

BAB II

DATA UKURAN UTAMA KAPAL

MT "Van Der

Type of ship	=	Motor Tanker		
Tonnages (GT)	=	2340		
Tonnages (NT)	=	1263		
Tons (DWT)	=	0		
LOA	=	92.02	M	
LPP	=	86.50	M	
B	=	19.40	M	
H	=	5.00	M	
D / T	=	4.40	M	
Cb	=	0.7		
MESIN INDUK	=	1300	BHP	
RPM	=	1300	Rpm	
Vs	=	12.50	Knots	= 6.43 m/s
		88.23		

BAB II

PERHITUNGAN RENCANA GARIS

A. PERHITUNGAN DASAR

$$\begin{aligned} C_b &= 1.04 - \frac{V}{2\sqrt{L}} && \text{(menggunakan rumus alexander)} \\ &= 1.04 - \frac{6.43}{18.60} \\ &= 1.04 - 0.34 \\ &= 0.70 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} LOA &= \frac{LPP}{0.94} && \text{(LOA} = \frac{100}{94} - \frac{100}{95}\text{)} \\ &= \frac{86.50}{0.94} && \text{(yang digunakan } \frac{100}{94}\text{)} \\ &= 92.02 \end{aligned}$$

1.00 Panjang Garis Air Muat (LWL)

$$\begin{aligned} LWL &= LPP + 0.03 LPP \\ &= 86.50 + 0.03 \cdot 86.50 \\ &= 89.095 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

2.00 Panjang Displacement Untuk Kapal Berbaling - Baling Tunggal

$$\begin{aligned} L_{\text{Displ}} &= 0.50 (LWL + LPP) \\ &= 0.50 (89.10 + 86.50) \\ &= 87.798 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

3.00 Coefisien Midship (Cm) Formula Van Lammerent

$$\begin{aligned} C_m &= 0,90 + 0,10 \\ &= 0,90 + 0,10 \cdot 0,84 \\ &= 0,98 \quad \text{memenuhi syarat (0,93 - 0,98)} \quad 0,98) \end{aligned}$$

4.00 Coeffisien Prismatic (Cp) Formula Troast

$$\begin{aligned} C_p &= C_b / C_m \\ &= 0,70 / 0,98 \\ &= 0,712 \quad \text{memenuhi syarat (0,68 - 0,84)} \end{aligned}$$

5.00 Coeffisien Garis Air (Cw) Formula Troast

$$\begin{aligned} C_w &= \\ &= 0,70 - 0,03 \\ &= 0,82 \quad \text{Memenuhi syarat (0,80 - 0,87)} \\ &\quad \text{mmj} \end{aligned}$$

6.00 Luas Garis Air (AWL) . AWL Perhitungan

$$\begin{aligned} AWL &= Lwl \times B \times C_w \\ &= 89,10 \times 19,40 \times 0,82 \\ &= 1420,06 \quad m^2 \end{aligned}$$

7.00 Luas Midship (Am)

$$\begin{aligned} A_m &= B \times T \times C_m \\ &= 19,40 \times 3,40 \times 0,98 \\ &= 64,88 \quad m^2 \end{aligned}$$

8.00 Volume Displacement (V Displ)

$$\begin{aligned} V \text{ displ} &= LPP \times B \times T \times Cb \\ &= 86.50 \times 19.40 \times 3.40 \times 0.70 \\ &= 3993.88 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

9.00 Coeffisien Prismatic Displacement (Cp Displ)

$$\begin{aligned} Cp \text{ Displ} &= LPP / L \text{ Displ} \times Cp \\ &= 86.50 / 87.80 \times 0.71 \\ &= 0.70 \end{aligned}$$

10.00 Displacement (D)

$$\begin{aligned} D &= Vol \text{ Displ} \times g \times c \\ &= 3993.88 \times 1.03 \times 1.00 \\ &= 4110.10 \text{ Ton} \end{aligned}$$

B. MENENTUKAN LETAK LCB

B.1 Dengan menggunakan Cp displacement pada grafik NSP pada Cp Displ = 0,67 didapat letak

titik LCB (Longitudinal Centre of bouyancy) = 0.40% x L Displ, dimana L Displ = 92.92 m

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cp Displ} &= (\text{LPP/L disp}) \times \text{Cp} \\ &= 0.99 \times 0.71 \\ &= 0.70 \end{aligned}$$

B.1.1. Letak LCB Displ menurut grafik NSP

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LCB Displ} &= 0.0080 \times \text{L Displ} \\ &= 0.0080 \times 87.80 \\ &= 0.75 \text{ m} \quad (\text{Di depan L Displ}) \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} f \text{ Displ} &= 0.50 \times \text{L Displ} \\ &= 0.50 \times 87.798 \\ &= 43.90 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} f \text{ Lpp} &= 0.50 \times \text{LPP} \\ &= 0.50 \times 86.50 \\ &= 43.25 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} &= 43.90 - 43.25 \\ &= 0.649 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$= 0.75 - 0.649$$

$$= 0.1010 \text{ m} \quad \text{di depan midship LPP}$$

B.2. Menurut Diagram NSP dengan luas tiap section (A_m) = 64.88

No. Ord	%	% Terhadap A_m	F_s	Hasil	F_m	Hasil
AP	0.010	0.65	1.00	0.65	-10.00	-6.49
1.00	0.010	0.65	4.00	2.60	-9.00	-23.36
2.00	0.395	25.63	2.00	51.26	-8.00	-410.06
3.00	0.520	33.74	4.00	134.96	-7.00	-944.69
4.00	0.725	47.04	2.00	94.08	-6.00	-564.48
5.00	0.850	55.15	4.00	220.60	-5.00	-1103.00
6.00	0.930	60.34	2.00	120.68	-4.00	-482.73
7.00	0.980	63.58	4.00	254.34	-3.00	-763.02
8.00	0.990	64.23	2.00	128.47	-2.00	-256.94
9.00	1	64.88	4.00	259.53	-1.00	-259.53
					Σ_2	-4814.29
10.00	1	64.88	2.00	129.77	0.00	0.00
11.00	1	64.88	4.00	259.53	1.00	259.53
12.00	1.000	64.88	2.00	129.77	2.00	259.53
13.00	0.985	63.91	4.00	255.64	3.00	766.91
14.00	0.975	63.26	2.00	126.52	4.00	506.08
15.00	0.805	52.23	4.00	208.92	5.00	1044.61
16.00	0.785	50.93	2.00	101.87	6.00	611.19
17.00	0.580	37.63	4.00	150.53	7.00	1053.69
18.00	0.360	23.36	2.00	46.72	8.00	373.72
19.00	0.140	9.08	4.00	36.33	9.00	327.01
FP	0.07	4.54	1.00	4.54	10.00	45.42
			Σ_1	2717.28	Σ_3	5247.71

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{B.2.1. } h &= L \text{ Displ} / 20.00 \\
 &= 87.80 / 20.00 \\
 &= 4.39
 \end{aligned}$$

B.2.2. Volume Displacement NSP

$$\begin{aligned}
 V \text{ Displ} &= 0.33 \times h \times S_1 \\
 &= 39816.00 \times 4.39 \times 2717.28 \\
 &= 3976.179
 \end{aligned}$$

B.2.3. Letak LCB NSP

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LCB NSP} &= S_2 + S_3 \times h \\ & S_1 \\ 0.16 &= -4814.29 + 5247.71 \times 4.39 \\ & 2717.28 \\ &= 0.700 \end{aligned}$$

B.2.4. Koreksi Prosentasi Penyimpangan LCB

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\text{LCB Displ} - \text{LCB NSP}}{\text{L Displ}} \times 0.01 \\ &= \frac{0.75 - 0.70}{87.80} \times 0.01 \\ &= 0.75 \times 0.01 \\ &= 0.0110000 \% < 0.010 \quad (\text{Memenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

B.2.5. Koreksi prosentase penyimpangan untuk Volume Displ

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\text{Volume Displ Awal} - \text{Vol Displ NSP}}{\text{Vol Displ Awal}} \times 1.00 \\ &= \frac{3993.88 - 3976.18}{3993.88} \times 1.00 \\ &= 0.00 \times 0.01\% \\ &= 0.44300\% < 0.50 \quad (\text{Memenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

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 1.00h
= Lpp / 10.00
= 86.50 / 10.00
= 8.65 m

2.00 Volume Displacement pada Main Part

V Displ = 0.33 x LPP/10 x S 1
= 0.33 x 8.65 x 1374.64
= 3963.54 m³

3.00 Letak LCB pada Main Part

= S2 + S3 x Lpp m
S 1 10.00
= -1291.05 + 1296.65 x 8.65
1374.64 10.00
= 0.04 m

e = Perbandingan jarak LCB terhadap Lpp

e = (LCB Lpp / Lpp) x 100 %
= 0.1010 / 86.50 x 1.00
= 0.0012 0.01 %

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

Qa = Qf = ± (1,4 + Cp) + e

Dimana :

Qf = Cp + (1,4 + Cp) x e
= 0.712 + 1.40 + 0.71 x 0.00

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 0.714 \\
 Qa &= Cp - (1.4 + Cp) \times e \\
 &= 0.71 - 1.40 + 0.71 \times 0.00 \\
 &= 0.709
 \end{aligned}$$

$$Am = 64.88$$

No. Ord	Luas Station	Luas Station Terhadap Am
AP	0.000	0.00
0,25	0.079	5.13
0,5	0.168	10.90
0,75	0.265	17.19
1.00	0.364	23.62
1,5	0.557	36.14
2.00	0.723	46.91
2,5	0.852	55.28
3.00	0.936	60.73
4.00	0.997	64.69
5.00	1.000	64.88
6.00	0.997	64.69
7.00	0.942	61.12
7,5	0.861	55.86
8.00	0.735	47.69
8,5	0.569	36.92
9.00	0.375	24.33
9,25	0.274	17.78
9,5	0.174	11.29
9,75	0.082	5.32
FP	0.000	0.00
	Σ	710.46

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= \text{LCB midship Displacement} \\
 &= 0.040
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q &= \text{LCB midship NSP} \\
 &= 0.101
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 b &= \frac{4Cp - 1}{6Cp} \\
 &= 0.20
 \end{aligned}$$

No ORD	% Luas Station	Luas Station terhadap Am	FS	Hasil	Fm	Hasil
AP	0.001	0.065	0.25	0.02	-5.00	-0.08
0.25	0.078	5.03	1.00	5.03	-4.75	-23.89
0.50	0.166	10.74	0.50	5.37	-4.50	-24.17
0.75	0.262	17.03	1.00	17.03	-4.25	-72.38
1.00	0.363	23.52	0.75	17.64	-4.00	-70.56
1.50	0.541	35.08	2.00	70.16	-3.50	-245.56
2.00	0.722	46.85	1.00	46.85	-3.00	-140.55
2.50	0.834	54.12	2.00	108.24	-2.50	-270.60
3.00	0.948	61.50	1.50	92.25	-2.00	-184.50
4.00	0.997	64.69	4.00	258.76	-1.00	-258.76
5.00	1.013	65.70	2.00	131.40	0.00	0.00
		0.00			Σ_2	-1291.05
6.00	0.996	64.63	4.00	258.52	1.00	258.52
7.00	0.926	60.06	1.50	90.09	2.00	180.18
7.50	0.842	54.65	2.00	109.30	2.50	273.25
8.00	0.717	46.53	1.00	46.53	3.00	139.59
8.50	0.552	35.82	2.00	71.64	3.50	250.74
9.00	0.357	23.17	0.75	17.38	4.00	69.51
9.25	0.272	17.62	1.00	17.62	4.25	74.89
9.50	0.172	11.19	0.50	5.60	4.50	25.18
9.75	0.080	5.22	1.00	5.22	4.75	24.80
FP	0.000	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
			Σ_1	1374.64	Σ_3	1296.65

$$\begin{aligned}
 1.00 \quad h &= L_{pp} / 10.00 \\
 &= 86.50 / 10.00 \\
 &= 8.65 \quad m
 \end{aligned}$$

2.00 Volume Displacement pada Main Part

$$\begin{aligned}
 V \text{ Displ} &= 0.33 \times LPP/10 \times \varepsilon_1 \\
 &= 0.33 \times 8.65 \times 1374.64 \\
 &= 3963.54 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

3.00 Letak LCB pada Main Part

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3}{\varepsilon_1} \times \frac{Lpp}{10} \\
 &= \frac{1291.05 + 1296.65}{1374.64} \times \frac{8.65}{10.00} \\
 &= 0.04 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan pada Cant Part

No Ord	Luas Station	Fs	Hasil	Fm	Hasil
0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0,5 AP	0.032	4.00	0.13	1.00	0.13
AP	0.06	1.00	0.06	2.00	0.13
		Σ_1	0.19	Σ_2	0.26

$$\begin{aligned}
 e &= Lwl - Lpp \\
 &= 2.00 \\
 &= 89.10 - 86.50 \\
 &= 2.00 \\
 &= 1.30
 \end{aligned}$$

5. Volume Cant Part

$$= 0.33 \times e \times \sum 1$$

$$= 0.33 \times 1.30 \times 0.19$$

$$= 0.08$$

6. LCB Cant Part Terhadap AP

$$= S_2 \times e$$

$$S_1$$

$$= 0.26 \times 1.30$$

$$0.19$$

$$= 1.73 \text{ m}$$

7. Jarak LCB Cant Part terhadap f LPP

$$= 0.33 \times L_{pp} + \text{LCB Cant Part}$$

$$= 0.33 \times 86.50 + 1.73$$

$$= 30.28 \text{ m}$$

8. Volume Displacement Total

$$V_{\text{Displ total}} = V_{\text{Displ Mp}} + V_{\text{Displ CP}}$$

$$= 3963.54 + 0.08$$

$$= 3963.63 \text{ m}^3$$

9. LCB Total terhadap f Lpp

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

$$= \frac{(0.04 \times 3963.54) + (30.28 \times 0.08)}{3963.63}$$

$$= \frac{139.70 + 2.55}{3963.63}$$

$$= 0.04 \text{ m}$$

B.3.1 Koreksi Hasil Perhitungan

A Koreksi untuk Volume Displacement

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

$$= \frac{3976.18 - 3963.63}{3976.18} \times 1.00$$

$$= 0.32 \% < 0,5 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi})$$

B. Koreksi untuk Procentase Penyimpangan LCB

$$= \frac{\text{LCB Thd midship Lpp} - \text{LCB total}}{\text{LPP}} \times 1.00$$

$$= \frac{0.10 - 0.04}{86.50} \times 1.00$$

$$= 0.075 \% < 0,1 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi})$$

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	=	0.71
Dari grafik Latsiun sudut masuk	=	16.00
Penyimpangan	=	3.00
Maka besarnya sudut masuk yang diperoleh	=	19.00

C.2. Perhitungan Luas Bidang Garis Air

No. Ord.	$Y=1/2 B$	FS	Hasil
AP	6.79	0.25	1.70
0.25	7.55	1.00	7.55
0.50	8.16	0.50	4.08
0.75	8.60	1.00	8.60
1.00	9.12	0.75	6.84
1.50	9.42	2.00	18.84
2.00	9.66	1.00	9.66
2.50	9.72	2.00	19.44
3.00	9.73	1.50	14.60
4.00	9.73	4.00	38.92
5.00	9.72	2.00	19.44
6.00	9.70	4.00	38.80
7.00	8.79	1.50	13.19
7.50	7.45	2.00	14.90
8.00	5.96	1.00	5.96
8.50	4.47	2.00	8.94
9.00	2.98	0.75	2.24
9.25	2.23	1.00	2.23
9.50	1.49	0.50	0.75
9.75	0.75	1.00	0.75
FP	0.00	0.25	0.00
		Σ	237.41

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{AWL mp} &= 2.00 \times 0.33 \times \text{Lpp}/10.00 \times \epsilon \\
 &= 2.00 \times 0.33 \times 86.50/10.00 \times 237.41 \\
 &= 1369.05 \quad \text{m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\text{Pada AP} = 6.79/0.5 \text{ AP} = 3.40$$

No Ord	Tinggi Ord.	Fs	Hasil
AP	6.79	1.00	6.79
1/2 AP	3.40	4.00	13.58
0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
		Σ	20.37

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{C.2.c. } e &= \frac{LWL-LPP}{2} \\
 &= \frac{89.10-86.50}{2} \\
 &= 1.30 \quad \text{m}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{AWL Cp} &= 2.00 \times e \times \Sigma \\
 &= 2.00 \times 1.30 \times 20.37 \\
 &= 52.86 \quad \text{m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{AWL total} &= \text{Luas Main Part} + \text{Luas Cant Part} \\
 &= 1369.05 + 52.86 \\
 &= 1421.91 \quad \text{m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

C.2.f. Koreksi Luas Garis Air

$$= \frac{\text{AWL Awal} - \text{AWL Total}}{\text{AWL Awal}} \times 100 \%$$

$$= \frac{1420.06 - 1421.91}{1420.06} \times 1.00$$

$$= 0.13 \quad \% < 0.5 \quad \% \quad \text{(Memenuhi syarat)}$$

D.PERHITUNGAN RADIUS BILGA

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dimana : } B &= 19.40 \text{ m} & 1/2 B &= 9.70 \\ H &= 5.00 \\ T &= 3.40 \text{ m} \\ A &= \text{Rise of Floor} \\ &= 0.01 \times B \\ &= 0.01 \times 19.40 \\ &= 0.19 \text{ m} \\ R &= \text{Jari - jari Bilga} \\ M &= \text{Titik pusat kelengkungan bilga} \end{aligned}$$

D.1. Dalam segi tiga ABC

$$\begin{aligned} Tg a_2 &= \frac{BC}{AB} = \frac{0.19}{9.70} = 0.0195876 \\ a_2 &= \arctan(0.0195876) = 1.12^\circ \\ a_1 &= 180 - \alpha_2 - 90 \\ &= 180 - 1.12 - 90 \\ &= 88.88^\circ \end{aligned}$$

D.2. Perhitungan

D.2.1. Luas Trapesium AECD

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2} B \times \frac{1}{2} \{T + (T - A)\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} B \times 0.50 (3.40 + (3.40 - 0.19)) \\ &= 9.70 \times 0.50 (3.40 + (3.40 - 0.19)) \\ &= 32.04 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

D.2.2. Luas AFHEDA

$$= \frac{1}{2} \text{ Luas Midship}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{2} \times B \times T \times Cm \\
&= 0.50 \times 19.40 \times 3.40 \times 0.98 \\
&= 32.44 \text{ m}^2
\end{aligned}$$

D.2.3. Luas FGHCF

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \text{Luas Trapesium AECD} - \text{Luas AFHEDA} \\
&= 32.04 - 32.44 \\
&= -0.40 \text{ m}^2
\end{aligned}$$

D.2.4. Luas FCM

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{2} \times \text{Luas FGHCF} \\
&= 0.50 \times -0.40 \\
&= -0.20
\end{aligned}$$

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

Luas FCG

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
32.04 - 32.44 &= 0.5 R^2 \text{Tg } 45.58 - \frac{45.58}{360.00} \times \pi R^2 \\
-0.40 &= 0.57 R^2 - 0.43 R^2 \\
-0.40 &= 0.15 R^2 \\
R^2 &= -2.73 \\
R &= 1.65
\end{aligned}$$

E.PERHITUNGAN CHAMBER, SHEER, DAN BANGUNAN ATAS

E.1. Perhitungan Chamber

Chamber :

$$\begin{aligned} &= 1.00 / 25.00 \times B \quad \text{m} \\ &= 1.00 / 25.00 \times 19.40 \\ &= 0.78 \quad \text{m} \quad = \quad 776.00 \quad \text{mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{E.2. Tinggi Bulwark} \quad = \quad 1.00 \quad \text{m}$$

E.3. Perhitungan Sheer

E.3.1. Bagian Buritan (Belakang)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{E.3.1.1. AP} &= 25.00 \quad (L / 3.00 + 10.00) \\ &= 25.00 \quad (86.50 / 3.00 + 10.00) \\ &= 970.83 \quad \text{mm} \quad 0.97 \end{aligned}$$

E.3.1.2. 1/6 Lpp dari AP

$$\begin{aligned} &= 11.10 \quad (L / 3.00 + 10.00) \\ &= 11.10 \quad (86.50 / 3.00 + 10.00) \\ &= 431.05 \quad \text{mm} \quad 0.43 \end{aligned}$$

E.3.1.3. 1/3 Lpp dari Ap

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2.80 \quad (L / 3.00 + 10.00) \\ &= 2.80 \quad (86.50 / 3.00 + 10.00) \\ &= 108.73 \quad \text{mm} \quad 0.11 \end{aligned}$$

$$E.3.2. \text{ Bagian Midship (Tengah)} = 0.00 \text{ mm}$$

E.3.3. Bagian Haluan (Depan)

$$\begin{aligned} E.3.3.1. \text{ FP} &= 50.00 (L / 3.00 + 10.00) \\ &= 50.00 (86.50 / 3.00 + 10.00) \\ &= 1941.67 \text{ mm} \quad 1.94 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E.3.3.2. \text{ 1/6 Lpp dari FP} &= 22.20 (L / 3.00 + 10.00) \\ &= 22.20 (86.50 / 3.00 + 10.00) \\ &= 862.10 \text{ mm} \quad 0.86 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E.3.3.3. \text{ 1/3 Lpp dari FP} &= 5.60 (L / 3.00 + 10.00) \\ &= 5.60 (86.50 / 3.00 + 10.00) \\ &= 217.47 \text{ mm} \quad 0.22 \end{aligned}$$

E.4. Bangunan Atas (Menurut Methode Varian)

E.4.1. Perhitungan jumlah gading
Jarak gading (a)

$$\begin{aligned} A &= Lpp / 500.00 + 0.48 \\ &= 86.50 / 500.00 + 0.48 \\ &= 0.65 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak yang diambil

$$= 600.00 \text{ mm} = 0.60 \text{ m}$$

Untuk Lpp = 86.50 m

$$\text{maka } 0.60 \times 140.00 \text{ gading} = 84.00$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0.50 \times 5 \text{ gading} &= 2.50 \\ &= 86.50 \end{aligned}$$

E.4.2. Poop Deck (Geladak Kimbul)

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

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Panjang} &= 0.20 \times \text{Lpp} \\ &= 0.25 \times 86.50 \\ &= 21.63 \text{ diambil } 16.00 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Panjang poop deck} &= 16.00 \\ 50.00 \times 0.65 \text{ gading} &= 32.50\end{aligned}$$

F.4.3. Fore Castle Deck (Deck Akil)

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

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Panjang} &= 0.10 \times \text{Lpp} \\ &= 0.10 \times 86.50 \\ &= 8.65\end{aligned}$$

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

diambil 2,2 m (dari main deck)

F.4.4. Jarak Gading Memanjang

$$A = (2 \times \text{Lpp}) + 600.00 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 173.00 + 600.00 \text{ mm} \\
 &= 773.00 \text{ mm} \text{ diambil } 0.77 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi Double Bottom

$$\begin{aligned}
 H &= 350.00 + 45.00 \times B \\
 &= 350.00 + 45.00 \times 19.40 \\
 &= 1223.00 \text{ diambil } 800.00 \text{ mm} = 0.80 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Jumlah gading} &= (H - \text{Tinggi double bottom}) / a \\
 &= 5.00 - 0.80 / 0.77 \\
 &= 5.37 \text{ diambil } 8.00 \text{ buah gading}
 \end{aligned}$$

G. PERHITUNGAN UKURAN DAUN KEMUDI

Perhitungan ukuran daun kemudi

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

$$A = C1 \times C2 \times C3 \times C4 \times \frac{1.75 \times L \times T}{100.00} \text{ (m}^2\text{)}$$

Dimana :

A = Luas daun kemudi dalam m²

L = Panjang Kapal = 86.50 m

T = Sarat Kapal = 3.40 m

C1 = Faktor untuk type kapal = 1.00

C2 = Faktor untuk type kemudi = 1.00

C3 = Faktor untuk profil kemudi = 1.00

C4 = Faktor untuk rancangan kemudi = 1.00 dengan jet propeller

Jadi

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 1.00 \times 1.00 \times 1.00 \times 1.00 \times \frac{1.75 \times 86.50 \times 3.40}{100.00} \\ &= 5.15 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Koreksi Luas Daun Kemudi (Buku Perlengkapan Kapal ITS hal 51)

=

Koreksi Luas Daun Kemudi (Buku Perlengkapan Kapal ITS hal 51)			
=	$\frac{0,023}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{L_{pp}}{C_b \times B}} - 6,2}$	$\frac{A}{L_{pp} \times T}$	$\frac{0,03}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{L_{pp}}{C_b \times B}} - 7,2}$
=	$\frac{0,023}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{86,50}{0,71 \times 19,40}} - 6,2}$	$\frac{1,412}{86,50 \times 3,40}$	$\frac{0,03}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{86,50}{0,71 \times 19,40}} - 7,2}$
=	0.04 <	0.02	-0.03
sama boleh			

G.1. Ukuran Daun Kemudi

A = h . b Dimana : h = Tinggi daun kemudi

B = Lebar daun kemudi

Menurut ketentuan perlengkapan kapal ITS halaman 53 harga perbandingan h/b = 1,5 sampai 2 diambil 1,6 sehingga :

$$A = 1.80 \times b$$

$$A = 1.80 \times b \times b$$

$$5.15 = 1.80 \times b^2$$

$$b^2 = 5.15 / 1.80 = 2.86 \quad b = 1.69$$

$$h = 5.15 / 1.69$$

$$= 3.04 \text{ m}$$

Menurut Buku Perlengkapan Kapal Halaman 52 sec. 11.9

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

$$A' = 0.20 \times A$$

$$= 0.20 \times 5.15$$

$$= 1.03 \text{ m}^2$$

Perhitungan lebar bagian yang dibalancir pada potongan sembarang horizontal

$$\begin{aligned}
 b' &= 0.30 \times b \\
 &= 0.30 \times 1.69 \\
 &= 0.51 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dari perhitungan diatas dapat diambil ukuran daun kemudi

-	Luas daun kemudi (A)	=	5.15	m ²
-	Luas bagian bahan air (A')	=	1.03	m ²
-	Tinggi daun kemudi (h)	=	3.04	
-	Lebar daun kemudi (b)	=	1.69	m
-	Lebar bagian balancir (b')	=	0.51	m

G.2 Perhitungan Gaya Sepatu Kemudi

G.2.1. Menurut BKI 2001 Vol. II (hal. 14 - 3 Sec.B.1.1) tentang Gaya Kemudi adalah :

$$Cr = 132.00 \times A \times V^2 \times K1 \times K2 \times K3 \times Kt \quad (N)$$

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \text{Aspek Ratio } h^2 / A : \\
 &= 3.04^2 / 5.15 = 1.80 \\
 V &= \text{Kecepatan dinas kapal} = 12.50 \\
 K1 &= \frac{A + 2.00}{3.00} \\
 &= \frac{1.80 + 2.00}{3.00} \\
 &= 1.27
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 K2 &= \text{Koefisien yang tergantung dari kapal} = 1.10 \\
 K3 &= 1.15 \text{ Untuk kemudi dibelakang propeller} \\
 Kt &= 1.00 \text{ (Normal)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi :

$$Cr = 132.00 \times A \times V^2 \times K1 \times K2 \times K3 \times Kt \quad (N)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Cr &= 132.00 \times 5.15 \times 156.25 \times 1.27 \times 1.10 \times 1.15 \times 1.00 \\
 &= 170090.44 \quad N
 \end{aligned}$$

G.2.2. Modulus Sepatu Kemudi

Modulus penampang dari sepatu kemudi terhadap sumbu z, menurut BKI 2001 Volume II. Hal. 13.3

Dimana :

Bl = Gaya kemudi dalam Newton

Bl = Cr / 2

Cr = Gaya kemudi

= 170090.44

Bl = 170090.44 / 2.00

= 85045.22 N

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

x = 0,5 x L50 (x maximum)

x = L50 (x maximum),

dimana :

$$L50 = \frac{Cr}{Pr \times 10^3}$$

Dimana

$$Pr = \frac{Cr}{L10 \times 10^3} ; L10 = \text{Tinggi daun kemudi } h1 = 3.04 \text{ m}$$

$$= \frac{170090.44}{3.04 \times 10^3} = 55.88 \text{ N/m}$$

$$L50 = \frac{Cr}{Pr \times 10^3}$$

$$L50 = \frac{170090.44}{55.88 \times 10^3}$$

$$= 3.04 \text{ m}$$

$$X \text{ min} = 0.50 \times L50$$

$$= 0.50 \times 2.80$$

$$= 1.40 \text{ m}$$

$$k = \text{Faktor bahan} = 1.00$$

$$Wz = \frac{Bl \times X \times k}{80.00}$$

$$= \frac{85045.22 \times 1.40 \times 1.00}{80.00}$$

$$= 1488.29 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ S 2}$$

$$Wy = 0.33 \times Wz$$

$$= 0.33 \times 1488.29$$

$$= 496.10 \text{ cm}^3$$

Perencanaan profil sepatu kemudi dengan plat dnegan ukuran sebagai berikut

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi (h)} &= 220.00 \text{ mm} = 0.22 \text{ m} \\ \text{Tebal (s)} &= 59.00 \text{ mm} = 0.059 \text{ m} \\ \text{Lebar} &= 245.00 \text{ mm} = 0.24 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

No	B	H	F = b x h	a	F x a ²	Iz = 1/12 x b x h ³
I	24.50	5.50	134.75	0.00	0.00	339.68
II	5.90	11.00	64.90	9.30	5613.20	654.41
III	5.90	11.00	64.90	0.00	0.00	654.41
IV	5.90	11.00	64.90	9.30	5613.20	654.41
V	24.50	5.50	134.75	0.00	0.00	339.68
					Σ_1	Σ_2
					11226.40	2642.59

$$\begin{aligned} I_z &= S_1 + S_2 \\ &= 11226.40 + 2642.59 \\ &= 13868.99 \text{ cm}^4 \\ W_z' &= I_z / a \\ &= 13868.99 / 9.30 = 1491.29 \\ W_z &< W_z' \\ 1488.29 &< 1491.29 \text{ cm}^3 \quad (\text{Memenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Koreksi } W_z &= \frac{W_z \text{ Rencana} - W_z \text{ Perhitungan}}{W_z \text{ Perhitungan}} \times 100 \% \\ &= \frac{1488.29 - 1491.29}{1491.29} \times 100 \% \\ &= 0.20 < 0.5 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

H.STERN CLEARANCE

Ukuran diameter propeller ideal adalah (0,6 - 0,7) T, Dimana T = Sarat Kapal.
Kita ambil 0,65 T

$$\begin{aligned} \text{D propeller ideal} &= 0.60 \times T \\ &= 0.60 \times 3.40 \\ &= 2.04 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

R (Jari-jari propeller)

$$\begin{aligned} &= 0.50 \times \text{D propeller} \\ &= 0.50 \times 2.04 \\ &= 1.02 \text{ m} \quad 0.10 \end{aligned}$$

Diameter Boss Propeller

$$\begin{aligned} &= 37992.00 \times D \\ &= 0.17 \times 2.04 \\ &= 0.34 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Menurut peraturan konstruksi lambung BKI, untuk kapal baling-baling tunggal jarak minimal antara baling-baling dengan linggi buritan menurut aturan konstruksi BKI 1996 Vol II sec 13 - 1 adalah sebagai berikut :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a.} \quad 0.1 \cdot D &= 0.1 \times 2.040 = 0.204 \\ \text{b.} \quad 0.09 \cdot D &= 0.09 \times 2.040 = 0.184 \\ \text{c.} \quad 0.17 \cdot D &= 0.17 \times 2.040 = 0.347 \\ \text{d.} \quad 0.15 \cdot D &= 0.15 \times 2.040 = 0.306 \\ \text{e.} \quad 0.18 \cdot D &= 0.18 \times 2.040 = 0.367 \\ \text{f.} \quad 0.04 \cdot D &= 0.04 \times 2.040 = 0.082 \\ \text{g.} \quad 2'' - 3'' \cdot D &= 3 \times 0.0254 = 0.0762 \end{aligned}$$

Jarak Poros Propeller dengan Base Line R Propeller + f + Tinggi sepatu kemudi

$$= 1.020 + 0.082 + 0.22 = 1.322 \text{ m}$$