



PRINCIPLES OF SHIPHANDLING

(MNB-020-028-ENG)

Objectives :	To acquire fundamentals in ship handling. By use of practical exercises on a simulator, apply the competence and skills to develop the expertise required to handle ships.
Duration:	28 hours (4 days).
Schedule:	Training starts each day at 8 h 30. <i>This schedule may be tailored for specific requirements.</i>
Participants :	Three (3) participants.
Prerequisites:	Holding a superior certificate of competency in navigation.
Preferred teaching strategies:	Based primarily on a hands-on method. Succinct and theoretical explanations and exercises on a multidisciplinary navigation simulator.
Upgrading activities:	Theoretical and practical situations on a ship simulator. Exchanges between the participants is recommended during debriefing sessions.
Certification :	Issuance of a training certificate.



Principles of shiphandling

Course Outline

1. Presentations

- i. Presentation of the trainers
- ii. Presentation of the participants
- iii. Defining goals and objectives

2. Preparations for ship handling

- a. Ship's characteristics
 - i. Underwater area
 - ii. Windage
 - iii. Propulsion
 - 1. Main engine
 - 2. Propeller
 - iv. Rudder
 - v. Bow thruster
- b. Berth characteristics
 - i. Available length and bearing
 - ii. Depth
 - iii. Nature of the seabed
 - iv. Other ships at the dock
- c. Existing conditions
 - i. Tide
 - ii. Wind
 - iii. Current
 - iv. Visibility
- d. Resources available
 - i. Docking master
 - ii. Tugs
 - iii. Linesmen
- e. Options available
 - i. Point of no return
 - ii. Choosing the best options
 - 1. anchors, mooring lines, side alongside etc.

3. Familiarisation with the simulator

- i. Propulsion
- ii. Wheel
- iii. Automatic pilot
- iv. Communications
- v. Views
- vi. Propellers
- vii. Preparations before the exercise



4. Standard manœuvres

- a. Emergency stop
 - i. « Crash Stop »
 - ii. « Low frequency rudder cycling »
 - iii. « High frequency rudder cycling »
- b. Coming about
 - i. « Williamson turn »
 - ii. « Coming about »
 - iii. « Accelerating turn »
- c. Shallow water effects
 - i. Increase of the directional stability
 - ii. Larger turning circle
 - iii. Longer stopping distance
 - iv. Speed variation during the turn
 - v. Trim
- d. Definition of squat

5. Pivot point

- a. Definition
- b. Movement of the pivot point
- c. Use in ship handling
- d. Transverse trust

6. Narrow channels

- a. Bank effects
- b. Interaction between vessels
 - i. Meeting
 - ii. Passing
- c. Correlation between speed and the suction effects

7. Wind and current effects

- a. Wind effects in relation to the pivot point
- b. Current effects
- c. Combined effects of wind and current

8. Use of anchors in ship handling

- a. Choosing an anchorage
- b. Approach course and speed
- c. Anchoring techniques
- d. Use of anchors in ship handling



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Course Outline

continued

9. Casting off

- a. « Croupia »
- b. Casting off with current
- c. Casting off with wind

10. Backing in

- a. Without wind or current
- b. Port side alongside
- c. Starboard alongside

11. Specific manoeuvres

- a. Manoeuvres chosen by the participants

12. Navigation in the Arctic

- a. Navigation in ice infested water
- b. Weather conditions
- c. Ship to ship

13. Conclusion : Training evaluation