

ABSTRACT

Ship docking construction project of Jakarta Fishing Port or Pelabuhan Perikanan Samudera Jakarta had been completely built in 2001. Docking work area consisted of “onshore” and “offshore”. Part of the “onshore” was continued to the sea, but it more tended to be mechanics such as a “winci house”. Whereas, “offshore” more tended to be structure. In this case, the water-retaining plaster, dewatering, and the structure itself included erection, sand filling, stone installation, ironing, and foundry. To support the work, there was a temporary work must be done, which was a water-retaining plaster. This work was very vital because it was done in water (under water construction), which generated a lot of obstacles, either in term of implementation or working safety. Therefore, a good material and a proper design were needed. The material of dam water-retaining plaster used in the project was Steel Sheet Pile III or a pole like an iron sheet type FSP III. The temporary work design calculation of water-retaining plaster was re-evaluated, by comparing the design calculation of author’s version; considered on moment power, stability and piling depth of Sheet Steel Pile, working method, inelasticity, and structure strength. Article contains a working method implementation evaluation of Slipway.

Keywords: *docking work, Steel Sheet Pile, Slipway*

ABSTRAK

Proyek pembangunan doking kapal Jakarta Fishing Port atau Pelabuhan Perikanan Samudera, Jakarta telah selesai dibangun pada 2001. Area pekerjaan doking meliputi bagian darat dan laut. Bagian darat merupakan kesinambungan pekerjaan di laut, namun lebih cenderung ke mekanikal berupa “rumah winci”. Sedangkan bagian laut lebih cenderung ke struktur. Dalam hal ini, turap penahan air, dewatering, dan struktur itu sendiri meliputi pemancangan, pengurukan pasir, pemasangan batu, pembesian, dan pengecoran. Untuk mendukung pekerjaan tersebut, ada pekerjaan bersifat sementara yang harus dilakukan, yaitu turap penahan air. Pekerjaan ini termasuk sangat vital karena dilaksanakan di dalam air (under water construction) yang banyak menimbulkan kendala, baik dari segi pelaksanaan maupun keselamatan kerja. Untuk itu, diperlukan material yang baik dan desain yang tepat. Material turap penahan air dam yang digunakan pada proyek ini adalah Steel Sheet Pile FSP III atau tiang berupa besi lembaran tipe FSP III. Perhitungan desain pekerjaan temporary turap penahan air dievaluasi kembali, dengan membandingkan perhitungan desain versi penulis; ditinjau dari: kekuatan momen, stabilitas dan kedalaman tiang pancang Sheet Steel Pile, metode kerja, kekakuan, dan kekuatan struktur. Artikel menjelaskan evaluasi pelaksanaan metode kerja dari Slipway.

Kata Kerja: *pekerjaan doking, Steel Sheet Pile, Slipway*