



August 12, 2008

Mr. Mike Peery 196 Seafarer Ct Vallejo, Ca 94591

Subject: F/V Blizzard Propulsion System Design

Dear Mike;

We have completed our design of the propulsion system for the F/V Blizzard. Our objective was to raise the top speed of the vessel as much as possible. In conjunction with the modifications that you have begun (removing the steering gear and cutting down the existing skegs), we have designed a conventional propeller and rudder steering system that is optimized for free running performance.

The attached drawing (No 80451-01) shows the general arrangement of the new steering gear and calls out regular production components available from Buck Algonquin.

In general, the goal was to relocate the rudders further aft to enhance the vessels turning ability. The propellers were brought aft as well to maintain the slow speed maneuvering ability. The increased shaft length, coupled with a larger propeller and greater horsepower engines mandated an increase in shaft diameter. Even with the greater diameter, an additional bearing was required. As the original shafts were worn to the point of replacement, this modification was even more warranted.

The rudder was sized independently by both Buck Algonquin and this office. We both came to the same conclusions regarding the area and stock diameter. The steering components specified flowed from the specification of the rudder.

As the shaft line was increased, the hub of the propeller was lowered allowing for a larger diameter propeller to be installed. The larger propeller will allow for the application of more power without risk of cavitation, which is a concern considering its close proximity to the water line. A sizing analysis was performed to find the best pitch for the new propeller diameter. The predicted velocity of the vessel for the sizing analysis was 20 knots. The vessel should be capable of approaching this speed now due to the increased power, greater thrust available, and dramatic reduction in appendage drag. The clearance of the propeller to the tunnel is now 5% of the diameter, which is a minimum value. There will be attendant noise due to this minimal clearance. This was a sacrifice to achieve higher speed. If the noise is unacceptable, the propeller can be modified at a later date.

The gear ratio selected to match the QSB305 engines is 2.2:1. This puts the propeller selection in the heart of the curve and allows for flexibility in the future.

Additional considerations to achieve the maximum speed would be to use heat exchanged engines in place of the keel cooled engines. This would eliminate the existing coolers and a considerable source of drag.

I can provide Erik at our Richmond yard with construction details as part of the modifications in place of independently supplying the details.

If you have any questions regarding this report, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Kind Regards;

**Brooks Dees** 

Design Engineer

Bay Design and Engineering



Vessel Input Data

# Phn 510-337-9122 Fx 510-337-0154 2900 Main Street Alameda CA 94501

Diameter selection	ia (######28	lades 4	AR 0.76	25.2	ow 20.16		unning	0.9 from chart	3,535 lbs	20.44
Diamet	Prop Dia	Prop Blades	Prop D	Pitch fr	Pitch tow		Free R	D/O	Thrust	<u>ස</u>
	2 Screw	305 hp	2600 rpm	2.2 to 1	2					
	Configuration	Engine BHP	Engine RPM	Gear Reduction	Nozzels?			Formula 6-4		
	1 52 H	10 t	1.5 A	그 5.7	20.0 kts	5.5 kts	0.673077	0.790769		
	LWL	Wl. Beam	Hull Draft Mean	Displacement	Vessel Design Speed	Vessel Towing Speed (DG)	Block Coefficient	Wake Factor from Cb		Free Running Values

305 2600 2.2

Prop Dia Prop Blades Prop DAR Pitch fr Pitch tow HP RPM eng Ratio FR Cav?

2 2

0.607 from chart

eff chrt eff fctr

169.1295

0.955 table 6-3 0.579685 7.81 7.56 **OK** 

Actual Loading

Towing

Thrust g

Allow Loading

0.76

Towing Values	Ė	
$Bp = shp^{.5} \times N / Va^{2.5}$	515.61	Formula 6-7
shp = BHP × .97	296 hp	
N = Eng rpm/gear Rat	1182 rpm	
Va = V x Wf	4.35 kts	
d(twin screw)=NxD/12/Va*.97	615.1685	Formula 6-8
Allowable Blade Loading		
BLa=1.9xVa.5xFt <sup>08</sup>	4.09 psi	
£_	1.50 ft	WL to Prop CL
Actual Blade Loading		
BL=326xSHPxe/(VaxAd)	15.07 psi	
shp = BHP x .97	296 hp	Previous Calc
e (open water efficiency)	0.318015	Gerr Pg 80
Ad=DARxD <sup>2</sup> /4xpi	468 in <sup>2</sup>	

15.07 Cavitation Danger!

Actual Loading

Allow Loading

Option 1

0.72 from chart 7,054 lbs 515.61 615.1685

0.955 table 6-3

eff chrt eff fctr

0.318015

Towing Values		
$Bp = shp^{.5} \times N / Va^{2.5}$	515.61	Formula 6-7
shp = BHP × .97	296 hp	
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<u> </u>	1.50 ft	WL to Prop CL
Actual Blade Loading		
BL=326xSHPxe/(VaxAd)	15.07 psi	
shp = BHP x .97	296 hp	Previous Calc
e (open water efficiency)	0.318015	Gerr Pg 80
Ad=DARxD <sup>2</sup> /4xpi	468 in <sup>2</sup>	

Calculations
Note: These calcs follow Gerr "Propeller Hand Book, Pages 66-82 and Harvald Pg 139-149

# Check Propeller Shaft DIA

Selected Shaft Size

2.25 in

## Check 1

Dave Gerr, Prop Handbook Pg 89

**Shafting Particulars** 

Notes Value Units Item **QSB305 Engine BHP** 305 hp 2600 rpm **Engine RPM** 2.2 to 1 Gear Box Ratio Torsional Yield 70000 psi Shaft Mat Strength (St) (Heavy duty comercial craft) 3 Safety Factor (SF)

Existing Shaft Dia NA in

**Calculated Results** 

 Item
 Value
 Units
 Notes

 Shaft hp (SHP)
 295.85 hp
 BHP less 3% for gear losses

 Shaft Rpm (RPM)
 1181.81818 rpm
 Engine rpm/gear ratio

 Required Dia
 1.51 in
 D=(321,000 x SHP x SF / St / RPM)

The selected shaft size is larger than the calculated required diameter and therefore adequate.

# Torsional yield strength for some commonly used materials

Aquamet 22	70000 psi
Aquamet 18	60000 psi
Aquamet 17	70000 psi
Monel 400	40000 psi
Monel K500	67000 psi
Tobin Bronze	20000 psi
304 Stainless Steel	20000 psi

## Safety Factors

3 for yachts and light duty commercial craft 5 to 8 for heavy duty commercial craft

#### Check 2

# ABS Shaft DIA (Pg 116 in under 90M steel vessels)

$D= 100xK^3x( (H/R)x((c1/(U+c2)))^3.33333$	2.13 in
K	1.29 Tail Shaft, water lubricated
Н	305 HP
R	1181.81818 Rpm
c1	2.75
c2	23180
U	135000 psi

The selected shaft size is larger than the calculated required diameter and therefore adequate.

# **Check Longest Bearing Spacing**

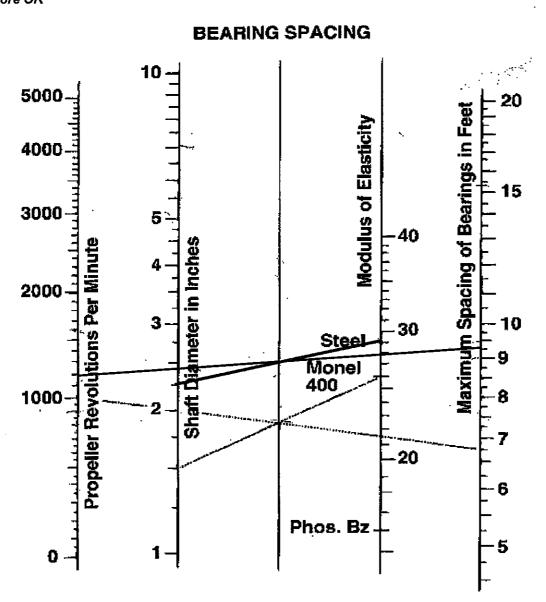
Longest Required Span Shaft RPM **9 ft** 1181.81818 RPM 29 Mpsi

Max allowable Spacing

Modulus of Elasticity

9.25 ft

The required bearing spacing is less han the calculated maximum allowable bearing spacing and therefore OK





### **CUMMINS MERCRUISER DIESEL** Charleston, SC 29405 **Marine Performance Curves**

**HPCR** 

6

Basic Engine Model: Q\$B5.9-305 HO Engine Configuration: D403075MX03

Curve Number: M-91369

CPL Code 31-Jan-06 8464

Displacement: 5.9 liter Bore:

Stroke:

Fuel System:

Cylinders:

[359 in<sup>3</sup>] [4.02 ln] 102 mm 120 mm [4.72 ln]

kW [bhp, mhp] @ rpm

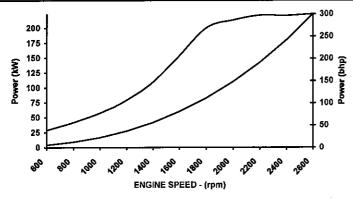
Advertised Power:

224 [300, 305] @ 2600

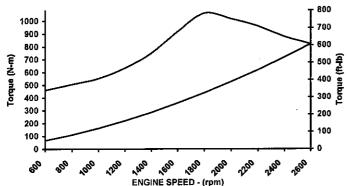
Aspiration: Turbocharged / Sea Water Aftercooled

Rating Type: High Output

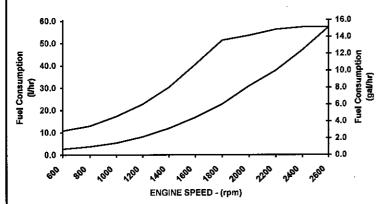
CERTIFIED: This marine diesel engine is certified to the model year requirements of EPA Marine Tier 2 per 40 CFR 94 and conforms with the NOx requirements of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), MARPOL 73/78 Annex VI, Regulation 13 as applicable.



RATED F	POWER OUTPU	T CURVE
rpm	kW	bhp
2600	224	300
2400	221	296
2200	222	297
2000	213	286
1800	200	268
1600	154	206
1400	110	147
1200	80	107
1000	58	77
800	42	57
600	29	39



FULL L	OAD TORQUE	CURVE
rpm	N-m	ft-lb
2600	822	606
2400	879	648
2200	961	709
2000	1018	751
1800	1062	783
1600	918	677
1400	750	553
1200	633	467
1000	552	407
800	506	373
600	<b>4</b> 61	340



rpm	Vhr	gal/hr
2600	57.3	15.1
2400	47.0	12.4
2200	37.9	10.0
2000	30.8	8.1
1800	22.7	6.0
1600	16.8	4.4
1400	11.9	3.1
1200	8.1	2.1
1000	5.4	1.4
800	3.8	1.0
600	2.7	0.7

Rated Conditions: Ratings are based upon ISO 8665 and SAE J1228 reference conditions; air pressure of 100 kPa [29.612 in Hg], air temperature 25 deg. C [77 deg. F] and 30% relative humidity. Power is in accordance with IMCI procedure. Member NMMA.

Rated Curves (upper) represents rated power at the crankshaft for mature gross engine performance capabilities obtained and corrected in accordance with ISO 3046. Propeller Curve (lower) is based on a typical fixed propeller demand curve using a 2.7 exponent. Propeller Shaft Power is approximately 3% less than rated crankshaft power after typical reverse/reduction gear losses and may vary depending on the type of gear or propulsion system used.

Fuel Consumption is based on fuel of 35 deg. API gravity at 16 deg. C (60 deg. F0 having LHV of 42,780 ki/kg [18390 Btu/lb] and weighing 838.9 g/liter [7.001 lb/U.S. gal].

High Output Rating: This Rating is for use in variable load applications where full power is limited to one (1) hour out of every eight (8) hours of operation. Also, reduced power operations must be at or below 200 RPM of the maximum rated RPM. This rating is for pleasure/non-revenue generating applications that operate 500 hours per year.

Jamos Kaklaka. L CHIEF ENGINEER

# **Marine Engine Performance Data**

Curve No.: M-91369 DS-3075

DATE: 31Jan06

General Engine Data		
Engine Model		QSB5.9-305 HO
Rating Type		High Output
Rated Engine Power		224 [300]
Rated Engine Speed		2600
Rated HP Production Tolerance		5
Rated Engine Torque		822 [606]
Peak Engine Torque @ 1800 rpm		1062 [783]
		1755 [255]
Brake Mean Effective Pressure		
Indicated Mean Effective Pressure	· ·	N/A
Minimum Idle Speed Setting		600
Normal Idle Speed Variation		10
· ··g·· •	rpm	2665
	rpm	2685
Maximum Allowable Engine Speed	rpm	2685
Maximum Torque Capacity from Front of Crank <sup>2</sup>	N·m [ft-lb]	468 [345]
Compression Ratio	***************************************	17.2:1
Piston Speed	m/sec [ft/min]	10.4 [2045]
Firing Order	-	1-5-3-6-2-4
Weight (Dry) Engine only - Average		N.A.
Weight (Dry) Engine With Heat Exchanger Syste	m - Average kg [lb]	612 [1350]
Weight Tolerance (Dry) Engine only - Average		N.A.
Weight Tolerance (Dry) Engine only "Average	a [1-1	, , , ,
Noise and Vibration		
Average Noise Level - Top	(ldle)dBA @ 1m	76
•	(Rated)dBA @ 1m	97
Average Noise Level - Right Side	(Idle)dBA @ 1m	76
•	(Rated)dBA @ 1m	98
Average Noise Level – Left Side	(ldle)dBA @ 1m	77
Arolago Holoo zorol zali alda	(Rated)dBA @ 1m	107
Average Noise Level - Front	(Idle)dBA @ 1m	76
Aveiage lange read - 1 lour	(Rated)dBA @ 1m	98
	(1000)	
Fuel System <sup>1</sup>		
Average Fuel Consumption - ISO 8178 E3Stand	lard Test CycleVhr [gal/hr]	38.7[10.2]
Fuel Consumption @ Rated Speed	/hr [gal/hr]	57 [15]
Approximate Fuel Flow to Pump		189 [50]
Maximum Allowable Fuel Supply to Pump Temp	erature°C [°F]	60 [140]
Approximate Fuel Flow Return to Tank		132 [35]
Approximate Fuel Return to Tank Temperature.		66 [150]
Maximum Heat Rejection to Drain Fuel⁵	kW [Btu/min]	2 (99)
Fuel Transfer Pump Pressure Range	kPa [psi]	76 [11]
	kPa [psi]	N.A.
	kPa [psi]	135,999 [19,725]
	The state of the s	100,000 [10,520]
Air System <sup>1</sup>		
Intake Manifold Pressure	kPa [in Hg]	172 [51]
Intake Air Flow		278 [589]
Heat Rejection to Ambient	kW [Btu/min]	32 [1810]
Exhaust System <sup>1</sup>		*** ***
Exhaust Gas Flow,		600 [1272]
	°C [°F]	421 [789]
Manifold	°C [°F]	559 [1038]

TBD = To Be Decided

N/A = Not Applicable

N.A. = Not Available

CUMMINS ENGINE COMPANY, INC. COLUMBUS, INDIANA

All Data is Subject to Change Without Notice - Consult the following Cummins intranet site for most recent data:

http://www.cummins.com

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>All Data at Rated Conditions
<sup>2</sup>Consult Installation Direction Booklet for Limitations
<sup>3</sup>Heat rejection values are based on 50% water/ 50% ethylene glycol mix and do NOT include fouling factors, if sourcing your own cooler, a service fouling factor should be applied according to the cooler manufacturer's recommendation.
<sup>4</sup>Consult option notes for flow specifications of optional Cummins seawater pumps, if applicable.
<sup>5</sup>May not be at rated load and speed. Maximum heat rejection may occur at other than rated conditions.

# Marine Engine Performance Data

Maine Lighte renormance bata	
	Curve No.: M-91369 DS-3075
	DATE: 31Jan06
Emissions (in accordance with ISO 8178 Cycle E3)	
NOx (Oxides of Nitrogen)g/kw-hr [g/hp-hr]	6.227 [4.644]
HC (Hydrocarbons)g/kw·hr [g/hp·hr]	0.104 [0.078]
CO (Carbon Monoxide)g/kw·hr [g/hp·hr]	0.208 [0.155]
PM (Particulate Matter)g/kw·hr [g/hp·hr]	0.103 [0.077]
Cooling System <sup>1</sup>	•
Sea Water Pump SpecificationsMAB 0.08.17-07/16/2001	
Pressure Cap Rating (With Heat Exchanger Option)kPa [psi]	103 [15]
Engines without Low Temperature Aftercooling (LTA)	
Sea Water Aftercooled Engine (SWAC)	
Coolant Flow to Engine Heat Exchanger	238 [63]
Standard Thermostat Operating Range Start to Open°C [°F]	74 [165]
Full Open°C [°F]	85 [185]
Heat Rejection to Engine Coolant <sup>3</sup> kW [Btu/min]	166 [9470]
Engines with Low Temperature Aftercooling (LTA)	
Single Loop LTA	
Coolant Flow to Cooler (with blocked open thermostat)	238 [63]
LTA Thermostat Operating Range Start to Open°C [°F]	66 [150]
Full Open°C [°F]	80 [175]
Heat Rejection to LTA Coolant <sup>3</sup> kW [Btu/min]	183 [10420]
Maximum LTA Coolant Return Temperature	54 [130]

TBD = To Be Decided

N/A = Not Applicable

N.A. = Not Available

1All Data at Rated Conditions

TAIL Data at Nated Conditions

2Consult Installation Direction Booklet for Limitations

3Heat rejection values are based on 50% water/ 50% ethylene glycol mix and do NOT include fouling factors. If sourcing your own cooler, a service fouling factor should be applied according to the cooler manufacturer's recommendation.

4Consult option notes for flow specifications of optional Cummins seawater pumps, if applicable.

5May not be at rated load and speed. Maximum heat rejection may occur at other than rated conditions.

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