

## BAB II

### RENCANA GARIS (*LINES PLAN*)

#### 2.1. Perhitungan Dimensi Kapal

##### 2.1.1. Panjang Garis Muat ( LWL )

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LWL} &= L_{pp} + (2\% - 3\%) L_{pp} \rightarrow \text{diambil } 2\% \\ &= L_{pp} + 2\% L_{pp} \\ &= 60,07 + (0,02 \times 60,07) \\ &= \mathbf{61,271 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

##### 2.1.2. Panjang Displacement untuk kapal baling – baling tunggal ( L displ )

$$\begin{aligned} L_{\text{displ}} &= \frac{1}{2} (\text{LWL} + L_{pp}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times (61,27 + 60,07) \\ &= \mathbf{60,671 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

##### 2.1.3. Panjang Keseluruhan ( LOA )

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LOA} &= \left( \frac{100}{94} \sim \frac{100}{95} \right) \times L_{pp} \rightarrow \text{diambil } \frac{100}{95} \\ &= \frac{100}{95} \times 60,07 \\ &= \mathbf{63,230 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

##### 2.1.4. Coefisien Block (Cb) menurut Kerlen

$$\begin{aligned} C_b &= 1,179 - \frac{(0,333 \times V(\text{knot}))}{(LPP(m)^{0,5})} \\ &= 1,179 - \frac{(0,333 \times 13,00)}{(60,07^{0,5})} \\ &= \mathbf{0,65} \quad \text{Memenuhi ( 0.65 – 0.80 )} \end{aligned}$$

2.1.5. Coefisien Midship (  $C_m$  ) Menurut “ Van Lammerent”

$$\begin{aligned}C_m &= 0,9 + ( 0,1 \times \sqrt{C_b}) \\ &= 0,9 + (0,1 \times \sqrt{0,65}) \\ &= \mathbf{0,981} \quad \text{Memenuhi ( 0.94 – 0.98 )}\end{aligned}$$

2.1.6. Coefisien garis air (  $C_w$  ) Menurut Troast

$$\begin{aligned}C_w &= \sqrt{cb - 0.025} \\ &= \sqrt{0,65 - 0,025} \\ &= \mathbf{0.80} \quad \text{Memenuhi ( 0.80 – 0.87 )}\end{aligned}$$

2.1.7. Coefisien Prismatic (  $C_p$  ) Menurut Troast

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= C_b/C_m \\ &= 0,65/ 0,981 \\ &= \mathbf{0,66} \quad \text{Memenuhi ( 0.65 – 0.80 )}\end{aligned}$$

2.1.8. Luas Garis Air ( AWL )

$$\begin{aligned}AWL &= LWL \times B \times C_w \\ &= 61,271 \times 11,00 \times 0,80 \\ &= \mathbf{539,185 \text{ m}^2}\end{aligned}$$

2.1.9. Luas Midship (  $A_m$  )

$$\begin{aligned}A_m &= B \times T \times C_m \\ &= 11,00 \times 4,79 \times 0,98 \\ &= \mathbf{51,669 \text{ m}^2}\end{aligned}$$

2.1.10. Volume Displacement

$$\begin{aligned}V_{\text{displ}} &= L_{pp} \times B \times T \times C_b \\ &= 60,07 \times 11,00 \times 4,79 \times 0,65 \\ &= \mathbf{2057,307 \text{ m}^3}\end{aligned}$$

### 2.1.11. Displacement

$$D = V \text{ displ} \times \gamma \times c$$

Dimana :

$$\gamma = 1.025 \text{ Berat jenis air laut}$$

$$c = 1.004 \text{ Koefisien Pengelasan}$$

$$D = 2057,307 \times 1.025 \times 1.004$$

$$= \mathbf{2117,175 \text{ Ton}}$$

### 2.1.12. Coefisien Prismatic Displacement ( $C_p \text{ displ}$ )

$$C_p \text{ Displ} = ( L_{pp} / L \text{ displ} ) \times C_p$$

$$= ( 60,07 / 60,671 ) \times 0,66$$

$$= \mathbf{0,656}$$

## 2.2. Menentukan Letak *Longitudinal Center of Bouyancy* (LCB)

### 2.2.1. Menggunakan $C_p \text{ Displ}$

Dengan menggunakan  $C_p \text{ displacement}$  pada grafik NSP pada  $C_p \text{ displ} = 0,656$  didapat letak titik LCB (*Longitudinal centre of Bouyancy*) =  $0,48\% \times L \text{ displ}$ , dimana  $L \text{ displ} = 60,671 \text{ m}$

$$C_p \text{ Displ} = ( L_{pp} \times C_p ) / L \text{ Displ}$$

$$= ( 60,07 / 60,671 ) \times 0,66$$

$$= \mathbf{0,656}$$

#### A. Letak LCB Displ Menurut Grafik NSP

$$LCB \text{ Displ} = 0,4 \% \times L \text{ displ}$$

$$= 0,4\% \times 60,671$$

$$= \mathbf{0,243 \text{ m}} \quad (\text{Dibelakang } \phi \text{ L displ})$$

#### B. Jarak Midship ( $\phi$ ) L displacement ke FP

$$\phi \text{ Displ} = 0,5 \times L \text{ displ}$$

$$= 0,5 \times 60,671$$

$$= \mathbf{30,335 \text{ m}}$$

C. Jarak Midship ( $\phi$ ) Lpp ke FP

$$\phi \text{ Lpp} = 0,5 \times \text{Lpp}$$

$$= 0,5 \times 60,07$$

$$= \mathbf{30,035 \text{ m}}$$

D. Jarak antara midship ( $\phi$ ) Displ dengan midship ( $\phi$ ) Lpp

$$= \phi \text{ Displ} - \phi \text{ Lpp}$$

$$= 30,335 - 30,035$$

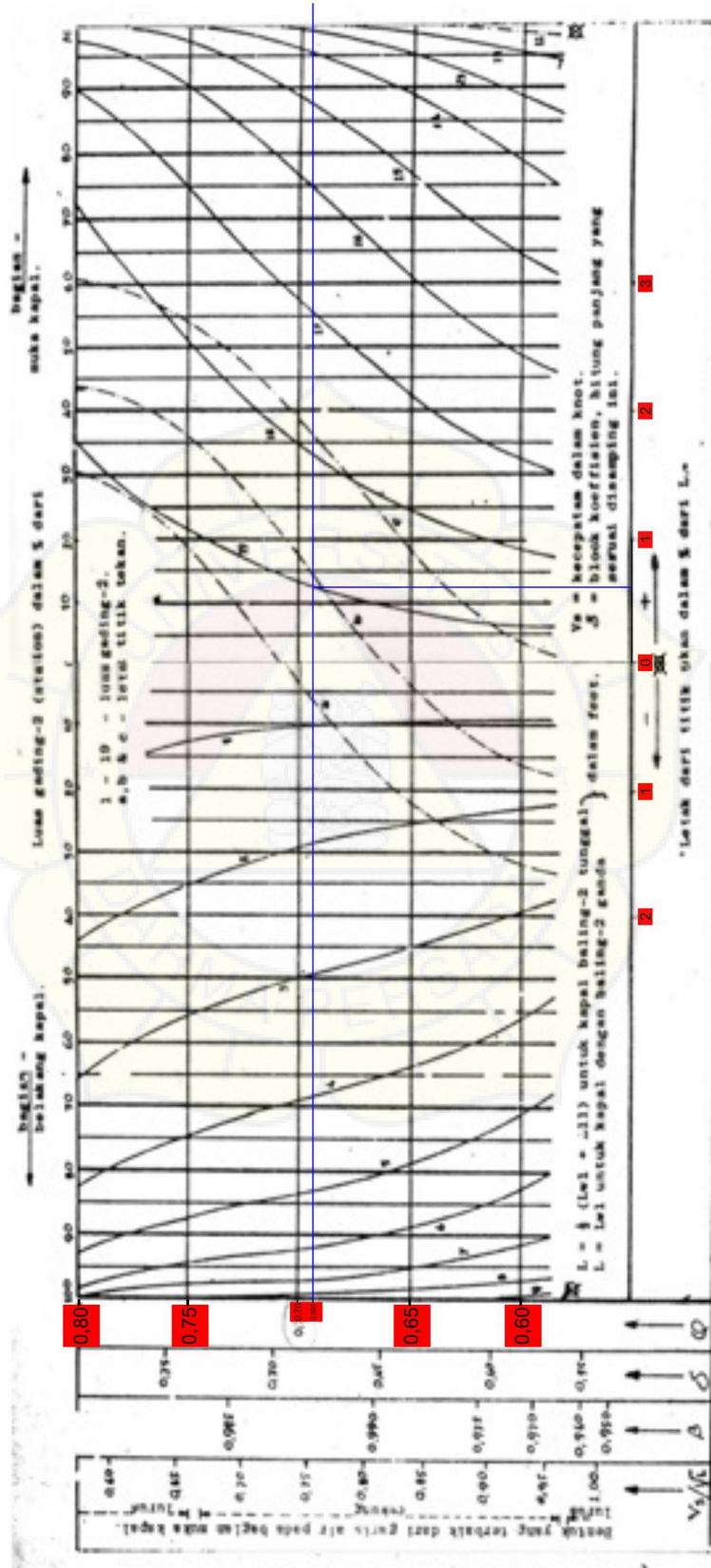
$$= \mathbf{0,30 \text{ m}}$$

E. Jarak antara LCB terhadap ( $\phi$ ) Lpp

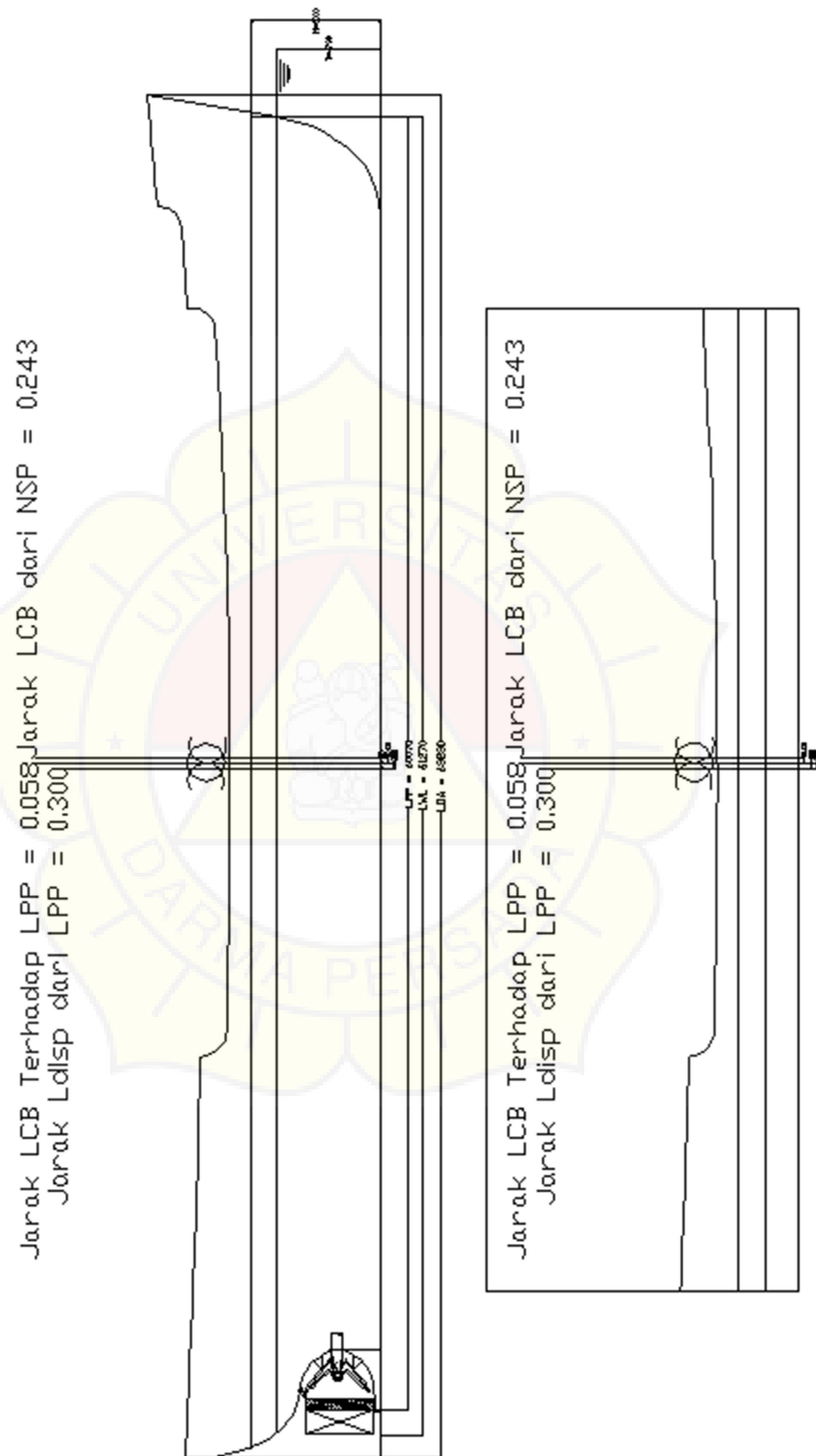
$$= 0,240 - 0,30$$

$$= \mathbf{-0,058 \text{ m}} \quad (\text{Dibelakang midship } \phi \text{ Lpp})$$

# DIAGRAM NSP



Gambar 2.1 Letak LCB Displacement Berdasarkan Grafik NSP



Gambar 2.2 Letak LCB Displacement KM. RIDHO

2.2.2. Menggunakan Diagram NSP

$$A_m = 54,650 \text{ m}^2$$

Tabel 2. 1 Hasil Perhitungan Presentase Diagram NSP dengan  $A_m$

No. Ord	%	% Terhadap $A_m$	$F_s$	Hasil	$F_m$	Hasil	
AP	0.000	0.000	1	0.000	-10	0.000	
1	0.085	4.392	4	17.567	-9	-158.107	
2	0.250	12.917	2	25.835	-8	-206.676	
3	0.455	23.509	4	94.038	-7	-658.263	
4	0.665	34.360	2	68.720	-6	-412.319	
5	0.765	39.527	4	158.107	-5	-790.536	
6	0.865	44.694	2	89.387	-4	-357.550	
7	0.922	47.613	4	190.452	-3	-571.356	
8	0.955	49.344	2	98.688	-2	-197.376	
9	1	51.669	4	206.676	-1	-206.676	
					$\Sigma_2$	-3558.858	
10	1	51.669	2	103.338	0	0.000	
11	0.99	51.152	4	204.609	1	204.609	
12	0.985	50.894	2	101.788	2	203.576	
13	0.970	50.119	4	200.476	3	601.427	
14	0.920	47.535	2	95.071	4	380.284	
15	0.830	42.885	4	171.541	5	857.705	
16	0.640	33.068	2	66.136	6	396.818	
17	0.450	23.251	4	93.004	7	651.029	
18	0.285	14.726	2	29.451	8	235.611	
19	0.090	4.650	4	18.601	9	167.408	
FP	0	0.000	1	0.000	10	0.000	
				$\Sigma_1$	2033.485	$\Sigma_3$	3698.467

1.  $h = L \text{ Displ} / 20$

$h = 60,6706 / 20$

$h = \mathbf{3,034 \text{ m}}$

2. Volume Displacement

$V \text{ displ} = 1/3 \times h \times \Sigma_1$

$= 1/3 \times 3,034 \times 2033.49$

$= \mathbf{2056,216 \text{ m}^3}$

3. Letak LCB NSP

$LCB \text{ NSP} = \frac{\Sigma_2 + \Sigma_3}{\Sigma_1} \times \frac{Lpp}{20}$

$= \frac{-3558,858 + 3698,467}{2033,485} \times \frac{60,07}{20}$

$= \mathbf{0,206 \text{ m}}$

4. Koreksi Prosentase penyimpangan LCB

$= \frac{LCBdispl - LCBNSP}{Ldispl} \times 100\%$

$= \frac{0,24 - 0,206}{60,670} \times 100\%$

$= \mathbf{0,060 \%} < 0,1 \% \text{ (Memenuhi syarat)}$

5. Koreksi prosentase penyimpangan untuk volume Displacement

$= \frac{Voldisp \text{ awal} - Voldispl \text{ NSP}}{Voldispl \text{ awal}} \times 100$

$= \frac{2056,216 - 205,307}{2057,307} \times 100\%$

$= \mathbf{0,053 \%} < 0,5 \% \text{ (Memenuhi syarat)}$

2.2.3. Perhitungan Koefisien Prismatik Depan (Qf) dan Koefisien Prismatik 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

$$\begin{aligned}e &= ( LCB Lpp / Lpp ) \times 100 \% \\ &= ( -0,058 / 60,07 ) \times 100 \% \\ &= \mathbf{-0,096 \%}\end{aligned}$$

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

$$Qa = Qf = Cp \pm ( 1.40 + Cp ) e$$

Dimana :

$$Cp = 0,66 \quad ( \text{Coefisien prismatic} )$$

Maka :

$$\begin{aligned}Qf &= Cp + ( 1,40 + Cp ) e \\ &= 0,66 + ( 1,40 + 0,66 ) \times -0,00096 \\ &= \mathbf{0.661}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}Qa &= Cp - ( 1.40 + Cp ) e \\ &= 0,66 - ( 1,40 + 0,66 ) \times -0,00096 \\ &= \mathbf{0.665}\end{aligned}$$

Tabel Luas tiap section terhadap Am menurut Van Lamerent

$$Am = \mathbf{44.471 \text{ m}^2}$$

Tabel 2.2 CSA Lama

No	% L station	Luas station
AP	0	0
0.25	0,061	3.3152
0.5	0,132	6,820
0.75	0,210	10,850
1	0,293	15,139
1.5	0,463	23,923
2	0,629	32,500
2.5	0,770	39,785
3	0,876	45,262
4	0,98	50,791
5	1	51,979
6	1	50,894
7	0,88	45,572
7.5	0,777	40,147
8	0,637	32,913
8.5	0,471	24,336
9	0,299	15,449
9.25	0,214	11,057
9.5	0,135	6,975
9.75	0,062	3,203
FP	0,000	0,000
		<b><math>\Sigma = 510,748</math></b>

Untuk menggambar CSA baru

$P = \text{LCB total terhadap } \phi \text{ Lpp} = 0.040$  selisih P dan Q = 0,063

$Q = \text{Jarak antara LCB terhadap } (\phi) \text{ Lpp} = 0.0508$

$$b = \frac{3Cp-1}{4Cp} = 0,369$$

Tabel luas tiap section terhadap Am dari grafik CSA lama

$$Am = 51,669 \text{ m}^2$$

Tabel 2.3 CSA Baru

No. Ord	% Luas	Luas x Am	FS	Hasil	FM	Hasil
AP	0.058	1.034	0.25	0.602	-5	-3.009
0.25	0.115	2.575	1	3.169	-4.75	-15.055
0.5	0.239	5.037	0.5	3.429	-4.5	-15.430
0.75	0.364	8.135	1	10.910	-4.25	-46.367
1	0.484	11.151	0.75	11.417	-4	-45.667
1.5	0.694	17.706	2	48.110	-3.5	-168.384
2	0.844	24.206	1	32.679	-3	-98.037
2.5	0.938	30.654	2	80.008	-2.5	-200.021
3	0.986	36.701	1.5	68.267	-2	-136.534
4	1	46.040	4	204.283	-1	-204.283
5	1	50.632	2	104.531	0	-
					□ 2	-932.785

-						
6	1	51.392	4	204.697	1	204.697
7	0.887	50.156	1.5	68.735	2	137.469
7.5	0.78	47.525	2	80.736	2.5	201.841
8	0.641	42.495	1	33.094	3	99.283
8.5	0.474	33.746	2	48.940	3.5	171.290
9	0.301	21.669	0.75	11.651	4	46.602
9.25	0.215	15.391	1	11.118	4.25	47.251
9.5	0.136	9.383	0.5	3.507	4.5	15.780
9.75	0.062	4.130	1	3.221	4.75	15.298
FP	0.000	-	0.25	-	0	-
			$\square\square_1$	1,033.102	$\square_3$	939.511

$$\begin{aligned} \text{A. } h &= L_{pp} / 10 \\ &= 60,07 / 10 \\ &= \mathbf{6,007 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

B. Volume Displacement Pada Main Part

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{displ}} &= 1/3 \times L_{PP}/10 \times \sum_1 \\ &= 1/3 \times 6,202 \times 967,106 \\ &= \mathbf{1.999,330 \text{ m}^3} \end{aligned}$$

C. Letak LCB pada Main Part

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LCB} &= \frac{\sum 3 + \sum 2}{\sum 1} \times \frac{L_{pp}}{10} \\ &= \frac{-932,785 + 939,510}{1033,102} \times 6,01 \\ &= \mathbf{0,039 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

D. Perhitungan Pada Cant Part

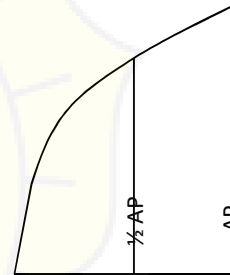
Untuk perhitungan volume dan LCB pada cant part adalah

sbb : Pada AP = **2,3 m**

Tabel 2.4 Perhitungan Cant Part

No. Ord.	Luas Station	Fs	Hasil	F M	Hasil
0	0	1	0	2	0
0,5 AP	0,29	4	0,115	1	0,115
AP	0,058	1	0,0575	2	0,115
		$\Sigma_1 =$	<b>0,173</b>	$\Sigma_2 =$	<b>0,230</b>

$$\begin{aligned}
 e &= \frac{LWL - Lpp}{2} \\
 &= \frac{61,27 - 60,07}{2} \\
 &= \mathbf{0,601 \text{ m}}
 \end{aligned}$$



E. Volume Cant Part

$$\begin{aligned}
 V \text{ Cant Part} &= \frac{1}{3} \times e \times \Sigma_1 \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \times 0,60 \times 0,173 \\
 &= \mathbf{0,035 \text{ m}^3}
 \end{aligned}$$

F. LCB Cant Part terhadap AP

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\Sigma_2}{\Sigma_1} \times e \\
 &= \frac{0,230}{0,173} \times 0,60 \\
 &= \mathbf{0,801 \text{ m}}
 \end{aligned}$$

G. Jarak LCB Cant Part terhadap  $\phi$  Lpp

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times Lpp + LCB \text{ Cant Part}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 60,07 + (0,801)$$

$$= \mathbf{31,016 \text{ m}}$$

H. Volume Displacement total

$$V \text{ displ total} = \text{Vol. Disp MP} + \text{Vol. Disp CP}$$

$$= 2068,615 + 0,035$$

$$= \mathbf{2068,649 \text{ m}^3}$$

I. LCB Total Terhadap  $\phi$  Lpp

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LCB total} &= \frac{(LCB_{\text{mainpart}} \times Vol_{\text{mainpart}}) + (LCB_{\text{cantpart}} \times Vol_{\text{cantpart}})}{Volume \text{ disp total}} \\ &= \frac{(0,039 \times 2.068,615) + (31,016 \times 0,035)}{2.068,649} \\ &= \mathbf{0,040 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

#### 2.2.4. Koreksi Hasil Perhitungan

1. Koreksi Untuk Volume Displacement

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

$$= \frac{2.068,649 - 2.057,307}{2.057,307} \times 100\%$$

$$= \mathbf{0,006 \%} < 0,5 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi})$$

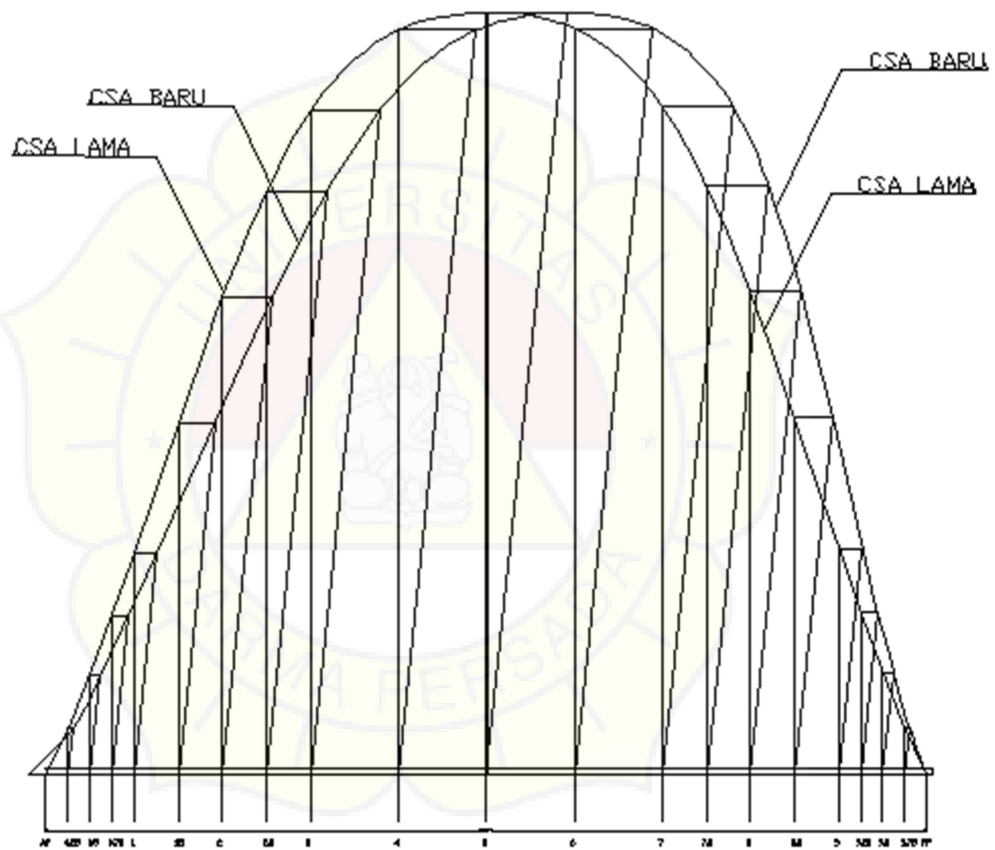
2. Koreksi Untuk Prosentase penyimpangan LCB

$$= \frac{LCB \text{ Thd midship Lpp} - LCB \text{ total}}{Lpp} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{-0,058 - 0,40}{60,07} \times 100\%$$

$$= \mathbf{0,002 \%} < 0,1 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi})$$

$$\begin{aligned} P &= 0.040 \\ Q &= 0.0508 \\ b &= 0.369 \end{aligned}$$

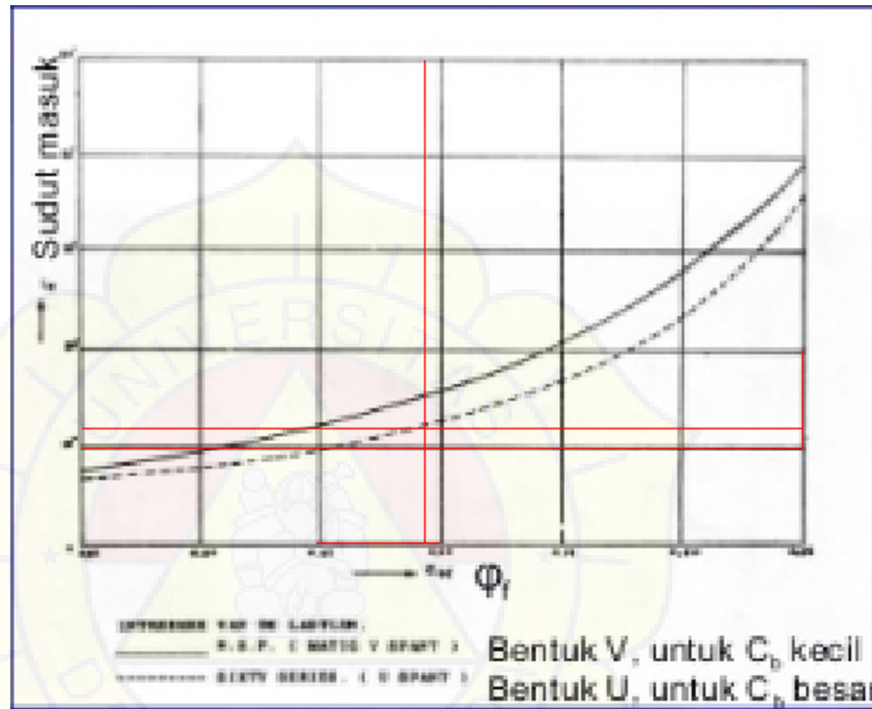


Gambar 2.3 CSA Lama & CSA Baru

### 2.3. Rencana Bentuk Garis Air

#### 2.3.1. Perhitungan Sudut Masuk

Besarnya sudut masuk ( $\alpha$ ), untuk menghitung besarnya sudut masuk garis air berdasarkan Coefisien Prismatic Depan ( $Q_f$ ). Digunakan pendekatan dengan menggunakan bantuan diagram *Latsun*.



Gambar 2.4 Diagram Latsun

Dimana :

Pada perhitungan penentuan letak LCB,  $C_p = 0.661$

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

Penyimpangan  $= \pm 3^\circ$

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



Tabel 2.5 Perhitungan Luas Bidang Air

No.ord	Luas Station	FS	Hasil
AP	2.209	0.25	0.552
0.25	3.239	1	3.239
0.5	3.605	0.5	1.803
0.75	3.844	1	3.844
1	4.034	0.75	3.026
1.5	4.347	2	8.694
2	4.591	1	4.591
2.5	4.480	2	8.960
3	5.049	1.5	7.574
4	5.500	4	22.000
5	5.500	2	11.000
6	5.500	4	22.000
7	4.949	1.5	7.424
7.5	4.415	2	8.830
8	3.681	1	3.681
8.5	2.928	2	5.856
9	1.952	0.75	1.464
9.25	1.464	1	1.464
9.5	0.976	0.5	0.488
9.75	0.488	1	0.488
FP	0.000	0.25	0.000
		$\Sigma_1 =$	<b>126.976</b>

2.3.2. Perhitungan Luas Bidang Garis Air

A. Luas Garis Air Pada Main Part

$$\begin{aligned}
 AWL_{mp} &= 2 \times \frac{1}{3} \times (L_{pp} / 10) \times \Sigma_1 \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} \times (60,07 / 10) \times 126,976 \\
 &= \mathbf{508,498 \text{ m}^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

- B. Rencana Bentuk Garis Air pada Cant Part  
 Pada AP = 2,209 / 0,5 AP = 1,1045

Tabel 2.6 Luasan pada Cant Part

No. Ord	Tinggi Ord.	F s	Hasil
AP	2.209	1	2.209
0,5 AP	1.105	4	4.418
0	0	1	0.000
$\Sigma 1 =$			<b>6.627</b>

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

$$= \frac{61,27 - 60,07}{2}$$

$$= 0,601 \text{ m}$$

D. Luas Garis Air pada Cant Part ( AWL CP )  

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

$$= 2 \times 0,6007 \times 6,627$$

$$= 7,961 \text{ m}^2$$

E. Luas Total Garis Air ( AWL total )  

$$AWL total = AWL mp + AWL cp$$

$$= 508,498 + 7,961$$

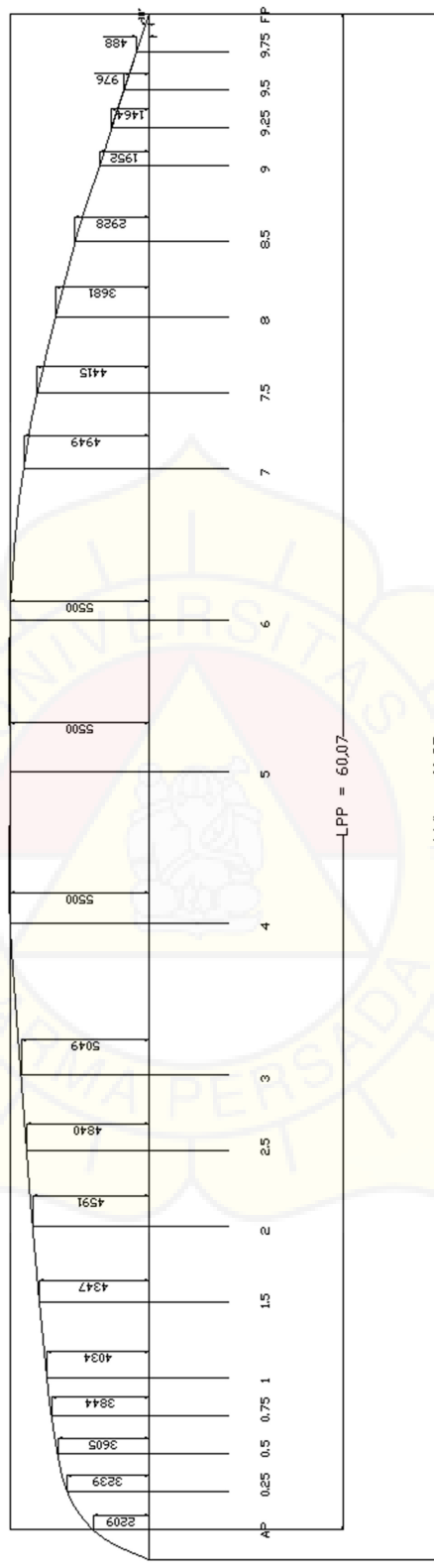
$$= 516,459 \text{ m}^2$$

F. Koreksi Luas Garis Air  

$$= \frac{AWL_{awal} - AWL_{total}}{AWL} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{532,832 - 516,459}{532,832} \times 100\%$$

$$= 0,0307 \% < 0,5 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi syarat})$$



Gambar 2.5 Perencanaan Bentuk Garis Air KM. RIDHO

## 2.4. Perhitungan Radius Bilga

### 2.4.1. Letak Trapesium ABCD

Dimana

$$B = 11,00 \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} B = 5,50 \text{ m}$$

$$a = \text{Rise of floor}$$

$$= 0,01 \times B$$

$$= 0,01 \times 11,00 = 0,110 \text{ m}$$

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

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

$$Cm = 0,98$$

$$\tan \alpha_2 = \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{5,50}{0,11} = 50$$

$$\alpha_2 = 88,850$$

$$\alpha_1 = 0,5 \times (180 - \alpha_2)$$

$$= 0,5 \times (180 - 88,850)$$

$$= 0,5 \times 91,15$$

$$= 45,57$$

### 2.4.2. Perhitungan Luas Trapesium

#### 1. Luas Trapesium AECD

$$= \frac{1}{2} (1/2 B) \times ((T \times (T - a)))$$

$$= B / 4 ((4,79 \times (4,79 - 0,110)))$$

$$= 11,00 / 4 ((4,79 \times (4,79 - 0,110)))$$

$$= 2,75 \times (22,4172)$$

$$= \mathbf{26,043} \text{ 61.6473 m}^2$$

#### 2. Luas AFHEDA

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 11,00 \times 4,79 \times 0,98$$

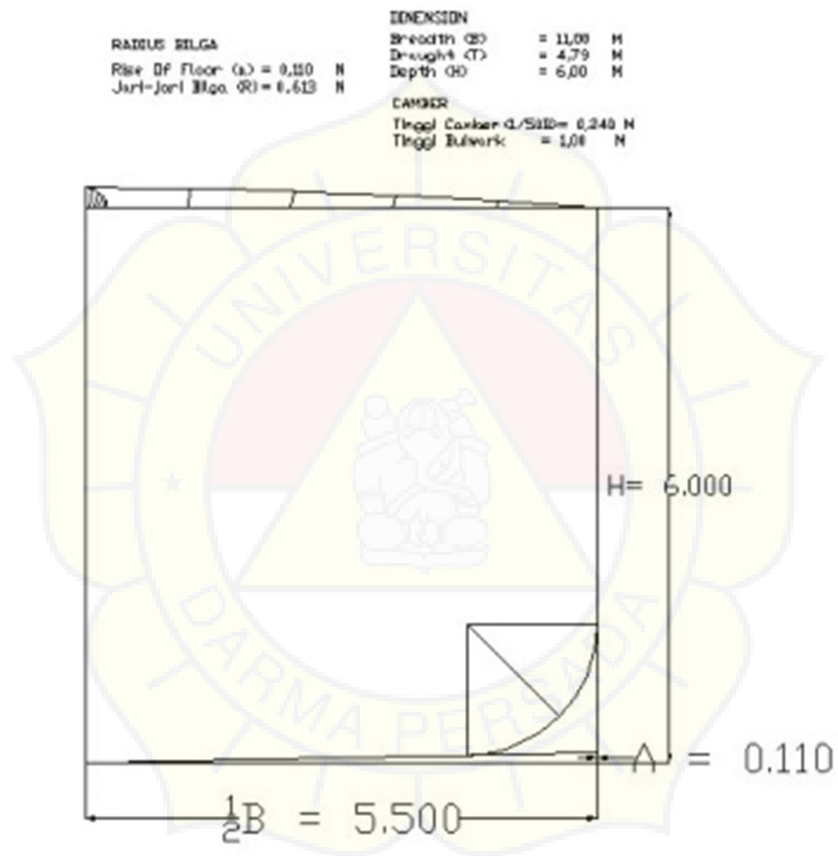
$$= \mathbf{25,835 \text{ m}^2}$$

3. Luas FGHC

$$= \text{Luas trapesium AECD} - \text{AFHEDA}$$

$$= 26,043 - 25,835$$

$$= \mathbf{0,208 \text{ m}^2}$$



Gambar 2.6 Perencanaan Radius Bilga KM. RIDHO

4. Luas FCG

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 0,208$$

$$= \mathbf{0,104 \text{ m}^2}$$

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

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

$$= 0,5r^2 \tan \alpha - \frac{\alpha}{360} \times \pi r^2$$

Jadi Luas ACED – Luas AFHEDA = Luas MFC – Luas juring MFG

$$26,043 - 25,835 = 0,5r^2 \tan 45,573 - \frac{45,573}{360} \times Mr^2$$

$$0,208 = 0,51-135r^2 - 0,402r^2$$

$$0,208 = 0,553R^2$$

$$R^2 = 0.376$$

$$R = 0.613$$

## 2.5. Perencanaan Bentuk Body Plan

2.5.1. Merencanakan bentuk Body Plan adalah:

Merencanakan/membentuk garis air lengkung pada potongan ordinat.

2.5.2. Langkah – langkah

1. Membuat empat persegi panjang dengan sisi  $\frac{1}{2}$  B dan T
2. Pada garis air T di ukurkan garis b yang besarnya :  $\frac{1}{2}$  Luas Station di bagi T
3. Dibuat persegi panjang ABCD
4. Di ukurkan pada garis air T garis Y =  $\frac{1}{2}$  lebar garis air pada station yang bersangkutan
5. Dari titik E kita merencanakan bentuk station sedemikian sehingga luas ODE : luas OAB letak titik 0 dari station – station harus merupakan garis lengkung yang stream line.
6. Setelah bentuk station selesai di buat, di lakukan penggesekan volume displacement dari bentuk – bentuk station yang
7. Kebenaran dari lengkung – lengkung dapat di cek dengan menggunakan planimeter.

2.5.3. Rencana Bentuk Body Plan

T : 4,79 m

2T : 9,58 m

Tabel 2.7 Rencana Bentuk *Body Plan*

Np. Ord	$Y = \frac{1}{2} B$	$B = 1s/2t$	Luas Stasion
AP	2.209	0.251	2.407
0,25	3.239	0.331	3.169
0,5	3.605	0.716	6.858
0,75	3.844	3.932	37.664
1	4.034	1.589	15.222
1,5	4.347	8.366	80.147
2	4.591	3.411	32.679
2,5	4.480	4.176	40.004
3	5.049	4.751	45.511
4	5.500	5.331	51.071
5	5.500	5.462	52.425
6	5.500	5.456	52.265
7	5.500	5.342	51.174
7,5	4.949	4.783	45.823
8	4.415	4.214	40.368
8,5	3.681	3.455	33.094
9	2.928	2.554	24.470
9,25	1.952	1.622	15.534
9,5	1.464	1.161	11.118
9,75	0.976	0.732	7.013
FP	0.488	0.336	3.221

2.5.4. Perhitungan Koreksi Volume *Displacement* rencana *Body Plan*

Tabel 2.8 Koreksi Volume *Displacement Main Part*

Ordinat	Luas station	FS	Hasil
AP	2.407	0.25	0.602
0,25	3.169	1	3.169
0,5	6.858	0.5	3.429
0,75	10.910	1	10.910
1	15.222	0.75	11.417
1,5	24.055	2	48.110
2	32.679	1	32.679
2,5	40.004	2	80.008
3	45.511	1.5	68.267
4	51.071	4	204.283
5	52.265	2	104.531
6	51.174	4	204.697
7	45.823	1.5	68.735
7,5	40.368	2	80.736
8	33.094	1	33.094
8,5	24.470	2	48.940
9	15.534	0.75	11.651
9,25	11.118	1	11.118
9,5	7.013	0.5	3.507
9,75	3.221	1	3.221
FP	0.000	0.25	0.000
		$\sum_1 =$	1033.10

*Displacement* perhitungan

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= L_{pp} \times B \times T \times C_b \\
 &= 60,07 \times 11,00 \times 4,79 \times 0,65 \\
 &= 2057,307 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$



Volume *displacement* perencanaan

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 1/3 \times L_{pp}/10 \times \Sigma_1 \\
 &= 1/3 \times 60,07/10 \times 1033,102 \\
 &= 2068,615 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Tabel 2.9 Koreksi Volume *Displacement Cant Part*

No Ord	Luas Station	FS	Hasil	FM	Hasil
AP	0,058	1	0,0575	2	0,115
½ AP	0,029	4	0,115	1	0,115
0	0	1	0	0	0
			$\Sigma_1 = 0,173$	$\Sigma_2 = 0,230$	

Volume Cant Part

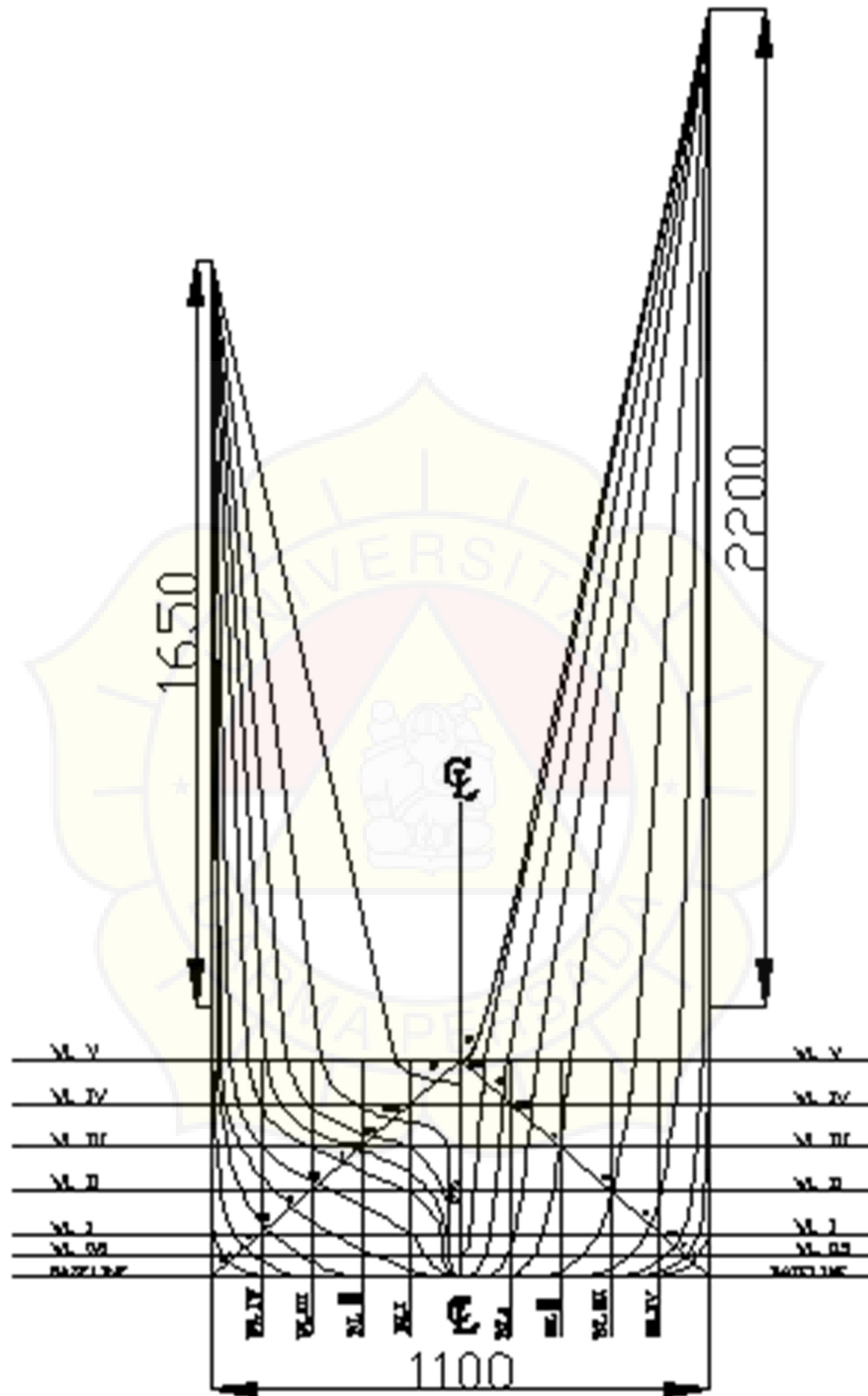
$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{cp} &= 1/3 \times e \times \Sigma_1 \\
 &= 1/3 \times 0,60 \times 0,173 \\
 &= \mathbf{0,035 \text{ m}^3}
 \end{aligned}$$

V Displacement Total

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \text{Volume Main Part} + \text{Volume Cant Part} \\
 &= 2068,615 + 0,035 \\
 &= \mathbf{2068,649 \text{ m}^3}
 \end{aligned}$$

Koreksi penyimpangan volume displacement body plan

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\text{Vol displ perencanaan} - \text{Vol displ perhitungan}}{\text{Volumedisplacement perencanaan}} \times 100\% \\
 &= \frac{2068,649 - 2057,307}{2057,307} \times 100\% \\
 &= \mathbf{0,006 \%} < 0.5 \% \quad (\text{memenuhi syarat})
 \end{aligned}$$



Gambar 2.7 Perencanaan Bentuk *Body Plan* KM. RIDHO

## 2.6. Perhitungan *Chamber*, *Sheer*, dan Bangunan Atas

### 2.6.1. Perhitungan Chamber

Chamber :

$$\begin{aligned} &= 1/50 \times B \\ &= 1/50 \times 11,00 \\ &= \mathbf{0,22 \text{ m}} = \mathbf{220 \text{ mm}} \end{aligned}$$

### 2.6.2. Perhitungan Sheer

#### 1. Bagian Buritan ( Belakang )

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) AP} &= 25 ( L/3 + 10 ) \\ &= 25 ( 60,07/ 3 + 10 ) \\ &= \mathbf{0,751 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } 1/6 \text{ Lpp dari AP} & \\ &= 11,1 ( L/3 + 10 ) \\ &= 11,1 ( 60,07/ 3 + 10 ) \\ &= \mathbf{0,333 \text{ mm}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } 1/3 \text{ Lpp dari AP} & \\ &= 2,8 ( L/3 + 10 ) \\ &= 2,8 ( 60,07/ 3 + 10 ) \\ &= \mathbf{0,084 \text{ mm}} \end{aligned}$$

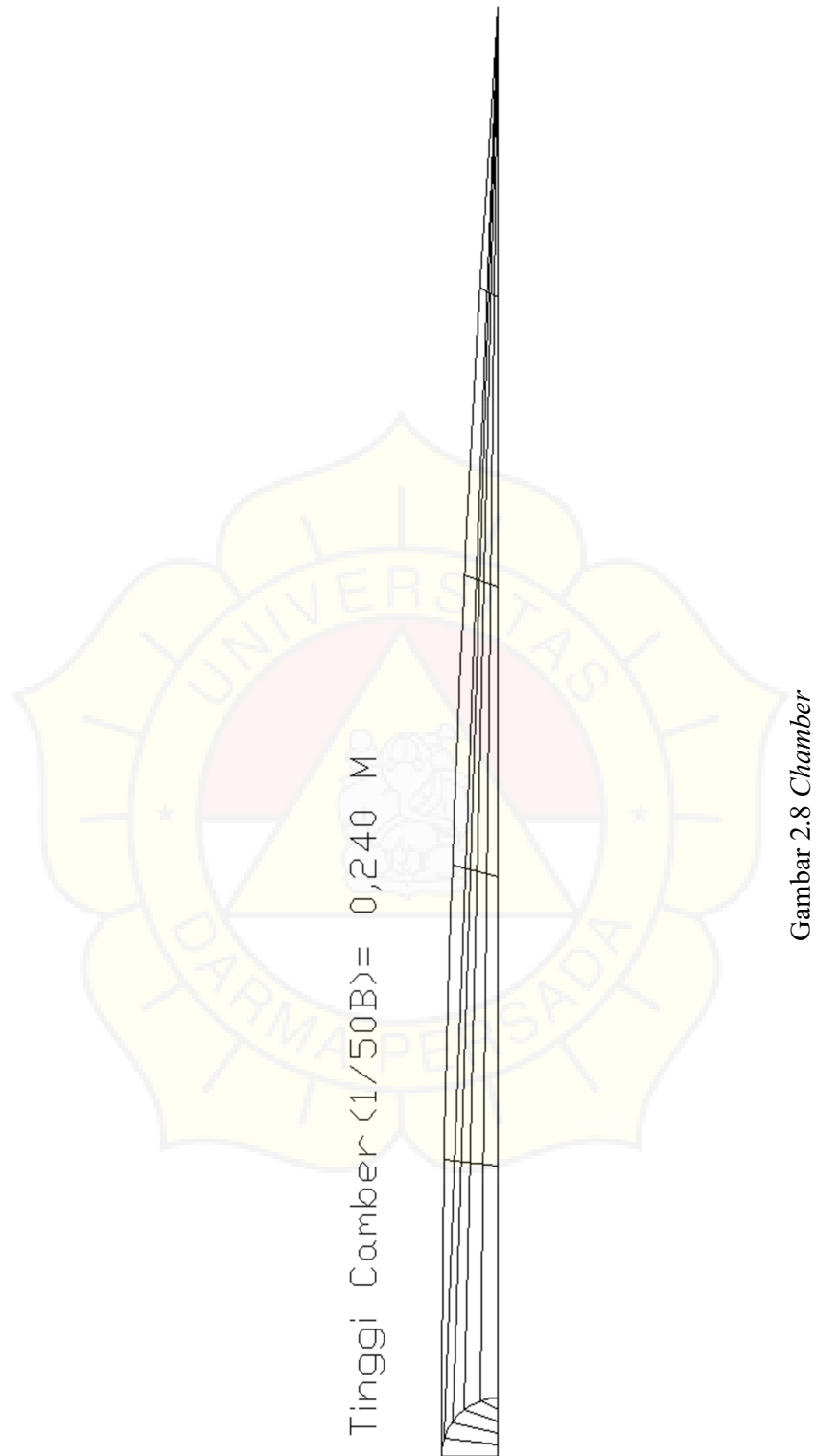
$$\text{d) Bagian Midship (Tengah) = 0 m}$$

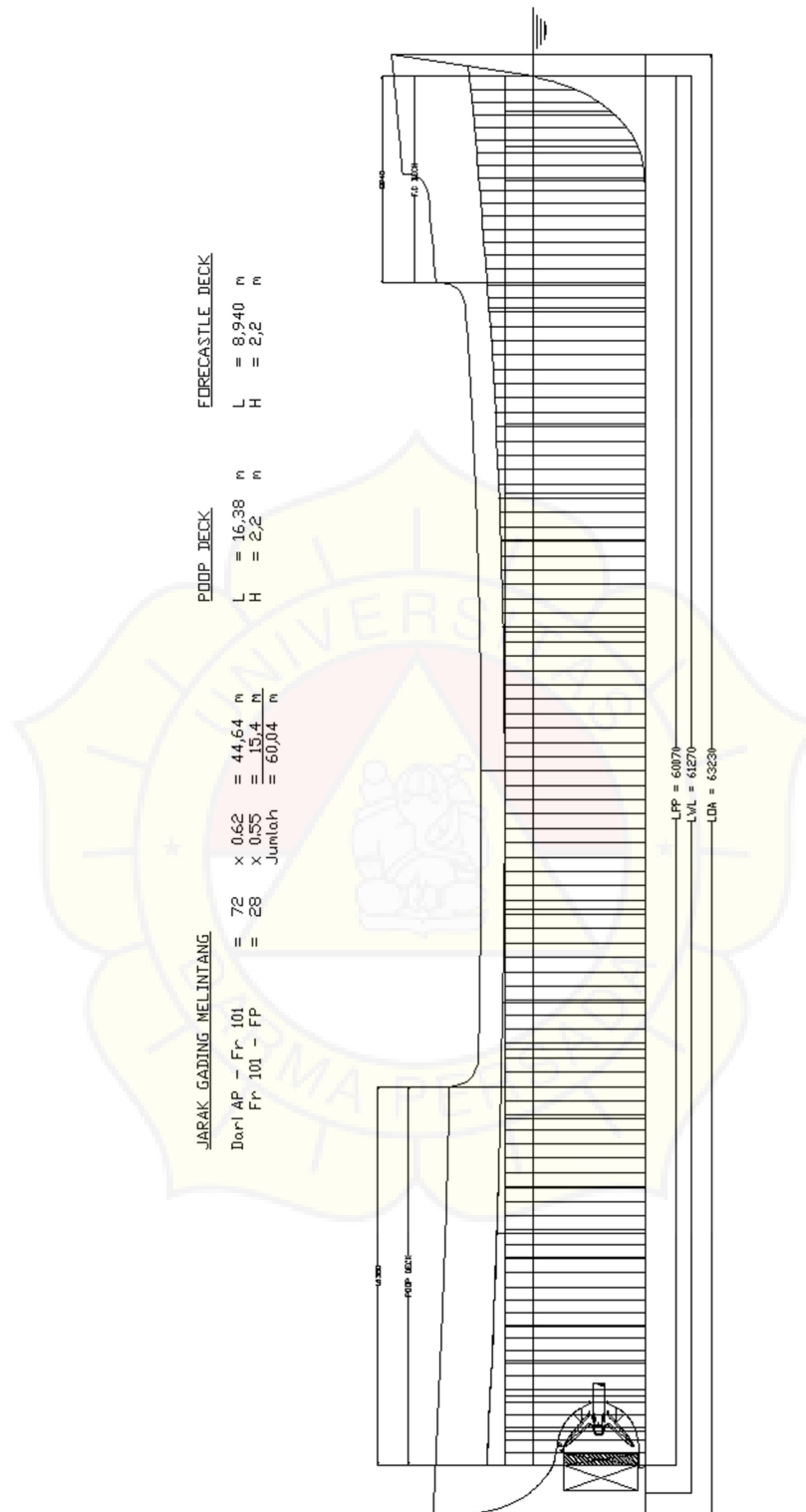
#### 2. Bagian Haluan (Depan)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) FP} &= 50 ( L/3 + 10 ) \\ &= 50 ( 60,07/3 + 10 ) \\ &= \mathbf{1,501 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } 1/6 \text{ Lpp dari FP} & \\ &= 22,2 ( L/3 + 10 ) \\ &= 22,2 ( 60,07/3 + 10 ) \\ &= \mathbf{0,667 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } 1/3 \text{ Lpp dari FP} & \\ &= 5,6 ( L/3 + 10 ) \\ &= 5,6 ( 60,07/3 + 10 ) \\ &= \mathbf{0,168 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$





Gambar 2.9 Perencanaan Sheer Line KM. Ridho

### 2.6.3. Bangunan Atas (Menurut Methode Varian)

#### 1. Perhitungan jumlah gading

Jarak gading ( a )

$$\begin{aligned} a &= L_{pp} / 500 + 0.48 \\ &= 60,07 / 500 + 0.48 \\ &= 0.60 \text{ m diambil } \mathbf{0,62 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

Jika yang diambil = 0,62

Untuk  $L_{pp} = 60,07$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Maka} &= 0.62 \times 72 = 44,64 \text{ m} \\ &= \underline{0.55 \times 28} = \underline{15,4 \text{ m}} \\ &= 60,07 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Dimana jumlah total gading adalah  $72 + 28 = 104$  gading

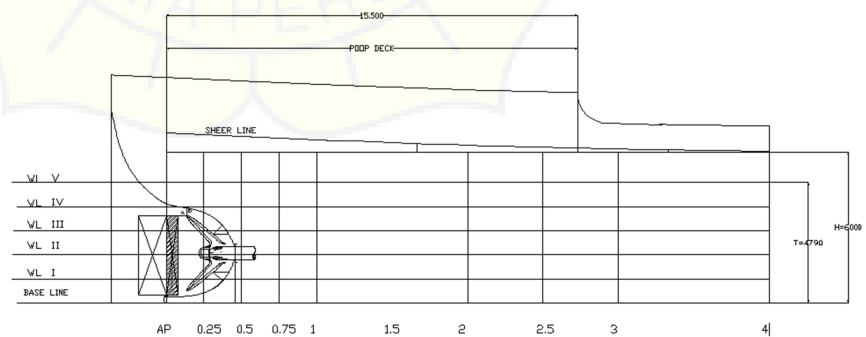
#### 2. Poop Deck ( Geladak Kimbul )

Panjang *poop deck* : ( 20 % - 30 % )  $L_{pp}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang} &= 25 \% \times L_{pp} \\ &= 25,0 \% \times 60,07 \\ &= 15,01 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Diambil = **15,5 m**

Dimana (  $25 \times 0,62$  ) = 15,50 m Sedang tinggi Poop Deck 2,0 s / d 2,4 m diambil **2,2 m** dari main deck bentuk disesuaikan dengan bentuk buttock line.



Gambar 2.10 Perencanaan *Stern Ship* KM. RIDHO

#### 3. Fore Castle Deck (Geladak Akil)

Panjang *fore castle deck* : ( 10 % - 15 % )  $L_{pp}$

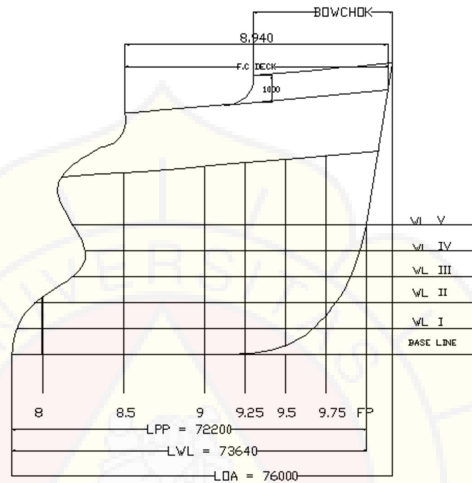
$$\text{Panjang} = 14 \% \times L_{pp}$$

$$= 14 \% \times 60,07$$

$$= 8,4 \text{ m}$$

Diambil = 8,94 m

Di mana ((12 x 0,60) m. Panjang *fore castle deck* (geladak akil) = 6,80 m sampai FP, dengan jumlah gading 12 buah, dengan tinggi deck akil ( 1.9 – 2.2 ) m, yang direncanakan = **2,2 m** ( dari main deck ).



Gambar 2.11 Perencanaan *Stem Ship* KM. RIDHO

#### 4. Jarak Sekat Tubrukan

Minimal : 0,05 x LPP  
 : 0,05 x 60,07 = 3.00

Maksimal : 0,08 x LPP  
 : 0,08 x 60,07 = 4.89

Rencana Jarak Gading : (8 x 0,6) = **4,80 dari FP**

#### 5. Jarak Gading Pada *Main Deck* (Balok Dek)

Panjang main deck = LPP – (FC Deck + Poop Deck)  
 = 60,07 – (8,94 + 15,5)  
 = **35,63 m**

#### 6. Jarak Gading Memanjang

A = 2 x LPP + 600 mm  
 = 2 x 60,07 + 600 mm  
 = 720,14 mm diambil 0,72 m

Tinggi Double Bottom/Alas Ganda = max 1,2 m

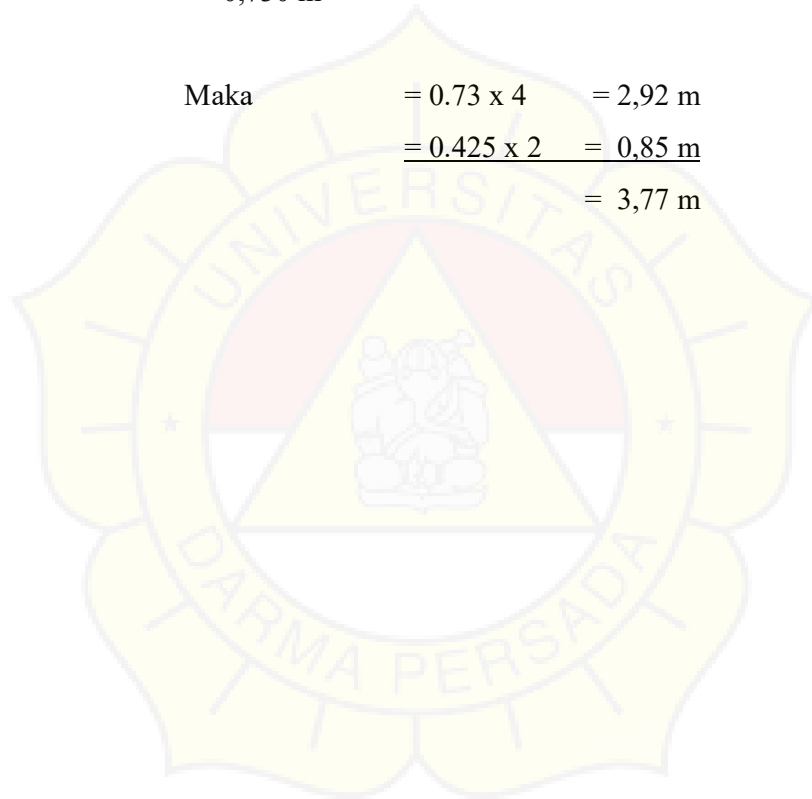
$$\begin{aligned} \text{HDb} &= 350 + 45 \times B \\ &= 350 + 45 \times 11,00 \\ &= 845 \text{ mm diambil } 0,85 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah Gading

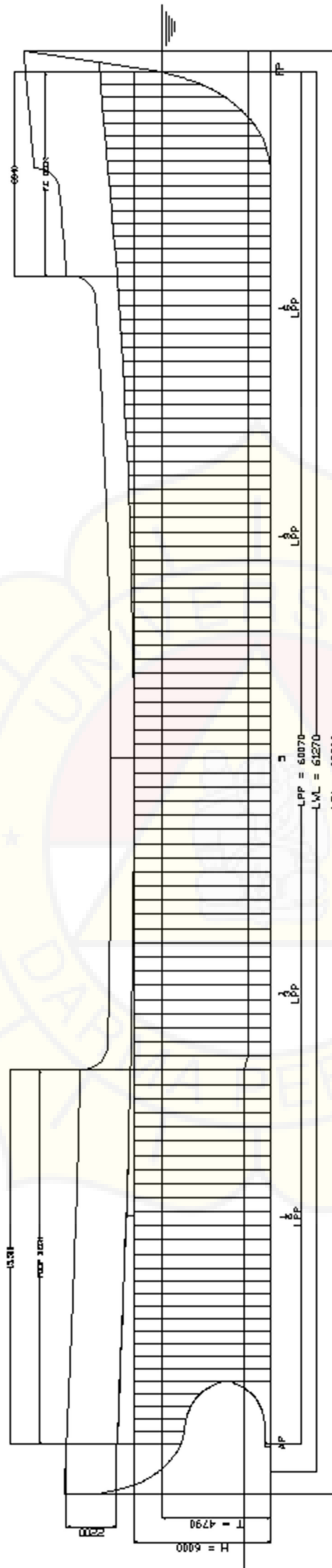
$$\begin{aligned} &= H - (\text{tinggi HDb}) \\ &= 4.62 - 0,85 \\ &= 3,77 \text{ diambil } 5 \text{ jarak gading memanjang dengan l:} \end{aligned}$$

0,730 m

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Maka} &= 0.73 \times 4 = 2,92 \text{ m} \\ &= \underline{0.425 \times 2} = \underline{0,85 \text{ m}} \\ &= 3,77 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$







Gambar 2.12 Perencanaan Jarak Gading KM. RIDHO

## 2.7. Perhitungan Ukuran Daun Kemudi

### 2.7.1. Perhitungan Luas Daun Kemudi

Menurut BKI 1996 Vol. II hal. 14.1

$$A = C_1 \times C_2 \times C_3 \times C_4 \times \frac{1.75 \times L \times T}{100} \quad (\text{m}^2)$$

Dimana :

A = Luas daun kemudi ( m<sup>2</sup> )

L = Panjang Kapal = 60,07 m

C<sub>1</sub> = Faktor untuk type kapal = 1,0

C<sub>2</sub> = Faktor untuk type kemudi = 1,0

C<sub>3</sub> = Faktor untuk profil kemudi = 1,0

C<sub>4</sub> = Faktor untuk rancangan kemudi = 1 untuk kemudi dengan jet propeller

Jadi :

$$\begin{aligned} A &= C_1 \times C_2 \times C_3 \times C_4 \times \frac{1.75 \times L \times T}{100} \text{ m}^2 \\ &= 1 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1 \times \frac{1,75 \times 60,07 \times 4,97}{100} \text{ m}^2 \\ &= \mathbf{5,035 \text{ m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

**Koreksi :**

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{0.023}{3\sqrt{\frac{L}{CbxB}} - 6.2} &< \frac{A}{LxT} < \frac{0.03}{3\sqrt{\frac{L}{Cbxb}} - 7.2} \\ \frac{0.023}{3\sqrt{\frac{60,07}{0.65 \times 1,00}} - 6.2} &< \frac{18,328}{60,07 \times 4,79} < \frac{0.03}{3\sqrt{\frac{60,07}{0.65 \times 1,00}} - 7.2} \\ 0,016 &< 0,0175 < 0,024 \end{aligned}$$

### 2.7.2. Ukuran Daun Kemudi

$$A = h \times b \longrightarrow$$

Dimana : h = tinggi daun kemudi

b = lebar daun kemudi

Menurut ketentuan Perlengkapan Kapal halaman 58 harga perbandingan h / b = 1,5 sampai 2

$$\text{Sehingga } h / b = 2 \longrightarrow h = 2 b$$

$$A = h \times b$$

$$A = 2b \times b$$

$$5,035 = 2b^2$$

$$b^2 = \frac{5,035}{2}$$

$$b^2 = 5,035$$

$$b = \mathbf{1,587 \text{ m}}$$

$$h = A / b$$

$$= 5,035 / 1,587$$

$$= \mathbf{3,173 \text{ m}}$$

Menurut Buku Perlengkapan Kapal Hal. 52. Sec. II.9

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

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

$$= 0.2 \times \mathbf{4,450}$$

$$= \mathbf{0,89 \text{ m}^2}$$

Lebar bagian yang dibalansir pada potongan sembarang horizontal  
< 35 % dari lebar sayap kemudi, diambil 30 %

$$b' = 30\% \times b$$

$$= 0,30 \times 1,503$$

$$= \mathbf{0,476 \text{ m}^2}$$

Dari ukuran di atas dapat diambil ukuran daun kemudi :

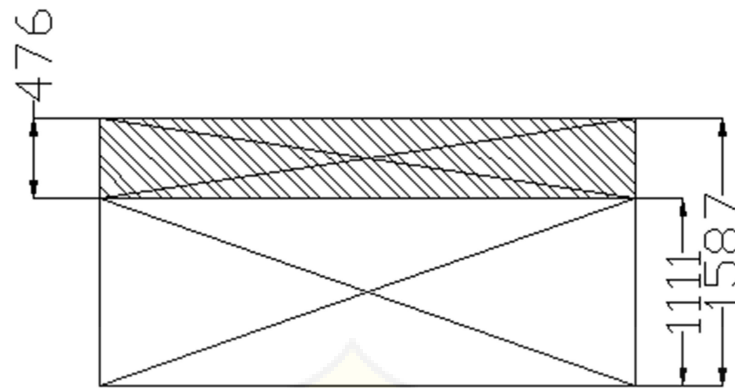
a) Luas Daun Kemudi (A) = **5,935** m<sup>2</sup>

b) Luas bagian balancir (A') = **1,007** m<sup>2</sup>

c) Tinggi daun kemudi (h) = **3,173** m

d) Lebar daun Kemudi (b) = **1,587** m

e) Lebar bagian balancir (b') = **0,476** m



DIMENSION

Luas Daun Kemudi (A)	= 5.035	m <sup>2</sup>
Luas Bagian Balancir (A')	= 1.007	m <sup>2</sup>
Tinggi Daun Kemudi (h)	= 3.173	m
Lebar Daun Kemudi (B)	= 1.587	m
Lebar Bagian Balancir (B')	= 0,476	m

Gambar 2.13 Perencanaan Ukuran Daun Kemudi KM. RIDHO

## 2.8. Perhitungan Sepatu Kemudi

### 2.8.1 Perhitungan Gaya Sepatu Kemudi

Menurut BKI '96 Vol. II (hal. 14-3 Sec.B.1.1) tentang gaya Kemudi adalah :

$$C_r = 132 \times \Delta \times V^2 \times K_1 \times K_2 \times K_3 \times K_t \quad (N)$$

Dimana :

$$\Delta = \text{Aspek Ratio} (h^2 / A : 2,98^2 / 4,450 = 2) .$$

V= Kecepatan dinas kapal = **10 knots**

$K_1$  = Koefisien tergantung nilai A

$$= \frac{\Delta + 2}{3} \text{ harga } \Delta \text{ tidak lebih dari } 2$$

$$K_1 = \frac{2+2}{3} = 1,33 \leq 2$$

$K_2$  = Koefisien yang tergantung dari kapal = 1,1

$K_3$  = 1,15 untuk kemudi dibelakang propeller.

$K_t$  = 1,0 (normal)

Jadi :

$$\begin{aligned} C_r &= 132 \times A \times V^2 \times K_1 \times K_2 \times K_3 \times K_t \quad (N) \\ &= 132 \times 5,04 \times (169,000^2) \times 1,33 \times 1,1 \times 1,2 \times 1,0 \quad (N) \\ &= \mathbf{189.461,553 N} \end{aligned}$$

### 2.8.2 Perhitungan Sepatu Kemudi

Modulus penampang dari sepatu kemudi terhadap sumbu z, menurut BKI 1997 Volume II. Hal. 13.3

$$W_z = \frac{BI \times X \times k}{80}$$

Dimana :

BI = Gaya kemudi dalam Newton

$$BI = C_r / 2$$

$C_r$  = Gaya kemudi = **189461,553 N**

$$BI = C_r / 2$$

$$= \mathbf{189461,553 / 2} = \mathbf{94730,7763 N}$$

$x$  = Jarak masing – masing irisan penampang yang bersangkutan terhadap sumbu kemudi.

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

$$x = L_{50} \quad (x \text{ maximum}), \text{ dimana :}$$

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

Dimana :

$$Pr = \frac{Cr}{L_{10} \times 10^3} ; L_{10} = \text{Tinggi daun kemudi} = h_1 = \mathbf{2,98 \text{ m}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_{50} &= \frac{Cr}{Pr \times 10^3} \\ &= \frac{189461,553}{59,702 \times 10^3} \\ &= \mathbf{3,17 \text{ m}} \text{ dimbil } 3,0 \text{ m ( 5 jarak gading)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_{50} &= 5 \times 0,62 \\ &= 3,1 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X_{min} &= 0,5 \times L_{50} \\ &= 0,5 \times 3,17 \\ &= \mathbf{1,50 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

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

Jadi Modulus Penampang Sepatu Kemudi adalah :

$$\begin{aligned} W_z &= \frac{B I \times X \times k}{80} \\ &= \frac{94730,776 \times 1,50 \times 1,0}{80} \\ &= \mathbf{1776,202 \text{ cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$

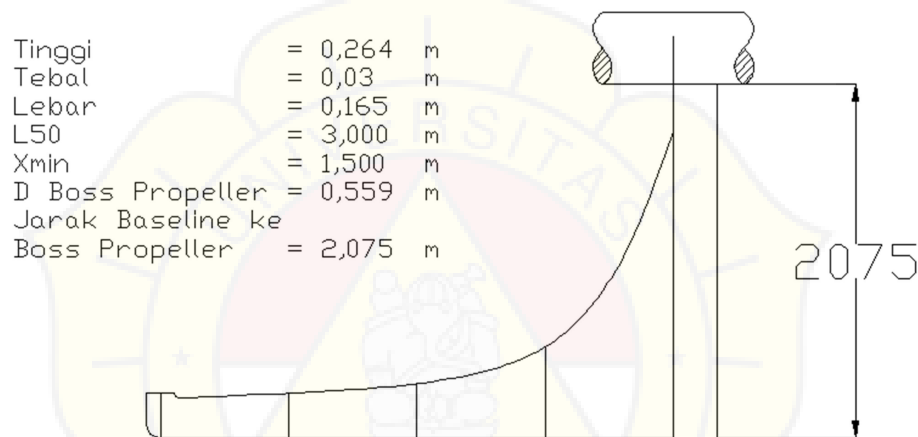
$$\begin{aligned} W_y &= 1/3 \times W_z \\ &= 1/3 \times 1776,202 \text{ cm}^3 \\ &= \mathbf{592,067 \text{ cm}^3} \end{aligned}$$

Perencanaan profil sepatu kemudi dari plat dengan ukuran sbb :

- Tinggi : 264 mm
- Tebal : 30 mm
- Lebar : 165 mm

Tabel 2.10 Perhitungan Modulus Sepatu Kemudi

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	17	3	49.5	0	0	37.125
II	3.00	20.4	61.2	6.75	2788.425	2122.416
III	3	20.4	61.2	0	0	2122.416
IV	3	20.4	61.2	6.75	2788.425	2122.416
V	17	3	49.5	0	0	37.125
					<b>Σ<sub>1</sub> = 5576.85</b>	<b>Σ<sub>2</sub> = 6441.498</b>



Gambar 2.14 Perencanaan Sepatu Kemudi KM.RIDHO

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_z &= \Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2 \\
 &= 5576,85 + 6441,5 = \mathbf{12018,35 \text{ cm}^4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_z' &= I_z / a \\
 &= 12018,35 / 6,75 \\
 &= \mathbf{1780,496 \text{ Cm}^3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$W_z < W_z'$$

$$1776,202 \text{ cm}^3 < 1780,496 \text{ cm}^3 \quad (\text{Memenuhi})$$

Koreksi Wz

$$\frac{Wz \text{ Rencana} - Wz \text{ Perhitungan}}{Wz \text{ Perhitungan}} \times 100\%$$

$$\frac{1780,496 - 1776,202}{1776,202} \times 100\%$$

0,24 < 0,5 % ( Memenuhi )

## 2.9. Stern Clearance

2.9.1. Ukuran diameter propeller ideal adalah  $(0.6 - 0.7)T$ , dimana

T = Sarat Kapal, diambil 0.60

$$\begin{aligned} D \text{ propeller ideal} &= 0,60 \cdot T \\ &= 0,60 \times 4,79 \\ &= \mathbf{3,353 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

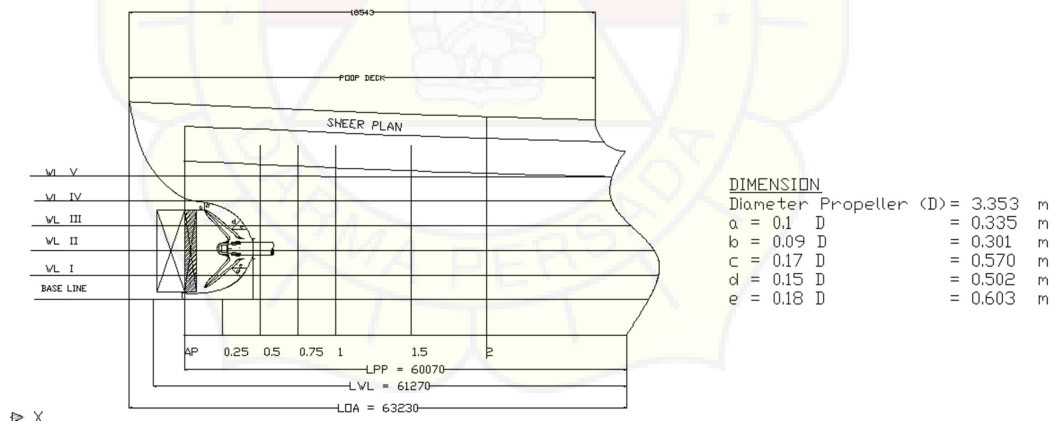
$$\begin{aligned} R \text{ ( Jari - jari propeller )} &= 0.5 \times D \text{ propeller} \\ &= 0.5 \times 3,353 \text{ mm} \\ &= \mathbf{1,677 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter Boss Propeller} &= 1/6 \times D \\ &= 1/6 \times 3,353 \text{ mm} \\ &= \mathbf{0,559 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

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:



a	= 0,1 x D	e	= 0,18 x D
	= 0,1 x 3,353		= 0,18 x 3,353
	= <b>0,3353 mm</b>		= <b>0,60354 mm</b>
b	= 0,09 x D	f	= 0,04 x D
	= 0,09 x 3,353		= 0,04 x 3,353
	= <b>0,30177 mm</b>		= <b>0,13412 mm</b>
c	= 0,17 x D	g	= 2" – 3"
	= 0,17 x 3,353		= 3 x 0,0254
	= <b>0,57001 mm</b>		= <b>0,0762 mm</b>
d	= 0,15 x D		
	= 0,15 x 3,353		
	= <b>0,50295 mm</b>		



Gambar 2.15 Stern Clearance