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## Engineered For Life At Sea















Jastram Engineering Wagner Engineering



Located in North VancouverDesign and Manufacturing

# Steering Systems

## Non Follow Up steering system

- Jog steering, switch
- No feedback, no controller
- one rudder angle indicator



## Open Loop system



## Full Follow Up steering system

- Lever steering, potentiometer
- Feedback, controller required
- two rudder angle indicators







Main rudder types:

- Conventional rudder typically NACA profile
- High-lift rudder fishtail profile
- High-lift rudder flap design
- Nozzle
- Active





## **Conventional rudder**

Generally NACA profile





# Rudder types

## **Fishtail rudder**



Copyright: Becker Marine Systems



Generally better than flap rudder for course keeping

# Rudder types

## Flap rudder

Mechanically-actuated flap (linkage)



Copyright: Becker Marine Systems



Hydraulically-actuated flap

Generally better than fishtail for maneuvering

# Rudder types

## Nozzle











**Active rudder** 



# Steering torque calculation





Lift coefficient: lift divided by area times dynamic pressure

Hydrodynamic torque calculation: Jastram calculation is based on Joessel formula

> Rudder balance: CP position to CT Chord: length of rudder ("C") Span: vertical height Aspect ratio: ratio of span to chord (most common 1.5 for merchant ships, 1.0 for high-speed vessels)

Main parameters influencing rudder forces:

•Reynolds number (UxC/viscosity)

•Profile shape (tradeoff between lift and drag)

•Aspect ratio and stall

(greater aspect ratio increases lift for given

angle - stall occurs earlier with higher ratio)

# Jastram Torque

## Standard rudder

## Torque Calculation

Project 3.8 Input Parameters Formula Jastram Vessel Type General Application 10.0 Standard 10.0 ft 5.0 ft 1.25 ft Rudder Type Height Width C-Balance Rudder Angle 35 deg. Vessel Speed 10 knots No. of Rudders 1

## Results



|                        | ftlb   | kNm   |
|------------------------|--------|-------|
| Full Fwd @ 35.0 deg    | 7,925  | 10.75 |
| Full Astern @ 35.0 deg | 25,113 | 34.06 |



50.00 ft2 25.0 %

2.0

27 deg

# Rudder stock

Mechanical components:

- Rudder blade
- Stock connection to rudder (flange, Hydraulic nut...)
- Rudder trunk
- Rudder stock and rudder stock liner
- Radial Carrier Bearing
- Stock connection to tiller (mechanical or hydraulic nut...)
- Tiller
- Tiller hard stops
- Tie bar (jockey bar) if applicable



# Radial Carrier Bearing



Supports rudder and tillerRadial bearingSealing





Four stock-to-tiller connection methods:

- 1. Tiller clamping
- 2. Locking rings
- 3. Mechanical nut
- 4. Hydraulic nut



Tiller clamping:

- Straight rudder stock
- Tiller height from Class
- One or two keyways
- Clamping force calculation





## Locking rings



Straight rudder stockNo keyway







Mechanical nut:

- Tapered rudder stock (1:12 in dia.)
- One keyway
- Typically for stock up to 200mm









Hydraulic nut:

- Tapered rudder stock (1:20 in dia.)
- No keyway
- Push-up calculation from Class
- Preferred method for large dia.





## Tie bar (buckling calculation)





stock-to-stock distance
 Rule-Required Upper Rudder Stock
 Diameter (RRURSD)



# Hydraulic actuators

Three types of hydraulic actuators



RAM steering (two RAM cylinders) Installation difficult, mechanical wear

**Rotary vane** Compact – installation and maintenance difficult





**Hydraulic cylinders** – *Jastram only design* Simple; ease of installation and maintenance



# Hydraulic cylinders

**Jastram Hydraulic cylinders** 

Balanced cylinder (Brass-model):

can be used singly

Pleasure crafts and small work boats





Un-balanced cylinder (Steel-model):
must be used in pairs
Commercial vessels and large yachts



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## Manual Steering

 Is the most basic form of hydraulic steering

**Manual System** 

- One of the most difficult to size properly
- Pro's
  - Low maintenance
  - Intuitive and easy to use
  - Easy to troubleshoot
- Con's
  - Not adequate for larger vessels

# Engine Driven

**Engine Driven Digital Steering** 



- Engine Driven systems provide an option for electro-hydraulic steering
  - There a number of myths associated with engine driven steering
    - It is a inexpensive option
    - It saves space
  - It is necessary for vessels without gensets



## Digital Steering Controls are the wave of the future

**Digital Tie Bar System** 

- Digital controls are an upcoming requirement by all major societies
- Provide more accurate control of the rudders
- Decrease the cost of cabling and commissioning the vessel

Allow new types of input

devices to be used

# Twin Independent



- Twin Independent Steering Designs
  - Used in vessels requiring
    - High maneuvering capabilities
    - Dynamic Positioning or Joystick systems
    - Hull design does not allow a tie bar
  - Examples of vessels:
    - Off Shore Supply, AHT
    - Large Yachts
    - Catamarans

## COMMETCIAL Large Commercial Applications



- These vessels tend to use hydraulics only
  - Steering Platforms provide a unique solution
    - Incorporates tillers, reservoirs, pumps, motors, valves and sometimes MSAs
    - Used on a variety of coastal vessels ie tankers, carriers, freighters, etc...

# Example Applications

Applications



# Quality Control



Jastram is committed to :

- In-house manufacturing conforming to ISO 9001:2008 standards.
- Continuous quality improvement
- QC processes
- Full service for commissioning and after sales support by factory trained technicians

# Classification Societies

## ABS

- □ Lloyd's Register
- U.S. Coast Guard
- Transport Canada
- □ RINA Group (Italy)
- Det Norske Veritas
- Nippon Kaiji Kyokai
- Germanischer Lloyd
- Bureau Veritas Group
- **Gamma** Russian River Register
- **Q** Russian Maritime Register
- China Classification Society
- □ Korean Register of Shipping
- □ The Indian Register of Shipping





**Core Steering Products** 

- Every Jastram steering system is custom designed as a complete unit, not just a compilation of components. However each system is built around a core group of time tested, field proven components.
- These components are grouped as follows:
  - Actuators
  - Hydraulic Power Units
  - Motor Starters and Alarms
  - Steering Control Systems
  - Input Devices
  - Rudder Angle Indicator Systems





Hydraulic Motor Starters





# Steering Controls



Digital Steering Controller



Steering Control Amplifier "steer by wire"





# Input Devices

**Steering controls** 





## Digital helm pump





Jog Switch

Yacht Lever full follow-up full follow-up

# Rudder Angle



Panoramic rudder angle indicator



**Steering controls** 

Rudder Angle Indicator





Rudder feedback unit Rudder Angle Indicator





## "Engineered For Life At Sea"

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