} + \text{LCB Cant Part} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times 73,93 + 0,986 \\
 &= 37,951 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

8. Volume Displacement Total

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{V Displ total} &= \text{V Displ Mp} + \text{Vol Displ CP} \\
 &= 3.428,790 + 1,448 \\
 &= 3.430,237 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

9. LCB Total terhadap f Lpp

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{LCB Total} &= \frac{(\text{LCB Main part} \times \text{Vol Main part}) + (\text{LCB cant part} \times \text{Vol Cant Part})}{\text{Volume Displacement total}} \\
 &= \frac{(0,250 \times 3.428,790) + (37,9507 \times 1,448)}{3.430,237} \\
 &= \frac{855,818 + 54,934}{3.430,237} \\
 &= 0,266 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

B.3.1 Koreksi Hasil Perhitungan

A Koreksi untuk Volume Displacement

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\text{Vol Total} - \text{Vol Displ perhitungan}}{\text{Vol Displ perhitungan}} \times 100 \% \\
 &= \frac{3.430,237 - 3.420,377}{3.420,377} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,002883 \\
 &= 0,288 \% < 0,5 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi})
 \end{aligned}$$

B. Koreksi untuk Procentase Penyimpangan LCB

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\text{LCB Thd midship Lpp} - \text{LCB total}}{\text{LPP}} \times 100\% \\
 &= \frac{0,266 - 0,265}{73,93} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0.00001 \\
 &= 0,001 \% < 0,1 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi})
 \end{aligned}$$

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 :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Pada perhitungan penentuan letak LCB, CP} &= 0,716 \\
 \text{Dari grafik Latsiun sudut masuk} &= 18,00^\circ \\
 \text{Penyimpangan} &= 3^\circ \\
 \text{Maka besarnya sudut masuk yang diperoleh} &= 21,00^\circ
 \end{aligned}$$

C.2. Perhitungan Luas Bidang Garis Air

No. Ord.	Y=1/2 B	FS	Hasil
AP	3,330	0,25	0,833
0,25	4,950	1	4,950
0,5	5,690	0,5	2,845
0,75	5,890	1	5,890
1	5,970	0,75	4,478
1,5	6,070	2	12,140
2	6,100	1	6,100
2,5	6,150	2	12,300
3	6,170	1,5	9,255
4	6,190	4	24,760
5	6,320	2	12,640
6	6,060	4	24,240
7	5,460	1,5	8,190
7,5	5,010	2	10,020
8	4,350	1	4,350
8,5	3,460	2	6,920
9	2,460	0,75	1,845
9,25	1,840	1	1,840
9,5	1,230	0,5	0,615
9,75	0,610	1	0,610
FP		0,25	0
		S	154,820

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{AWL mp} &= 2 \times \frac{1}{3} \times \text{Lpp} / 10 \times \Sigma \\
 &= 2 \times 0,3 \times 73,93 / 10 \times 154,820 \\
 &= 763,056 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

No Ord	Tinggi Ord.	Fs	Hasil
AP	3,330	1	3,330
1/2 AP	1,665	4	6,660
0	0	1	0.000
		Σ	13,740

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{C.2.c. } e &= \frac{\text{LWL} - \text{Lpp}}{2} \\
 &= \frac{75,41 - 73,93}{2} \\
 &= 0,739 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{AWL Cp} &= 2 \times e \times S_1 \\
 &= 2 \times 0,739 \times 13,740 \\
 &= 20,316 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{AWL total} &= \text{Luas Main Part} + \text{Luas Cant Part} \\
 &= 763,056 + 14,771 \\
 &= 777,827 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

C.2.f. Koreksi Luas Garis Air

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\text{AWL Awal} - \text{AWL Total}}{\text{AWL Awal}} \times 100 \% \\
 &= \frac{781,469 - 777,827}{781,469} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,0047 \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,4660 \% < 0.5 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi syarat})
 \end{aligned}$$

D. PERHITUNGAN RADIUS BILGA

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned}
 B &= 12,64 \text{ m} \\
 H &= 6,06 \text{ m} \\
 T &= 5,25 \text{ m} \\
 A &= \text{Rise of Floor} \\
 &= 0.01 \times B \\
 &= 0.01 \times 12,64 \\
 &= 0,126 \text{ m} \\
 R &= \text{Jari - jari Bilga} \\
 M &= \text{Titik pusat kelengkungan bilga}
 \end{aligned}$$

D.1. Dalam segi tiga ABC

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tg } a &= \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{5.50}{0} \\
 a &= 88.854 \\
 a &= 0.5 \times a \\
 &= 0.5 \times 91,146^\circ \\
 &= 45,573^\circ
 \end{aligned}$$

D.2. Perhitungan

D.2.1. Luas Trapesium AECD

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2} B \times \frac{1}{2} \{T + (T - A)\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} B \times \frac{1}{2} (5,25 + (T - A)) \\
 &= 6,32 \times \frac{1}{2} (5,25 + 5,25 - 0,126) \\
 &= 32,781 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

D.2.2. Luas AFHEDA

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 1/2 \text{ Luas Midship} \\
 &= 1/2 \times B \times T \times C_m \quad (\text{m}^2) \\
 &= 1/2 \times 12,64 \times 5,25 \times 0,985 \\
 &= 32,632 \quad \text{m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

D.2.3. Luas FGHCF

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \text{Luas Trapesium AECD} - \text{Luas AFHEDA} \\
 &= 32,781 - 32,697 \\
 &= 0,148 \quad \text{m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

D.2.4. Luas FCG

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 1/2 \times \text{Luas FGHCF} \\
 &= 1/2 \times 0,148 \\
 &= 0,074 \quad \text{m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

D.2.5. Luas Juring MFG

$$= a_1 / 360 \times MR_2$$

Luas FCG

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \text{Luas MFC} - \text{Luas Juring MFG} \\
 &= 0,5 R_2 T_g a_1 - a_1 / 360 \times MR_2
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$0,148 = 0,5 R_2 T_g \quad 45,573 - 45,573 / 360 \times MR_2$$

$$0,148 = 0,5 R_2 - 0,397 R_2$$

$$0,084 = 0,133 R_2$$

$$R_2 = 1,317$$

$$R = 1,147 \quad \text{m}$$

E. PERHITUNGAN CHAMBER, SHEER, DAN BANGUNAN ATAS

F.1. Perhitungan Chamber

Chamber :

$$= 1 / 50 \times B$$

$$= 1 / 50 \times 12,64$$

$$= 0,2528 \text{ m} = 253 \text{ mm}$$

$$E.2. \text{ Tinggi Bulwark} = 1.0 \text{ m}$$

E.3. Perhitungan Sheer

E.3.1. Bagian Buritan (Belakang)

$$E.3.1.1. \text{ AP} = 1 \left(\frac{L}{3} + 10 \right)$$

$$= 1 \left(\frac{73.93}{3} + 10 \right)$$

$$= 34,643 \text{ mm}$$

E.3.1.2. 1/6 Lpp dari AP

$$= 11.1 \left(\frac{L}{3} + 10 \right)$$

$$= 11.1 \left(\frac{73.93}{3} + 10 \right)$$

$$= 384,541 \text{ mm}$$

E.3.1.3. 1/3 Lpp dari Ap

$$= 2.8 \left(\frac{L}{3} + 10 \right)$$

$$= 2.8 \left(\frac{73.93}{3} + 10 \right)$$

$$= 97,001 \text{ mm}$$

$$E.3.2. \text{ Bagian Midship (Tengah)} = 0 \text{ mm}$$

E.3.3. Bagian Haluan (Depan)

$$E.3.3.1. \text{ FP} = 50 \left(\frac{L}{3} + 10 \right)$$

$$= 50 \left(\frac{73.93}{3} + 10 \right)$$

$$= 1732,167 \text{ mm}$$

E.3.3.2. 1/6 Lpp dari FP

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 22.2 \text{ (L / 3 + 10)} \\
 &= 22.2 \text{ (73.93 / 3 + 10)} \\
 &= 769,082 \text{ mm} \quad 0.681
 \end{aligned}$$

E.3.3.3. 1/3 Lpp dari FP

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 5.6 \text{ (L / 3 + 10)} \\
 &= 5.6 \text{ (73.93 / 3 + 10)} \\
 &= 194,003 \text{ mm} \quad 0.172
 \end{aligned}$$

E.4. Bangunan Atas (Menurut Methode Varian)

F.4.1. Perhitungan jumlah gading.

Jarak gading (a)

$$\begin{aligned}
 a &= \text{Lpp} / 500 + 0.48 \\
 &= 73.93 / 500 + 0.48 = 0,628 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Jarak yang diambil} = 0,59 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Untuk Lpp} = 73.93 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{maka } 0,59 \times 112 \text{ gading} &= 68,32 \\
 0,51 \times 11 \text{ gading} &= \frac{5,61}{73.93}
 \end{aligned}$$

E.4.2. Poop Deck (Geladak Kimbul)

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Panjang} &= 20\% \times \text{Lpp} \\
 &= 20\% \times 73.93 \\
 &= 22,18
 \end{aligned}$$

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 d/eck

$$\text{Panjang poop deck} \quad / \quad = \quad 23 \quad \text{m}$$

$$\text{E.4.3. Panjang Fore Cas/tle Deck} \quad = \quad 10\% \quad \times \quad L_{pp}$$

$$\quad / \quad = \quad 10\% \quad \times \quad 73.93$$

$$\quad / \quad = \quad 7,393$$

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

diambil 2,2 m (dari main deck)

Jarak gading pada Fore Castle Deck

E.4.4. Jarak Gading Memanjang

$$\begin{aligned} A &= (2 \times L_{pp}) + 600 \quad \text{mm} \\ &= 147,86 + 600 \quad \text{mm} \\ &= 747,86 \quad \text{mm} \quad \text{diambil} \quad 0.700 \quad \text{m} \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi Double Bottom

$$\begin{aligned} H &= 350 + 45 \times B \\ &= 350 + 45 \times 12.64 \\ &= 918,8 \quad \text{diambil} \quad 950 \quad \text{mm} \end{aligned}$$

F. PERHITUNGAN UKURAN DAUN KEMUDI

Perhitungan ukuran daun kemudi

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

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

Dimana : 100

A = Luas daun kemudi dalam m²

L	=	Panjang Kapal	=	73,93	m
T	=	Sarat Kapal	=	5,25	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

$$A = 1 \times 1.0 \times 1 \times 1 \times \frac{1.75 \times 73,93 \times 5,25}{100}$$

$$= 6,792 \text{ m}^2$$

F.1. Ukuran Daun Kemudi

$A = h \cdot b$ Dimana :

h = Tinggi daun kemudi

b = Lebar daun kemudi

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

$$A = 1.5 \times b$$

$$A = 1.5 \times b \times b$$

$$6,792 = 1.5 \times b^2$$

$$b^2 = 6,792 / 1.5 = 4,53$$

$$b = \sqrt{6,792 / 1.5} = 1,728$$

$$h = 1,728 \times 2 = 3,456 \text{ m}$$

Menurut Buku Perlengkapan Kapal Halaman 52 sec. 11.9

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

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

$$= 0.2 \times 6,792$$

$$= 1,358 \text{ m}^2$$

Perhitungan lebar bagian yang dibalancir pada potongan sembarang horizontal

$$\begin{aligned} b' &= 32\% \times b \\ &= 32\% \times 2,128 \\ &= 0,681 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Dari perhitungan diatas dapat diambil ukuran daun kemudi

-	Luas daun kemudi (A)	=	6,792	m ²
-	Luas bagian bahan air (A')	=	1,358	m ²
-	Tinggi daun kemudi (h)	=	3,192	
-	Lebar daun kemudi (b)	=	2,128	m
-	Lebar bagian balancir (b')	=	0,6809	m

F.2 Perhitungan Sepatu Kemudi

F.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 :

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \text{Aspek Ratio } (h^2 / A) : \\ &= 3,192^2 / 6,792 = 1,50 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} K1 &= \frac{A + 2}{3} \\ &= \frac{1,50 + 2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 1,167$$

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

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

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

Jadi :

$$Cr = 132 \times A \times V2 \times K1 \times K2 \times K3 \times Kt \quad (N)$$

$$Cr = 132 \times 6,792 \times 144 \times 1,167 \times 1.1 \times 1.15 \times 1.0$$

$$= 190542,473 \quad N$$

F.2.2. Modul Sepatu Kemudi

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

Volume II. Hal. 13.3

Dimana :

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

$$Bl = Cr / 2$$

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

$$= 190542,473$$

$$Bl = 190542,473 / 2$$

$$= 95271,236 \quad N$$

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

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

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

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

Dimana Pr = Cr ; L10 = Tinggi daun kemudi h1

$$= 3,192 \quad m$$

$$= \frac{190542,473}{3,192 \times 1000} = 59,695 \quad N/m$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 L50 &= \frac{190542,473}{3,192 \times 10^3} \\
 &= 3,192 \text{ m diambil} = 1,890 \text{ m (diambil 4 jarak gading)} \\
 X \text{ min} &= 0.5 \times L50 \\
 &= 0.5 \times 1,890 \\
 &= 0,945 \text{ m} \\
 Wz &= \frac{Bl \times X \times k}{80} \\
 &= \frac{95271,236 \times 1,950 \times 1.0}{80} \\
 &= 2322,236 \text{ cm}^3 \\
 Wy &= \frac{1}{3} \times Wz \\
 &= 0.33 \times 2322,236 \\
 &= 774,079 \text{ cm}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Perencanaan profil sepatu kemudi dengan plat dnegan ukuran sebagai berikut

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tinggi (h)} &= 330 \text{ mm} \\
 \text{Tebal (s)} &= 60 \text{ mm} \\
 \text{Lebar} &= 351 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

No	B	H	F = b x h	a	F x a ²	Iz = 1/12 x b x h ³
I	31.5	6	189	0	0	567,000
II	6	21	126	12.8	20482,875	4630,500
III	6	21	126	0	0	4630,500
IV	6	21	126	12.8	20482,875	4630,500
V	31.5	6	189	0	0	567,000
Σ_1					40965,750	Σ_2 15025,500

$$Iz = S1 + S2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 40965,750 + 15025,500 \\
 &= 55991,250 \text{ cm}^4 \\
 Wz' &= I_z / a \\
 &= 55991,250 / 12,75 \text{ dimana } A_{max} = 15 \text{ cm} \\
 &= 4391,471 \\
 Wz &< Wz' \\
 2322,236 &< 4391,471 \text{ cm}^3 \quad (\text{Memenuhi}) \\
 \text{Koreksi } Wz &= \frac{Wz \text{ Rencana} - Wz \text{ Perhitungan}}{Wz \text{ Perhitungan}} \times 100 \% \\
 &= \frac{4391,471 - 2322,236}{4391,471} \times 100 \% \\
 &= 0,471 < 0,5 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi})
 \end{aligned}$$

G. STERN CLEARANCE

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{D propeller ideal} &= 0.6 \times T \\
 &= 0.6 \times 5,25 \\
 &= 3,150 \text{ m} \\
 \text{R (Jari-jari propeller)} &= 0.5 \times \text{D propeller} \\
 &= 0.5 \times 3,150 \\
 &= 1,5750 \text{ m} \\
 \text{Diameter Boss Propeller} &= 1/6 \times D \\
 &= 0.17 \times 3,15 \\
 &= 0,5250 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

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	x	D=	0,525
b.	0,09	x	D =	0,4725
c.	0,17	x	D =	0,8925
d.	0,15	x	D =	0,7875
e.	0,18	x	D =	0,945
f.	0,04	x	D =	0,21

Jarak poros propeller dengan Base Line adalah :

= R Propeller + f + Tinggi sepatu kemudi

= 2,0410

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
- .. 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

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= Lpp \times B \times T \times Cb \\
 &= 62.00 \times 11.00 \times 4.00 \times 0.67 \\
 &= 1827.760 \quad m^2
 \end{aligned}$$

E.2.2. Volume Displacement Perencanaan

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{3} \times Lpp \times \frac{10}{10} \times S1 \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \times 62.00 \times \frac{10}{10} \times 877.37 \\
 &= 1813.23 \quad m^3
 \end{aligned}$$

E.2.3. Koreksi penyimpangan volume Displacement

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