#### Lesson 4.3

## Loose Water



#### References

- NSTM 079 Volume 1
- NTTP 3-20.31
- Damage Control Book, section II (a)

# ENABLING OBJECTIVES

- Explain why FSE impairs stability.
- Compute FSE.
- List methods to reduce FSE.
- Explain why FCE impairs stability.
- Compute FCE.
- Describe pocketing, surface permeability, size of hole, and venting on FSE and FCE.
- Correct stability curve for FSE and FCE.

#### CLASS TOPICS

- 1. Free Surface Effect
- 2. Example
- 3. Free Communication Effect
- 4. Example

#### FREE SURFACE EFFECT







# FREE SURFACE EFFECT



B = BREADTH OF COMPT L = LENGTH OF COMPT $W_f = SHIP'S DISPLACEMENT$ 

#### **POCKETING - SHALLOW**



#### **POCKETING - ALMOST FULL**





## SURFACE PERMEABILITY

## **SLUICE VALVES - Closed**

## **SLUICE VALVES - Open**

# FREE SURFACE EFFECT

Independent of the depth of the liquid

•Greater w/ increased length and width of the compartment

 Increases as draft decreases (de-ballasting)

•Can be reduced by pocketing

# **CLASS TOPICS**



- 2. Example
- 3. Free Communication
- 4. Example



#### $\mathbf{B}^3 \mathbf{x} \mathbf{I}$ FSE = $12 \times 35 \text{ FT}^3/\text{LT} \times \text{W}_{\text{F}}$ $(30 \text{ FT})^3 \ge 25 \text{ FT}$ FSE =12 x 35 FT<sup>3</sup>/LT x 3585.71 LT

 $FSE = \frac{675000 \text{ FT}^4}{1505998.2 \text{ FT}^3} = .45 \text{ FT}$ 

# **CLASS TOPICS**

- 1. Free Surface Effect
- 2. Example
- 3. Free Communication
- 4. Example

#### FREE COMMUNICATION EFFECT



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#### FREE COMMUNICATION EFFECT

 $FCE = \frac{B \times L \times Y^2}{35 \times W_f}$ 

B = BREADTH OF COMPT
L = LENGTH OF COMPT
Y = DIST FM SHIP C/L TO COMPT COG.
W<sub>f</sub> = SHIP'S DISPLACEMENT

#### FREE COMMUNICATION EFFECT (All 3 must exist)

- COMPARTMENT OPEN TO THE SEA
- COMPARTMENT PARTIALLY FLOODED
- COMPARTMENT OFF-CENTERLINE OR "UNEVEN" ABOUT THE CENTERLINE



# ✓ COMPARTMENT OPEN TO SEA ✓ COMPARTMENT PARTIALLY FLOODED

#### Y = 0 . $\cdot NO$ F.C.E.

Free Communication Effect •Size of the hole will reduce FCE. (Formula assumes entire skin of ship is "open to sea")

•Venting will reduce FCE. (More air transfer = more water "communicating" into the compartment.)

 Increases as draft decreases (de-ballasting)

•Can be reduced by pocketing

# **CLASS TOPICS**

- 1. Free Surface Effect
- 2. Example
- 3. Free Communication
- 4. Example



# FCE = $\frac{B \times L \times (y)^2}{35 \text{ FT}^3/\text{LT } \times \text{W}_F}$

# $FCE = \frac{29 \text{ FT x } 28 \text{ FT x } (5.5 \text{ FT})^2}{35 \text{ FT}^3/\text{LT x } (2880 \text{ LT} + 92.8 \text{ LT})}$

# $FCE = \frac{24563 \text{ FT}^4}{104048 \text{ FT}^3} \quad .24 \text{ FT}$

Quiz...

- Why does FSE impair stability?
- ANS: Horizontal weight shifts off centerline cause a "virtual rise" in G, reducing GM.
- Factors that reduce FSE?
- ANS: Compartment size, pocketing, baffle plates, surface permeability, sluice valves, venting.
- Which variable is the "determining factor" in the FCE equation?
- ANS: "Y" the distance from the ship's centerline to the compartments center... it is squared.

Quiz...

• What three factors must be present for FCE to exist?

ANS: 1) Off centerline or Uneven about centerline. 2) Open to the sea 3) Partially flooded.

#### Instructor will now...

- Assign Practice Problems for lesson 4.3 (Stability Problems #4, #7. Try problems #8, #11)
- Read Student Guide!!
- Homework # 2 Due end of class TODAY!