

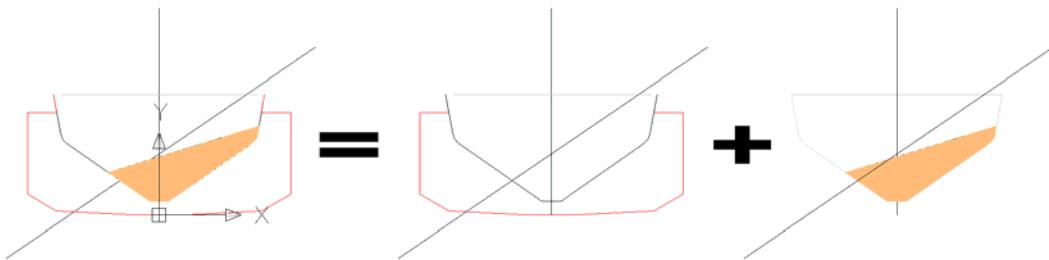
## OPEN BARGE STABILITY

TP 7301 E



**Title:** Stability, Subdivision and Load Line Standards  
**Number:** TP 7301 E  
**Date:** 1975  
**Details:** Marine Safety Directorate  
 Transport Canada  
 Ottawa

Apply the principle of superposition of effects:



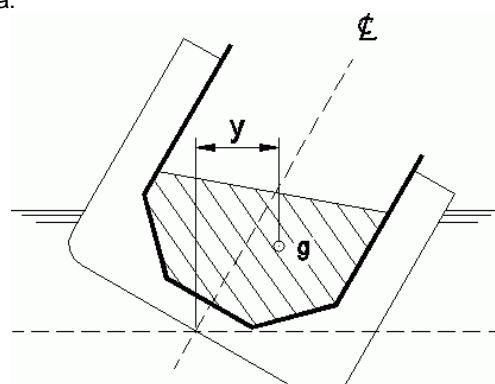
- Behavior is studied vacuum vessel, with all except the load weights, calculating values for various displacements KN and heeling.
- Add heeling effect of a load that has taken a certain position in the hold, so its c. of g. No longer in the centreline plane.

### CRITERIA

1. The area under the curve of righting levers (GZ) shall not be less than 0.055 m-radians up to 30 degrees and not less than 0.09 m-radian up to 40 ° or the angle of flooding, if lower.
2. The area of this curve, between 30 ° and 40 ° or between 30 ° and the angle of flooding, whichever is less, not less than 0.03 m-radian.
3. The righting lever (GZ) shall be at least 0.20 m for a heel equal to or greater than 30. "
4. GZ maximum value occurs at an angle preferably greater than 30 ° but not less than 25 °
5. The initial metacentric height shall not be less than 0.15 m.

righting arm for each heel  $\phi$ , is calculated using the formula:

$$GZ = KN - \frac{Wo \cdot KGo \cdot \sin\phi + w \cdot y}{Wo + w}$$



Where :

fig. 6

GZ = final righting arm

KN = value for the ship without cargo, with open-face helmet, the draft would have to load the hopper.

Consideration will be given the free surfaces of liquids in tanks, trim corrections, etc..

$W_0$  = ship's displacement without cargo.

$K_G$  = C. of gravity height of the unladen vessel

$w$  = weight of the load on the pitcher, at all times. (variable as a result of spills)

$y$  = load heeling

To calculate the slip angle  $\varphi_r$ , depending on the angle of heel  $\varphi_g$  of  $\rho$  charge density, can be applied two criteria:

Bureau Veritas

$$\rho_i = 1400 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\rho_f = 2000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

Si  $\rho \leq \rho_i$  líquido

$$\varphi_r = \varphi_g$$

Si  $\rho_i < \rho < \rho_f$

$$\varphi_r = \varphi_g \times \frac{\rho_f - \rho}{\rho_f - \rho_i}$$

Si  $\rho \geq \rho_f$  sólido

$$\varphi_r = 0$$