РОССИЙСКИЙ МОРСКОЙ РЕГИСТР СУДОХОДСТВА

Вспомогательная информация необязательного характера

СБОРНИК НОРМАТИВНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКИХ МАТЕРИАЛОВ

КНИГА 26

НД № 2-139902-031



Санкт-Петербург 2019 В настоящем Сборнике нормативно-технических материалов публикуются:

Пересмотренная пояснительная записка к правилам главы II-1 Конвенции СОЛАС по делению на отсеки и аварийной остойчивости (на русском и английском языках). Пояснительная записка принята резолюцией ИМО MSC.429(98) от 9 июня 2017 года. Пояснительная записка содержит две части. В части А содержатся общие положения по применению правил главы II-1 Конвенции СОЛАС. В части В представлено Руководство по применению отдельных правил главы II-1 Конвенции СОЛАС по делению на отсеки и аварийной остойчивости;

Методические указания по разработке Инструкций по загрузке (на английском языке). В Методических указаниях учтены положения следующих документов:

правила 10(1) Международной конвенции о грузовой марке 1966 года;

требований глав VI, XII Международной конвенции по охране человеческой жизни на море 1974 года; унифицированного требования (УТ) МАКО S1 «Требования к случаям загрузки, инструкциям по загрузке и приборам контроля загрузки», 1997;

унифицированного требования (УТ) МАКО S1A «Дополнительные требования к случаям загрузки, инструкциям по загрузке и приборам контроля загрузки для навалочных судов, рудовозов, и комбинированных судов», 1997;

унифицированного требования (УТ) МАКО S17 «Продольная прочность корпусов навалочных судов с одинарными бортами при затоплении трюмов», 1997;

рекомендации МАКО № 48 по приборам для определения нагрузки, 1997;

Правил классификации и постройки морских судов, 1995;

отраслевых руководящих документов;

Пересмотренное руководство для капитана по избежанию опасных ситуаций при неблагоприятных ветро-волновых условиях, принятое циркуляром Комитета ИМО по безопасности на море MSC.1/Circ.1228 от 11 января 2007 г. (на английском языке);

Временное руководство по альтернативной оценке критерия погоды, принятое циркуляром Комитета ИМО по безопасности на море MSC.1/Circ.1200 от 24 мая 2006 г. (на английском языке);

Пояснительные примечания к Временному руководству по альтернативной оценке критерия погоды, принятые циркуляром Комитета ИМО по безопасности на море MSC.1/Circ.1227 от 11 января 2007 г. (на английском языке).

РЕЗОЛЮЦИЯ MSC.429(98) (принята 9 июня 2017 г.)

Вспомогательная информация необязательного характера

ПЕРЕСМОТРЕННАЯ ПОЯСНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАПИСКА К ПРАВИЛАМ ГЛАВЫ ІІ-1 КОНВЕНЦИИ СОЛАС ПО ДЕЛЕНИЮ НА ОТСЕКИ И АВАРИЙНОЙ ОСТОЙЧИВОСТИ КОМИТЕТ ПО БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ НА МОРЕ,

ССЫЛАЯСЬ на Статью 28(b) Конвенции о Международной морской организации, касающуюся функций Комитета,

ССЫЛАЯСЬ ТАКЖЕ на то, что резолюцией MSC.216(82) он утвердил правила главы II-1 Конвенции СОЛАС по делению на отсеки и аварийной остойчивости, основывающиеся на вероятностном подходе, рассматривающем вероятность выживания после столкновения как показатель безопасности судов в поврежденном состоянии,

ОТМЕЧАЯ, что на своей восемьдесят второй сессии он одобрил Временную пояснительную записку к правилам главы II-1 Конвенции СОЛАС по делению на отсеки и аварийной остойчивости (MSC.1/Circ.1226) для содействия Администрациям в достижении единообразия в толковании и применении вышеупомянутых правил по делению на отсеки и аварийной остойчивости.

ОТМЕЧАЯ ТАКЖЕ, что на своей восемьдесят пятой сессии он утвердил Пояснительную записку к правилам главы II-1 Конвенции СОЛАС по делению на отсеки и аварийной остойчивости (резолюция MSC.281(85)),

ОТМЕЧАЯ ДАЛЕЕ, что резолюцией MSC.421(98) он утвердил поправки к правилам главы II-1 Конвенции СОЛАС по делению на отсеки и аварийной остойчивости,

ПРИЗНАВАЯ, что Пересмотренная пояснительная записка должна быть утверждена совместно с вышеуказанными поправками к правилам по делению на отсеки и аварийной остойчивости (резолюция MSC.421(98)),

ПРИЗНАВАЯ ТАКЖЕ важность правильного применения Пересмотренной пояснительной записки в обеспечении единообразного применения правил главы II-1 Конвенции СОЛАС по делению на отсеки и аварийной остойчивости,

ПРИНЯВ ВО ВНИМАНИЕ, на своей девяносто восьмой сессии, рекомендации подкомитета по проектированию и конструкции судна на его четвертой сессии,

- 1. УТВЕРЖДАЕТ Пересмотренную пояснительную записку к правилам главы II-1 Конвенции СОЛАС по делению на отсеки и аварийной остойчивости, изложенные в приложении к настоящей резолюции;
- 2. НАСТОЯТЕЛЬНО ПРИЗЫВАЕТ Договаривающиеся Правительства и все заинтересованные стороны пользоваться Пересмотренной пояснительной запиской при применении правил главы II-1 Конвенции СОЛАС по делению на отсеки и аварийной остойчивости, утвержденных резолюцией MSC.216(82) с поправками;
- 3. ПРЕДЛАГАЕТ Договаривающимся Правительствам принять к сведению, что положения настоящей Пересмотренной пояснительной записи должны применяться к судам, как обозначено в правиле II-1/1.1.1 Конвенции СОЛАС, утвержденном резолюцией MSC.421(98).

ПЕРЕСМОТРЕННАЯ ПОЯСНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАПИСКА К ПРАВИЛАМ ГЛАВЫ II-1 КОНВЕНЦИИ СОЛАС ПО ДЕЛЕНИЮ НА ОТСЕКИ И АВАРИЙНОЙ ОСТОЙЧИВОСТИ

Содержание

ЧАСТЬ А – ВВЕДЕНИЕ

ЧАСТЬ В – РУКОВОДСТВО ПО ПРИМЕНЕНИЮ ОТДЕЛЬНЫХ ПРАВИЛ ГЛАВЫ ІІ-1 КОНВЕНЦИИ СОЛАС ПО ДЕЛЕНИЮ НА ОТСЕКИ И АВАРИЙНОЙ ОСТОЙЧИВОСТИ

Правило 1	Область распространения			
Правило 2	Определения			
Правило 4	Общие положения			
Правило 5	Остойчивость неповрежденного судна			
Правило 5-1	Информация об остойчивости, предоставляемая капитану			
Правило 6	Требуемый индекс деления на отсеки R			
Правило 7	Достижимый индекс деления на отсеки А			
Правило 7-1	Расчет фактора p_i			
Правило 7-2	Расчет фактора s_i			
Правило 7-3	Проницаемость			
Правило 8	Специальные требования к остойчивости пассажирских судов			
Правило 8-1	Возможности систем и эксплуатационная информация на пассажирских судах в			
	случае поступления воды			
Правило 9	Двойное дно на пассажирских судах и грузовых судах, не являющихся наливными			
Правило 10	Конструкция водонепроницаемых переборок			
Правило 12	Переборки пиков и машинных помещений, туннели гребных валов и т.д.			
Правило 13	Отверстия ниже палубы переборок в водонепроницаемых переборках пассажирских			
	судов			
Правило 13-1	Отверстия в водонепроницаемых переборках и внутренних палубах на грузовых судах			
Правило 15	Отверстия в наружной обшивке ниже палубы переборок на пассажирских судах и			
	палубы надводного борта на грузовых судах			
Правило 15-1	Наружные отверстия на грузовых судах			
Правило 16	Конструкция и первоначальные испытания водонепроницаемых дверей, иллюмина-			
	торов и т.п.			
Правило 17	Внутренняя водонепроницаемость пассажирских судов выше палубы переборок			
Правило 22	Предотвращение поступления воды и борьба с ним и т.д.			
Приложение	Руководство по оформлению расчетов деления на отсеки и аварийной остойчивости			

ЧАСТЬ А

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

- 1 Гармонизированные правила Конвенции СОЛАС по делению на отсеки и аварийной остойчивости, содержащиеся в главе II-1, основываются на вероятностной концепции и рассматривают вероятность выживания после столкновения как показатель безопасности судов в поврежденном состоянии. В правилах такая вероятность называется «достижимым индексом деления на отсеки А». Она может считаться объективным показателем безопасности судов, и, в идеальных условиях, не было бы необходимости дополнять этот индекс какими-либо детерминистическими требованиями.
- 2 Теория, лежащая в основе вероятностной концепции, заключается в том, что два различных судна с одинаковым достижимым индексом деления на отсеки являются одинаково безопасными, и поэтому конкретные расчеты для отдельных частей судна не являются необходимыми, даже если эти суда способны к выживанию при получении повреждений различного характера. Особое внимание в правилах уделяется только носовой и днищевой частям судна, которые рассматриваются в особых правилах деления на отсеки, предусмотренных для случаев таранных столкновений и посадок на мель.
- **3** В Пояснительную записку включены лишь немногие детерминистические элементы, необходимые для того, чтобы обеспечить практическую осуществимость вероятностной концепции. Также было необходимо включить понятие детерминистического «незначительного повреждения» в дополнение к вероятностным правилам для пассажирских судов, чтобы избежать возможности того, что при проектировании судна на каких-то участках по длине его корпуса окажутся неприемлемо уязвимые места.
- 4 Несомненно, существует много факторов, которые будут влиять на окончательные последствия повреждения корпуса судна. Такие факторы носят случайный характер и оказывают разное влияние на суда с различными характеристиками. Например, очевидным является факт, что на судах с одинаковыми размерами, но разным количеством груза повреждения одинаковой протяженности могут привести к различным последствиям из-за разницы значений проницаемости и осадки во время эксплуатации. Масса и скорость наносящего удар судна, очевидно, представляют собой еще одну случайную переменную величину.
- **5** По этим причинам воздействие трехмерного повреждения на судно с известным делением на водонепроницаемые отсеки зависит от следующих обстоятельств:
 - .1 какой именно отсек или группа смежных отсеков подверглись затоплению;
- .2 осадка, дифферент и метацентрическая высота в неповрежденном состоянии на момент повреждения;
 - .3 проницаемость поврежденных отсеков на момент повреждения;
 - .4 состояние волнения на момент повреждения; и
- **.**5 прочие факторы, например, возможные кренящие моменты вследствие несимметрично распределенного веса.
- 6 Некоторые из этих обстоятельств взаимозависимы, и взаимосвязь между ними, а также воздействия, которые они оказывают, могут отличаться для различных случаев. К тому же очевидно, что для конкретного судна на окончательном результате будет сказываться влияние прочности корпуса на глубину повреждения. Так как местоположение и размер повреждения носят случайный характер, невозможно утверждать, какая именно часть судна будет затоплена. Однако вероятность затопления конкретного отсека может быть определена, если вероятность возникновения определенных повреждений известна из опыта, т.е. из статистики повреждений. Вероятность затопления отсека в таком случае будет равна вероятности возникновения всех случаев таких повреждений, которые вызывают проникновение морской воды в рассматриваемый отсек.

- 7 В силу указанных причин и из-за математической сложности и недостатка данных, вряд ли возможно выполнить точную или прямую оценку их влияния на вероятность того, что какое-то конкретное судно выживет после получения случайного повреждения, если таковое произойдет. Однако, принимая некоторые упрощения или качественные оценки, можно прийти к логическому заключению, используя вероятностный подход в качестве основы для сравнительного метода оценки и определения безопасности судна.
- **8** С помощью теории вероятности можно продемонстрировать, что вероятность выживания судна должна вычисляться как сумма вероятностей его выживания после затопления каждого отдельного отсека, каждой группы, состоящей из двух, трех и т.д. смежных отсеков, умножаемых, соответственно, на значения вероятности возникновения повреждений, ведущих к затоплению соответствующего помещения или группы помещений.
- 9 Если вероятность возникновения каждого сценария повреждений, которому может подвергнуться судно, вычислена и затем рассмотрена вместе с вероятностью выживания после получения каждого из таких повреждений в случае наиболее вероятного случая загрузки судна, можем определить достижимый индекс деления на отсеки *А* как степень способности судна выдержать повреждение, вызванное столкновением.
- 10 Из этого следует, что вероятность того, что судно останется на плаву, не затонет и не опрокинется в результате какого-либо произвольно выбранного столкновения при определенном расположении повреждения по длине судна может быть распределена на:
- .1 вероятность того, что продольный центр повреждения располагается именно в конкретной части рассматриваемого судна;
- .2 вероятность того, что это повреждение имеет продольное распространение и включает в себя только помещения между поперечными водонепроницаемыми переборками, находящимися в этой части судна;
- **.3** вероятность того, что повреждение имеет вертикальное распространение и затопит только помещения, расположенные ниже определенной горизонтальной границы, такой как водонепроницаемая палуба;
- .4 вероятность того, что повреждение имеет поперечное распространение, не превышающее расстояние до определенной продольной границы; и
- .5 вероятность того, что водонепроницаемость и остойчивость во время процесса последовательного затопления отсеков достаточны для того, чтобы избежать опрокидывания и затопления судна.
- 11 Первые три этих фактора зависят только от того, насколько водонепроницаемо устройство судна, в то время как два последних зависят от формы судна. Последний фактор также зависит от действительного случая загрузки судна. Путем группирования этих вероятностей, было сформулировано, что расчеты вероятности выживания или достижимого индекса деления на отсеки А включают в себя следующие вероятности:
- **.1** вероятность затопления каждого отдельного отсека и каждой возможной группы двух или более смежных отсеков; и
- .2 вероятность того, что остойчивость после затопления отсека или группы двух или более смежных отсеков будет достаточной для предотвращения опрокидывания или опасного крена, возникшего из-за потери остойчивости или образования кренящих моментов на промежуточной или конечной стадии затопления.
- 12 Эта концепция позволяет применять требования, содержащиеся в правилах, путем требования соблюдения минимального значения индекса A для конкретного судна. Такое минимальное значение называется в настоящих правилах «требуемым индексом деления на отсеки R», и разработчики правил могут поставить его в зависимость от размера судна, количества пассажиров и других факторов, которые они могут счесть необходимыми.
- **13** В таком случае, свидетельством соблюдения правил становится простое математическое выражение:

.1 с учетом вышеизложенного достижимый индекс деления на отсеки A определяется по формуле для определения общей вероятности как суммы произведений для каждого отсека или группы отсеков вероятности того, что данный отсек (или группа отсеков) будет затоплен, умноженной на вероятность того, что судно не опрокинется или затонет из-за затопления рассматриваемого помещения. Другими словами, общая формула для определения достижимого индекса может иметь следующий вид:

$$A = \sum p_i s_i$$
.

- .2 подстрочный индекс «i» представляет собой рассматриваемую зону повреждения (группу отсеков) в пределах деления судна на отсеки. Деление на отсеки рассматривается в продольном направлении, начиная с самой дальней кормовой зоны/отсека;
- .3 значение $\langle p_i \rangle$ представляет вероятность того, что только рассматриваемая зона $\langle i \rangle$ будет затоплена, независимо от любого горизонтального деления на отсеки, но учитывая поперечное деление на отсеки. Продольное деление на отсеки в пределах зоны приведет к возникновению дополнительных сценариев затопления, каждый из которых будет иметь свою вероятность возникновения;
 - .4 значение $\langle s_i \rangle$ представляет вероятность выживания после затопления рассматриваемой зоны $\langle i \rangle$.
- 14 Несмотря на простоту вышеизложенных положений, возможная попытка разработать математически совершенный метод для их практического применения в точном соответствии с приведенным выше рассуждением столкнулась бы с определенными трудностями. Как указывалось выше, подробное, но все же неполное описание повреждения будет включать в себя описание его продольного и вертикального расположения, а также его продольной, вертикальной и поперечной протяженности. Помимо трудностей в обработке такой случайной переменной величины, имеющей пять измерений, при существующей статистике повреждений невозможно с большой точностью определить вероятность ее распределения. Подобные ограничения верны и для переменных величин и физических формул, применяющихся при вычислении вероятности того, что судно не опрокинется или не затонет во время промежуточных стадий или конечной стадии затопления.
- 15 Имеющаяся статистика в более точном приближении привела бы к чрезвычайно многочисленным и сложным вычислениям. Чтобы сделать концепцию практически применимой, необходимы большие упрощения. И хотя вычислить точную вероятность выживания на такой упрощенной основе невозможно, разработка полезного сравнительного параметра для эксплуатационных характеристик продольного, поперечного и горизонтального деления судна на отсеки оказалась осуществимой.

ЧАСТЬ В

РУКОВОДСТВО ПО ПРИМЕНЕНИЮ ОТДЕЛЬНЫХ ПРАВИЛ ГЛАВЫ ІІ-1 КОНВЕНЦИИ СОЛАС ПО ДЕЛЕНИЮ НА ОТСЕКИ И АВАРИЙНОЙ ОСТОЙЧИВОСТИ

ПРАВИЛО 1 – ОБЛАСТЬ РАСПРОСТРАНЕНИЯ

Правило 1.3

- 1 Если пассажирское судно, построенное до 1 января 2009 г., подвергается переоборудованию или модификации существенного характера, на него все равно могут распространяться требования правил по аварийной остойчивости, применимые к судам, построенным до 1 января 2009 г.
- 2 Если пассажирское судно, построенное 1 января 2009 г. или после этой даты, но до наступления применимых дат в правиле 1.1.1.1*, подвергается переоборудованию или модификации существенного характера, которое не влияет на водонепроницаемое деление на отсеки или влияет незначительно, на него все равно могут распространяться требования правил по аварийной остойчивости, которые были применимыми, когда оно было построено. Однако если переоборудование или модификация существенного характера значительно влияет на водонепроницаемое деление на отсеки судна, оно должно соответствовать правилам по аварийной остойчивости в части В-1, применимым на момент, когда проводилось переоборудование или модификация существенного характера, если Администрация не определит, что это нецелесообразно и непрактично, в таком случае достижимый индекс деления на отсеки А должен быть увеличен относительно первоначального требуемого при постройке индекса деления на отсеки R, насколько это практически осуществимо.
- **3** Применение положений циркуляра MSC.1/Circ.1246 ограничено грузовыми судами, построенными до 1 января 2009 г.
- 4 Грузовое судно, построенное 1 января 2009 г. или после этой даты, длиной менее 80 м, но впоследствии удлиненное до значения, превышающего данный предел, должно полностью соответствовать требованиям правил по аварийной остойчивости в соответствии с его типом и длиной.
- **5** Если пассажирское судно, совершающее только внутренние рейсы и никогда не имевшее Свидетельства о безопасности пассажирского судна в соответствии с Конвенцией СОЛАС, переоборудовано для выполнения международных рейсов, для целей выполнения требований по остойчивости в частях B, B-1, B-2, B-3 и B-4 оно должно рассматриваться как пассажирское судно, построенное на дату начала такого переоборудования.

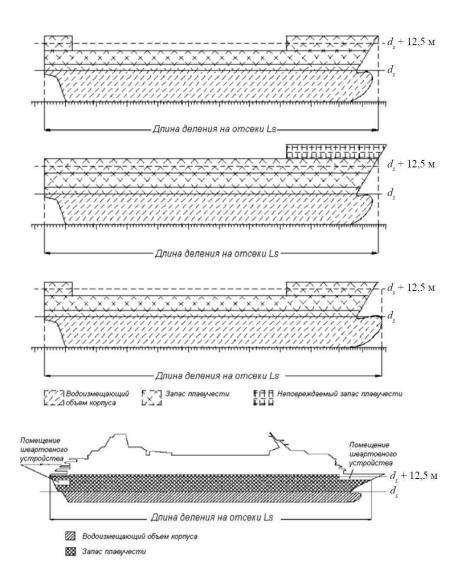
ПРАВИЛО 2 – ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЯ

Правило 2.1

Длина деления судна на отсеки (L_s) – различные примеры L_s , показывающие водоизмещающий объем корпуса и запас плавучести (см. рис. ниже). Палуба, ограничивающая запас плавучести, может быть частично водонепроницаемой.

Максимально возможная вертикальная протяженность повреждения над основной плоскостью (ОП) равна $d_s+12.5\,$ м.

^{*}Если специально не указано иное, ссылки в настоящем Руководстве сделаны на правила главы II-1 Конвенции СОЛАС.



Правило 2.6

Палуба надводного борта — см. пояснения к правилу 13-1 для уточнения требований к конструкции и водонепроницаемости палубы надводного борта, имеющей уступы.

Правило 2.11

Наименьшая эксплуатационная осадка (d_l) — для грузовых судов соответствует, в основном, осадке судна в балласте на прибытие с 10 % запасов на борту. Для пассажирских судов она соответствует, в основном, осадке судна на прибытие с 10 % запасов на борту, полным количеством пассажиров и членов команды с личными вещами и балластом для обеспечения необходимой остойчивости и дифферента. Никакие временные осадки при замене балластных вод для выполнения требования Международной конвенции о контроле судовых балластных вод и осадков и управлении ими 2004 года или любые не эксплуатационные осадки судна, такие как при доковании, не должны приниматься как d_l .

Правило 2.19

Палуба переборок – см. пояснения к правилу 13 для уточнения требований к конструкции и водонепроницаемости палубы переборок, имеющей уступы.

ПРАВИЛО 4 – ОБЩИЕ ПОЛОЖЕНИЯ

Правило 4.5

См. Пояснительную записку к правилу 7-2.2, для получения информации и руководства в отношении этих положений.

ПРАВИЛО 5 – ОСТОЙЧИВОСТЬ НЕПОВРЕЖДЕННОГО СУДНА

Правило 5.2

- 1 Для целей настоящего правила судно серийной постройки означает грузовое судно, построенное на той же судостроительной верфи по тем же чертежам.
- 2 Для любого нового судна серийной постройки, с известными отличиями от головного судна серии, которые не превышают пределы отклонений от водоизмещения судна порожнем и абсциссы центра тяжести, указанных в правиле 5.2, должен быть выполнен подробный расчет весов и положений центров тяжести, с тем чтобы установить их в соответствии с данным головного судна серии порожнем. Такие данные головного судна серии порожнем затем используются для сравнения с результатами взвешивания нового судна серийной постройки. Однако в случаях, когда известные отличия от головного судна серии превышают пределы отклонения водоизмещения судна порожнем или абсциссы центра тяжести, указанные в правиле 5.2, судно должно быть подвергнуто кренованию.
- **3** Если результаты взвешивания не превышают указанные пределы отклонений, водоизмещение порожнем и абсцисса, и ордината центра тяжести, полученные по результатам взвешивания, должны использоваться совместно с более высоким значением аппликаты центра тяжести либо аппликата центра тяжести головного судна в серии, либо расчетное значение.
- **4** Правило 5.2 может применяться к судам, имеющим Свидетельство о безопасности судна специального назначения, перевозящего менее 240 чел.

Правило 5.4

- 1 Если на судне в эксплуатации выполняются изменения, которые приводят к изменению характеристик судна порожнем, поддающемуся исчислению, должен быть выполнен подробный расчет весов и центров тяжести для корректировки характеристик судна порожнем. Если откорректированное значение водоизмещения порожнем или абсцисса центра тяжести при сравнении с одобренными значениями, превышает один из пределов отклонений, указанных в правиле 5.5, судно должно быть подвергнуто повторному кренованию. Кроме того, если откорректированная аппликата центра тяжести судна порожнем при сравнении с одобренным значением превышает 1 %, судно должно быть подвергнуто повторному кренованию. К ординате центра тяжести судна порожнем предел отклонения не применяется.
- 2 Если судно не превышает пределы отклонений, указанные в Пояснительной записке 1, выше, капитану должна быть предоставлена дополненная информация об остойчивости с использованием новых расчетных характеристик судна порожнем, если превышены какие-либо из следующих отклонений от утвержденных значений:
 - .1 1 % водоизмещения порожнем; или
 - .2 0.5 % от L для абсциссы центра тяжести; или
 - .3 0,5 % от аппликаты центра тяжести.

Однако в случаях, когда эти пределы отклонения не превышены, нет необходимости вносить исправления в предоставляемую капитану информацию об остойчивости.

3 Если на судне в эксплуатации в течение определенного периода времени выполняются множественные изменения и каждое изменение находится в пределах отклонений, указанных выше, совокупные общие изменения в характеристиках судна порожнем по сравнению с последним кренованием также не должны превышать пределы отклонений, указанные выше, либо судно должно быть подвергнуто повторному кренованию.

Правило 5.5

Если результаты взвешивания не превышают пределов отклонений, то водоизмещение судна порожнем, абсцисса и ордината центра тяжести, полученные по результатам взвешивания, должны использоваться совместно с аппликатой центра тяжести, определенной из последнего кренования во всех последующих информациях об остойчивости, предоставляемых капитану.

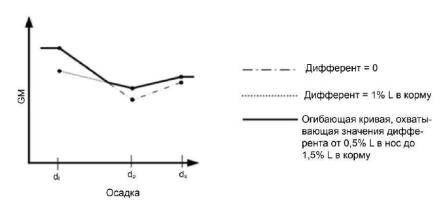
ПРАВИЛО 5-1 – ИНФОРМАЦИЯ ПО ОСТОЙЧИВОСТИ, ПРЕДОСТАВЛЯЕМАЯ КАПИТАНУ

Правило 5-1.3

Требование, в соответствии с которым применяемые значения дифферента должны совпадать в любой информации по остойчивости, предназначенной для использования на судне, предназначено для первоначальных расчетов остойчивости, а также для тех, которые могут оказаться необходимыми в течение срока службы судна.

Правило 5-1.4 (см. также правило 7.2)

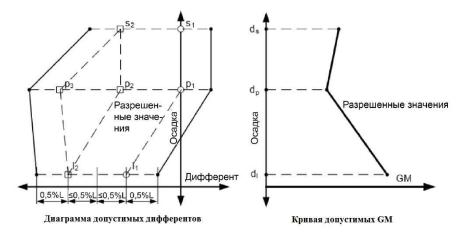
- 1 Линейная интерполяция ограничивающих значений между осадками d_s , d_p и d_l применяется только для минимальных значений GM. Для получения кривых максимального допустимого значения KG необходимо рассчитать достаточное количество значений KM_T для промежуточных осадок, чтобы обеспечить соответствие получившихся в результате кривых максимального значения положения центра тяжести по высоте KG линейной вариации GM. Если наименьшая эксплуатационная осадка не соответствует тому же дифференту, что и другие осадки, то значение KM_T для осадок, находящихся в диапазоне значений между частичной осадкой и наименьшей эксплуатационной осадкой, должно быть рассчитано для дифферентов, интерполированных между значениями дифферентов при частичной осадке и наименьшей эксплуатационной осадке.
- 2 В случаях, когда предполагается, что эксплуатационный диапазон дифферента превышает +/-0.5% L_s , первоначальная кривая предельных значений GM должна строиться обычным способом, так чтобы осадка при самой высокой ватерлинии деления на отсеки и частичная осадка деления на отсеки рассчитывались для условий отсутствия дифферента и условий действительного эксплуатационного дифферента, используемого при наименьшей эксплуатационной осадке. Затем должны быть построены дополнительные семейства кривых предельных значений GM на основе эксплуатационного диапазона значений дифферентов, который охватывается состояниями загрузки для частичной осадки деления на отсеки и для осадки при самой высокой ватерлинии, обеспечивая, чтобы интервалы 1% L_s не превышались. Для наименьшей эксплуатационной осадки d_l нужно учитывать только один дифферент. Семейства кривых предельных значений GM комбинируются, чтобы дать одну огибающую кривую предельных значений GM. Рабочий диапазон дифферента кривой должен быть ясно обозначен.
- 3 Если получены множественные предельные кривые GM из расчетов аварийной остойчивости отличающихся дифферентов в соответствии с правилом 7, должна быть построена огибающая кривая, охватывающая все рассчитанные значения дифферента. Расчеты, охватывающие различные значения дифферента, должны проводиться с интервалом, не превышающим 1 % L. Расчеты аварийной остойчивости должны охватывать весь диапазон, включая промежуточные дифференты. См. пример огибающей кривой, полученной из расчетов дифферента 0 и 1 % L.



- **4** Могут возникнуть временные случаи загрузки с осадкой меньшей, чем наименьшая эксплуатационная осадка d_l , вследствие требований по замене балластных вод и т.д. В таких случаях для осадок ниже d_l , должно использоваться предельное значение GM при d_l .
- 5 Судам может быть разрешен выход в море при осадках выше, чем осадка при самой высокой ватерлинии деления на отсеки d_s в соответствии с Международной конвенцией о грузовой марке, например, с использованием тропического надводного борта. В таких случаях для осадок выше d_s должно использоваться предельное значение GM при d_s .

Правило 5-1.5

В некоторых случаях целесообразно расширить диапазон дифферентов, например, около d_p . Такой подход основан на том принципе, что нет необходимости использовать одинаковое количество дифферентов, когда GM одинакова по всей осадке и когда интервалы между дифферентами не превышают 1 % L. В таких случаях будут получены три значения A на основании осадок s_1 , p_1 , l_1 и s_2 , p_2 , l_2 и s_2 , p_3 , l_2 . Наименьшее значение каждого частичного индекса $A_{\rm s}$, $A_{\rm p}$ и $A_{\rm l}$ по всем дифферентам должны использоваться при суммировании достижимого индекса деления на отсеки A.



Правило 5-1.6

Настоящее положение предназначено для случаев, когда Администрация утверждает альтернативные средства проверки.

ПРАВИЛО 6 – ТРЕБУЕМЫЙ ИНДЕКС ДЕЛЕНИЯ НА ОТСЕКИ R

Правило 6.1

Чтобы продемонстрировать соблюдение этих положений, см. Руководство по оформлению расчетов деления на отсеки и аварийной остойчивости, изложенное в Приложении.

ПРАВИЛО 7 – ДОСТИЖИМЫЙ ИНДЕКС ДЕЛЕНИЯ НА ОТСЕКИ А

Правило 7.1

1 Вероятность выживания после получения корпусом повреждения в результате столкновения выражается индексом A. Определение индекса A требует расчетов различных сценариев повреждения, отличающихся друг от друга размерами повреждения и первоначальным случаем загрузки судна до получения повреждения. Должны учитываться три случая загрузки, и результат должен рассчитываться по следующей формуле:

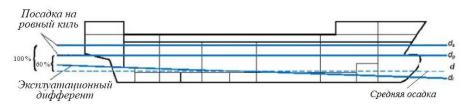
$$A=0,4A_s+0,4A_p+0,2A_b$$

где индексы s, p и l — три случая загрузки, а фактор, который является множителем для индекса, указывает весовое значение индекса A каждого случая загрузки.

2 Метод расчета A для каждого случая загрузки выражается формулой

$$A_c = \sum_{i=1}^{i=t} p_i [v_i s_i]$$
:

- **.1** индекс c представляет одно из трех случаев загрузки, индекс i каждое исследованное повреждение или группу повреждений, а t количество повреждений, которые необходимо исследовать для вычисления A_c для конкретного состояния загрузки;
- .2 для получения максимального индекса A для данного деления на отсеки, t должно быть равно общему количеству повреждений T.
- **3** На практике сочетания повреждений, которые должны быть рассмотрены, ограничиваются либо значительно уменьшенным вкладом в индекс A (т.е. затоплением значительно больших объемов) либо превышением максимально возможной длины повреждения.
 - 4 Индекс А подразделяется на частичные факторы следующим образом:
 - p_i фактор p полностью зависит от геометрии деления судна на водонепроницаемые отсеки;
- v_i фактор v зависит от геометрии вертикального водонепроницаемого деления судна на отсеки (палуб) и осадки первоначального состояния загрузки. Он представляет вероятность того, что отсеки над горизонтальным делением не будут затоплены;
- s_i фактор s зависит от рассчитанной способности судна к выживанию после принятого во внимание повреждения для конкретного первоначального состояния.
- **5** Для вычисления индекса A нужно использовать три первоначальных случая загрузки. Случаи загрузки определяются их средней осадкой d, дифферентом и GM (или KG). Средняя осадка и дифферент показаны на рисунке ниже.



6 Сначала можно предпринять попытку получить значения GM (или KG) для трех случаев загрузки из кривой предельных значений GM (или KG), полученных из условий обеспечения остойчивости в неповрежденном состоянии. Если требуемый индекс деления на отсеки R не достигнут, то значения GM (или KG) могут быть увеличены (или уменьшены), т.е. любой случай загрузки в неповрежденном состоянии из Информации об остойчивости в неповрежденном состоянии должно теперь соответствовать кривой предельных значений GM (или KG), полученной из условий обеспечения аварийной остойчивости путем линейной интерполяции между тремя значениями GM.

7 Для серии новых пассажирских или грузовых судов, построенных по одним и тем же чертежам, каждое из которых имеет одни и те же осадки d_s , d_p и d_l , а также одинаковые предельные значения GM и дифферента, достижимый индекс деления на отсеки A, рассчитанный для головного судна серии, может применяться для других судов. Кроме того, небольшие различия в осадке d_l (и соответствующие изменения в осадке d_p) являются приемлемыми, если они вызваны небольшими различиями в характеристиках судна порожнем, не превышающими пределов отклонения, указанных в правиле 5.2. Если эти условия не выполнены, должен быть рассчитан новый достижимый индекс деления на отсеки A.

«Построенные по одним и тем же чертежам» означает, что аспекты водо- и брызгонепроницаемости корпуса, переборок, отверстий и других частей судна, влияющие на расчеты достижимого индекса деления на отсеки A, остаются без каких-либо изменений.

- **8** Для пассажирского или грузового судна в эксплуатации, на котором были проведены изменения, существенно влияющие на предоставляемую капитану Информацию об остойчивости и требующие повторного кренования судна в соответствии с правилом 5.4, должен быть рассчитан новый достижимый индекс деления на отсеки A. Однако в случае изменений, когда повторное кренование не требуется и когда остаются без изменений аспекты водо- и брызгонепроницаемости судна, влияющие на достижимый индекс деления на отсеки A, при том, что d_s , пределы GM и дифферента остаются без изменений, новый достижимый индекс деления на отсеки A не требуется.
- 9 Для пассажирских судов, подлежащих взвешиванию с периодичностью один раз в 5 лет, если результаты взвешивания находятся в пределах, указанных в правиле 5.5, при этом d_s , предельные значения GM и дифферента остаются без изменений, новый достижимый индекс деления на отсеки A не требуется. Однако если результаты освидетельствования водоизмещения порожнем превышают какой-либо из пределов, указанных в правиле 5.5, должен быть рассчитан новый достижимый индекс деления на отсеки A.
- 10 Для любого нового пассажирского или грузового судна, для которого отклонения предварительных характеристик судна порожнем от построечных значений находятся в пределах, указанных в правиле 5.2, и d_s остается без изменений, в качестве окончательного расчета достижимого индекса деления на отсеки A может быть одобрен предварительный расчет достижимого индекса деления на отсеки A. Однако в случаях, когда эти условия не выполнены, должен быть рассчитан новый достижимый индекс деления на отсеки A.

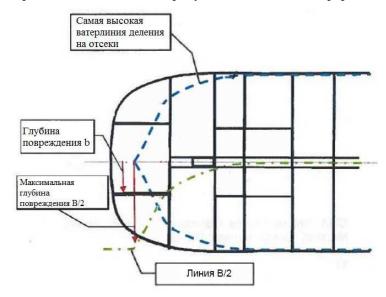
Правило 7.2

Если для различных дифферентов выполняются дополнительные расчеты достижимого индекса деления на отсеки A, разница между значениями дифферентов для d_s , d_p и d_l для конкретного комплекта расчетов не может превышать 1 % L.

Правило 7.5

1 Также, как и для случаев бортовых танков, сложение достижимых индексов деления на отсеки *A*, должно отражать воздействия, оказываемые всеми водонепроницаемыми переборками и конструкциями, ограничивающими затопление в пределах зоны повреждения. Неверно предполагать, что повреждение будет локализовано в районе диаметральной плоскости и не принимать во внимание изменения в делении на отсеки, которые отражали бы меньшие вклады в процесс затопления.

- 2 В носовой и кормовой оконечностях судна, где секционная ширина меньше, чем ширина судна *В*, проникновение воды вследствие поперечного повреждения может распространиться за пределы диаметральной переборки. Такое использование значения протяженности (глубины) поперечного повреждения соответствует методике нормализации локализованной статистики по наибольшей расчетной ширине *В*, а не по местной ширине.
- **3** Когда в крайних точках корпуса судна в носу или в корме деление на отсеки выходит за границы самой высокой ватерлинии деления на отсеки, глубина повреждения b или B/2 должна приниматься от диаметральной плоскости. На рисунке ниже показана форма линии B/2.



4 Продольные гофрированные переборки в бортовых отсеках или диаметральной плоскости могут рассматриваться как равноценные плоские переборки, при условии, что глубина гофра того же порядка, что и подкрепляющая конструкция. Этот же принцип может применяться к поперечным гофрированным переборкам.

Правило 7.6

См. Пояснительную записку к правилу 7-2.2 по учету свободных поверхностей на всех стадиях затопления.

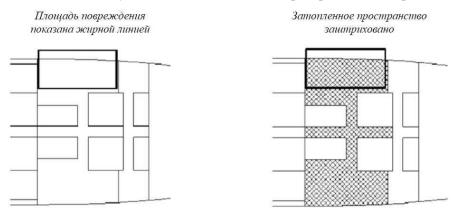
Правило 7.7

- 1 Трубы и клапаны, непосредственно примыкающие к переборке или к палубе, или расположенные к ним насколько возможно близко, могут рассматриваться как часть переборки или палубы, при условии, что отделяющее расстояние по обеим сторонам переборки или палубы того же порядка, что подкрепляющая конструкция переборки или палубы. То же самое применяется к небольшим углублениям, сборным колодцам и т.д.
- **2** Для судов длиной до L=150 м положение о допущении «незначительного прогрессирующего затопления» следует ограничивать применением только к трубам, проходящим через водонепроницаемое деление на отсеки, с общей площадью поперечного сечения не более 710 мм^2 между любыми двумя водонепроницаемыми отсеками. Для судов длиной L=150 м и более общая площадь поперечного сечения труб не должна превышать площади поперечного сечения одной трубы диаметром L/5000 м.

ПРАВИЛО 7-1 – РАСЧЕТ ФАКТОРА p_i

Общие положения

- 1 Определения, приведенные ниже, предназначены для применения только в части В-1.
- **2** В правиле 7-1 слова «отсек» и «группа отсеков» должны пониматься как «зона» и «смежные зоны».
 - 3 Зона продольный участок судна в пределах длины деления на отсеки.
- **4** Помещение часть судна, ограниченная переборками и палубами, имеющими определенную проницаемость.
 - 5 Пространство группа помещений на борту судна.
 - 6 Отсек пространство на борту судна в пределах водонепроницаемых границ.
 - 7 Повреждение трехмерная протяженность пробоины судна.
- **8** При определении значений p, v, r и b должно учитываться только повреждение, для вычисления значения s должно учитываться затопленное пространство (см. рис. ниже).

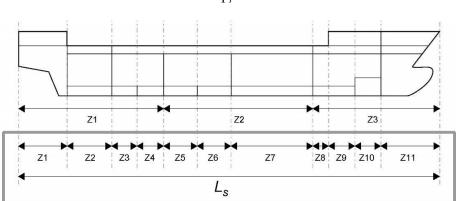


Правило 7-1.1.1 1

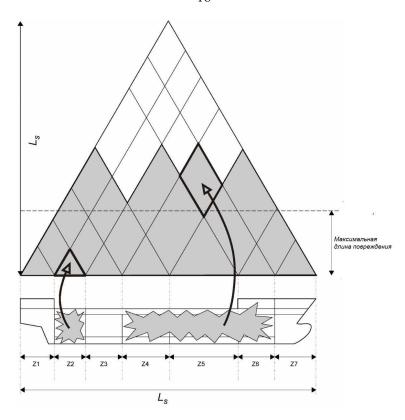
1 Коэффициенты b_{11} , b_{12} , b_{21} и b_{22} являются коэффициентами в билинейной функции плотности вероятности по нормализованной длине повреждения (*J*). Коэффициент b_{12} зависит от того, является ли L_s больше или меньше L^* (т.е. 260 м); остальные коэффициенты действительны независимо от значения L_s .

Продольное деление на отсеки

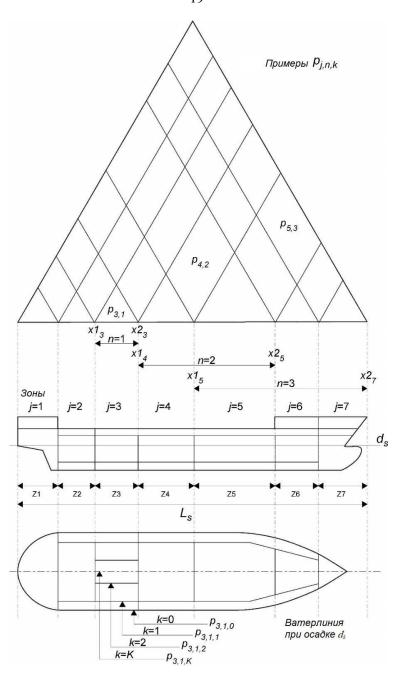
- **2** Для подготовки к расчету индекса A длина деления судна на отсеки L_s подразделяется на некоторое количество отдельных зон повреждения. Эти зоны повреждения будут определять исследование аварийной остойчивости методом расчета отдельных конкретных повреждений.
- 3 Точных правил продольного деления корпуса на отсеки не существует, за исключением того положения, что длина деления судна на отсеки L_s определяет оконечности зон. Границы зон не должны обязательно совпадать с физическими водонепроницаемыми границами. Однако тщательная разработка стратегии этого деления важна для получения хорошего результата (т.е. большего значения достижимого индекса деления на отсеки A). Все зоны и сочетания смежных зон могут вносить свой вклад в значение индекса A. В основном ожидается, что чем больше границ зон имеет судно, тем больше будет достижимый индекс деления на отсеки, но это преимущество не должно приводить к увеличению затрат времени на вычисления. Рисунок, приведенный ниже, показывает различные продольные зоны, на которые подразделяется длина L_s .



- 4 Первый пример очень грубое деление на три зоны приблизительно одинакового размера, границы которых совпадают с границами деления длины на три части. Ожидается, что вероятность того, что судно выживет при затоплении одной из трех зон, будет низкой (т.е. фактор *s* имеет маленькое значение или равен нулю), и, поэтому, полный достижимый индекс деления на отсеки *A* будет соответственно небольшим.
- **5** Во втором примере расположение зон совпадает с водонепроницаемым устройством судна, с учетом более мелкого подразделения на отсеки (например, деления пространства двойного дна). В этом случае имеется больше шансов для достижения более высоких значений факторов *s*.
- **6** Если на судне установлены поперечные гофрированные переборки, они могут рассматриваться как эквивалентные плоские переборки, при условии, что глубина гофра такого же порядка, что и глубина конструкции, служащей ребром жесткости.
- 7 Трубы и клапаны, непосредственно прилегающие так близко, насколько практически осуществимо, к поперечной переборке, могут считаться частью переборки, если они расположены с обеих сторон на расстоянии того же порядка, что конструкция, придающая жесткость переборке. То же относится к небольшим уступам, осущительным колодцам и т.п.
- **8** Для случаев, когда трубы и клапаны не могут рассматриваться как часть поперечной переборки и представляют собой риск прогрессирующего затопления для других водонепроницаемых отсеков, влияющих на полный достижимый индекс *A*, такие трубы или клапаны должны рассматриваться как прибавляющие еще одну зону повреждения либо вследствие прогрессирующего затопления соседних отсеков, либо путем добавления дополнительной пробоины.
- **9** Треугольник, изображенный на рисунке ниже, иллюстрирует возможные повреждения, затрагивающие одну или несколько зон на судне, деление на водонепроницаемые отсеки которого состоит из семи зон. Треугольники на нижней линии обозначают повреждения одной зоны, а параллелограммы повреждения смежных зон.

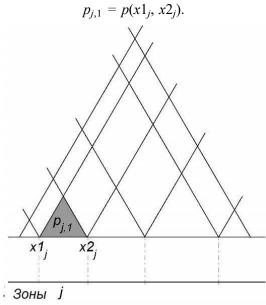


- **10** В качестве примера, треугольник показывает повреждение, при котором затапливаются помещения в зоне 2, а параллелограмм показывает повреждение, при котором одновременно затапливаются помещения в зонах 4, 5 и 6.
- 11 Закрашенная область иллюстрирует влияние максимальной абсолютной длины повреждения. Фактор p для группы из трех или более смежных зон равен нулю, если длина группы смежных зон повреждения минус длина самых близких к корме и носу зон повреждения в общей группе зон повреждения больше, чем максимальная длина повреждения. Принятие данного факта во внимание при выполнении деления L_s могло бы ограничить количество зон, определяемых для максимального увеличения достижимого индекса A.
- 12 Так как фактор p связан с делением судна на водонепроницаемые отсеки, как путем установки продольных границ зон повреждения, так и поперечным делением от борта судна до любого продольного барьера в зоне, то вводятся следующие индексы:
 - ј: номер зоны повреждения, начинающийся с № 1 в корме;
 - п: количество рассматриваемых смежных зон повреждения, где ј является кормовой зоной;
- k: номер конкретной продольной переборки, служащей барьером для поперечного проникновения воды в зону повреждения, отсчитываемый от обшивки борта по направлению к диаметральной плоскости. Бортовая обшивка имеет № 0;
 - К: общее количество границ по глубине проникновения повреждения;
- $p_{j,n,k}$: коэффициент p для повреждения в зоне j и следующих (n-1) зонах в носу от j, поврежденных до продольной переборки k.



Только продольное деление на отсеки

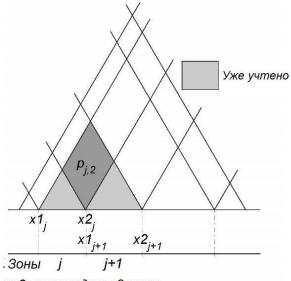
Одна зона повреждения, только продольное деление на отсеки:



n=1: повреждена 1 зона

Две смежные зоны, только продольное деление на отсеки:

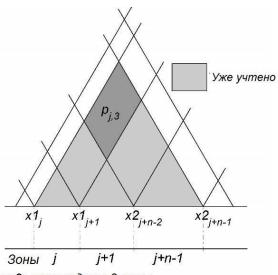
$$p_{j,2}=p(x1_j, x2_{j+1})-p(x1_j, x2_j)-p(x1_{j+1}, x2_{j+1}).$$



п=2: повреждены 2 зоны

Три или более смежные зоны, только продольное деление на отсеки:

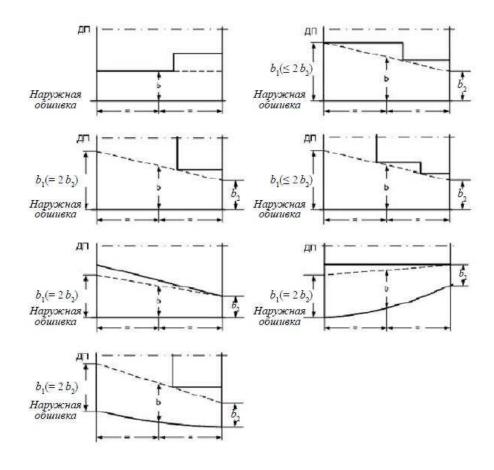
$$p_{j,n}=p(x1_j, x2_{j+n-1})-p(x1_j, x2_{j+n-2})-p(x1_{j+1}, x2_{j+n-1})+p(x1_{j+1}, x2_{j+n-2}).$$



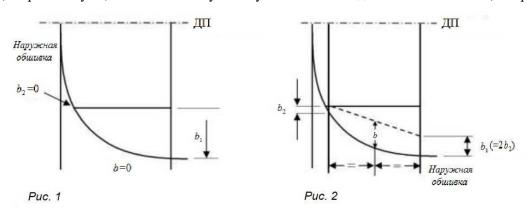
п=3: повреждены 3 зоны

Правило 7-1.1.2 Поперечное деление на отсеки в зоне повреждения

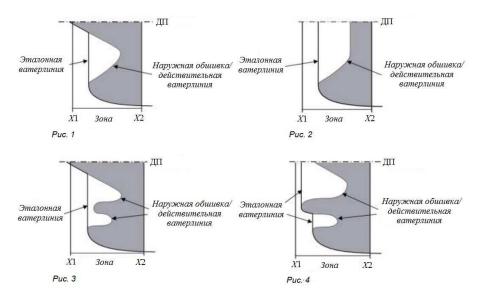
- 1 Повреждение корпуса в конкретной зоне может проникнуть всего лишь за пределы водонепроницаемого корпуса судна, а может и распространиться дальше, по направлению к диаметральной плоскости. Для описания вероятности проникновения только в бортовой отсек, используется фактор вероятности r, основывающийся главным образом на значении глубины проникновения b. Значение r равно 1, если глубина проникновения равна B/2, где B является максимальной шириной судна при осадке, соответствующей уровню самой высокой ватерлинии деления на отсеки d_s , и r=0, если b=0.
- **2** Глубина проникновения b измеряется на уровне осадки при самой высокой ватерлинии деления на отсеки d_s как поперечное расстояние от борта судна под прямым углом к диаметральной плоскости до продольного барьера.
- **3** В тех случаях, когда существующая водонепроницаемая переборка не является плоскостью, параллельной наружной обшивке корпуса, значение b должно определяться с помощью условной линии, отделяющей зону от наружной обшивки корпуса так, чтобы отношение b_1/b_2 соответствовало выражению $1/2 \le b_1/b_2 \le 2$.
- **4** Примеры таких условных линий разделения показаны на рисунке ниже. Каждый рисунок представляет одну зону повреждения на уровне плоскости ватерлинии d_s , а продольная переборка представляет самое внешнее положение переборки ниже $d_s + 12,5$ м.



.1 если поперечное деление на отсеки пересекает ватерлинию при наибольшей осадке деления на отсеки в пределах зоны, b равно нулю в этой зоне для такого поперечного деления на отсеки, см. рис. 1. Значение b, не равное нулю, может быть получено путем включения дополнительной зоны, см. рис. 2.



.2 если ватерлиния при наибольшей осадке деления на отсеки на борту однокорпусного судна включает часть, в которой множественные поперечные координаты (y) соответствуют продольному расположению (x), для расчета b может использоваться спрямленная эталонная ватерлиния. Если выбирается такой подход, первоначальная ватерлиния заменяется огибающей кривой, включающей спрямленные участки, перпендикулярные диаметральной плоскости, где присутствуют множественные поперечные координаты, см. рис. 1-4. Максимальная поперечная протяженность повреждения B/2 должна тогда рассчитываться от ватерлинии или эталонной ватерлинии, если применимо, при наибольшей осадке деления на отсеки.



5 При расчете значений r для группы из двух или более смежных отсеков значение b является общим для всех отсеков в этой группе и равным наименьшему значению b в этой группе:

$$b = \min\{b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n\},\$$

где n- коли

n – количество бортовых отсеков в этой группе;

 $b_1, b_2, ..., b_n$ – средние значения b для отдельных бортовых отсеков в группе.

Накопление р

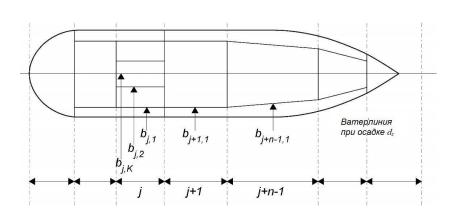
 $\bf 6$ Накопленное значение p для одной зоны или группы смежных зон определяется по формуле

$$p_{j,n} = \sum_{k=1}^{k=K_{j,n}} p_{j,n,k},$$

где

 $K_{j,n}$ – общее количество b_k для рассматриваемых смежных зон;

$$K_{j,n} = \sum_{j}^{j+n-1} K_{j}$$
.



7 На рисунке выше показаны значения b для смежных зон. Зона j имеет две границы проникновения и может также распространяться до ДП, зона j+1 имеет одну глубину проникновения b, и зона j+n-1 имеет одно значение для глубины проникновения b. Составные зоны будут иметь (2+1+1) четыре следующие значения глубины проникновения b (в порядке возрастания):

$$(b_{j,1};b_{j+1,1};b_{j+n-1,1};b_{j,2};b_{j,K}).$$

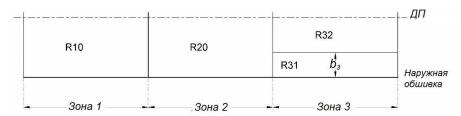
8 Из выражения для $r(x_1, x_2, b)$ следует, что рассматривается только одно значение b_j , K. Чтобы свести к минимуму количество вычислений, одинаковые значения b могут быть вычеркнуты.

Так как $b_{j,1} = b_{j+1,1}$, то окончательное выражение для b будет следующим:

$$(b_{j,1};b_{j+n-1,1};b_{j,2};b_{j,K}).$$

Примеры составных зон, имеющих разные значения в

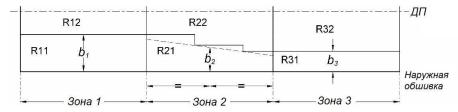
9 Примеры сочетания зон повреждения и определения повреждений даны на рисунках, приведенных ниже. Отсеки обозначены как R10, R12 и т.д.



Комбинированное повреждение зон 1+2+3 включает ограниченное проникновение на глубину b_3 , при этом получаются два повреждения:

I – на глубину b_3 , с затоплением отсеков R10, R20 и R31;

2 – на глубину B/2, с затоплением отсеков R10, R20, R31 и R32.



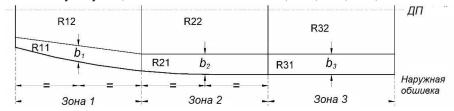
Комбинированное повреждение зон 1 + 2 + 3 включает 3 разных ограниченных проникновения в результате повреждения, при этом получаются четыре повреждения:

I – на глубину b_3 , с затоплением отсеков R11, R21 и R31;

2 – на глубину b_2 , с затоплением отсеков R11, R21, R31 и R32;

3 – на глубину b_1 , с затоплением отсеков R11, R21, R31, R32 и R22;

4 – на глубину B/2, с затоплением отсеков R11, R21, R31, R32, R22 и R12.



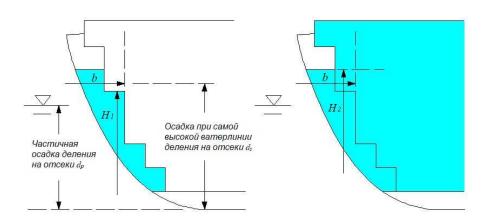
Комбинированное повреждение зон 1+2+3 включает 2 разных ограниченных проникновения в результате повреждения ($b_1 < b_2 = b_3$), при этом получаются три повреждения:

1 – на глубину b_1 , с затоплением отсеков R11, R21 и R31;

2 – на глубину b_2 , с затоплением отсеков R11, R21, R31 и R12;

3 – на глубину В/2, с затоплением отсеков R11, R21, R31, R12, R22 и R32;

10 Повреждение, имеющее поперечную протяженность b и вертикальную протяженность H_2 , приводит к затоплению как бортовых отсеков, так и трюма, в то время как при значениях b и H_1 затапливается только бортовой отсек. Рисунок, приведенный ниже, иллюстрирует повреждение в районе частичной осадки деления на отсеки d_p .



- 11 То же действительно, если значения b вычисляются для конструкции корпуса, имеющей наклонные стенки.
- 12 Трубы и клапаны, непосредственно прилегающие к продольной переборке или расположенные насколько возможно близко от нее, могут считаться частью переборки, если они расположены по обеим сторонам переборки на расстоянии того же порядка, что и конструкция, придающая жесткость переборке. То же относится к небольшим уступам, осущительным колодцам и т.п.

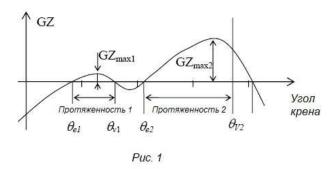
ПРАВИЛО 7-2 – РАСЧЕТ ФАКТОРА s_i

Общие положения

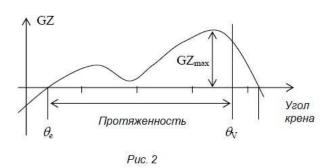
- 1 Первоначальное состояние случай загрузки в неповрежденном состоянии, который необходимо учитывать при анализе повреждения, характеризующееся средней осадкой, верти-кальным центром тяжести и дифферентом; или другими параметрами, из которых эти значения могут быть определены (например, водоизмещение, метацентрическая высота GM и дифферент). Существуют три первоначальных состояния, соответствующие трем осадкам: d_s , d_p и d_l .
- **2** Пределы погружения массив точек, которые не должны погружаться при различных стадиях затопления, как указано в правилах 7-2.5.2 и 7-2.5.3.
- 3 Отверстия все отверстия должны быть рассмотрены, как непроницаемые при воздействии моря, так и открытые (незащищенные) отверстия. Отверстия представляют собой самый важный фактор, который может предотвратить неправильное определение индекса А. Если уровень воды поднимается настолько, что затапливает нижнюю кромку любого отверстия, через которое происходит прогрессирующее затопление, фактор s может быть пересчитан, учитывая такое затопление. Однако в этом случае значение s должно также быть вычислено и без учета прогрессирующего затопления и соответствующего отверстия. Наименьшее значение s должно быть принято для определения вклада в достижимый индекс.

Правило 7-2.1

1 В случаях, когда диаграмма статической остойчивости может включать в себя более, чем один участок («протяженность») значений положительных плеч восстанавливающего момента для конкретной стадии затопления, то для целей расчетов только один непрерывный положительный участок диаграммы статической остойчивости может быть использован в пределах допустимой протяженности/крена. Различные стадии затопления не могут использоваться в одной диаграмме статической остойчивости.



2 На рис. 1 фактор s может быть вычислен из угла крена, протяженности и соответствующего значения максимального положительного плеча остойчивости первого или второго участка значений положительных плеч восстанавливающих моментов. На рис. 2 может быть вычислен только один фактор s.



Правило 7-2.2

Промежуточные стадии затопления

1 Случай мгновенного затопления в помещениях, не имеющих барьеров в районе зоны повреждения, не требует расчетов промежуточных стадий затопления. Если для случаев прогрессирующего затопления, затопления через границы, не являющиеся водонепроницаемыми либо спрямления необходимы расчеты промежуточных стадий затопления, то они должны отражать последовательность затопления, а также фазы уровней заполнения. Расчеты для промежуточных стадий затопления должны выполняться во всех случаях, когда спрямление не происходит мгновенно, т.е. спрямление происходит за время, превышающее 60 с. Такие расчеты учитывают поступление воды через одно или более заливаемых (не являющихся водонепроницаемыми) либо, затопленных с противоположной стороны с целью спрямления, пространств. Переборки, окружающие рефрижераторные помещения, помещения установок для сжигания мусора, а также продольные переборки, оборудованные не водонепроницаемыми дверями, являются типичными примерами конструкций, которые могут значительно замедлить спрямление при затоплении основных отсеков.

Границы затопления

2 Если отсек содержит палубы, внутренние переборки, элементы конструкции и двери достаточной герметичности и прочности, которые могут значительно ограничить поток воды, для целей расчетов промежуточной стадии затопления этот отсек должен быть разделен на соответствующие неводонепроницаемые отсеки. Принимается, что неводонепроницаемое деление, учитываемое в расчетах, ограничивается переборками огнестойкости класса «А» и не относится к переборкам огнестойкости класса «В», обычно используемых в жилых помещениях (например, каюты и коридоры). Это руководство также применимо к правилу 4.5. Для помещения двойного дна в качестве границ затопления должны рассматриваться, как правило, только главные продольные конструкции с ограниченным количеством отверстий.

Расчет последующего затопления

3 Для каждого сценария повреждения первоначальная стадия затопления определяется размером повреждения и его местоположением. Расчеты должны выполняться поэтапно, причем каждый этап должен состоять, по крайней мере, из двух промежуточных фаз затопления, кроме конечной фазы для каждого затапливаемого помещения. Помещения, не имеющие барьеров в районе повреждения, должны считаться мгновенно затапливаемыми. Каждая последующая стадия вовлекает в процесс затопления все прилегающие помещения, до тех пор, пока не будет достигнута непроницаемая граница или конечное положение равновесия. За исключением случаев, когда процесс затопления моделируется с использованием метода временного интервала, когда следствием стадии затопления становится автоматическое срабатывание устройства перетока и достижение не являющейся водонепроницаемой границы, предполагается, что автоматическое срабатывание устройства перетока происходит незамедлительно и до того, как будет нарушена неводонепроницаемая граница. Если из-за конфигурации деления на отсеки на судне ожидается, что другие промежуточные стадии затопления являются более опасными, эти стадии должны быть исследованы.

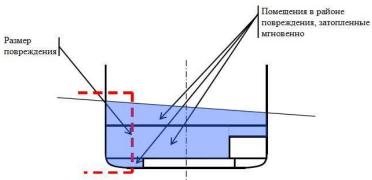
.1 для каждой стадии затопления (за исключением конечной стадии) мгновенный поперечный момент влившейся забортной воды рассчитывается в предположении постоянства объема воды при каждом угле крена. Кривая GZ рассчитывается при постоянном водоизмещении в неповрежденном состоянии на всех стадиях затопления. Требуется принять только одну свободную поверхность воды в пространствах, затопленных в течение данной стадии.

В конечном этапе каждой стадии уровень воды в затопленных во время этой стадии помещениях достигает наружного уровня забортной воды, поэтому может использоваться метод постоянного водоизмещения. Такой же способ применяется к каждой последующей стадии (добавленный объем воды с постоянным водоизмещением в неповрежденном состоянии для всех этапов до наступления конечного этапа данной стадии), тогда как каждая из предыдущих стадий на конечном этапе может быть рассчитана с применением метода постоянного водоизмещения.

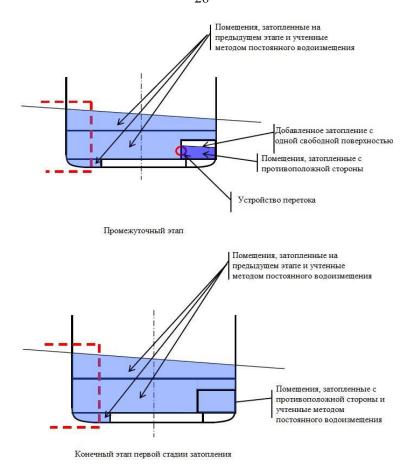
В примерах ниже проиллюстрирован упрощенный последовательный подход к затоплению и спрямлению в промежуточной стадии. Поскольку не учитываются одновременное затопление и спрямление, любое соотношение времени и затопления при таком последовательном подходе должно рассчитываться консервативно. Приемлемыми также являются альтернативные подходы, такие как моделирование затопления с использованием метода временного интервала*.

Пример 1. Значительное повреждение с устройством перетока

Стадия 0. Должно считаться, что для неограниченных пространств в пределах повреждения наступает мгновенное затопление (промежуточные этапы не рассматриваются). Применяется метод постоянного водоизмещения, поскольку это конечный этап. При условии, что судно не переворачивается и остается в положении на плаву, при котором может начаться спрямление, стадия 0 может не приниматься во внимание при расчете s_{factor} , поскольку первая промежуточная стадия, которая должна рассчитываться, наступает через 60 с. См. ниже Пояснительную записку 5.

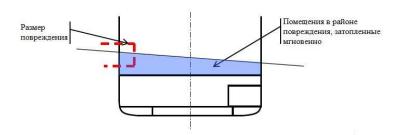


Стадия 1: Затопление расположенного напротив помещения

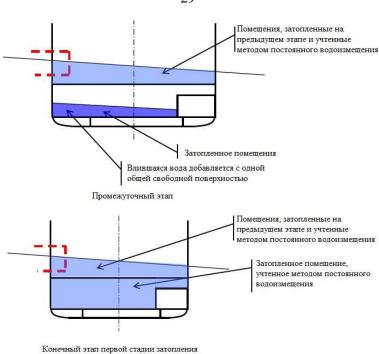


Пример 2. Незначительное повреждение с затоплением и спрямлением

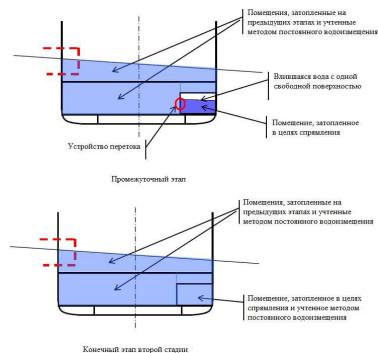
Стадия 0: Должно считаться, что для неограниченных пространств в пределах повреждения наступает мгновенное затопление (промежуточные этапы не рассматриваются). Применяется метод постоянного водоизмещения, поскольку это конечный этап. При условии, что судно не переворачивается и остается в положении на плаву, при котором можно осуществить спрямление, стадия 0 может не приниматься во внимание при расчете s_{factor} , поскольку первая промежуточная стадия, которая должна рассчитываться, наступает через 60 с. См. ниже Пояснительную записку 5.



Стадия 1. Затопление через не палубу, не являющуюся водонепроницаемой



Стадия 2. Спрямление



Перетоки/спрямление

- **4** Как правило, переток затопление неповрежденного помещения судна для уменьшения крена в конечном положении равновесия.
- **5** Время перетока должно рассчитываться в соответствии с «Пересмотренной рекомендацией о типовом методе оценки устройств перетока» (резолюция MSC.362(92)). Если полное спрямление/ перетекание жидкости происходит в течение 60 с или менее, такое спрямление следует рассматривать как мгновенное, и никаких дальнейших расчетов не требуется. Кроме того, в случаях, когда значение $s_{final} = 1$ достигается за 60 с или менее, но полного выравнивания не происходит, можно принять, что

имеет место мгновенное затопление, если значение s_{final} не уменьшится. В любых случаях, когда время перетекания жидкости превышает 60 с, значение $s_{intermediate}$ после 60 с является первой промежуточной стадией, которую нужно учитывать. Только постоянно открытые устройства перетока без клапанов могут считаться эффективными в случаях мгновенного затопления.

- **6** При условии, что значение GZ судна больше 0 и судно находится в таком положении, из которого возможно спрямление, нет необходимости учитывать стадию 0 для расчета s_{factor} , поскольку первая промежуточная стадия, которая должна быть рассчитана, наступает через 60 с.
- 7 При расчетах спрямления в соответствии с резолюцией MSC.362(92) должны использоваться только устройства перетока, погруженные ниже внешней ватерлинии на стадии 0.
- **8** Если полное перетекание жидкости может быть завершено в течение 10 мин или менее, оценка выживаемости может выполняется по формуле, приведенной в правиле 7-2.1.1 (т.е. как наименьшее значение из $s_{intermediate}$ или s_{final} * s_{mom} .
- 9 В случае, если время спрямления превышает 10 мин, s_{final} рассчитывается для положения на плаву, которое достигается после 10 мин выравнивания. Это положение на плаву рассчитывается путем определения количества заполняющей воды согласно резолюции MSC.362(92), с использованием интерполяции, при которой время выравнивания принимается равным 10 мин, т.е. интерполяция объема потока воды проводится между случаями до выравнивания (T=0) и по прошествии полного подсчитанного времени выравнивания. Для случаев повреждения, когда для различных пространств используются разные устройства перетока, если требуется интерполяция расчета объема влившейся воды после 60 с или 10 мин между случаем до спрямления (T=0) и полным рассчитанным временем спрямления, общее время спрямления должно рассчитываться отдельно для каждого устройства перетока.
- **10** В любом случае, когда время полного перетекания жидкости превышает 10 мин, значение s_{final} , используемое в формуле в правиле 7-2.1.1 должно быть минимальным значением s_{final} за 10 мин выравнивания или за полное время спрямления.
- 11 Фактор $s_{intermediate,i}$ может быть использован для стадий спрямления, если они являются промежуточными стадиями, сопровождаемыми другими последующими стадиями затопления (например, стадии затопления проницаемого отсека).

Альтернативы

12 В качестве альтернативы вышеописанной процедуре в Пояснительных записках к правилу 7-2.2 для анализа промежуточных стадий затопления и определения времени спрямления могут использоваться прямой расчет с применением гидродинамического моделирования (ГДМ), моделирование затопления методом временного интервала или модельные испытания.

Правило 7-2.3

- 1 Значение $s_{final,i}$ основано на расчетных значениях для GZ и Протяженности для получения s=1. Эти значения определяются как TGZ_{\max} и Протяженность g_{\min} .
- **2** Если повреждены ро-ро помещения, может существовать вероятность скопления воды на палубах этих пространств. Для учета такой вероятности в любом случае повреждения, в котором затронуто ро-ро помещение, для расчета s_i должны приниматься более высокие значения TGZ_{max} и $Протяженность_{доп}$.

Правило 7-2.4.1.2

Параметр «А» (проекция боковой поверхности судна выше ватерлинии), о котором говорится в этом параграфе, не относится к достижимому индексу деления на отсеки.

Правило 7-2.5.2.1

Открытые/незащищенные отверстия

1 Угол заливания будет ограничиваться погружением такого отверстия. Нет необходимости определять критерий возвышения незащищенных отверстий в состоянии равновесия, т.к. если оно погрузится, диапазон положительных значений диаграммы статической остойчивости, ограниченных углом заливания, будет нулевым, поэтому *s* будет равно нулю.

2 Незащищенное отверстие соединяет два помещения или одно помещение и внешнюю среду. Незащищенное отверстие не будет учитываться, если затапливаются оба соединенных пространства или не затапливается ни одно из них. Если отверстие выходит наружу, оно не учитывается, если отсек, с которым оно соединено, затапливается. Незащищенное отверстие не нужно учитывать, если оно соединяет затопленное отделение или внешнюю сторону неповрежденного отделения, если это отделение будет считаться затопленным на последующей стадии затопления.

Отверстия, оборудованные средствами закрытия, непроницаемыми при воздействии моря

- **3** Фактор выживания *s* будет равен нулю, если любое такое отверстие погрузится в воду на стадии затопления, которая считается «конечной». Такие отверстия могут быть затоплены во время стадии или фазы, которая считается «промежуточной» или в пределах протяженности, находящейся за пределами угла равновесия.
- 4 Если отверстие, оборудованное средствами закрытия, непроницаемыми при воздействии моря, погружается в воду в состоянии равновесия во время стадии погружения, считающейся промежуточной, то должно быть продемонстрировано, что это непроницаемое при воздействии моря средство закрытия может выдержать соответствующий напор воды и что скоростью поступления воды можно пренебречь.
- 5 Такие отверстия также определяются как соединяющие два помещения или одно помещение и внешнюю среду, и при возникновении вопроса, учитывать их или нет, применяется тот же принцип, что и для незащищенных отверстий. Если для достижения «конечной» стадии затопления рассматриваются несколько стадий, отверстие, имеющее закрытие, непроницаемое при воздействии моря, не требуется учитывать, если оно соединяет затапливаемое отделение или внешнюю среду с неповрежденным отделением, если это помещение будет считаться затопленным в ходе последующей «конечной» стадии.

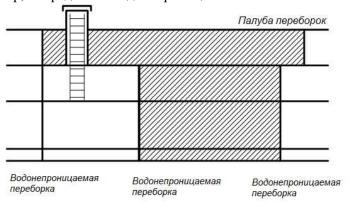
Правило 7-2.5.2.2

- 1 Частичное погружение в воду палубы переборок может быть принято для стадии конечного положения равновесия. Данное положение правила предназначено для обеспечения эвакуации по этой палубе к вертикальным путям выхода без препятствия воды на палубе переборок. «Горизонтальный путь эвакуации» в контексте этого правила означает путь на палубе переборок, соединяющий помещения, расположенные на этой палубе и под ней, с вертикальными путями выхода наружу с палубы переборок, требуемыми в соответствии с главой II-2 Конвенции СОЛАС.
- 2 Горизонтальные пути эвакуации на палубе переборок включают только пути выхода наружу (обозначенные как междупалубные сообщения категории 2 согласно правилу II-2/9.2.2.3 Конвенции СОЛАС или как междупалубные сообщения категории 4 согласно правилу II-2/9.2.2.4 Конвенции СОЛАС для пассажирских судов, перевозящих не более 36 пассажиров), используемые для эвакуации из неповрежденных помещений. Горизонтальные пути эвакуации не включают коридоры (обозначенные как пространства коридоров категории 3 согласно правилу II-2/9.2.2.3 Конвенции СОЛАС или как пространства коридоров категории 2 согласно правилу II-2/9.2.2.4 Конвенции СОЛАС для пассажирских судов, перевозящих не более 36 пассажиров) или пути эвакуации в пределах поврежденного помещения. Ни одна часть горизонтального пути эвакуации, ведущего к неповрежденным помещениям, не должна быть погружена в воду.
- $3 s_i = 0$, если невозможно достичь междупалубного сообщения, ведущего к шлюпочной палубе, продвигаясь из неповрежденного помещения в результате затопления, дошедшего до «междупалубного сообщения» или «горизонтального междупалубного сообщения» на палубе переборок.

Правило 7-2.5.3.1

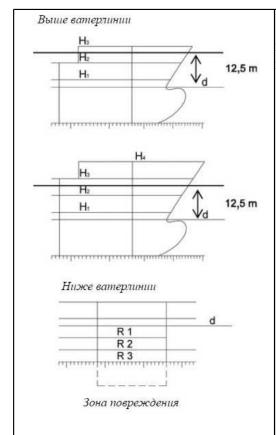
1 Целью настоящего пункта является обеспечение возможности того, чтобы эвакуации через вертикальный путь выхода наружу не препятствовала вода, идущая сверху. Положения настоящего пункта распространяются на меньшие по размеру аварийные выходы, в основном люки, которые при установке на них водонепроницаемого или непроницаемого при воздействии моря средства закрытия, не считались бы отверстиями, через которые происходит затопление.

2 Так как правила, связанные с определением вероятности, не требуют, чтобы водонепроницаемые переборки были непрерывными до палубы переборок, необходимо принять меры, которые обеспечили бы возможность эвакуации из неповрежденных помещений через затопленные помещения, например, посредством водонепроницаемой шахты.



Правило 7-2.6

Приведенные ниже рисунки показывают связь между положением водонепроницаемых палуб в районе запаса плавучести и использованием фактора v при повреждениях ниже этих палуб.



В этом примере представлены 3 горизонтальных конструкции деления на отсеки, которые нужно учесть как вертикальную протяженность повреждения.

Пример показывает, что максимально возможная вертикальная протяженность повреждения d+12,5 м располагается между H_2 и H_3 . H_1 при факторе v_1 , H_2 при факторе $v_2 > v_1$, но $v_2 < 1$, и H_3 при факторе $v_3 = 1$.

Факторы v_1 и v_2 те же, что на рисунке выше. Запас плавучести H_3 должен приниматься как поврежденный для всех случаев повреждения.

Сочетание повреждений помещений R_1 , R_2 и R_3 , расположенных ниже исходной начальной ватерлинии, должно выбираться таким образом, чтобы учитывалось повреждение при самом низком факторе s. Это часто приводит к тому, что повреждения, из которых предстоит сделать выбор, должны рассчитываться и сравниваться. Если палуба, принимаемая в качестве нижнего предела повреждения, не является водонепроницаемой, необходимо учитывать затопление нижних отделений.

Правило 7-2.6.1

Параметры x_1 и x_2 являются теми же, что параметры x_1 и x_2 , о которых говорится в правиле 7-1.

ПРАВИЛО 7-3 – ПРОНИЦАЕМОСТЬ

Правило 7-3.2

1 Могут использоваться следующие дополнительные значения проницаемости:

Пространства	Проницаемость при осадке d_s	Проницаемость при осадке d_p	Проницаемость при осадке d_l
Груз леса в трюмах	0,35	0,7	0,95
Груз деревянной щепы	0,6	0,7	0,95

2 В отношении лесного палубного груза, см. циркуляр MSC/Circ.998 (Унифицированная интерпретация MAKO, касающаяся лесного палубного груза в контексте требований аварийной остойчивости).

Правило 7-3.3

- 1 Что касается использования других значений проницаемости, «если они подтверждены расчетами», то такие значения должны отражать основные состояния загрузки судна в течение периода его эксплуатации, а не конкретный случай загрузки.
- 2 Положения настоящего пункта предусматривают поправку относительно пересчета значений проницаемости. Пересчет должен проводиться только в тех случаях, когда очевидно, что имеется значительное расхождение между действительными значениями и приведенными в правиле. Он не предназначен для улучшения значения достижимого индекса деления на отсеки для судна обычного типа посредством видоизменения определенных судовых пространств, которые определены как обусловливающие неблагоприятные результаты. Все предложения должны рассматриваться Администрацией в каждом конкретном случае и должны быть подтверждены соответствующими расчетами и обоснованиями.

ПРАВИЛО 8 – СПЕЦИАЛЬНЫЕ ТРЕБОВАНИЯ К ОСТОЙЧИВОСТИ ПАССАЖИРСКИХ СУДОВ

Правило 8.1

Настоящее правило предназначено для обеспечения достаточного уровня безопасности в случае, если в корму от таранной переборки расположен большой отсек.

ПРАВИЛО 8-1 – ВОЗМОЖНОСТИ СИСТЕМ И ЭКСПЛУАТАЦИОННАЯ ИНФОРМАЦИЯ НА ПАССАЖИРСКИХ СУДАХ В СЛУЧАЕ ПОСТУПЛЕНИЯ ВОДЫ

Правило 8-1.2

- **1** В контексте настоящего правила, слово «отсек» имеет такое же значение, как определено в правиле 7-1 настоящей Пояснительной записки (т.е. помещение на борту судна в пределах водонепроницаемых границ).
- 2 Целью настоящего пункта является предотвращение обездвиживания судна в результате любого затопления ограниченной протяженности. Данный принцип должен применяться независимо от того, как может произойти затопление. Необходимо учитывать только затопление ниже палубы переборок.

ПРАВИЛО 9 – ДВОЙНОЕ ДНО НА ПАССАЖИРСКИХ И ГРУЗОВЫХ СУДАХ, НЕ ЯВЛЯЮЩИХСЯ ТАНКЕРАМИ

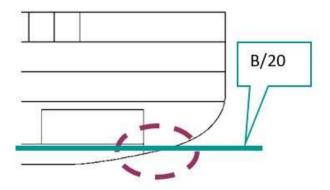
Правило 9.1

- 1 Настоящее правило предназначено для минимизации воздействия затопления из-за незначительной посадки на мель. Особое внимание необходимо уделять уязвимой области поворота скулы. Если при оборудовании настила второго дна необходимы отклонения от правила, то необходимо провести оценку последствий того, что затопление окажется более обширным, чем определяется в правиле.
- **2** Определение в отношении требования об устройстве двойного дна, «насколько это практически возможно и совместимо с конструкцией и нормальной эксплуатацией судна», проводится Администрацией или принимается ею или признанной организацией, действующей от ее имени.

Соблюдение требования к остойчивости в поврежденном состоянии в правиле 9.8 не должно рассматриваться в качестве эквивалентного добровольного требования по сравнению с установкой двойного дна с размерами, отвечающими требованиям. Причиной этому является тот факт, что затопленный водонепроницаемый отсек, такой как машинное помещение, отвечающее требованию к остойчивости в поврежденном состоянии в правиле 9.8, не является эквивалентом затопленному двойному дну ниже этого отсека. Соблюдение требований к остойчивости в поврежденном состоянии в правиле 9.8 предназначено для обеспечения минимального уровня безопасности в случаях, когда установка двойного дна не является практически возможной или совместимой с конструкцией и нормальной эксплуатацией судна.

Правило 9.2

1 За исключением ситуаций, предусмотренных правилами 9.3 и 9.4, части двойного дна, не охватывающие всю ширину судна, как требуется в соответствии с правилом 9.2, должны считаться, для целей настоящего правила, необычным устройством двойного дна и должны рассматриваться в соответствии с правилом 9.7. Ниже приведен пример.



2 Если настил второго дна расположен выше уровня частичной осадки деления на отсеки d_p , это должно считаться необычным устройством двойного дна и рассматриваться в соответствии с правилом 9.7.

Правила 9.3.2.2, 9.6 и 9.7

Для грузовых судов длиной менее 80 м(L) альтернативные типы конструкции для обеспечения уровня безопасности к удовлетворению требований Администрации должны быть ограничены отсеками, не имеющими двойного дна, имеющими необычное устройство днища или имеющими «другой колодец», простирающийся ниже требуемой высоты двойного дна, которая больше чем ограничение h/2 или 500 мм, указанное в правиле 9.3.2.1. В таких случаях соблюдение требования к повреждению днища, указанное в правиле 9.8, должно быть продемонстрировано с учетом

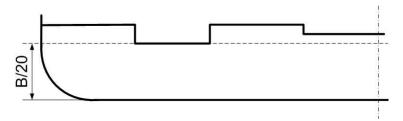
допущения о том, что повреждение расположено только между поперечными водонепроницаемыми переборками в отсеках, не имеющих двойного дна, имеющих необычное устройство днища или имеющими «другой колодец», простирающийся ниже требуемой высоты двойного дна, которая больше чем ограничение h/2 или 500 мм, указанное в правиле 9.3.2.1.

Правило 9.6

- 1 Любая часть пассажирского или грузового судна длиной 80 м (L) и более, на которой, в соответствии с правилами 9.1, 9.4 и 9.5, не было оборудовано двойное дно, должна быть способна выдерживать повреждения днища, о которых говорится в правиле 9.8. Целью настоящего положения является уточнение обстоятельств, при которых Администрация должна потребовать предоставление расчетов, определяющих, какие значения протяженности повреждения принимать, и какие критерии выживания необходимо применять в случаях, когда двойное дно не оборудовано.
- **2** Определение «водонепроницаемый» в правиле 2.17 означает, что прочность настилов второго дна и других границ, которые принимаются как водонепроницаемые, должна подтверждаться, если в контексте этого правила они должны считаться эффективными.

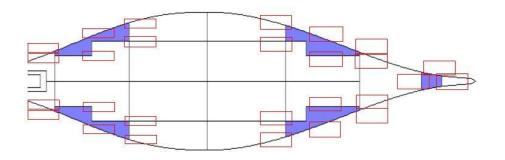
Правило 9.7

Употребление слова «плоскость» в правиле 9.2 не подразумевает, что поверхность настила второго дна не может иметь уступов в вертикальном направлении. Небольшие уступы и углубления можно не считать необычным устройством для целей этого параграфа, если ни одна часть настила второго дна не располагается ниже плоскости, параллельной линии киля и расположенной на расстоянии по вертикали не более h, отмеряемом от линии киля и рассчитываемом по формуле: h = B/20. Относительно уступов и углублений в районе бортовых танков см. правило 9.4.



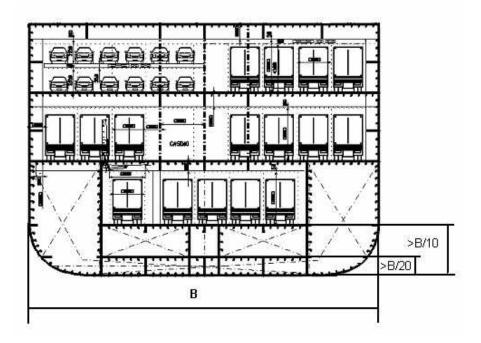
Правило 9.8

- 1 Для судов, к которым применяются вероятностные требования к аварийной остойчивости, указанные в части В-1, термин «все условия нагрузки», используемый в настоящем пункте, означает три условия нагрузки со всеми значениями дифферентов, использованными для расчета достижимого индекса деления на отсеки A. Для судов, к которым не применяются вероятностные требования к аварийной остойчивости части В-1, таким как грузовые суда, отвечающие требованиям деления на отсеки и остойчивости в поврежденном состоянии других документов, как допускается правилом II-1/4.2.1.2, и грузовые суда длиной менее 80 м (L), «все условия нагрузки» означает, что предельные кривые или таблицы, требуемые правилом 5-1.2.1, должны включать значения, рассчитанные для такого же диапазона осадки и дифферента, что и для других применимых требований к остойчивости.
- 2 Размеры повреждения, указанные в настоящем пункте, должны применяться ко всем частям судна, где не устроено двойное дно, в соответствии с правилами 9.1, 9.4 и 9.5 и включать в себя любые смежные помещения, расположенные в пределах протяженности повреждения. Небольшие колодцы в соответствии с правилом 9.3.1 не следует обязательно считать поврежденными, даже если они находятся в пределах протяженности повреждения. Возможные местоположения повреждений показаны на рисунке ниже (части судна, не оборудованные двойным дном, указаны другим цветом; повреждения, которые должны учитываться, обозначены прямоугольниками).



Правило 9.9

- 1 Для целей определения «больших нижних трюмов», горизонтальные поверхности, имеющие площадь непрерывной палубы, большую, чем 30 % по сравнению с площадью водной поверхности при осадке при самой высокой ватерлинии деления на отсеки, должны приниматься как расположенные в любом месте поврежденной площади судна. Для альтернативного способа расчета повреждения днища должна приниматься вертикальная протяженность B/10 или 3 м, отмеряемая от линии киля, смотря по тому, что меньше.
- 2 Увеличенная минимальная высота двойного дна, имеющая значение не более B/10 или 3 м, смотря по тому, что меньше, для пассажирских судов с большими нижними трюмами, применима к трюмам в прямом контакте с двойным дном. Типичное устройство накатного пассажирского судна может включать большой нижний трюм с дополнительными танками между двойным дном и нижним трюмом, как показано на рисунке внизу. В таких случаях, высота двойного дна, которая, как требуется, должна быть B/10 или 3 м, смотря по тому, что меньше, должна применяться к нижней палубе трюма, включая требуемое значение высоты двойного дна B/20 или 2 м, смотря по тому, что меньше (но не менее 760 мм). На рисунке ниже приведено типичное устройство современного парома для перевозки пассажиров и автомобилей.



ПРАВИЛО 10 -КОНСТРУКЦИЯ ВОДОНЕПРОНИЦАЕМЫХ ПЕРЕБОРОК

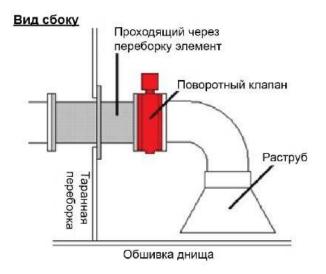
Правило 10.1

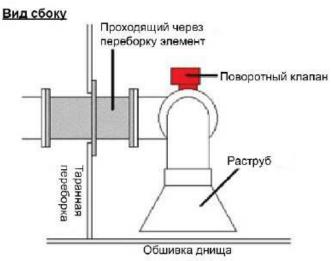
В отношении подхода к рассмотрению уступов палубы переборок пассажирских судов, см. пояснения к правилу 13, а в отношении уступов палубы надводного борта грузовых судов – см. пояснения к правилу 13-1.

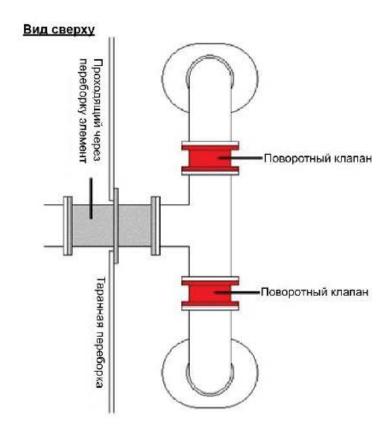
ПРАВИЛО 12 – ПЕРЕБОРКИ ПИКОВ И МАШИННЫХ ПОМЕЩЕНИЙ, ТУННЕЛИ ГРЕБНЫХ ВАЛОВ И Т.Д.

Правило 12.6.1

На рисунках ниже приведены примеры подходящих устройств поворотных клапанов на грузовых судах.





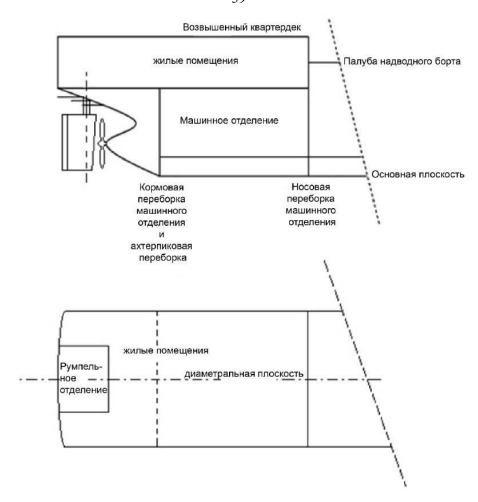


Для поворотных клапанов необходимо обеспечить возможность их дистанционного управления, поэтому применяется следующее:

- .1 должен использоваться привод двойного действия;
- .2 при потере питания привод должен оставаться в положении, в котором он находится; и
- .3 при потере питания должна существовать возможность ручного управления приводом.

Правило 12.10

- 1 На грузовых судах кормовая переборка машинного отделения может рассматриваться как ахтерпиковая переборка, при условии, что ахтерпик примыкает к машинному отделению.
- 2 На грузовых судах с возвышенным квартердеком ахтерпиковая переборка может быть не доведена до палубы надводного борта, поскольку палуба надводного борта не доведена до кормового перпендикуляра. При условии что ахтерпиковая переборка доведена до уровня выше самой глубокой грузовой ватерлинии и все подшипники баллера руля заключены в водонепроницаемый отсек, из которого нет прямого доступа к помещениям, расположенным в нос от ахтерпиковой переборки, Администрацией может быть принято окончание ахтерпиковой переборки на водонепроницаемой палубе ниже палубы надводного борта.



Правило 12.11

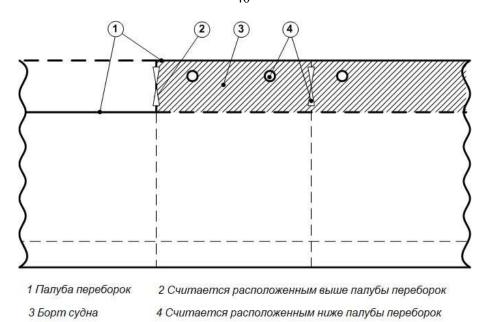
На грузовых судах дейдвудная труба, заключенная в водонепроницаемое помещение умеренного объема, такое как цистерна ахтерпика, в случае если внутренний конец дейдвудной трубы проходит в машинное отделение через водонепроницаемую ахтерпиковую переборку/ переборку машинного отделения, считается приемлемым решением, отвечающим требованиям настоящего правила, при условии что внутренний конец дейдвудной трубы надежно закрыт у ахтерпиковой переборки/переборки машинного отделения при помощи одобренной системы водонепроницаемых/маслонепроницаемых сальников.

ПРАВИЛО 13 – ОТВЕРСТИЯ НИЖЕ ПАЛУБЫ ПЕРЕБОРОК В ВОДОНЕПРОНИЦАЕМЫХ ПЕРЕБОРКАХ ПАССАЖИРСКИХ СУДОВ

Общие положения – Уступы на палубе переборок

1 Если поперечные водонепроницаемые переборки в каком-либо месте судна доходят до более высокой палубы, образующей вертикальный уступ в палубе переборок, то отверстия, расположенные в переборке на уступе, могут рассматриваться расположенными над палубой переборок. В таком случае такие отверстия должны соответствовать требованиям правила 17 и должны учитываться при применении правила 7-2.

2 Все отверстия в общивке корпуса ниже верхней палубы во всех местах этой части судна должны рассматриваться как находящиеся ниже палубы переборок, также должны применяться положения правила 15, см. рисунок ниже.



Правило 13.2.3

1 Для закрытых систем трубопроводов соблюдение настоящего правила достигается путем установления одобренных проходов труб в местах пересечения водонепроницаемых переборок, с тем чтобы оставались неповрежденными трубы из легкоплавкого материала, расположенные вне пределов помещения, в котором произошел пожар, и чтобы любое затопление помещения, в котором произошел пожар, не вызывало прогрессирующего затопления через трубопроводы или места прохода труб.

Для открытых систем трубопроводов соблюдение настоящего правила достигается путем установления одобренных проходов труб в местах пересечения водонепроницаемых переборок, как требуется для закрытых систем трубопроводов, и кроме того, каждое соединение труб с водонепроницаемыми отсеками должно быть оснащено запорным или невозвратным клапаном, для предотвращения прогрессирующего затопления во время пожара через систему трубопроводов. В качестве альтернативы установке запорного или невозвратного клапана трубы могут быть проложены выше аварийной ватерлинии таким образом, чтобы предотвратить прогрессирующее затопление, с учетом динамики движения судна в поврежденном состоянии.

Однако в качестве альтернативы прогрессирующее затопление может быть принято во внимание в соответствии с правилом 7-2.5.4.

2 Для целей настоящего правила применяются следующие определения:

Закрытая система трубопроводов, не имеющая отверстий в нескольких водонепроницаемых отсеках.

Открытая система трубопроводов — система трубопроводов, в которой имеются отверстия в нескольких водонепроницаемых отсеках.

3 Материалы, применяемые в системах трубопроводов, проходящих через водонепроницаемые переборки, должны при воздействии тепла сохранять достаточную прочность, либо такие материалы должны входить в состав открытой системы трубопроводов.

Устройства закрытия, в которых используется вспучивающийся (при нагревании) материал для открытых систем трубопроводов, не должны рассматриваться как равноценная замена установки клапана, поскольку пожар может располагаться слишком далеко от устройства, чтобы образовалась водонепроницаемая перемычка.

4 Процесс одобрения мест прохода труб, установленных для обеспечения водонепроницаемости переборки или палубы, где используются теплочувствительные материалы, должен включать испытание прототипа на водонепроницаемость после проведения стандартного испытания на огнестойкость в соответствии с предполагаемым расположением мест прохода труб¹.

Проверенные на огнестойкость места прохода труб должны быть испытаны при испытательном давлении, не менее чем в 1,5 раза превышающем расчетное, как определено в правиле 2.18. Давление должно прилагаться с той же стороны перекрытия, на которой выполнялось испытание на огнестойкость.

Проверенные на огнестойкость места прохода труб должны быть испытаны в течение не менее 30 мин под действием гидравлического давления, равного расчетному, но составляющего не менее 1,0 бар. При испытании не должно наблюдаться протечек.

Проверенные на огнестойкость места прохода труб должны быть испытаны при испытательном давлении в течение еще 30 мин. Общий объем протечек воды не должен превышать 1 л.

Испытание головного образца должно считаться действительным только для определенного типа труб (например, термопластические и многослойные), классов давления, максимального/минимального тестируемого размера, типа и степени огнестойкости испытываемого перекрытия.

5 Нет необходимости проводить испытание давлением на горячей конструкции. Подготовке к испытанию давлением можно отвести достаточно времени, т.е. для разборки оборудования испытания на огнестойкость и установки оборудования для испытания давлением.

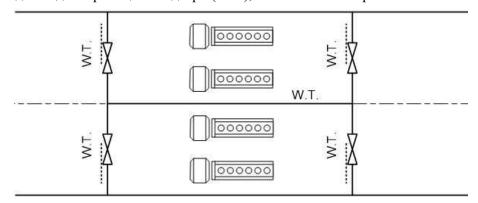
Испытание давлением должно быть выполнено с участком трубопровода, остающемся на своем месте, на котором проводилось испытание на огнестойкость.

Перед проведением испытания давлением можно удалить любую изоляцию, установленную для проведения испытания на огнестойкость.

Нет необходимости проводить испытание головного образца, если место прохода выполнено из стали или равноценного материала и имеет толщину 3 мм или более и длину не менее 900 мм (предпочтительно, по 450 мм с каждой стороны перекрытия) и не имеется отверстий. Такие места прохода должны быть надлежащим образом изолированы посредством продления изоляции на том же уровне перекрытия. См. также правило II-2/9.3.1 в отношении трубопроводов. Тем не менее, места прохода должны по-прежнему отвечать требованию к герметичности, указанном в правиле 2.17.

Правило 13.4

Если помещения, в которых размещаются главные и вспомогательные энергетические установки, включая котлы, обслуживающие энергетические установки, разделяются водонепроницаемыми продольными переборками, чтобы соответствовать требованиям резервирования (например, согласно правилу 8-1.2), в каждой водонепроницаемой переборке может быть установлена одна водонепроницаемая дверь (W.T.), как показано на рис. ниже.



 $^{^{1}}$ См. требования к перекрытиям класса А, указанные в части 3 приложения 1 к Кодексу ПИО, 2010.

ПРАВИЛО 13-1 – ОТВЕРСТИЯ В ВОДОНЕПРОНИЦАЕМЫХ ПЕРЕБОРКАХ И ВНУТРЕННИХ ПАЛУБАХ НА ГРУЗОВЫХ СУДАХ

Правило 13-1.1

1 Если поперечные водонепроницаемые переборки в каком-нибудь месте на судне продолжены до более высокой палубы, чем в других местах судна, отверстия, расположенные в переборке на уступе, могут считаться расположенными над палубой надводного борта.

2 Все отверстия в общивке корпуса ниже верхней палубы на всей протяженности этого места на судне должны считаться расположенными ниже палубы надводного борта, подобно палубе переборок для пассажирских судов (см. первый рис. в правиле выше), также должны применяться положения правила 15.

ПРАВИЛО 15 – ОТВЕРСТИЯ В НАРУЖНОЙ ОБШИВКЕ НИЖЕ ПАЛУБЫ ПЕРЕБОРОК НА ПАССАЖИРСКИХ СУДАХ И ПАЛУБЫ НАДВОДНОГО БОРТА НА ГРУЗОВЫХ СУДАХ

Основные положения – Уступы на палубе переборок и на палубе надводного борта

В отношении положений о рассмотрении уступов палубы переборок пассажирских судов, см. пояснения к правилу 13, а относительно уступов палубы надводного борта грузовых судов – см. пояснения к правилу 13-1.

ПРАВИЛО 15-1 – НАРУЖНЫЕ ОТВЕРСТИЯ НА ГРУЗОВЫХ СУДАХ

Правила 15-1.1 – 15-1.3 применяются к грузовым судам, для которых проводится анализ остойчивости в поврежденном состоянии, как требуется в соответствии с частью В-1 или другими документами ИМО.

Правило 15-1.1

Что касается приспособлений, закрывающих воздушные трубки, они должны считаться закрытиями, непроницаемыми при воздействии моря (а не водонепроницаемыми). Это не противоречит их статусу, описанному в правиле 7-2.5.2.1. Однако в контексте правила 15-1 «наружные отверстия» не включают отверстия воздушных трубок.

ПРАВИЛО 16 – КОНСТРУКЦИЯ И ПЕРВОНАЧАЛЬНЫЕ ИСПЫТАНИЯ ВОДОНЕПРОНИЦАЕМЫХ ЗАКРЫТИЙ

Общие положения

Настоящие требования предназначены только для установления общих стандартов проектирования водонепроницаемых закрытий. Они не требуют, чтобы какие-либо проницаемые люки были водонепроницаемыми, также они не отменяют требования Международной конвенции о грузовой марке.

Правило 16.2

Большие двери, люки или аппарели на пассажирских и грузовых судах, конструкция и размер которых исключают испытание давлением, могут освобождаться от соблюдения правила 16.2, если расчеты показывают, что двери, люки или аппарели сохраняют водонепроницаемость при расчетном давлении и имеют при этом достаточный запас водонепроницаемости. Если такие двери имеют уплотнители, необходимо проводить испытание давлением для головного образца, чтобы подтвердить, с помощью структурного анализа, что деформация сжатия уплотняющего материала способна выдержать любое давление. После установки каждой такой двери, люка или аппарели, они должны испытываться струей воды из шланга или равноценным способом.

Примечание. См. пояснения к правилу 13 относительно дополнительной информации в отношении уступов в палубе переборок пассажирских судов. См. пояснения к правилу 13-1 относительно дополнительной информации в отношении уступов в палубе надводного борта грузовых судов.

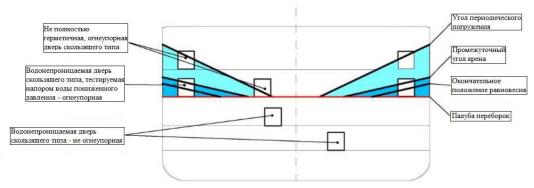
ПРАВИЛО 17 – ВНУТРЕННЯЯ ВОДОНЕПРОНИЦАЕМОСТЬ ПАССАЖИРСКИХ СУДОВ ВЫШЕ ПАЛУБЫ ПЕРЕБОРОК

Общие положения – Уступы на палубе переборок

В отношении уступов на палубе переборок пассажирских судов см. пояснения к правилу 13. Правило 17.1

1 Водонепроницаемые двери скользящего типа, испытываемые напором воды пониженного давления, которые расположены выше палубы переборок и которые погружаются на конечной или в течение любой промежуточной стадии затопления, должны полностью отвечать требованиям правила 13. Такие типы скользящих водонепроницаемых дверей, испытываемые напором воды пониженного давления, не должны погружаться на какой-либо стадии затопления до уровня давления столба воды выше, чем давление при проведенном испытании. См. рис. ниже. Такие водонепроницаемые двери скользящего типа должны оставаться закрытыми во время рейса в соответствии с требованиями правила 22, и это должно быть четко указано в информации по борьбе за живучесть, требуемой правилом 19.

2 Если водонепроницаемые двери расположены выше наихудшей конечной и промежуточной ватерлинии в случаях повреждения, вносящих вклад в достижимый индекс деления на отсеки *A*, но в пределах района, в котором двери подвергаются периодическому погружению (полностью или частично) при углах крена в требуемой протяженности положительной остойчивости от положения равновесия, это должны быть двери скользящего типа, не полностью герметичные с приводом от источника энергии и дистанционным управлением, отвечающие требованиям правила 13, за исключением того, что размеры и требования к уплотнениям могут быть снижены до уровня максимального напора воды, обусловленного ватерлинией, по которую происходит периодическое погружение (см. рис. ниже). Такие двери должны быть закрыты в случае повреждения, и это должно быть четко указано в информации по борьбе за живучесть, требуемой правилом 19.



3 Применение водонепроницаемых скользящих дверей выше палубы переборок оказывает влияние на положения по эвакуации в правиле II-2/13. Если такие двери используются выше палубы переборок, должно быть, по меньшей мере, два пути эвакуации из каждой главной вертикальной зоны или таким же образом ограниченного помещения или группы помещений, по меньшей мере один из которых должен быть независимым от водонепроницаемых дверей и по меньшей мере один должен вести к трапу, входящему в состав вертикального пути эвакуации. Скользящие водонепроницаемые двери, которые будут часто использоваться пассажирами, не должны создавать опасность того, что о них можно споткнуться.

4 Двери, установленные выше палубы переборок, которые должны соответствовать как требованиям противопожарной защиты, так и требованиям к водонепроницаемости, должны отвечать требованиям противопожарной защиты, указанным в правиле II-2/9.4.1.1 и требованиям к водонепроницаемости в пунктах 1 и 2, выше. Несмотря на последнее предложение в правиле II-2/9.4.1.1.2, водонепроницаемые двери, установленные выше палубы переборок, должны изолироваться по стандарту, требуемому в табл. 9.1 и правиле II-2/9.2.2.1.1.1. Должна быть предусмотрена возможность управления дверью при помощи как дистанционной цепи управления противопожарными дверями, так и дистанционной цепи управления водонепроницаемыми дверями. Если установлены две двери, должна быть предусмотрена возможность их независимого управления. Отдельное управление любой из дверей не должно препятствовать закрытию другой двери. Должна быть предусмотрена возможность управления обеих дверей с любой стороны переборки.

Правило 17.3

Настоящий пункт предназначен для обеспечения того, чтобы было учтено прогрессирующее затопление через воздушные трубки помещений, расположенных над горизонтальным разделением в надстройке, которое рассматривается как водонепроницаемая граница при применении правила 7-2.6.2.1.1, в случае если повреждение борта или днища вызовет затопление через танки или пространства, распложенные ниже ватерлинии.

ПРАВИЛО 17-1 – ВОДОНЕПРОНИЦАЕМОСТЬ КОРПУСА И НАДСТРОЙКИ, БОРЬБА ЗА ЖИВУЧЕСТЬ СУДНА НА ПАССАЖИРСКИХ СУДАХ РО-РО

Правила 17-1.1.1 и 17-1.1.3 применяются только в тех случаях, когда имеется прямой доступ из помещения с горизонтальным способом погрузки и выгрузки в помещения, расположенные ниже палубы переборок. Использование дверей в переборках, отделяющих помещение с горизонтальным способом погрузки и выгрузки от других помещений, должно быть ограничено в соответствии с правилом 23.3.



ПРАВИЛО 22 – ПРЕДОТВРАЩЕНИЕ И ПРЕДУПРЕЖДЕНИЕ ПОСТУПЛЕНИЯ ВОДЫ И Т.Д.

Слово «порт», используемое в настоящем правиле, включает все причалы и укрытия, где может осуществляться погрузка и/или выгрузка.

ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ

РУКОВОДСТВО ПО ОФОРМЛЕНИЮ РАСЧЕТОВ ДЕЛЕНИЯ НА ОТСЕКИ И ОСТОЙЧИВОСТИ СУДНАВ ПОВРЕЖДЕННОМ СОСТОЯНИИ

1 ОБЩИЕ ПОЛОЖЕНИЯ

1.1 ЦЕЛЬ РУКОВОДСТВА

- **1.1.1** Целью настоящего Руководства является упрощением процесса проверки аварийной остойчивости, т.к. опыт показывает, что систематизированное и полное представление деталей приводит к значительной экономии времени во время процесса одобрения.
- **1.1.2** Проверка аварийной остойчивости служит для подтверждения того, что судно соответствует стандарту остойчивости для своего типа. В настоящее время применяются два различных подхода для выполнения расчетов: детерминистический и вероятностный.

1.2 ОБЪЕМ ПРОВЕРКИ И ДОКУМЕНТАЦИИ НА БОРТУ

- 1.2.1 Объем проверки деления судна на отсеки и аварийной остойчивости определяется требуемым стандартом остойчивости в поврежденном состоянии и имеет целью предоставление капитану судна ясных требований к остойчивости судна в неповрежденном состоянии. В основном, это достигается путем построения, в соответствии с кривыми KG (максимально допустимого положения центра тяжести по высоте), кривых GM (минимальной эксплуатационной метацентрической высоты), показывающих допустимые значения остойчивости для ожидаемого диапазона осадок.
- **1.2.2** В пределах объема проверки, определенного таким образом, будут определяться все потенциальные или необходимые условия повреждения, учитывая критерии аварийной остойчивости, для получения требуемого стандарта остойчивости в поврежденном состоянии. В зависимости от типа и размера судна, это может потребовать проведения значительного количества проверочных расчетов.
- 1.2.3 В соответствии с правилом 19 главы II-1 Конвенции СОЛАС необходимо предоставлять экипажу судна соответствующую информацию о делении судна на отсеки, поэтому планы должны разрабатываться и быть постоянно доступными (вывешиваться) для лица командного состава, отвечающего за остойчивость судна. Такие планы должны ясно указывать границы водонепроницаемого отсека для каждой палубы и трюма, отверстия в них, с указанием средств их закрытия и расположения средств управления ими, а также устройств спрямления крена, возникшего в результате затопления. Кроме того, на борту должна иметься Инструкция по борьбе за живучесть, содержащая вышеупомянутую информацию.

2 ОТЧЕТНЫЕ ДОКУМЕНТЫ

2.1 СВЕДЕНИЯ, ОТРАЖАЕМЫЕ В ДОКУМЕНТАХ

Документация должна начинаться с описания следующих особенностей: основные размерения, тип судна, описание типовых случаев загрузки судна в неповрежденном состоянии, описание типовых случаев повреждения, а также кривые предельных значений GM или KG.

2.2 ДОКУМЕНТАЦИЯ ОБЩЕГО ХАРАКТЕРА

Следующая информация должна быть представлена для подтверждения корректности входных данных:

- .1 основные размерения судна;
- .2 теоретический чертеж, в виде плана или задания координат судовой поверхности;
- **.3** кривые элементов теоретического чертежа и кривые плеч статической остойчивости (включая схему объема корпуса, включенного в расчет плеч остойчивости формы);
- **.4** описание деления судна на отсеки, с указанием их теоретических объемов, центров тяжести и проницаемости;
- .5 схема расположения всех водонепроницаемых конструкций и переборок, с указанием всех внутренних и внешних отверстий, включая соединяющиеся через них помещения, а также указания на исходные материалы, использованные для измерения помещений, например, чертежи общего расположения и схема деления судна на отсеки. Все водонепроницаемые границы деления на отсеки продольные, поперечные и вертикальные должны быть обозначены;
 - .6 условие загрузки судна при наименьшей эксплуатационной осадке;
 - .7 осадка по летнюю грузовую марку;
- **.8** координаты отверстий, с указанием степени их проницаемости (например, непроницаемое при воздействии моря или открытое/незащищенное);
 - .9 расположение водонепроницаемых дверей с расчетами давления;
 - .10 площадь открытой палубы и площадь парусности;
- .11 устройства для перетока и спуска воды и расчеты, подтверждающие их соответствие резолюции MSC.245(83), с указанием диаметра, наличия клапанов, длины труб и расположения впускных/выпускных отверстий;
- **.12** трубопроводы в районе затопления, если повреждение таких труб может привести к прогрессирующему затоплению; и
 - .13 протяженность повреждения и описание случаев повреждения.

2.3 СПЕЦИАЛЬНЫЕ ДОКУМЕНТЫ

В части результатов расчетов аварийной остойчивости должна быть предоставлена следующая документация.

2.3.1 Документация

- 2.3.1.1 Начальные данные:
- **.1** длина деления судна на отсеки L_s ;
- .2 начальные значения осадок и соответствующие им значения *GM*;
- .3 требуемый индекс деления на отсеки R; и
- $m{.4}$ достижимый индекс деления на отсеки A с таблицей, показывающей все вклады для всех зон повреждения.
 - **2.3.1.2** Результаты для каждого случая повреждения, который влияет на индекс A:
 - .1 осадка, дифферент, крен, *GM* в поврежденном состоянии;
 - .2 размер повреждения с вероятностными значениями p, v и r;
- .3 диаграмма статической остойчивости поврежденного судна (включая максимальное положительное плечо остойчивости GZ_{\max} и протяженность положительной части) с фактором живучести s;
- .4 список непроницаемых при воздействии моря и открытых/незащищенных отверстий с указанием угла входа их в воду; и
- .5 особенности отсеков деления с указанием количества попавшей в них воды/расчетом потери плавучести и указанием их центров тяжести.

2.3.1.3 В дополнение к требованиям, изложенным в 2.3.1.2, результаты расчетов для повреждений, не вносящих вклад в индекс A ($s_i = 0$ и $p_i > 0,00$) должны быть представлены для пассажирских судов и накатных судов, на которых имеются протяженные нижние трюмы, включая все результаты по расчету факторов деления судна на отсеки.

2.3.2 Особое внимание.

Для промежуточных состояний, таких как стадии перед срабатыванием перетока или перед прогрессирующим затоплением, необходим дополнительный достаточный объем документации, описывающей вышеупомянутые процессы.

RESOLUTION MSC.429(98) (adopted on 9 June 2017)

REVISED EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE SOLAS CHAPTER II-1 SUBDIVISION AND DAMAGE STABILITY REGULATIONS THE MARITIME SAFETY COMMITTEE,

RECALLING Article 28(b) of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization concerning the function of the Committee,

RECALLING ALSO that, by resolution MSC.216(82), it adopted the regulations on subdivision and damage stability as contained in SOLAS chapter II-1 which are based on the probabilistic concept, using the probability of survival after collision as a measure of ships' safety in a damaged condition,

NOTING that, at the eighty-second session, it approved Interim Explanatory Notes to the SOLAS chapter II-1 subdivision and damage stability regulations (MSC.1/Circ.1226), to assist Administrations in the uniform interpretation and application of the aforementioned subdivision and damage stability regulations,

NOTING ALSO that, at the eighty-fifth session, it adopted the Explanatory Notes to the SOLAS chapter II-1 subdivision and damage stability regulations (resolution MSC.281(85)),

NOTING FURTHER that, by resolution MSC.421(98), it adopted amendments to regulations on subdivision and damage stability, as contained in SOLAS chapter II-1,

RECOGNIZING that the Revised Explanatory Notes should be adopted in conjunction with the adoption of the aforementioned amendments to subdivision and damage stability regulations (resolution MSC.421(98)),

RECOGNIZING ALSO that the appropriate application of the Revised Explanatory Notes is essential for ensuring the uniform application of the SOLAS chapter II-1 subdivision and damage stability regulations,

HAVING CONSIDERED, at its ninety-eighth session, the recommendations made by the Sub Committee on Ship Design and Construction, at its fourth session,

- 1 ADOPTS the Revised Explanatory Notes to the SOLAS chapter II-1 subdivision and damage stability regulations set out in the annex to the present resolution;
- 2 URGES Contracting Governments and all parties concerned to utilize the Revised Explanatory Notes when applying the SOLAS chapter II-1 subdivision and damage stability regulations adopted by resolution MSC.216(82), as amended;
- **3** INVITES Contracting Governments to note that these Revised Explanatory Notes should take effect on ships as defined in SOLAS regulation II-1/1.1.1, as adopted by resolution MSC.421(98).

REVISED EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE SOLAS CHAPTER II-1 SUBDIVISION AND DAMAGE STABILITY REGULATIONS

Contents

PART A – INTRODUCTION

PART B - GUIDANCE ON INDIVIDUAL SOLAS CHAPTER II-1 SUBDIVISION AND DAMAGE STABILITY REGULATIONS

Regulation 1

Application

Regulation 2	Definitions
Regulation 4	General
Regulation 5	Intact stability
Regulation 5-1	Stability information to be supplied to the master
Regulation 6	Required subdivision index R
Regulation 7	Attained subdivision index A
Regulation 7-1	Calculation of the factor p_i
Regulation 7-2	Calculation of the factor s_i
Regulation 7-3	Permeability
Regulation 8	Special requirements concerning passenger ship stability
Regulation 8-1	System capabilities and operational information after a flooding casualty on passenger
	ships
Regulation 9	Double bottoms in passenger ships and cargo ships other than tankers
•	Construction of watertight bulkheads
Regulation 12	Peak and machinery space bulkheads, shaft tunnels, etc.
Regulation 13	Openings in watertight bulkheads below the bulkhead deck in passenger ships
Regulation 13-1	Openings in watertight bulkheads and internal decks in cargo ships
Regulation 15	Openings in the shell plating below the bulkhead deck of passenger ships and the
	freeboard deck of cargo ships
Regulation 15-1	External openings in cargo ships
Regulation 16	Construction and initial tests of watertight closures
Regulation 17	Internal watertight integrity of passenger ships above the bulkhead deck
Regulation 22	Prevention and control of water ingress, etc.
Appendix	Guidelines for the preparation of subdivision and damage stability calculations

PART A

INTRODUCTION

- 1 The harmonized SOLAS regulations on subdivision and damage stability, as contained in SOLAS chapter II-1, are based on a probabilistic concept which uses the probability of survival after collision as a measure of ships' safety in a damaged condition. This probability is referred to as the "attained subdivision index A" in the regulations. It can be considered an objective measure of ships' safety and, ideally, there would be no need to supplement this index by any deterministic requirements.
- 2 The philosophy behind the probabilistic concept is that two different ships with the same attained index are of equal safety and, therefore, there is no need for special treatment of specific parts of the ship, even if they are able to survive different damages. The only areas which are given special attention in the regulations are the forward and bottom regions, which are dealt with by special subdivision rules provided for cases of ramming and grounding.
- 3 Only a few deterministic elements, which were necessary to make the concept practicable, have been included. It was also necessary to include a deterministic "minor damage" on top of the probabilistic regulations for passenger ships to avoid ships being designed with what might be perceived as unacceptably vulnerable spots in some part of their length.
- 4 It is easily recognized that there are many factors that will affect the final consequences of hull damage to a ship. These factors are random and their influence is different for ships with different characteristics. For example, it would seem obvious that in ships of similar size carrying different amounts of cargo, damages of similar extents may lead to different results because of differences in the range of permeability and draught during service. The mass and velocity of the ramming ship is obviously another random variable.
- 5 Owing to this, the effect of a three-dimensional damage to a ship with given watertight subdivision depends on the following circumstances:
 - .1 which particular space or group of adjacent spaces is flooded;
 - .2 the draught, trim and intact metacentric height at the time of damage;
 - .3 the permeability of affected spaces at the time of damage;
 - .4 the sea state at the time of damage; and
 - .5 other factors such as possible heeling moments owing to unsymmetrical weights.
- 6 Some of these circumstances are interdependent and the relationship between them and their effects may vary in different cases. Additionally, the effect of hull strength on penetration will obviously have some effect on the results for a given ship. Since the location and size of the damage is random, it is not possible to state which part of the ship becomes flooded. However, the probability of flooding a given space can be determined if the probability of occurrence of certain damages is known from experience, that is, damage statistics. The probability of flooding a space is then equal to the probability of occurrence of all such damages which just open the considered space to the sea.
- 7 For these reasons and because of mathematical complexity as well as insufficient data, it would not be practicable to make an exact or direct assessment of their effect on the probability that a particular ship will survive a random damage if it occurs. However, accepting some approximations or qualitative judgments, a logical treatment may be achieved by using the probability approach as the basis for a comparative method for the assessment and regulation of ship safety.
- **8** It may be demonstrated by means of probability theory that the probability of ship survival should be calculated as the sum of probabilities of its survival after flooding each single compartment, each group of two, three, etc., adjacent compartments multiplied, respectively, by the probabilities of occurrence of such damages leading to the flooding of the corresponding compartment or group of compartments.
- 9 If the probability of occurrence for each of the damage scenarios the ship could be subjected to is calculated and then combined with the probability of surviving each of these damages with the ship loaded

in the most probable loading conditions, we can determine the attained index A as a measure for the ship's ability to sustain a collision damage.

- 10 It follows that the probability that a ship will remain afloat without sinking or capsizing as a result of an arbitrary collision in a given longitudinal position can be broken down to:
- .1 the probability that the longitudinal centre of damage occurs in just the region of the ship under consideration;
- .2 the probability that this damage has a longitudinal extent that only includes spaces between the transverse watertight bulkheads found in this region;
- .3 the probability that the damage has a vertical extent that will flood only the spaces below a given horizontal boundary, such as a watertight deck;
- .4 the probability that the damage has a transverse penetration not greater than the distance to a given longitudinal boundary; and
- .5 the probability that the watertight integrity and the stability throughout the flooding sequence is sufficient to avoid capsizing or sinking.
- 11 The first three of these factors are solely dependent on the watertight arrangement of the ship, while the last two depend on the ship's shape. The last factor also depends on the actual loading condition. By grouping these probabilities, calculations of the probability of survival, or attained index A, have been formulated to include the following probabilities:
- .1 the probability of flooding each single compartment and each possible group of two or more adjacent compartments; and
- .2 the probability that the stability after flooding a compartment or a group of two or more adjacent compartments will be sufficient to prevent capsizing or dangerous heeling due to loss of stability or to heeling moments in intermediate or final stages of flooding.
- 12 This concept allows a rule requirement to be applied by requiring a minimum value of A for a particular ship. This minimum value is referred to as the "required subdivision index R" in the present regulations and can be made dependent on ship size, number of passengers or other factors legislators might consider important.
 - 13 Evidence of compliance with the rules then simply becomes:

A > R

13.1 As explained above, the attained subdivision index A is determined by a formula for the entire probability as the sum of the products for each compartment or group of compartments of the probability that a space is flooded, multiplied by the probability that the ship will not capsize or sink due to flooding of the considered space. In other words, the general formula for the attained index can be given in the form:

$$A = \sum p_i s_i$$
.

- **13.2** Subscript "i" represents the damage zone (group of compartments) under consideration within the watertight subdivision of the ship. The subdivision is viewed in the longitudinal direction, starting with the aftmost zone/compartment.
- 13.3 The value of " p_i " represents the probability that only the zone "i" under consideration will be flooded, disregarding any horizontal subdivision, but taking transverse subdivision into account. Longitudinal subdivision within the zone will result in additional flooding scenarios, each with its own probability of occurrence.
- 13.4 The value of " s_i " represents the probability of survival after flooding the zone "i" under consideration.
- 14 Although the ideas outlined above are very simple, their practical application in an exact manner would give rise to several difficulties if a mathematically perfect method was to be developed. As pointed out above, an extensive but still incomplete description of the damage will include its longitudinal and vertical location as well as its longitudinal, vertical and transverse extent. Apart from the difficulties in handling such a five-dimensional random variable, it is impossible to determine its probability distribution very accurately with the presently available damage statistics. Similar limitations are true for the variables

and physical relationships involved in the calculation of the probability that a ship will not capsize or sink during intermediate stages or in the final stage of flooding.

15 A close approximation of the available statistics would result in extremely numerous and complicated computations. In order to make the concept practicable, extensive simplifications are necessary. Although it is not possible to calculate the exact probability of survival on such a simplified basis, it has still been possible to develop a useful comparative measure of the merits of the longitudinal, transverse and horizontal subdivision of a ship.

PART B

GUIDANCE ON INDIVIDUAL SOLAS CHAPTER II-1 SUBDIVISION AND DAMAGE STABILITY REGULATIONS

REGULATION 1 – APPLICATION

Regulation 1.3

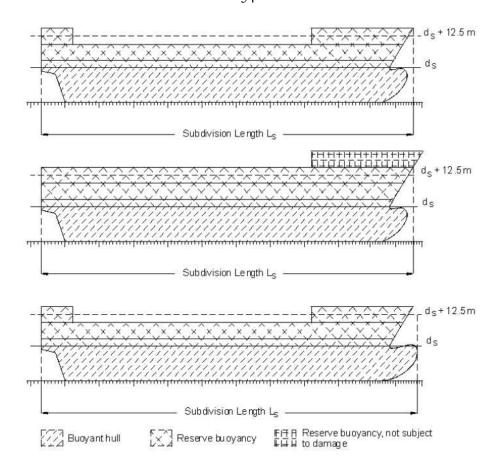
- 1 If a passenger ship built before 1 January 2009 undergoes alterations or modifications of major character, it may still remain under the damage stability regulations applicable to ships built before 1 January 2009.
- 2 If a passenger ship constructed on or after 1 January 2009 but before the applicable dates in regulation 1.1.1.1* undergoes alterations or modifications of major character that don't impact the watertight subdivision of the ship, or only have a minor impact, it may still remain under the damage stability regulations that were applicable when it was constructed. However, if alterations or modifications of major character significantly impact the watertight subdivision of the ship, it should comply with the damage stability regulations in part B-1 applicable when the alterations or modifications of major character are carried out unless the Administration determines that this is not reasonable and practicable, in which case the attained subdivision index A should be raised above the original construction required subdivision index R as much as practical.
 - 3 Application of MSC.1/Circ.1246 is limited to cargo ships constructed before 1 January 2009.
- 4 A cargo ship constructed on or after 1 January 2009 of less than 80 m in length that is later lengthened beyond that limit should fully comply with the damage stability regulations according to its type and length.
- **5** If a passenger ship that has been in domestic service only and never issued a SOLAS Passenger Ship Safety Certificate is converted to international service, for purposes of the stability requirements in parts B, B-1, B-2, B-3 and B-4 it should be treated as a passenger ship constructed on the date on which such a conversion commences.

REGULATION 2 – DEFINITIONS

Regulation 2.1

Subdivision length (L_s) – Different examples of Ls showing the buoyant hull and the reserve buoyancy are provided in the figures below. The limiting deck for the reserve buoyancy may be partially watertight. The maximum possible vertical extent of damage above the baseline is $d_s + 12.5$ metres.

^{*}References to regulations in this Guidance are to regulations of SOLAS chapter II-1, unless expressly provided otherwise.



Regulation 2.6

Freeboard deck – See explanatory notes for regulation 13-1 for the treatment of a stepped freeboard deck with regard to watertightness and construction requirements

Regulation 2.11

Light service draught (d_l) – The light service draught (d_l) corresponds, in general, to the ballast arrival condition with 10 % consumables for cargo ships. For passenger ships it corresponds, in general, to the arrival condition with 10 % consumables, a full complement of passengers and crew and their effects, and ballast as necessary for stability and trim. Any temporary ballast water exchange conditions for compliance with the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments, 2004 or any non-service conditions, such as dry-docking, should not be taken as d_l .

Regulation 2.19

Bulkhead deck – See explanatory notes for regulation 13 for the treatment of a stepped bulkhead deck with regard to watertightness and construction requirements.

REGULATION 4 – GENERAL

Regulation 4.5

See explanatory notes for regulation 7-2.2, for information and guidance related to these provisions.

REGULATION 5 – INTACT STABILITY

Regulation 5.2

- 1 For the purpose of this regulation, a sister ship means a cargo ship built by the same shipyard from the same plans.
- 2 For any new sister ship with known differences from the lead sister ship that do not exceed the lightship displacement and longitudinal centre of gravity deviation limits specified in regulation 5.2, a detailed weights and centres of gravity calculation to adjust the lead sister ship's lightship properties should be carried out. These adjusted lead sister ship lightship properties are then used for comparison to the new sister ship's lightweight survey results. However, in cases when the known differences from the lead sister ship exceed lightship displacement or longitudinal centre of gravity deviation limits specified in regulation 5.2, the ship should be inclined.
- 3 When the lightweight survey results do not exceed the specified deviation limits, the lightship displacement and the longitudinal and transverse centres of gravity obtained from the lightweight survey should be used in conjunction with the higher of either the lead sister ship's vertical centre of gravity or the calculated, adjusted value.
 - 4 Regulation 5.2 may be applied to the SPS Code ships certified to carry less than 240 persons.

Regulation 5.4

- 1 When alterations are made to a ship in service that result in calculable differences in the lightship properties, a detailed weights and centres of gravity calculation to adjust the lightship properties should be carried out. If the adjusted lightship displacement or longitudinal centre of gravity, when compared to the approved values, exceeds one of the deviation limits specified in regulation 5.5, the ship should be reinclined. In addition, if the adjusted lightship vertical centre of gravity, when compared to the approved value, exceeds 1 %, the ship should be re-inclined. The lightship transverse centre of gravity is not subject to a deviation limit.
- 2 When a ship does not exceed the deviation limits specified in explanatory note 1 above, amended stability information should be provided to the master using the new calculated lightship properties if any of the following deviations from the approved values are exceeded:
 - .1 1 % of the lightship displacement; or
 - .2 0.5 % of L for the longitudinal centre of gravity; or
 - .3 0.5 % of the vertical centre of gravity.

However, in cases when these deviation limits are not exceeded, it is not necessary to amend the stability information supplied to the master.

3 When multiple alterations are made to a ship in service over a period of time and each alternation is within the deviation limits specified above, the cumulative total changes to the lightship properties from the most recent inclining also should not exceed the deviation limits specified above or the ship should be re-inclined.

Regulation 5.5

When the lightweight survey results do not exceed the specified deviation limits, the lightship displacement and the longitudinal and transverse centres of gravity obtained from the lightweight survey should be used in conjunction with the vertical centre of gravity derived from the most recent inclining in all subsequent stability information supplied to the master.

REGULATION 5-1 – STABILITY INFORMATION TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE MASTER

Regulation 5-1.3

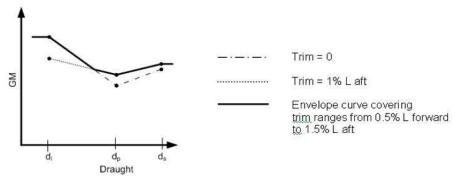
The requirement that applied trim values shall coincide in all stability information intended for use on board, is intended to address initial stability calculations as well as those that may be necessary during the service life of the ship.

Regulation 5-1.4 (see also regulation 7.2)

1 Linear interpolation of the limiting values between the draughts d_s , d_p and d_l is only applicable to minimum GM values. If it is intended to develop curves of maximum permissible KG, a sufficient number of KM_T values for intermediate draughts should be calculated to ensure that the resulting maximum KG curves correspond with a linear variation of GM. When light service draught is not with the same trim as other draughts, KM_T for draughts between partial and light service draught should be calculated for trims interpolated between trim at partial draught and trim at light service draught.

2 In cases where the operational trim range is intended to exceed \pm 0.5 % of L, the original GM limit line should be designed in the usual manner with the deepest subdivision draught and partial subdivision draught calculated at level trim and estimated service trim used for the light service draught. Then additional sets of GM limit lines should be constructed on the basis of the operational range of trims which is covered by loading conditions for each of the three draughts d_s , d_p and d_l ensuring that intervals of 1 % L are not exceeded. The sets of GM limit lines are combined to give a single envelope limiting GM curve. The effective trim range of the curve should be clearly stated.

3 If multiple GM limiting curves are obtained from damage stability calculations of differing trims in accordance with regulation 7, an envelope curve covering all calculated trim values should be developed. Calculations covering different trim values should be carried out in steps not exceeding 1 % of L. The whole range including intermediate trims should be covered by the damage stability calculations. Refer to the example showing an envelope curve obtained from calculations of 0 trim and 1 % of L.

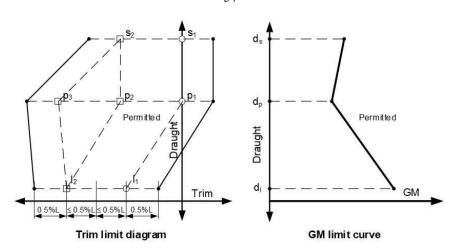


4 Temporary loading conditions may occur with a draught less than the light service draught d_l due to ballast water exchange requirements, etc. In these cases, for draughts below d_l , the GM limit value at d_l is to be used.

5 Ships may be permitted to sail at draughts above the deepest subdivision draught d_s according to the International Convention on Load Lines, e.g. using the tropical freeboard. In these cases, for draughts above d_s the GM limit value at d_s is to be used.

Regulation 5-1.5

There could be cases where it is desirable to expand the trim range, for instance around d_p . This approach is based on the principle that it is not necessary that the same number of trims be used when the GM is the same throughout a draught and when the steps between trims do not exceed 1 % of L. In these cases there will be three A values based on draughts s_1 , p_1 , l_1 and s_2 , p_2 , l_2 and s_2 , p_3 , l_2 . The lowest value of each partial index A_s , A_p and A_l across these trims should be used in the summation of the attained subdivision index A.



Regulation 5-1.6

This provision is intended to address cases where an Administration approves an alternative means of verification.

REGULATION 6 – REQUIRED SUBDIVISION INDEX R

Regulation 6.1

To demonstrate compliance with these provisions, see the Guidelines for the preparation of subdivision and damage stability calculations, set out in the appendix, regarding the presentation of damage stability calculation results.

REGULATION 7 – ATTAINED SUBDIVISION INDEX A

Regulation 7.1

1 The probability of surviving after collision damage to the ship's hull is expressed by the index A. Producing an index A requires calculation of various damage scenarios defined by the extent of damage and the initial loading conditions of the ship before damage. Three loading conditions should be considered and the result weighted as follows:

$$A=0,4A_s+0,4A_p+0,2A_l$$

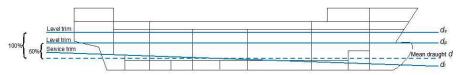
where the indices s, p and l represent the three loading conditions and the factor to be multiplied to the index indicates how the index A from each loading condition is weighted.

2 The method of calculating A for a loading condition is expressed by the formula:

$$A_c = \sum_{i=1}^{l=l} p_i [v_i s_i].$$

- **2.1** The index c represents one of the three loading conditions, the index i represents each investigated damage or group of damages and t is the number of damages to be investigated to calculate A_c for the particular loading condition.
- **2.2** To obtain a maximum index A for a given subdivision, t has to be equal to T, the total number of damages.
- 3 In practice, the damage combinations to be considered are limited either by significantly reduced contributions to A (i.e. flooding of substantially larger volumes) or by exceeding the maximum possible damage length.

- **4** The index A is divided into partial factors as follows:
- p_i The p factor is solely dependent on the geometry of the watertight arrangement of the ship.
- v_i The v factor is dependent on the geometry of the watertight arrangement (decks) of the ship and the draught of the initial loading condition. It represents the probability that the spaces above the horizontal subdivision will not be flooded.
- s_i The s factor is dependent on the calculated survivability of the ship after the considered damage for a specific initial condition.
- 5 Three initial loading conditions should be used for calculating each index A. The loading conditions are defined by their mean draught d, trim and GM (or KG). The mean draught and trim are illustrated in the figure below.



6 The GM (or KG) values for the three loading conditions could, as a first attempt, be taken from the intact stability GM (or KG) limit curve. If the required index R is not obtained, the GM (or KG) values may be increased (or reduced), implying that the intact loading conditions from the intact stability book must now meet the GM (or KG) limit curve from the damage stability calculations derived by linear interpolation between the three GMs.

7 For a series of new passenger or cargo ships built from the same plans each of which have the same draughts d_s , d_p and dl as well as the same GM and trim limits, the attained subdivision index A calculated for the lead ship may be used for the other ships. In addition, small differences in the draught d_l (and the subsequent change in the draught d_p) are acceptable if they are due to small differences in the lightship characteristics that do not exceed the deviation limits specified in regulation 5.2. For cases where these conditions are not met, a new attained subdivision index A should be calculated.

"Built from the same plans" means that the watertight and weathertight aspects of the hull, bulkheads, openings and other parts of a ship that impact the attained subdivision index A calculation remain exactly the same.

- **8** For a passenger or cargo ship in service which undergoes alterations that materially affect the stability information supplied to the master and require it to be re-inclined in accordance with regulation 5.4, a new attained subdivision index A should be calculated. However, for alteration cases where a re-inclining is not required and the alterations do not change the watertight and weathertight arrangements of the ship that impact the attained subdivision index A, if ds and the GM and trim limits remain the same then a new attained subdivision index A is not required.
- 9 For passenger ships subject to lightweight surveys every 5 years, if the lightweight survey results are within the limits specified in regulation 5.5, and ds and the GM and trim limits remain the same, a new attained subdivision index A is not required. However, if the lightweight survey results exceed either limit specified in regulation 5.5, a new attained subdivision index A should be calculated.
- 10 For any new passenger or cargo ship for which the deviation in lightship characteristics between the preliminary and the as built values are within the limits specified in regulation 5.2 and d_s is unchanged, then the preliminary attained subdivision index A calculation may be approved as the final attained subdivision index A calculation. However, for cases where these conditions are not met, then a new attained subdivision index A should be calculated.

Regulation 7.2

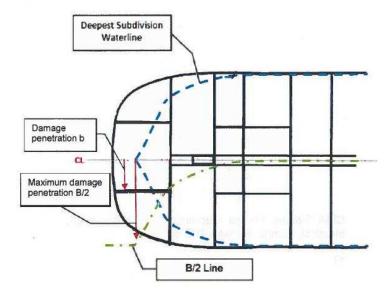
When additional calculations of A are performed for different trims, for a given set of calculations the difference between trim values for d_s , d_p and d_l may not exceed 1 % L.

Regulation 7.5

1 With the same intent as wing tanks, the summation of the attained index A should reflect effects caused by all watertight bulkheads and flooding boundaries within the damaged zone. It is not correct to

assume damage only to one half of the ship's breadth B and ignore changes in subdivision that would reflect lesser contributions.

- **2** In the forward and aft ends of the ship where the sectional breadth is less than the ship's breadth *B*, transverse damage penetration can extend beyond the centreline bulkhead. This application of the transverse extent of damage is consistent with the methodology to account for the localized statistics which are normalized on the greatest moulded breadth *B* rather than the local breadth.
- 3 Where, at the extreme ends of the ship, the subdivision exceeds the waterline at the deepest subdivision draught, the damage penetration b or B/2 is to be taken from centre line. The figure below illustrates the shape of the B/2 line.



4 Where longitudinal corrugated bulkheads are fitted in wing compartments or on the centreline, they may be treated as equivalent plane bulkheads provided the corrugation depth is of the same order as the stiffening structure. The same principle may also be applied to transverse corrugated bulkheads.

Regulation 7.6

Refer to the explanatory notes for regulation 7-2.2 for the treatment of free surfaces during all stages of flooding.

Regulation 7.7

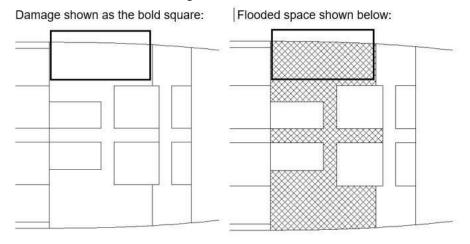
- 1 Pipes and valves directly adjacent or situated as close as practicable to a bulkhead or to a deck can be considered to be part of the bulkhead or deck, provided the separation distance on either side of the bulkhead or deck is of the same order as the bulkhead or deck stiffening structure. The same applies for small recesses, drain wells, etc.
- **2** For ships up to L = 150 m the provision for allowing "minor progressive flooding" should be limited to pipes penetrating a watertight subdivision with a total cross-sectional area of not more than 710 mm² between any two watertight compartments. For ships of L = 150 m and upwards the total cross-sectional area of pipes should not exceed the cross-sectional area of one pipe with a diameter of L/5000 m.

REGULATION 7-1 – CALCULATION OF THE FACTOR p_i

General

- 1 The definitions below are intended to be used for the application of part B-1 only.
- 2 In regulation 7-1, the words "compartment" and "group of compartments" should be understood to mean "zone" and "adjacent zones".
 - **3** Zone a longitudinal interval of the ship within the subdivision length.

- **4** Room a part of the ship, limited by bulkheads and decks, having a specific permeability.
- **5** Space a combination of rooms.
- **6** Compartment a space within watertight boundaries.
- 7 Damage the three dimensional extent of the breach in the ship.
- **8** For the calculation of p, v, r and b only the damage should be considered, for the calculation of the s-value the flooded space should be considered. The figures below illustrate the difference.



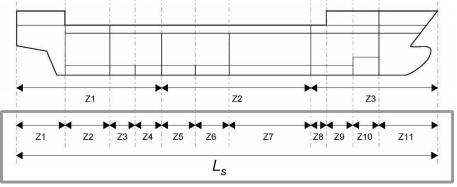
Regulation 7-1.1.1

1 The coefficients b_{11} , b_{12} , b_{21} and b_{22} are coefficients in the bi-linear probability density function on normalized damage length (J). The coefficient b_{12} is dependent on whether L_s is greater or less than L^* (i.e. 260 m); the other coefficients are valid irrespective of L_s .

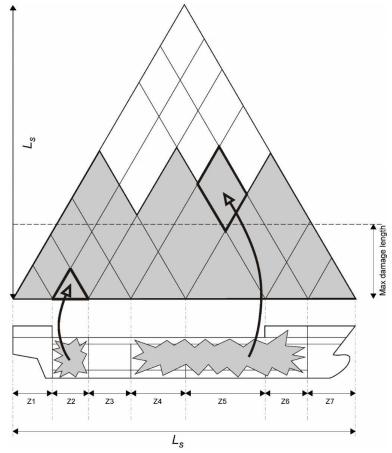
Longitudinal subdivision

2 In order to prepare for the calculation of index A, the ship's subdivision length L_s is divided into a fixed discrete number of damage zones. These damage zones will determine the damage stability investigation in the way of specific damages to be calculated.

3 There are no specific rules for longitudinally subdividing the ship, except that the length L_s defines the extremities of the zones. Zone boundaries need not coincide with physical watertight boundaries. However, it is important to consider a strategy carefully to obtain a good result (that is a large attained index A). All zones and combination of adjacent zones may contribute to the index A. In general it is expected that the more zone boundaries the ship is divided into the higher will be the attained index, but this benefit should be balanced against extra computing time. The figure below shows different longitudinal zone divisions of the length L_s .



- 4 The first example is a very rough division into three zones of approximately the same size with limits where longitudinal subdivision is established. The probability that the ship will survive a damage in one of the three zones is expected to be low (i.e. the s-factor is low or zero) and, therefore, the total attained index A will be correspondingly low.
- 5 In the second example the zones have been placed in accordance with the watertight arrangement, including minor subdivision (as in double bottom, etc.). In this case there is a much better chance of obtaining higher s-factors.
- **6** Where transverse corrugated bulkheads are fitted, they may be treated as equivalent plane bulkheads, provided the corrugation depth is of the same order as the stiffening structure.
- 7 Pipes and valves directly adjacent or situated as close as practicable to a transverse bulkhead can be considered to be part of the bulkhead, provided the separation distance on either side of the bulkhead is of the same order as the bulkhead stiffening structure. The same applies for small recesses, drain wells, etc.
- **8** For cases where the pipes and valves cannot be considered as being part of the transverse bulkhead, when they present a risk of progressive flooding to other watertight compartments that will have influence on the overall attained index A, they should be handled either by introducing a new damage zone and accounting for the progressive flooding to associated compartments or by introducing a gap.
- **9** The triangle in the figure below illustrates the possible single and multiple zone damages in a ship with a watertight arrangement suitable for a seven-zone division. The triangles at the bottom line indicate single zone damages and the parallelograms indicate adjacent zones damages.



- 10 As an example, the triangle illustrates a damage opening the rooms in zone 2 to the sea and the parallelogram illustrates a damage where rooms in the zones 4, 5 and 6 are flooded simultaneously.
- 11 The shaded area illustrates the effect of the maximum absolute damage length. The *p*-factor for a combination of three or more adjacent zones equals zero if the length of the combined adjacent damage

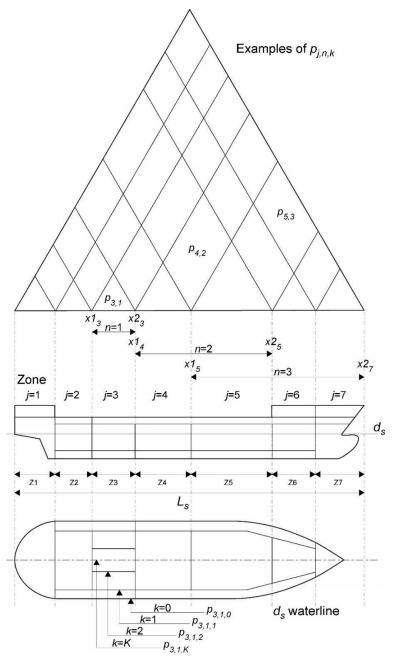
zones minus the length of the foremost and the aft most damage zones in the combined damage zone is greater than the maximum damage length. Having this in mind when subdividing L_s could limit the number of zones defined to maximize the attained index A.

- **12** As the *p*-factor is related to the watertight arrangement by the longitudinal limits of damage zones and the transverse distance from the ship side to any longitudinal barrier in the zone, the following indices are introduced:
 - j: the damage zone number starting with No.1 at the stern;
 - n: the number of adjacent damage zones in question where j is the aft zone;
- *k*: the number of a particular longitudinal bulkhead as a barrier for transverse penetration in a damage zone counted from shell towards the centreline.

The shell has No. 0;

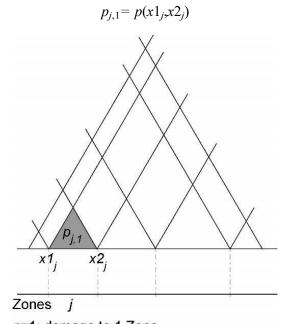
K: total number of transverse penetration boundaries;

 $p_{j,n,k}$: the *p*-factor for a damage in zone *j* and next (n-1) zones forward of *j* damaged to the longitudinal bulkhead *k*.



Pure longitudinal subdivision

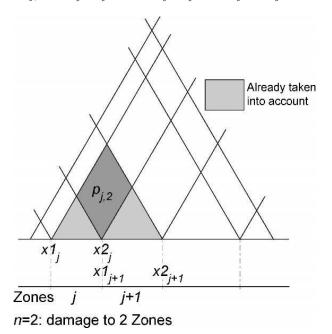
Single damage zone, pure longitudinal subdivision:



n=1: damage to 1 Zone

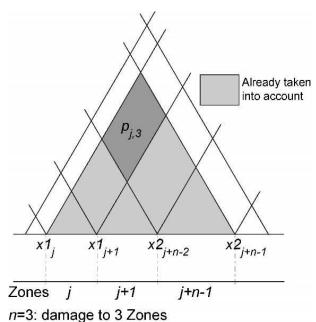
Two adjacent zones, pure longitudinal subdivision:

$$p_{j,2}=p(x1_j, x2_{j+1})-p(x1_j, x2_j)-p(x1_{j+1}, x2_{j+1}).$$



Three or more adjacent zones, pure longitudinal subdivision:

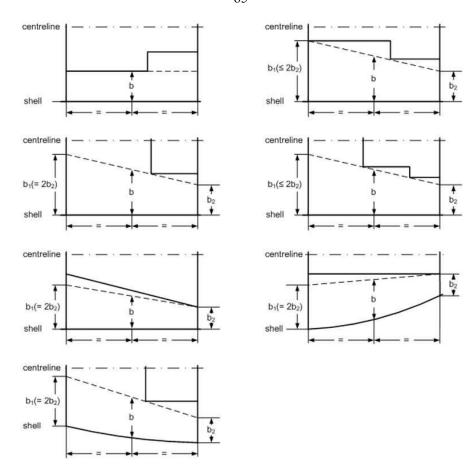
$$p_{j,n}=p(x1_j, x2_{j+n-1})-p(x1_j, x2_{j+n-2})-p(x1_{j+1}, x2_{j+n-1})+p(x1_{j+1}, x2_{j+n-2}).$$



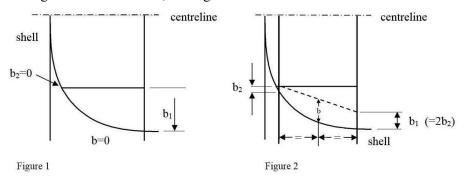
Regulation 7-1.1.2

Transverse subdivision in a damage zone

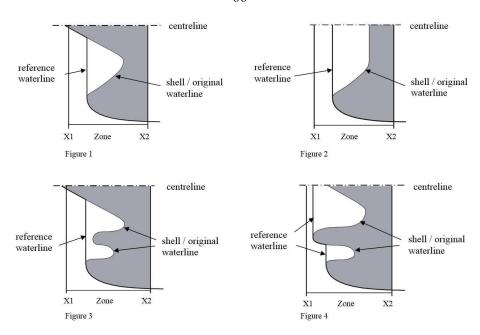
- 1 Damage to the hull in a specific damage zone may just penetrate the ship's watertight hull or penetrate further towards the centreline. To describe the probability of penetrating only a wing compartment, a probability factor r is used, based mainly on the penetration depth b. The value of r is equal to 1, if the penetration depth is B/2 where B is the maximum breadth of the ship at the deepest subdivision draught d_s , and r = 0 if b = 0.
- **2** The penetration depth b is measured at level deepest subdivision draught d_s as a transverse distance from the ship side right-angled to the centreline to a longitudinal barrier.
- 3 Where the actual watertight bulkhead is not a plane parallel to the shell, b should be determined by means of an assumed line, dividing the zone to the shell in a relationship b_1/b_2 with $1/2 \le b_1/b_2 \le 2$.
- **4** Examples of such assumed division lines are illustrated in the figure below. Each sketch represents a single damage zone at a water line plane level d_s and the longitudinal bulkhead represents the outermost bulkhead position below $d_s + 12.5$ m.



4.1 If a transverse subdivision intercepts the deepest subdivision draught waterline within the extent of the zone, b is equal to zero in that zone for that transverse subdivision, see figure 1. A non-zero b can be obtained by including an additional zone, see figure 2.



4.2 If the deepest subdivision draught waterline on the side of a single hull ship includes a part where multiple transverse (y) coordinates occur for a longitudinal (x) location, a straightened reference waterline can be used for the calculation of b. If this approach is chosen, the original waterline is replaced by an envelope curve including straight parts perpendicular to the centreline where multiple transverse coordinates occur, see figures 1 to 4. The maximum transverse damage extent B/2 should then be calculated from waterline or the reference waterline, if applicable, at the deepest subdivision draught.



5 In calculating *r*-values for a group of two or more adjacent compartments, the *b*-value is common for all compartments in that group, and equal to the smallest *b*-value in that group:

$$b = \min\{b_1, b_2, ..., b_n\}$$

where: n number of wing compartments in that group;

 $b_1, b_2, ..., b_n$ mean values of b for individual wing compartments contained in the group.

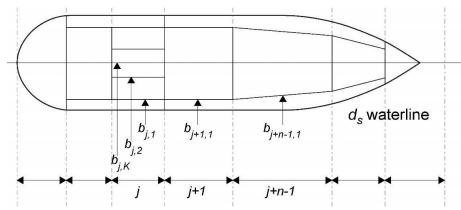
Accumulating p

 $\mathbf{6}$ The accumulated value of p for one zone or a group of adjacent zones is determined by:

$$p_{j,n} = \sum_{k=1}^{k=K_{j,n}} p_{j,n,k}$$

$$j+n-1$$

where $K_{j,n} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} K_{i}$ the total number of b_{k} 's for the adjacent zones in question.



7 The figure above illustrates b's for adjacent zones. The zone j has two penetration limits and one to the centre, the zone j+1 has one b and the zone j+n-1 has one value for b. The multiple zones will have (2+1+1) four values of b, and sorted in increasing order they are:

$$(b_{j,1};b_{j+1,1};b_{j+n-1,1};b_{j,2};b_{j,K}).$$

8 Because of the expression for $r(x_1, x_2, b)$ only one b_K should be considered. To minimize the number of calculations, b's of the same value may be deleted.

As $b_{j,1} = b_{j+1,1}$ the final b's will be $(b_{j,1};b_{j+n-1,1};b_{j,2};b_{j,K})$.

Examples of multiple zones having a different b

9 Examples of combined damage zones and damage definitions are given in the figures below. Compartments are identified by R10, R12, etc.



Figure: Combined damage of zones 1 + 2 + 3 includes a limited penetration to b_3 , taken into account generating two damages:

1) to *b*₃ with R10, R20 and R31 damaged; 2) to *B*/2 with R10, R20, R31 and R32 damaged.

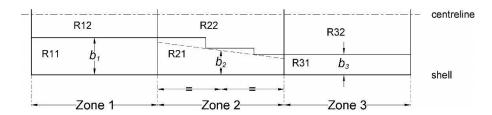


Figure: Combined damage of zones 1 + 2 + 3 includes 3 different limited damage penetrations generating four damages:

1) to b_3 with R11, R21 and R31 damaged;

2) to b_2 with R11, R21, R31 and R32 damaged;

3) to b_1 with R11, R21, R31, R32, and R22 damaged;

4) to B/2 with R11, R21, R31, R32, R22 and R12 damaged.

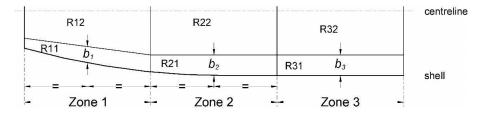


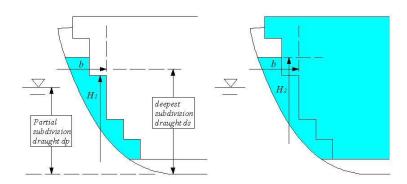
Figure: Combined damage of zone 1 + 2 + 3 including 2 different limited damage penetrations ($b_1 < b_2 = b_3$) generating three damages:

1) to b_1 with R11, R21 and R31 damaged;

2) to b_2 with R11, R21, R31 and R12 damaged;

3) to B/2 with R11, R21, R31, R12, R22 and R32 damaged

10 A damage having a transverse extent b and a vertical extent H_2 leads to the flooding of both wing compartment and hold; for b and H_1 only the wing compartment is flooded. The figure below illustrates a partial subdivision draught d_p damage.



- 11 The same is valid if b-values are calculated for arrangements with sloped walls.
- 12 Pipes and valves directly adjacent or situated as close as practicable to a longitudinal bulkhead can be considered to be part of the bulkhead, provided the separation distance on either side of the bulkhead is of the same order as the bulkhead stiffening structure. The same applies for small recesses, drain wells, etc.

REGULATION 7-2 – CALCULATION OF THE FACTOR s_i

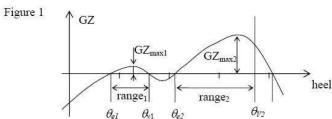
General

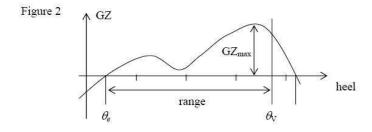
1 Initial condition – an intact loading condition to be considered in the damage analysis described by the mean draught, vertical centre of gravity and the trim; or alternative parameters from where the same may be determined (e.g. displacement, GM and trim). There are three initial conditions corresponding to the three draughts d_s , d_n and d_l .

- 2 Immersion limits immersion limits are an array of points that are not to be immersed at various stages of flooding as indicated in regulations 7-2.5.2 and 7-2.5.3.
- 3 Openings all openings need to be defined: both weathertight and unprotected. Openings are the most critical factor to preventing an inaccurate index A. If the final waterline immerses the lower edge of any opening through which progressive flooding takes place, the factor "s" may be recalculated taking such flooding into account. However, in this case the s value should also be calculated without taking into account progressive flooding and corresponding opening. The smallest s value should be retained for the contribution to the attained index.

Regulation 7-2.1

1 In cases where the GZ curve may include more than one "range" of positive righting levers for a specific stage of flooding, only one continuous positive "range" of the GZ curve may be used within the allowable range/heel limits for calculation purposes. Different stages of flooding may not be combined in a single GZ curve.





2 In figure 1, the s-factor may be calculated from the heel angle, range and corresponding GZ_{max} of the first or second "range" of positive righting levers. In figure 2, only one s-factor can be calculated.

Regulation 7-2.2

Intermediate stages of flooding

1 The case of instantaneous flooding in unrestricted spaces in way of the damage zone does not require intermediate stage flooding calculations. Where intermediate stages of flooding calculations are necessary in connection with progressive flooding, flooding through non-watertight boundaries or cross-flooding, they should reflect the sequence of filling as well as filling level phases. Calculations for intermediate stages of flooding should be performed whenever equalization is not instantaneous, i.e. equalization is of a duration greater than 60 s. Such calculations consider the progress through one or more floodable (non-watertight) spaces, or cross-flooded spaces. Bulkheads surrounding refrigerated spaces, incinerator rooms and longitudinal bulkheads fitted with non-watertight doors are typical examples of structures that may significantly slow down the equalization of main compartments.

Flooding boundaries

2 If a compartment contains decks, inner bulkheads, structural elements and doors of sufficient tightness and strength to seriously restrict the flow of water, for intermediate stage flooding calculation purposes it should be divided into corresponding non-watertight spaces. It is assumed that the non-watertight divisions considered in the calculations are limited to "A" class fire-rated bulkheads and decks, and do not apply to "B" class fire-rated bulkheads normally used in accommodation areas (e.g. cabins and corridors). This guidance also relates to regulation 4.5. For spaces in the double bottom, in general, only main longitudinal structures with a limited number of openings have to be considered as flooding boundaries.

Sequential flooding computation

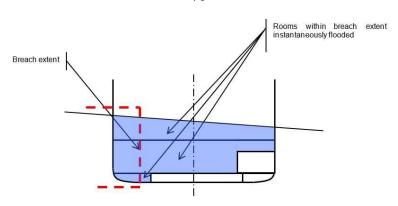
- 3 For each damage scenario, the damage extent and location determine the initial stage of flooding. Calculations should be performed in stages, each stage comprising of at least two intermediate filling phases in addition to the full phase per flooded space. Unrestricted spaces in way of damage should be considered as flooded immediately. Every subsequent stage involves all connected spaces being flooded simultaneously until an impermeable boundary or final equilibrium is reached. Unless the flooding process is simulated using time-domain methods, when a flooding stage leads to both a self-acting cross-flooding device and a non watertight boundary, the self-acting cross-flooding device is assumed to act immediately and occur before the non-watertight boundary is breached. If due to the configuration of the subdivision in the ship it is expected that other intermediate stages of flooding are more onerous, then those should be investigated.
- **3.1** For each phase of a flooding stage (except the final full phase), the instantaneous transverse moment of this floodwater is calculated by assuming a constant volume of water at each heeling angle. The *GZ* curve is calculated with a constant intact displacement at all stages of flooding. Only one free surface needs to be assumed for water in spaces flooded during the current stage.

In the final full phase of each stage, the water level in rooms flooded during this stage reaches the outside sea level, so the lost buoyancy method can be used. The same method applies for every successive stage (added volume of water with a constant intact displacement for all phases before the final full phase of the stage in consideration), while each of the previous stages at the final full phase can be calculated with the lost buoyancy method.

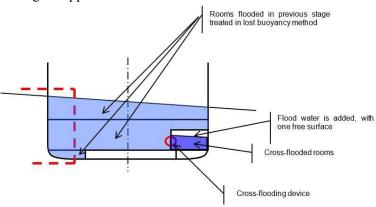
The examples below present a simplified, sequential approach to intermediate stage down flooding and cross-flooding. Because simultaneous down-flooding and cross-flooding is not accounted for, any time-to-flood calculated with this sequential approach should be conservative. Alternative approaches, such as time-domain* flooding simulation, are also acceptable.

Example 1: Major damage with cross-flooding device

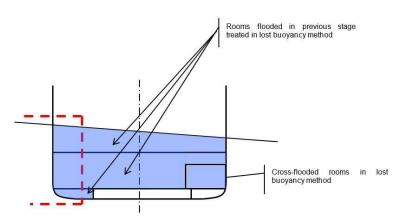
Stage 0: Unrestricted spaces in way of damage should be considered as flooded immediately (intermediate phases are not considered). The lost buoyancy method is applied as this is a full (final) phase. Provided the ship does not capsize and remains at a floating position from which cross-flooding can proceed, stage 0 need not be taken into account for the sfactor calculation as the first intermediate stage to be calculated is after 60 seconds. See cross-flooding/equalization explanatory note 5 below.



Stage 1: Cross-flooding of opposite room



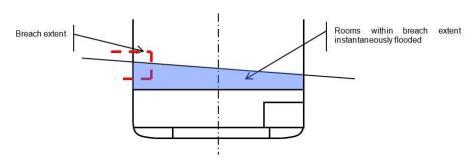
An intermediate phase



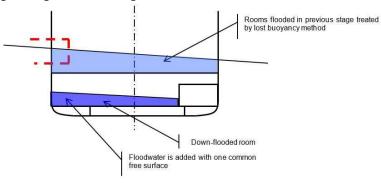
Full (final) phase of flooding stage 1

Example 2: Minor damage with down-flooding and cross-flooding

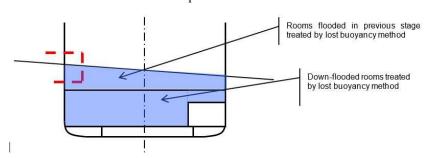
Stage 0: Unrestricted spaces in way of damage should be considered as flooded immediately (intermediate phases are not considered). The lost buoyancy method is applied as this is a full (final) phase. Provided the ship does not capsize and remains at a floating position from which cross-flooding can proceed, stage 0 need not be taken into account for the s_{factor} calculation as the first intermediate stage to be calculated is after 60 seconds. See cross-flooding/equalization explanatory note 5 below.



Stage 1: Down-flooding through non-watertight deck

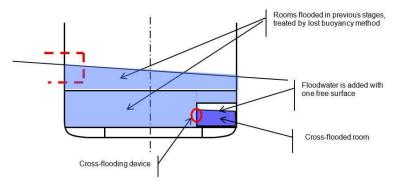


An intermediate phase

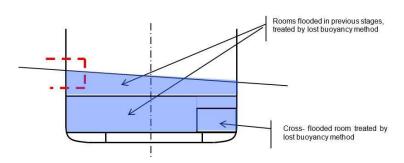


Final (full) phase of stage 1

Stage 2: Cross-flooding



An intermediate phase



Full (final) phase of stage 2

Cross-flooding/equalization

- 4 In general, cross-flooding is flooding of an undamaged space of the ship to reduce the heel in the final equilibrium condition.
- 5 The cross-flooding time should be calculated in accordance with the Revised recommendation on a standard method for evaluating cross-flooding arrangements (resolution MSC.362(92)). If complete fluid equalization occurs in 60 s or less, it should be treated as instantaneous and no further calculations need to be carried out. Additionally, in cases where $s_{final} = 1$ is achieved in 60 s or less, but equalization is not complete, instantaneous flooding may also be assumed if s_{final} will not become reduced. In any cases where complete fluid equalization exceeds 60 s, the value of $s_{intermediate}$ after 60 s is the first intermediate stage to be considered. Only self-acting open cross-flooding arrangements without valves should be considered effective for instantaneous flooding cases.
- 6 Provided that the ship has a GZ greater than 0 and remains in a position from which cross-flooding can proceed, stage 0 need not be taken into account for the s_{factor} calculation as the first intermediate stage to be calculated is after 60 seconds.
- 7 Only cross-flooding devices which are sufficiently submerged below the external waterline at stage 0 are to be used in the calculation for cross-flooding according to resolution MSC.362(92).
- **8** If complete fluid equalization can be finalized in 10 min or less, the assessment of survivability is carried out using the formula in regulation 7-2.1.1 (i.e. as the smallest value of $s_{intermediate}$ or $s_{final} \cdot s_{mom}$)
- 9 In case the equalization time is longer than 10 min, sfinal is calculated for the floating position achieved after 10 min of equalization. This floating position is computed by calculating the amount of flood water according to resolution MSC.362(92) using interpolation, where the equalization time is set to 10 min, i.e. the interpolation of the flood water volume is made between the case before equalization (T=0) and the total calculated equalization time. For damage cases involving different cross-flooding devices serving different spaces, when the interpolation between the case before equalization (T=0) and the total calculated equalization time is needed for flood water volume calculation after 60 s or 10 min, the total equalization time is to be calculated separately for each cross-flooding device.
- 10 In any cases where complete fluid equalization exceeds 10 min, the value of sfinal used in the formula in regulation 7-2.1.1 should be the minimum of sfinal at 10 min or at final equalization.
- 11 The factor sintermediate, i may be used for cross-flooding stages if they are intermediate stages which are followed by other subsequent flooding stages (e.g. the flooding stages of non-watertight compartments).

Alternatives

12 As an alternative to the procedure described above in the explanatory notes for regulation 7-2.2, direct calculation using computational fluid dynamics (CFD), time-domain flooding simulations or model testing may be used to analyse intermediate stages of flooding and determine the time for equalization.

Regulation 7-2.3

- 1 The formulation of $s_{final,i}$ is based on target values for GZ and Range to achieve s = 1. These values are defined as TGZ_{max} and TRange.
- **2** If ro-ro spaces are damaged there might be the possibility of water accumulation on these deck spaces. To account for this, in any damage case where the ro-ro space is damaged the higher values for TGZ_{max} and TRange are to be applied for the calculation of s_i .

Regulation 7-2.4.1.2

The parameter A (projected lateral area) used in this paragraph does not refer to the attained subdivision index.

Regulation 7-2.5.2.1

Unprotected openings

- 1 The flooding angle will be limited by immersion of such an opening. It is not necessary to define a criterion for non-immersion of unprotected openings at equilibrium, because if it is immersed, the range of positive GZ limited to flooding angle will be zero so "s" will be equal to zero.
- 2 An unprotected opening connects two rooms or one room and the outside. An unprotected opening will not be taken into account if the two connected rooms are flooded or none of these rooms are flooded. If the opening is connected to the outside, it will not be taken into account if the connected compartment is flooded. An unprotected opening does not need to be taken into account if it connects a flooded room or the outside to an undamaged room, if this room will be considered as flooded in a subsequent stage.

Openings fitted with a weathertight mean of closing ("weathertight openings")

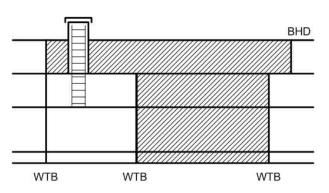
- **3** The survival "s" factor will be "0" if any such point is submerged at a stage which is considered as "final". Such points may be submerged during a stage or phase which is considered as "intermediate", or within the range beyond equilibrium.
- 4 If an opening fitted with a weathertight means of closure is submerged at equilibrium during a stage considered as intermediate, it should be demonstrated that this weathertight means of closure can sustain the corresponding head of water and that the leakage rate is negligible.
- 5 These points are also defined as connecting two rooms or one room and the outside, and the same principle as for unprotected openings is applied to take them into account or not. If several stages have to be considered as "final", a "weathertight opening" does not need to be taken into account if it connects a flooded room or the outside to an undamaged room if this room will be considered as flooded in a successive "final" stage.

Regulation 7-2.5.2.2

- 1 Partial immersion of the bulkhead deck may be accepted at final equilibrium. This provision is intended to ensure that evacuation along the bulkhead deck to the vertical escapes will not be impeded by water on that deck. A "horizontal evacuation route" in the context of this regulation means a route on the bulkhead deck connecting spaces located on and under this deck with the vertical escapes from the bulkhead deck required for compliance with SOLAS chapter II-2.
- 2 Horizontal evacuation routes on the bulkhead deck include only escape routes (designated as category 2 stairway spaces according to SOLAS regulation II-2/9.2.2.3 or as category 4 stairway spaces according to SOLAS regulation II-2/9.2.2.4 for passenger ships carrying not more than 36 passengers) used for the evacuation of undamaged spaces. Horizontal evacuation routes do not include corridors (designated as category 3 corridor spaces according to SOLAS regulation II-2/9.2.2.3 or as category 2 corridor spaces according to SOLAS regulation II-2/9.2.2.4 for passenger ships carrying not more than 36 passengers) or escape routes within a damaged zone. No part of a horizontal evacuation route serving undamaged spaces should be immersed.
- $3 s_i = 0$ where it is not possible to access a stair leading up to the embarkation deck from an undamaged space as a result of flooding to the "stairway" or "horizontal stairway" on the bulkhead deck.

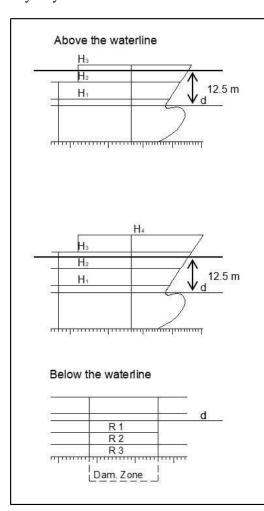
Regulation 7-2.5.3.1

- 1 The purpose of this paragraph is to provide an incentive to ensure that evacuation through a vertical escape will not be obstructed by water from above. The paragraph is intended for smaller emergency escapes, typically hatches, where fitting of a watertight or weathertight means of closure would otherwise exclude them from being considered as flooding points.
- 2 Since the probabilistic regulations do not require that the watertight bulkheads be carried continuously up to the bulkhead deck, care should be taken to ensure that evacuation from intact spaces through flooded spaces below the bulkhead deck will remain possible, for instance by means of a watertight trunk.



Regulation 7-2.6

The sketches in the figure illustrate the connection between position of watertight decks in the reserve buoyancy area and the use of factor v for damages below these decks.



In this example, there are 3 horizontal subdivisions to be taken into account as the vertical extent of damage.

The example shows the maximum possible vertical extent of damage d + 12.5 m is positioned between H_2 and H_3 . H_1 with factor v_1 , H_2 with factor $v_2 > v_1$ but $v_2 < 1$ and H_3 with factor $v_3 = 1$.

The factors v_1 and v_2 are the same as above. The reserve buoyancy above H_3 should be taken undamaged in all damage cases.

The combination of damages into the rooms R1, R2 and R3 positioned below the initial water line should be chosen so that the damage with the lowest s-factor is taken into account. That often results in the definition of alternative damages to be calculated and compared. If the deck taken as lower limit of damage is not watertight, down flooding should be considered.

Regulation 7-2.6.1

The parameters x_1 and x_2 are the same as parameters x_1 and x_2 used in regulation 7-1.

REGULATION 7-3 – PERMEABILITY

Regulation 7-3.2

1 The following additional cargo permeabilities may be used:

Spaces	Permeability at draught d_s	Permeability at draught d_p	Permeability at draught d_l
Timber cargo in holds	0.35	0.7	0.95
Wood chip cargo	0.6	0.7	0.95

2 Reference is made to MSC/Circ.998 (IACS Unified Interpretation regarding timber deck cargo in the context of damage stability requirements) regarding timber deck cargo.

Regulation 7-3.3

- 1 Concerning the use of other figures for permeability "if substantiated by calculations", such permeabilities should reflect the general conditions of the ship throughout its service life rather than specific loading conditions.
- 2 This paragraph allows for the recalculation of permeabilities. This should only be considered in cases where it is evident that there is a major discrepancy between the values shown in the regulation and the real values. It is not designed for improving the attained value of a deficient ship of regular type by the modification of chosen spaces in the ship that are known to provide significantly onerous results. All proposals should be considered on a case-by-case basis by the Administration and should be justified with adequate calculations and arguments.

REGULATION 8 – SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS CONCERNING PASSENGER SHIP STABILITY

Regulation 8.1

This regulation is intended to ensure a sufficient safety level if a large compartment is located aft of the collision bulkhead.

REGULATION 8-1 – SYSTEM CAPABILITIES AND OPERATIONAL INFORMATION AFTER A FLOODING CASUALTY ON PASSENGER SHIPS

Regulation 8-1.2

- 1 In the context of this regulation, "compartment" has the same meaning as defined under regulation 7-1 of these Explanatory Notes (i.e. an on-board space within watertight boundaries).
- 2 The purpose of the paragraph is to prevent any flooding of limited extent from immobilizing the ship. This principle should be applied regardless of how the flooding might occur. Only flooding below the bulkhead deck need be considered.

REGULATION 9 – DOUBLE BOTTOMS IN PASSENGER SHIPS AND CARGO SHIPS OTHER THAN TANKERS

Regulation 9.1

1 This regulation is intended to minimize the impact of flooding from a minor grounding. Special attention should be paid to the vulnerable area at the turn of the bilge. When justifying a deviation from

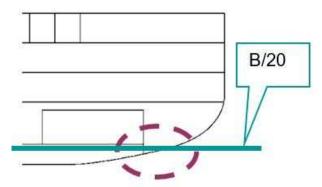
fitting an inner bottom an assessment of the consequences of allowing a more extensive flooding than reflected in the regulation should be provided.

2 The determination regarding the requirement to fit a double bottom "as far as this is practicable and compatible with the design and proper working of the ship" is made, or should be accepted by, the Administration or a recognized organization acting on its behalf.

Compliance with the damage stability requirement in regulation 9.8 should not be considered as an equivalent optional requirement to the fitting of a dimensionally compliant double bottom. This is because a flooded watertight compartment, such as an engine room, that complies with the damage stability requirement in regulation 9.8 is not equivalent to a flooded double bottom below that compartment. Compliance with the damage stability requirement in regulation 9.8 is intended to provide a minimum level of safety in cases when the fitting of a double bottom is not practicable or compatible with the design and proper working of the ship.

Regulation 9.2

1 Except as provided in regulations 9.3 and 9.4, parts of the double bottom not extended for the full width of the ship as required by regulation 9.2 should be considered an unusual arrangement for the purpose of this regulation and should be handled in accordance with regulation 9.7. An example is provided below.



2 If an inner bottom is located higher than the partial subdivision draught dp, this should be considered an unusual arrangement and is to be handled in accordance with regulation 9.7.

Regulations 9.3.2.2, 9.6 and 9.7

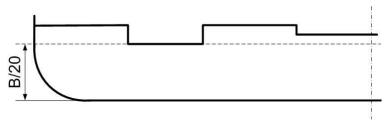
For cargo ships of less than 80 m in length (L), the alternative arrangements to provide a level of safety satisfactory to the Administration should be limited to compartments not having a double bottom, having an unusual bottom arrangement, or having an "other well" extending below the required double bottom height that is greater than the h/2 or 500 mm limit indicated in regulation 9.3.2.1. In these cases compliance with the bottom damage standard in regulation 9.8 should be demonstrated assuming that the damage will only occur between the transverse watertight bulkheads in compartments not having a double bottom, having an unusual bottom arrangement, or having an "other well" extending below the required double bottom height that is greater than the h/2 or 500 mm limit indicated in regulation 9.3.2.1.

Regulation 9.6

- 1 Any part of a passenger ship or a cargo ship of 80 m in length (L) and upwards where a double bottom is omitted in accordance with regulation 9.1, 9.4 or 9.5 shall be capable of withstanding bottom damages, as specified in regulation 9.8. The intent of this provision is to specify the circumstances under which the Administration should require calculations, which damage extents to assume and what survival criteria to apply when double bottoms are not fitted.
- 2 The definition of "watertight" in regulation 2.17 implies that the strength of inner bottoms and other boundaries assumed to be watertight should be verified if they are to be considered effective in this context.

Regulation 9.7

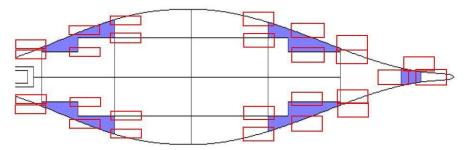
The reference to a "plane" in regulation 9.2 does not imply that the surface of the inner bottom may not be stepped in the vertical direction. Minor steps and recesses need not be considered unusual arrangements for the purpose of this paragraph as long as no part of the inner bottom is located below the reference plane. Discontinuities in way of wing tanks are covered by regulation 9.4.



Regulation 9.8

1 For ships to which the probabilistic damage stability requirements of part B-1 apply, the term "all service conditions" used in this paragraph means the three loading conditions with all trims used to calculate the attained subdivision index A. For ships not subject to the probabilistic damage stability requirements in part B-1, such as cargo ships that comply with the subdivision and damage stability requirements of other instruments as allowed by regulation II 1/4.2.1.2 and cargo ships of less than 80 m in length (L), "all service conditions" means that the limit curves or tables required by regulation 5-1.2.1 should include values calculated for the same draught and trim range(s) as for the other applicable stability requirements.

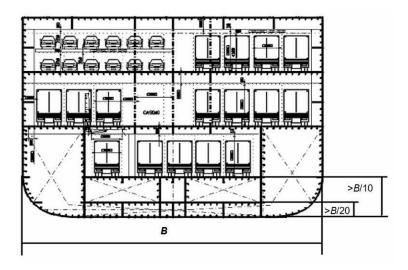
2 The damage extents specified in this paragraph should be applied to all parts of the ship where no double bottom is fitted, as permitted by regulations 9.1, 9.4 or 9.5, and include any adjacent spaces located within the extent of damage. Small wells in accordance with regulation 9.3.1 do not need to be considered damaged even if within the extent of the damage. Possible positions of the damages are shown in an example below (parts of the ship not fitted with a double bottom are shaded; the damages to be assumed are indicated by boxes).



Regulation 9.9

1 For the purpose of identifying "large lower holds", horizontal surfaces having a continuous deck area greater than approximately 30 % in comparison with the waterplane area at subdivision draught should be taken to be located anywhere in the affected area of the ship. For the alternative bottom damage calculation, a vertical extent of B/10 or 3 m, whichever is less, should be assumed.

2 The increased minimum double bottom height of not more than B/10 or 3 m, whichever is less, for passenger ships with large lower holds, is applicable to holds in direct contact with the double bottom. Typical arrangements of ro-ro passenger ships may include a large lower hold with additional tanks between the double bottom and the lower hold, as shown in the figure below. In such cases, the vertical position of the double bottom required to be B/10 or 3 m, whichever is less, should be applied to the lower hold deck, maintaining the required double bottom height of B/20 or 2 m, whichever is less (but not less than 760 mm). The figure below shows a typical arrangement of a modern ro-ro passenger ferry.



REGULATION 10 - CONSTRUCTION OF WATERTIGHT BULKHEADS

Regulation 10.1

For the treatment of steps in the bulkhead deck of passenger ships see explanatory notes for regulation 13. For the treatment of steps in the freeboard deck of cargo ships see explanatory notes for regulation 13-1.

REGULATION 12 - PEAK AND MACHINERY SPACE BULKHEADS, SHAFT TUNNELS, ETC.

Regulation 12.6.1

For cargo ships, the following figures show examples of suitable butterfly valve arrangements:

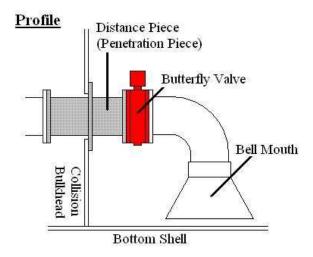
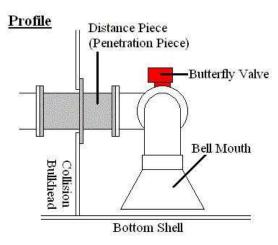


Figure 1



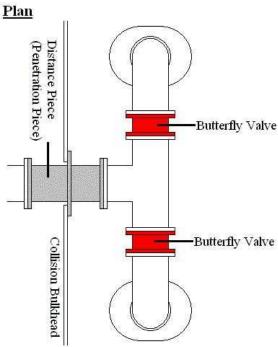


Figure 2

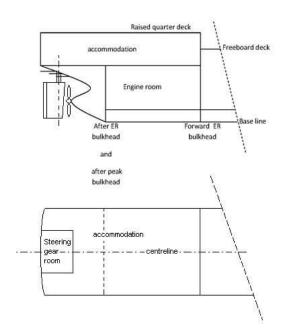
As butterfly valves must be capable of being remotely operated the following shall apply:

- .1 the actuator shall be of a double acting type;
- .2 when subject to loss of power, the actuator shall remain in its current position; and
- .3 when subject to loss of power, the valve shall be able to be manually operated.

Regulation 12.10

1 In cargo ships the after engine room bulkhead can be regarded as the afterpeak bulkhead provided that the after peak adjoins the engine room.

2 In cargo ships with a raised quarter deck, it may be impracticable to extend the afterpeak bulkhead to the freeboard deck as the freeboard deck does not extend to the aft perpendicular. Provided that the afterpeak bulkhead extends above the deepest load line, and that all rudderstock bearings are housed in a watertight compartment without open connection to spaces located in front of the afterpeak bulkhead, termination of the afterpeak bulkhead on a watertight deck lower than the freeboard deck can be accepted by the Administration.



Regulation 12.11

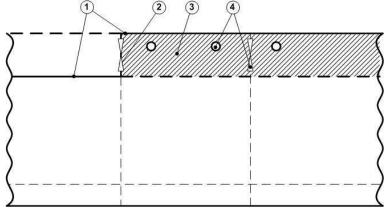
In cargo ships a stern tube enclosed in a watertight space of moderate volume, such as an afterpeak tank, where the inboard end of the stern tube extends through the afterpeak/engine room watertight bulkhead into the engine room is considered to be an acceptable solution satisfying the requirement of this regulation, provided the inboard end of the stern tube is effectively sealed at the afterpeak/engine room bulkhead by means of an approved watertight/oiltight gland system.

REGULATION 13 – OPENINGS IN WATERTIGHT BULKHEADS BELOW THE BULKHEAD DECK IN PASSENGER SHIPS

General – Steps in the bulkhead deck

1 If the transverse watertight bulkheads in a region of the ship are carried to a higher deck which forms a vertical step in the bulkhead deck, openings located in the bulkhead at the step may be considered as being located above the bulkhead deck. Such openings should then comply with regulation 17 and should be taken into account when applying regulation 7-2.

2 All openings in the shell plating below the upper deck throughout that region of the ship should be treated as being below the bulkhead deck and the provisions of regulation 15 should be applied. See figure below.



1 Bulkhead deck 2 Considered as located above the bulkhead deck 3 Ship's side 4 Considered as located below the bulkhead deck

Regulation 13.2.3

1 For closed piping systems compliance with this regulation is achieved if approved pipe penetrations are fitted at the crossing of watertight bulkheads to ensure that heat-sensitive pipes outside the space affected by the fire remain intact, so that any flooding of the fire affected space does not cause progressive flooding through the piping or pipe penetration.

For open piping systems compliance with this regulation is achieved if approved pipe penetrations are fitted at the crossing of watertight bulkheads as are required for closed piping systems, and additionally each pipe connection to a watertight compartment is fitted with an isolation or non-return valve, as appropriate, to prevent progressive flooding through the piping system after a fire. As an alternative to fitting an isolation or non-return valve, pipes may be routed above the damaged waterline in such a way that progressive flooding is prevented, taking into account the dynamic movements of the ship in a damaged condition.

However, progressive flooding may be taken into account in accordance with regulation 7-2.5.4 instead.

2 For the purpose of this explanatory note the following definitions apply:

A closed piping system is a piping system without openings in multiple watertight compartments.

An open piping system is a piping system with openings in multiple watertight compartments.

3 Materials used in systems which penetrate watertight bulkheads should be of sufficient strength after exposure to heat or be considered as part of an open piping system.

Closing devices using intumescent material (swelling when exposed to heat) for open piping systems should not be considered equivalent to the fitting of a valve, since the fire might be located too far from the device to create a watertight seal.

4 Approval of pipe penetrations fitted to ensure the watertight integrity of a bulkhead or deck where heat-sensitive materials are used should include a prototype test of watertightness after having undergone the standard fire test appropriate for the location in which the penetrations are to be installed.

The fire tested pipe penetration should then be tested to a test pressure of not less than 1.5 times the design pressure as defined in regulation 2.18. The pressure should be applied to the same side of the division as the fire test.

The fire tested pipe penetration should be tested for a period of at least 30 minutes under hydraulic pressure equal to the test pressure, but minimum 1.0 bar. There should be no leakage during this test.

The fire tested pipe penetration should continue to be tested for a further 30 minutes with the test pressure. The quantity of water leakage is not to exceed a total of 1 litre.

The prototype test should be considered valid only for the pipe typology (e.g. thermoplastic and multilayer), pressure classes, the maximum/minimum dimensions tested, and the type and fire rating of the division tested.

5 The pressure test need not be carried out on the hot penetration arrangement. Ample time may be given to prepare for the pressure test, i.e. dismantling the fire testing equipment and rigging the pressure test equipment.

The pressure test should be carried out with the pipe section used in the fire test still in place.

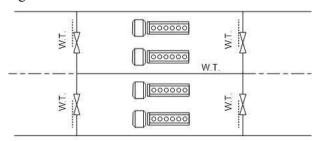
Any pipe insulation fitted for the purpose of the fire test may be removed before the pressure test.

Prototype testing need not be carried out if the pipe penetration is made of steel or equivalent material having a thickness of 3 mm or greater and a length of not less than 900 mm (preferably 450 mm on each side of the division), and there are no openings. Such penetrations shall be suitably insulated by extension of the insulation at the same level of the division. See also regulation II-2/9.3.1 with respect to piping. However, the penetration must still comply with the watertight integrity requirement in regulation 2.17.

¹Refer to the requirements for A-class division set out in part 3 of annex 1 to the 2010 FTP Code.

Regulation 13.4

In cases where main and auxiliary propulsion machinery spaces, including boilers serving the needs for propulsion, are divided by watertight longitudinal bulkheads in order to comply with redundancy requirements (e.g. according to regulation 8-1.2), one watertight door in each watertight bulkhead may be permitted, as shown in the figure below.



REGULATION 13-1 – OPENINGS IN WATERTIGHT BULKHEADS AND INTERNAL DECKS IN CARGO SHIPS

Regulation 13-1.1

- 1 If the transverse watertight bulkheads in a region of the ship are carried to a higher deck than in the remainder of the ship, openings located in the bulkhead at the step may be considered as being located above the freeboard deck.
- 2 All openings in the shell plating below the upper deck throughout that region of the ship should be treated as being below the freeboard deck, similar to the bulkhead deck for passenger ships (see relevant figure under regulation 13 above), and the provisions of regulation 15 should be applied.

REGULATION 15 – OPENINGS IN THE SHELL PLATING BELOW THE BULKHEAD DECK OF PASSENGER SHIPS AND THE FREEBOARD DECK OF CARGO SHIPS

General – Steps in the bulkhead deck and freeboard deck

For the treatment of steps in the bulkhead deck of passenger ships see explanatory notes for regulation 13. For the treatment of steps in the freeboard deck of cargo ships see explanatory notes for regulation 13-1.

REGULATION 15-1 – EXTERNAL OPENINGS IN CARGO SHIPS

Regulations 15-1.1 to 15-1.3 apply to cargo ships which are subject to the damage stability analysis required in part B-1 or other IMO instruments.

Regulation 15-1.1

With regard to air-pipe closing devices, they should be considered weathertight closing devices (not watertight). This is consistent with their treatment in regulation 7-2.5.2.1. However, in the context of regulation 15-1, "external openings" are not intended to include air-pipe openings.

REGULATION 16 - CONSTRUCTION AND INITIAL TESTS OF WATERTIGHT CLOSURES

General

These requirements are only to establish a general design standard for watertight closures. They are not intended to require any non-watertight hatches to be watertight, nor do they override the requirements of the International Convention on Load Lines.

Regulation 16.2

Large doors, hatches or ramps on passenger and cargo ships, of a design and size that would make pressure testing impracticable, may be exempted from regulation 16.2, provided it is demonstrated by calculations that the doors, hatches or ramps maintain watertightness at design pressure with a proper margin of resistance. Where such doors utilize gasket seals, a prototype pressure test to confirm that the compression of the gasket material is capable of accommodating any deflection, revealed by the structural analysis, should be carried out. After installation every such door, hatch or ramp should be tested by means of a hose test or equivalent.

Note: See explanatory notes for regulation 13 for additional information regarding the treatment of steps in the bulkhead deck of passenger ships. See explanatory notes for regulation 13-1 for additional information regarding the treatment of steps in the freeboard deck of cargo ships.

REGULATION 17 – INTERNAL WATERTIGHT INTEGRITY OF PASSENGER SHIPS ABOVE THE BULKHEAD DECK

General – Steps in the bulkhead deck

For the treatment of steps in the bulkhead deck of passenger ships see explanatory notes for regulation 13. **Regulation 17.1**

1 Sliding watertight doors with a reduced pressure head that are located above the bulkhead deck and which are immersed in the final or during any intermediate stage of flooding should comply fully with the requirements of regulation 13. These types of sliding watertight doors tested with reduced pressure head must not be immersed at any stage of flooding by a head of water higher than the tested pressure head. See figure 1 below. These sliding watertight doors shall be kept closed during navigation in compliance with the requirements of regulation 22 and this should be clearly indicated in the damage control information required by regulation 19.

2 If watertight doors are located above the worst final and above the worst intermediate waterline in damage cases contributing to the attained subdivision index *A*, but within the area where the door becomes intermittently immersed (fully or partly) at angles of heel in the required range of positive stability beyond the equilibrium position, such doors are to be power operated and remotely controlled sliding semi-watertight doors complying with the requirements of regulation 13, except that the scantlings and sealing requirements could be reduced to the maximum head of water caused by the waterline being intermittently immersed (see figure 1 below). These doors should be closed in case of damage and this should be clearly indicated in the damage control information required by regulation 19.

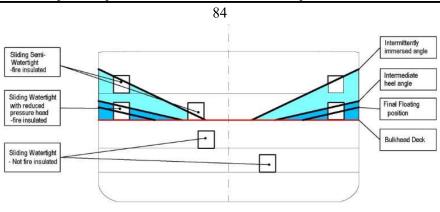


Figure 1

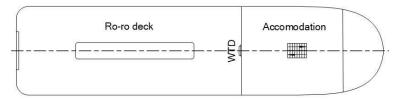
- 3 The use of watertight sliding doors above the bulkhead deck affects the escape provisions of regulation II-2/13. When such doors are used above the bulkhead deck, there should be at least two means of escape from each main vertical zone or similarly restricted space or group of spaces, at least one of which should be independent of watertight doors and at least one of which should give access to a stairway forming a vertical escape. Sliding watertight doors that will be used frequently by passengers must not create a tripping hazard.
- 4 Doors fitted above the bulkhead deck, which are required to meet both fire protection and watertight requirements should comply with the fire requirements in regulation II-2/9.4.1.1 and the watertight requirements in paragraphs 1 and 2 above. Notwithstanding the ultimate sentence of regulation II-2/9.4.1.1.2, watertight doors fitted above the bulkhead deck should be insulated to the standard required by table 9.1 and regulation II-2/9.2.2.1.1.1. The door must be capable of operation using both the remote fire door control circuit and the remote watertight door control circuit. If two doors are fitted, they must be capable of independent operation. The operation of either door separately must not preclude closing of the other door. Both doors must be capable of being operated from either side of the bulkhead.

Regulation 17.3

This paragraph is intended to ensure that progressive flooding through air pipes of volumes located above a horizontal division in the superstructure, which is considered as a watertight boundary when applying regulation 7-2.6.1.1, will be taken into consideration if a side or bottom damage would cause flooding via tanks or spaces located below the waterline.

REGULATION 17-1 – INTEGRITY OF THE HULL AND SUPERSTRUCTURE, DAMAGE PREVENTION AND CONTROL ON RO-RO PASSENGER SHIPS

Regulations 17-1.1.1 and 17-1.1.3 apply only to direct accesses from a ro-ro space to spaces located below the bulkhead deck. The operation of doors in bulkheads separating a ro-ro space and other spaces should be limited to compliance with regulation 23.3.



REGULATION 22 – PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF WATER INGRESS, ETC.

The word "port" used in this regulation includes all berths and sheltered locations where loading and/or discharging may take place.

APPENDIX

GUIDELINES FOR THE PREPARATION OF SUBDIVISION AND DAMAGE STABILITY CALCULATIONS

1 GENERAL

1.1 PURPOSE OF THE GUIDELINES

- **1.1.1** These Guidelines serve the purpose of simplifying the process of the damage stability analysis, as experience has shown that a systematic and complete presentation of the particulars results in considerable saving of time during the approval process.
- **1.1.2** A damage stability analysis serves the purpose to provide proof of the damage stability standard required for the respective ship type. At present, two different calculation methods, the deterministic concept and the probabilistic concept are applied.

1.2 SCOPE OF ANALYSIS AND DOCUMENTATION ON BOARD

- **1.2.1** The scope of subdivision and damage stability analysis is determined by the required damage stability standard and aims at providing the ship's master with clear intact stability requirements. In general, this is achieved by determining *KG*-respective *GM*-limit curves, containing the admissible stability values for the draught range to be covered.
- **1.2.2** Within the scope of the analysis thus defined, all potential or necessary damage conditions will be determined, taking into account the damage stability criteria, in order to obtain the required damage stability standard. Depending on the type and size of ship, this may involve a considerable amount of analyses.
- 1.2.3 Referring to SOLAS chapter II-1, regulation 19, the necessity to provide the crew with the relevant information regarding the subdivision of the ship is expressed, therefore plans should be provided and permanently exhibited for the guidance of the officer in charge. These plans should clearly show for each deck and hold the boundaries of the watertight compartments, the openings therein with means of closure and position of any controls thereof, and the arrangements for the correction of any list due to flooding. In addition, Damage Control Booklets containing the aforementioned information should be available.

2 DOCUMENTS FOR SUBMISSION

2.1 PRESENTATION OF DOCUMENTS

The documentation should begin with the following details: principal dimensions, ship type, designation of intact conditions, designation of damage conditions and pertinent damaged compartments, *KG*-respective *GM*-limit curve.

2.2 GENERAL DOCUMENTS

For the checking of the input data, the following should be submitted:

- .1 main dimensions;
- .2 lines plan, plotted or numerically;
- .3 hydrostatic data and cross curves of stability (including drawing of the buoyant hull);

- .4 definition of sub-compartments with moulded volumes, centres of gravity and permeability;
- .5 layout plan (watertight integrity plan) for the sub-compartments with all internal and external opening points including their connected sub-compartments, and particulars used in measuring the spaces, such as general arrangement plan and tank plan. The subdivision limits, longitudinal, transverse and vertical, should be included;
 - .6 light service condition;
 - .7 load line draught;
 - .8 coordinates of opening points with their level of tightness (e.g. weathertight, unprotected);
 - .9 watertight door location with pressure calculation;
 - .10 side contour and wind profile;
- .11 cross and down flooding devices and the calculations thereof according to resolution MSC.362(92) with information about diameter, valves, pipe lengths and coordinates of inlet/outlet;
 - .12 pipes in damaged area when the destruction of these pipes results in progressive flooding; and
 - .13 damage extensions and definition of damage cases.

2.3 SPECIAL DOCUMENTS

The following documentation of results should be submitted.

2.3.1 Documentation

2.3.1.1 Initial data:

- .1 subdivision length L_s ;
- .2 initial draughts and the corresponding GM-values;
- .3 required subdivision index R; and
- .4 attained subdivision index A with a summary table for all contributions for all damaged zones.
- **2.3.1.2** Results for each damage case which contributes to the index A:
- .1 draught, trim, heel, GM in damaged condition;
- .2 dimension of the damage with probabilistic values p, v and r;
- .3 righting lever curve (including GZ_{max} and range) with factor of survivability s;
- .4 critical weathertight and unprotected openings with their angle of immersion; and
- .5 details of sub-compartments with amount of in-flooded water/lost buoyancy with their centres of gravity.
- **2.3.1.3** In addition to the requirements in paragraph 2.3.1.2, particulars of non-contributing damages $(s_i = 0 \text{ and } p_i > 0.00)$ should also be submitted for passenger ships and ro-ro ships fitted with long lower holds including full details of the calculated factors.

2.3.2 Special consideration

For intermediate conditions, as stages before cross-flooding or before progressive flooding, an appropriate scope of the documentation covering the aforementioned items is needed in addition.

CONTENTS

METHODICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF LOADING MANUALS, STABILITY BOOKLETS FOR THE CARRIAGE OF SOLID BULK CARGOES OTHER THAN GRAIN AND LOADING INSTRUMENTS FOR SEA-GOING SHIPS

1	General
1.1	Definitions
1.2	Purpose
1.3	Application
1.4	Development basis
2	Instructions for drawing up the Loading Manual
2.1	General
2.2	Requirements for contents of sections
2.3	Requirements for document preparation
2.4	Conditions of approval by the Reguster
3	Instructions for drawing up the Stability and Strength Booklet for the Ship Loaded
	with Solid Bulk Cargoes Other than Grain
3.1	General
3.2	Requirements for contents of sections
3.3	Requirements for document preparation
3.4	Conditions of approval by the Register
4	Requirements for loading instruments
4.1	General
4.2	Requirements for software
4.3	Requirements for hardware
4.4	Requirements for Program User Manual
4.5	Conditions of approval by the Register and commissioning
	Methods of calculation of permissible values of bending moments and shear forces
	Standard forms of Loading Manual and Stability Booklet title pages
ANNEX 3	Typical loading sequence summary forms

METHODICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF LOADING MANUALS, STABILITY BOOKLETS FOR THE CARRIAGE OF SOLID BULK CARGOES AND LOADING INSTRUMENTS FOR SEA-GOING SHIPS

1. GENERAL

1.1 DEFINITIONS

- **1.1.1** The Loading Manual is a document regulating stowage, loading and unloading of cargoes and ballast to prevent excessive hull stresses. Instructions for preparing the Loading Manual are given in Section 2.
- **1.1.2** The Stability and Strength Booklet for the Ship Loaded with Solid Bulk Cargoes Other than Grain (Booklet) is a document regulating stowage, loading and unloading of solid bulk cargoes other than grain to prevent excessive hull stresses. Requirements for the Booklet content are given in Section 3.
- **1.1.3** A loading instrument is an instrument, which is either analog or digital by means of which the still water bending moments, shear forces and torsional and lateral loads, where required, in any load or ballast condition can be easily and quickly checked at specified cross-sections along the ship length. Requirements for the loading instrument are given in Section 4.

1.2 PURPOSE

- 1.2.1 These Methodical Instructions (hereinafter referred to as "MI") set out provisions for development of Loading Manuals, Booklets for the carriage of bulk cargoes other than grain and loading instruments for sea-going cargo carriers under the supervision of Russian Maritime Register of Shipping (RS), and aim at unification of their contents and layout when issued by different organizations.
- **1.2.2** Complying with MI provisions ensures safe condition of the ship hull and its monitoring during loading/unloading operations and navigation throughout the whole period of the ship operation provided that the hull is maintained in "fit" technical condition.
- **1.2.3** These MI supplement the Rules for the Classification and Construction of Sea-Going Ships. It is recommended to apply the MI requirements when developing Loading Manuals, Booklets on carriage of bulk cargoes other than grain, and when issuing Certificates for loading instrument.
- **1.2.4** Current Loading Manuals, Booklets and loading instruments do not require reapproval upon MI coming into force.

1.3 APPLICATION

- **1.3.1** The MI provisions apply to ships with a length of 65 m or over.
- **1.3.2** With respect to the provision with hull strength monitoring facilities when loading, ships are divided into two categories.

Category I ships:

ships with large deck openings where combined stresses due to vertical and horizontal hull girder bending, and torsional and lateral loads shall be considered;

ships liable to carry non-homogeneous loadings, where the cargo and/or ballast may be unevenly distributed. Ships less than 120 metres in length, when their design takes into account uneven distribution of cargo or ballast, belong to Category II;

chemical tankers and gas carriers.

Category II ships:

ships with the arrangement giving small possibilities for variation in cargo and ballast distribution, ships on regular and fixed trading pattern, where the Loading Manual gives sufficient guidance, and in addition the exception given under Category I.

- **1.3.3** All ships other than Category II ships less 90 m in length, with a deadweight not greater than 30 % of summer load line displacement, shall be provided with the Loading Manual approved by the Register.
- **1.3.4** In addition to the Loading Manual, all Category I ships shall carry the loading instrument approved by the Register. The loading instrument does not replace the Loading Manual. A loading instrument is a component of ship equipment and shall only be applied to the ship for which it has been approved.
- **1.3.5** As per SOLAS 74 regulation VI/7, all ships carrying bulk cargoes other than grain, including occasional carriages, shall be provided with the Booklet regulating stowage, loading and unloading of bulk cargoes other than grain.
- **1.3.6** The MI application is subject the special consideration of the Register, if ships have purpose, dimensions and design not corresponding to the scope of application of Rules.
- **1.3.7** At the request of the shipowner, loading/unloading conditions of a ship and its navigation can be changed or restricted for the ship's seaworthiness preservation or for extension of its operation without repair. Such limitations shall be reflected in the Loading Manual, Booklet, loading Instrument settings.

1.4 DEVELOPMENT BASIS

- **1.4.1** The Loading Manual, Stability Booklet and Loading Instrument Manual shall be developed based on the ship's reporting data (after the ship construction, modernization, trials and delivery).
- **1.4.2** The Loading Manual and the Booklet shall be developed in accordance with results of the inclining test of the vessel presented in the Stability Booklet. In other cases, the requirements of 1.4.11.3, Part IV "Stability" of the Register Rules shall be followed.

2 INSTRUCTIONS FOR DRAWING UP THE LOADING MANUAL

2.1 GENERAL

The Loading Manual shall include the following sections:

- 1 Table of Contents.
- 2 Introduction.
- 3 General.
- 4 Limitations imposed with respect to the ship's loading.
- 5 Characteristics of cargo spaces, ballast tanks, supply of ballast and cargo pumps.
- **6** Typical loading conditions with results of calculation of still water bending moments and shear forces.
 - 7 Cargo operations and ballasting conditions. Monitoring.
 - 8 Manual calculation methodology of the ship hull longitudinal strength.
 - 9 List of technical documentation.
 - 10 Amendments and additions included into the Loading Manual.

2.2 REQUIREMENTS FOR CONTENTS OF SECTIONS

- 2.2.1 Requirements for the contents of Section 2 "Introduction".
- .1 The Introduction shall include list of purposes that Loading Manual can serve.
- .2 The Section shall contain the record: "Compliance with Loading Manual provisions does not exempt the shipmaster from liability for any decisions made.".
 - 2.2.2 Requirements for the contents of Section 3 "General".

- .1 The Section "General" shall include the descriptions of accepted coordinates system and sign convention.
 - .2 Section shall contain explanations of all used symbols.
 - .3 Section shall specify the ship general data, including:
 - 1) ship's name, shipyard's name, year of construction, building number;
 - 2) Register number, IMO number, port of registry, flag state;
 - 3) ship's type;
 - 4) ship's class;
 - 5) regulatory additional operating limitations;
 - 6) main particulars of the ship;
 - 7) summer load waterline and its corresponding deadweight and displacement;
 - 8) cruising speed;
 - 9) results of heeling experiment;
 - 10) other data at the discretion of the developer of Loading Manual.
- **2.2.3** Requirements for the contents of Section 4 "Limitations Imposed with Respect to Ship's Loading".
- .1 The Section shall specify permissible limits of still water bending moments and shear forces at specified read-out points and, where applicable, limitations due to torsional and lateral loads.
- 1) Permissible values of still water bending moments and shear forces shall be provided for the seagoing and harbour conditions for sagging and hogging bending cases.
- 2) The read-out points, usually, shall be in locations associated with maximum bending moments and shear forces, as well as in weakened areas of the hull structure, in deck openings, in areas where framing system, structure, steel grade change.

The quantity of cross-sections along the ship's length for which bending moments and shear forces are calculated shall be sufficient for the drawing of their diagrams over the entire ship length.

- 3) Permissible values of bending moments and shear forces are accepted according to data given in approved plan approval documents. If the data are not available, permissible values of still water bending moments and shear forces shall be calculated based on design sizes of the scantlings of hull members (Appendix 1).
 - .2 Permissible local loads acting on the hull structures shall be provided in the Section.
- 1) Allowable pressures upon the inner bottom plating, lower deck, upper deck and hatch covers, as well as allowable hold load, shall be accepted according to data given in design documents. If they are not available, allowable pressures shall be calculated. The calculations shall be agreed with the Register.
- 2) The Loading Manual for bulk carriers, ore carriers, ore/oil carriers and oil/bulk carriers of 150 m length and above, which were contracted for construction on or after July 1, 1998, shall additionally include
- a list of the cargo holds or combination of cargo holds that might be empty at full draught. If no cargo hold is allowed to be empty at full draught, this shall be clearly stated in the Loading Manual;
- the maximum and minimum allowable weight of cargo and double bottom contents of each hold as a function of the draught at mid-hold position. Values of maximum allowable weight of cargo in the hold shall be given for the sea-going and harbour conditions;
- the maximum and minimum allowable weight of cargo and double bottom contents of each pair of adjacent holds as a function of mean draught over their length, if the block loading is used for this ship. This mean draught may be calculated by averaging the draught of the two mid-hold positions. Values of maximum allowable weight of cargo in two adjacent holds shall be given for "at sea" and "at port" states of the ship;
- the maximum allowable load on deck and hatch covers. If the ship is not approved for carrying cargoes on deck or hatch covers, this shall be clearly stated in the Loading Manual.
- for cargoes other than bulk cargoes, the maximum allowable load on the inner bottom plating together with specification of the nature of the cargo (density or stowage factor).

- 3) For bulk carriers of 150 m length and above, having single skin side construction, intended for the carriage of bulk cargoes of 1,78 t/m³ density and above, contracted for construction before 1 July 1998, the maximum allowable load on fore hold in case of its flooding shall be determined.
- 4) For bulk carriers of 150 m length and above, having single skin side construction, intended for the carriage of bulk cargoes of 1 t/m³ density and above, contracted for construction on or after 1 July 1998, the maximum allowable load upon each hold in case of its flooding shall be determined.
- 5) The maximum allowable load upon hold in case of its flooding according to 3) and 4) is determined in accordance with the procedures of the Register. The maximum allowable load on a flooded hold, in any case, shall not exceed the maximum design load allowed for the hold in the intact state.
 - .3 The Section shall specify the trim limitations for the ship:
 - 1) minimum forward draught in terms of safe slamming, and after draught in terms of propeller racing;
- 2) minimum and maximum forward and after draughts provided that they comply with the requirements of the hull ice class;
- 3) maximum forward draught (if necessary), allowable as per International Convention on Load Lines (forward draught is determined by minimum bow height);
 - 4) allowable values of draught in bow, stern, amidships, trim, list during cargo operations.
 - .4 The Section shall specify other limitations provided for by the Loading Manual.
 - 1) Limitations relating to the influence of torsional and lateral loads.
- 2) Limitations imposed with respect to the ship loading according to stability criteria (e.g., acceleration criterion), unsinkability, etc.
- 3) The Loading Manual shall clearly indicate the possibility of cargo operations with the use of a grapple. The use of grapples is not allowed if the thickness of the inner bottom plating does not reach the value required in Part II of the Register Rules.
- 4) Limitations relating to a possible non-homogeneous cargo conditions in long holds (at l/L>0,15, where l length of the hold, L length of the ship).
- **2.2.4** Requirements for the contents of Section 5 "Characteristics of Cargo Spaces, Ballast Tanks, Supply of Ballast and Cargo Pumps".

The Section shall include the following data:

- 1) Volumes, arrangement, surfaces, allowable loads on cargo space plating.
- 2) Capacity of ballast tanks and of equipment for their filling and emptying.
- 3) Supply of cargo pumps for tankers.
- **2.2.5** Requirements for the contents of Section 6 "Typical Loading Conditions with Results of Still Water Bending Moments and Shear Forces Calculation".
- .1 The Section shall specify all loading conditions and ballasting at sea accepted as design data when determining the scantlings of framing members and other loading conditions connected to operation of a concrete ship provided for in the Stability Booklet.
- .2 All loading conditions shall include results of calculation of still water bending moments and shear forces.
- .3 All loading conditions (unless expressly provided otherwise) shall be considered for the ship condition subdivided for start of the voyage at departure and end of voyage on arrival of the ship.
- .4 The Loading Manual shall include the following loading conditions for dry cargo carriers, ships with large deck opening, ro-ro ships, refrigerated cargo ships namely¹:
 - 1) homogeneous loading conditions at maximum draught²;
 - 2) ballast conditions;

¹The Loading Manual shall comply with the requirements 2.2.5.6 of these MI, if bulk cargoes shall be carried by undedicated dry cargo ships.

²Summer freeboard mark draught and, if necessary, tropical draught are used as maximum draught. The selection of other design draughts is determined by the Manual's developer according to estimated ports of the ship loading/unloading and agreed with the shipowner.

- 3) special loading conditions typical for this ship: container loading, roll-on roll-off, pipes, deck timber cargo loading, homogeneous light load conditions with full cargo capacity at the draught less than maximum draught, transporting of heavyweights and deck cargoes, etc., as applicable;
 - 4) loading during a short voyage with maximum draught and minimum ship stores;
 - 5) loading transitory conditions during loading/unloading operations and ballasting;
 - 6) ship loading conditions during docking and inspection of propeller hub.
- .5 The following loading conditions shall be included into the Loading Manual for tankers (as applicable for the ship), namely:
 - 1) homogeneous loading conditions (excluding dry and clean ballast tanks);
 - 2) partly loaded and ballast conditions for both departure and arrival;
 - 3) any specified non-homogeneous loading condition;
- 4) mid-voyage conditions differing significantly from ballast conditions related to tank cleaning or other operations;
 - 5) loading and unloading transitory conditions;
 - 6) ballasting at sea;
 - 7) ship loading conditions during docking and inspection of propeller hub.
- .6 The following loading conditions shall be included into the Loading Manual for bulk and ore carriers (as applicable for the ship), namely:
 - 1) homogeneous light and heavy cargo loading conditions at maximum draught;
 - 2) alternate light and heavy cargo loading conditions at maximum draught, where applicable;
- 3) block loading, if applicable, when two adjacent holds are loaded, and the holds forward and after of these holds are empty;
 - 4) ballast condition;

Note. It is recommended for the ships having ballast holds, adjacent to hopper side tanks and topside tanks fitted below the deck, as well as double bottom tanks, to not fill said tanks when the ballast is received into the hold. When doing design calculations, ballast tank partial filling in extremities is not permitted except for cases when measures are provided to avoid occasional overflow of tanks in extremities.

- 5) loading conditions for short voyages when the ship shall be loaded to maximum draught but with limited ship stores;
 - 6) intermediate loading conditions for loading/unloading in the port;
 - 7) conditions of cargo loading on deck, as applicable;
- 8) typical sequences of ship loading from the start of loading up to full deadweight for of homogeneous loading, alternate loading, block loading and partial loading conditions, as applicable. Typical unloading sequences for the mentioned conditions shall be also included. Typical sequences of loading/unloading shall be developed provided that they do not exceed respective margin of strength, in which case loading/unloading rates and ballast pumping in/ out rates shall also be taken into account;
 - 9) typical sequences for change of ballast at sea, if required.
 - 10) ship loading conditions during docking and inspection of propeller hub.
- .7 Loading conditions specified in 2.2.5.5 and 2.2.5.6 of these MI shall be included into the Loading Manual for oil/bulk and oil/ore carriers.
- **.8** Loading conditions for chemical tankers and gas carriers included into the Loading Manual shall be agreed with the Register.
 - .9 Calculation of still water bending moments and shear forces:
- 1) calculation of still water bending moments and shear forces shall be performed in accordance with 1.4.3 Part II of the Register Rules for all ship loading conditions provided in Section 3 of these MI, as well as for other loading conditions relating to the operating conditions of a particular ship, provided in the Stability Booklet;
- 2) for ships without effective longitudinal bulkheads with non-homogeneous loading, when loaded and unloaded spaces alternate, values of still water shear forces may be specified according to 1.4.3.3 of Part II of the Register Rules;

- 3) calculation of sagging of a ship's hull and consideration of hull bending influence to bending moments and shear forces (if the hull bending is considered for their calculation) shall be in accordance with the procedures approved by the Register;
- 4) Location of cross-sections over the ship's length, where bending moments and shear forces are calculated (and, respectively, calculation of longitudinal hull strength) shall be selected so as to construct the bending-moment curve and shear forces diagram over complete length of the ship;
- 5) for bulk carriers of 150 m length and above, having single skin side construction, intended for the carriage of bulk cargoes of 1 t/m³ density and above contracted for construction on or after 1 July 1998, envelope results and permissible values of still water bending moments and shear forces shall be given. They are calculated with flooding of each hold for all loading and ballasting conditions considered in the strength analysis of intact ship. Still water bending moments and shear forces for intact ships are calculated with the following assumptions:
- each cargo space is considered as flooded separately to waterline of the ship equilibrium according to this case of flooding;
- permeability³ of the void cargo spaces and the spaces over the cargo in loaded spaces is taken equal to 0,95;
 - corresponding values of permeability and density shall be used for the bulk cargo carried⁴.
- **2.2.6** The requirements for the contents of Section 7 "Cargo operations and ballasting conditions. Monitoring".
- .1 The Section shall specify the sequence of cargo loading/unloading and ship ballasting for all design loading conditions, corresponding to 2.2.5 of MI, as well as for other loading conditions relating to conditions of operation of a particular ship provided in the Stability Booklet.
 - .2 The Section shall contain:
- 1) typical sequences of the ship loading from its start to full deadweight for all ship loading conditions. Typical unloading sequences for the said conditions shall be also included. Typical sequences of loading/unloading shall be developed provided that they do not exceed respective margin of strength, in which case loading/unloading rates and ballast pumping in/pumping out rates shall be taken into account;
 - 2) typical sequences of ballast charge/discharge in the port, if required;
- 3) typical registration forms of the sequence for cargo loading/unloading and ballast charge/discharge (see Appendix 3, Typical Registration Forms of Sequence for Cargo Loading/Unloading).
- .3 The sequence of cargo operations carrying out for bulk carriers shall be regulated based on one, two and more points of loading/unloading (for simultaneously operating cargo loading devices). In this case, it is recommended to load one hold by one step, without return of loading devices, wherever possible and safe in terms of ensuring the ship strength.
- .4 Weight of charged (discharged) ballast for each stage of cargo operations shall be agreed in time and in terms of available loading/unloading devices.
- .5 The Section shall specify conditions for accepting the ship for loading: availability/unavailability/minimum amount of ballast on board the ship depending on water area and waves.
- .6 The Section shall specify the possibility of simultaneous loading/unloading operations and ballasting.
- .7 The Section shall specify, if necessary, possibility and provisions for sea passages of the ship in intermediate conditions of loading.
- .8 Draughts of the ship shall be specified for each stage of loading/unloading taking into account the hull bending. It will allow the crew to monitor cargo operations, maximum values of bending moments and

³The term "permeability" applied to compacted bulk cargo means the ratio of permeable volume between particles, granules of other nodules of a cargo to the whole volume of the bulk cargo.

⁴For iron ore, minimum value of permeability is taken 0,3 with relevant cargo density 3,0 t/m³. For cement, minimum value of permeability is taken 0,3 with relevant density 1.3 t/m³. If the ship shall transport packeted goods (e.g., rolled steel), actual cargo density is taken with zero permeability.

shear forces in percentage of the permissible values, specifying cross-sections, where they will be valid, and for the ships having insufficient stability, values of corrected metacentric heights, too.

- **2.2.7** The requirements for the contents of Section 8 "Manual Calculation Methods of Longitudinal Hull Strength of the Ship".
- .1 Methods of manual calculation of longitudinal hull strength (hereinafter referred to as Methods) shall provide the possibility for ship's crew to determine, with a sufficient accuracy and minimum time, bending moments and shear forces and compare them with permissible values, if the ship loading is different from the conditions described in the Loading Manual.
- .2 For ships of II CII and III CII classes, the Methods shall provide for control of bending moments amidships and in cargo area transition to superstructure in ships of 90 m in length and more and in midship section in ships of less than 90 m in length.
- .3 The Methods shall include the detailed example of manual calculation of hull strength for a particular loading condition.
- .4 The necessity for the inclusion of Methods into the Loading Manual for a particular ship shall be determined by the developer and agreed with the Register.
 - .5 Recommended practice for developing the Methods:
 - 1) monitoring plans of longitudinal strength;
 - 2) influence lines for bending moment and shear force in the controlled cross-section;
 - 3) method of "integral factors";
 - 4) method of "isolated" diagrams for single cargo loading in specified space.
 - .6 The procedure for the Methods preparation is selected at the discretion of the developer.
- .7 The accuracy of calculations in each controlled cross-section shall be within acceptable tolerances (Table 1). As the values for comparison, the results of calculations may be used, obtained using independent software, approved manual calculation or values of typical loading conditions (taken from approved ship's documents), provided that the development basis is identical.

Tolerances for calculation accuracy comparison

Table 1

Calculation	Tolerance (percentage of permissible parameter value for cross-section)
Still water shear force	+ /-10
Still water bending moment	+ /-10

- 2.2.8 Requirements for the contents of Section 9 "List of Technical Documents".
- .1 The Section shall include the list of technical documents, based on which the Loading Manual was developed.
- .2 The List shall specify full name of the document, its number, issuing organization, year of issue, date of its agreement with the Register.
- **2.2.9** The requirements for the contents of Section 10 "Amendments and Additions included into the Loading Manual".
- .1 In case of modification of main particulars of the ship or of hull design, which can affect hull longitudinal strength and/or load-carrying capacity of the double bottom, a new Loading Manual shall be developed and submitted for the approval.
- .2 Any changes and/or additions relating to the inclusion into the respective Loading Manual of new ship loading or ballasting conditions or new diagrams of cargo loading/unloading (resulting from the ship structure reinforcement under repair, and vice versa, due to its excessive wear) shall be described in the Loading Manual and approved by the Register.
- .3 Any changes and/or additions to the Loading Manual shall be made by the Manual developer or another organization authorized by the shipowner and approved by the Register.

2.3 REQUIREMENTS FOR DOCUMENT LAYOUT

- **2.3.1** The structure of the Loading Manual shall be identical with the typical structure of Loading Manual.
- **2.3.2** The Loading Manual and drawings (figures), tables and diagrams attached thereto shall be both in a language that the ship's officers can understand and in English.
 - 2.3.3 The Loading Manual shall include references to documents based on which it is developed.
- **2.3.4** The system of measurement units, coordinates system and sign convention shall be the consistent for the entire document and the same as the system of units used in the Stability Booklet.
 - 2.3.5 Any notation keys, if they are used in the document, shall be provided in the Loading Manual.
 - 2.3.6 A table of contents shall be provided at the beginning of the document. Pages shall be numbered.
- **2.3.7** Part of materials included into the Loading Manual as per the requirements of this document may be added into the Stability Booklet (e.g., typical loading conditions, respective diagrams of bending moments and shear forces, comparisons with allowable values). It is recommended to name the documentShip Stability and Strength Booklet for the ship's master.
 - **2.3.8** The standard title page form is provided in Appendix 2.

2.4 CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL BY THE REGISTER

The Loading Manual shall be submitted to the Register for approval together with required justification and documents based on which it was developed. The Loading Manual shall be developed using the main final design data of the ship.

3 INSTRUCTIONS FOR DRAWING UP THE STABILITY AND STRENGTH BOOKLET FOR THE SHIPS LOADED WITH SOLID BULK CARGOES OTHER THAN GRAIN

3.1 GENERAL

The general requirements for the Stability and Strength Booklet for the Ships Loaded with Solid Bulk Cargoes Other than Grain (Stability Booklet) are identical to the requirements of 2.1 for the Loading Manual with regard to solid bulk cargoes other than grain. In some cases agreed with the Register, the contents of Booklet may be changed.

3.2 REQUIREMENTS FOR CONTENTS

- **3.2.1** The requirements for the contents of Sections 2 "Introduction" and 3 "General" are identical to the requirements of 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 for the Loading Manual.
 - 3.2.2 Requirements for the contents of Section 4 "Limitations Imposed with Respect to Ship Loading".
- .1 The Section shall contain the limitations imposed on stability characteristics according to the requirements of the Rules and SOLAS regulation II-1/22.
- .2 Other requirements for the contents of the Section are identical to the requirements of 2.2.3 for the Loading Manual.
- **3.2.3** The requirements for the contents of Section 5 "Characteristics of Cargo Spaces, Ballast Tanks, Supply of Ballast and Cargo Pumps" are identical to the requirements of 2.2.4 for the Loading Manual.
 - 3.2.4 Requirements for the contents of Section 6 "Typical Conditions of the Ship Loading".
- .1 The requirements for the contents of this section are identical to the requirements of 2.2.5 for the Loading Manual.

- .2 All loading conditions shall contain the results of stability calculations according to the requirements of the Rules and SOLAS regulation II-1/22.
- **3.2.5** Requirements for the contents of Section 7 "Cargo Operations and Ballasting Conditions. Monitoring".
- .1 The requirements for the contents of this section are identical to the requirements of 2.2.6 for the Loading Manual.
- **3.2.6** Requirements for the contents of Section 8 "Manual Calculation Methods of Longitudinal Hull Strength of the Ship".
- .1 The requirements for the contents of the Section are identical to the requirements of 2.2.7 for the Loading Manual.
- .2 The Methods shall enable the ship's personnel, if the ship loading is different from the conditions contained in the Loading Manual, to perform the stability calculation in minimum time and with sufficient accuracy in accordance with the requirements of the Rules and SOLAS regulation II-1/22.
 - 3.2.7 Requirements for the contents of Section 9 "List of Technical Documents".
- .1 The requirements for the contents of the Section are identical to the requirements of 2.2.8 for the Loading Manual.
- **3.2.8** Requirements for the contents of Section 10 "Amendments and Additions Included into the Booklet".
- .1 The requirements for implementing amendments and additions are identical to the requirements of 2.2.9 for the Loading Manual.

3.3 REQUIREMENTS FOR DOCUMENT LAYOUT

The requirements for Booklet layout are identical to the requirements of 2.3 for the Loading Manual.

3.4 CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL BY THE REGISTER

The requirements for approval of Booklet are identical to the requirements of 2.4 for the Loading Manual.

4 REQUIREMENTS FOR LOADING INSTRUMENTS

4.1 GENERAL

- **4.1.1** The loading instrument shall be based on the use of a computer system including software and hardware.
 - **4.1.2** The loading instrument is not a substitute for the approved Loading Manual and Booklet.
- **4.1.3** The results of the calculations performed using the loading instrument are only applicable to the ship for which it has been approved.
- **4.1.4** The loading instrument shall ensure the output of all necessary information, both on the monitor screen and on the printer.
 - **4.1.5** The loading instrument shall determine basic parameters of any loading condition.
 - 1) Displacement and coordinates of the centre of gravity.
 - 2) Draught at forward and after perpendiculars and at midship.
- 3) Limitations for draughts at marks: forward, after and midship. If necessary, the hull flexibility can be taken into account.
 - 4) Trim.

- 5) The strength limitations in the form of comparison of design values with the allowable values:
- Seagoing and harbour bending moments and shear forces.
- Allowable pressures on the inner bottom plating and decks.
- For ships carrying bulk cargoes in accordance with 2.2.5.6:
- a) allowable weight of cargo and double bottom contents for all holds, depending on the mean draught in the hold area;
- b) allowable weight of cargo and double bottom contents for any adjacent holds, depending on mean draught in the hold area;
 - c) still water bending moment and shear forces in case of holds emergency flooding.
 - -Torsional moments, if necessary.

Note. The forces and moments determined by the calculation shall be represented graphically and in tables, including percentages of the allowable values at each read-out point.

- **4.1.6** The loading instrument shall provide:
- 1) a clear warning in case of violation of any limitations;
- 2) if the loading instrument does not check any limitations specific to the type of ship and cargo, the user shall be specifically warned. Uncontrolled limitations shall be present on the display for the current loading condition and shall be included in the print-out.
- **4.1.7** At each read-out point, the accuracy of the calculation program shall be within acceptable tolerances (Table 2). The calculation results obtained using independent software, approved manual calculation or values from typical loading conditions (of the approved ship's documents) can be used as the values for comparison. This comparison is valid for identical development basis.

Tolerances for calculation accuracy comparison

Table 2

Calculation	Tolerance (percentage of permissible parameter value for cross-section)
Still water shear force Still water bending moment Still water torsional moment	+ /-5 + /-5 + /-5

- **4.1.8** For each ship, the approval process for the loading instrument shall include the following procedures:
 - 1) approval of the software with the issue of a Type Approval Certificate (form 6.8.5);
 - 2) verification of the software for a particular ship with the issuance of a Report (form 6.3.29);
 - 3) approval of the computer's hardware, if necessary;
 - 4) commissioning trials on board with the issuance of a Report according (form 6.3.10).

4.2 REQUIREMENTS FOR SOFTWARE

- **4.2.1** The software shall ensure that it is not possible for the user to modify the ship-critical files containing the following information:
- 1) ship lightweight and lightweight distribution along the ship's length, and corresponding centre of gravity;
 - 2) compartment definitions, centres of volume, tank capacity tables;
 - 3) data determining geometric shape of the hull;
 - 4) hydrostatic data;
 - 5) limitations imposed on the parameters of the ship.

- **4.2.2** The integrity and immutability of data shall be checked by the software.
- **4.2.3** Any alterations made to the software that may affect the longitudinal strength shall be declared by the developer of the program or their designated representative and the Register shall be informed immediately about any changes made. The Certificate (form 6.8.5) shall be deemed invalid if any changes or modifications to the software are not agreed with the Register. In cases where the Certificate is deemed invalid by the Register, the modified calculation program shall be subject to reapproval in accordance with the approval procedure.
 - 4.2.4 The software shall have an interface compatible with an advanced input analysis system.
- **4.2.5** The program shall prevent incorrect data from being entered. For example, the volume of cargo entered shall not exceed the volume of the tank or have a negative value.
- **4.2.6** If the software provides for data reading from external sensors, for example, tank level sensors, draught sensors, software monitoring of their operability with the output of warning signals in case of failures shall be provided. Accordingly, the possibility of manual entry of the relevant data shall be provided.
- **4.2.7** The software of the loading instrument shall have the Type Approval Certificate for the program (complex of programs) on the computer (form 6.8.5).

4.3 REQUIREMENTS FOR HARDWARE

- **4.3.1** The software of the loading instrument shall be installed on a computer of a type approved by the Register or on two specifically dedicated computers.
- **4.3.2** If two computers are available, the computer type approval may be waived, but both shall be subject to acceptance testing.
- **4.3.3** In addition, computers which are to be a part of the ship's network shall be approved in accordance with the requirements of the Register.
 - **4.3.4** If two computers are used, each one shall be equipped with a monitor and a printer.

4.4 REQUIREMENTS FOR PROGRAM USER MANUAL

- **4.4.1** The manual shall be uniquely identified for the specific ship.
- **4.4.2** The manual shall have clear and unambiguous provisions. The use of illustrations and diagrams is recommended.
 - **4.4.3** The manual shall contain:
 - 1) a general description of the program including its identification, version number and date;
 - 2) a copy of the Type Approval Certificate (form 6.8.5);
- 3) requirements for hardware parameters necessary for normal start-up and operation of the loading calculation program;
- 4) a description of error and warning messages that are most likely to occur, with instructions on the sequence of user actions in such cases;
 - 5) ship lightweight and coordinates of its centre of gravity;
 - 6) deadweight components for each test condition;
- 7) list of permissible values of still water shear forces and bending moments, assigned by the Register and, if necessary, torsional loads;
 - 8) if necessary, correction factors for shear forces;
- 9) if necessary, weight limitations for each hold and for each pair of adjacent holds, as a function of mean length of the hold (holds) draught;
- 10) an example of the calculation procedure with explanations and an example of a computer print-out of the output data;
 - 11) an example of a computer print-out of each screen on the display with explanatory text.

4.5 CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL BY THE REGISTER AND COMMISSIONING

- **4.5.1** Issuance of Type Approval Certificate of the calculation program.
- .1 The calculation program for the loading instrument may obtain the type approval of the Register in accordance with the requirements of 1.4.9 of Part II "Hull" of the Rules of Classification and Construction of Sea-Going Ships. A Type Approval Certificate can be issued after a satisfactory conclusion to the calculation program.
 - .2 The Type Approval Certificate is valid only for the identified program and its specific version.
- .3 After submitting an application for the type approval of the program, the Register shall provide the applicant with data for testing at least two different types of ships. For calculation programs based on input data relating to the shape of the hull, the data for the tests shall be issued for three different types of ships. This data shall be used by the applicant when running the program for the ships selected for the program check. Obtained results, together with hydrostatic data and with data relating to the hydrostatic data by certain correlations resulting from calculations (if available), shall be submitted to the Register for assessment of accuracy of calculations using the program. The Register shall perform concurrent computation using the same input data and compare the results with those produced by the program submitted for approval.
 - .4 A Type Approval Certificate can be issued if:
 - 1) the requirements for the load calculation program are met, see 4.2;
- 2) the functionality of the program is clearly described, the principles and methods of calculation meet the requirements of the Register;
 - 3) the accuracy of the loading program calculation is within acceptable tolerances, refer to 4.1.7;
 - 4) the actual data on the ship (4.5.1.5) are found satisfactory;
 - 5) clear and precise user manual of the program is presented for review;
 - 6) minimum hardware data are specified.
- .5 The Type Approval Certificate shall specify in detail the most important limitations under which the program is approved.
- .6 The Type Approval Certificate shall remain valid for maximum 5 years. The validity of the Certificate can be extended upon receipt of confirmation from the developer of the program that the calculation algorithms remain unchanged.
- .7 The Certificate (form 6.8.5) shall be deemed invalid if the developer has changed the algorithm of the program without agreement with the Register. In such cases, the revised program shall be considered as a new one.
 - **4.5.2** Checking initial data. Approval of the Acceptance Tests Program.
- .1 The surveyor to the Register shall verify the results of the calculation and the actual data for the ship used in the calculation program for each specific ship on which the program will be installed.
- .2 After an application for initial data verification is submitted, the Register shall offer the applicant at least four loading conditions taken from the approved Loading Manual to be used for the acceptance tests. During the acceptance tests, each space of the ship shall be loaded at least once. The acceptance tests shall include all conditions of cargo draughts from maximum draught provided for by the ship design up to minimum ballast draught.
- .3 The read-out points shall be taken on transverse bulkheads or other obvious boundaries. Additional read-out points may be required between bulkheads of long holds, or tanks, or between container stacks.
- .4 If it is necessary to take into account the torsional moments in still water, they shall be calculated for a single loading condition to demonstrate the correctness of such calculation.
- .5 The data contained in the load calculation program shall be consistent with the data specified in the approved Loading Manual. Special attention shall be paid to the light mass of the ship and the position of the centre of gravity.
- .6 The Register shall verify the following data provided by the applicant for their compliance with the built ship:
 - 1) identification of the calculation program, including the version number;

- 2) main particulars, hydrostatic particulars and, if, the ship profile;
- 3) the position of forward and after perpendiculars and, if appropriate, the calculation method to derive the forward and after draughts at the actual position of the ship's draught marks;
 - 4) ship lightweight and lightweight distribution along the length of the ship;
 - 5) lines plans and/or offset tables, or bonjean data at 21 stations in the length between perpendiculars;
- 6) compartment definitions, including frame spacing, and centres of volume, together with capacity tables, if appropriate;
 - 7) deadweight definitions for each loading condition;
 - 8) loading strength limitations (Table 3).

Table 3

Calculation	Data to be provided to and accepted by the Register
Still water shear force (N_{sw})	 The read-out points (frame locations) for N_{sw} calculations. These points are normally selected at the position of the transverse bulkhead or other obvious boundaries. Additional read-out points may be specified between the bulkheads of long holds or tanks or between container stacks. Shear force correction factors and method of application. The permissible seagoing and harbour [N_{sw}] limits at the read-out points specified in 1. Where required, additional sets of permissible [N_{sw}] values may be specified.
Still water bending moment (M_{SW})	 The read-out points (frame locations) for the M_{sw} calculations. These points are normally selected at the position of the transverse bulkhead, mid-hold or other obvious boundaries. The permissible seagoing and harbour [M_{sw}] limits at the read-out points specified in 1. Where required, additional sets of permissible [M_{sw}] values may be specified.
	 The read-out points (frame locations) for the M_{Tsw} calculations. The permissible limits of [M_{Tsw}] at the read-out points specified in 1.

- .7 The data validation procedure is considered complete when:
- 1) the requirements for the loading calculation program are met, see para 4.2;
- 2) the functionality of the program is clearly described, principles and methods of calculations meet the requirements of the Register;
 - 3) the accuracy of the program calculations is within acceptable tolerances, refer to 4.1.7;
 - 4) the actual data on the ship (4.5.1.5) are found satisfactory;
- 5) the clarity and clearness of the operation manual according to 4.4 are checked and recognized as satisfactory;
 - 6) minimum hardware data are specified;
 - 7) the printouts of 4 or 5 ship loading conditions submitted for testing of the program are approved.
- **.8** If the software of the loading instrument has a Type Approval Certificate, the procedure of data validation shall be considered as complete when:
 - 1) it is established that the type approval is applicable for the considered ship;
- 2) the data that the Type Approval Certificate corresponds to the program ID and to the version number are provided;
 - 3) the accuracy of the program calculations is within acceptable tolerances, refer to 4.1.7;
 - 4) the actual data on the ship (para 4.5.1.5) are found satisfactory;
 - 5) clear and concise operation manual in accordance with 4.4 has been reviewed and found satisfactory.;
 - 6) details of the on minimum hardware are stated;

- 7) the printouts of 4 or 5 ship loading cases submitted for testing of the program are approved.
- .9 The approved loading conditions from the Loading Manual of the ship and the Report (form 6.3.29) are sent by the Register Head Office to the Branch Office, with the instruction about acceptance testing. If the ship is in service, the approved ship loading conditions and the Report (form 6.3.29) shall be sent to the shipowner, who shall ensure their delivery on board the ship, as well as conducting the acceptance tests with the participation of the Register surveyor.
 - **4.5.3** Acceptance tests. Program Acceptance Test Report (form 6.3.10)
- .1 During the acceptance tests, one of senior officers of the ship's crew shall operate the loading instrument and make calculations in accordance with the test conditions. This work shall be certified by the Register surveyor. The results received during the operation of the loading instrument shall be identical to those provided in approved reference examples. A printout of the calculation results for all approved reference examples shall be obtained, without which the Report shall not be issued.
- .2 The acceptance tests shall also be carried out on the second dedicated computer, which will be used in case of failure of the first one. The results obtained during the operation of the loading instrument shall be identical to those provided in the approved reference examples. A printout of the calculation results for all approved reference examples shall be obtained, without which the Report shall not be issued. If a computer of an approved type is used, the second computer and conducting the tests using the second computer are not required.
- **3.** If the hardware does not have type approval, it shall be demonstrated that the acceptance tests of the program on both the first and second specially installed computers provide acceptable results. If this is the case, a Report (form 6.3.10) may be issued for the program acceptance tests.
- **4.** The Register issues a Report (form 6.3.10) for acceptance tests of the program after satisfactory completion of the tests.
- **4.5.4** If any amendments or additions are made to the manual or program along with any changes to the Loading Manual, or any changes to the software that can affect longitudinal strength, the loading instrument shall be subject for reapproval.

ANNEX 1

METHODS OF CALCULATION OF PERMISSIBLE VALUES OF BENDING MOMENTS AND SHEAR FORCES

1. The permissible value of still water bending moment $[M_{sw}]$, in kNm, for the section concerned is given by the formula

$$[[M_{sw}] = \frac{0.175W}{\eta} - M_w$$

where

W =section modulus of the hull for the section under consideration, in cm³;

η = application factor of the steel mechanical properties determined according to Table 1.1.4.3 of Part II "Hull" of the Register Rules;

 M_W = wave bending moment for the section under consideration, in kNm, determined in accordance with 1.4.4.1 of Part II "Hull" of the Register Rules.

Seagoing wave bending moment values are determined for the navigation area corresponding to the class of ship, harbour values are determined for limited navigation area III.

2. The permissible value of still water shear force $[N_{sw}]$, in kN, in the absence of longitudinal bulkheads is given by the formula

$$[N_{sw}] = \frac{2,20I}{\eta} \frac{s}{S} - N_w$$

where

I = moment of inertia for the hull section section under consideration, in cm4;

s = construction thickness of side shell plating for the section concerned, in mm; for the ships having double side shell s is comprehended as total thickness of outer and inner ship sides;

S = actual static moment with reference to the neutral axis, for the portion of the hull section concerned located above or below the level at which the thickness of the side shell plating is determined, in cm³;

 $\eta - \text{refer to 1};$

 N_w = wave shear force for the section under consideration, in kN, determined according to 1.4.4.2 of Part II "Hull" of the Register Rules. The permissible values of shear forces are determined for the level relative to the height of the section, for which the ratio s/S will be minimum.

Seagoing wave shear force values are determined for the navigation area corresponding to the class of ship, harbour values are determined for limited navigation area III.

3. Where there are two flat longitudinal bulkheads, the permissible values of still water shear forces $[N_{sw}]$, in kN, are taken to be equal to the lowest of the values of N_{sw1} and N_{sw2} , given by the formulae

$$[N_{sw}] = \min(N_{sw1}, N_{sw2})$$

$$N_{sw1} = \frac{2,20I}{\eta} \frac{s_1}{Sa_1} - N_w$$

$$N_{sw2} = \frac{2,20I}{\eta} \frac{s_2}{Sa_2} - N_w$$

where

 $a_1 = 0.16 + 0.08s_1/s_2;$

 $a_2 = 0.34 - 0.08s_1/s_2;$

 s_1 = as-build thickness of side shell plating for the section concerned for the length and depth of the side, in mm:

 s_2 = as-build thickness of longitudinal bulkhead for the section concerned for the length and depth of the side, in mm: I, S, η , N_w -refer to 2

Permissible values of shear forces are determined for the level relative to the height of the cross-section, for which the ratio s_1/Sa_1 and s_2/Sa_2 will be minimum.

4. Where there are one or more than two continuous flat longitudinal bulkheads, or longitudinal bulkheads with horizontal corrugations, the permissible values of still water shear forces are determined using methods agreed with the Register.

5. For bulk carriers of 150 m length and above, having single skin side construction, intended for the carriage of bulk cargoes of 1 t/m³ density and above contracted for construction on or after 1 July 1998, the longitudinal strength of the hull shall be checked for a case with any cargo hold damaged. The effective bending moments and shear forces calculated according to 2.2.5.9.5 of these MI shall not exceed the permissible values of the bending moments [Msw], in kNm, and shear forces [Nsw], in kN, given by the formulae

$$[[M_{sw}] = \frac{0.175W}{\eta} - 0.8M_w$$

$$[N_{sw}] = \frac{2,20I}{\eta} \frac{s}{S} - 0.8N_w$$

where

Mw – wave bending moment for the section concerned, in kN*m, determined in accordance with 1.4.4.1 of Part II "Hull" of the Register Rules for the navigation area conforming to the ship class;

Nw – wave shear force for the section under consideration, in kN*m, determined in accordance with 1.4.4.2 of Part II "Hull" of the Register Rules for the navigation area conforming to the ship class;

W, η – refer to 1;

s, I, S – refer to 2.

ANNEX 2

STANDARD FORMS OF LOADING MANUAL AND STABILITY BOOKLET TITLE PAGES

_		M/V «	»
	LOADING M	1ANUAL	
	Document N	lumber	
_		M/V «	»
FC	STABILITY AND STRE OR THE SHIP LOADED WIT		
	Document N	lumber	
Issued in accorda Convention as amend		egulation 7.2 Chapter VI of SOLA	AS International
APPROVED		199	
Approved by the I Maritime Administrat		oping under the authority of the Ru	ssian Federation
APPROVED		199	

ANNEX 3

TYPICAL LOADING SEQUENCE SUMMARY FORM

σ.	_	Vessel			T			ld.		7														
		name			Yard			number																
										,	Port						commenceme	nt						
	0.00	X 8		× 6-	-	> 7	3	× - 2	7	100	(specific o					of loading/o								
7.		2=		-	-	15:		·		الحثيط		s of cargo				Condition at								
Ballast	1	5		4		3	1	2	1	FPT		ing / discharge	X 0			of loading /	usulaying			Average				
APT tank nos.	1				1					~	Dock wat										ischarging ra	40		
	9./	8.	17.	6.	5.	4.	3.	2/	1/	1\/\	density (t					loading / disc Maximum	nargryrate			Average	Suagigia	16		
-25/	+ 7	X	-X-		1	7×.	7	7	7	ナ 大フー・・	Number o						aballari issa ra				/ deballastin	n rate		
				¥	<u> </u>					al	loaders / dischargeres ballasting / deballasting rate													
Valume of hold, Vh(m²)	T		T	T]	Note	During each	pour it has to	be controlled	that allowable	le limits for hull girder shear forces, bending moment and mass in holds are not exceed ed to allow for ballasting / deballasting in order to keep actual value within limits								
Heigth of hold, h(m)]		Loading / dis	charging oper	ation may hav	e to be pause	d to allow for	ballasing/d	aballasting in	order to keep	actual value wi	thin limits			
										-												at of tourie	- /	
			Hold cont	ent at com	mencement	of loading/	discharging									of loading / discharging				Commencement of Ic		Tfwd		dimum
Cargo mass										Wings or peaks	APT	Ball.no. 5	Ball.no. 4	No.6 hold	Ball.no. 3	No.4 hold	Ballno. 2	Ball.no. 1	FPT	Taft	Trnid (m)	(m)	SF(%)	
Density (t/m³)										Upper	-									(m)	419	(11)	G (70)	DIVI (70)
Grade			<u> </u>				L	1		Lower/Peak		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1												
						F103-10				7				DAL	AST OPERA	TIONS		TO STATE OF		Va	lue at end of	pour (from	harbour to	Seea)
	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold	GO OPERA	Hold	Hold	Hold	Hold	4		Ball.tani.	Ball.tank	1 No. 6	Ball.tank	No. 4	Ball.tank	Ball.tank		Taft	Tmid	Tfwd		vimum
Pour no / grade	- 9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1		APT	no. 5	no. 4	Ball, hold	no.3	Ball, hold	ro. 2	no. 1	FPT	(m)	(m)	(m)	SF(%)	BM (%)
1	+	-		+	+	<u> </u>	 	 	-	Upper	1	100000000000000000000000000000000000000				1								
['	1			l						Lower/Peak		21,212,511			574									
2	 		 	 	1	1	1			Upper		HURBISE		el su lui						13.00			100	
			1				l		1	Lower/Peak		1000												
3	T									Upper												1		
										Lower/Peak											-			-
4	1									Upper														1
										Lower/Peak	-								-	-				+
5										Upper			-	-							1			1
										Lower/Peak							-				+	-		+
6	1				1				1	Upper Lower/Peak	+	7,013,013	-			+	-				1		148	
				-				-		Upper Upper	+	1				-	-		_		 			
1'	1		1	i	1		1	1		Lower/Peak	+	100000		 		 	-	1000				1		1
0	+		-	+	+	 		+	 	Upper	+		 	<u> </u>		1					1			1
°			1		1	1	1		1	Lower/Peak	+	ARTICLES.	1	 		†								1
Q	+		 	 	+	 	 	 	 	Upper	 					1								T
ľ	1		1		1		1		- 3	Lower/Peak	+	V2000												
Draft Survey	Total card	0			Remaining	cargo				Total amount		15.100075	80 TH TO T											
(for loading)	onboard (t				to be load					of bunkers onbo	ard (t)	1-1 (1977) (197		1. 10				1.000						
m1							T	I		Upper		1777						1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		i				1
	1									Lower/Peak	1	1 1 1 1									+	-		+
n	I									Upper					J. 300						1			
			<u> </u>			<u> </u>	<u></u>		1	Lower/Peak				10000		1	L		L	L				
										7				Wilnes sentent	at and of los	dina / dinahan	-	P ROLL CONTROL OF THE		1	alue at end o	f logring / r	ischarning	(sea)
10			Ho	d content a	tend of load	ding/discha	rging		т	Minor or podes	APT	Ball.no. 5	Ball.no. 4			ding/discharg		T Ball no 1	THT	Taft	Tmid	Tfwd		ximum
Cargo mass						<u></u>			1	Wings or peaks Upper	API	Dall. No. 3	Dal.IN. 4	TW.O TIMO	Lan. IX. 3	170.4 100	- Ca.184. Z	LASSIE I		(m)	(m)	(m)	SF(%)	
	Tabal asses	s loaded / di	acharand					1		Lower/Peak		-				 	-				1 1	1		1
	Total III des	s iosusu / O	and del					7		David / Gar		1									-			
			Maximu	m occuring	values amor	no all condit	ions ahove			1		Net load on	double botton		(M _H /V) * h-					Approved	by	4		
Net load on	+	T	T	T	T	1	T	T	T	1	7	-wher	e M _h =	Mass in hold	+ messin D	B (t)								
Double Bottom	1			1	1		1		1	tans/m²	1		V =	Total volum	of hold (m³)				1					
Net load in two	1	1		1	1	1	1	1			7				d from inner	bottom to top	of coaming (r	n)						
adjacent holds		Ì	1	l	I	ĺ	l l			tons	_		T =	draught (m)		Place, data, stamp and sign								

106

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION 4 ALBERT EMBANKMENT

LONDON SE1 7SR

Telephone: 020 7735 7611 Fax: 020 7587 3210



 \boldsymbol{E}

Ref. T1/2.04 MSC.1/Circ.1228 11 January 2007

REVISED GUIDANCE TO THE MASTER FOR AVOIDING DANGEROUS SITUATIONS IN ADVERSE WEATHER AND SEA CONDITIONS

- 1 The Maritime Safety Committee, at its eighty-second session (29 November to 8 December 2006), approved the Revised Guidance to the master for avoiding dangerous situations in adverse weather and sea conditions, set out in the annex, with a view to providing masters with a basis for decision making on ship handling in adverse weather and sea conditions, thus assisting them to avoid dangerous phenomena that they may encounter in such circumstances.
- 2 Member Governments are invited to bring the annexed Revised Guidance to the attention of interested parties as they deem appropriate.
- **3** This Revised Guidance supersedes the Guidance to the master for avoiding dangerous situations in following and quartering seas (MSC/Circ.707).

ANNEX

REVISED GUIDANCE TO THE MASTER FOR AVOIDING DANGEROUS SITUATIONS IN ADVERSE WEATHER AND SEA CONDITIONS

1 GENERAL

- 1.1 Adverse weather conditions, for the purpose of the following guidelines, include wind induced waves or heavy swell. Some combinations of wave length and wave height under certain operation conditions may lead to dangerous situations for ships complying with the IS Code. However, description of adverse weather conditions below shall not preclude a ship master from taking reasonable action in less severe conditions if it appears necessary.
- 1.2 When sailing in adverse weather conditions, a ship is likely to encounter various kinds of dangerous phenomena, which may lead to capsizing or severe roll motions causing damage to cargo, equipment and persons on board. The sensitivity of a ship to dangerous phenomena will depend on the actual stability parameters, hull geometry, ship size and ship speed. This implies that the vulnerability to dangerous responses, including capsizing, and its probability of occurrence in a particular sea state may differ for each ship.
- 1.3 On ships which are equipped with an on-board computer for stability evaluations, and which use specially developed software which takes into account the main particulars, actual stability and dynamic characteristics of the individual ship in the real voyage conditions, such software should be approved by the Administration. Results derived from such calculations should only be regarded as a supporting tool during the decision making process.
- 1.4 Waves should be observed regularly. In particular, the wave period T_W should be measured by means of a stop watch as the time span between the generation of a foam patch by a breaking wave and its reappearance after passing the wave trough. The wave length λ is determined either by visual observation in comparison with the ship length or by reading the mean distance between successive wave crests on the radar images of waves.
 - **1.5** The wave period and the wave length λ are related as follows:

$$\lambda = 1.56 \cdot T_W^2 \text{ [m] or } T_W = 0.8 \sqrt{\lambda} \text{ [s]}$$

1.6 The period of encounter T_E could be either measured as the period of pitching by using stop watch or calculated by the formula:

$$T_E = \frac{3T_W^2}{3T_W + V\cos(\alpha)} \text{ [s]}$$
 where $V = \text{ship's speed [knots]; and}$ $\alpha = \text{angle between keel direction and wave direction } (\alpha = 0^\circ \text{ means head sea})$

1.7 The diagram in figure 1 may as well be used for the determination of the period of encounter.

1.8 The height of significant waves should also be estimated.

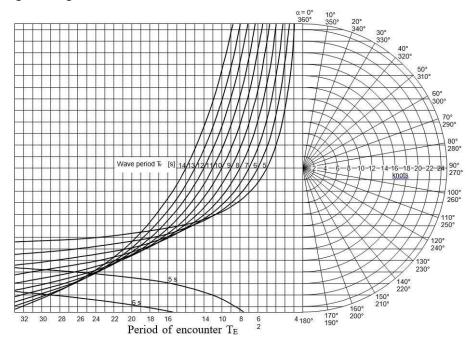


Figure 1: Determination of the period of encounter T_E

2 CAUTIONS

- **2.1** It should be noted that this guidance to the master has been designed to accommodate for all types of merchant ships. Therefore, being of a general nature, the guidance may be too restrictive for certain ships with more favourable dynamic properties, or too generous for certain other ships. A ship could be unsafe even outside the dangerous zones defined in this guidance if the stability of the ship is insufficient. Masters are requested to use this guidance with fair observation of the particular features of the ship and her behaviour in heavy weather.
- 2.2 It should further be noted that this guidance is restricted to hazards in adverse weather conditions that may cause capsizing of the vessel or heavy rolling with a risk of damage. Other hazards and risks in adverse weather conditions, like damage through slamming, longitudinal or torsional stresses, special effects of waves in shallow water or current, risk of collision or stranding, are not addressed in this guidance and must be additionally considered when deciding on an appropriate course and speed in adverse weather conditions.
- **2.3** The master should ascertain that his ship complies with the stability criteria specified in the IS Code or an equivalent thereto. Appropriate measures should be taken to assure the ship's watertight integrity. Securing of cargo and equipment should be re-checked. The ship's natural period of roll T_R should be estimated by observing roll motions in calm sea.

3 DANGEROUS PHENOMENA

3.1 Phenomena occurring in following and quartering seas

A ship sailing in following or stern quartering seas encounters the waves with a longer period than in beam, head or bow waves, and principal dangers caused in such situation are as follows:

3.1.1 Surf-riding and broaching-to

When a ship is situated on the steep forefront of a high wave in following or quartering sea conditions, the ship can be accelerated to ride on the wave. This is known as surf-riding. In this situation the so-called broaching-to phenomenon may occur, which endangers the ship to capsizing as a result of a sudden change of the ship's heading and unexpected large heeling.

3.1.2 Reduction of intact stability when riding a wave crest amidships

When a ship is riding on the wave crest, the intact stability can be decreased substantially according to changes of the submerged hull form. This stability reduction may become critical for wave lengths within the range of 0.6 L up to 2.3 L, where L is the ship's length in metres. Within this range the amount of stability reduction is nearly proportional to the wave height. This situation is particularly dangerous in following and quartering seas, because the duration of riding on the wave crest, which corresponds to the time interval of reduced stability, becomes longer.

3.2 Synchronous rolling motion

Large rolling motions may be excited when the natural rolling period of a ship coincides with the encounter wave period. In case of navigation in following and quartering seas this may happen when the transverse stability of the ship is marginal and therefore the natural roll period becomes longer.

3.3 Parametric roll motions

- **3.3.1** Parametric roll motions with large and dangerous roll amplitudes in waves are due to the variation of stability between the position on the wave crest and the position in the wave trough. Parametric rolling may occur in two different situations:
- .1 The stability varies with an encounter period T_E that is about equal to the roll period T_R of the ship (encounter ratio 1:1). The stability attains a minimum once during each roll period. This situation is characterized by asymmetric rolling, i.e. the amplitude with the wave crest amidships is much greater than the amplitude to the other side. Due to the tendency of retarded up-righting from the large amplitude, the roll period T_R may adapt to the encounter period to a certain extent, so that this kind of parametric rolling may occur with a wide bandwidth of encounter periods. In quartering seas a transition to harmonic resonance may become noticeable.
- .2 The stability varies with an encounter period T_E that is approximately equal to half the roll period T_R of the ship (encounter ratio 1:0.5). The stability attains a minimum twice during each roll period. In following or quartering seas, where the encounter period becomes larger than the wave period, this may only occur with very large roll periods T_R , indicating a marginal intact stability. The result is symmetric rolling with large amplitudes, again with the tendency of adapting the ship response to the period of encounter due to reduction of stability on the wave crest. Parametric rolling with encounter ratio 1:0.5 may also occur in head and bow seas.
- **3.3.2** Other than in following or quartering seas, where the variation of stability is solely effected by the waves passing along the vessel, the frequently heavy heaving and/or pitching in head or bow seas may contribute to the magnitude of the stability variation, in particular due to the periodical immersion and emersion of the flared stern frames and bow flare of modern ships. This may lead to severe parametric roll motions even with small wave induced stability variations.
- **3.3.3** The ship's pitching and heaving periods usually equals the encounter period with the waves. How much the pitching motion contributes to the parametric roll motion depends on the timing (coupling) between the pitching and rolling motion.

3.4 Combination of various dangerous phenomena

The dynamic behaviour of a ship in following and quartering seas is very complex. Ship motion is three-dimensional and various detrimental factors or dangerous phenomena like additional heeling moments due to deck-edge submerging, water shipping and trapping on deck or cargo shift due to large roll motions may occur in combination with the above mentioned phenomena, simultaneously or consecutively. This may create extremely dangerous combinations, which may cause ship capsize.

4 OPERATIONAL GUIDANCE

The shipmaster is recommended to take the following procedures of ship handling to avoid the dangerous situations when navigating in severe weather conditions.

4.1 Ship condition

This guidance is applicable to all types of conventional ships navigating in rough seas, provided the stability criteria specified in resolution A.749(18), as amended by resolution MSC.75(69), are satisfied.

4.2 How to avoid dangerous conditions

4.2.1 For surf-riding and broaching-to

Surf-riding and broaching-to may occur when the angle of encounter is in the range $135^{\circ} < \alpha < 225^{\circ}$ and the ship speed is higher than $(1.8\sqrt{L})/\cos(180-\alpha)$ (knots). To avoid surf riding, and possible broaching the ship speed, the course or both should be taken outside the dangerous region reported in figure 2.

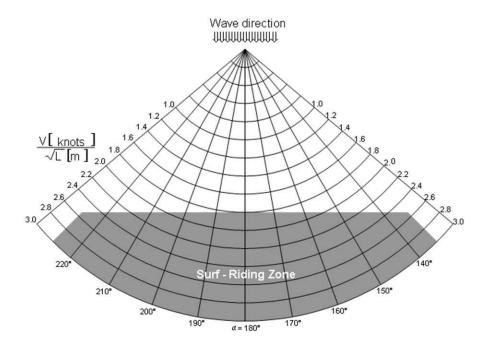


Figure 2: Risk of surf-riding in following or quartering seas

4.2.2 For successive high-wave attack

- **4.2.2.1** When the average wave length is larger than 0.8 L and the significant wave height is larger than 0.04 L, and at the same time some indices of dangerous behaviour of the ship can be clearly seen, the master should pay attention not to enter in the dangerous zone as indicated in figure 3. When the ship is situated in this dangerous zone, the ship speed should be reduced or the ship course should be changed to prevent successive attack of high waves, which could induce the danger due to the reduction of intact stability, synchronous rolling motions, parametric rolling motions or combination of various phenomena.
- **4.2.2.2** The dangerous zone indicated in figure 3 corresponds to such conditions for which the encounter wave period (T_E) is nearly equal to double (i.e., about 1.8-3.0 times) of the wave period (T_W) (according to figure 1 or paragraph 1.4).

4.2.3 For synchronous rolling and parametric rolling motions

- **4.2.3.1** The master should prevent a synchronous rolling motion which will occur when the encounter wave period T_E is nearly equal to the natural rolling period of ship T_R .
- **4.2.3.2** For avoiding parametric rolling in following, quartering, head, bow or beam seas the course and speed of the ship should be selected in a way to avoid conditions for which the encounter period is close to the ship roll period $(T_E \approx T_R)$ or the encounter period is close to one half of the ship roll period $(T_E \approx 0.5 \cdot T_R)$.
- **4.2.3.3** The period of encounter T_E may be determined from figure 1 by entering with the ship's speed in knots, the encounter angle α and the wave period T_{W} .

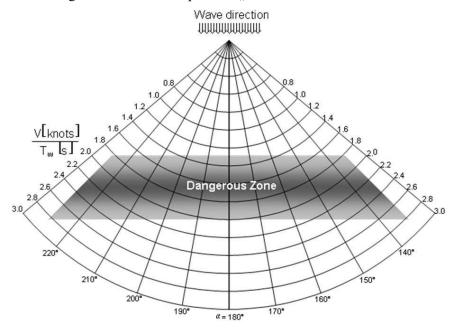


Figure 3: Risk of successive high wave attack in following and quartering seas

Abbreviations and symbols

Symbols	Explanation	Units
T_W	wave period	S
λ	wave length	m
T_E	encounter period with waves	S
α	angle of encounter ($\alpha = 0^{\circ}$ in head sea, $\alpha = 90^{\circ}$ for sea from starboard side)	degrees
V	ship's speed	knots
T_R	natural period of roll of ship	S
L	length of ship (between perpendiculars)	m

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION 4 ALBERT EMBANKMENT LONDON SE1 7SR

Telephone: 020 7587 3152 Fax: 020 7587 3210



 \boldsymbol{E}

L

Ref. T1/2.04 MSC.1/Circ.1200 24 May 2006

INTERIM GUIDELINES FOR ALTERNATIVE ASSESSMENT OF THE WEATHER CRITERION

- 1 The Maritime Safety Committee, at its eighty-first session (10 to 19 May 2006), approved Interim Guidelines for alternative assessment of the weather criterion, aiming at providing the industry with alternative means (in particular, model experiments) for the assessment of severe wind and rolling criterion (weather criterion), as contained in the Code on Intact Stability for All Types of Ships covered by IMO Instruments (resolution A.749(18)). The Interim Guidelines should be applied when the wind heeling lever and/or the angle of roll (as defined in paragraphs 3.2.2.1.1 and 3.2.2.1.2 of the Code) need to be determined by means of model experiments.
- 2 Member Governments are invited to bring the Interim Guidelines to the attention of interested parties as they deem appropriate.

ANNEX

INTERIM GUIDELINES FOR ALTERNATIVE ASSESSMENT OF THE WEATHER CRITERION

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The purpose of these Guidelines is to provide alternative means for the assessment of severe wind and rolling criterion (weather criterion) as reported in paragraph 3.2 of the Code on Intact Stability for All Types of Ships covered by IMO Instruments (resolution A.749(18)). In the following guidelines, the angle of roll is referred as ϕ , while in the Code the angle of roll is referred as θ .
- 1.3 The Guidelines provide procedures for the determination of the wind heeling lever l_{w1} , as defined in paragraph 3.2.2.1.1 of the Code, by means of direct measurements.
- **1.4** In addition, the Guidelines are given for the experimental determination of the angle of roll ϕ_1 as defined in paragraph 3.2.2.1.2 of the Code.
 - 1.5 For quantities used but not defined in the following, the definitions of the Code apply.

2 APPLICATION

- **2.1** The tables and formulae described in paragraph 3.2.2.3 of the Code are based on data from ships having:
 - .1 B/d smaller than 3.5;
 - .2 OG/d between -0.3 and 0.5;
 - .3 T smaller than 20 s.
- 2.2 For ships with parameters outside the above limits, the angle of roll (ϕ_1) may be determined with model experiments of a subject ship, following the procedure described in the Guidelines as the alternative. In addition, the Administration may accept such alternative determinations for any ship if deemed appropriate.
- **2.3** The alternative means for determining the wind heeling lever (l_{w1}) may be accepted, to the satisfaction of the Administration, as an equivalent to calculation in paragraph 3.2.2.2 of the Code. When such alternative tests are carried out, reference should be made to the relevant part of the Guidelines. The wind speed used in the tests should be 26 m/s in full scale with uniform velocity profile. The value of wind speed used for ships in restricted services may be reduced to the satisfaction of the Administration.
 - **2.4** The test programme should be approved by Administration in advance.
- **2.5** Tests should be documented by means of a report and a video or other visual records containing all relevant information on the model, the procedure and the test results, which should be approved by the Administration.
- **2.6** Any procedure different from those provided in the Guidelines should be subject to the approval of the Administration.

3 GUIDELINES FOR EXPERIMENTAL DETERMINATION OF THE WIND HEELING LEVER $L_{ m W1}$

3.1 OBJECTIVES AND DEFINITIONS

3.1.1 The purpose of the tests addressed in this section is to ensure uniform applicability of model tests for the determination of the steady wind heeling lever, l_{w1} (paragraph 3.2.2.2 of the Code). It is allowed by this procedure to consider the steady wind heeling lever as dependent on the heeling angle (see figure 3.1.1).

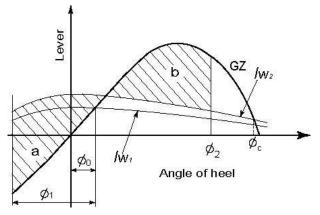


Figure 3.1.1: Weather criterion when the wind heeling lever is dependent on the heeling angle

- **3.1.2** The standard model test procedure consists of two parts. The first part is a procedure for estimating the heeling moment M_{wind} due to steady wind in a wind tunnel. A blower may be used as an alternative as long as the uniformity of wind speed is comparable. The second part addresses the estimation of the heeling moment M_{water} due to steady drifting in a towing tank.
 - **3.1.3** The steady wind heeling lever, l_{w1} , is obtained by means of the following equation:

$$l_{w1}(\phi) = \frac{M_w(\phi)}{\Delta} = \frac{M_{wind}(\phi) + M_{water}(\phi)}{\Delta}$$
(3.1.3)

where:

 $M_{w}(\phi)$ is the total heeling moment (N*m) when the ship is drifting laterally due to beam steady wind (90° heading angle) with an angle of heel φ;

 Δ is the displacement (N) of the ship; and

The drifting force is assumed to be equal to the horizontal force F_{wind} due to steady wind.

The equation 3.1.3 assumes that the wind force and the drifting force work as a couple. In that case the heeling moment M_w is independent on the point of reduction of the system of forces. However, due to the unavoidable unbalancing of vertical forces arising from direct measurements, the total heeling moment M_w may depend on the point of reduction. For practical purposes, it is considered sufficient to calculate all moments with respect to the point O given by the intersection of the ship centreplane and the waterplane.

3.1.4 F_{wind} is related to the wind drag coefficient C_D by means of the following equation:

$$F_{wind}(\phi) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \rho_{air} \cdot U^2 \cdot A_L \cdot C_D(\phi)$$
(3.1.4)

where:

 ρ_{air} is the air density (1.222 kg/m³ for full scale prediction); U is the wind speed (m/s); and

 A_L (m²) is the lateral projected area of the ship exposed to wind in upright position.

3.1.5 M_{wind} is obtained at full scale by appropriate scaling of results from wind tests carried out as indicated in paragraph 3.3. M_{water} is obtained at full scale by appropriate scaling of results from drifting tests carried out as indicated in paragraph 3.4.

3.2 MODEL SET-UP

3.2.1 Ship model used for wind tests

The model should copy the above-waterline shape of the actual ship and should comply with the following:

- .1 the overall length should be at least 1.25 m;
- .2 all sharp corners in the actual ship should be sharp in the model to simulate separated flow;
- .3 main fittings on the exposed decks and superstructures, e.g. cranes, masts, bulwarks, should be modelled and fitted properly;
- .4 the size of the model should be determined to make the blockage ratio to the wind tunnel less than 5 %, where the blockage ratio is defined as the ratio between the lateral projected area of the model above the waterline divided by the area of the test section of the wind tunnel; and
 - .5 when a blower is used the ship should be within the area of uniform wind speed.

3.2.2 Ship model used for drifting tests

The model should copy the under-waterline shape of the actual ship and should comply with the following:

- .1 the size of the model should comply with paragraph 4.3.2;
- .2 not only underwater fittings (e.g. bilge keels, rudders, etc.) but also potential underwater part when the ship heels (e.g. bulwarks, freeing ports, etc.) should be modelled and fitted properly.

3.3 WIND TESTS

3.3.1 Wind characteristics

The wind speed should comply with the following:

- .1 The minimum wind speed to perform tests should be over the critical Reynolds' number, after which is constant.
- .2 The wind speed profile should be as uniform as reasonably possible. Except for the boundary layer in the vicinity of the end plate (figure 3.3.1), spatial deviation¹ of the wind speed should be less than 1 %.
- .3 The effects of end plate (due to its shape, size, roughness, etc.) and of the gap between end plate and model should be minimized.

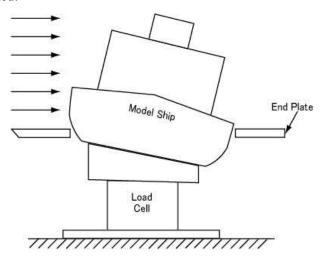


Figure 3.3.1: Example of an arrangement for tests in wind

¹Spatial deviation is the variation of wind speed in longitudinal direction referring to the main flow and should be measured for the test section without the model.

3.3.2 Complete test procedure

The lateral horizontal force F_{wind} (and corresponding drag coefficient C_D) and the heeling moment due to wind M_{wind} with respect to O are obtained by a wind tunnel test or in wind from a blower. In calculating C_D according to equation (3.1.4), the actual value of air density during tests should be used. An example of model test arrangement is shown in figure 3.3.1. Model tests should be carried out in compliance with the following:

- .1 Before tests are carried out, the vertical and horizontal distribution of the wind speed at the model position should be verified.
- .2 Tests should be carried out in upright condition and at some heeling angles with appropriate increment to lee and wind side covering a sufficient range of heeling angles to the satisfaction of the Administration.
- .3 In heeled conditions the model shape exposed to wind should be the same as the above-water shape when the ship is floating freely. The change of trim due to heel can be neglected.

3.3.3 Simplified test procedure

As an alternative simplified procedure, the lateral horizontal force F_{wind} (and corresponding drag coefficient C_D) and the heeling moment due to wind M_{wind} with respect to O can be obtained for the upright condition only and considered as constants (not depending by heeling angle).

3.4 DRIFTING TESTS

3.4.1 Complete test procedure

The heeling moment M_{water} due to drift with respect to O is obtained by means of towing tank tests. An example of experimental set-up is shown in figure 3.4.1. Model tests should be carried out in compliance with the following:

- .1 the ship model should be attached to a guidance system, which allows the model's free sinkage (an example of experimental arrangement is shown in figure 3.4.1);
 - .2 towing direction is to be at right angle to the longitudinal direction of the model (heading angle 90°);
- .3 the towing speed should ensure that the measured drift horizontal force is equal to F_{wind} scaled with the appropriate scaling law. F_{wind} should be calculated by equation (3.1.4) using the measured drag coefficient in paragraph 3.3 and the assumed wind speed as prescribed in paragraph 2.3; and
- .4 tests should be carried out in upright condition, and at some heeling angles with appropriate increment to lee and wind side covering a sufficient range of heeling angles to the satisfaction of the Administration.

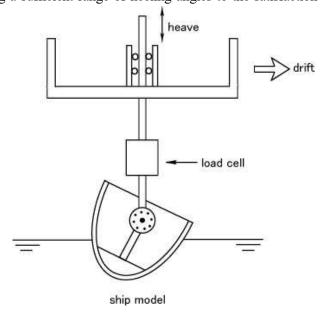


Figure 3.4.1: Example of an arrangement for drifting tests

3.4.2 Simplified test procedure

As an alternative simplified procedure, the moment M_{water} due to drift can be considered as given by a force equal and opposite to $F_{wind}(\phi)$ (as following from paragraph 3.3.2 or 3.3.3) acting at a depth below waterline equal to 0.5 d (where d is the ship draught in upright position).

3.5 COMBINED USE OF SIMPLIFIED AND COMPLETE PROCEDURES

The combination of complete procedures and simplified procedures can be used.

3.6 ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

The steady wind heeling lever, l_{w1} , is evaluated by means of equation (3.1.3). When extrapolation is needed outside the tested range of heeling angles, such extrapolation should be carried out to the satisfaction of the Administration.

4 GUIDELINES FOR EXPERIMENTAL DETERMINATION OF THE ANGLE ϕ_1

4.1 OBJECTIVES AND DEFINITIONS

4.1.1 The objective of the tests addressed in this chapter is the determination of ϕ_1 (paragraph 3.2.2.3 of the Code). The "angle of roll to windward due to wave action" ϕ_1 is defined, according to weather criterion, as follows:

$$\phi_1 = 0.7 \phi_{1r} \tag{4.1.1}$$

where ϕ_1 is "regular waves roll-back angle", that is the resonant roll amplitude in beam regular waves (heading 90°) having steepness defined in the following sections. The reduction factor 0.7 takes into account the actual irregular nature of the sea.

- **4.1.2** The standard procedure for the determination of ϕ_{1r} is that by means of tests in regular waves. The use of alternative procedures is permitted. Sufficient justification should be provided to the Administration regarding the selected procedure.
 - **4.1.3** As a reference in selecting the more suitable procedure it should be noted that:
- .1 The direct measurement of (see paragraph 4.5) can lead to the need of generating very steep waves close to the breaking limit if the ship roll period is very short (see table 4.5.1). Generation of waves with such steepness and sufficient quality can be sometimes difficult due to breaking close to the wavemaker. In addition, in carrying out roll tests, care should be taken during the transient ship behaviour before steady state is reached, because possible large heeling angles (sometimes eventually leading to capsize) can occur. It should be underlined that ϕ_{1r} is the steady state maximum roll angle, for this reason capsize during initial transient phase of the test does not necessarily lead to not fulfilment of the criterion. It should be underlined that the methodology does not allow for corrections for scale effects on roll damping, and for this reason large models should be preferred when direct measurements are carried out.
- .2 The there-step procedure (see paragraph 4.6.1) is the simplest among the two proposed alternative procedures. This method was adopted when original weather criterion was developed. The procedure is sensitive to the quality of execution and analysis of roll decay tests. The procedure allows to execute tests for the determination of the effective wave slope coefficient r, with reasonably small steepnesses, leading to rather simple tests. The methodology allows, in principle, corrections for scale effects on roll damping.
- .3 The parameter identification technique (PIT) (see paragraph 4.6.2) is a procedure with a large degree of flexibility, that allows to take into account nonlinearities of both damping and restoring, and that

provides means for allowing frequency dependence of the "effective wave slope function". The methodology allows, in principle, corrections for scale effects on roll damping. When used with only one series of tests for one single wave steepness, the number of free parameters should be reduced to guarantee robustness of the methodology. The method can take great advantages (regarding robustness and accuracy) from the execution of more than one series of tests at different wave steepness: for this reason the use of at least two different wave steepnesses is strongly recommended. To guarantee correct application of the method, a sufficient basic training of personnel on the theoretical background on which the method is based is needed.

4.2 MODEL BASIN

The facilities of the model basin should be such as to avoid wave reflections and shallow water effects. The breadth of the basin should be larger than the over all length of the model plus 2 m. The quality of the basin should be subject to the satisfaction of the Administration.

4.3 MODEL SET-UP

4.3.1 Construction

- **4.3.1.1** The model should be built geometrically scaled up to the upper weather deck including forecastle and bulwarks and be sufficiently rigid with a smooth finish. The whole model (excluding free flooded spaces) should be watertight in order to guarantee hydrostatic properties.
- **4.3.1.2** All superstructures included in stability calculations or that are submerged during the tests should be reproduced to scale to ensure the model has the correct righting arm curve. Superstructures that do not submerge during the tests described below can be omitted.
- **4.3.1.3** Appendages such as bilge keels or rudder should be fitted, properly scaled and the report should state which appendages were fitted during the tests.

4.3.2 Scale

To avoid scale effect on roll damping, the model overall length should be at least 2 m. However, the model should be scaled up, if necessary, to make the breadth of the bilge keels greater

than 7 mm. For monohull ships having neither bilge keels nor sharp bilges¹, however, the model overall length should be at least 4 m unless frictional effect on roll damping is corrected with theoretical methods described later, but in any case not less than 2 m or a scale 1:75, whichever is greater.

4.3.3 Ballast and weight distribution

- **4.3.3.1** The model should be ballasted to the appropriate displacement and loading condition for the ship. To ensure correct displacement and attitude, draught marks or suitable gauges should be used. Weights should be adjusted to achieve the correct position of the centre of gravity.
- **4.3.3.2** Weight distribution should be such as to guarantee reasonable radius of gyration for pitch. Unsymmetrical weights distribution should be avoided as far as practicable.
- **4.3.3.3** Inclining tests should be carried out to verify that the value of ship's metacentric height GM corresponds to that of the actual ship within an error of 2 % or 1 mm at model scale, whichever is larger.
- **4.3.3.4** In addition, depending on the information provided to the model basin, natural roll period $T\phi$ in water or roll radius of gyration in air, should be checked to correspond to that provided within an error of 2 %.

4.3.4 Roll period $T\phi$ to be tested

The ship natural roll period should be used for tests. In case a sufficiently accurate estimation of $T\phi$ is not available at the time of tests, they should be carried out for a series of at least 3 different roll periods, from which the results can be finally interpolated for the actual ship roll period.

¹"Sharp bilges" used here means that bilge radius is smaller than 1 % of the ship's breadth and the angle between piece-wise lines representing the bilge is smaller than 120°.

4.4 GENERAL EXPERIMENTAL SET-UP

4.4.1 Instrumentation

The instrumentation system should be appropriate to the model and type of test carried out. The use of non-intrusive measurement systems is recommended when feasible. If it becomes necessary to attach cables to the model then care should be taken to minimize interference.

4.4.2 Calibration

In order to ensure accurate operation of instrumentation, calibrations should be carried out and reported.

4.4.3 Measurements

Roll, and yaw if necessary, should be simultaneously measured and recorded as appropriate to the purpose of the test. Wave height measurements should be made for all tests with wave probes fixed in the tank

4.4.4 Wave quality

Wave generation quality should be assessed for the waves corresponding to the minimum and the maximum frequency used in the tests. The wave elevation should be measured by wave probes positioned at least 3 locations along the length of the basin, spanning the drift range of the model. This should be done without the model because the model can disturb incident waves. When the measured double amplitude of the wave elevation converges to a certain value, this value should be regarded as the wave height, H, for each position. Variations in wave height and wave period should be within 5 % among the different measured positions for the same signal.

4.5 TESTS IN REGULAR WAVES

Tests in regular waves are the standard procedure for determining the "regular waves roll-back angle" ϕ_{1r} . In some cases the direct determination of ϕ_{1r} is not feasible, as, for example, in case of large models having long natural roll period $T\phi$. In such cases alternative procedures can be used as reported in paragraph 4.6.

4.5.1 Test conditions

The wave steepness (factor "s") should be selected from table 4.5.1.

Table 4.5.1 Wave steepness as a function of the full scale natural roll period

Ship roll period <i>T</i> φ [s]	Wave steepness $s = H/\lambda$
<6	0.100
6	0.100
7	0.098
8	0.093
12	0.065
14	0.053
16	0.044
18	0.038
20	0.032
22	0.028
24	0.025
26	0.023
28	0.021
30	0.020
>30	0.020

4.5.2 Direct measurement procedure

- **4.5.2.1** Tests in regular waves can be used to directly obtain the "regular waves roll-back angle" ϕ_{1r} is the peak roll response of the ship in regular waves of steepness according to table 4.5.1. In order to determine ϕ_{1r} , the stationary roll motion amplitude should be measured for a sufficient number of frequencies around the natural roll frequency $\omega_0 = 2\pi/T\phi$. The following minimum set of test points is recommended $\omega/\omega_0 = 0.8$, 0.9, 0.95, 0.975, 1.0, 1.05, 1.2, with ω being the frequency of the regular wave in rad/s. Additional measurements in the proximity of the response peak might be necessary to allow for an accurate determination of ϕ_{1r} especially in case of strong influence of righting lever non-linearity.
- **4.5.2.2** During the tests the ship model should be positioned to be normal to the direction of the waves (90° heading angle). The heading angle of the model is either:
- .1 fixed, with a guide attached to the towing carriage keeping the sway-heave-roll motion free from restraints. An example of experimental arrangement is shown in figure 4.5.2.2. The carriage should trace the drift motion of the model induced by the beam wave's action. Draught, GM and $T\phi$ should be adjusted taking into account the effect of the guide; or
- .2 controlled by guide ropes which are fitted to the model on the centreline at the stem and stern, in a symmetrical fashion and at a vertical height between the waterline and the centre of gravity. These lines can be used to correct the model in yaw while allowing drift and sway, provided the heading during tests does not deviate from beam sea for more than 15°. However, whenever the yaw motion is corrected by means of the ropes, the corresponding part of the measured record should be neglected in the subsequent analysis, unless the effect of correction on the quantities of interest is clearly negligible.

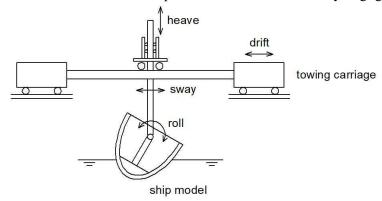


Figure 4.5.2.2: An example of the guide for roll test in beam waves

- **4.5.2.3** During the tests, care should be taken to use appropriate time windows for the measurements, so that the steady roll amplitude is measured without the influence of reflected waves between the model and the wave maker or the model and the beach.
- **4.5.2.4** Data to be recorded are model motions in all measured degree of freedom (DOF) and wave elevation.

4.6 ALTERNATIVE PROCEDURES

When direct measurement of ϕ_{1r} is not feasible, alternative procedures can be used to calculate the angle of roll to windward due to wave action ϕ_1 at the steepness specified in 4.5.1, by means of data obtained from tests in regular waves with different steepnesses and/or other type of tests. In view of the strict interrelation between the many elements constituting present weather criterion assessment, the evaluation of individual parameters relevant to the calculation formula of the angle of roll to windward due

to wave action ϕ_1 is permitted only when they are all evaluated through experimental tests or appropriate calculation procedures. In the following, procedures are reported as alternatives to the direct measurement of ϕ_{1r} (refer to paragraph 4.5).

4.6.1 Alternative procedure 1: Three-step procedure

The procedure consists of the sequential evaluation of:

- .1 roll damping (Bertin's coefficient) from roll decay test in calm water;
- .2 effective wave slope coefficient from roll tests in beam waves; and
- .3 the "regular waves roll-back angle" ϕ_{1r}
- 4.6.1.1 Execution of roll decay tests
- 4.6.1.1.1 To obtain the roll damping characteristics of the ship, a series of roll decay tests for the scaled model in calm water should be carried out. The model is initially inclined up to a certain heel angle. This initial angle should be larger than about 25°. If the mean roll angle between the initial angle and the next peak angle is smaller than 20°, the initial angle should be increased to obtain a mean angle of 20° or over. When the initial roll angle is given to the model, additional sinkage and trim should be minimum. The model should be released from an initial angle with zero roll angular velocity. During this test, no disturbance including waves propagating in the longitudinal direction of the basin and reflected by its end should be given to the model. At least four tests with different initial angles are required. If the roll damping is very large, the number of tests should be increased to obtain sufficient number of peaks of the roll angle. Recording of the roll time history should start before the release of the model to confirm that no angular velocity is given when releasing. Recording should continue until the model has reached rolling angles smaller than 0.5°. This eventually requires that the length of the basin should be sufficiently large.
 - **4.6.1.1.2** Full details of the experiments, including time histories, should be included in the report.
 - **4.6.1.2** Determination of ϕ_{1r}

4.6.1.2.1 *First step*

The aim of this step is the determination of the Bertin's extinction coefficient curve and the roll period as a function of roll amplitude. Assuming that the absolute values of measured consecutive extremes (one maximum and following minimum or vice-versa) of roll angle during roll decay are ϕ_1 , ϕ_2 , ... (deg), the mean roll angle $\phi_{mi} = (\phi_i + \phi_{i-1})/2$ and the decrement $\delta \phi_1 = \phi_i - \phi_{i-1}$ are calculated. Bertin's extinction coefficient, N, as a function of ϕ_m is obtained by $N_i = N(\phi_{m_i}) = \delta \phi_i/(\phi_{m_i})^2$. It should be noted that depends on roll amplitude. The obtained raw data for $N(\phi_{m_i})$ should be fitted by a smooth curve. In addition, periods from peaks to peaks should be calculated as a function of mean roll angle, which is necessary for step 2.

An equivalent linear damping coefficient $v_e(\phi)$ defined as:

$$v_e(f) = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot N(\phi) \cdot \phi$$

where

 ϕ is in degrees, can be used as an alternative to the Bertin's coefficient. When the equivalent linear damping coefficient is used, all the formulae involving $N(\phi)$ should be modified accordingly.

In case frictional correction on roll damping is required in paragraph 4.3.2, the above value of N should be reduced by the value from the following formula, which represents the model-ship correlation on frictional damping:

$$\delta N = \frac{2.11 \cdot S \cdot r_S^2}{\Phi_r \Delta \cdot GM \cdot T_{\Phi}^{1.5}}$$
(4.6.1.2.1-1)

where:

$$S = L(1.7d + C_B B) (4.6.1.2.1-2)$$

$$r_S = \frac{1}{\pi} \left\{ (0.877 + 0.145C_B)(1.7d + C_B B) + 2(KG - d) \right\}$$
 (4.6.1.2.1-3)

All variables should be in model scale and the symbols in the above formulae are defined as follows:

L = length of the ship at waterline (m)

B = moulded breadth of the ship (m)

d = mean moulded draught of the ship (m)

 C_B = block coefficient

GM = metacentric height corrected for free surface effect (m)

 Δ = displacement (kg)

 $T\phi$ = roll period (s)

 ϕ_r = roll angle (degrees)

Alternatively a numerical calculation with unsteady boundary layer can be used to the satisfaction of the Administration.

Alternatively, a forced roll test may be used to determine the $N(\phi)$ coefficient by using an internal or external roll motion generator.

The former requires measurement of roll angles and the latter does that of roll moment. The experimental procedure and the subsequent analysis of data should be subject to the satisfaction of the Administration. In order to decide on the suitability of experimental and analysis procedure, as a guide, a reasonable agreement between results from forced roll tests and from roll decay tests, can be considered a good indication.

4.6.1.2.2 *Second step*

The aim of this step is the determination of the effective wave slope coefficient. The following two methods are provided:

.1 The resonant roll amplitude in regular waves is determined according to the procedure described in paragraph 4.5.2 but using a wave steepness which should be smaller than 1/20. Regardless of the requirement in paragraph 4.5.2, a used wave period should be the same as the given natural roll period. Once the steady roll amplitude is obtained, the natural roll period for this amplitude should be estimated with the results of roll decay test. If this period is significantly different from the wave period, roll angle measurement should be repeated but by using the newly estimated period as the input to the wave maker. Then the effective wave slope coefficient, r, is determined as follows:

$$r = \frac{g \cdot T_{wave,r}^2 \cdot \phi_r^2 \cdot N(\phi_r)}{180\pi^2 \cdot H_r}$$
 (4.6.1.2.2-1)

where $T_{wave,r}$ and H_r are the wave period in seconds and the wave height in meters respectively used in the test, and is the gravitational acceleration in m/s². In equation (4.6.1.2.2-1) the wave steepness is assumed to be related to wave height and wave period by $s = 2\pi H/(gT_{wave}^2)$. The effective wave slope is assumed to be independent on ϕ_r .

.2 Alternatively it is possible to directly measure the roll excitation moment M_{exc} by means of a dynamometer. The model should be connected to the carriage by means of a guide allowing drift, sway, heave and pitch motions but fixing surge, roll and yaw. The dynamometer should measure the moment with respect to centre of gravity between model and the carriage. The dynamometer should be designed to limit the interaction between the detected force components within 2 % of the resultant ones. Coefficient r is then determined as follows:

$$r = \frac{M_{exc}}{\Delta \overline{GM} \pi s} \,. \tag{4.6.1.2.2-2}$$

4.6.1.2.3 Third step

The aim of this step is the prediction of the peak of roll for the steepness specified in table 4.5.1. By using the curve for $N(\phi)$ and the estimated value for from previous steps, and by using the wave steepness s obtained from table 4.5.1, the predicted angle of roll ϕ_{1r} can be calculated by the following formula:

$$\phi_{1r} = \sqrt{90\pi r s/N(\phi_{1r})}. (4.6.1.2.3)$$

Since this formula includes ϕ_{1r} in both its right- and left- sides, the calculation should be carried out with the following iterative procedure:

- .1 ϕ_{1r} is initially assumed to be 20°;
- .2 the right-hand-side of this formula is calculated;
- .3 the obtained ϕ_{1r} should be substituted into the right-hand-side; and
- .4 when the value of ϕ_{1r} converges to a certain value, this should be regarded as the final value.

4.6.2 Alternative procedure 2: Parameter identification technique (PIT)

The parameter identification technique (PIT) approach is outlined below, taking into account linear and nonlinear features of the mathematical model describing the roll motion in beam waves, with other forcing sources or roll decays. The basic structure of the method consists in the regression of the solution (exact or approximate, analytical or numerical) of the system of differential equations describing the time evolution of the system under analysis, containing as unknowns the characteristic parameters (coefficients of the mathematical model adopted to describe damping, restoring, forcing terms). The regression is considered to the experimental values of stationary roll amplitude versus frequency for forced roll. The basic idea on which the PIT relies is thus as follows: the solution of equation (4.6.2.1.1), for any consistent set of parameters and different wave frequencies allows to obtain a prediction for the roll response. The parameters of the model are modified systematically by the minimization procedure in order to obtain the best agreement between the predictions given by the model and measured experimental data. The "optimum" set of parameters is then obtained and used in solving equation (4.6.2.1.1) for the steepness required by table 4.5.1 and different wave frequencies, to obtain, finally, the peak ϕ_{1r} of the roll response curve. The angle of roll to windward due to wave action ϕ_{1r} is calculated according to paragraph 4.1.

When PIT is used, at least two response curves obtained for two different wave steepness are strongly recommended to be used.

4.6.2.1 Modelling of roll motion in beam sea and determination of model parameters

4.6.2.1.1 Recommended model in beam sea

The following differential equation is recommended as a suitable model for describing roll behavior in regular beam sea:

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{\varphi} + d(\dot{\varphi}) + \omega_0^2 \cdot r(\varphi) = \omega_0^2 \cdot \pi \cdot s \cdot \xi(\omega/\omega_0) \cdot \cos(\omega \cdot t) \\ d(\dot{\varphi}) = 2\mu \cdot \dot{\varphi} + \beta \cdot \dot{\varphi} |\dot{\varphi}| + \delta \cdot \dot{\varphi}^3 \\ r(\varphi) = \varphi + \gamma_3 \cdot \dot{\varphi}^3 + \gamma_5 \dot{\varphi}^5 \\ \xi(\omega/\omega_0) = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1(\omega/\omega_0) + \alpha_2(\omega/\omega_0)^2 \end{cases}$$

$$(4.6.2.1.1)$$

In the recommended model (4.6.2.1.1) the following parameters should, in principle, be considered as to be determined by the PIT: ω_0 , μ , β , δ , γ_3 , γ_5 , α_0 , α_1 , α_2 . However, in certain cases, some of these parameters can be considered as constant and/or equal to zero.

4.6.2.1.2 Definition of χ^2

4.6.2.1.2.1 From a series of experiments in beam waves according to paragraph 4.5.2 (apart from required wave steepness), a value of roll amplitude $C_{exp,ij}$ is obtained for each tested wave frequency ω_i and steepness s_j . It is recommended to determine the roll response curve for at least two different value of the wave steepness and a set of frequencies, for each wave steepness, as in paragraph 4.5.2. Given a tentative set of parameters $\{\omega_0, \mu, \beta, \delta, \gamma_3, \gamma_5, \alpha_0, \alpha_1, \alpha_2\}$, the value of roll amplitude $C_{mod,ij}$ can be obtained (by numerical integration or analytical solution) as predicted by the model in equation (4.6.2.1.1) for each tested wave frequency ω_i and steepness s_i .

4.6.2.1.2.2 The following function is used as a measure of the goodness of fit for the model:

$$\chi^{2}(\{\omega_{0}, \mu, \beta, \delta, \gamma_{3}, \gamma_{5}, \alpha_{0}, \alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}\}) = \sum_{i,j} (C_{mod,ij} - C_{exp,ij})^{2}$$

$$(4.6.2.1.2.2)$$

As can be seen from equation (4.6.2.1.2.2), χ^2 depends on the tentative values of the model parameters. **4.6.2.1.3** *Fitting of the model*

The scope of the PIT is to determine a set of "optimum" parameters $\{\omega_0, \mu, \beta, \delta, \gamma_3, \gamma_5, \alpha_0, \alpha_1, \alpha_2\}_{opt}$ such to minimize χ^2 , that is:

$$\chi^2(\{\omega_0, \mu, \beta, \delta, \gamma_3, \gamma_5, \alpha_0, \alpha_1, \alpha_2\})_{opt} = \min(\chi^2)$$

Any numerical or analytical minimization procedure can be used, to the satisfaction of the Administration.

- **4.6.2.1.4** Calculation of roll response's peak ϕ_{1r}
- **4.6.2.1.4.1** When the "optimum" set of parameters $\{\omega_0, \mu, \beta, \delta, \gamma_3, \gamma_5, \alpha_0, \alpha_1, \alpha_2\}_{opt}$ is determined by the minimization procedure, the response curve for the steepness required in table 4.5.1 can be obtained as follows.
- **4.6.2.1.4.2** Equation (4.6.2.1.1) is solved by means of standard numerical integration algorithms or analytical solution for different frequencies in order to obtain the roll response curve. The peak of such curve is ϕ_{1r}

4.6.2.2 Additional comments

The framework of the methodology provided in paragraph 4.6.2.1 could be used, in principle, to obtain damping parameters from free roll decays or forced roll motion by means of roll moment generators (RMGs). Partially different modelling and/or definition of χ^2 could thus be needed and can be used to the satisfaction of the Administration.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION 4 ALBERT EMBANKMENT

LONDON SE1 7SR

Telephone: 020 7735 7611 Fax: 020 7587 3210



 \boldsymbol{E}

Ref. T1/2.04 MSC.1/Circ.1227 11 January 2007

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE INTERIM GUIDELINES FOR ALTERNATIVE ASSESSMENT OF THE WEATHER CRITERION

1 The Maritime Safety Committee, at its eighty-second session (29 November to 8 December 2006), approved the Explanatory Notes to the Interim Guidelines for alternative assessment of the weather criterion, set out in the annex, aiming at providing the industry with alternative means (in particular, model experiments) for the assessment of the severe wind and rolling criterion (weather criterion), as contained in the Code on Intact Stability for all Types of Ships Covered by IMO Instruments (resolution A.749(18)).

2 Member Governments are invited to bring the annexed Explanatory Notes to the Interim Guidelines to the attention of interested parties as they deem appropriate.

ANNEX

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE INTERIM GUIDELINES FOR THE ALTERNATIVE ASSESSMENT OF THE WEATHER CRITERION

1 INTRODUCTION

These explanatory notes provide an example of the alternative assessment of severe wind and rolling criterion (weather criterion) based on a series of model tests following the Interim Guidelines for the alternative assessment of the weather criterion contained in MSC.1/Circ.1200, for better understanding of the alternative procedures. Here the weather criterion specified in paragraph 3.2 of the Code* is referred as "standard weather criterion", whereas the Interim Guidelines (MSC.1/Circ.1200) are referred as "Guidelines".

2 THE TESTED SHIP

The principal particulars, general arrangement and GZ curve of the RoPax ferry used in this example are shown in table 2.1, figure 2.1 and figure 2.2 respectively.

Principal particulars

Table 2.1

Length between perpendiculars: L_{pp}	[m]	170.0	Area of bilge keels: A_{bk}	[m ²]	61.32
Breadth: B	[m]	25.0	Vertical centre of gravity: KG	[m]	10.63
Depth: D	[m]	14.8	Metacentric height: G_{oM}	[m]	1.41
draft: d	[m]	6.6	Flooding angle: ϕ_f	[degrees]	39.5
Displacement: W	[tonnes]	14,983	Rolling period: T_r	[sec]	17.90
Blockage coefficient: C_b		0.521	Lateral projected area: A_L	$[m^2]$	3,433.0
B/d		3.79	Height to centre of A_L above W_L : H_c	[m]	9.71

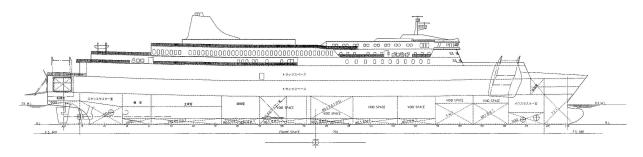


Figure 2.1 General arrangement

^{*}Throughout these Explanatory Notes, the reference to the Code means the reference to the Code on Intact Stability for all Types of Ships Covered by IMO Instruments (resolution A.749(18)), as amended.

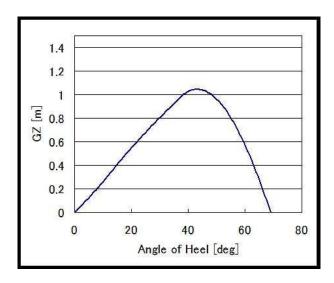


Figure 2.2 GZ curve

3 THE DETERMINATION OF THE WIND HEELING LEVER L_{w_1}

3.1 MODEL SET-UP

3.1.1 Ship model used for wind tests

The model for the wind test was built following paragraph 1.2.1 of the Guidelines. The length (Lpp) of the model was 1.5 m (scale: 1/113). The lateral projected area in upright condition was 0.267 m². Compared to the cross section of the wind tunnel (3 m in breadth and 2 m in height), the blockage ratio was 4.5 %.

3.1.2 Ship model used for drifting tests

The model for the drifting test was built following paragraph 1.2.2 of the Guidelines with bilge keels of greater than 10 mm in breadth. The length of the model was 2 m (scale: 1/85).

3.2 WIND TESTS

- **3.2.1** The arrangement for the wind tunnel tests is shown in figure 3.1. The connection between the model and load cell had a rotating device for testing the model in heeled conditions. In heeled conditions the height of the model was adjusted by the adjusting plate to keep the displacement constant when floating freely. The change of trim due to heel was neglected.
- **3.2.2** In order to keep the blockage ratio less than 5 %, the floor plate was set to the same level of the floor of the tunnel. The gap between the model and the floor plate was kept within approximately 3 mm and covered by soft sheets for avoiding the effect of downflow through the gap*.

^{*}In order to simplify the execution of the experiments and to avoid the need for the building of appropriate floor plates for each heeling angle, the gap could be filled by water. However, in this case, if any buoyancy effect occurs in the model due to the particular setup, then it is to be properly accounted for in the subsequent analysis of the data.

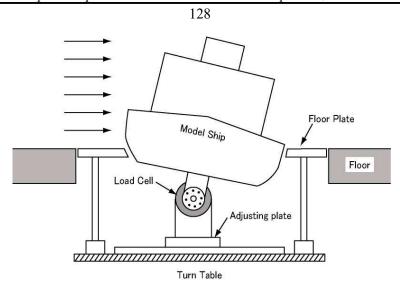


Figure 3.1 Arrangement for wind tunnel tests

3.2.3 The vertical distribution of wind speed is shown in figure 3.2. For the test arrangement (figure 3.1), the height of the ship model from the floor was approximately 19 cm in upright condition. This means that the lower half of the model is placed in the boundary layer. The distributions of wind speed in the lateral and longitudinal directions were almost uniform (deviation less than 1 %) around the model.

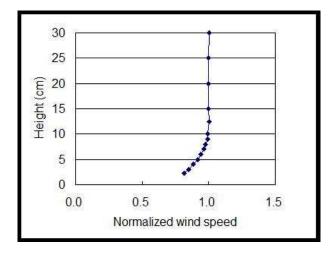


Figure 3.2 Vertical distribution of wind speed

3.2.4 The wind speed was varied from 5 m/s to 15 m/s in upright condition and confirmed that the drag coefficient is almost constant in this speed range. For the full tests a wind speed of 10 m/s was used, corresponding to a Reynolds' number of 1.52×10^5 , as defined by the following equation:

$$Re = U_{\odot}B/v$$
 (N-3.1)

where U_{∞} is the uniform wind speed outside the boundary layer, B is the breadth of the model and v is the kinematic viscosity coefficient of air.

3.2.5 The horizontal force F_{wind} , the heeling moment M and the lift force L were measured by the load cell. The heeling moment M was converted to the one with respect to point O, defined as M_{wind} , by the following equation:

$$M_{wind} = M - F_{wind} l \cos \phi + L \cdot l \sin \phi \tag{N-3.2}$$

where l is the distance from the centre of the load cell to point O. The point O is defined as the cross point of the centreline of the ship and waterline in upright condition.

3.3 DRIFTING TESTS

3.3.1 The drifting test was carried out in a basin with dimensions of 50 m in length, 8 m in breadth and 4.5 m in depth. The set-up is shown in figure 3.3. To connect the model, the load cell and the heaving rod the same connection setup as in the wind tunnel tests was used. The horizontal force F_{water} and the heeling moment M were measured by the load cell. They were determined as time averages in stationary condition after the transient phase, which appears when the carriage starts to run. The heeling moment with respect to point O, defined as M_{water} , was calculated similarly to the wind tunnel tests. However, the last term in equation (N-3.2) is not necessary since the vertical force is globally zero due to heave-free arrangement.

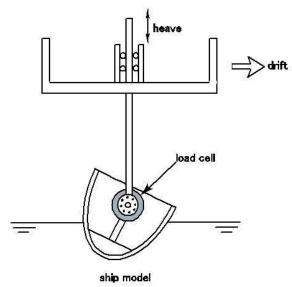


Figure 3.3 The arrangement for drifting test

3.3.2 The drifting speed should be determined to make the drifting force equal to F_{wind} as defined by equation (1.2) of the Guidelines in model scale. The wind speed should be assumed to be 26 m/s in ship scale. However, in this experiment, the speed was varied to cover the expected range of the wind drag coefficient, C_D , since the wind tunnel tests were carried out after the drifting tests.

3.4 RESULTS OF WIND TESTS

3.4.1 The measured drag coefficient (C_D) , lift coefficient (C_L) and heeling moment coefficient (C_M) are shown in figure 3.4. They are non-dimensionalized by the following equations:

$${\binom{C_D}{C_L}} = {\binom{F_{wind}}{L}} / {(\frac{1}{2}\rho_{air}U^2A_L)}$$
(N-3.3)

$$C_M = M_{wind} / (\frac{1}{2} \rho_{air} U^2 \frac{A_L^2}{L_{pp}}).$$
 (N-3.4)

3.4.2 In the figure the angle of heel is defined as positive when the ship heels to lee side (refer to figure 3.1). The broken line is the heeling moment coefficient of the standard weather criterion, calculated from equation (N-3.5), which is derived from the equation in paragraph 3.2.2.2 of the Code. However, in order to be compared with the test results, Z is replaced by the height of the centre of the lateral projected area above waterline, i.e. H_c in table 2.1.

$$M_{wind} = P \cdot A \cdot Z \text{ [N-m]}$$

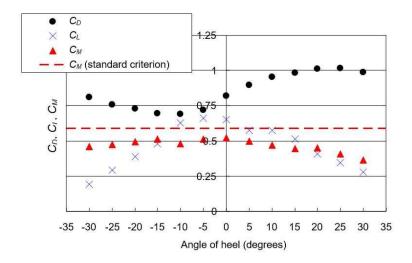


Figure 3.4 Measured drag coefficient (C_D) , lift coefficient (C_L) and heeling moment coefficient (C_M)

- **3.4.3** It is characteristic in the figure that all the quantities $(C_D, C_L \text{ and } C_M)$ vary significantly with heel angle. As for the heeling moment, it is smaller than the standard criterion and further reduces when the ship heels, especially to lee side. The lift force is not so small and close to the drag force when the heeling angle is -5° (weather side). However, the adjustment of the vertical position of the model is not necessary since the lift force is 0.7 % of the displacement of the ship in a wind speed of 26 m/s.
- **3.4.4** For comparing the test results with Z in equation (N-3.5), the measured heeling moment was converted to the height of the centre of wind force above waterline, lwind, by the following equation:

$$l_{wind} = M_{wind} / F_{wind}$$
 (N-3.6)

3.4.5 The result is shown in figure 3.5. It can be observed that the centre of wind force is also a function of heel angle.

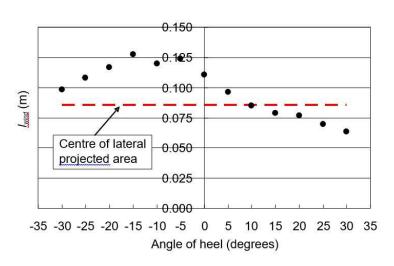


Figure 3.5 Height of the centre of wind force above waterline (model scale)

3.5 RESULTS OF DRIFTING TESTS

- **3.5.1** In the same manner as equation (N-3.6), the measured heeling moment generated by the drift motion, M_{water} , was converted into the height of the centre of drift force above waterline, lwater. The values normalized by the draft are shown in figure 3.6, where the angle of heel is positive when the ship heels to the drift direction as shown in figure 3.3.
- **3.5.2** It can be observed that, in the examined case, the centre of drifting force is above half draft (which is the assumption in the standard criterion) and is generally above the waterline. This phenomenon appears when breadth/draft ratio is large, due to the pressure distribution on the bottom.

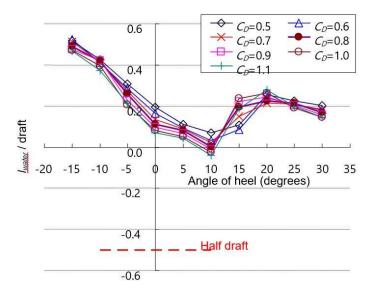


Figure 3.6 Height of the centre of drift force for assumed wind drag coefficients

3.6 DETERMINATION OF l_{w1}

3.6.1 The heeling moments evaluated by wind tests, M_{wind} , and drifting tests, M_{water} , were substituted into equation (N-3.7) (the same as equation (1.1) of the Guidelines) and the wind heeling lever, l_{w1} , was calculated as a function of heel angle as shown in figure 3.7 and figure 3.8.

$$l_{wI} = \frac{M_{wind} + M_{water}}{\Delta} \tag{N-3.7}$$

3.6.2 In figure 3.7, the heeling levers due to wind (M_{wind}/Δ) and drift motion (M_{water}/Δ) are also included. In both figures, l_{w1} at angles greater than 30° is assumed to keep the same value as at 30° (see paragraph 1.6 of the Guidelines). Figure 3.7 shows that, in the considered case, the wind heeling lever estimated by using the complete procedure, i.e. by using wind and drift tests, is sensibly smaller than that required by the standard weather criterion.

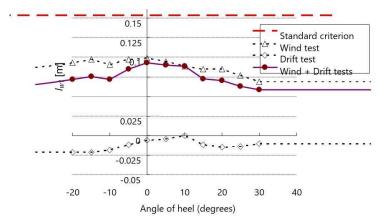


Figure 3.7 Wind heeling lever, l_{w1} , evaluated by the tests

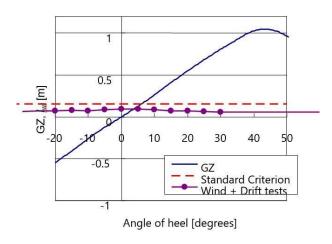


Figure 3.8 Wind heeling lever, l_{w1} , compared with the GZ curve

4 THE DETERMINATION OF THE ROLL ANGLE ϕ_1

4.1 MODEL BASIN

The model basin used for roll decay tests and rolling motion tests in waves was the same used for the drifting tests (50 m in length, 8 m in breadth and 4.5 m in depth). The overall length of the model (2.14 m) was small enough compared to the breadth of the basin.

4.2 MODEL SET-UP

- **4.2.1** The model was the same used for the drifting tests ($L_{pp} = 2$ m, scale: 1/85). It was built up to the upper vehicle deck, till which buoyancy is included in the stability calculation. The top was built open, but water did not enter into the model in waves with the largest steepness.
- **4.2.2** The model was ballasted to the loading condition for the ship, as shown in table 2.1. To ensure correct displacement and attitude, the colour of the model was changed between above and below the load line. The *GM* as measured by an inclining test was 1.67 cm, corresponding to an 0.7 % error to the scaled value of the ship. The natural roll period was also measured to be 1.92 s, corresponding to an 1.2 % error.

4.3 GENERAL EXPERIMENTAL SET-UP

- **4.3.1** The roll motion was measured by means of an inclinometer, for which uniform frequency response was confirmed. Soft and slack cables were attached from the carriage to the model for power supply and signal recording. The whole ship motion was recorded by a video camera.
- **4.3.2** The wave elevation was measured by wave probes for the waves corresponding to the minimum and the maximum frequency used in the tests. This was done without the model at 3 locations along the length of the basin, spanning a length wider than the expected drift range of the model, i.e. 7.1 m. The maximum variations among the three measuring probes with respect to the required value of wave height and wave period were 4 % and 1 % respectively.

4.4 DIRECT MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE

- **4.4.1** From the table of wave steepness (table 2.1 of the Guidelines) the assumed wave steepness, s, for this ship is 0.0383 (1/26.1). Roll amplitude of the model was measured in beam waves with this steepness. Moreover, the waves with s = 1/40 and 1/60 were also used for the alternative procedures mentioned later. The maximum wave height was 27.8 cm, which is close to the maximum limit of the wave generator.
- **4.4.2** The model was freely drifting for avoiding effects of guide system and guide ropes were fitted to the model on the centreline at the stem and stern at a vertical height around the centre of gravity. The periodic yaw motion was small, but the change of mean heading angle was controlled by the ropes carefully by human hands to keep it within 15°. The carriage followed the mean drift motion of the model. When the heading was corrected by the ropes with large force, the corresponding part of the measured record was neglected in the analysis. The effect of correction was negligible in small waves, however in high waves the correction was not easy in some cases.
- **4.4.3** The measured roll responses were subjected to Fourier analysis to extract the components at encounter frequencies. The results are shown in figure 4.1 for all wave steepnesses. Due to the nonlinearity of roll damping, the non-dimensional roll amplitudes are larger in smaller steepness. On the other hand, due to the linearity of GZ curve (see figure 2.2) the peak frequencies do not significantly change even in high waves. The roll peak amplitude at the required steepness, i.e. s = 1/26.1, was $\phi_{1r} = 27.6^{\circ}$ from the experiments.

According to formula (2.1) of the Guidelines, the "angle of roll to windward due to wave action", ϕ_1 , is thus determined as $\phi_1=0.7\phi_{1r}=19.3^{\circ}$.

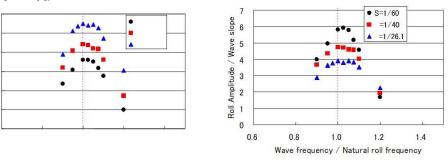


Figure 4.1 Roll amplitude in beam regular waves (left: in degrees, right: non-dimensional)

4.5 ALTERNATIVE PROCEDURES

In this section, alternative procedure 1 (Three steps procedure) is addressed.

4.5.1 Roll decays test

- **4.5.1.1** In calm water the model was initially inclined up to heel angles larger than 25° and released with zero roll angular velocity. Four tests with different initial angles were conducted. As an example, the relation of ϕ_m (mean roll angle) and $\delta\phi$ (decrement of roll angle per half cycle) for a test is shown in figure 4.2.
- **4.5.1.2** The measured nonlinear roll damping coefficient, N, as a function of roll amplitude is shown in table 4.1. The dependence of N coefficient on roll amplitude is small since the linear component (wave making damping) is small for this ship.

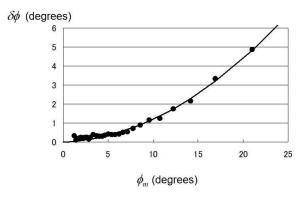


Figure 4.2 An example of roll decay test

Roll damping coefficient N

Roll Amplitude	N [1/degrees]
10.0	0.0122
12.5	0.0117
15.0	0.0113
17.5	0.0111
20.0	0.0109
22.5	0.0108
25.0	0.0106

Table 4.1

4.5.2 Effective wave slope coefficient r

To measure the effective wave slope coefficient r, two options are described in paragraph 2.6.1.2 of the Guidelines. Here the results of roll motion tests, mentioned in paragraph 4.4 above, have been used for s = 1/60 and the value r = 0.759 was obtained.

4.5.3 Determination of roll angle

By iterative calculation as described in 2.6.1.2 of the Guidelines (Third step), ϕ_{1r} was determined as 27.9° and thus ϕ_1 =0.7 ϕ_{1r} =19.5°, which is very close to the estimation of direct measurement procedure (section 4.4 above). One reason for this agreement is the almost linear characteristics shown by the GZ curve up to 20° (see figure 2.2).

5 THE ASSESSMENT OF WEATHER CRITERION

5.1 The comparison of the different assessments of the weather criterion using experimental results is summarized in table 5.1. In the table all the possible combinations of the wind tests and the drifting tests for estimating l_{w1} are included (see paragraph 1.5 of the Guidelines). As for ϕ_1 , the standard criterion (paragraph 3.2.2.3 of the Code) and the result of the direct measurement procedure are included. The results of the three steps procedure can be omitted here since the estimated was almost equal to the one of direct measurement procedure for this ship. The PIT estimation is reported in section 6 below. The last line of table 5.1 shows the critical values of KGs, in which b/a=1. These last results are to be taken with some caution, since the effects of changing the vertical centre of gravity on T_r and on the other quantities related to roll motion including ϕ_1 have been neglected. A considerable extension of the experimental tests would have been indeed required to correctly evaluate the limiting KG curve.

Assessment of weather criterion

Table 5.1

lw1	Standard Weather Criterion	Wind test + Drift test	Wind test + draft/2	Wind test (upright) + Drift test	Wind test (upright) + draft/2	Standard Weather Criterion	Wind test + Drift test	+	Wind test (upright) + Drift test	Wind test (upright) + draft/2
φ1	Standard Weather Criterion					Direct Procedure (or Three Steps Procedure)				
lw [m]	0.153	0.153 Function of heel angle 0.125			0.153	Funct	tion of heel	angle	0.125	
r [-]		1.096					0.759 (Three Steps Procedure)			
Tr [sec]	16.3					17.9				
s [-]		0.0431					0.0383			
φ1 [deg]	15.4					19.3				
φο [deg]	6.1	3.7	4.9	3.8	5.0	6.1	3.7	4.9	3.8	5.0
φο-φ1 [deg]	-9.3	-11.7	-10.4	-11.6	-10.4	-13.2	-15.7	-14.4	-15.5	-14.3
φf [deg]	39.5									
Area a [rad-m]	0.075	0.063	0.069	0.063	0.070	0.111	0.096	0.103	0.095	0.106
Area b [rad-m]	0.224	0.295	0.259	0.276	0.247	0.224	0.295	0.259	0.276	0.247
b/a [-]	299	4.71	3,76	4.41	3,51	2.02	3.09	2.51	2.90	2.34
Orit. KG [m]	11.48	11.88	11.68	11.79	11.62	11.35	11.82	11.59	11.73	11.52

5.2 Table 5.1 shows that the alternative assessment by model experiment can change the ratio of areas, b/a, significantly with respect to the standard criterion, whereas the changes in the limiting value of the vertical centre of gravity are more contained. For this ship, the increased ϕ_1 obtained by experiments makes b/a smaller, and the l_{w1} evaluated through all the combinations of the wind tests and drifting tests, complete procedures and simplified procedures, tends to make b/a larger than the standard weather criterion as contained in paragraph 3.2 of the Code. It has to be noted, however, that the fluctuations are related to the large variation in the vertical centre of hydrodynamic pressure in drift motion of this ship. More extensive confirmation are awaited from the experience gained through the application of the Interim Guidelines.

6 ALTERNATIVE PROCEDURE 2: PARAMETER IDENTIFICATION TECHNIQUE (PIT)

6.1 INTRODUCTION

- **6.1.1** The PIT technique is a general methodology for the determination of the numerical values for a certain number of parameters in a given analytical model, in such a way that the model can represent the physical behaviour of the system under analysis in the given conditions. Although the PIT technique is also suitable for the direct analysis of roll decays in calm water in order to obtain the ship natural frequency and the damping parameters, the roll motion of a ship in beam sea is dealt with in this document.
- **6.1.2** The general idea on which the PIT is based is that the given analytical model is assumed to be able to predict the amplitude of roll motion of the ship in beam sea, and this model is characterized by a general form with a certain number of free parameters. The free parameters should be fixed in order to obtain the best agreement between available experimental data and numerical predictions from the model. When such parameters are determined, the model is assumed to be suitable for extrapolation. In the case of roll motion in beam sea, the model parameters is fit by using the ship roll response data for a small steepness in order to predict the ship behaviour at a larger steepness for which direct experiments cannot be carried out, or for which direct experiments are not available.
- **6.1.3** The general equation assumed suitable for the modelling of roll motion in beam sea is, according to the Guidelines, the following:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\phi} + d(\dot{\phi}) + \omega_0^2 \cdot r(\phi) = \omega_0^2 \cdot \pi \cdot s \cdot \xi(\omega/\omega_0) \cdot \cos(\omega \cdot t) \\ d(\dot{\phi}) = 2\mu \cdot \dot{\phi} + \beta \cdot \dot{\phi} |\dot{\phi}| + \delta \cdot \dot{\phi}^3 \\ r(\phi) = \phi + \gamma_3 \cdot \dot{\phi}^3 + \gamma_5 \dot{\phi}^5 \\ \xi(\omega/\omega_0) = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1(\omega/\omega_0) + \alpha_2(\omega/\omega_0)^2 \end{cases}$$
(N-6.1)

- **6.1.4** Where the following parameters are in principle to be considered as free (units are reported assuming the roll angle to be measured in radians):
 - Damping coefficients: μ (linear damping (1/s)), β (quadratic damping (1/rad)), δ (cubic damping (s/rad²));
 - Natural frequency ω_0 (rad/s);
 - Nonlinear restoring coefficients: γ_3 (cubic term (nd)), γ_5 (quintic term (nd));
 - Effective wave slope coefficients: α_0 (constant (nd)), α_1 (linear term (nd)), α_2 (quadratic term (nd)).
- **6.1.5** The wave steepness s, as well as the forcing frequency ω (to be measured directly from the roll time histories in order to account for Doppler effect if the drift speed is large), are given data from experiments.
- **6.1.6** The total number of free parameters is, thus, in principle, equal to 9. Such a large number of parameters can be effectively determined from experimental data only when the number of experiments is large, i.e., at least two (but is better three) wave steepnesses leading to response curves spanning a large range of rolling angles from the linear range (below, say, 10°) up to the nonlinear range (say, at least 40°). In addition, experimental data should span a large range of frequencies from low to high frequency range (say, ω/ω_0 from about 0.8 or lower to about 1.2 or higher). The necessity of spanning such a large domain is due to the fact that different parameters have a different importance in different ranges.
- **6.1.7** While damping plays an important role mostly around the peak region, the effective wave slope is better determined if the low frequencies region of the response curve is also available. Linear terms in both damping and restoring are dominant in the region of small rolling amplitudes, while the effects of nonlinear terms are noticeable only in the region of large rolling amplitudes. The roll response curve tends to bend to the low frequency region when \overline{GZ} is of the softening type, and towards the high frequency region when \overline{GZ} is of the hardening type. Both type of bending could be noticeable when the righting lever is of the S-type.

- **6.1.8** The general use of the PIT in the framework of the experimental determination of the roll angle ϕ_{1r} (See the Guidelines) will likely to be similar to that of the Three steps procedure, i.e. as follows:
 - .1 carry out experiments at a *single* steepness s_{exp} smaller than the required one s_{req} ;
 - .2 determine model parameters in order to fit the experiments at s_{exp} ;
 - .3 utilize the obtained parameters in order to predict the peak of the ship roll response at s_{rea} ;
- **6.1.9** Since only one steepness is likely to be available, the number of parameters should be reduced in order to achieve convergence of the methodology without spurious effects on undetectable parameters. A reduced model is then to be used.
- **6.1.10** On the bases of a series of studies and on the experience gained in the past (see, e.g., [1][2]), the following reduced model can be proposed when only one steepness is available:

$$\ddot{\phi} + \beta \cdot \dot{\phi} |\dot{\phi}| + \omega_0^2 \cdot (\phi + \gamma_3 \cdot \dot{\phi}^3) = \omega_0^2 \cdot \pi \cdot s \cdot \alpha_0 \cdot \cos(\omega \cdot t) \tag{N-6.2}$$

where the damping has been considered to be purely quadratic due to the fact that only one amplitude response curve is available. The frequency dependence of the effective wave slope has been dropped because we are mainly interested in this context in the ship response at peak, and so the tails are of less (or none) importance for the final evaluation of ϕ_{1r} (even if the low frequency tail of the roll response is fundamental for the fitting of the value of α_0). As a note, the coefficient α_0 in the reduced model (N-6.2) corresponds to the effective wave slope "r" of the Three Steps Procedure. A cubic nonlinear restoring term has been kept, but it can be removed if the \overline{GZ} curve is sufficiently linear in the expected response range, or if there is no evidence of bending from the experimental response curve (provided the experimental peak is sufficiently large to allow the identification of the possible nonlinear behaviour).

6.1.11 In the case where two response curves are available determined at two different steepnesses, it is possible to introduce an additional linear damping term and an additional 5th degree restoring term:

$$\ddot{\phi} + 2\mu \cdot \dot{\phi} + \beta \cdot \dot{\phi} |\dot{\phi}| + \omega_0^2 \cdot (\phi + \gamma_3 \cdot \dot{\phi}^3 + \gamma_5 \dot{\phi}^5) = \omega_0^2 \cdot \pi \cdot s \cdot \alpha_0 \cdot \cos(\omega \cdot t)$$
(N-6.3)

- **6.1.12** Regarding the damping term in the previous reduced models, in general the quadratic damping component seems to be more suitable for the analysis of hulls with bilge keels or with an expected large vortex generation. On the other hand, the substitution of the quadratic term $\beta \cdot \dot{\varphi} |\dot{\varphi}|$ with a cubic term $\delta \cdot \dot{\varphi}^3$ could be more suitable for bare hulls.
- **6.1.13** The use of different nonlinear damping models, can lead to different results in the prediction of the final rolling amplitude. For this reason, in the absence of sufficient evidence for the selection of one nonlinear model versus the others, the use of the average of the two predicted peak rolling amplitudes is recommended. A pure linear model, on the other hand, is almost always inadequate for the representation of roll damping at zero speed.

6.2 GENERAL COMMENTS ON PIT IMPLEMENTATION

- **6.2.1** The PIT technique needs to be implemented in a suitable computer code, and it is not amenable to hand calculations. A block diagram for the implementation of the PIT is reported in figure 6.2. As it can be seen, the procedure is based on two main components:
- .1 a differential equation solver used to determine the roll response predicted by the model for different trial sets of parameters; and
- .2 a suitable minimization algorithm used to achieve the optimum set of parameters by minimizing the sum of the squared differences between experimental and predicted roll amplitudes.
 - **6.2.2** The differential equation solver could be basically of two types:
- .1 Exact time domain solver: it numerically solves the general differential equation (N 6.1) by using discrete time step algorithms (like the Runge-Kutta) for a certain number of forcing periods, until the roll steady state is achieved. Finally, each time history is analysed in order to get the steady state roll amplitude; and

- .2 Approximate frequency domain solver: it uses an analytical approximate solution of the differential equation (N-6.1) in order to determine the nonlinear roll response curve in frequency domain. Typically used analytical methods are the harmonic balance technique, the multiple scale method and the averaging technique [3].
 - **6.2.3** The two approaches have different pros and cons.
- **6.2.4** Time domain integration requires more computational time, but it solves the original differential equation without approximations (apart from numerical accuracy). On the other hand, in case of strong bending of the response curve, when multiple solutions are possible for the same forcing frequency, then care must be taken in the numerical determination of the roll amplitude in order to correctly deal with all the present solutions (see figure 6.1).

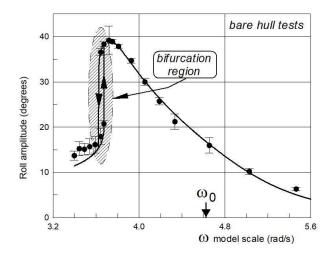


Figure 6.1 Example of experimental and numerically fitted nonlinear response curve in the case of softening

- **6.2.5** A typical numerical method that could be used for dealing with this problem is based on the "frequency sweep" idea, where the forcing frequency is slowly changed in the time domain integration from the highest value to the lowest one, and then vice-versa, in order to detect jumps due the presence of bifurcations (see figure 6.1).
- **6.2.6** Analytical approaches are approximate solutions, and this is the biggest drawback. However, the agreement between numerical simulations and analytical solutions is often surprisingly good, and more than sufficient for practical applications. In addition, if the fitting of the experimental data is based on an analytical method, and the same analytical method is used for the extrapolation, i.e. a consistent methodology is used without mixing the analytical and the numerical approach, good agreement is expected between numerical and analytical approaches. The analytical methods are usually much faster than the direct time domain integration, and they are able to determine multiple stable solutions in region where more than one solution is present, making the dealing with this type of problem easier.
- **6.2.7** The differences in the final predicted roll peak between the application of the numerical and of the analytical approach are expected to be below the usual experimental uncertainty (that could be considered of the order of 2°).
- **6.2.8** The minimization algorithm could be any reliable minimization procedure (e.g., Levenberg Marquardt method, or any more advanced stochastic/deterministic method).

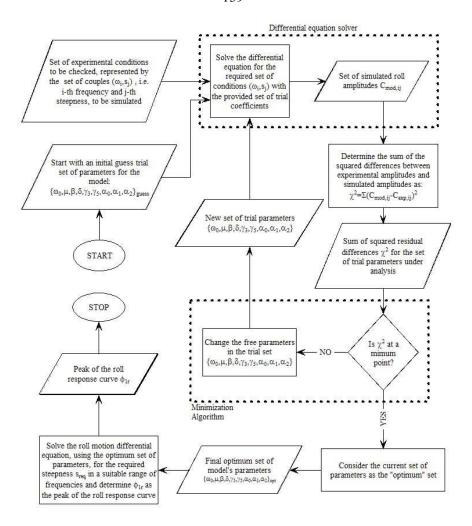


Figure 6.2 Block diagram for the PIT procedure

6.3 APPLICATION OF PIT TO EXPERIMENTAL DATA

- **6.3.1** The same experimental data used in the Alternative Procedure 1 above have been used in the application of the PIT. Scope of this application is to predict the roll response peak for the tested required steepness s = 0.0383 by starting from available data at smaller steepnesses, i.e. 1/40 and 1/60. The following three calculations have been carried out:
 - .1 Calculation 1: prediction of ϕ_{1r} by fitting of the model on the steepness s = 1/60;
 - .2 Calculation 2: prediction of ϕ_{1r} by fitting of the model on the steepness s = 1/40;
 - .3 Calculation 3: prediction of ϕ_{1r} by fitting of the model on both the steepness s = 1/40 and s = 1/60;
- **6.3.2** In the case of calculations 1 and 2, being only one steepness available, the reduced model (N 6.2) has been used, and because of the linearity of the \overline{GZ} curve and because of the absence of any evident bending in the response curve it has been assumed that $\gamma_3 = 0$.
- **6.3.3** In the case of calculation 3, being two steepnesses available, additional terms have been added. Two different analytical model have then been used: the first model is exactly the same as that used for calculation 1 and 2, whereas in the second model the linear damping coefficient μ has been left free (see (N-6.3)). However, in both cases, the assumption of linear restoring, i.e., $\gamma_3 = 0$ and $\gamma_5 = 0$, has been kept.

- **6.3.4** In all cases the roll response curve has been determined through an analytical approximate nonlinear frequency domain approach where the response curve is obtained by means of the harmonic balance technique [3].
- **6.3.5** The used analytical models and the results obtained through the application of the PIT are summarized in Table 6.1, while a global picture of the roll response curves is given from figure 6.3 to figure 6.6.
- **6.3.6** From the analysis of the reported exercise it seems that the PIT together with the proposed analytical reduced models is able to reasonably predict the ship roll response curve at the largest steepness by starting from the fitting of the roll response curve(s) experimentally obtained at lower steepnesses. The pure quadratic damping model allows for the achievement of good predictions of the experimental peak, probably thanks to the presence of bilge keels. In the case of linear+quadratic damping model, a negative linear damping coefficient has been obtained, that is, of course, physically meaningless. However, the equivalent linear damping in the range of tested angles as given by the fitted model in Calculation 3-LQ is, of course, positive. The negative sign in the linear damping coefficient is thus due to the fact that the equivalent linear damping obtained from the fitted model in the range of tested rolling amplitudes better fits the experimental data according to the minimization procedure. If a series of experiments had been carried out at smaller steepnesses with subsequent fitting, it would have increased the linear damping coefficient, making it, probably, positive. Bearing in mind the theoretical background of the PIT technique, negative linear damping coefficients are often not a real practical problem, even if their presence usually indicates that different types of analytical modelling for the damping function could lead to a better representation of the real ship damping.

Table 6.1 Analytical models used in the fitting and fitted parameters (model scale)

	Calculation 1	Calculation 2	Calculation 3-Q	Calculation 3-LQ	
Steepness used in the fitting	1/60	1/40	1/60 and 1/40		
Analytical model	$\ddot{\phi} + \beta \cdot \dot{\phi} \dot{\phi}$	$\dot{\phi} \mid + \omega_0^2 \cdot \phi = \omega_0^2 \cdot \pi \cdot \mathbf{s}$	$\cdot \alpha_0 \cdot \cos(\omega \cdot t)$	$ \dot{\phi} + 2\mu \cdot \dot{\phi} + \beta \cdot \dot{\phi} \dot{\phi} + \omega_0^2 \cdot \phi = = \omega_0^2 \cdot \pi \cdot \mathbf{s} \cdot \alpha_0 \cdot \cos(\omega \cdot \mathbf{t}) $	
Fitted coefficients	$\omega_0=3.344 rad/s$ $\beta=0.520 rad^{-1}$ $\alpha_0=0.873$	$\omega_0 = 3.348 rad/s$ $\beta = 0.518 rad^{-1}$ $\alpha_0 = 0.857$	$\omega_0 = 3.346 rad/s$ $\beta = 0.519 rad^{-1}$ $\alpha_0 = 0.864$	$\omega_0=3.345 rad/s$ $\mu/\omega_0=-0.028$ $\beta=0.684 rad^{-1}$ $\alpha_0=0.833$	
Predicted value in degrees of ϕ_{1r} for $s = 0.0383$	28.3	28.1	28.2	27.0	
Corresponding value of $\phi_1 = 0.7 \phi_{1r}$	19.8	19.7	19.7	18.9	
Experimentally determined φ _{1r} in degrees			19.3		

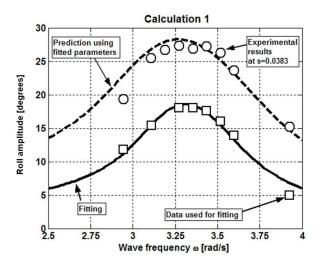


Figure 6.3 Response curves for Calculation 1

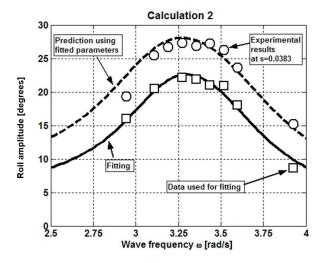


Figure 6.4 Response curves for Calculation 2

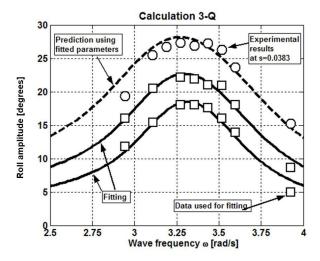


Figure 6.5 Response curves for Calculation 3-Q

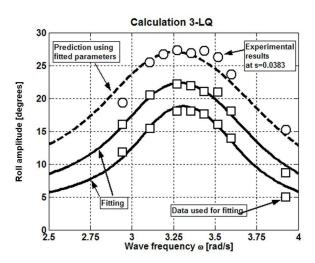


Figure 6.6 Response curves for Calculation 3-LQ

6.3.7 In order to better explain this latter point, an additional calculation (Calculation 3-LQC) has been carried out using experimental data for steepnesses s = 1/60 and s = 1/40 in the s fitting procedure together with a more flexible linear+quadratic+cubic model for the damping, keeping the linear restoring assumption, i.e.:

$$\ddot{\phi} + 2\mu \cdot \dot{\phi} + \beta \cdot \dot{\phi} |\dot{\phi}| + \dot{\phi}^3 + \omega_0^2 \cdot \phi = \omega_0^2 \cdot \pi \cdot s \cdot \alpha_0 \cdot \cos(\omega \cdot t)$$
(N-6.4)

6.3.8 The obtained parameters are as follows:

 $\omega_0 = 3.345 rad/s$

 $\mu/\omega_0 = 0.013$

 $\beta = 0.126 rad^{-1}$

 $\delta \cdot \omega_0 = 0.929 rad^{-2}$

 $\alpha_0 = 0.844$

6.3.9 It can be seen that now the negative linear damping has disappeared, and that the nonlinear damping component is distributed among the quadratic and cubic term. Although this result is more sound from a physical point of view, it is not necessarily the best one in terms of the predicted roll peak at s = 0.0383. The predicted peak of the roll response is, indeed, $\phi_{1r} = 26.6^{\circ}$ leading to $\phi_1 = 18.6^{\circ}$. The reduction in the predicted roll peak is likely due to the introduction of the cubic term. A summarizing plot is given in figure 6.7.

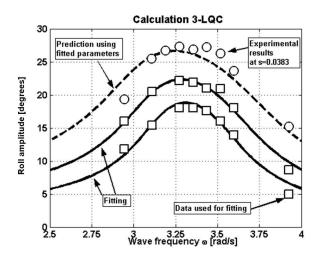


Figure 6.7 Response curves for Calculation 3-LQC

6.4 FINAL REMARKS

- **6.4.1** The PIT technique has successfully been applied to the experimental data used in the previous sections for the application of the Three Steps Procedure.
- **6.4.2** It can be concluded that, for the ship under analysis, a pure quadratic model for damping, together with a pure linear model for the restoring term is sufficient, for practical purposes, to predict the roll peak ϕ_{1r} at the steepness required by the alternative assessment of Weather Criterion.
- **6.4.3** It is however important to underline that for ships having significant nonlinear \overline{GZ} curves, it is necessary to introduce a nonlinear correction in the restoring term in order to account for the bending of the response curve and the corresponding peak frequency shift. It is in addition noted, from the experience gained from this exercise, that an additional test in the range of low forcing frequencies (say $\omega = 0.75\omega_0$) could help in the fitting of the effective wave slope, allowing to take into account a frequency dependence of this coefficient. This latter frequency dependence could be important when the bending of the response curve is significant.
- **6.4.4** As an additional note, it can be said that the application of different tentative models in the PIT allows for an assessment of the likely level of uncertainty inherent in the extrapolation.
- **6.4.5** In the case under analysis, the level of uncertainty is of the order of $\pm 2^{\circ}$, however this figure strongly depends on the actual analysed case.
- **6.4.6** The value of the effective wave slope obtained through the PIT (about 0.85 on average) is slightly different from the value obtained through the application of the Three steps procedure (r = 0.759). This difference can be readily explained by recalling that, in the Three steps procedure, the damping is evaluated from the roll decays tests, while the effective wave slope is evaluated from the roll tests in beam waves, using the previously obtained damping coefficient. In the PIT approach, on the contrary, both the damping and the effective wave slope are determined from the same experimental data in beam waves, for this reason the final outcomes could differ in terms of single components. The final predictions of the angle ϕ_{1r} given by the PIT technique and by the Three steps procedure are however very close: the two alternative procedures can be then considered, for this particular case, as equivalent from a practical point of view.

6.5 REFERENCES

- [1] Francescutto, A., Contento, G., "Bifurcations in Ship Rolling: Experimental Results and Parameter Identification Technique", Ocean Engineering, Vol. 26, 1999, pp. 1095-1123.
- [2] Tzamtzis, S., Francescutto, A., Bulian, G. and Spyrou, K., "Development and testing of a procedure for the alternative assessment of Weather Criterion on experimental basis", Technical Report, University of Trieste, Dept. Naval Architecture & Environmental Engineering, 2005.
 - [3] Nayfeh, A.H., Mook, D.T., "Nonlinear Oscillations", John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1979.
- [4] IMO Document, SLF 47/6/18, "Proposal of Guidelines for a standard model test procedure to determine the steady wind heeling lever", Submitted by Italy and Japan, 7 July 2004.
- [5] IMO Document, SLF 47/6/19, "Proposal of Guidelines for model tests to determine the roll angle for the weather criterion", Submitted by Japan, 7 July 2004.
- [6] IMO Document, SLF 48/4/15, "Comments on draft guidelines for alternative assessment of weather criterion based on trial experiment results", Submitted by Japan, 8 July 2005.