

# JAPAN

# P&I ロス・フリベンション・ガイド P&I Loss <u>Prevention Bulletin</u>

編集:日本船主責任相互保険組合 ロス・プリベンション推進部

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

# 港湾設備損傷防止 と 港内操船

Preventing Damage to Harbour Facilities and Ship Handling in Harbours

PART 2



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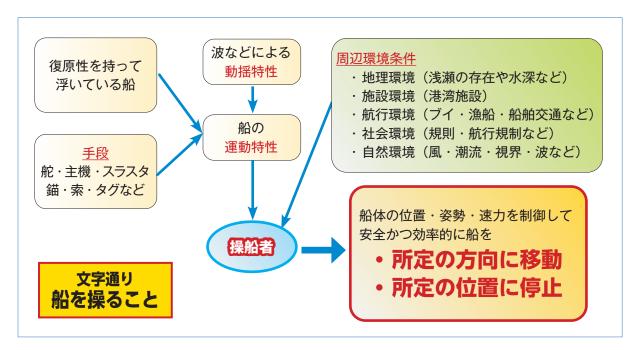
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#### 5. 操船とは

自船が水に浮く能力と傾斜しても元に戻る性能に関する基盤知識の上に立って、舵・主機・その他の補助 的手段のもとでの運動特性、及び、波の中での動揺特性に関する知識を活用することによって、自船をと りまく周辺環境条件から及ぼされる影響を考慮しつつ、船体の位置・姿勢・速力を制御し、安全かつ効率 的に所定の方向に移動、または、所定の位置に停止させる行為。

(「操船の理論と実際 | 神戸大学 井上欣三名誉教授著)



#### 5-1 周辺環境条件(港湾事情)の調査

初入港の場合に限らず、事前の港湾事情調査は必ず実施する必要があります。また、定期航路の場合でも、 適当な間隔で寄港地の事情を本船で確認・調査することが必要です。

調査方法としては、可能な限り情報収集を行った上で、最終的に現地代理店にそれらを確認することが考えられます。最近はインターネットによる情報提供も多数ありますが、本船からインターネットに接続できる環境が十分整っていない場合が多いので、本船に代わって陸上支援チームが情報収集を行い、本船に情報提供する体制を構築することが望ましいと考えます。添付資料①(50,52ページ)の調査項目を纏めた表をご参照下さい。

#### 5-1-1 地理環境・施設環境(港湾施設)調査

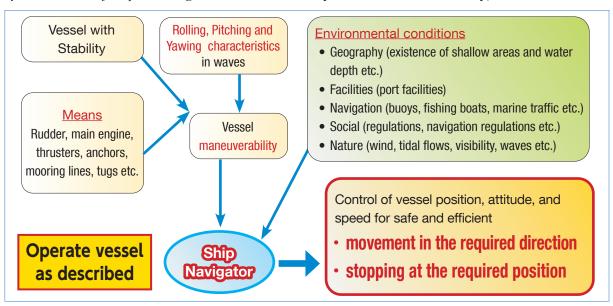
地理環境と施設環境(港湾施設)の主要調査項目は、次のようなものが挙げられます。

- 最大許容喫水(航路・水路・岸壁別)
- 最大受け入れ船型(船型・DWT・全長や船幅、型深さなど)
- 回頭水域の広さ
- ・所要タグの有無
- Local Pilot の有無



#### 5. What is Vessel Handling?

Vessel handling is based on the basic knowledge that a vessel floats in the water and returns to its original position after a list. It is maneuvered with the assistance of the rudder, main engine(s) and other auxiliary equipment, using knowledge of the rolling, pitching and yawing characteristics of the vessel in waves. In handling the vessel it is necessary to consider the effects of environmental conditions while controlling the position of the vessel, its attitude, and its speed, to move the vessel in the designed direction in a safe and efficient manner, and to stop at the intended position (*Theory and Practice of Ship Handling*, Kinzo Inoue, Honorary Professor, Kobe University).



#### 5-1 Investigation of Environmental Conditions (harbour conditions)

Harbour conditions must be investigated each time a port is entered, not just the first time. For liner services, conditions must also be investigated and verified at appropriate intervals as well.

Such investigation requires the collection of as much data as possible and verifying it with the local agent. Recently it has been possible to find information out via the Internet. However, many vessels do not have an Internet connection, and it is therefore desirable that a shore team collects the relevant data and provides it to the vessel. A table of the points to be investigated is shown on P.51,53 of Attachment (1).

#### 5-1-1 Investigation of Geographical Conditions and Conditions Associated with Harbour Facilities

The primary points to be investigated in relation to geographical conditions and conditions associated with harbour facilities are as follows.

- Maximum permissible draft (for each passage, channel, and pier)
- Maximum acceptable vessel type (e.g. hull shape, DWT, length overall, breadth, molded depth)
- Turning basin
- Tugs available Y/N
- Local pilot available Y/N
- · Loading facilities:
- For bulkers etc. which use shore loaders, the maximum air draft of the loader. For PCCs, the pier height and space available to lower car ramps. For tankers, the diameter of the loading arm and the type of reducers on the vessel.

• 荷役設備: ばら積貨物船などで陸上ローダーを使用する場合は、ローダーの Max. Air Draft、PCC は岸 壁高さやカーランプを降ろすスペース、タンカーは Loading Arm の直径と本船所持の Reducer の種類 など。

これらの事項について、大まかな事前調査を行う場合、以下のような参考資料があります。

- Port Guide Online (IHS: Information Handling Services)
- · Guide of Port Entry (Shipping Guide)
- · Dry Cargo Data base (Global Port)
- · Port of the World (Port world)
- ・ 日本の港湾(日本港湾協会)
- ・ 海図、水路誌や航路誌、BA Admiralty Publication

#### 5-1-2 航行環境調査 (ブイ、漁船や漁礁情報、船舶通航状況など)

航行環境調査では、次のような調査が求められます。

- ・ 水路通報で案内されていない漁礁設置や漁業特区の存在。 特に、最近の中国沿岸の漁船操業や漁礁情報は、現地代理店に問 い合わせると良いでしょう。
- 日本沿岸の推薦分離通航帯情報など。
- ・ 各国の演習区域情報など。

# 訓練区域南大東島

水路通報(提供:海上保安庁)

#### 5-1-3 社会環境調査 (ローカル規則や航行規制)

各種通報や入港規制など、港ごとの Local Regulation の存在を調査することも重要です。

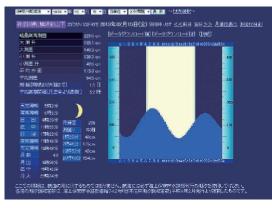
- ・強制水先かどうか。
- ・ 入港前に要求される各種通報。例えば、ETA・VTS・日本の海上交通安全法による航路通報などがこれに当たります。
- ・ 沿岸諸国の各種通報・速度規制など。
- ・ 入出港制限(夜間入港や航路通航時間帯など)。
- ・ 燃料油の使用規制 (Low Sulfur 燃料の強制海域など)。
- Security 関連の事前通報制度や Crew Visa が必要かどうか。
- ・パナマ・スエズ運河などの事前通報制度。

# 神子元島 和子元島 和子元島 Ref.Charts PN 51,80,90,1075 BA 953 DM4 9711.09,97159

分離通行帯(提供:日本船長協会)

#### 5-1-4 自然環境調査 (風・潮流・視界・波の方向など)

- ・ 潮汐表の情報や潮流情報。
- ・ 水路誌や航路誌、BA Admiralty Publication による情報。
- 気象情報。



インターネットによる潮汐情報 参考例



The following reference material is available when an overall prior investigation is conducted to acquire this information.

- Port Guide Online (IHS: Information Handling Services)
- · Guide of Port Entry (Shipping Guide)
- Dry Cargo Data base (Global Port)
- · Ports of the World (Port world)
- · Japanese Harbours (The Ports and Harbours Association of Japan)
- · Charts, sailing directions, passage pilots, BA Admiralty publications etc.

#### 5-1-2 Investigation of the Navigation Environment

#### (e.g. buoys, fishing vessels, fishing reefs, shipping movements)

An investigation of the navigation environment covers the following.

- Fishing facilities and areas of fishing activities not noted in Notice to Mariners.
  - In particular, information on recent fishing operations and fishing reefs along the Chinese Coastal area should be acquired from the local agent.
- Information on recommended separate traffic lane around the Japanese coast.
- National defense exercise areas.

# 5-1-3 Investigation of the Social Environment (local regulations and navigation restrictions)

It is also important to investigate the local regulations for each harbour (e.g. notifications and harbour regulations).

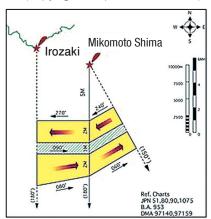
- Pilot available Y/N
- Various notifications required before entering port (e.g. ETA, VTS and passage notifications under Maritime Traffic Safety Act of Japan).
- Notifications and speed restrictions of coastal nations.
- Harbour entry and exit restrictions (e.g. harbour entry at night, times zones for passage).
- · Restrictions on use of fuel oil (e.g. regions in which use of low sulfur fuels is required).
- Is there a security-related prior notification system, and are crew visas required Y/N.
- Prior notification system (e.g. Panama and Suez canals)

# 5-1-4 Investigation of the Natural Environment (e.g. wind, tides, visibility, wave direction)

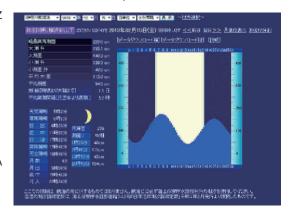
- · Tide tables and current information
- Information from sailing directions, passage pilots, BA Admiralty publications
- · Weather information



Notice to Mariners (copyright: Japan Coast Guard)



Recommended separate traffic line (copyright: Japan Captains' Association)



Tidal information via Internet (example)

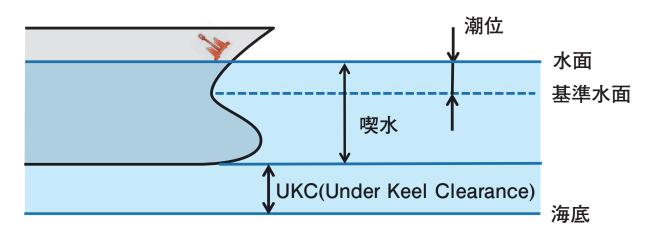
#### 6. 地理環境調査の具体例

地理環境調査における重要項目について、幾つか詳しく説明します。

#### 6-1 最大許容喫水と UKC (Under Keel Clearance)

本船が安全に入港できるかどうかを判断する上で最大許容喫水と UKC (Under Keel Clearance) の調査は 重要な調査項目です。

UKCとは、下図に示すように海底と船底の間にどの程度の余裕があるのかを数値として把握するものです。例えば、水深と喫水が同じ(UKC=0)では、本船が乗り揚げる可能性があり、安全に入港できるとはいえません。



#### 6-1-1 基準水面

外洋に直接接続している港では、潮汐による干満の差があることは知られています。そして、海図等に記載の水深は基準水面を基準としています。

この基準水面は、その場所の最大干潮時の水面である最低低潮面を基準としています。即ち、これ以上浅くなることはないという考え方です。

日本の場合は最低水面(Chart Datum Level: C.D.L)を基準水面として採用しており、海面が最低水面より下がる負潮位が場所によりごく稀に発生することがあります。

また、国によっては天文最低低潮面(Lowest Astronomical Tide: 負潮位が発生しない)を基準水面としている場合もあり、国際水路機関(IHO)は基準水面に天文最低低潮面を使用するか、そうでない場合は基本水準面との差を潮汐表に記載するように勧告しています。

#### 6-1-2 最大許容喫水と UKC の関係

最大許容喫水と UKC の関係は下記計算式に示す通りです。

#### 最大許容喫水<航路水深+潮位-UKC

最大許容喫水はそれぞれの要素に<mark>誤差や安全率</mark>を考慮して検討する必要があります。また、各港毎(また



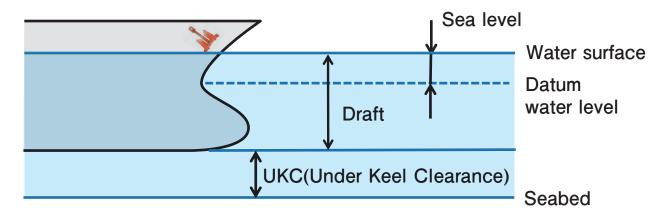
#### 6. Example of Investigation of Geographical Conditions

A few important points in investigations of geographical conditions are explained below.

#### 6-1 Maximum Permissible Draft and Under Keel Clearance (UKC)

Maximum permissible draft and Under Keel Clearance (UKC) are important information in making decisions on safe entry of the vessel to harbour.

As shown below, UKC is a value indicating the margin between the sea bottom and the bottom of the hull. For example, if the water depth and draft are the same (UKC = 0), there is a possibility that the vessel may run aground, and entry to harbour is therefore unsafe.



#### 6-1-1 Datum Sea Level

Harbours directly connected to the ocean have difference in sea level due to the tide. The water depth noted on charts etc. is therefore the datum sea level. This datum sea level is the lowest tide level for that location, i.e. the lowest possible water level.

In Japan, the Chart Datum Level (CDL) is the datum sea level. In rare cases, negative tide levels (i.e. below the CDL) are possible.

In some countries, the Lowest Astronomical Tide (i.e. no negative tides occur) is employed as the datum sea level, and the International Hydrographic Organization (IHO) suggests using the Lowest Astronomical Tide as the datum sea level, or notes the difference with the datum sea level in tide tables.

#### 6-1-2 Relationship Between Maximum Permissible Draft and Under Keel Clearance

The relationship between maximum permissible draft and Under Keel Clearance is as shown by the following calculation.

Maximum permissible draft < Channel draft + sea level - UKC

The maximum permissible draft must consider errors and a safety factor together with the variables in the calcula-

はバース) に定められている「最大許容喫水」の数値と照らし合わせ、問題があるかどうか確認すること も必要です。

#### 6-1-3 UKC

各港で UKC のガイドラインを設定していることが殆どですが、世界的には航行時の余裕水深(UKC)を 気象・海象データ等も考慮して幅を持って管理している港が多く、一方で、日本は喫水に対する割合や、何 m といった固定的な UKC を採用していることが多いようです。

欧州水先人会や日本の港湾技術上の基準では、以下を目安にしています。

 港内航路
 港外航路
 外海航路

 対象船舶の最大喫水の
 対象船舶の最大喫水の

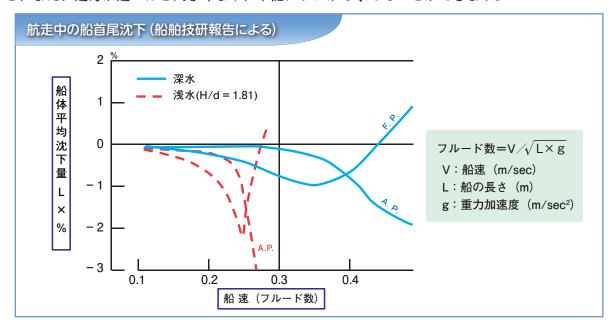
 10%
 15%

#### 6-1-4 本船の最大喫水について考慮しなければならない事項

本船の最大喫水について考慮しなければならない事項は次の通りです。

#### ① 航走中の船体沈下量

船が走り出すと、船体周りの水圧分布が変わるので船体は沈下します。従って、港内航路を航行する場合は、停泊中の喫水に加えて船体沈下量を考慮しなければなりません。そして、この船体沈下量は水深が浅いほど、また、速力が速いほど大きくなり、下記グラフから求めることができます。



大型船の港内操船時は低速(S/B 速力)なので、一般に船の長さ(Lpp)の $0.1 \sim 0.2\%$ の船体沈下量を見積もっておけば良いとされています。また、風浪やうねり等の影響がある場合は船体動揺に基づく船体沈下量も考慮する必要があります。



tion. It is also necessary to investigate the maximum permissible draft for each harbour (or each berth) to determine problems.

#### 6-1-3 UKC

Most harbours set guidelines for UKC, and many harbours throughout the world manage UKC together with data on weather and sea conditions to ensure a margin for navigation. In Japan, many harbours employ fixed UKC which is a proportion of the draft, or a set value in meters.

The European Maritime Pilots' Association and the Japanese harbour technical criteria employ the following guidelines.

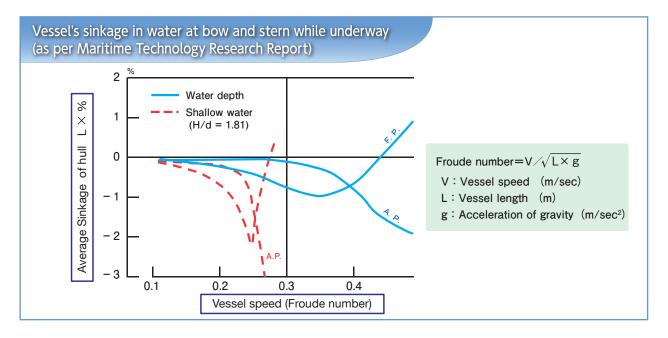


#### 6-1-4 Points to be Considered for Maximum Draft

The following points must be considered for maximum draft.

#### 1 Vessel's Sinkage While Underway

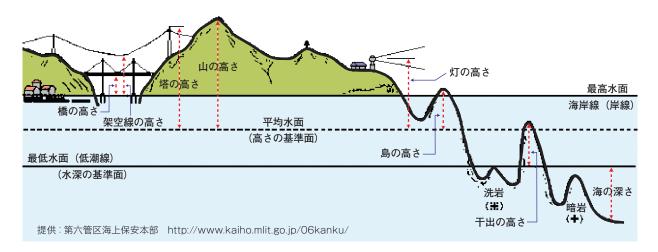
When a vessel begins moving the distribution of water pressure around it changes, and the hull lowers slightly in the water. When navigating in harbours, therefore, the amount of this sinkage of the vessel in the water must be added to the draft while at berth. This amount becomes greater as the water becomes shallower, and as speed increases, as shown in the following graph.



Large vessels are operated at low speed (S/B speed) in harbours, and it is therefore appropriate to estimate the sinkage of the vessel as 0.1 - 0.2% of the length of the vessel. It is also necessary to consider sinkage of the vessel due to rolling, pitching and yawing of the vessel with wind and waves, and swell.

#### ②水深と潮位

前述したように、海図や航路案内に記載されている水深は基準水面における数値です。水深や陸岸の高さなどの基準面は下図の通りです。



海図に記載されている水深は、国際的な測深基準において水深の許容限界誤差が以下とされています。

水深 20 mまで : 0.3 mまで

水深 100 mまで : 1.0 mまで

水深 100 m以上 : 水深の 10%

また、実際の水深は海図記載の水深に潮位を加減したものになりますが、潮位は潮汐表から求めることができます。しかし、この潮位も一定の基準から計算で求めた予測値なので、実際の潮位は異なるものと考えておかなければなりません。潮汐表の精度は、日潮不等や異常気象等を除けば、ほぼ 0.3 m以内で実際と一致するといわれています。

#### ③入港可否を判断する計算例

UKC、潮位、水深誤差等を考慮して入港可否を判断する計算例をご紹介します。例えば、代理店等から入手した最大許容喫水の数値をこのような計算を行って評価し、入港可否を判断することが求められます。

まず、計算する上での条件を設定します。ここでは、それぞれの項目の最大値を採っています。

- 本船の最大喫水: 出帆喫水(または、到着予想喫水)+船体沈下量(Lppの0.2%)
- 海図水深に対する安全率: 0.6m(水深誤差+潮位誤差)
- UKC: 最大喫水の 10~20% (航走海域による) 下記計算例では 15%とします。

#### 計算参考例(所要最低水深の求め方)

諸条件を定めた後の計算例は次の通りです。

最大喫水: 12m + 0.4 m (200m × 0.2%: 船体沈下量) = 12.40 m UKC : 最大喫水の 15% 港外航路 (12.40m × 15%) = 1.86 m

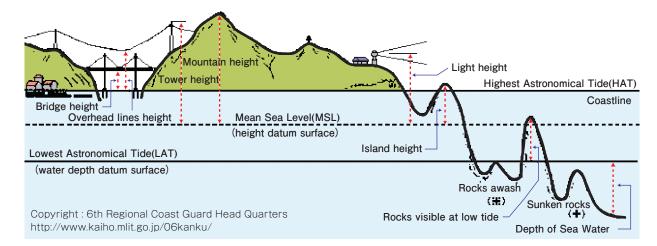
**海図水深と潮位誤差:** = 0.60m

**Total 14.86m** 



#### 2 Water Depth and Tide level

As described above, the water depth noted on charts and navigation guides is a value at the datum sea level. The datum level for water depth and coastal height is as shown below.



On charts, the allowable limit for error in water depth at the international depth datum is as follows.

Water depth to 20m	: Up to 0.3m
Water depth to 100m	: Up to 1.0m
Water depth to 100m or more	: 10% of water depth

The actual water depth is the depth on the chart, plus or minus the tide level. The tide level is obtained from the tide table. Since this tide level is a predicted value which can be calculated from a fixed datum, it must be considered that the actual tide level may differ. If the diurnal inequality and abnormal weather conditions etc. are ignored, the accuracy of the tide table is within 0.3m of the actual value.

#### ③ Example Calculation to Decide Whether or Not to Enter Harbour

The following introduces a calculation used, in conjunction with the UKC, tide level, and water depth error, in deciding whether or not to enter harbour. For example, the value for maximum permissible draft received from the agent is evaluated with this calculation and the decision as to whether or not it is possible to enter harbour.

The conditions for the calculation are first established. The maximum values for each item are used here.

- Maximum draft of vessel: Draft at departure (or expected draft at arrival) + amount of sinkage of vessel (0.2% of Lpp)
- Safety factor for water depth on chart: 0.6m (water depth error + tide level error)
- UKC: 10 20% of maximum draft (depending on sailing area), 15% in following calculation

#### Reference example (finding minimum required water depth)

The calculation example after all conditions have been determined is as follows.

Lpp = 200m draft = 12m

**Maximum draft:** 12m + 0.4m (200m  $\times$  0.2%: Sinkage of vessel) = 12.40 m **UKC:** 15% of maximum draft, navigation outside harbour (12.40m  $\times$  15%) = 1.86 m

**Errors of water depth on chart and tide level:** = 0.60m

**Total 14.86m** 



即ち、港外航路を含めた通過海域の<mark>海図水深+潮位</mark>が上記以上あれば、潮位を利用して入港可能と判断できます。ここで肝心な事は以下の通りです。

単純に入出港喫水に UKC 率を掛けて判断せず、 船体沈下量や海図水深誤差を考慮して、

ょり 安全サイドで判断 する。

#### 6-2 岸壁 (バース) の最大受け入れ船型

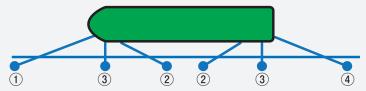
#### 6-2-1 港湾施設の設計基準

日本の省令による港湾施設の技術上の基準は以下の通りです。本船の全長を基準にして、十分な岸壁長さが確保できるかどうか確認します。日本以外の港においても、考え方の基本は同じです。

• 水深=最大喫水+余裕水深(UKC:10%)

バース長=全長(Loa) + 1.0 ~ 1.7 ×型幅(B)

係数 1.0: 係留索とバースのなす角度が 45 度の時 係数 1.7: 係留索とバースのなす角度が 30 度の時



- ① 船首索 (ヘッドライン)
- ② スプリングライン
- ③ ブレストライン
- (4) 4 船尾索 (スターンライン)

#### 6-2-2 本船の係留力

係留索1本毎の係留力は、以下計算で求めることが可能です。

θ:係止点から本船係船索の搬出点を見上げた俯角

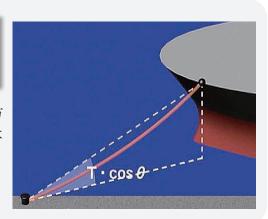
T:係留索に働く張力

 $T \times COS \theta$ : 係留索の水平方向張力

係留索と岸壁法線のなす角度を $\phi$ とすると、船首尾方向の係留力 (Tx) と船体正横方向の係留力 (Ty) は以下計算式で求めることができます。

 $Tx = T \cdot \cos \theta \cdot \cos \phi$ 

 $Ty = T \cdot \cos \theta \cdot \sin \phi$ 





In other words, provide (water depth on the chart + tide level) for the transit area (including navigation outside the harbour) is equal to or greater than the above, it is possible to enter harbour using the tide level. The point of primary importance is as follows.

Do not simply evaluate by applying the UKC ratio to the harbour entry and exit draft, but also include the vessel's sinkage while underway, and the error in depth measurements on charts, to determine on the side of safety.

#### 6-2 Maximum Size of Acceptable Vessel at Pier

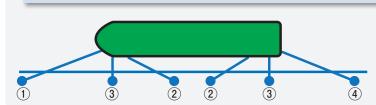
#### 6-2-1 Design Criteria for Harbour Facilities

Technical criteria for harbour facilities according to Japanese ministerial ordinances are as follows. Verify that sufficient pier length is available based on the length of the vessel. The same considerations apply in other countries.

- Water depth = Maximum draft + water depth margin (UKC: 10%)
- Pier length = LOA + 1.0 to 1.7  $\times$  breadth (B)

Coefficient of 1.0: Angle between mooring lines and pier of 45°

Coefficient of 1.7: Angle between mooring lines and pier of 30°



- 1 Head Line
- 2 Spring Line
- 3 Breast Line
- Stern Line

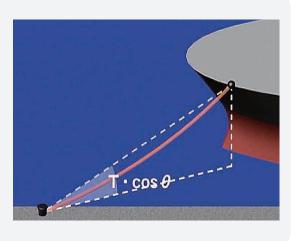
#### 6-2-2 Mooring Forces for Vessel

Mooring forces for each mooring line can be found with the following equation.

- **0**: Angle between horizontal at mooring point and feed point for mooring line on vessel
- T: Tension on mooring line
- $\mathbf{T} \times \mathbf{Cos} \ \boldsymbol{\theta}$ : Horizontal component of tension on mooring line

The angle between the mooring line and face line of the pier is  $\varphi$ . The mooring force along the axis in fore-and-aft line of the vessel (Tx), and the mooring force in the transverse direction (Ty), are found with the following equation.

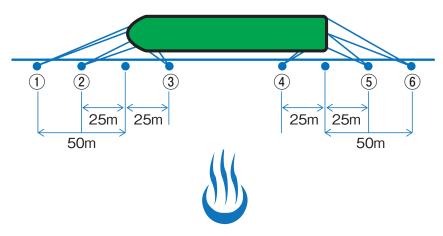
$$Tx = T \cdot \cos \theta \cdot \cos \phi$$
$$Ty = T \cdot \cos \theta \cdot \sin \phi$$



#### 係留合力は、それぞれの係船索が作る船首尾方向と船体正横方向の係留力の和になり、 係船機の巻き込み能力と係船索の本数で決まります。

Loa = 200m (側面風圧面積:5,500㎡) の自動車運搬専用船の係留力を参考例として計算してみます。風を岸壁側真横から受けることを想定しています。

係留索は下図のように 12 本、係船機の巻き込み能力は 25 トン/本、岸壁から本船係船甲板までの高さは 15 m です。



正横方向の係留力合計は63.6トンになります。

正横方向の係留力

係留索		本数	角度		係留力 (ton)	
		本奴	θ°	φ°	1 本あたり	合計
1	船首索	2	17	20	8.2	16.4
2	船首索	2	32	14	5.1	10.2
3	③ スプリングライン(船首側)		32	7	2.6	5.2
4	スプリングライン(船尾側)	2	32	7	2.6	5.2
(5)	船尾索	2	32	14	5.1	10.2
⑥ 船尾索		2	17	20	8.2	16.4
合計		12				63.6

係船機の巻き上げ能力: 25.0 tons

正横方向から受ける風圧力が63.6 トンまでは、理論上、本船を岸壁に係留することが可能です。これをヒュース(Hughes)の計算式を用いて風速に置き換えると、風速12.4m/sec が計算されます。

風圧力 (Ra): 63.6 トン

 $Ra = \frac{1}{2} \times \rho \times CRa \times Va^2 \times (A \cos^2 \theta + B \sin^2 \theta) / 1000 \text{ (ton)}$ 

側面風圧面積: $5,500 \,\mathrm{m}^2$   $\theta$ :相対風向角(正横方向: $90 \,\mathrm{g}$ )

風速 12.4m/sec

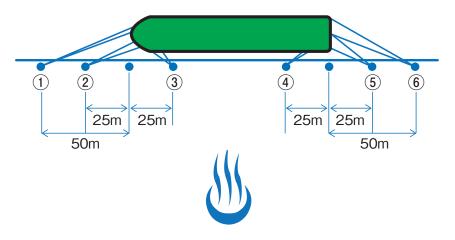
即ち、風の息を考慮すれば、 風速 10m/sec 程度で船体が岸壁から離れ始めると考えられる。



The resultant mooring force is the sum of the mooring forces from each mooring line acting along the fore-and-aft and transverse axes of the vessel, and is determined by the takeup capacity of the mooring winches and the number of mooring lines.

The mooring forces for a car carrier of 200m LOA (projected area from side: 5,500m²) are calculated below as an example. The calculation assumes that the wind is acting perpendicular to the pier.

As shown below, 12 mooring lines are used. Winches are able to apply a force of 25 tonnes per mooring line. Mooring lines enter the vessel 15m above the pier.



The total of mooring forces in the transverse direction is 63.6 tonnes.

#### Mooring Force on Transverse Direction

Mooring Lines		No.	Angle		Mooring Force(ton)	
			θ°	φ°	per Line	Total
1	Head Line	2	17	20	8.2	16.4
2	Head Line	2	32	14	5.1	10.2
3	Fore Spring	2	32	7	2.6	5.2
4	Aft. Spring	2	32	7	2.6	5.2
(5)	Stern Line	2	32	14	5.1	10.2
Stern Line		2	17	20	8.2	16.4
Total		12				63.6

Lines pull of Mooring winch: 25.0 tons

Theoretically, the vessel can be moored at the pier under wind forces of 63.6 tonnes in the transverse direction. Using the Hughes equation to convert this to wind speed gives a wind speed of 12.4m/sec.

Wind pressure (Ra): 63.6 tonnes

$$Ra = \frac{1}{2} \times \rho \times CRa \times Va^2 \times (A \cos^2 \theta + B \sin^2 \theta) / 1000 \text{ (ton)}$$

Projected area from side:  $5,500\text{m}^2$ ,  $\theta$ : Relative wind angle (transverse direction:  $90^\circ$ ) Wind speed: 12.4m/sec

In other words, if the wind is considered, the vessel will begin to move away from the pier at a wind speed of 10m/sec.

#### 6-2-3 係船柱 (ビット) の強度

本船の係留に耐えるビットが岸壁に備えられているのか確認することも必要です。日本の港湾技術設計基準によるビットの強度は以下のようになっています。

#### 係船柱に作用するけん引力(港湾施設技術基準) (トン:tonf)

	船 型(GT)		曲柱に作用する けん引力(トン)	直柱に作用する けん引力(トン)
500	を超え 1,000	以下	15	25
1,000	2,000		15	35
2,000	3,000		25	35
3,000	5,000		25	50
5,000	10,000		35 (25)	70
10,000	15,000		50 (25)	100
15,000	20,000		50 (35)	100
20,000	50,000		70 (35)	150
50,000	100,000		100 (50)	200



括弧内は係留施設の中間部にスプリングをかけるための係船柱で、係船索を2本以上かけない場合。 直柱は、水際線から船幅以上離して設置されている荒天係留用のストームビット。

#### 6-2-4 防舷材 (フェンダー)

本船を安全に係留させるための防舷材も重要な港湾設備のひとつです。特に、うねりが侵入するような港では、十分なフェンダーが備え付けられていないと、岸壁損傷や船体損傷が発生する可能性があります。 また、入港後に損傷がある防舷材を発見した場合、写真を撮るなどして後日クレームを受けないように準備しておくことも必要です。

#### 6-2-5 本船回頭水域 (Turning Basin) について

入出港時に、殆どの港では本船を自力またはタグやバウスラスタの補助設備を使用して回頭する操船が行われます。日本の港湾設計基準のガイドラインは、**自力回頭する場合は船の長さの3倍、タグを使用する場合は2倍を直径とする円の面積**を標準としています。

可能な限りバース前面に回頭水域があることが望ましく、また、外力の影響を受けにくい場所が望ましいのですが、地形や岸壁の設置状況によりバース前面ではなく潮流の影響を受ける場所に回頭水域が設けられている港が多いのも実情です。



#### 6-2-3 Strength of Mooring Bitts

It is also necessary to verify that the mooring bitts on the pier are able to withstand mooring of the vessel. Strength of mooring bitts in accordance with Japanese harbour technical design standards are as follows.

(units: tonf)

# Tension Applied to Mooring Bitts (technical criteria for harbour facilities)

Vessel type (GT)		Curved bitts	Straight bitts	
500	-	1,000	15	25
1,000	-	2,000	15	35
2,000	-	3,000	25	35
3,000	-	5,000	25	50
5,000	-	10,000	35 (25)	70
10,000	-	15,000	50 (25)	100
15,000	-	20,000	50 (35)	100
20,000	-	50,000	70 (35)	150
50,000	-	100,000	100 (50)	200



Figures in brackets are for angle mooring bitts incorporating springs between the mooring facilities, and for which a maximum of one mooring line are applied. The straight mooring bitts are storm bitts installed at least the vessel width from the face line of the pier.

#### 6-2-4 Fenders

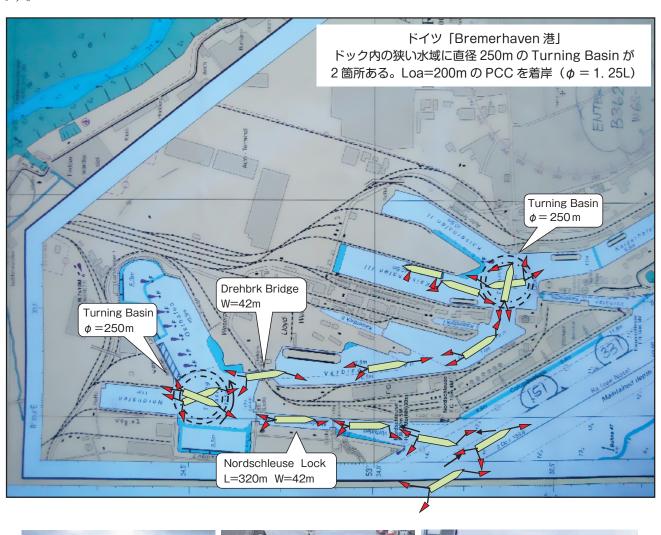
Fenders are also an important item of equipment for safe mooring of the vessel. Particularly when a swell enters the harbour, insufficient fenders may result in damage to the pier and to the hull of the vessel. If damaged fenders are discovered after entering harbour, they should be photographed to guard against claims later on.

#### 6-2-5 Turning Basins

When entering and leaving most harbours, the vessel will use its own power, or auxiliary facilities such as tugs or bow thrusters, for turning. The Japanese harbour design criteria guidelines specify as standard a circle of a diameter three times the length of the vessel when turning under its own power, and twice the length when turning with the assistance of tugs.

It is desirable that the turning area be directly off the pier, and that this area is free from the effects of external forces. In practice, due to the effects of the pier and terrain, many harbours have turning areas in locations subject to effects off the pier, and to tidal flows.

下図のように十分な水域が確保できていない港も多くあります。このような場合は事前に使用するタグボートの隻数を確認し、どのような手順で回頭操船を行うのかなど、事前の十分な調査を行うことが必要です。

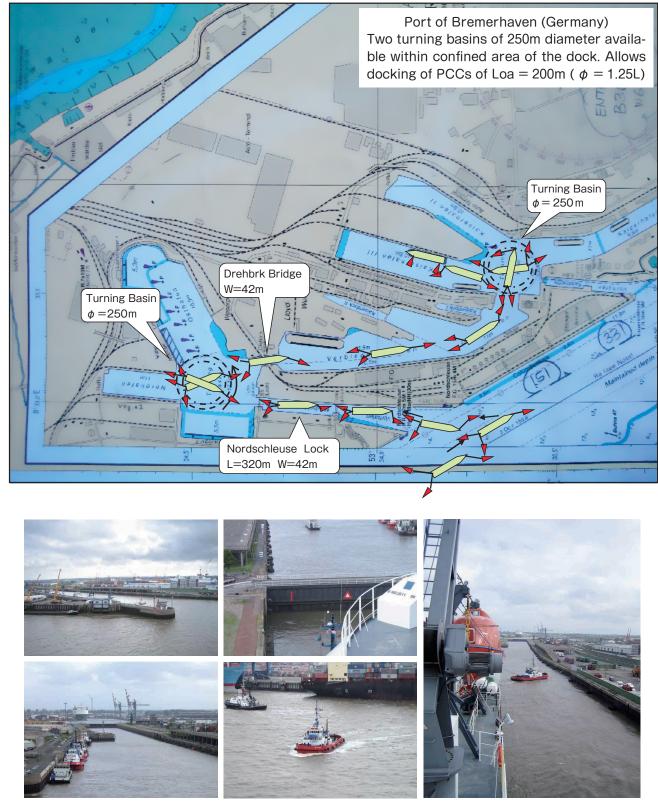




Bremerhaven 港の Nordscheleus Lock (幅 42m·長さ 320m とタグ)



Many harbours do not provide sufficient area as shown in the following diagram. In such cases, it is neccesary to investigate the relevant points sufficiently in advance (verifing the number of tugs required, and determining the procedure for turning the vessel., etc.)



Nordscheleus Lock at the Port of Bremerhaven (width: 42m, length 320m and tugs)



#### 6-2-6 タグボート

入出港操船を行う上で、タグボートは重要な操船支援手段のひとつです。隻数や馬力など十分なタグボートが揃っているのか確認することは、港湾事情調査を行う上で重要な項目のひとつです。

#### ① タグボートの所用馬力と隻数

港内操船でタグ支援が最も必要なのは、本船を正横に押して接岸させる場合です。この時に必要なタグの全所要馬力を考えておけば、前進制動操船や回頭操船のような他操船支援の局面において、これを上回ることはありません。タグの所要馬力を決定する際に考慮する事項は次の通りです。

- ・本船の大きさと載貨状況
- 本船の主機関・舵・錨の状態
- 気象・海象(風向・風力、潮流の流向・流速、波)
- ・ 付近の水深 (浅水影響を考慮)
- ・ 操船水域の広狭
- スラスタの有無
- ・ 離着岸の方法 (入船か・出船か)



各港でタグ使用隻数のガイドラインを設定している場合が多いので、それも参考にします。

ガイドラインを設定していない港の場合、次のような計算式で必要な所要馬力を求めたり、本船載貨重量を目安にした指針を参考とします。

計算式:全所要馬力= 7.4 × (DWT) 0.6

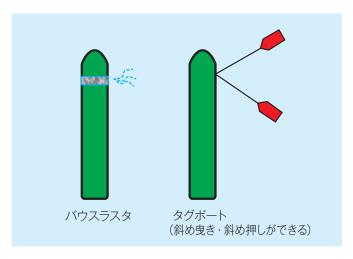
条件:離岸風 10m/sec、着岸時の寄り足速度 15cm/sec 以下

#### 載貨重量を目安にした所要馬力

・DWT 5 万トンまで
 ・DWT 5 万トン~10 万トンまで
 ・DWT 10 万トン超
 ・VLCC
 :3,000 馬力程度 × 3 €
 ・3,000 馬力程度 × 3 ~ 4 隻
 ・VLCC

※タグ推進器により異なるが、100馬力 ≒ 1トン

スラスタを装備していると、タグの使用隻数を減らすことも可能ですが、バウスラスタは方向は真横のみにしか作用しないのに対し、タグは斜め引き・押しが可能であるのが大きな違いです。入出港時の気象・海象で条件が悪い時は、躊躇わずにタグの隻数を増やすことが重要です。





#### 6-2-6 Tugs

Tugs are an important means of assistance when maneuvering while entering and leaving harbour. Verifying the number and power of tugs is an important part of the investigation of harbour conditions.

#### 1 Power and Number of Tugs

The assistance of tugs is most necessary when the vessel is to be pushed sideways to the pier. The total power of the required tugs in this case does not exceed the power required for braking or turning. The following points must be considered when determining the power required for tugs.

- · Size and loading condition of the vessel
- · Conditions of main engines, rudders, and anchors of the vessel
- Weather and sea conditions (wind direction, wind force, direction and speed of tidal flow, waves)
- · Water depth in the area (consider effects of shallow water)
- · Area available for maneuvering
- Availability of thrusters
- · Method of approaching and leaving the pier (mooring toward the direction of arrival and departure)

Guidelines are commonly set for the number of tugs required at each harbour. Use this information for reference.

When no guidelines have been set, use the following equation to determine the necessary power in conjunction with the deadweight of the vessel.

Equation: Total required horsepower =  $7.4 \times (DWT)^{0.6}$ 

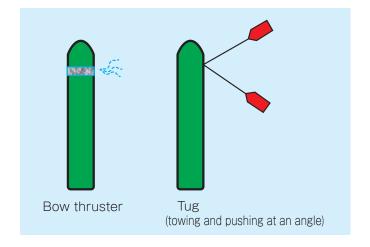
Conditions: 10m/sec offshore wind, maximum speed approaching pier 15cm/sec

Deadweight and power requirements

• Up to 50,000DWT : Approximately 3,000HP  $\times$  2 tugs • 50,000 – 100,000DWT : Approximately 3,000HP  $\times$  3 tugs • Over 100,000DWT : Approximately 3,000HP  $\times$  3 - 4 tugs • VLCCs : Approximately 3,000HP  $\times$  5 - 6 tugs

Tugs have approximately 100HP/tonne, however this varies with the propilsion device used.

It is possible to reduce the number of tugs if they are fitted with thrusters. While bow thrusters operate only in the tranverse direction, tugs have a significant difference in that they allow towing and pushing at an angle. It is important to increase the number of tugs used when entering or leaving harbour without hesitation in bad weather and sea conditions.



#### 7. 船の運動特性

港湾設備損傷事故では岸壁損傷と防舷材損傷が7割を占めていますが、事故原因は<mark>操船ミスが殆ど</mark>です。 水域が限られる狭い港内における操船ミスは、以下が原因となっています。

- ① 風や潮流など外力の影響を正確に判断できなかったこと。
- ② 機関・タグなどを使用した速力制御や回頭操船に失敗したこと。

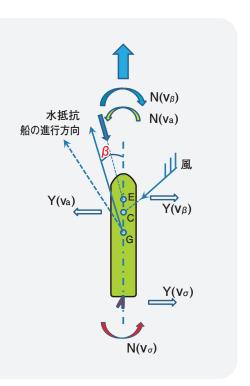
港内のバースにアプローチするとき、殆どの港において護岸や浅瀬・他船が存在するので、停止予定地点を超えたオーバーランは事故につながります。操船者はバースまでの残り距離に応じて徐々に速力を減じ、 自船の種類、大きさ、載貨状況や運動慣性、操縦性能と外力の影響などを勘案しながら、行き脚速度の調整や回頭を行うことが求められます。

#### 7-1 外力(風)による影響

#### 7-1-1 航走中の風圧下における横流れと回頭作用

本船は航走中、風の影響をどのように受けるのでしょうか。

- ① 無風状態で外力が働かなければ直進する。
- ② 風を右 45 度から受けると、風下に落とされるとともに、風の作用点(C)が重心(G)より前方にあるので、船首を風下方向に落とす回頭モーメント(N(Vα))が働く。
- ③ 風下方向に圧流(斜航)を開始すると同時に、船首風下舷には水抵抗が生じる。この作用点(E)は風圧の作用点(C)より前方にあり、風上に船を回頭させようとするモーメント(N( $V\beta$ ))が働く。
- ④ 風と水抵抗の回頭モーメントを比べて大きい方向に船は回頭するが、一般に水の抵抗が空気と比べて格段に大きいので、船は風上に切りあがりを開始する。 $(N(V\beta)>N(V\alpha))$
- ⑤ この切り上がる回頭モーメントに対して、舵で対抗する。いわゆる当て舵( $\sigma$ )によるモーメントN( $V\sigma$ )で制御する。
- ⑥ 最終的に、風・水抵抗・舵の回頭が釣り合った状態で、船体 は船首方向に対して「 $\beta$ 」(リーウェイ)の角度で針路を保ち 風下に落とされながら航走する。



風の作用点(C)は、相対風向が横になるほど重心に近づき、真横(90 度)ではほぼ重心に作用します。その結果、風下方向に働く回頭モーメントN(V  $\alpha$ )は小さくなる一方、船体を風下に落とす力 Y(V  $\alpha$ )が大きくなり、斜航角度が大きくなるので、水抵抗による回頭モーメントN(V  $\beta$ )が大きくなります。



#### 7. Vessel Maneuvrability

Approximately 70% of incidents of damage to harbour facilities involve damage to piers and fenders, however most are due to mistakes in operation of the vessel. Such mistakes in confined harbours with limited area available for maneuvering are due to the following.

- 1 Inability to accurately determine the effects of external forces such as wind and tides.
- ② Mistakes in speed control and turning of the vessel while using engines and tugs.

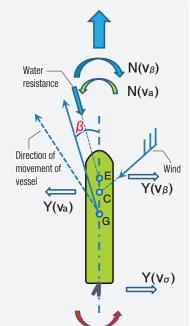
Most harbours have pier protection, shallow areas, and other vessels in the immediate area, and overrunning the scheduled stop point while approaching the pier may result in an incident. The ship navigator gradually reduces speed in accordance with the distance remaining, and is required to adjust speed and turn the vessel while considering its type, size, loading condition, inertia, maneuvrability, and the effects of external forces.

#### 7-1 Effects of External Forces (wind)

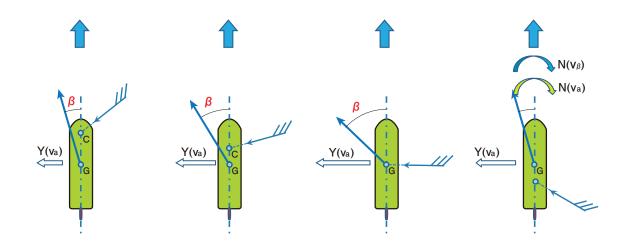
#### 7-1-1 Transverse Movement and Turning Under Wind Pressure While Underway

How is the vessel affected by wind while underway?

- Straight ahead if no external forces are acting in windless conditions.
- ② When the wind is at  $45^{\circ}$  to starboard, the vessel is pressed to leeward. The point at which the wind acts (C) is ahead of the vessel's center of gravity (G), and a turning moment (N (V  $\alpha$ )) acts to turn the vessel in the leeward direction.
- ③ When the vessel begins drifting (diagonally) leeward, water resistance is generated on the leeside of the bow. The point (E) at which this force acts is ahead of the point at which the wind pressure acts (C), and a turning moment (N ( $V\beta$ )) acts to turn the vessel in the windward direction.
- 4 The vessel turns under the turning moment of the wind or water resistance, whichever is the greater. Since water resistance is normally much greater than air resistance, the vessel begins to turn windward. ( $N(V\beta) > N(V\alpha)$ )
- $\bigcirc$  The rudder acts against the turning moment, i.e. the vessel is controlled with the moment N (V  $\sigma$ ) generated by the rudder angle ( $\sigma$ ).
- $\odot$  Finally, with turning moment of the wind, water resistance, and rudder in equilibrium, the vessel maintains a course at the angle  $\beta$  (leeway) to the right ahead, and proceeds with drifting leeward.



The point (C) at which the wind acts approaches the vessel's center of gravity (G) the closer the relative wind is to the transverse axis of the vessel. At 90° (abeam) it acts almost entirely on the vessel's center of gravity. As a result, the turning moment N ( $V\alpha$ ) acting in the leeward direction is reduced (turn), and the force Y ( $V\alpha$ ) acting on the vessel in the leeward direction increases (drift), and the diagonal angle increases, increasing the turning moment N ( $V\beta$ ) due to water resistance.



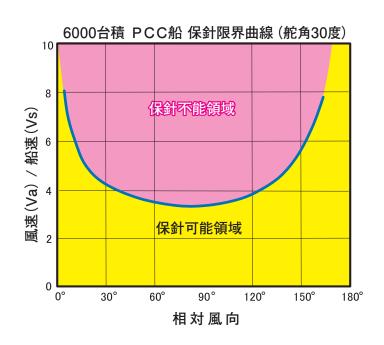
さらに、相対風向が正横より後になると、風の作用点(C)は重心より船尾方向に移動するので、回頭モーメントN( $V\alpha$ )は船首を切り上げる方向になり、水抵抗と同じ方向に働きます。

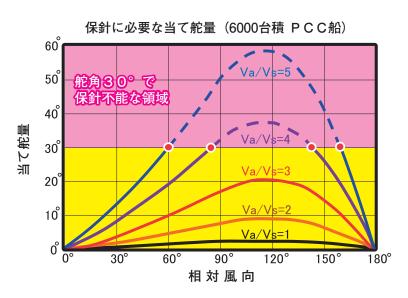
風と水抵抗によるモーメントを舵力で制御 可能な場合は保針可能ですが、**舵力で制御** できないほど風と水抵抗の回頭モーメント が大きくなると、保針不可能となります。

右上のグラフは、縦軸に風速(Va)と船速 (Vs)の比を、横軸に相対風向角度を取り、 舵角30度で保針可能・不可能域を示して います。風速と船速比が3.7を超えると、 相対風向角度によっては保針不可能域が発 生します。

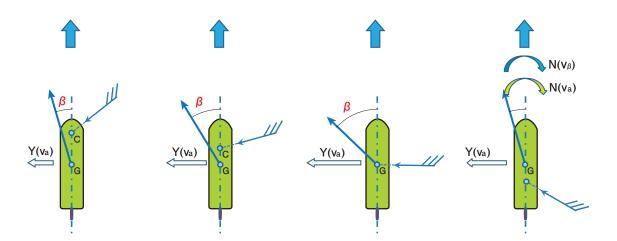
港内速力の $6 \sim 8$  ノット  $(3.1 \sim 4.1 \text{m/sec})$  の場合、風速  $11 \sim 15 \text{m/sec}$  の風があると、風速・船速比が 3.7 になり、相対風向によって保針不可能となる場合があります。

また、右下のグラフは、縦軸に舵角を取り、風速/船速比ごとの保針可能・不可能領域を示しています。風速/船速比(Va/Vs)が4以上になると、舵角30度としても、相対風向角度によっては、保針不可能領域が生じています。









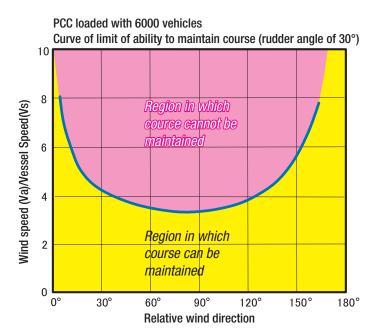
Furthermore, when the relative wind moves from the transverse to the rearward direction, the point (C) at which the wind acts moves from the vessel's of gravity towards the stern, the turning moment N (V  $\alpha$ ) rounds up the bow, and acts in the same direction as the water resistance.

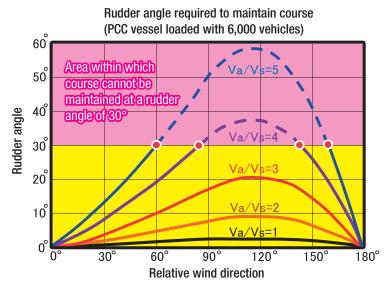
The course can be maintained if the moment derived from the wind and water resistance can be controlled with the rudder. If such control is not possible, an increase in the turning moment due to water resistance increases, and the course can no longer be maintained.

The graph above shows the ratio of wind speed (Va) to speed of the vessel (Vs) on the vertical axis, and the relative wind angle on the horizontal axis, and indicates the regions in which the course can and cannot be maintained with a rudder angle of 30°. If the ratio of wind speed to vessel speed exceeds 3.7, a region occurs in which the course cannot be maintained due to the relative wind angle.

At vessel speeds of 6-8 knots (3.1-4.1m/sec) inside the harbour, a wind speed of 11-15m/sec results in a ratio of wind speed to vessel speed of 3.7, and the course may not be able to be maintained in these conditions depending on the direction of the relative wind.

In the graph below, rudder angle is shown on the vertical axis, and the regions in which the course can and cannot be maintained for each ratio of wind speed

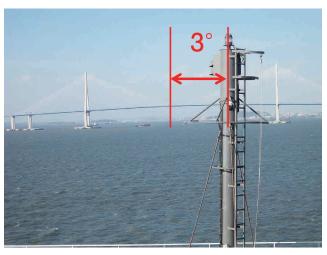


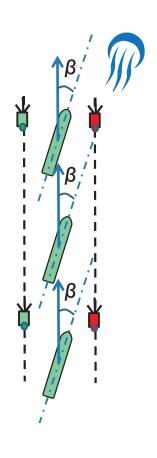


to vessel speed. When the ratio of wind speed to vessel speed (Va/Vs) reaches 4, depending on the angle of the relative wind, a region in which the course cannot be maintained occurs, despite a rudder angle of 30°.

タグの操船支援を受けず、風を受けながら水路を航走するような場合、切り上がる角度のリーウェイ  $(\beta)$  を考慮して操船する必要があります。このような場合、風向・風速と船速を勘案して保針可能な領域で操船可能かどうかを検討しなければなりません。

港ごとに入出港時の許容最大風速を定めている場合が多いようですが、自船の船型等を考慮して当該港の基準で問題あるかどうか判断することも必要です。





参考写真: 橋の中央を通過させるため、リーウェイを右3度程度取っている。

また、性能が向上した最近のレーダーは、GPS情報も取り込んで表示することが一般的になってきました。このような機能をうまく利用して、リーウェイの角度や圧流方向を数値的に把握して操船を行うことも有効な方法です。

下図に表示例を示します。



Incheon Approach

船首方位(HDG)38.2° と実際の進行方向 COG (Course of Good) 43.3° のデジタル表示。リーウェ イが5.1°あることが判る。

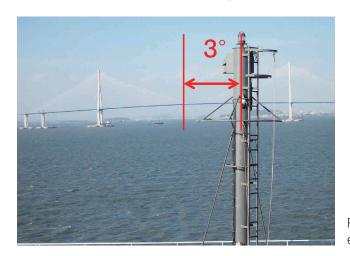
白のベクトルが実際の進行方向

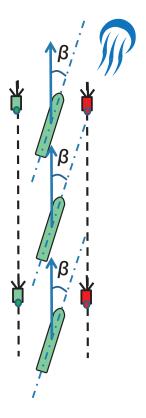
青の実線が船首方位



It is important to maneuver the vessel while considering the rounding up angle leeway ( $\beta$ ) when navigating in a channel without the assistance of tugs under wind pressure. In such cases, wind direction and speed, and vessel speed, must be considered, and an investigation conducted to determine whether or not maneuvering is possible in the region in which the course can be maintained.

The maximum allowable wind speed for entering and leaving the harbour is very often set, however hull shape etc. should be considered together with the criteria established for the harbour in question.

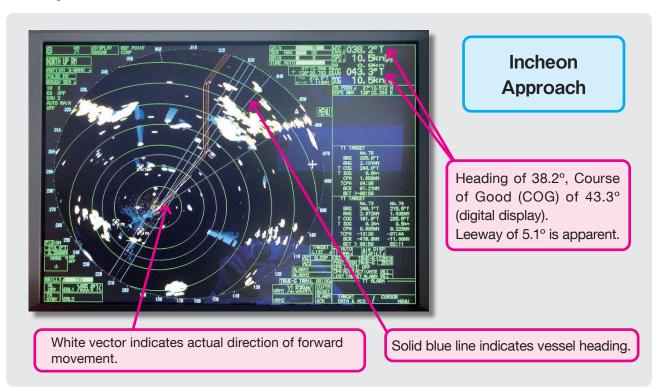




Reference photo: Leeway of 3° to starboard to ensure passage under center of bridge.

Modern radar with advanced technology displays generally incorporates GPS information. If this function is used skillfully the leeway angle and direction of drift can be understood in numerical terms. This information is effective in maneuvering the vessel.

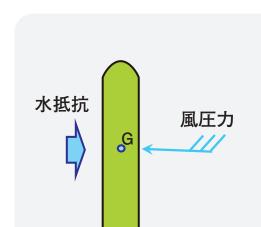
An example is shown below.



#### 7-1-2 停止中の圧流

バース前面で船の行き脚がなくなり向岸風を真横から受けるような場合、或いは、回頭操船を行っているような場合において、**風圧による船体の漂流に最も注意**しなければなりません。

水面上の風圧力と水面下に働く水抵抗が釣り合う状態で流され、漂流速度は以下の式から求めることができます。



風圧力 水抵抗  $\frac{1}{2}\rho a \times Ca \times Ba \times Va^2 = \frac{1}{2}\rho w \times Cw \times Bw \times Vw^2$ 

ρa : 空気密度 (0.125kg・sec²/m⁴)

ρw : 海水密度 (104.5kg・sec²/m²)

Ca:風圧横力係数 Cw:流圧横力係数

**Ba** : 水面上船体横面積 (m²) **Bw** : 水面下船体横面積 (m²)

Va :相対風速(m/sec) Vw :相対流速(m/sec)

上述計算式から圧流速度(Vw)を求めると次のようになります。

$$Vw = \sqrt{\frac{\rho a}{\rho w} \cdot \frac{Ca}{Cw} \cdot \frac{Ba}{Bw}} \times Va$$

PCC 船の場合、係数 Ca、Cw と水面上の船体横面積(Ba)と水面下船体横面積(Bw)は凡そ以下の通りなので、これを上記計算式に代入すると、圧流速度は次のような簡略化された計算式で求められます。

$$\frac{Ba}{Bw} = 3.0$$
 (PCC船の場合)

## Vw = 0.068Va

4,500 台積 PCC 船で行き脚が小さくなって真横から風を受けた場合、漂流速度は徐々に増速し、 $2 \sim 3$  分で定常に達します。

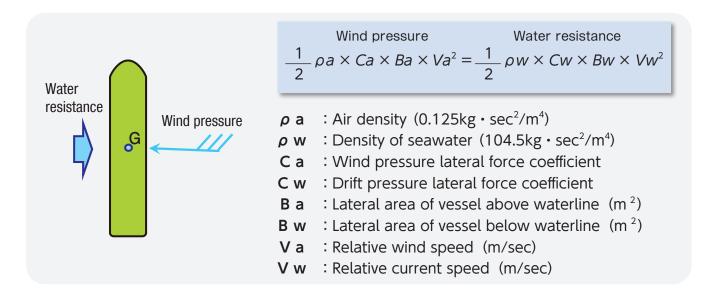
例えば、10m/sec の正横風を受けながらバース近傍で行き脚 2 ノット(1.0m/sec)に減速すると、そのときの風速・船速比は約 10 となるので、120 **秒後にはおおよそ** 0.65m/sec の速度で横漂流します。これをグラフ化したものが下表です。



#### 7-1-2 Drifting While Stopped

Extreme care is required with drifting of the vessel due to wind pressure when stopped in front of the pier with an onshore wind directly abeam, or when the turning.

When drifting with the wind pressure above the water line balanced against the water resistance below the water line, the drift speed can be calculated with the following equation.



Drift speed (Vw)is calculated with the above equation as follows.

$$Vw = \sqrt{\frac{\rho a}{\rho w} \cdot \frac{Ca}{Cw} \cdot \frac{Ba}{Bw}} \times Va$$

With Pure Car Carriers (PCCs), the coefficients Ca and Cw, the lateral area of the vessel above the waterline (Ba), and the lateral area of the vessel below the waterline (Bw), are approximately as follows. Substituting these values in the equation above allows for a simplified calculation of drift speed.

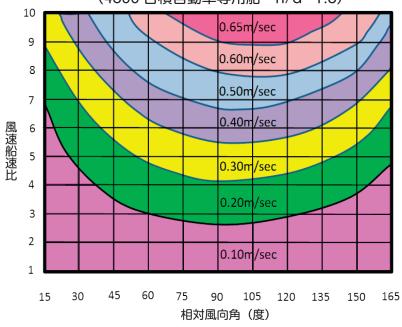
$$\frac{Ca}{CW} = 1.3 \text{ (approximate, differs with vessel)}$$
  $\frac{Ba}{BW} = 3.0 \text{ (PCCs)}$ 

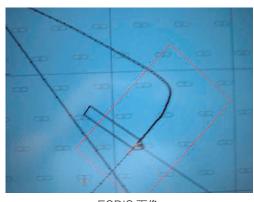
$$Vw = 0.068Va$$

A PCC with 4,500 vehicles on board, speed has decreased, wind abeam, drift speed gradually increasing, reaching a steady state in 2 – 3 minutes.

For example, reducing speed to 2 knots (1.0m/sec) to approach the pier, with a wind of 10m/sec abeam. The ratio of wind speed to vessel speed in this situation is approximately 10, and drift speed horizontally will be approximately 0.65m/sec 120 seconds later. This is shown in the graph below.

#### 風圧影響をうけて 120 秒後の漂流速度 (4500 台積自動車専用船 h/d=1.3)





ECDIS 画像

右の写真は実際の PCC 船の漂流軌跡を電子海図に表示させた例です。強風下で Drifting をする機会がある時に、このような表示を記録しておくことも面白いかも知れません。

#### 7-2 船の回頭運動

#### 7-2-1 タグボート 1 隻で外力の影響を受けない場合の回頭運動

タグボート1隻で船尾(又は船首)を押して回頭する場合、回頭中心は重心Gではなく、転心点Pにあるので、半径1/2 L (船の長さ)の水域内における「その場回頭」はできません。

回頭に必要な水域の半径は、下記計算式で求めることができます。

回頭半径(R) = GP + 
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
 L  

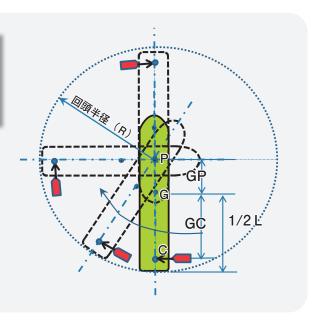
$$\underline{GP} = k^2 / \underline{GC}$$

k: 重心Gを通る垂直軸周りの慣性モーメ ントの回転半径 ÷ 0.35L

P: 転心点 (Pivoting Point)、船が回頭 する場合の回転中心

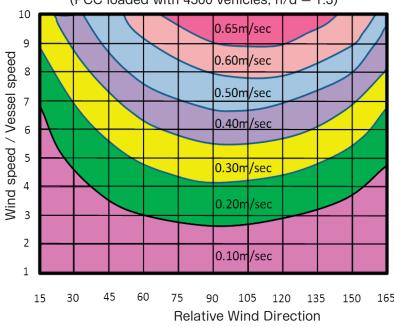
G:重心

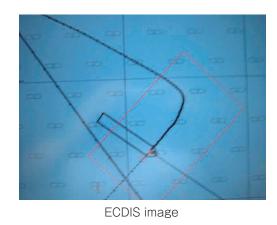
C:タグの作用点





Drift speed 120 seconds after subject to effects of wind pressure (PCC loaded with 4500 vehicles, h/d = 1.3)





The photo image shows the actual drift track of a PCC on an electronic chart. It may be interesting to record tracks if the opportunity to drift under strong winds presents itself.

#### 7-2 Turning the Vessel

#### 7-2-1 Turning With One Tug and Free of Effects of External Forces

When turning with one tug pushing at the stern (or bow), the center of the turn is the pivot point (P), rather than the center of gravity (G). Turning the vessel on the spot in a circle of radius 1/2L (L being the vessel length) is therefore not possible.

The radius of area required for turning can be found with the following equation.

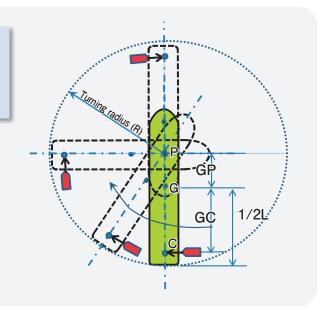
Turning radius (R) = GP +  $\frac{1}{2}$ L <u>GP</u> =  $k^2$  / <u>GC</u>

k: Turning radius of moment of inertia around vertical axis through center of gravity (G)  $\stackrel{.}{=}$  0.35L

P: Pivot point, center of rotation when turning vessel

G: Center of gravity

C: Point at which tug acts on vessel



上式からも判るように、P(回頭中心:転心点)の位置は、タグの押す(又は引く)力と無関係で、タグが押す場所に関係し、位置は重心 Gの反対側にあります。

即ち、タグの作用点が重心に近づくと GC が小さくなるので、結果として GP が大きくなるので回頭半径もその分だけ大きくなります。

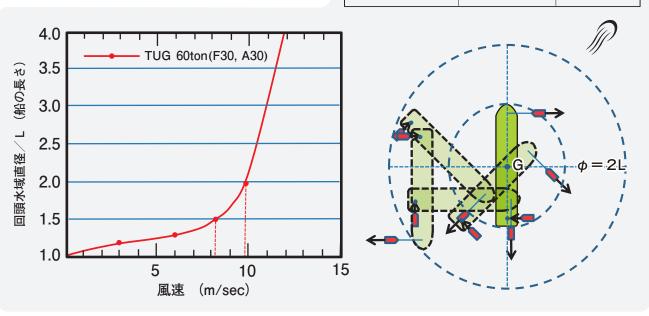
#### タグの作用点毎の回頭半径を把握しておく。

#### 7-2-2 タグ 2 隻又はバウスラスタと船尾タグ 1 隻による外力 (風)の影響を受けながら回頭するケース

その場回頭(直径1Lの水域における回頭)するには、前後にタグ、またはバウスラスタと船尾タグを使用しなければなりません。然し、外力(風)を受けながら回頭する場合、相対風向が回頭に伴って変化するので、これによる圧流を制御しながら「その場回頭」を行うことになり、かなり難しい操船となります。全長246mのコンテナ船で、回頭開始時に右45度から10m/secの風を受け、2隻のタグボートを使用して回頭操船をシミュレーションしてみました。タグは回頭操船のみに使用し、圧流に対する調整は行っていません。

#### シミュレータによるモデル船型(CTNR)

Loa(m)	246.27	
Lpp(m)	230.00	
Bredth(m)	32.24	
Depth(m)		21.20
Draft(m)	11.50	
Disp.(KT)	53,875	
Trim(m)	0.00	
G position	-5.5	
Wind Draigat	Front(m³)	850
Wind Project.	Side (m²)	6,090





As is apparent from the above equation, the position of P (turning center: pivot point) is not related to the pushing (or pulling) force applied by the tug, but to the point on the vessel at which the tug pushes, and this position is on the side opposite the center of gravity. In other words, as the point at which the tug acts on the vessel approaches the center of gravity, GC becomes smaller. GP therefore increases, as does the turning radius.

# Understand the turning radius at each point at which the tug acts.

#### 7-2-2 Turning With Two Tugs or Bow Thrusters and One Stern Tug, and With Effects

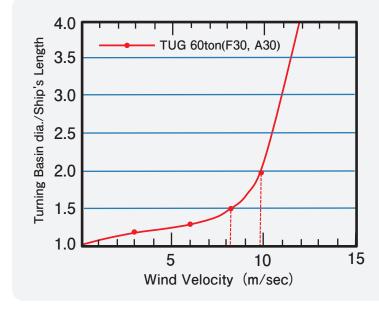
#### of External Forces (wind)

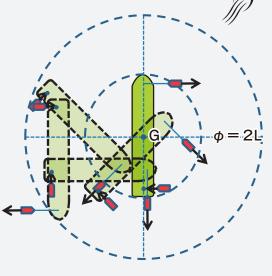
Tugs fore and aft, or bow thrusters and a stern tug, must be used when turning on the spot (turning within a circle of diameter 1L). When turning under the effects of external forces (wind), the relative wind varies while turning, so that turning occurs on the spot while controlling drift, resulting in considerable difficulties in maneuvering.

A simulation was run of turning a container vessel of 246m in length subject to winds of 10m/sec at 45° to starboard at the beginning of the turn, using two tugs. The tugs were used solely for turning, and no adjustment was made for drift.

		- 15		
Hull shape	(Container	vessel)	using	simulator

Loa(m)	246.27	
Lpp(m)	230.00	
Bredth(m)	32.24	
Depth(m)	21.20	
Draft(m)	11.50	
Disp.(KT)	53,875	
Trim(m)	0.00	
G position	-5.5	
Wind Project	Front(m²)	850
Wind Project.	Side (m²)	6,090





船が 180 度回頭した時点で使用した水域の広さは、回頭開始時の重心を中心とする直径 2L の円の水域が必要となりました。

日本の港湾設計基準では、タグを使用する場合の回頭水域を「2L」としています。船型や船種にもよりますが、この船の場合では 2L の回頭水域があっても、風速 10~m /sec が限界であることが判ります。それ以上の風速の場合は、より広い回頭水域が必要となります。

#### 7-3 速力制御

入港時に本船速力制御に失敗し、岸壁に突っ込んでしまい、岸壁や陸上クレーン等と船体に大きな損傷を発生させる事故が後を絶ちません。

船舶は自動車と異なり、速力を落としたり停止するためのブレーキが装備されておらず、速力の制御は主機関の回転数制御や逆転、或いは、タグボートによる支援を受けなければなりません。

従って、停止予定地点でオーバーランすることなく停止するためには、自船の種類・大きさ・載貨状態・運動慣性・操縦性能・外力の影響などを勘案しながら行き脚を調整することが操船者に求められます。実際の着岸操船時に、このような項目を計算しながら操船する訳にはいきませんが、一方で水先人と船長のコミュニケーション不足も事故原因のひとつとしてあり、船長からの助言不足もあるようです。

船長・水先人双方が、経験と勘に頼って操船するのでは なく、ある程度数量的に停止距離やそれに要する時間を 把握しておくことが必要です。





#### 7-3-1 オーバーランの危険度の推定(安全余裕度)

アプローチ操船における安全余裕は、機関 逆転やタグの船尾引きによるブレーキを掛けた時にどれ程の距離を航走し、停止予定 点の手前どれほどの距離を残して停止でき るかに着目して評価できます。

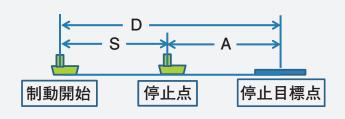
これを数式で表すと次のようになります。 水先人へのアンケートの結果によると、 D.Slow Ast. を掛けた場合、安全余裕度 (R) は  $0.3 \sim 0.6$  で「船を暴れさせない」 操船\*が可能とのことです。

#### \* 船が暴れる:

後進機関を Slow Ahead 以上で長時間使用すると、プロペラ圧流や水流が船体に一律に当たらなくなり、針路保持が難しくなること。

A:船体の停止点から停止目標点までの残り距離

D:制動開始地点から停止目標点までの距離





A 180° turn requires a circle of diameter 2L around the center of gravity at the beginning of the turn.

Japanese harbour design criteria guidelines specify a 2L circle for turning with tugs. While dependent on hull shape and vessel type, a wind speed of 10m/sec is the limit, even if a 2L circle is available for turning this vessel. A larger area is required for turning at wind speeds in excess of 10m/sec.

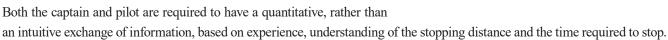
#### 7-3 Speed Control

Incidents of failing to control a ship's speed while entering harbour, with the vessel consequently colliding with the pier causing major damage to the pier, shore cranes, and the vessel itself, never cease.

Ships differ from motor vehicles in that they are not fitted with a braking mechanism to reduce speed. Control of speed must therefore rely on controlling the speed of the main engine, reversing the main engine, or the assistance of a tug.

In order to ensure that the vessel stops precisely at the scheduled point, the ship navigator is required to consider its type, size, loading condition, inertia, and manoeuvrability, and the effects of external forces etc. when adjusting speed.

These factors are obviously not formally calculated while the vessel is approaching the pier, and lack of communication between the pilot and captain is a cause of incidents, as is insufficient advice from the captain.





A safety margin on the approach allows an evaluation of the distance the vessel will travel while braking with engine

reversed or with a tug on the stern, and the distance toward the scheduled stop point at which the vessel will stop. This is expressed with the following equation.

A questionaire given to pilots showed that a safety margin (R) of 0.3 - 0.6 when dead slow astern is initiated allows operation to ensure that control of the vessel is not lost.

\* Losing control of the vessel:

When the reversed engine is set to slow ahead or more for a long period, the propeller wash and water flow do not act on the hull uniformly, and it becomes difficult to maintain the heading.

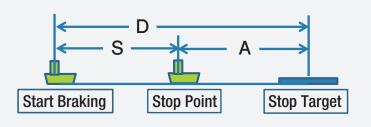




Safety Margin (R) = 
$$\frac{A}{D}$$

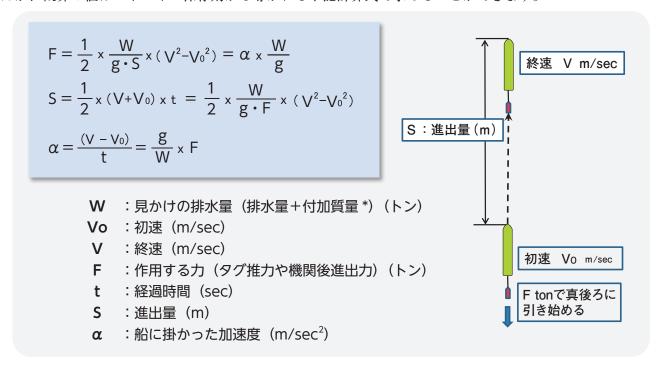
A: Distance remaining between stopping point of vessel and target stop point

D: Distance between braking start point and target stop point



#### 7-3-2 停止距離と船体重量・加速度の基本

停止距離・停止するまでの所要時間などを詳細に求める場合、船型や船体抵抗を考慮しなければなりませんが、概算の値はエネルギー保存則から導かれる下記計算式で求めることができます。



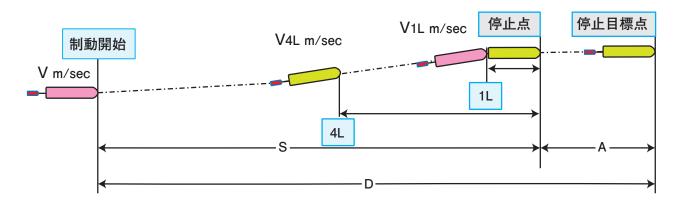
#### \* 付加質量

船を加減速させるときは、船そのものが運動すると共に船の周りの水がこれに付随して運動する。 従って、船を動かすほかに、船の周りの水の一部を動かす力が必要となる。これはあたかも船の質量が増加したことと同じ意味を持つ。この質量が増加したことに相当する部分を付加質量という。

#### 7-3-3 入り船着岸時における速力逓減計画 (参考例)

本船を入り船平行着岸させる場合、実際にバースにアプローチするときに**どの時点で機関を停止し、主要** 通過地点における速力が過大かどうか判断する目安を予め把握しておくことが必要です。

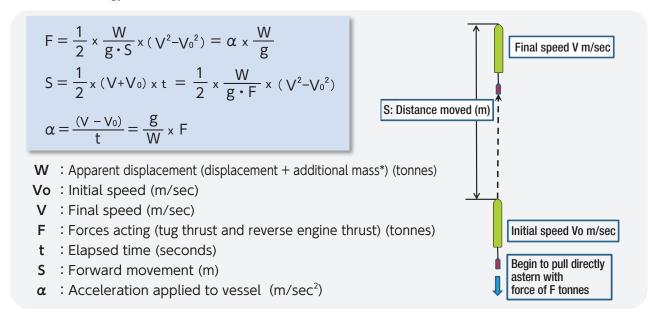
例えば、下図のように D.Slow Ahead で航進中、機関停止とともに船尾タグでブレーキ制動を開始した場合、停止位置までの残り距離が 4L の地点及び 1L の時点で、どの程度の速力ならば予定地点で停止可能かを予め求めておき、そこから上述したバースまでの距離の安全余裕度を見込み、それよりも速い速力で接近する場合はタグの制動力を大きくするか、機関後進を掛けるなどして速力を落とすという操船が必要となります。





## 7-3-2 Basics of Stopping Distance, Vessel Weight, and Acceleration

Hull shape and resistance must be considered when determining details such as stopping distance and the time required to stop, however approximate values can be derived with the following equation based on the principle of conservation of energy.



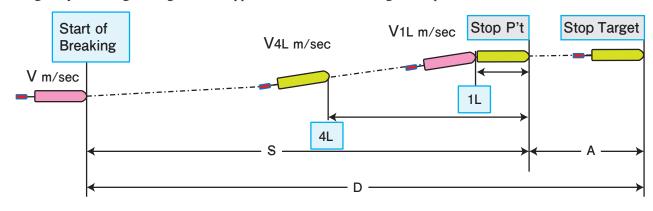
#### \* Additional mass

When accelerating and decelerating the vessel, the vessel itself moves, while at the same time, the water in the vicinity also moves as a result of this movement. Power is therefore not only required to move the vessel, but to move a part of the water in the vicinity. This is, in effect, the same as moving a vessel of increased mass. This increased mass is referred to as 'additional mass'.

# 7-3-3 Speed Reduction Plan for Vessel Approaching Pier in Direction of Arrival (example)

When approaching parallel to the pier in the direction of arrival it is necessary to determine in advance when to stop the engine, and to understand guidelines for evaluating whether or not speed through the primary waypoints is excessive while approaching the berth.

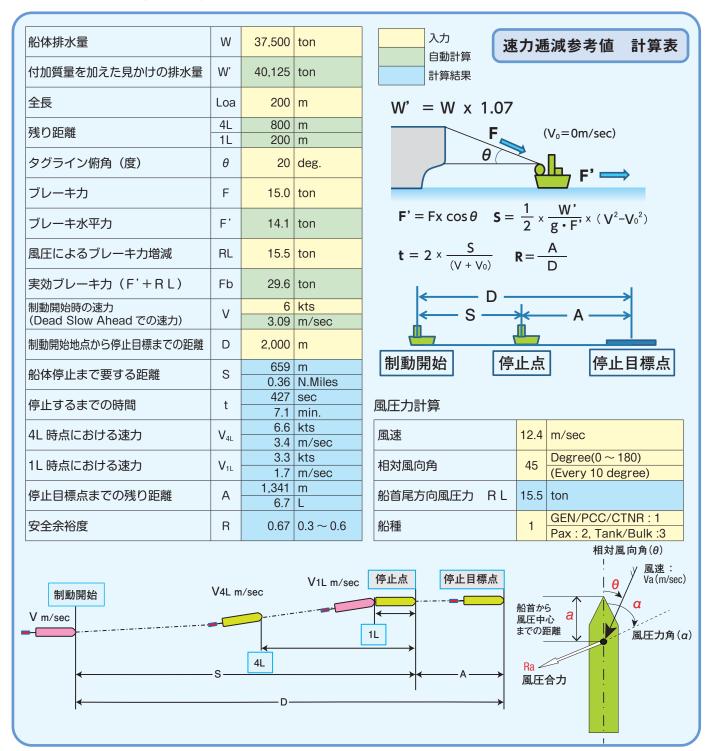
For example, while moving forward at dead slow ahead as shown in the following image, when stopping the engine with simultaneous braking applied by a stern tug, and with a distance to the stop position of 4L and 1L, it is necessary to determine beforehand the speed at which it is possible to stop at the scheduled point. While incorporating a safety margin in the distance to the berth noted above, it is also needed to reduce speed by increasing the braking effect of the tug or by reversing the engine if the approach to the berth is at a greater speed.



実際には、停止位置(上図の Stop P't)で船体を止めるような操船は行わず、ブレーキ力を制御しながら、船を暴れさせることのないようにしてバース前面(Stop Target)で停止するような速力調整が行われています。

## 7-3-4 速力逓減参考値 計算表

7-3-2 の計算式について、必要なデータを入力すると概算の停止距離と所要時間、安全余裕度を計算する Excel 表を下記にご紹介します。このような簡易計算表を使用し、参考値(目安)として自船の停止距離 を把握しておくことも必要です。安全余裕度が 0.3 以下になるようならば、タグや機関後進による早めの ブレーキ制動を行う操船が求められます。

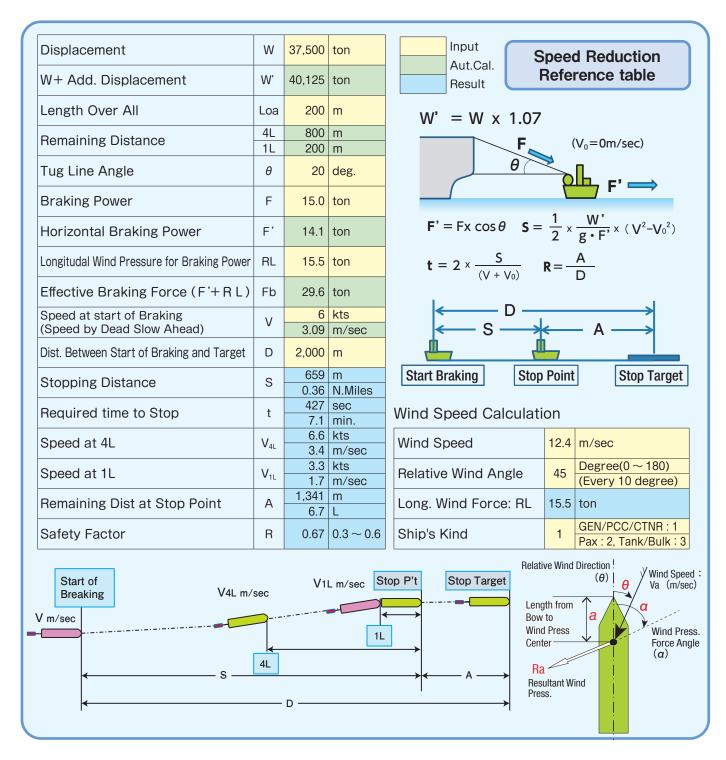




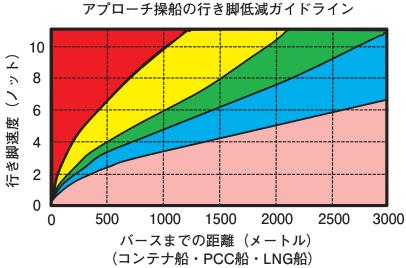
In practice, rather than maneuvering the vessel to stop at the stop point, braking is applied while controlling speed so that the vessel stops at the target at the front of the berth without losing control.

## 7-3-4 Reference Values for Reducing Speed

The spreadsheet below presents the equation in 7-3-2 in a format ready for data entry. Enter the necessary data to calculate approximate values for stopping distance and stopping time, and safety margin. It is important to recognise reference values for the stopping distance of the vessel using simple spreadsheets. Early braking by tug or reversing the engine is necessary if the safety margin is 0.3 or less.

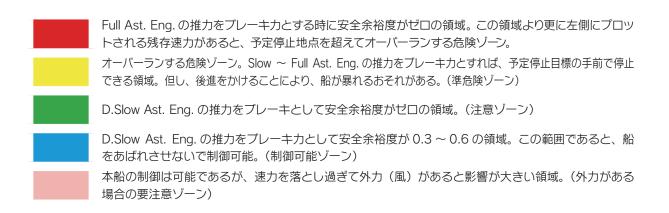


また、このような計算表だけでなく、自船の操縦性能を考慮し、次のような速力逓減ガイドラインのグラフを作成して船橋に掲示・保管しておくことも有効です。これを水先人乗船時の情報交換の参考資料として提示することで、コミュニケーションを図ることも一案でしょう。



残存距離と速力を軸にし、安全余裕度と対応してアプローチ操船における行き脚調整が可能となるような

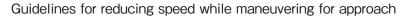
「速力逓減のガイドライン」の参考例。

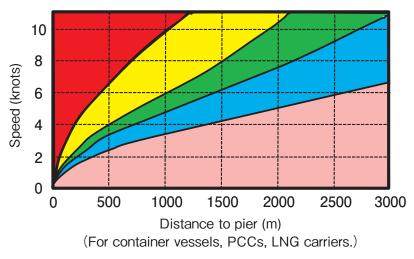


自船の排水量と機関後進出力や使用するタイミングの出力を確認し、 アプローチ操船に於いて停止させるのに要する距離と時間を事前に確認し、 安全余裕度を持って操船することが求められる。

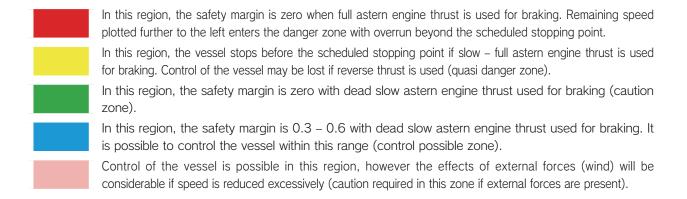


In addition to this spreadsheet, it is also effective to consider the manoeuvrability of the vessel in preparing speed reduction guidelines in graphic format. The guidelines should be posted on the bridge, with copies kept in storage. The guidelines can be provided to the pilot as reference material for information exchange upon boarding to assist in communication.





The above diagram shows an example of a speed reduction guideline for adjusting speed during the approach based on the distance remaining and speed, in consideration of the safety margin.



Verify displacement of vessel, power at engine astern, and power of tug, verify the distance and time required to stop during maneuvering for approach, and maneuver the vessel with a safety margin.

#### 7-4 接岸操船における寄り脚の制御

速力制御は予定通りの操船が終了したのに、岸壁に着岸させる時の寄り脚(予定バース前面で横距離を残し、タグボートやバウスラスタを使用して船を横移動させる操船)の制御に失敗して岸壁やフェンダー、船体に損傷を与える事故も多く発生しています。

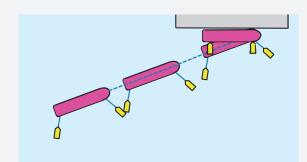
以前は、岸壁法線にある程度の角度を持ってアプローチし、船首の係留索を取ってから船尾を押して接岸させる方法が行われており、現在でも 2 万 GT 程度までの船舶ではこのような操船が行われています。しかし、2 万 GT を超える大型船ではバース前面において船体を岸壁法線に平行に、船幅の  $1.5 \sim 2$  倍程度離して停止させ、その後タグボートで横押しして接岸させる方法(平行着岸)が一般的になってきました。平行着岸を旧操船方法を比較した場合のメリットとデメリットは次の通りです。

#### =メリット=

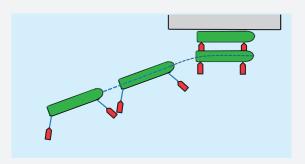
- 岸壁配置にもよるが、速力逓減に失敗しても岸壁損傷を発生させない。 岸壁に奥行がある場合、万が一速力制御 に失敗しても、予定停止位置からオー バーランするだけで岸壁接触事故にはな らない。
- 旧操船方法だと、船首フレアが大きいコンテナ船などの場合、岸壁に張出して陸上クレーンなどを損傷させることがあるが、平行着岸はそのリスクが小さい。
- 旧操船方法と比べて、姿勢制御が行い易 く外力の急変に対応しやすい。

#### =デメリット=

旧操船方法と比べて、着岸するまで 10 ~ 20 分間程度時間を多く要する。



2万GTまで(旧操船方法)



2万GT 超の大型船 (平行着岸)

## 7-4-1 寄り脚の制御

岸壁や係留施設は、着岸する最大船型を基準にして、通常毎秒 15cm/sec の接岸速度を想定して設計されていますが、一般的には毎 秒 10cm/sec 以下、大型船や VLCC などでは毎秒 5cm/sec の速度で接岸させています。これは、船の接岸エネルギーをフェンダーに吸収させて船体や岸壁の損傷を防ぐためです。





## 7-4 Control of Berthing Velocity When Approaching the Pier

Incidents of failure to control berthing velocity when approaching the pier (use of a tug or bow thrusters to move the vessel sideways to the berth) despite maneuvering the vessel as scheduled in terms of speeds, and consequent damage to the pier, fenders, and the hull of the vessel are common.

Conventionally, the vessel approaches at an angle on a face line of the pier, the bow line is taken, and the stern is pushed to the pier. This method is still used with vessels of up to 20,000GT, however larger vessels generally approach and position parallel to the pier at a distance of 1.5 - 2 times the beam, and are then pushed sideways onto the pier by a tug (parallel approach).

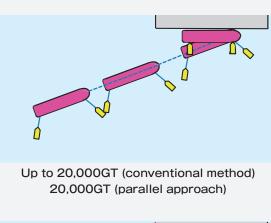
Advantages and disadvantages of the parallel approach compared to the conventional method are as follows.

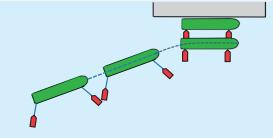
#### = Advantages =

- While this depends on the layout of the pier, a mistake in reducing speed does not result in damage to the pier. When the pier is of considerable length, a mistake in speed control simply results in overrunning the scheduled stop position, and does not result in damage to the pier.
- With the conventional method, container ships etc. with large bow flares sometimes damage cranes etc. overhanging the pier. This risk is much reduced with the parallel approach.
- The attitude of the vessel is more easily controlled with the parallel approach, facilitating response to rapid changes in external forces.

#### = Disadvantages =

 An extra 10 - 20 minutes is required to reach the pier.





Large vessels exceeding 20,000GT (parallel approach)

# 7-4-1 Berthing Velocity Control

Piers and mooring facilities are based on the largest vessel type to be accommodated, and are normally designed for a speed of 15cm/sec when approaching the pier. Vessels generally approach at a maximum speed of 10cm/second, with large vessels and VLCCs approaching at 5cm/sec. These speeds allow absorption of the energy of the vessel when contacting the pier fenders, and prevent damage to the hull and the pier.





接岸エネルギーは以下計算式で求められ、接岸速度の2乗に比例します。

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{W'}{g} \times V^2 \times C$$

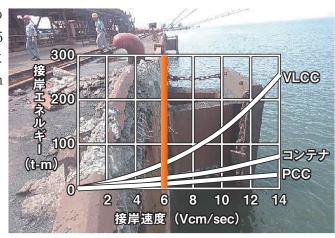
E :接岸エネルギー (ton-m)

W': W (排水トン (ton) × 横方向付加質量係数 (1.0 ~ 2.0)

g :重力加速度(m/sec²) V :接岸速度(m/sec)

C:回転運動などによるエネルギー逓減係数

排水量 50,000 トンのコンテナ船が毎秒 10cm/sec の速度で接岸した場合、付加質量係数を 1.8、C を 0.5 として計算すると、接岸エネルギーは約 23 ton-m にもなります。これは、重量 1 トンの車が時速 80km/hで壁に衝突するエネルギーに匹敵します。



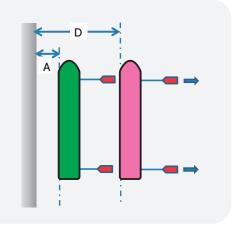
### 7-4-2 接岸速度に対する安全余裕度

速力逓減計画と同じように、接岸速度に対する安全余裕度も検討することが必要です。岸壁から Dm の地点から寄り脚速度 Vcm/sec を持つ船舶がタグによる一定のブレーキ力のもとで岸壁の手前 Am の距離を残して停止した場合、安全余裕度は下記式で計算されます。

安全余裕度(R) = 
$$\frac{A}{D}$$

D : 制動開始地点から岸壁までの距離

A : 船体の停止点から岸壁までの残り距離



R = 1 の場合、制動開始直後に停止することを意味し、R = 0 の場合は予定停止点で停止することを意味します。水先人のアンケートの結果、タグを Slow で引かせて姿勢制御しながら安全に着岸できる余裕度は  $0.3\sim0.6$  の範囲でした。



The energy of the vessel when contacting the pier can be calculated with the following equation, and is proportional to the square of the speed of contact.

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{W'}{g} \times V^2 \times C$$

E : Contact energy (ton-m)

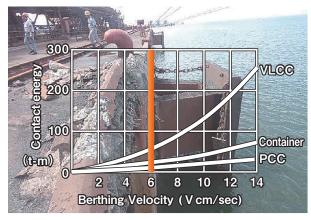
W': W (displacement tonnes  $\times$  tranverse additional mass coefficient (1-0 - 2.0)

**g** : Acceleration due to gravity (m/sec<sup>2</sup>)

V : Berthing Velocity (m/sec)

C : Energy diminuition coefficient due to turning etc.

Using an additional mass coefficient of 1.8, and C of 0.5 in the above equation, a container vessel with a displacement of 50,000 tonnes approaching the pier at a speed of 10cm/sec has a contact energy of approximately 23 tonnem. This is equivalent to a 1 tonne motor vehicle colliding with a wall at 80km/h.



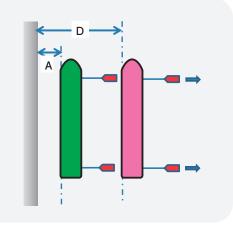
# 7-4-2 Safety Margin in Relation to Speed when Contacting the Pier

As with the speed reduction plan, the safety margin for speed when contacting the pier must also be investigated. When a vessel with berthing velocity of Vcm/sec receives a constant braking force by a tug from a point Dm from the pier, and stops Am from the pier, the safety margin is calculated as follows.

Safety Margin (R) = 
$$\frac{A}{D}$$

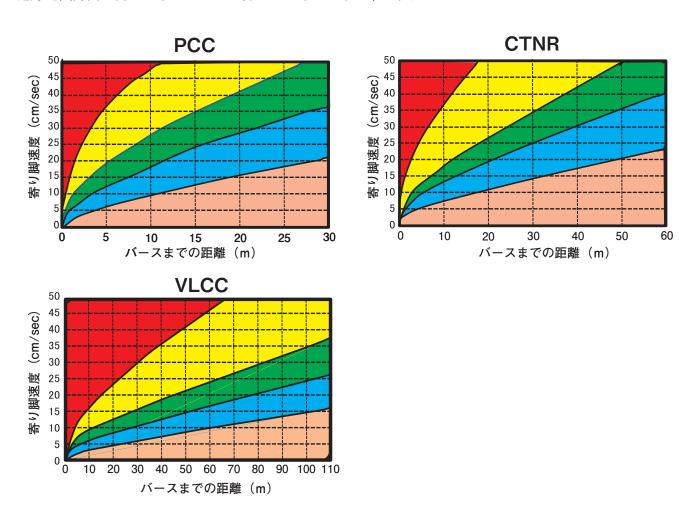
**D**: Distance from braking start point to pier

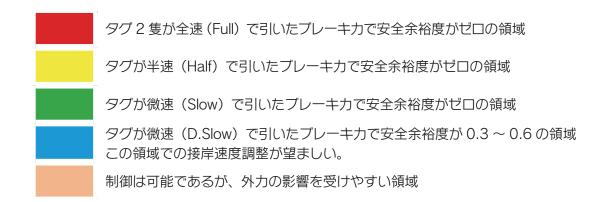
A: Distance remaining from vessel stop point to pier



The vessel stops immediately after commencing braking if R = 1. The vessel stops at the scheduled stop point if R = 0. A questionnaire given to pilots showed that the safety margin used for safe approach to the pier keeping the vessel's attitude when towed at Slow by a tug is 0.3 - 0.6.

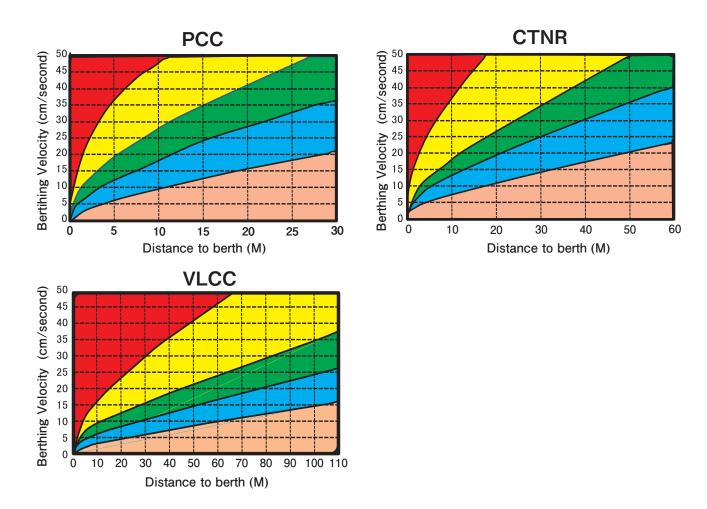
速力逓減計画と同じように、グラフ化しておくことも一案です。

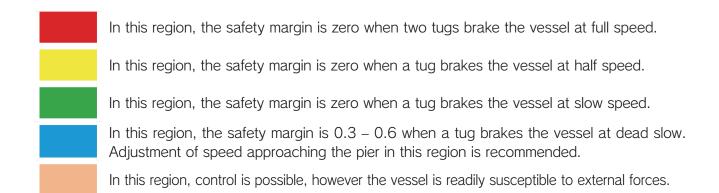






As with the speed reduction plan, it is important to employ a graph.





### 8. 港湾設備損傷防止のために

前述したように、出入港を伴う港内操船では自力操船が容易でなく、特に風潮等の外力が保針や変針、速力の保持、船体の姿勢制御に大きな影響を及ぼします。

従って離・接岸操船では外力の影響を把握し、タグボートや主機・バウスラスタ等の操船支援手段を使用して**適格な船体姿勢の制御・速度で操船**することが求められます。

また、水先人が乗船していても操船をそのまま任せるのではなく、船長と水先人で操船手順を打ち合わせ、それを船橋の他乗組員にも理解させるなど、所謂 BRM(ブリッジリソースマネージメント)を徹底することが重要で、これにより港湾設備損傷事故は減らせるものと考えます。

出入港時に水先人と打ち合わせをするに当たり、<mark>船長は自ら出入港操船手順を計画しておくこと</mark>も求められます。

#### 8-1 入出港 S/B 中の BRM の実践

入出港時のBRM を徹底するために考慮しなくてはならない事項は次のようなものが考えられます。

- 入港前日に航海士を招集して入出港手順のブリーフィングを行う。
- Pilot が乗船したら、Pilot Card(添付資料②ご参照)を提示し、喫水・Displacement・特記事項等を説明する。
- Pilot からタグを取る場所、接岸舷、係船索本数等の情報を入手する。余裕があるときは、操船要領の確認(回頭場所等)を行う。
- 船橋配置航海士には機関操作したときの速力を報告させ、操舵手には舵の状況を適宜報告させる。ともすれば、 機関を使用しなくなった着岸操船の最終段階において、船橋配置航海士は船橋内の後片付けを開始し、寄り脚 速度等の報告を怠ることがある。船長から部署解除の指示があるまでは、前後速力や寄り脚速力等、与えられ た報告事項を適宜報告させることが必要である。
- 船首尾配置の航海士にはタグの動静を逐次報告させる。特に、英語圏でない港の場合、Pilot とタグは現地語でやりとりを行うことが多く、タグの動静が船長に伝わりにくい状況にある。従って、船首尾配置の航海士はタグが押しているのか・引いているのか、またその方向等を簡潔に報告させることが重要である。
- 係船索の繰り出しは Pilot と打ち合わせながら実施する。一般的にはビットに係船索を取った後でも、「垂み」を取るだけとしテンションはかけないようにする。
- 係船索を巻き込むことで姿勢制御を行う場合は、必ず操船者の指示に従うことが重要である。
- そして、船長に限らず、乗組員全員が疑問に感じたことは必ず確認することが必要で、船長はそのような雰囲気を自ら作り出すことが求められる。



# 8. Preventing Damage to Harbour Facilities

As decribed above, maneuvering of a vessel under its own power inside the harbour during entry and exit presents difficulties. External forces such as wind have a particularly large effect when holding and changing course, holding speed, and when controlling the attitude of the vessel.

When approaching and leaving the pier, it is necessary to understand the effects of external forces, and to use assistance such as tugs, main engines, and bow thrusters to control the attitude and speed of the vessel appropriately while maneuvering.

It is important not to leave all the operation of the vessel to the pilot. Rather, the captain and pilot should discuss the procedure for operation, and ensure that all bridge crew understand the way to put the necessary bridge resource management into practice thoroughly, and are thus able to reduce the number of incidents of damage to harbour facilities.

In discussions with the pilot at entry and exit from harbour, it is necessary for the captain to plan the procedure for entry and exit in advance.

## 8-1 Bridge Resource Management During Harbour Entry and Exit S/B

The following points are required to consider thorough bridge resource management at harbour entry and exit.

- Consult with the navigator on the day prior to harbour entry for a briefing on harbour entry and exit procedures.
- When the pilot boards the vessel, present the pilot card (see Attachment (2)), and explain draft, displacement and other points of special note.
- Obtain information from the pilot on where the tug is to be taken up, whether the pier is to be approached on the ship's port or starboard side, and the number of mooring lines etc. to be used. If there is time available, verify the requirements for maneuvering of the vessel (e.g. turning point).
- Ensure that the officer on the bridge reports engine speed (when engines are operated), and that
  the helmsman reports rudder status as appropriate. When the engine is stopped in the final stages
  of approaching the pier, the officer may begin tidying up the bridge and he / she may neglect to
  report the berthing velocity of the vessel. It is important that the required information (e.g. ahead/
  astern speed, berthing velocity) is reported appropriately until an instruction is received from the
  captain that it is no longer necessary.
- Officers stationed at the bow and stern report repeatedly on movement of the tugs.
- In non-English-speaking regions in particular, the pilot and captain of the tug frequently converse
  in the local language, and information on movement of the tug may not reach the captain of the
  vessel. It is important that officers stationed at the bow and stern report concisely whether the
  tugs are pushing or pulling the vessel, and in which direction etc.
- Mooring lines are set in consultation with the pilot. Even after the lines are tied on the bitts, they are generally left un-tensioned (with no slack). It is important to follow the instructions of the ship navigator when winding in mooring lines to control the attitude of the vessel.
- It is always necessary to verify any doubts. This applies not only the captain, but also to the crew. The captain is responsible for creating an atmosphere in which this behavior is encouraged.

添付資料 ① 周辺状況調査

	調査項目	調査結果
1	水路の長さ/幅	1500m/ 300m
2	水路の深さ及び基準面(天文最低低潮面または最低水面)	22.8 m (L.A.T.)
3	最小要求UKC (Under Keel Clearance)	15% of ships draft
4	水路に於ける最大許容喫水	22.8m + tide - 15% UKC of draft
5	回頭水域の位置と直径	IN FRONT OF BERTH / 850m
6	回頭水域の水深	22.8m
7	水路内のブイまたはビーコンの数	7 buoys and 2Racon
8	横方向のブイまたはビーコンの距離 (水路幅と大きくことなる場合)	0.5-1.1mile
9	縦方向のブイまたはビーコンの間隔	1.0 mile
10	Transit Line の存在	2Transit line, For entrance channel, For Inner channel
11	水路の底質	stone, rock
12	水路の海水比重	1.022-1.023
	検疫・待機	<b>錨地</b>
1	位置(緯度・経度)	32-13-34N, 130-21-34E
2	錨地の水深	about 30m
3	錨地の底質	Mud and sand
4	錨地の広さ	about 5 notical miles in diameter
	岸壁・桟橋	情報
1	バース名	ABC Terminal No.1 berth
2	バースまたは Jetty の長さ	450m
3	バース水深及び基準面 (天文最低低潮面または最低水面)	23m( L.A.T.)
4	最小要求UKC (Under Keel Clearance)	2.85m
5	バース底質	stone, rock
6	対象船舶	designed for 60,000DWT vessel
7	最大許容喫水(着岸時)	23.0m + tide - 2.85mUKC
8	過去に着岸した最大船型	ABC /21,1320DW/321m/42m/MSD18.27m EFG Maru/181,884DW/290m/38m/MSD19.1m
9	ビット情報(タイプ・強度・間隔・数)	Cross bit type/2500KN/34.5m/ 12pcs
10	フェンダー情報(タイプ・受け入れ強度・間隔・数)	V type fender Sumitomo SUC2250H(RO) 1x2/ 494tf·m/34.5m/ 12 pcs
11	バースに於ける海水比重	1.022-1.023



# Attachment ① Investigation of Environmental Conditions

11 Character of seabed stone, rock  12 Specific Gravity 1.022-1.023  Anchorage for Quarantine and waiting for berth  1 Location in Latitude and Longitude 32-13-34N, 130-21-34E  2 Depth of Anchorage about 30m  3 Character of seabed Mud and sand  4 Area size of anchorage about 5 notical miles in diameter  Berth / JETTY  1 Berth name ABC Terminal No.1 berth  2 length of berth / Jetty 450m  3 Depth beside berth (Lowest Astronomical Tide or Chart 23m( L.A.T.)  4 Minimum required UKC (Under Keel Clearance) 2.85m  5 Character of seabed stone, rock  6 Designed strength designed for 60,000DWT vessel  7 Max draft at Berth 23.0m + tide - 2.85mUKC		Category / Item	Result
2 Channel depth (Lowest Astronomical Tide or Chart Datum Level : C.D.L.)  3 Minimum required UKC (Under Keel Clearance)  4 Permitted max draft in the channel  5 Location of Turning basin / Diameter IN FRONT OF BERTH / 850m  6 Depth of Turning basin / Diameter IN FRONT OF BERTH / 850m  7 Number and Location of Buoys and / or Beacon in the channel  8 Beam distance between Buoys and/or Beacon   0.5-1.1 mile  9 Advance distance between Buoys and/or Beacon   1.0 mile  10 Effectiveness of Transit line   2Transit line, For entrance channel, For Inner channel  11 Character of seabed   stone, rock  12 Specific Gravity   1.022-1.023  Anchorage for Quarantine and waiting for berth  1 Location in Latitude and Longitude   32-13-34N, 130-21-34E   about 30m  3 Character of seabed   Mud and sand   advanced as a size of anchorage   about 5 notical miles in diameter  Berth / JETTY  1 Berth name   ABC Terminal No.1 berth   23m (L.A.T.)   23m (L.A.T.)   23m (L.A.T.)   23m (L.A.T.)   23m (L.A.T.)   23m (L.A.T.)   25m		Channel/Turnii	ng basin
Datum Level : C.D.L	1	Channel length / Width	1500m/ 300m
15% of ships craft   15% of	2	•	22.8 m (L.A.T.)
5 Location of Turning basin / Diameter  6 Depth of Turning basin / Diameter  7 Depth of Turning basin / Diameter  8 Beam distance between Buoys and/or Beacon   Depth diameter   Depth d	3	·	15% of ships draft
Pepth of Turning basin  22.8m  Number and Location of Buoys and /or Beacon in the channel  Number and Location of Buoys and /or Beacon  8 Beam distance between Buoys and/or Beacon  9 Advance distance between Buoys and/or Beacon  10 mile  10 Effectiveness of Transit line  21 Transit line, For entrance channel, For Inner channel  11 Character of seabed  12 Specific Gravity  1.022-1.023  Anchorage for Quarantine and waiting for berth  1 Location in Latitude and Longitude  2 Depth of Anchorage  3 Character of seabed  Mud and sand  4 Area size of anchorage  Berth / JETTY  1 Berth name  ABC Terminal No.1 berth  2 length of berth / Jetty  450m  3 Depth beside berth (Lowest Astronomical Tide or Chart Datum Level: C.D.L  4 Minimum required UKC (Under Keel Clearance)  5 Character of seabed  5 Character of seabed  6 Designed strength  7 Max draft at Berth  2 Specification of the largest vessels (Name/DWT/LOA/LARC)  ABC (21.1320DW/321m/42m/MSD18.27m)	4	Permitted max draft in the channel	22.8m + tide - 15% UKC of draft
7 Number and Location of Buoys and /or Beacon in the channel 7 buoys and 2Racon 7 buoys and 2Racon 8 Beam distance between Buoys and/or Beacon 9.5-1.1mile 9 Advance distance between Buoys and/or Beacon 1.0 mile 10 Effectiveness of Transit line 2 Transit line, For entrance channel, For Inner channel 11 Character of seabed stone, rock 12 Specific Gravity 1.022-1.023 Anchorage for Quarantine and waiting for berth 1 Location in Latitude and Longitude 32-13-34N, 130-21-34E 2 Depth of Anchorage about 30m 3 Character of seabed Mud and sand 4 Area size of anchorage about 5 notical miles in diameter 8 Berth / JETTY 1 Berth name ABC Terminal No.1 berth 2 length of berth / Jetty 450m 2 am Jepth beside berth (Lowest Astronomical Tide or Chart Datum Level : C.D.L 4 Minimum required UKC (Under Keel Clearance) 2.85m 5 Character of seabed stone, rock 6 Designed strength designed for 60,000DWT vessel 7 Max draft at Berth 23.0m + tide - 2.85mUKC Specification of the largest vessels (Name/DWT/LOA/LABC 21 1320DW/321m/42m/MSD18.27m 5 page 15 character of the largest vessels (Name/DWT/LOA/LABC 21 1320DW/321m/42m/MSD18.27m 5 page 15 character of the largest vessels (Name/DWT/LOA/LABC 21 1320DW/321m/42m/MSD18.27m 5 page 15 character of the largest vessels (Name/DWT/LOA/LABC 21 1320DW/321m/42m/MSD18.27m 5 page 15 character of the largest vessels (Name/DWT/LOA/LABC 21 1320DW/321m/42m/MSD18.27m 5 page 15 character of the largest vessels (Name/DWT/LOA/LABC 21 1320DW/321m/42m/MSD18.27m 5 page 15 character of the largest vessels (Name/DWT/LOA/LABC 21 1320DW/321m/42m/MSD18.27m 5 page 15 character of the largest vessels (Name/DWT/LOA/LABC 21 1320DW/321m/42m/MSD18.27m 5 page 15 character of the largest vessels (Name/DWT/LOA/LABC 21 1320DW/321m/42m/MSD18.27m 5 page 15 character of the largest vessels (Name/DWT/LOA/LABC 21 1320DW/321m/42m/MSD18.27m 5 page 15 character of the largest vessels (Name/DWT/LOA/LABC 21 1320DW/321m/42m/MSD18.27m 5 page 15 character of the largest vessels (Name/DWT/LOA/LABC 21 1320DW/321m/42m/MSD18.27m 5 page 15 characte	5	Location of Turning basin / Diameter	IN FRONT OF BERTH / 850m
channel  Beam distance between Buoys and/or Beacon  O.5-1.1mile  Advance distance between Buoys and/or Beacon  I.0 mile  Effectiveness of Transit line  Character of seabed  Specific Gravity  Anchorage for Quarantine and waiting for berth  Location in Latitude and Longitude  Depth of Anchorage  Character of seabed  Mud and sand  Area size of anchorage  Berth / JETTY  Berth name  Length of berth / Jetty  Depth beside berth (Lowest Astronomical Tide or Chart Datum Level: C.D.L  Minimum required UKC (Under Keel Clearance)  Character of seabed  Mus draft at Berth  ABC Cat 1320DW/321m/42m/MSD18.27m  Mac ABC Cat 1320DW/321m/42m/MSD18.27m  Specification of the largest vessels (Name/DWT/LOA/  ABC Cat 1320DW/321m/42m/MSD18.27m	6	Depth of Turning basin	22.8m
9 Advance distance between Buoys and/or Beacon 1.0 mile 10 Effectiveness of Transit line 2 Transit line, For entrance channel, For Inner channel 11 Character of seabed 12 Specific Gravity 1.022-1.023  Anchorage for Quarantine and waiting for berth 1 Location in Latitude and Longitude 2 Depth of Anchorage 2 Depth of Anchorage 3 Character of seabed 4 Area size of anchorage Berth / JETTY 1 Berth name ABC Terminal No.1 berth 2 length of berth / Jetty 3 Depth beside berth (Lowest Astronomical Tide or Chart Datum Level: C.D.L 4 Minimum required UKC (Under Keel Clearance) 5 Character of seabed 5 Designed strength 7 Max draft at Berth 2 Specification of the largest vessels (Name/DWT/LOA/ 2 ABC (21.1320DW/321m/42m/MSD18.27m	7	-	7 buoys and 2Racon
Effectiveness of Transit line  2 Transit line, For entrance channel, For Inner channel  11 Character of seabed  12 Specific Gravity  1.022-1.023  Anchorage for Quarantine and waiting for berth  1 Location in Latitude and Longitude  3 2-13-34N, 130-21-34E  2 Depth of Anchorage  about 30m  3 Character of seabed  Mud and sand  4 Area size of anchorage  Berth / JETTY  1 Berth name  ABC Terminal No.1 berth  2 length of berth / Jetty  450m  3 Depth beside berth (Lowest Astronomical Tide or Chart Datum Level: C.D.L  4 Minimum required UKC (Under Keel Clearance)  5 Character of seabed  6 Designed strength  7 Max draft at Berth  2 Specification of the largest vessels (Name/DWT/LOA/LABC //21.1320DW/321m/42m/MSD18.27m)	8	Beam distance between Buoys and/or Beacon	0.5-1.1mile
11 Character of seabed stone, rock 12 Specific Gravity 1.022-1.023  Anchorage for Quarantine and waiting for berth 1 Location in Latitude and Longitude 32-13-34N, 130-21-34E 2 Depth of Anchorage about 30m 3 Character of seabed Mud and sand 4 Area size of anchorage about 5 notical miles in diameter  Berth / JETTY 1 Berth name ABC Terminal No.1 berth 2 length of berth / Jetty 450m 3 Depth beside berth (Lowest Astronomical Tide or Chart 23m( L.A.T.) 4 Minimum required UKC (Under Keel Clearance) 2.85m 5 Character of seabed stone, rock 6 Designed strength designed for 60,000DWT vessel 7 Max draft at Berth 23.0m + tide - 2.85mUKC	9	Advance distance between Buoys and/or Beacon	1.0 mile
Anchorage for Quarantine and waiting for berth  1 Location in Latitude and Longitude 32-13-34N, 130-21-34E 2 Depth of Anchorage about 30m 3 Character of seabed Mud and sand 4 Area size of anchorage about 5 notical miles in diameter  Berth / JETTY 1 Berth name ABC Terminal No.1 berth 2 length of berth / Jetty 450m 3 Depth beside berth (Lowest Astronomical Tide or Chart Datum Level : C.D.L 4 Minimum required UKC (Under Keel Clearance) 2.85m 5 Character of seabed stone, rock 6 Designed strength designed for 60,000DWT vessel 7 Max draft at Berth 23.0m + tide - 2.85mUKC	10	Effectiveness of Transit line	2Transit line, For entrance channel, For Inner channel
Anchorage for Quarantine and waiting for berth  1 Location in Latitude and Longitude 32-13-34N, 130-21-34E  2 Depth of Anchorage about 30m  3 Character of seabed Mud and sand  4 Area size of anchorage about 5 notical miles in diameter  Berth / JETTY  1 Berth name ABC Terminal No.1 berth  2 length of berth / Jetty 450m  3 Depth beside berth (Lowest Astronomical Tide or Chart Datum Level: C.D.L 23m( L.A.T.)  4 Minimum required UKC (Under Keel Clearance) 2.85m  5 Character of seabed stone, rock  6 Designed strength designed for 60,000DWT vessel  7 Max draft at Berth 23.0m + tide - 2.85mUKC  Specification of the largest vessels (Name/DWT/LOA/ ABC /21.1320DW/321m/42m/MSD18.27m)	11	Character of seabed	stone, rock
1 Location in Latitude and Longitude 32-13-34N, 130-21-34E 2 Depth of Anchorage about 30m 3 Character of seabed Mud and sand 4 Area size of anchorage about 5 notical miles in diameter  Berth / JETTY 1 Berth name ABC Terminal No.1 berth 2 length of berth / Jetty 450m 3 Depth beside berth (Lowest Astronomical Tide or Chart Datum Level: C.D.L 23m( L.A.T.) 4 Minimum required UKC (Under Keel Clearance) 2.85m 5 Character of seabed stone, rock 6 Designed strength designed for 60,000DWT vessel 7 Max draft at Berth 23.0m + tide - 2.85mUKC	12	Specific Gravity	1.022-1.023
2 Depth of Anchorage about 30m  3 Character of seabed Mud and sand  4 Area size of anchorage about 5 notical miles in diameter  Berth / JETTY  1 Berth name ABC Terminal No.1 berth  2 length of berth / Jetty 450m  3 Depth beside berth (Lowest Astronomical Tide or Chart Datum Level: C.D.L  4 Minimum required UKC (Under Keel Clearance) 2.85m  5 Character of seabed stone, rock  6 Designed strength designed for 60,000DWT vessel  7 Max draft at Berth 23.0m + tide - 2.85mUKC  Specification of the largest vessels (Name/DWT/LOA/LABC./21.1320DW/321m/42m/MSD18.27m)		Anchorage for Quarantine a	and waiting for berth
3 Character of seabed 4 Area size of anchorage  Berth / JETTY 1 Berth name ABC Terminal No.1 berth 2 length of berth / Jetty 450m 3 Depth beside berth (Lowest Astronomical Tide or Chart Datum Level: C.D.L 4 Minimum required UKC (Under Keel Clearance) 5 Character of seabed 5 Character of seabed 6 Designed strength 7 Max draft at Berth 2 Mud and sand about 5 notical miles in diameter  ABC Terminal No.1 berth 25mm (L.A.T.) 23mm (L.A.T.) 23mm (L.A.T.) 23mm (L.A.T.) 4 Minimum required UKC (Under Keel Clearance) 5 Character of seabed 6 Designed strength 7 Max draft at Berth 23.0m + tide - 2.85mUKC	1	Location in Latitude and Longitude	32-13-34N, 130-21-34E
Area size of anchorage  Berth / JETTY  1 Berth name  ABC Terminal No.1 berth  2 length of berth / Jetty  3 Depth beside berth (Lowest Astronomical Tide or Chart Datum Level: C.D.L  4 Minimum required UKC (Under Keel Clearance)  5 Character of seabed  6 Designed strength  7 Max draft at Berth  2 about 5 notical miles in diameter  ABC Terminal No.1 berth  23m( L.A.T.)  23m( L.A.T.)  2.85m  5 character of seabed  5 designed for 60,000DWT vessel  7 Max draft at Berth  23.0m + tide - 2.85mUKC	2	Depth of Anchorage	about 30m
Berth / JETTY  1 Berth name ABC Terminal No.1 berth  2 length of berth / Jetty 450m  3 Depth beside berth (Lowest Astronomical Tide or Chart Datum Level: C.D.L  4 Minimum required UKC (Under Keel Clearance) 2.85m  5 Character of seabed stone, rock  6 Designed strength designed for 60,000DWT vessel  7 Max draft at Berth 23.0m + tide - 2.85mUKC  Specification of the largest vessels (Name/DWT/LOA/LABC, /21.1320DW/321m/42m/MSD18.27m)	3	Character of seabed	Mud and sand
1 Berth name ABC Terminal No.1 berth 2 length of berth / Jetty 450m 3 Depth beside berth (Lowest Astronomical Tide or Chart Datum Level: C.D.L 4 Minimum required UKC (Under Keel Clearance) 2.85m 5 Character of seabed stone, rock 6 Designed strength designed for 60,000DWT vessel 7 Max draft at Berth 23.0m + tide - 2.85mUKC  Specification of the largest vessels (Name/DWT/LOA/LABC./21.1320DW/321m/42m/MSD18.27m)	4	Area size of anchorage	about 5 notical miles in diameter
2 length of berth / Jetty 450m 3 Depth beside berth (Lowest Astronomical Tide or Chart Datum Level: C.D.L 23m( L.A.T.) 4 Minimum required UKC (Under Keel Clearance) 2.85m 5 Character of seabed stone, rock 6 Designed strength designed for 60,000DWT vessel 7 Max draft at Berth 23.0m + tide - 2.85mUKC  Specification of the largest vessels (Name/DWT/LOA/LABC /21.1320DW/321m/42m/MSD18.27m)		Berth / JE	TTY
Depth beside berth (Lowest Astronomical Tide or Chart Datum Level: C.D.L  Minimum required UKC (Under Keel Clearance)  Character of seabed  Character of seabed  Stone, rock  Designed strength  Max draft at Berth  23.0m + tide - 2.85mUKC  Specification of the largest vessels (Name/DWT/LOA/LARC /21.1320DW/321m/42m/MSD18.27m)	1	Berth name	ABC Terminal No.1 berth
Datum Level: C.D.L  Minimum required UKC (Under Keel Clearance)  Character of seabed  Character of seabed  Stone, rock  Designed strength  Max draft at Berth  Character of the largest vessels (Name/DWT/LOA/LABC /21.1320DW/321m/42m/MSD18.27m)	2	length of berth / Jetty	450m
5 Character of seabed stone, rock 6 Designed strength designed for 60,000DWT vessel 7 Max draft at Berth 23.0m + tide - 2.85mUKC Specification of the largest vessels (Name/DWT/LOA/ ABC /21.1320DW/321m/42m/MSD18.27m	3		23m( L.A.T.)
6 Designed strength designed for 60,000DWT vessel  7 Max draft at Berth 23.0m + tide - 2.85mUKC  Specification of the largest vessels (Name/DWT/LOA/ ABC /21.1320DW/321m/42m/MSD18.27m	4	Minimum required UKC (Under Keel Clearance)	2.85m
7 Max draft at Berth 23.0m + tide - 2.85mUKC  Specification of the largest vessels (Name/DWT/LOA/ ABC /21.1320DW/321m/42m/MSD18.27m	5	Character of seabed	stone, rock
Specification of the largest vessels (Name/DWT/LOA/ ABC /21.1320DW/321m/42m/MSD18.27m	6	Designed strength	designed for 60,000DWT vessel
Specification of the largest vessels (Name/DWT/LOA/ ABC /21,1320DW/321m/42m/MSD18.27m	7	Max draft at Berth	23.0m + tide - 2.85mUKC
8 Beam/Draft) EFG Maru/181,884DW/290m/38m/MSD19.1m	8	,	ABC /21,1320DW/321m/42m/MSD18.27m EFG Maru/181,884DW/290m/38m/MSD19.1m
9 Specification of mooring bit (Type/Strength/Interval/ Number) Cross bit type/2500KN/34.5m/ 12pcs	9	Number)	Cross bit type/2500KN/34.5m/ 12pcs
Specification of Fender (Type/Reaction Load Energy Absorption/ Interval/Number)  V type fender Sumitomo SUC2250H(R0) 1x2/494tf·m/34.5m/ 12 pcs	10	(Type/Reaction Load Energy Absorption/ Interval/Num-	
11 Specific Gravity 1.022-1.023	11	Specific Gravity	1.022-1.023

## 添付資料 ① 周辺状況調査

	調査項目	調査結果		
	荷役設備別	<b>月</b> 係		
1	荷役設備	Mobile loader with rail, 2loader, travelling 230m (Gantry Crane w/ grab bucket, 3crane, 300m)		
2	フェンダー前面からのアウトリーチ	20m		
3	最大許容エアドラフト(荷役機器)(m)	16m at any tide, 18m at MLWN		
4	天文最高高潮面からの岸壁高さ	3.0m from HAT		
5	荷役能力	700MT/H EACH, 2loader 1400MT/H (200MT/H EACH, 3crane 600MT/H)		
6	離着岸最大許容風速	12m/sec		
7	荷役実施最大許容風速	15m/sec		
8	荷役時間	24h (incl. 2hour stevedore meal time noon and MN)		
9	標準荷役シーケンス(6 Hold Bulker)	3-5-1-6-2(75%) 4(100%) 3-5-1-6-2(100%) each hole using bulldozer for triming compaction, from start loading to finish loading.		
10	ブルドーザー等その他荷役機器	2 bulldozer and 1 compacter		
11	ロープシフト可否	No		
12	その他荷役関連情報	Using Shore Hopper for Disch.		
	その他			
1	水先人乗船地点	38-52N / 121-56E		
2	タグボート	8tugs (3200hp x 1, 3600hp x 1, 3760hp x 1, 4200hp x 1, 4800hp x 2, 5400hp x 1, 5500hp x 1, all Z peller)		
3	その他制限(入出港(夜間·気象·視界))、バラスト、 プロペラ没水率、トリム等)	Daytime only / Wind speed should be less than 15m / Visibility shall be more than 1mile, wind less than 15m/Sea Swell less than 1.5m		
4	潮汐情報 (HAT/CDL/MHWS/MHWN/MSL/MLWN/MLWS/LAT)	3.68/1.68/1.33/0.70/0.23/-0.16/-0.30		
5	その他情報(拡張計画・Port Map etc.)	150KDWT transfer berth is under construction, whick would be completed by the end of 2006 (depth 18.5m, 1800t/h loader x 1, 1800t/h unloader x 2)		



# Attachment ① Investigation of Environmental Conditions

	Category / Item	Result
	Cargo Work F	acility
1	Cargo handling equipment (Type, Number travelling range)	Mobile loader with rail, 2loader, travelling 230m (Gantry Crane w/ grab bucket, 3crane, 300m)
2	Out Reach from Fender face	20m
3	Acceptable Air Draft (Cargo Handling Equipment) (m)	16m at any tide, 18m at MLWN
4	Berth height from Highest Astronomical Tide)	3.0m from HAT
5	Loading / Dishcarging rate by each unit (MT/H)	700MT/H EACH, 2loader 1400MT/H (200MT/H EACH, 3crane 600MT/H)
6	Max acceptable wind velocity (m/sec) at Berthing/Unberthing	12m/sec
7	Max acceptable wind velocity (m/sec) at Cargo Work	15m/sec
8	Working hour	24h (incl. 2hour stevedore meal time noon and MN)
9	Normal Disch./Loading sequence (for 6hold Bulker)	3-5-1-6-2(75%) 4(100%) 3-5-1-6-2(100%) each hole using bulldozer for triming compaction, from start loading to finish loading.
10	Bulldozer & Other shore machine	2 bulldozer and 1 compacter
11	Rope shift	No
12	Other Cargo Work Information	Using Shore Hopper for Disch.
	Others	
1	Location of Pilot station in Lat./Long.	38-52N / 121-56E
2	Tugboats (Horse power/Type of propeller)	8tugs (3200hp x 1, 3600hp x 1, 3760hp x 1, 4200hp x 1, 4800hp x 2, 5400hp x 1, 5500hp x 1, all Z peller)
3	Any restriction for entering/leaving berth (Night/Weather/Visibility/ Ballast condition/Propeller immersion/Max.stern trim/etc)	Daytime only / Wind speed should be less than 15m / Visibility shall be more than 1mile, wind less than 15m/Sea Swell less than 1.5m
4	Tide (HAT/CDL/MHWS/MHWN/MSL/MLWN/MLWS/LAT)	3.68/1.68/1.33/0.70/0.23/-0.16/-0.30
5	Other Info. (Any Explansion plan for the larger size vessel than above, Port Map etc.)	150KDWT transfer berth is under construction, whick would be completed by the end of 2006 (depth 18.5m, 1800t/h loader x 1, 1800t/h unloader x 2)

# 添付資料② Attachment ② Pilot Card

		1.	ILOT CARI	,		
Ship's Name;			Port ;		Date ;	
Call Sign ;		Y	ear Built ;			
Draught	Aft;	m(	ft in Fore;		m(	ft in)
Gross Ton.;		CL /PD	Dead Weight	(Summer) ;_		tons
Displacement;		tons				
		Shi	p's Particular	•		
Length Over All		m	Anchor Chain	Port		shackles
Breadth		– m		Starboard		shackles
Bulbous Bow	Yes / No	_		Stern		shackles
		_	(On	e Shackle ;		m)
				,		/
Para Lad	allel Body lenm Loa ;	m	Max Air ( ft	Draft m in)		Keel to Top
		_'''				
Type of Engine;			Maximum Powe	er ;	kw(	HP)
Maneuvering				Speed(	(Knots)	
Maneuvering Eng. Order	rpm / pit		Maximum Power	Speed(		last
Maneuvering Eng. Order Full Ahead				Speed(	(Knots)	
Maneuvering Eng. Order Full Ahead Half Ahead Slow Ahead				Speed(	(Knots)	last kts
Maneuvering Eng. Order Full Ahead Half Ahead Slow Ahead D.Slow Ahead			Ladei	Speed( n kts kts kts kts kts	(Knots)	last kts kts kts kts kts
Maneuvering Eng. Order Full Ahead Half Ahead Slow Ahead D.Slow Ahead D.Slow Ast.			Lader	Speed( n kts kts kts kts kts	(Knots)	last kts kts kts kts kts min.
Maneuvering Eng. Order Full Ahead Half Ahead Slow Ahead D.Slow Ahead D.Slow Ast. Slow Ast.			Ladei	Speed( n kts kts kts kts kts cull Ast.	(Knots)	last kts kts kts kts kts
Maneuvering Eng. Order Full Ahead Half Ahead Slow Ahead D.Slow Ahead D.Slow Ast.			Lader Time Limit Ast. Full Ahead to F	Speed( n kts kts kts kts cts kts sec. Start	(Knots)	last  kts kts kts kts min. sec.
Maneuvering Eng. Order Full Ahead Half Ahead Slow Ahead D.Slow Ahead D.Slow Ast. Slow Ast. Half Ast,			Lader Time Limit Ast. Full Ahead to F Max No. of cons	Speed( n kts kts kts kts cts kts sec. Start	Knots)  Bali	last  kts kts kts kts min. sec. time
Maneuvering Eng. Order Full Ahead Half Ahead Slow Ahead D.Slow Ast. Slow Ast. Half Ast, Full Ast, Crash Ast.	rpm / pit	ch	Lader  Time Limit Ast. Full Ahead to F Max No. of cons Minimum rpm/s	Speed( n kts kts kts kts cull Ast. seec. Start speed	Knots)  Bali	kts kts kts kts min. sec. time kts % of Ahead
Maneuvering Eng. Order Full Ahead Half Ahead Slow Ahead D.Slow Ahead D.Slow Ast. Slow Ast. Half Ast, Full Ast, Crash Ast.	rpm / pit	ch	Lader  Time Limit Ast. Full Ahead to F Max No. of cons Minimum rpm/s	Speed( n kts kts kts kts kts vull Ast. seec. Start speed  Bow Bow	Knots)  Ball  rpm	last  kts kts kts  kts  min. sec. time kts % of Ahead  rmation  HP)
Maneuvering Eng. Order Full Ahead Half Ahead Slow Ahead D.Slow Ast. Slow Ast. Half Ast, Full Ast, Crash Ast.  SType of Rudder Max. Rudder Ang	rpm / pit	ch	Lader Time Limit Ast. Full Ahead to F Max No. of cons Minimum rpm/s Astern Power	Speed( n kts kts kts kts cull Ast. sec. Start speed  Bow Bow Stern	rpm Thruster Info kw ( kw (	kts kts kts kts min. sec. time kts % of Ahead rmation HP) HP)
Maneuvering Eng. Order Full Ahead Half Ahead Slow Ahead D.Slow Ast. Slow Ast. Half Ast, Full Ast, Crash Ast.  SType of Rudder Max. Rudder Ang Hard over to Hard	rpm / pit	ch	Lader  Time Limit Ast. Full Ahead to F Max No. of cons Minimum rpm/s Astern Power	Speed( n kts kts kts kts vill Ast. sec. Start speed  Bow Bow Stern Run	rpm Thruster Info kw ( kw ( On / Oi	last kts kts kts kts min. sec. time kts % of Ahead rmation HP) HP)
Maneuvering Eng. Order Full Ahead Half Ahead Slow Ahead D.Slow Ast. Slow Ast. Half Ast, Full Ast, Crash Ast.  SType of Rudder Max. Rudder Ang	rpm / pit	ch	Lader Time Limit Ast. Full Ahead to F Max No. of cons Minimum rpm/s Astern Power	Speed( n kts kts kts kts vill Ast. sec. Start speed  Bow Bow Stern Run	rpm Thruster Info kw ( kw (	last kts kts kts kts min. sec. time kts % of Ahead rmation HP) HP)
Maneuvering Eng. Order Full Ahead Half Ahead Slow Ahead D.Slow Ast. Slow Ast. Half Ast, Full Ast, Crash Ast.  SType of Rudder Max. Rudder Ang Hard over to Hard	rpm / pit	tion	Time Limit Ast. Full Ahead to F Max No. of cons Minimum rpm/s Astern Power  degree sec.	Speed( n kts kts kts kts vill Ast. sec. Start speed  Bow Bow Stern Run	rpm Thruster Info kw ( kw ( On / Oi red for Runni	last kts kts kts kts min. sec. time kts % of Ahead rmation HP) HP)
Maneuvering Eng. Order Full Ahead Half Ahead Slow Ahead D.Slow Ast. Slow Ast. Half Ast, Full Ast, Crash Ast.  Symptomic Street S	rpm / pit	tion	Time Limit Ast. Full Ahead to F Max No. of cons Minimum rpm/s Astern Power  degree sec.  Gear ower units	Speed(  kts kts kts kts cull Ast. sec. Start speed  Bow Bow Stern Run Time requi	rpm Thruster Info kw ( kw ( On / Oi red for Runni	kts kts kts min. sec. time kts % of Ahead rmation HP) HP) ff ng min.
Maneuvering Eng. Order Full Ahead Half Ahead Slow Ahead D.Slow Ahead D.Slow Ast. Slow Ast. Half Ast, Full Ast, Crash Ast.  SType of Rudder Max. Rudder Ang Hard over to Har Rudder Angle for  Checked and Con Whistle Radar 3cm	rpm / pit	Steering No. of P	Time Limit Ast. Full Ahead to F Max No. of cons Minimum rpm/s Astern Power  degree sec.  Gear ower units	Speed(  kts kts kts kts cull Ast. sec. Start speed  Bow Stern Run Time requi	rpm Thruster Info kw ( On / Otiered for Runni	kts kts kts min. sec. time kts % of Ahead rmation HP) HP) ff ng min.
Maneuvering Eng. Order Full Ahead Half Ahead Slow Ahead D.Slow Ahead D.Slow Ast. Slow Ast. Half Ast, Full Ast, Crash Ast.  SType of Rudder Max. Rudder Ang Hard over to Hare Rudder Angle for Checked and Con Whistle Radar 3cm Radar 10cm	rpm / pit	steering No. of P	Lader  Time Limit Ast. Full Ahead to F Max No. of cons Minimum rpm/s Astern Power  degree sec.  Gear ower units	Speed(  kts kts kts kts cull Ast. sec. Start speed  Bow Stern Run Time requi	rpm Thruster Info kw ( kw ( On / Oi ired for Runni	kts kts kts kts min. sec. time kts % of Ahead rmation HP) HP) ff ng min.
Maneuvering Eng. Order Full Ahead Half Ahead Slow Ahead D.Slow Ast. Slow Ast. Half Ast, Full Ast, Crash Ast.  SType of Rudder Max. Rudder Ang Hard over to Hard Rudder Angle for Checked and Con Whistle Radar 3cm Radar 10cm ARPA Eng. Telegragh GPS	rpm / pit	Steering No. of P Indicator Rudder rpm / p Turn R	Time Limit Ast. Full Ahead to F Max No. of cons Minimum rpm/s Astern Power  degree sec.  Gear ower units cs r itch date	Speed( n kts kts kts kts kts vill Ast. sec. Start speed  Bow Bow Stern Run Time requi	rpm Thruster Info kw ( kw ( On / Oi ired for Runni	last  kts kts kts kts min. sec. time kts % of Ahead rmation  HP) HP) ff ng min.
Maneuvering Eng. Order Full Ahead Half Ahead Slow Ahead D.Slow Ast. Slow Ast. Slow Ast. Half Ast, Full Ast, Crash Ast.  SType of Rudder Max. Rudder Ang Hard over to Hard Rudder Angle for Checked and Con Whistle Radar 3cm Radar 10cm ARPA Eng. Telegragh GPS Echo Sounder	rpm / pit	Steering No. of P Indicator Rudder rpm / p Turn R Wind I	Time Limit Ast. Full Ahead to F Max No. of cons Minimum rpm/s Astern Power  degree sec.  Gear ower units	Speed( n kts kts kts kts kts vill Ast. sec. Start speed  Bow Bow Stern Run Time requi	rpm Thruster Info kw ( On / Oi ired for Runni ating Gyro Compass	last  kts kts kts kts min. sec. time kts % of Ahead rmation  HP) HP) ff ng min.
Maneuvering Eng. Order Full Ahead Half Ahead Slow Ahead D.Slow Ast. Slow Ast. Slow Ast. Half Ast, Full Ast, Crash Ast.  Type of Rudder Max. Rudder Ang Hard over to Hard Rudder Angle for  Checked and Con Whistle Radar 3cm Radar 10cm ARPA Eng. Telegragh GPS	rpm / pit	Steering No. of P Indicator Rudder rpm / p Turn R	Time Limit Ast. Full Ahead to F Max No. of cons Minimum rpm/s Astern Power  degree sec.  Gear ower units cs r itch date	Speed( n kts kts kts kts kts vill Ast. sec. Start speed  Bow Bow Stern Run Time requi	rpm Thruster Info kw ( On / Oi ired for Runni ating Gyro Compass	last  kts kts kts kts min. sec. time kts % of Ahead rmation  HP) HP) ff ng min.



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