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The Japan Ship Owners' Mutual Protection & Indemnity Association Loss Prevention and Ship Inspection Department

Reventing an Anchor Freventing an Anchor from Dragging

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はじめに

2004年に行われた海難審判庁の調査では台風の中で錨 泊していた船舶の約40%が走錨を経験していると報告さ れています。

走錨は荒天時に生じ、揚錨機の過負荷により揚錨に時 間を要すること、揚錨できたとしても本船が操縦可能にな るまでに時間のかかることが多く、本船上で日常行われて いる錨関連作業が高度の技術・経験と即時かつ冷静な判断 を要する緊急措置に変貌します。

本号では、走錨のメカニズムとその対応策について、 考察して参ります。

1章 錨泊中の事故

錨泊中の事故は、走錨→漂流→衝突または乗揚げ・座 礁という形で発生しますが、事故に至る原因は以下のとお りです。

- 1) 走錨を検知するまで時間を要する。(その間も漂流する)
 慎重な守錨当直が重要。
- ② 走錨している錨を巻き上げ、自船の姿勢制御が可能になるまで時間を要する。(その間も漂流する)
 - 迅速に対応するため、非常事態計画を策定・所持 すべき。
- ③ 走錨を始めてから姿勢制御を掌握できるまでの間、漂流しても他船と衝突しない、または乗揚げ・座礁する虞のある危険水域までの距離や水域が確保できない。

姿勢制御が可能となるまでに時間的余裕があり、広い 水域が確保できていれば、走錨そのものが重大事故になる ことはありません(荒天による転覆を除く)。しかし、実 際には港外避泊をする船が錨地に集まり、十分広い安全な 水域が確保できず、船体姿勢制御ができない状態で衝突・ 乗揚げ・座礁事故が発生しています。本船が錨地に到着次 第、船長は投錨作業に入る前に、まず錨地があらゆる点で 安全であるか確認すべきです。

走錨事故を防止するために次の事項を操船者が把握し ておくことが求められます。

Preface

According to the investigation by the Japan Marine Accident Tribunal in 2004, 40% of ships anchoring under typhoon conditions experienced their anchors dragging.

Generally speaking, dragging the anchor happens in rough weather and weighing the anchor may take some time in such circumstances. Even if the anchor can be successfully raised in rough weather conditions, further time may be required to restore the ship to full manoeuverable condition. The usual weighing operation, therefore, may be abruptly transformed into an emergency procedure requiring experienced skills and cool judgment.

This refers to how and why dragging the anchor occurs and how to deal with a dragging situation.

§1 Accidents Involving Ships at Anchor

Accidents involving ships at anchor usually occur when the anchor drags and the vessel drifts without holding power, leading to collisions and/or groundings or strandings. The following considerations should be taken into account:-

- (1) It can take some time to realise the anchor is dragging, despite the ship drifting. A vigilant bridge watch is, therefore, essential.
- ② It takes some time to weigh the anchor and restore the ship to full manoeuverable condition, even though the ship may be drifting for that period. Contingency plans must be in place to ensure rapid response times.
- ③ During the period beginning with the detection of dragging to the time full control is achieved over the ship's manoeuverability, the vessel may run dangerously close aboard, or into another ship or structure, or into shoal water.

Unless heavy weather causes the vessel to capsize, no serious accident should occur just because a ship is dragging its anchor, provided there is enough space around it for manoeuverability and enough time available to restore it to a fully controlled condition.





Pyeongtaek Anchorage and Approach

- ① 走錨が何故 / どのように発生するのか
- ② 走錨中の姿勢制御の難しさ
- ③ 万が一走錨しながら漂流を始めた場合に、非常事態計画 を実行し、姿勢制御が可能となるまでに必要とされる水域 の広さ・時間がどの程度必要か(安全な錨地の設定)



走錨から座礁、船体破断

The considerations outlined above become of even greater importance in the case of a crowded anchorage where there may be insufficient space between vessels to deal timely with emergencies such as dragging anchor and drifting out of control. The master of an arriving vessel should satisfy himself first that the anchorage is safe in all respects before committing himself to anchoring.

Masters and deck officers are advised to familiarise themselves with the following concepts in order to prevent as far as possible a ship from dragging its anchor:-

- (1) How and why dragging the anchor occurs.
- ② Difficulties with vessel manoeuverability while dragging an anchor.
- ③ The assessment of what constitutes a safe anchorage, including contingency plans involving the time and space required to regain control of the vessel if the anchor drags.

2章 走錨はなぜ発生するのか

「**走錨**」とは、錨と錨鎖で構成される係駐力(把駐力) を超える外力が錨に働き、錨が動く状態に陥ることです。

操船者は水深に関わる錨鎖の長さと自船に働く「風波 及び潮流による外力」が「錨と錨鎖による係駐力(把駐 力)」を上回り走錨を引き起こす外力として働く様々な限 界を把握すべきです。

上記に関し、現在においても、経験則的な水深と予期 される天候条件の様々な環境における「錨鎖伸出量の目安」 や「走錨検知方法」について以下に示すものが指針とされ ています。

従来の錨鎖伸出量目安

- d:水深(m) L:錨鎖の伸出量(m)
- ・日本の操船論に示されている目安
 通常の天候状態 L=3d+90m
 荒天時の錨泊 L=4d+145m
- ・英国の操船論に示されている目安 L=39 × \sqrt{d}

§2 The Reason Why an Anchor Drags

A ship's anchor drags due to the impact of external forces on it which exceeds the holding power of the anchor and cable.

Masters and deck officers should be aware of how various parameters, such as the scope of cable in relation to the depth of water and the effects of wind, wave and tidal forces on the vessel, can in turn exert excessive forces on the anchor and cable system leading to break-out of the anchor from the ground and dragging. In the above connection, there still remain some empirical or "rule of thumb" methods of assessing the scope of anchor cable required under various circumstances of water depth and expected weather conditions, for example:-

Empirical or Rule of Thumb Methods for Assessing the Minimum Required Length of Anchor Chain

Where:		
d: Water d	epth(m)	
L: Minimu	m Require	d Length of Anchor Chain(m)
Japanese Pub	lication The	eory of Ship Operation
Fine weath	ier:	L=3d+90m
Rough wea	ather:	L=4d+145m
United Kingd	om Publica	tion Theory of Ship Operation
L=39 $\times \sqrt{6}$	1	

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従来の走錨検知方法

①船位をチェックし、船位が錨泊 Turning Circle を超える場合

(現在、最も信頼できる走錨の検知方法は、錨鎖長と船橋 から船首楼までの距離により構成される Turning Circle 内に船位があるかどうか、目視と電子機器により注意深く 監視することです。もし船位が Turning Circle から外れ ている場合は、走錨の可能性が高いことになります。船位 を決定するときは一つの方法に頼らず、可能であれば常に 別の方法も用いて照合して下さい。)

- ②船首が風に立たなくなった場合
- ③風を受ける舷が変わらなくなった場合
- ④風を受ける舷が変わる直前あたりで錨鎖が一旦たるむ 現象が見られなくなった場合
- ⑤異常な振動が錨鎖を伝わって感じられる場合
- ⑥コースレコーダーが八の字運動を示さない場合

これら指針は現在でも十分活用できますが、走錨して いることを確認するにすぎず、走錨がいつ始まるのかは予 測できません。近年の研究で走錨は2段階の現象を伴うこ とが解析され、これにより上述の従来の走錨検知方法で は、検知する前に走錨は始まっていると指摘されています。 (錨位が海図に正確に記入され、僅かな船位変化が把握で きる場合を除く。)

Traditional Means of Detecting a Dragging Anchor

(1) Checking the ship's position, to confirm whether it is placed outside of a turning circle.

(The most currently reliable way of checking whether the anchor is dragging is to carefully monitor the vessel's position by visual and electronic means to confirm whether it remains within a swinging circle defined by the scope of anchor cable and the distance from the forecastle to the bridge. If it deviates from the circle, the ship is likely to be dragging its anchor. Reliance should not be placed on a single method of fixing the ship's position. Cross-check whenever possible with an alternative means.)

- 2 The bow cannot stand against the wind.
- ③ The ship's side against the wind hasn't changed.
- ④ Checking to see there is no slacking of chains just before a ship's side against the wind turns.
- ⑤ Checking whether there are extraordinary vibrations through the anchor chains.
- ⑥ Checking the course recorder in case it does not indicate a "figure-of-eight" motion locus.

The above methods remain well-tried but, of course, only confirm that the anchor is dragging. They do not predict when dragging is likely to commence.

According to one current study, an analysis of anchor dragging has shown that there are two associated phenomena, or stages, to the process which indicate that dragging may be about to occur before it is detected by the more usual methods outlined above. (The following considerations exclude those cases where the initial position of the anchor, rather than the ship, has been fixed and subsequently monitored.)



・第一段階:振れ回り走錨

錨泊中の船体の振れと動揺はしばしば"八の字"運動 に例えられます。(下図の「A」の部分)

風圧力が僅かに錨・錨鎖の係駐力を上回り、船体が振 れ回りながら風下に圧流されるような走錨状態をいいま す。(下図の「B」の部分)この段階ならば、揚錨・姿勢 制御とも比較的容易です。

·第二段階: 圧流走錨_

更に風が強くなり、船体が風に対して横倒しになりな がら一定の速度で風下に圧流される走錨状態をいいます。 (下図の「C」の部分)

揚錨は困難(時間がかかる)となり、また錨が揚がら ないと操船開始できないことが殆どです。

特に PCC やコンテナ船のように受風面積の大きな船型 の場合、圧流走錨の状態から、錨を巻き上げながら機関や バウスラスタを使用して船体を立て直そうとしても、操船 不能・困難の場合が殆どです。



段階図 / diagram

従来の走錨検知方法では、第二段階にならないと走錨して いるかどうか判らない。

近年ではパソコンを利用して外力計算を行い、水深、

The First Stage : Dragging Anchor with Yaw and Sway

Yaw and sway motion of a vessel when lying to an anchor is sometimes referred to as "horsing". Area [A] in the diagram shows the situation where the ship is lying at anchor and yawing in a "figure-of-eight" motion.

It has been found that as wind pressure force begins to exceed the anchor's holding power, the ship yaws and is pressed to leeward, as shown by area [B] in the diagram.

It is suggested that, during this period, it should be relatively easy to control the manoeuverability of a ship in such a state and to weigh the anchor.

The Second Stage : Anchor Dragging Caused by Wind Pressure

Where wind pressure force gradually becomes stronger, one side of the ship turns against the wind and is then pressed and moves to leeward at a certain speed, as shown in area [C] in the diagram.

It is suggested that, during this stage, it is difficult to weigh anchor and, even if possible, this takes a considerable amount of time. If weighing the anchor cannot be accomplished, the ship loses its manoeuverability.

Very large vessels, such as loaded container ships and car carriers have a large windage area. In their case, full control may be lost even though the ship's main engine and bow thruster have been utilised when weighing anchor.

Dragging anchor may not be detected by the usual methods until the vessel has entered the second stage described above, by which time it may be too late to avoid a dangerous situation from developing.

Personal computers, nowadays, can be used to calculate external forces on the anchor and cable system. The calculations utilise catenary equations which take into account the water depth as variable, the anchor holding power, the type of anchor, environmental forces and the forces acting on the windlass and cable stopper. The results of the calculations are used to show the minimum required length of anchor chain and the area needed around the ship for a safe anchorage.



把駐力、錨の型、環境的影響力、ウィンドラスとストッ パーに係る外力を考慮して、錨鎖伸出量決定や錨泊限界、 安全な錨泊に要する水域の目安にすることができます。ま た、ECDIS・RADAR・GPSの航跡表示機能を利用した走 錨の早期発見が可能となったので、従来の走錨検知方法に 加えて「走錨の予知」・「走錨の早期検知」を行い、「安全 対策を早期に取ること」が求められています。 In addition to the usual methods of checking the vessel's position by reference to fixed points described above, early prediction and detection of the dragging of an anchor is also possible using the ship's wake indicators in the ECDIS, RADAR and GPS displays. Therefore, counter measures for the safety are required to be taken as earlier as possible.

ECDIS・RADARの画面を小さいレンジに切り替え、GPSの航跡を表示させた振れ回り走錨の表示例

The following images are examples of GPS-plotted wakes on ECDIS and RADAR screens, showing the anchor dragging with yawing:-







RADAR

風を船首右から受け、圧流走錨を開始した瞬間。GPS による圧流方向と速度がベクトルで表示 されている。

The display depicts the moment the ship's starboard bow turns against the wind. GPS indicates direction and speed of the ship's movement by vectors.





3章 風圧力計算

§3 Wind Pressure Force Calculation

ヒュース (Hughes) の式/ Hughes Formula				
$Ra = 1/2 \times \rho \times CRa \times Va^2 \times (A\cos^2\theta + B\sin^2\theta) / 1000 $ (ton)				
<i>θ</i> :相対風向角 [度]Wind direction from bow [degree] (Relative Wind D	irection)			
Va : 相対風速 [m/sec] Headwind speed [m/sec]				
 ・空気密度 [0.125 kg・sec² /m⁴] Air density [0.125 kg・sec² /m⁴] 				
A :水線上船体の正面投影面積 [m²]Ship's projected area from bow above waterline [m²]				
B : 水線上船体の側面投影面積 [m]Ship's projected area from side above waterline [m]				
a : 風圧中心の船首からの距離[m] Length from bow to wind pressure center [m] (Point of Act	tion)			
Ra :風圧合力 [kg] → "ton"にするため、1000 で割る Resultant wind pressure force [kg] → divided by 1,00	00 to be "ton" (Total Wind Force)			
a :風圧力角 [度]Wind pressure force angle [degree] (Angle of Activity)	on)			
CRa :風圧係数(下記計算式により求める) Wind pressure for :船種により求め方が異なる	orce coefficient			
This varies for different ship types, as follows. 客船/Passenger : 1.142 - 0.142cos2 θ - 0.367cos4 θ - 0.133cos6 θ 一般貨物船/General Cargo : 1.325 - 0.050cos2 θ - 0.350cos4 θ - 0.175cos6 θ タンカー・バルカー/Tanker & Bulk Carrier : 1.200 - 0.083cos2 θ - 0.250cos4 θ - 0.117cos6 θ 風圧合力は風速の二乗に比例する 。 Resultant wind pressure force is proportional to the square of wind speed.	相対風向角(i) Relative Wind Direction			



4章 錨と錨鎖による把駐力

§4 Holding Power Created by Anchor and Anchor Chain



H (錨と錨鎖による把駐力/ Holding Power Created by Anchor and Anchor Chain) = Ha + Hc = λ a × Wa' + λ c × Wc' × *l*

- H : 錨と錨鎖による把駐力 (kgs)Holding Power Created by Anchor and Anchor Chain (kgs)
- Ha : 錨による把駐力 (kgs) Holding Power by Anchor (kgs)
- Hc : 鐳鎖による把駐力 (kgs) Holding Power by Anchor Chain (kgs) (Resistance of Cable)
- Wa : 錨の空中重量 (kgs) Anchor Weight in Air (kgs)
- Wc : 錨鎖1m当たりの空中重量 (kgs) Anchor Chain Weight per m in Air (kgs)

- Wa': 錨の水中重量 (kgs) Anchor Weight in Water (kgs) = 0.87×Wa (kgs)
- Wc': 錯鎖1mあたりの水中重量 (kgs) Anchor Chain Weight per m in Water (kgs) = 0.87 × Wc (kgs)
- l : 錨鎖の係駐部長さ (m) Minimum Required Length of Anchor Chain (m)
- **λa**: 錨の把駐抵抗係数 Anchor Holding Factor
- **λ** c : 錨鎖の摩擦抵抗係数 Anchor Chain Holding Factor
- **λa**:標準把駐抵抗係数の値/Anchor Holding Factor

Type of Anchor	砂 Sand	泥 Mud	走錨時 Dragging Anchor
JIS	3.5	3.2	1.5
AC14	7.0	10.6	2.0

λ c : 錨鎖の摩擦抵抗係数の値/ Anchor Chain Holding Factor

λc	係駐時 Holding	走錨時 Dragging		
	$0.75 \sim 1.0$	砂 Sand	泥 Mud	
	0.75~1.0	0.75	0.60	



JIS

AC14



5章 錨鎖の懸垂部 (カテナリー部)の 長さの計算方法

カテナリー部の長さは下記計算式で求められ、**外力が** 大きくなればカテナリー長さも大きくなることが判りま す。

§5 Calculating the Catenary Length of an Anchor Chain

The following formula provides the catenary length of an anchor chain. It should be noted that the **external force** becomes greater as the catenary length increases.

$S = \sqrt{y^2 + 2(Tx / Wc') y}$

S : 錨のカテナリー部分(m) / Catenary length against the external force (m)
 y : 水深+水面からベルマウスまでの高さ(m) / Water depth + Hawsepipe height from sea surface (m)
 Wc' : 錨鎖1mあたりの水中重量(kgs) / Anchor chain weight per m in water (kgs) = 0.87 × Wc (kgs)
 Tx : 外力(kgf) / External force (kgf)

即ち、錨鎖伸出量(L)を一定とした場合、外力が大き くなったときにカテナリー部の長さ(S)も大きくなるの で、その分だけ錨鎖係駐部の長さ(*l*)が短くなり、錨鎖 による把駐力が減少します。

6章 錨・錨鎖の搭載例

下表に代表的な船種の錨と錨鎖の搭載例を示します。 実際に搭載される錨・錨鎖は艤装数によって決められてい ます。錨鎖1mあたりの最小重量は略算式(0.0219d²)で 求めています。各船の錨・錨鎖の重量は完成図書を参照し て下さい。 Under the condition that L [Minimum Required Length of Anchor Chain (S + l)] is fixed at a certain level, if Tx [External force (kgf)] increases, S [Catenary length against the external force(m)] will also increase. On the contrary, however, l [Minimum Required Contacted length of the chain (m)] decreases so that H[Holding power created by Anchor and Anchor Chain (kgs)] will be diminished.

§6 Examples of Anchor and Anchor Chain Stowed on Board

Examples of anchors and chains stowed on board typical kinds of ships are shown below. The anchor and cable outfit is determined in accordance with the Equipment Number of each ship which is set by the Classification Society rules. The minimum weight of anchor chain per meter length may be estimated by the formula 0.0219d². The actual as fitted details of a vessel's anchor and cable outfit should be included in the ship's documents.

船型	錨の重量	錨鎖 Anchor chain		
Type of ship	Weight of anchor	径 Diameter	1m あたりの最小重量 Minimum weight of anchor chain per 1m	
230,000 DWT VLCC	18.7 tons	102mm	228 kgs	
6,000 units PCC	10.5 tons	87mm	166 kgs	
8,000TEU CTNR	15.0 tons	98mm	210 kgs	
25,000GT CTNR	8.3 tons	81mm	144 kgs	
5,000GT G.CARGO	2.7 tons	56mm	69 kgs	

錨・	錨鎖の搭載例/	Examples of A	Anchor and	Anchor	Chain Outfits
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7章 風圧力計算参考値

§7 Excel Spreadsheet Calculation of Wind Pressure Force



衝撃力/ Impact ForcePCC/CTNR/Passenger ShipBulkerWind Pressure on Front × 4



8章 振れ回り運動と衝撃力

§8 Horsing (Yawing and Swaying) Motion and Impact Force



- ①→② 右から左に横移動。錨鎖は張った状態。
- ③ 振れ回りの左端にきた時。錨鎖による拘束力が増 大して、錨鎖はこの時点からスラック状態に入り、 ここから風を受ける舷が左舷に変わる。
- 一旦緩んだ錨鎖が急激に張り、錨鎖と船首尾線が 一線になる付近で大きな衝撃力が発生する。
- ⑤→⑥ 左から右に横移動。錨鎖は張った状態。
- ⑦ 振れ回りの右端にきた時。錨鎖による拘束力が増 大して、錨鎖はこの時点からスラック状態に入り、 ここから風を受ける舷が右舷に変わる。
- ⑧ 一旦緩んだ錨鎖が急激に張り、錨鎖と船首尾線が 一線になる付近で大きな衝撃力が発生する。 船体重心は八の字を描いて左右に振れる。

The vessel is oscillating about the anchor with a yawing and swaying motion from side to side, as indicated by the movement from $(1) \rightarrow (2)$ in the diagram. At this stage, the anchor cable is under tension.

At position in the diagram additional weight comes on the system as the vessel is brought up sharply and "snubs" the cable. As tension then relaxes, the ship's bow tends to pay-off in the opposite direction (position ③ to ④ in the diagram).

The pattern of oscillations continues through positions (5), (6), (7) and (8) in the diagram and is then repeated. In this way, the ship's center of gravity is moving in a "figure-of-eight" pattern as illustrated by the green track in the diagram.



9章 錨・錨鎖による把駐力計算参考値

§9 Excel Spreadsheet Example of Anchor Holding Power Calculation

錨・錨鎖による把駐力計算 参考値 (Anchor Holding Power Calculation: Just Reference)

- 予想される外力に対し係止出来る必要最低限の錨鎖長さを計算します。
 The formula in this page are to calculate the holding power of your vessel's anchor and anchor chain.
- 2 但し、予想外力が錨の把駐力(Wa'x λ a) より小さい場合は、下記計算式による繰り出し錨鎖量としています。 In case of External Force<Anchor Holding Power (Wa'×λa), required length of chain is to calculate by following formula. Required Length of Chain = 3 × d + 90 m (Only External Force < Wa'×λa)</p>
- 3 予想最大外力の入力 (Expected total external force) 予想最大外力は、衝撃力の大きさを使用すること。PCC/CTNR 船の場合、正面風圧力の5~6倍、その他の船では3~4倍 Expected total external force should be input by Maximum Impact force. For PCC/CTNR Ship : Wind Pressure on front × 5 ~ 6, Other type of ship : Wind Pressure on front × 3 ~ 4
- * 例:風圧外力計算で相対風向0度の場合の風圧力が15トン:予想最大衝撃外力 15×5~6= 75~90トン(PCC/CTNR) IE) As per Wind force Cal., Relative Wind Direction $\theta=0$: 15ton: Max Impact Force 15×5~6 for PCC/CTNR=75~90 tons

情報入力 (Input Data)		
予想される最大外力(トン):T x(衝撃力) Expected total external Max. force(MT):(T x Impact Force)	85.56	
鏞の空中自重 (トン) :(Wa) Anchor weight (MT) in Air :(Wa)	10.5	
貓鎖 1m あたりの空中における重さ(トン):(Wc) Anchor chain weight in Air (MT/m):(Wc)	0.166 tor	ı
アンカーの種類 (JIS 型1、AC142) Kind of Ancher (1: JIS, 2: AC14)	2	
使用する側の錆鎖保有長さ (シャックル) Total Length (Shackles) of using Chain on board	12 ss	
水深 (m) : d Water depth (m) : d	20.0 m	
水面からホースパイプまでの高さ (m) : h Hawsepipe height from the sea surface (m) : h	5.0 m	
鏞の把駐係数:(λ a) Anchor Holding Factor: (λ a)	AC14 7.	0
錯鎖の把駐係数:(λ c) Anchor Chain Holding Factor:(λ c)	1.0	

計算結果(Result of Calculation)

海底から錨鎖孔までの高さ: (y) Total height (Bottom to Hawsepipe): (y)	25	m
外力に対応するカテナリー長さ:(S) Catenary length against the external force:(S)	174	l m
錨鎖による把駐部の最小要求長さ: <i>l</i> Minimum Required Contacted length of the chain: <i>l</i>	150) m
計算上必要な錨鎖繰り出し長さ: L = S + <i>l</i> Minimum Required Length of Anchor Chain: L = S + <i>l</i>	324 m	12 ss

Notice

守錨直を励行してください。
 Keep Anchor Watch Strictly

表中計算式(Calculation Formula in above table)

●錨の把駐係数/ Anchor Holding Factor (底質により異なる: Subj. to Kind of Sea Bottom)

λ a: 3.0 (JIS) : 7.0 (AC14)

- ●錯鎖の把駐係数/ Anchor Chain Holding Factor **λ** c:0.75 ~ 1.0
- 海底から錨鎖孔までの高さ/
 Total height (Sea Bottom to Hawsepipe)
 y:d+h
 水深(d) +水面からホースパイプまでの高さ(h) /
 - Water Depth (d) + Hawspipe Height from Sea Surface (h)
- 外力に対応するカテナリー長さ/ Catenary Length Against the External Force

$$S:S = \sqrt{y^2 + 2\left(\frac{Tx}{Wc'}\right)y}$$

●錨の空中重量(Wa), 水中重量(Wa')/ Anchor Weight in Air(Wa), Anchor Weight in Water(Wa')

:水中重量(Wa') = Wa × 0.87

●錯鎖 1m 当たりの空中重量(Wc), 水中重量(Wc')/ Anchor Chain Weight per m in Air (Wc), Anchor Chain Weight per m in Water (Wc')

:水中重量(Wc') = Wc × 0.87

●錨鎖による把駐部の最小要求長さ/

Minimum Required Contacted Length of the Chain

$$Tx = Wa' \times \lambda a + Wc' \times \lambda c \times \lambda$$

$$l = \frac{\mathsf{Tx} - \mathsf{Wa'} \times \lambda \mathsf{a}}{\mathsf{Wc'} \times \lambda \mathsf{c}}$$

●計算上必要な錨鎖繰り出し長さ/

Minimum Required Length of Anchor Chain

L: L = S + l

1:

●外力(Tx)が錨の把駐力より小さい場合/
 In case of Tx < Wa'×λ a
 : L = 3 × d + 90 (m)

λ a:標準把駐抵抗係数の値

Туре	砂 Sand	泥 Mud	走錨時 Dragging
JIS 型	3.5	3.2	1.5
AC 14 型	7.0	10.6	2.0

λ c: 錨鎖の摩擦抵抗係数の値

	係駐時 Holding	走錨時 Dragging	
λс	0.75 ~ 1.0	砂 (Sand)	0.75
		泥(Mud)	0.60

10章 操船運用上の錨泊安全対策と その効果

§10 Ship's Operational Safety Measures for Anchorage and Their Effects

対 策 Counter measures	有効性 Effectiveness	備考 Remarks
喫水を深くする Increase draught by taking in ballast water	船体重量の増加に伴い、振れ回り運動が抑制され る。 Ship's weight is increased so that vessel's motions (Horsing) are decreased.	追加できるバラスト量や船体強度に注意。 Consider stability issues.
トリムをイーブンキール、できれ ばバイザヘッドにする Trim by the head 錨鎖を伸ばす Veer more anchor cable	 風圧中心が船尾よりに移動することにより、振れ回り運動が抑制される。 The point of action shifts afterward and tends to decrease the horsing motion. 錨鎖と海底との摩擦抵抗が増加、及びカテナリー部も長くなるので、把駐力の向上と錨に加わる衝撃 	追加できるバラスト量や船体強度に注意。プロペラが露 出しないように調整。 Consider stability issues. Maintain propeller immer- sion. 錨を巻き上げるのに、1シャックルあたり定格で3分かかる ので(荒天時はさらに時間がかかる)、錨鎖を伸ばした分だ
	カの緩和に効果がある。 Increases anchor chain holding factor. Extended catenary length absorbs more external force on anchor.	け揚錨に要する時間が増加する。 Consider that weighing anchor is difficult in rough sea conditions and more time will be required to weigh the anchor.
他舷錨を振れ止め錨として使用 Drop the other anchor	船首の振れ回り抑制に効果がある。 振れ止め錨の投下は振れ回り運動を半減させ、錨 への作用力も 30% ~ 40% 減少させる効果がある。 Can reduce yawing and horsing motion by half, and reduce force on anchor by 30% ~ 40%.	振れ止め錨の伸出量 (水深の 1.5 倍) に注意。それでも、
両舷錨を使用して2錨泊、双 錨泊とする From the outset of anchor- ing, to deploy both anchors	2 錨泊は把駐力が増加。双錨泊は振れ回り抑制効 果がある。 Riding to two anchors is said to increase holding power and to decrease horsing motion.	<mark>錯鎖が絡む</mark> 虞がある。双錨泊は、風向変化に対応しにくい。 Danger of fouling an anchor if the vessel is turned under the influence of wind and/or tide.
バウスラスタの使用 Use of bow thrusters	船首を風に立てることによって、振れ回りの抑制 及び錨鎖張力の緩和に効果がある。正面風圧の 80%のバウスラスタ推進力のもとでは、振れ回りの 幅と衝撃力が約 40% 近く減衰する。 By stemming the wind, this can effectively reduce the horsing motion and ease cable tension. If the power of the bow thruster is 80% of the wind force on the bow, it is said that width of oscillating motion and impact force are diminished by about 40%.	 長時間、且つこまかなバウスラスタ使用が可能かどうか、 機関部との綿密な打ち合わせが必要。船体動揺時はバウスラスタが露出しないことに注意。 The possibility that extended use of the bow thrusters may not be possible for technical reasons. Ensure that the bow thrusters are kept submerged when the ship is pitching and rolling.
主機 S/B・舵の併用 Use of the main engine in combination with steering	微弱な前進力と舵を併用し、船首を風に立てるよう にすると、振れ回り抑制に効果がある。 This can be an effective deterrent to the hors- ing motion and will relieve the tension on the anchor and cable system.	前進力を使用して錨鎖を一時的にたるませると、その後船 体が風下に落ちるときに <mark>錨鎖がしゃくるので(衝撃力が増</mark> 加)、その時に走錨する危険がある。特に浅水域では本船 のピッチングが錨に衝撃を与える可能性がある。 Do not allow the vessel to pay-off suddenly when the tension on the anchor cable has been eased as a sudden increase in tension may break-out the anchor. Do not allow the vessel to override the anchor, particularly in shallow water where the vessel could impact on the anchor if pitching.



S. AND

(1) 錨鎖を伸ばした場合の把駐力増加量

6,000 台積 PCC 船で錨鎖1節を伸ばした場合の限界風速の増加量を以下条件で計算すると次の通りとなります。

(1) Example Calculation of the Increase in Holding Power When Cable is Veered

The critical wind speed under the following preconditions when one shackle of anchor cable is veered from a PCC laden with 6,000 units is calculated as follows:-

	(条件/ Preconditions)	
錨の空中重量(Wa)/ Anchor Weight in A	Air (Wa)	
	駐係数 (λ a) 7.0	
	水中重量 9.135 トン (Wa') / Anchor Weight in Water 9.135 ton (Wa')	
錨鎖の 1m 当たりの空中重量(Wc)/ Anchor Chain Weight per m in Air (Wc)		
:0.166 ton/m 把	駐係数/ Anchor Chain Holding Factor(λ c)1.0	
\Rightarrow	水中重量/ Anchor Chain Weight per m in Water 0.144 ton/m(Wc')	
海底から錨鎖孔までの距離(y)/ Water D	Pepth + Hawsepipe Height from Sea Surface (y)	
: 25.0m		
錨鎖1節の長さ / Length of One Shackle	of Anchor Cable	
: 27.5m		
正面投影面積(A) / Ship's Projected Area from Bow Above Waterline(A)		
: 800 sqm		
風圧係数(CRa)/Wind Pressure Force	Coefficient (CRa)	
: 0.75		
空気密度($ ho$) / Air Density($ ho$)		
$: 0.125 \mathrm{kg/sec}^2/\mathrm{m}^4$		



(錨鎖を伸長する前)

錯鎖を伸長する前は錨のみで係止し、錨の把駐力=外
 力(衝撃力)として錨泊限界状態と考えられます。錨鎖は
 全て懸垂部(カテナリー)としています。また、限界風速
 は衝撃力と正面風圧力の比を6で計算しています。

正面風圧力(10.65 tonf)に対する限界風速をヒュース の式から逆算して限界風速を求めると、次の通りとなりま す。

(Situation Prior to Veering Additional Cable)

Before any additional cable is veered, the ship remains in a stable position by virtue of the anchor holding power, which is equal to impact force on the anchor and cable system. The anchor cable is assumed to have formed a catenary with no cable lying on the ground. Before determining the critical wind speed, the wind force on from ahead must be calculated. It can be demonstrated that the impact force (which, in this case, is the same as the anchor holding power) should be divided by 6.



即ち、錨の把駐力のみでは上記平均風速が錨泊限界となる。

These average wind speeds are the maximum limits under which the vessel in this example can lay safely at anchor without exerting more force on the anchor and cable system than it can withstand.



<u>(錨鎖を1節伸長した後)</u>

錯鎖を1節伸長した場合、限界風速は増加しますが、 伸ばした錯鎖全量が海底に横たわる係駐部とならず、一部 は増加した限界風速による外力増加に対応した懸垂部とな ります。伸長した錯鎖の係駐部長さ(*l*)を以下計算式を 解いて求めます。

(Situation After One Additional Shackle of Cable is Veered)

After a further shackle of cable is veered, the critical wind speed will be increased.

Only part of the longer cable system will lay along the ground with the remainder forming part of a new catenary, which will now be longer as it will be extended by the increased external force caused, in turn, by the increased critical wind speed.

There is a minimum required contacted length of chain, that is, the minimum length of chain in contact with the ground to ensure the anchor is properly embedded. This length (l) can be determined by the following formula:-





錨+ 錨鎖係駐部の把駐力

計:67.3tonf (衝撃力) 23.6m の錨鎖で+3.4tonfの把駐力が増加 ⇒ 正面風圧力換算 11.23tonf The holding power created by the anchor and cable system in this case becomes 67.3 tonf and is equivalent to the impact force. Because of the extension for 23.6m, the impact force has been increased by 3.4 tonf (= 67.3 tonf - 63.9 tonf) The wind force from ahead is, therefore, solved as 11.23 tonf.

限界風速 : 17.3m/sec (錨鎖伸長する前と比較: + 0.4m/sec) 平均風速に置き換えるならば、11.5m/sec ~ 13.8m/sec

The critical wind speed can be calculated as 17.3 m/sec. [This is 0.4 m/sec more than before the additional cable was veered (17.3m/sec -16.9m/sec).] The average wind speed can then be calculated as 11.5m/sec \sim 13.8m/sec.

錨鎖伸長する前と比較した平均風速の増加は+0.2~0.3 m/sec

In comparison with the average wind speed before one shackle of cable is veered, there are increases of $0.2 \text{ m/sec} \sim 0.3 \text{m/sec}$ to the critical wind speed.

(錨鎖を全量 12 節伸長した場合)

同様の計算で錨鎖12節全量を繰り出したとしても、限 界風速は以下の通りです。

- (S) 懸垂部(カテナリー)長さ: 175.0m
- (1) 係駐部 長さ : 155.0m(+22.4 tonf)
- (L) 錨鎖の長さ合計: 330.0m (12ss)
- 錨+ 錨鎖係駐部の把駐力
 計:86.3tonf(衝撃力)
 ⇒ 正面風圧力換算 14.38tonf

(Example considering the case when a full length of cable (12shackles) is veered)

If twelve shackles are veered, the critical wind speed is computed as follows;-

- (S) Catenary Length : 175.0m
- (1) Contacted Length of the Chain (laid over the bottom): 155.0m (+22.4 tonf)
- (L) Length of Anchor Chain : 330.0m (12 shackles)

Holding power created by anchor and anchor chain in this case becomes 86.3 tonf being equivalent to impact force. The wind force on front is 14.38 tonf.

限界風速:19.6 m/sec 平均風速に置き換えるならば、13.1 m/sec ~ 15.7 m/sec (平均風速の増加は 1.8 ~ 2.2 m/sec)

The critical wind speed in this case is 19.6m (+2.7m/sec) . The average wind speed becomes 13.1m/sec \sim 15.7m/sec. This is an increase of 1.8m/sec \sim 2.2m/sec.

操船者から見た場合、錨鎖を伸ばしても思ったより限界風速は増加しない。

Importantly for those on the bridge, the critical wind speed is not increased as much as might be expected even if the anchor cable is veered considerably.



(2) バウスラスタによる振れ回り抑制

16m/sec の風(暴風時の風の息を考えれば、1.50 倍 =24 m/sec) による正面風圧(6,000 台 PCC) は 22 トンとなり ます。この 80% の馬力(1 トン≒ 100PS) が必要なので下 記の出力が必要となります。

$22 \times 0.8 \times 100 = 1,760$ PS

運用面から見ると、振れ回り抑制を行うには、常時振 れ回り方向に対してバウスラスタをこまめに調整すること が必要です。従って、長時間使用や発電機使用台数につい て機関長と十分な打ち合わせが必要となります。

(3) 主機と舵による振れ回り抑制

理論的には主機と舵を使用して船体を風に立てるよう な操船を行うことで振れ回りを抑制することができるとさ れていますが、実務面から見ると、機関を使用しなければ ならないような状態は、錨泊限界風速に近づいていると判 断したほうが良いでしょう。機関の使用次第では、錨鎖が しゃくり、**却って衝撃力を大きくする**ことがあります。

(4) 振れ止め錨・2 錨泊

振れ止め錨は、船首の振れ回り抑制に効果があります。 繰り出す錨鎖は水深の1.5倍とします。しかし、振れ回り を完全に止めることは不可能で、**錨鎖が絡む虞がある**こと に注意が必要です。特に、船体がピッチングするような場 合は要注意です。

2 錨泊は、風向が変化した場合に錨鎖が絡む虞がありま す。錨鎖が絡まっても単独で解くことができる小型船に良 い方法ですが、大型船には推奨できません。

(2) Example of Reducing Horsing Motion by Using the Bow Thruster

The wind force from ahead (a PCC laden with 6,000 units), in an example where the wind speed is 16m/sec, is 22 tonf (gusting in storm conditions could result in a maximum instantaneous wind velocity of about 24m/sec, say, one and half times as strong as in the example). Generally speaking, in order to cope with the above wind force, the following horsepower (assuming 1ton=100hp or PS and 80% of this capacity is required), would be necessary:-

22 × 0.8 × 100=1,760PS

From the practical view point, so as to enable the bridge personnel to reduce horsing motion, the most efficient way of using the thruster, and its prolonged use, should be discussed with the engineering department so as to avoid damage to the equipment.

(3) Reducing Horsing Motions by Using the Main Engine and Steering

In theory, an effective method of reducing horsing motions is to stem the wind by working the main engine in conjunction with use of the rudder. In practice, however, when this is done, it should be remembered that the wind speed is approaching the critical limit. Care must be taken, therefore, to avoid a situation where the anchor cable repeatedly slackens and then becomes taught as this may impose excessive impact forces on the anchor.

(4) Using the Second Anchor As a Snubber • Riding to Two Anchors

To drop the second anchor to act as a check, or snubber, is said to effectively reduce the so-called horsing motion. A suitable scope for the snubber is one and a half times the depth of water.

Nevertheless, it is impossible to completely stop the horsing motion. Care should be exercised when deploying a second anchor to avoid **entangling the cables** and creating a foul hawse, particularly when the vessel is pitching heavily.



When riding to two anchors, there is a possibility that the cables may become entangled resulting in a foul hawse. This method is not recommended for large ships because of the practical difficulties involved in disentangling large and heavy anchor cables and it is likely that outside assistance will be required. Smaller vessels may be able to clear a foul hawse themselves.

11章 走錨限界風速

様々な文献を調査しましたが、**具体的な数値を示して** いるものはありませんでした。 While looking into various reference books, there is no concrete indication.

The Critical Wind Speed

理 由/ Reasons

§11

- 実際の錨泊場面では、底質や粘度などの海底性状で特に錨の把駐力が異なる。
 Within a single anchorage, the holding power of each vessel's anchor is dependent upon the condition of the ground in the immediate vicinity, and this may vary from location to location within the anchorage.
- ・また、錨の把駐姿勢や埋没深さなどの錨かきの状態や海底に横たわる錨鎖の状態、海底の形状によっても把駐力が理論値(計算値)と異なる。

Holding power is created, not only by the anchor, the flukes of which must bite into the ground firmly and remain buried at their designed angle, but also by the resistance of the cable laid over the ground. Bearing in mind the possible variations in the composition of the sea bed, the actual holding power may not always conform to the theoretical value obtained by calculation.

・さらに、風圧による船体傾斜、錨鎖の緊張に伴う制約、"うねり"や風浪による船体動揺が複合され、複雑な動きを呈する。これに伴い、錨の方向に伸びる錨鎖の方向と俯角も時々刻々と変化し、時として錨鎖に急激な緊張と垂みが発生する。

Further, complex combinations of ship motions, such as heel due to wind pressure, pitching, heaving, surging, swaying and yawing in the wave pattern, together with restraints imposed by the stress on the anchor cable, cause **continuing changes**

in the direction of the anchor cable and the angle of action on the mooring system. The result is that the anchor cable may be subjected to shock stresses as the cable sags and then tightens.

 実際の風は風向・風速が常に変化し、それに伴い振れ回りも
 一定ではなく加速度が加わるので、風圧力や衝撃力も計算で 求めた値と異なる。

In practice wind direction and speed are likely to change so that the horsing motion may not be constant and the motion may even be accelerated.





これらを考慮すれば、具体的な数値を示すことは、却っ て操船者をミスリードすることになり兼ねません。前述の 第7章の計算表による風圧力や9章の把駐力の数値はあく までも参考値であることに注意し、過信してはなりません。 その時の風速がどの程度の外力として働き、把駐力の理論 値と比較した場合に、数量として参考にする程度に留める ことが必要です。 It should be remembered, therefore, that the value of wind pressure force and impact force derived from the formula may not reflect the actual state. This may be misleading and ship's staff are advised to treat with prudence the computations set out on §9, which are offered as guidance, only.

外力・周囲の状況を勘案し、安全サイドで早期の錨泊中止を決定することが肝心 After taking into consideration all the factors set out above the safe and prudent decision may well be not to anchor.

12章 走錨後の措置とその効果

走錨した場合、できるだけ早く揚錨し、船体姿勢制御 可能な状態にして再度投錨するか、或いは安全な海域に避 難して漂泊するなどの措置が必要です。

広い錨地で周囲に他船も存在しなければ余裕を持って 揚錨作業と姿勢制御(船体を風に立てる)をすることが可 能です。しかし、走錨事故について見ると、走錨した結果、 座礁・他船との衝突といった事故を引き起こし、重大海難 事故に繋がっています。

その時の操船状況は一般的に次のような措置を取って いることが殆どですが、いずれも揚錨・姿勢制御に成功し ませんでした。

(1) 錨鎖伸長と第2 錨投錨

船体が圧流されはじめると、運動慣性が大きくなり、 これを制御するにはかなりの制御力が必要になります。走 錨初期の段階(振れ回り走錨の時点)で圧流速度が発達し ない段階においては、錨鎖伸長や第2錨投下はある程度効 果がありますが、錨鎖伸長の効果は先に説明したように把 駐力の増加が殆ど期待できません。

§12 Emergency Measures Taken and Their Effectiveness After Dragging Anchor

Once an anchor starts to drag, immediate counter-measures should be taken. These include weighing the anchor in order to restore a maneuvoerable condition and then **re-anchoring**, seeking sheltering in an area where drifting is safe, or returning to the open sea.

Should there be space around the ship with no other vessels lying at anchor, there may be time to restore a controlled condition by stemming the wind and weighing anchor. However, analysis of cases of anchor dragging reveals that, major accidents such as collisions with other ships and groundings are almost always the result of a ship dragging its anchor because **control was not restored** in the way described above.

(1) Veering an Additional Cable and Use of the Second Anchor

Once a ship starts to be pressed to leeward, inertia increases and more power is required to overcome it.

At the very early stage of dragging, when the horsing motion becomes apparent, and before the ship is pressed to leeward with increasing speed, it may be beneficial to veer more cable, or to deploy a second anchor. Nevertheless, as discussed above, the addition of more cable is not expected to increase significantly the holding power of the system.

圧流を止める観点からは、まず効果がないと見た方が良い。 Adding cable to the first anchor is not seen as an effective means of stopping a ship from being pressed and drifting to leeward.

(2) バウスラスタ使用

一定速度で圧流走錨しているときに、バウスラスタを 用いて船体を風に立てるように作動させることはひとつの 有効な措置です。しかし、その効果が得られるには、少な くとも、その船の正面風圧抵抗と同等のバウスラスタ推力 が必要となります。PCCの場合、平均風速18m/secで圧 流が始まった段階で、約28トン(2,800 PS)の推力が必 要となります。

(3) 主機と舵

風に立てた状態で姿勢を維持するには、以下が一般的 な必要機関出力と言われています。

舵:一杯転舵	風速	機関出力
	風速 20m/sec	Slow Ahead
	風速 25m/sec	Half Ahead
	風速 30m/sec	Full Ahead

しかし、荒天下では船体動揺し、プロペラレーシング などが発生する可能性なども考慮しなければなりません。

13章 姿勢制御の難しさ

圧流走錨状態となり、風を真横から受けるようになっ て圧流された場合、機関・舵・バウスラスタを用いて姿勢 制御可能となるまでには、時間と広い水域が必要となりま す。

また、前進速力が付くと、バウスラスタの見かけ出力 は1ノット当たり20% 減少します。5ノットで バウスラ スタは効かなくなります。

<u>変針操船の限界</u>

4,500 台積 PCC において、舵角 15°で風に逆らって 90 度変針する操船を行うときの可否を図1に示します。回頭 角が 90 度に至る前に回頭角速度が消失する場合を「変針 不可能域」として黄色の領域に示しています。

縦軸を風速/船速比、横軸を相対風向角に取っていま すが、圧流走錨して風を90度(真横)から受け、右舷(風 上)に回頭する場合、風速/船速比が8以上(船速の8倍

(2) Use of Bow Thruster

While dragging anchor and being forced to leeward, the use of bow thrusters to make the ship come up into the wind may be effective. However, to be successful, the minimum thruster power must be equal to the wind force on the bow. For example, in the case of a pure car carrier, and assuming that the downwind movement is initiated with an average wind speed of 18m/sec, the required thruster power is about 28ton (2,800hp or PS).

(3) Use of the Main Engine and Steering

In order to maintain a ship's head into the wind, in conjunction with large rudder angles, the required power of the main engine is approximately as follows:-

Steering : Hard Over	Wind speed	Engine Order
	20m/sec	Slow Ahead
	25m/sec	Half Ahead
	30m/sec	Full Ahead

In rough weather with the vessel rolling, pitching and yawing, etc., different engine settings may be needed, always bearing in mind the need to avoid propeller racing.

§13 Difficulty in Maintaining Manoeuverability

If the ship swings broad on to the wind and begins to move to leeward, considerable time and space may be required before effective control can be restored by using the main engine, rudder and bow thruster.

It should be remembered that when the propeller is working the effect of the bow thruster will be decreased by about 20% per 1knot of ahead speed. In other words, at about 5 knots, the effect of the bow thruster is negated.

Limitation of Manoeuvering by Rudder

Considering a pure car carrier laden with 4,500 units sailing across the wind using 15° of rudder, diagram1 illustrates the limitations on manoeuverability imposed by various wind strengths compared to the vessel's speed.

Numbers entered in the vertical axis are wind speed per ship's speed and the wind force angle is entered along the





の風速)で変針は不可能となります。

即ち、揚錨に成功し、僅かな前進速力を得ても、船体 を風に立てる操船は困難を極めます。

20m/sec の風の場合、船速が 2.5m/sec = 5kts 以上に ならないと、風に立てることが難しいことが判ります。

図 2 の C の部分 : 圧流走錨 \Rightarrow 20 ~ 25m/sec の風で は、風下に 3 ~ 4 ノット の速度にもなる。

PCCの保針限界風速 / 船速比は2.8 ~ 3.8。針路を保つ ことが出来る最大の風速と船速比です。変針限界と混同し ないようにして下さい。







図 2 ∕ diagram 2

horizontal axis. The yellow zone shows the area under the curve in which the effect of the rudder is lost.

In an example where the car carrier is, say, dragging her anchor and the wind is on the beam (relative angle 90 degrees) and she tries to turn into the wind, it is likely that this will be unsuccessful if the wind speed is eight times the ship's speed. In other words, should the ship be successful in weighing anchor and obtaining some speed, stemming the wind would remain extremely difficult. With a wind speed of 20m/sec, the ship's speed would have to be more than 5knots (2.5m/sec), in order to stand a chance of stemming the wind.

Diagram2 also indicates that, when dragging anchor under the influence of a wind speed of 20~25m/sec the ship will move to leeward at a speed of some 3~4knots as shown in area [C] in the diagram.

It is estimated that, in the case of the car carrier, the maximum ratio of wind speed to ship's speed which will permit the vessel to maintain a given course is 2.8~3.8. This should not be confused with limitation of manoeuvering by rudder.

14章 安全な錨泊への備え

錨泊中の事故は、走錨 → 漂流 → 衝突または乗揚げ・ 座礁と言う形で生じます。事故を防止するための基本的な 考え方は以下の通りです。

(1) 錨泊に際し、事前に考慮する事項

走錨しにくい錨地を選定

- ·陸上地形 ·海底地形 ·底質 ·水深
- ・ 泊地面積 ・ 外力の遮断度合
- ・錨泊船の混み具合

走錨しても事故に至らないために

- ・他船との安全な船間距離を確保
- ・浅瀬 ・海上構造物との安全な距離を確保

(2) 守錨時における技術的方策

- ・風向/風速、波高/波周期、流向や流速などの外力
- ・船種 ・船型 ・喫水 ・トリム
- ・把駐力 ・風圧力を数量として捉える
- ・主機が準備できるまでの時間を設定

(3) 走錨の予知・早期検知

- ・外力と把駐力の関係を知っておく
- ・振れ回り走錨を検知する
- ・ECDIS / RADAR / GPS の軌跡表示機能の使用

(4) 走錨後の対策措置

- ・揚錨し、自船の姿勢制御をできる限り早く可能にする
- ・振れ回り走錨の状態の内に揚錨する

§14 Preparation for Safe Anchorage

Accidents involving ships lying at anchor usually occur in the form of dragging anchor and drifting without anchor holding power followed by collision and/or grounding/stranding. The basic way of preventing such accidents is as follows:-

(1) When Anchoring is Anticipated, the Following Considerations Must Be Taken into Account:-

To select a sheltered good anchorage

- Land configuration
- The bottom configuration
- · Holding grounding condition
- · An appropriate depth
- Sufficient room
- · Sheltered from such an external force as wind and sea
- · Degree of congestion of other ships at anchorage

To prevent an accident in the event that the anchor drags

- · Keep a safe distance from other ships
- · Keep a safe distance from shallows/other facilities

(2) Technical Measures While Lying at Anchor

- External forces associated with wind speeds, directions, wave height, wave period, flow direction and flow velocity
- Ship type
- Hull dimensions
- Draught
- Trim
- · Understanding the holding power of the anchor system
- · Quantitative assessment of wind pressure forces
- · Management of the main propulsion systems





(3) Prediction and Early Detection of Dragging Anchor

- Understand fully the relationship between holding power and external forces
- To detect dragging anchor by observing the horsing motion
- \cdot To use track display function of ECDIS \nearrow RADAR \nearrow GPS

(4) The Counter-measures To Be Taken After Dragging Anchor is Detected

- To weigh anchor and establish manoeuverability as soon as possible
- To weigh anchor during the period of the swinging motion









ロス・フリベンション・ガイド Loss Prevention Bulletin

15章 他船との安全な船間距離 浅瀬や海上構造物との離隔距離

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例え走錨しても事故に至らない他船や浅瀬・構造物と の離隔距離を確保して投錨位置を決めることが重要です が、離隔距離の目安を決める確固たる基準はありません。

走錨を検知し、その後迅速に主機・舵・バウスラスタ を用いて船体姿勢制御を回復するに至るまでに使用する面 積に着目して考えた場合、以下を考慮する必要があります。

1. Turning Circle の半径

使用する錨鎖の長さ+自船 Loa を半径とする円

2. 圧流走錨の速度

圧流走錨の場合は、3~4ノット

3. 揚錨に要する時間

定格速力:9m/min. 1ss **≒ 3 分** 張力が掛かっていれば、連続した巻き上げ作業は不可能

4. 主機の準備に要する時間

走錨が発生する恐れがある場合は事前に S/B

5.風を横に受けてから姿勢制御可能となる前進速力を得 るまでに要する時間



§15 Safe Distance from Other Ships, Shallows and Other Facilities

Although it is essential to decide on the anchor position so as to avoid an accident, even after dragging anchor, regrettably, there are **no definite criteria** to gauge the safe distance from other vessels, shoals and other obstructions.

Mariners should take the following items into consideration when assessing the area which may be needed while restoring manoeuverability by using the main engine/rudder/bow thrusters if the anchor drags.

1. A radius of swinging circle

A circle with a radius of minimum required length of anchor chain + the ship's LOA

2. The speed of dragging anchor under wind pressure force

This is approximately $3 \sim 4$ knots.

3. Required time to weigh anchor

In general, an anchor cable will be retrieved at a rate of about 9m/min

To retrieve 1 shackle takes about 3minutes.

It may not be possible to heave in a taught cable continuously, thus prolonging the operation of weighing anchor.

4. Required time to prepare the main engine for use.

To have the main engine on standby beforehand, if dragging anchor is predicted.

5. The required time to attain sufficient propelling speed when restoring manoeuverability after the vessel has been forced to leeward with the wind on the beam.



ケーススタディ/ Case study



LOA 200 m、8節で錨泊。揚錨に通常 の1.5倍の時間が掛かり、その間4ノットで 圧流され、揚錨後に5ノットの速力を得る まで15分要し、その間は風を真横から受 けて航走したと仮定した場合。

主機・バウスラスタは走錨前に準備でき ており、揚錨作業中も使用可能とした。風 速は 20m/sec。

1 Turning Circle 半径

8節 (220 m) + 200 m = 420 m = **0.23 マイル**

2 揚錨に要する時間

圧流走錨が始まってから、この間は姿 勢制御不可とした。

8 節= 220 m 毎分 9 m 但し、1.5 倍の時間とすると 36 分かかる。この間、
 風下に圧流される距離
 4 ノット × 0.6 時間 = 2.40 マイル

3 揚錨し、速力5ノットになるまでに流される距離と航走する距離

風下に流される距離

0.25 時間 × 4 ノット = **1.000 マイル** 横方向への航走距離

> (0ノット+5ノット) ÷ 2×0.25 時間 = 0.625 マイル + 5ノットで回頭に要する Advance (3L) = 0.300 マイル

> > Total = 0.925 マイル

上記を図3で表すと、Anchor Positionから下記水域が必要となります。



走錨による他船との衝突や乗揚げ事故は、この水域が確保できなかった場合によるものが殆どです。





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Case 1

Weighing anchor after dragging anchor is detected

(diagram 3, green)

- The ship's LOA is 200m.
- She is lying at anchor with 8 shackles.
- Time to weigh anchor is 1.5 times longer than usually required.
- During that period, the ship is being brought to leeward at 4 knots.
- After weighing anchor, it takes 15minutes until the ship's speed reaches 5 knots.
- In the interval, the ship's side has been pressed by the wind.
- The main engine and bow thruster are ready prior to dragging anchor.
- Whilst weighing anchor, both are available.
- The wind speed is 20m/sec.

1. The radius of the swinging circle is:-

8 shackles (220m) + 200m =420m=0.23 miles

2. Required time for weighing anchor:-

Whilst weighing anchor, it is deemed that the ship' manoeuverability is uncontrollable.

The anchor cable recovery rate in moderate weather is known to be 9m per minute. Therefore it would take about 24 minutes to weigh anchor in moderate weather. However, in this situation, it would take 1.5 times as long or about 36 minutes. In this interval, the distance which the ship is pressed to leeward is about 2.4 miles (distance covered in 36 minutes at 4 knots).

3. After the anchor is aweigh, further 15 minutes elapse before the vessel's speed reaches 5 knots. During this period, the vessel will drift about 1 mile to leeward (distance covered in 15 minutes at 4 knots).

The distance sliding horizontally $(0 \text{knot} + 5 \text{knots}) \div 2 \times 0.25 \text{ hours} = 0.625 \text{miles}$ Required distance to turn ship's head is 3 times as long as the ship's LOA (=200m) $200 \text{m} \times 3 = 600 \text{m} = 0.30 \text{miles}$

Total: 0.925 miles

Required distance from the anchor position is illustrated in diagram3.

Vertical direction (to leeward) : 3.63 miles (= 0.23miles +2.4 miles+1 mile) Horizontal direction : 0.93 miles (= 0.625miles +0.3 miles)

Most accidents such as collisions and groundings involving ships occur when anchor drags because insufficient sea room has been allowed for.



Case 2の場合

(図3、青 🔵)

振れ回り走錨の初期段階で揚錨し、仮に風を横から 受ける状態になったとしても、風下方向・横方向に水域 があれば、姿勢制御可能になります。

風下 1.23 / 横 0.93 マイル

実際には、揚錨中も主機と舵・バウスラスタを使 用し、ある程度姿勢制御が可能なので、風下に流さ れる距離はもっと短いものです。但し、舵をきって 速力を落とさない操船を行うことが必要です。

振れ回り走錨の内にそれを検知し、 揚錨して錨泊を中止するか、 再度安全な水域で錨を入れ直す。

16章 投錨作業

近年、 錨鎖が絡む或いは錨鎖を全量走出する事故が多 発しています。その原因は、不適当な投錨作業によるもの が殆どで、特に錨鎖の繰出速度を制御せず、 無制動落下さ せることによって事故が発生するケースが多いようです。

このような事故の調査に於いて、ブレーキが効かなかっ たと言う乗組員証言が多いのですが、その後の事故調査で ブレーキシャフトが曲がっていたり、整備不良が原因で上 記時間内にブレーキを掛けることができなかったというこ とが判明するケースが殆どです。

Case 2

(diagram 3, blue) Dragging is detected during the horsing phase

and (Blue ship) weighing anchor is commenced immediately.

At the initial stage of swing motion, the ship can weigh anchor and even though the ship's side stands against the wind, the required area for attaining manoeuverability is 1 mile to leeward and 0.625miles horizontally outside of the initial swinging circle.

Vertical direction (to leeward) : 1.23 miles (=0.23 miles +1 mile) Horizontal direction : 0.93 miles (=0.625 miles +0.3 miles)

In practice, the distance to leeward could be shorter than illustrated in diagram3 since the main engine, rudder and bow thruster may be used to advantage. It should be remembered, however, that the use of large rudder angles will decrease the ship's speed.

Detect dragging anchor within the earlier time frame of the swinging motion and decide whether to weigh anchor immediately and leave the anchorage or to re-drop the anchor at another location.

§16 Dropping Anchor Operation

Recently there has been an increase in the number of accidents involving anchor cables becoming entangled or anchors and cables being lost. These accidents have mostly been caused by mistakes being made in the operation of letting go the anchor. In particular, most accidents have been caused by not controlling the running-out speed of the anchor cable, that is, without braking when the anchor is let go.

Test results show that the speed of anchor free fall reaches 10m/sec after 50m when an anchor is let go without braking. So to say, 12 shackles (=330m) could totally run out at 33seconds.



 落下速度(走出速度)は、ブレーキで調整しながら毎

 秒5~6mの速度(1節あたり5~6秒)に制御すること
 が必要です。



また、水深が20m以上の場合は、自由落下で投錨する と錨を損傷したり錨鎖の全量を走失する危険があるので、 海底から5m程度の高さまでウォークバックさせてから投 錨することが必要です。

特に、レッコアンカーの際は、水深+2~3m分の錨鎖が 水中に繰り出した時点で一度ブレーキを掛け、錨の上に錨鎖 を大量に乗せないようにすること が必要です。

その後は船の後進速度を0.5 ノット~1ノットにして、錨鎖に 大きな力がかからないように、ま た海底で錨鎖が「団子」状態にな らないように「繰出し速度を制御」 することが必要です。(軽く張った ら伸ばす操作を小刻みに繰り返す ことが望ましい。)



According to investigation results, although most mariners involved in anchor-related accidents stated that the brake did not work well, thorough investigations on site have established that a bent brake shaft and / or lack of maintenance were the cause. The crew were unable to properly apply the brake force.

To ensure safe anchoring, the veering rate must be limited to 5 to 6 m/sec using brake force.

If the depth at an anchorage exceeds 20m, the possibility of damage to or loss of the anchor and its cable becomes greater due to excessive running out speed if the anchor is allowed to free fall. To avoid this hazard, the anchor should be lowered by walking back into the water until the anchor reaches about 5m above the bottom.

When letting go, the brake should be applied in order to slow the veering rate until the length veered is about $2m \sim 3m$ **more than the water depth**. This should prevent the cable from piling onto the anchor, as shown in the picture.

After the anchor touches the bottom, the ship's sternway should be limited to about 0.5knot ~ 1knot in order to avoid imposing excessive strain on the cable and also to further avoid piling. The aim is to lay the cable across the ground in an orderly fashion and without imposing any excessive stress on the system.

17 章 錨鎖の繰出速度・繰出量 ・揚錨機のブレーキカ

グラフ1は、23 万トン VLCC の投錨実験で、ブレーキを 制御しながら、ブレーキカ、錨鎖繰出量、繰出速度を計測し たものです。ブレーキを緩め、半ブレーキ状態で錨鎖が走出 し始めてから約3秒後にブレーキを締め、約5秒後にブレー キを完全に締めて停止。錨鎖の繰出量は約21mです。

無制動落下させ、繰出し速度が毎秒10mを超えるもの

§17 The Anchor Cable Veering Rate · Scope of Cable To Be Paid Out · Brake Force of Windlass

Graph1 shows the relationship between brake force, scope of cable and veering rate determined during trials on board a 230,000dwt VLCC when anchor and cable are paid out using the brake.

During the trial, the cable was first released with half brake applied. The brake was **applied 3 seconds** after letting the anchor and was fully applied **again after another 5**



をブレーキで止めようとすると、ライナーを多く摩耗させ、 その際に煙も出るなどの不具合を生じますが、毎秒5~6 mの速度で半ブレーキ状態で制御する場合は、このような 不具合は生じません。 **seconds in order** to stop veering **completely**. As can be seen, the length of cable veered in this time **about 21m**.

If the anchor is let go by free fall and the veering rate exceeds 10m/sec, it becomes difficult to arrest the cable and the brake lining may be damaged.

If, however, the veering rate is limited to about $5\sim 6m/sec$ by the timely application of half brake, such damage will be avoided.



VLCC 投錨実験結果 / Result of VLCC Anchoring グラフ1 / graph 1



錨鎖が絡まった実例 / Examples of entangling



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